

Baseline Survey of Minority Concentrated Districts

District Report

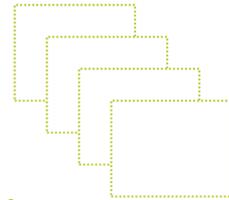
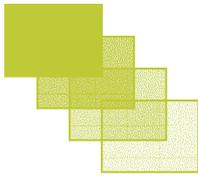
SENAPATI

Study Commissioned by
Ministry of Minority Affairs
Government of India

Study Conducted by



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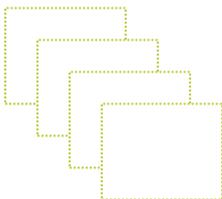


Commissioned by the Ministry of Minority Affairs, this Baseline Survey was planned for 90 minority concentrated districts (MCDs) identified by the Government of India across the country, and the Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR), New Delhi coordinates the entire survey.

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

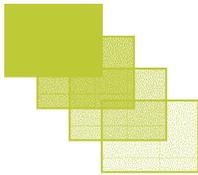
This report contains the results of the survey for Senapati district of Manipur.

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



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



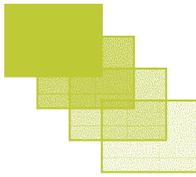


CONTENTS

BACKGROUND	8
METHODOLOGY	9
TOOLS USED	10
A BRIEF PROFILE OF SENAPATI.....	11
2.1 AREA AND LOCATION.....	11
2.2 ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION.....	11
2.3 RESOURCE BASE.....	11
2.3.1 <i>Population</i>	11
2.3.2 <i>Sex ratio</i>	12
2.3.3 <i>Literacy Rate</i>	13
2.3.4 <i>Workforce</i>	13
2.3.5 <i>Education and Health</i>	14
2.4 NATURAL RESOURCE BASE	14
2.4.1 <i>Land, its quality and used</i>	14
CATEGORY	14
2.4.2 <i>Forestry</i>	15
2.5 ECONOMY	15
2.5.1 <i>Handloom and Handicraft</i>	15
2.5.2 <i>Livestock and Poultry</i>	15
2.5.3 <i>Sericulture</i>	16
2.6 INFRASTRUCTURE	16
2.6.1 <i>Transport and Telecommunication</i>	16
2.6.2 <i>Electricity</i>	17
2.6.3 <i>Banking</i>	18
2.6.4 <i>Health and Educational Establishment</i>	18
2.7 BASIC AMENITIES	18
PROFILE OF THE SAMPLE VILLAGES	20
3.1 DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE	20
3.2 SEX RATIO.....	20
3.3. LITERACY RATE.....	20
3.4 FACILITIES.....	21
3.4.1 <i>Electricity</i>	21
3.4.2 <i>Drinking water</i>	21
3.4.3 <i>Toilet facility</i>	21
3.4.4 <i>Education</i>	22
3.4.5 <i>Health Facilities</i>	22
3.4.6 <i>Other facilities</i>	22
3.5 VILLAGE ORGANIZATIONS AND COMMON PROPERTY RESOURCES	23
3.6 HANDICRAFT	24
3.7 CROP PRODUCTIVITY STATUS.....	24
3.8 INPUT STATUS FOR CULTIVATION.....	24
3.8.1 <i>Current and capital inputs</i>	24
3.9 CREDIT	25
3.10 MIGRATION, EMPLOYMENT AND WAGE INCOME EARNING	25
3.11: RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES AND BENEFICIARIES ASSISTED	26
3.12 PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM (PDS).....	27
3.13 SUMMARY	27



RESULT OF THE BASELINE SURVEY	28
4.1 RELIGIOUS AND CASTE COMPOSITION	28
4.2 MOTHER TONGUE	28
4.3 AGE AND SEX	28
4.4 HOUSEHOLD SIZE	28
4.5 MARITAL STATUS	29
4.6 EDUCATIONAL STATUS	29
4.7 OCCUPATION AND EMPLOYMENT	29
4.7.1 <i>Occupation and Industry</i>	29
4.7.2 <i>Additional Employment and Preference</i>	30
4.8 CULTIVATED LAND: OWNERSHIP AND OPERATIONAL HOLDING	30
4.9 LIVESTOCK	30
4.10 OWNERSHIP OF PRODUCTIVE AND OTHER ASSETS	31
4.10.1 <i>Agricultural Implements</i>	31
4.10.2 <i>Transport</i>	31
4.10.3 <i>Modern Household Assets</i>	31
4.10.4 <i>Financial Assets</i>	31
4.11 HOUSING STATUS	31
4.11.1 <i>House type and availability of living space</i>	32
4.11.2 <i>Domestic lighting and fuel use</i>	32
4.11.3 <i>Drinking water facilities</i>	32
4.11.4 <i>Sanitation and drainage facility</i>	33
4.12 INDEBTEDNESS OF RURAL HOUSEHOLDS	33
4.13 INCOME AND EXPENDITURE	33
4.13.1 <i>Family Income</i>	33
4.13.2 <i>Family Expenditure</i>	33
4.14 CURRENT EDUCATIONAL STATUS, SKILL TRAINING	34
4.14.1 <i>Current educational status of children</i>	34
4.14.2 <i>Educational attainment by religion and gender</i>	34
4.14.3 <i>Drop out among sample population of 5-25 years by reasons</i>	35
4.14.4 <i>Aspiration of Parents on their Children</i>	35
4.14.5 <i>Attitude and Approaches in Skill development training</i>	35
4.15 PRESENT HEALTH SCENARIO	35
4.16 MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH	36
4.17 POVERTY AND THE PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM (PDS)	36
4.18 AWARENESS AND PARTICIPATION	36
4.18.1 <i>Participation in the socio-political affairs</i>	37
4.18.2 <i>Conflict, insecurity and access to media and communication</i>	37
4.19 ASPIRATIONS OF THE COMMUNITIES AS REFLECTED FROM THE SURVEY	37
4.19.1 <i>Most important facilities lacking in the villages</i>	38
4.19.2 <i>Most important deprivation in the families</i>	38
4.19.3 <i>Perceived priorities for the welfare of minority communities</i>	38
DEVELOPMENT DEFICITS	39
LIST OF SURVEYED VILLAGES	41



LIST OF TABLES

Table 2.1:	Religious distribution of population in Senapati district
Table 2.2:	Decadal variation in growth of population in Senapati and Manipur
Table 2.3:	Sex- ratio by major religious groups in Senapati district
Table 2.4:	Workforce Participation Rate in Senapati District
Table 2.5:	Major Land Use/Cover Categories in Senapati District (1989-90)
Table 2.6:	Status of sericulture in Senapati district
Table 2.7:	Road Mileage in Senapati district
Table 2.8:	Distribution of amenities in inhabited villages of Senapati district
Table 3.1:	Total Population distribution in sample villages (2001 census)
Table 3.2:	Literacy rate in sample villages of Senapati district (2001 census)
Table 3.3:	Average hours of electricity available in sample villages
Table 3.4:	No. of sample villages reporting distance to other facilities
Table 3.5:	Status of Village Organisations in Senapati District
Table 3.6:	Male and Female Wage rates in the Sample Villages
Table 4.1:	Religion and Cast wise Distribution of Households
Table 4.2:	Mother Tongue wise distribution of households
Table 4.3:	Age group, sex and religion wise distribution of sample population
Table 4.4:	Percentage distribution of households by household size
Table 4.5:	Percentage Distribution of the sample population by marital status
Table 4.6:	Percentage Distribution of the sample population (7 Years and above) by level of literacy
Table 4.7:	Percentage distribution of Main Occupation by religion and gender
Table 4.8:	Percentage distribution of Secondary Occupation by religion and gender
Table 4.9:	Percentage distribution of workforce by main industry
Table 4.10:	Percentage Distribution of workers by employment days- Main Occupation
Table 4.11:	Percentage Distribution of workers by employment days- Secondary Occupation
Table 4.12:	Percentage distribution of household looking for more employment
Table 4.13:	Distribution of people looking for more employment by their preference
Table 4.14:	Percentage Distribution of sample households by own cultivated land
Table 4.15:	Percentage Distribution of sample households by total cultivated land
Table 4.16:	Distribution of households across religion and caste who own livestock
Table 4.17:	Distribution of households with agricultural implements
Table 4.18:	Distribution of households who own transport/vehicle
Table 4.19:	Distribution of households with modern household assets
Table 4.20:	Distribution of households with financial assets
Table 4.21:	Distribution of Households by housing status
Table 4.22:	Distribution of Households by type of house
Table 4.23:	Distribution of Households by number of rooms in the house
Table 4.24:	Distribution of Households with Electricity connection
Table 4.25:	Distribution of non-electrified Households by Source of light
Table 4.26:	Distribution of households by source of fuel
Table 4.27:	Distribution of Households by Source of drinking water
Table 4.28:	Distribution of Households by distance to Source of drinking water
Table 4.29:	Distribution of Households by type of toilets
Table 4.30:	Distribution of Households with drainage facility
Table 4.31:	Distribution of sample household by present indebtness status

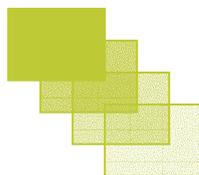
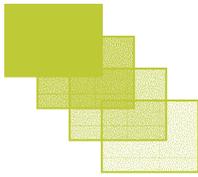
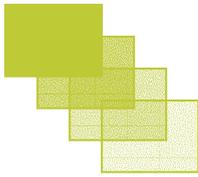


Table 4.32:	Distribution of Households by net income during last one year
Table 4.33:	Distribution of Households by Total expenditure during last one year
Table 4.34:	Distribution of households by Expenditure on Cereals and Pulses
Table 4.35:	Distribution of households by Expenditure on vegetables, milk, meat, etc.
Table 4.36:	Distribution of households by Expenditure on Cloths, footwear and bedding etc.
Table 4.37:	Distribution of households by expenditure on education
Table 4.38:	Distribution of households by Expenditure on health & medical
Table 4.39:	Distribution of households by Expenditure on Festival and social ceremonies
Table 4.40:	Distribution of households by Expenditure on Electricity, gas, fuel wood
Table 4.41:	Distribution of households by Expenditure on telephone
Table 4.42:	Distribution of households by expenditure on house repairing etc.
Table 4.43:	Distribution of sample population (5 to 25 years of age) by schooling status
Table 4.44:	Distribution of sample population (5 to 25 years of age) by level of education
Table 4.45:	Distribution of the sample students (5 to 25 years of age) by type of school
Table 4.46:	Distribution of drop out students by reasons of dropout
Table 4.47:	Distribution of aspiration of parents of current students (Boys)
Table 4.48:	Distribution of aspiration of parents of current students (Girls)
Table 4.49:	Distribution of households regarding their interest to take training
Table 4.50:	Distribution of persons with desired types of training
Table 4.51:	Distribution of persons with different kind of diseases
Table 4.52:	Record of Hospitalization
Table 4.53:	Distribution of persons treated by various medical service providers
Table 4.54:	Percentage distribution of children (up to 5 years) across religion by immunization details
Table 4.55:	Distribution of Children (up to 5 years) receiving vaccine by agency
Table 4.56:	Reasons for partial/non immunization of children
Table 4.57:	Distribution of household by place of last child born
Table 4.58:	Distribution of household by assistance during last delivery
Table 4.59:	Distribution of households by BPL status
Table 4.60:	Distribution of households by BPL ration card
Table 4.61:	Distribution of sample households availing PDS support
Table 4.62:	Distribution of households by level of dependency on PDS
Table 4.63:	Distribution of households by reasons of non-ability to buy PDS ration
Table 4.64:	Distribution of households by who are aware of various govt. programmes
Table 4.65:	Distribution of households by who have benefited from different govt. schemes
Table 4.66:	Distribution of households who voted in the last Panchayat, Assembly, and Parliamentary election
Table 4.67:	Distribution of households by membership of social organisations
Table 4.68:	Distribution of households by level of conflict-led problems and insecurity
Table 4.69:	Distribution of households by access to newspaper, radio and TV
Table 4.70:	Important facilities lacking in the villages- 1



- Table 4.71: Important facilities lacking in the villages- 2
- Table 4.72: Important facilities lacking in the villages- 3
- Table 4.73: Important deprivation in the households-(1)
- Table 4.74: Important deprivation in the households-(2)
- Table 4.75: Important deprivation in the households-(3)
- Table 4.76: Opinion on welfare of the minority- (1)
- Table 4.77: Opinion on welfare of the minority- (2)
- Table 4.78: Opinion on welfare of the minority- (3)





BACKGROUND

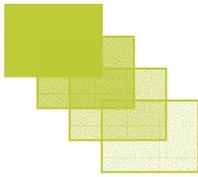
Issues relating to disparities across socio-religious communities have attracted much attention of the government of India of late. There is a growing realization about the relative backwardness of the religious minorities more particularly the Muslim as a religious community in India. The Sachar Committee,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

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

Against this backdrop the baseline survey in MCDs was conceived to

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

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



METHODOLOGY

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

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

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

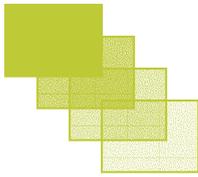
The number of villages surveyed in each stratum was directly proportional to the share of each stratum/group of tehsils (according to population) to the district population, subject to a minimum allocation of 6 villages to each stratum.

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

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

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

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



The rule followed by NSSO for forming hamlet-groups is

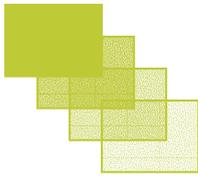
Approximate present population of the village	no. of hamlet-group to be formed
1200 to 1799	3
1800 to 2399	4
2400 to 2999	5
3000 to 3599	6
..... and so on	

Following the above methodology, total 25 villages of the district Senapati were identified and 30 households from each village was selected for the sample survey. The present report is based on the data gathered from the total 900 sample households of the district.

TOOLS USED

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

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



A BRIEF PROFILE OF SENAPATI

2.1 Area and Location

Senapati district, with a total geographical area of 3,271 square kms, lies between 24.37 degree and 25.37 degree north latitudes and 93.40 degree and 94.29 degree east longitudes in the northern part of the state of Manipur. It is bounded on the east by Ukhrul District, on the west by Tamenglong District, on the north by Phek District of Nagaland and on the south by Imphal East District and Imphal West District. The District is at an altitude varying from 1061 m to 1788 m above sea level. The hills run along the north south direction and gradually slope down towards south and meet the Imphal valley.

Senapati one of the hill districts of Manipur, was earlier known as Manipur North district that came into existence w.e.f. 14th November 1969 with it's headquarter at Karong. Later the district headquarter was shifted to Senapati on 13th December 1976. The District came to be known as Senapati District w.e.f 15th July 1983. Several communities like Mao, Maram, Poumai, Thangal, Zemai, Liangmai, Rongmei, Tangkhul, Meitei, Kuki, Nepalese, Vaiphei, Chothe, Chiru, Maring, inhabit the district.

2.2 Administrative Division

The district Senapati consists of six Sub-divisions (Mao Maram, Paomata, Purul, Sadar Hills West, Sadar Hills East and Saitu Gamphazol), four T.D. Blocks (Tadubi, Paomata, Saikul and Kangpokpi), two District Councils, namely, Manipur North Autonomous District Council (Senapati) and Sadar Hills Autonomous District Council (Kangpokpi). In addition to these administrative units the district has four Sub-Deputy Collectors Offices (Circles). There are 625 inhabited villages in the district as per 2001 census.

2.3 Resource Base

2.3.1 Population

Senapati is an entirely rural district. As per 2001 census, the district Senapati had a population of 1,56,513 (excluding Mao-Maram, Paomata and Purul sub-divisions of the district) comprising about 7.2 percent of the total state population. With a population density of 87 persons per sq. km, it is the thickly populated district among the hill districts of the state. On the other hand the population density in the state is 103. Thadou, Tangkhul and Vaiphui are the largest tribes in the district. Schedule caste and schedule tribe population constitute 0.2 percent and 78.5 percent respectively of the total population of the district. Religion wise population in the district is shown in the following table.

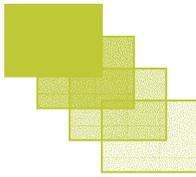


Table 2.1: Religious distribution of population in Senapati district

Religious communities	Total population*	
	Number	Percentage
All Religions	1,56,513	100.0
Hindus	30,441	19.45
Muslims	637	0.41
Christians	1,22,724	78.41
Sikhs	154	0.09
Buddhists	1,281	0.82
Jains	12	0.008
Others	1,007	0.64
Religion not stated	257	0.16

* Excluding 3 sub-divisions- Mao Maram, Paomata and Purul.

Source: Census India 2001.

Christians are the majority religious group in the district. Apart from the three major religious communities i.e. the Christians, the Hindus and the Buddhists, people from other religious groups constitute a negligible proportion in the district. Census data reflect that the district shows higher variations in growth of population than the state average. The growth rate of population in the district vis-à-vis the state has been shown in the table below.

Table 2.2: Decadal variation in growth of population in Senapati and Manipur

District/State	1971-81	1981-91	1991-2001*
Senapati	49.19	34.09	36.09
Manipur	32.49	29.29	24.86

* Excluding Mao-Maram, Paomata and Purul sub-divisions.

Source: Census of India, 2001.

2.3.2 Sex ratio

The sex-ratio is a good indicator of the status of women. As per the Census report 2001, Senapati had a sex ratio of 951 (excluding Mao-Maram, Paomata & Purul sub-divisions) female per thousand male, which is lower than the state average of 974.

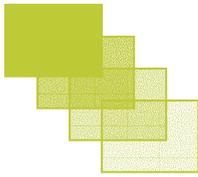


Table 2.3: Sex- ratio by major religious groups in Senapati district

All Religion	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Buddhist
951	831	722	985	986

Source: Census of India, 2001

The lower proportion of sex ratio among the Hindus and Muslims compared to that of the Christians and Buddhists is undoubtedly an important aspect of the district. This can be largely attributed to male centric in migration of people from these religious backgrounds.

2.3.3 Literacy Rate

Senapati has a lower literacy rate compared to other districts of the state. As per 2001 Census, the literacy rate in the district is 59.8 percent, of which, 67.9 percent are male literates and 51.2 percent are female literates. On the other hand, the literacy rate for the state as a whole is 70.5 percent, with 80.3 percent male and 60.5 percent female literates.

2.3.4 Workforce

The workforce distribution of the total population in the district shows that 45.9 percent of the population is in the total workforce, which is marginally higher than the state average for rural areas of 45.4 percent. Again of the total workforce of 45.9 percent, 31.9 percent are main workers and 14.1 percent are marginal workers. Among the total workforce of Senapati, the Census 2001 reveals that there are 44,766 (62.3 percent) cultivators; 9,531 (13.3 percent) agricultural labourers; 3,454 (4.8 percent) household industries workers and 14,137 (19.7 percent) other workers. The desegregated figures on gender based work participation rate indicate that female work participation rate is lower than the rate of males in the district.

Table 2.4: Workforce Participation Rate in Senapati District*

Category	Person	Male	Female
Total workers	45.9	50.2	41.4
Main workers	31.9	41.0	22.3
Marginal workers	14.1	9.2	19.1
Cultivators	62.3	63.4	60.8
Agricultural labourers	13.3	10.1	17.3
Household industry workers	4.8	2.3	8.0
Other workers	19.7	24.2	13.9

* Excludes Mao-Maram, Paomata and Purul sub-divisions

Source: Census of India, 2001



2.3.5 Education and Health

As per Census report of 2001, the total literacy rate in the district is 59.8 percent. Among the literate people, 2.87 percent were without any educational level, 20.76 percent were below primary level, 27.37 percent had educational attainment up to the primary level, 23.25 percent had attained middle level school education and 21.37 percent had educational attainment up to matric/higher secondary level and only 4.36 percent had attained educational attainment up to graduation and above.

An important indicator of health status is the sex ratio, especially of the children in the age group of 0-6 years. As per the estimate of 2001 Census, Senapati district had child sex-ratio of 962, which was higher than the state average of 957. Another good indicator of health is the life expectancy of the population. In 1991, life expectancy of Senapati district was 57.80 years. For male it was 56.20 years and for female it was 61.50 years. The females had a higher life expectancy than the males.

2.4 Natural Resource Base

2.4.1 Land, its quality and used

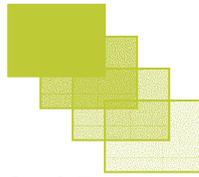
Manipur has been divided into two physiographic zones - valley and hills, and Senapati is one of the hill districts of Manipur. The climate of the district is sub-tropical monsoon type. The district has alluvium, lateritic black regur and red ferruginous type of soil. The district is mostly covered by forest and only small percentage of total geographical area is under agricultural use (2.96 percent) and settlement (2.01 percent).

Table 2.5: Major Land Use/Cover Categories in Senapati District (1989-90)

<i>Category</i>	<i>Area (Ha)</i>	<i>percent to the total District Area</i>
Settlement	6569.1	2.01
Agricultural Land	9675.02	2.96
Forest Cover	288330.98	88.15
Land with /without scrub	148347.82	45.35
Others	4077.08	1.25

Source: www.manenvis.nic.in

Agriculture is the most important source of livelihood for the people of the district. More than 70 per cent of the total population of the district is directly or indirectly depended on agricultural activities. Both terrace and shifting cultivation is practiced in the district. Rice, Maize, Cabbage, Potato, cereals are the main crops of the district. Rice accounts for more than 90 percent of the total land area under cultivation. Although the average land holding is one of the lowest in India, yield per acre is comparatively high. With the increasing use of fertiliser and the modern methods of cultivation there is a great scope for increasing the overall production.



2.4.2 Forestry

Senapati district comes under Manipur North Forest Division of the state. It has about 88 percent forest cover of the total geographical area. Forest provides firewood, charcoal, wood and many other forest resources. As per the State of Forest Report of 1999 and 2001, 795 sq.km areas were under dense forest in 1999, which had decreased to 788 sq. km in 2001; open forest area in 1999 was 1648 sq.km and in 2001 it had decreased to 1554 sq. km., area of scrubs also decreased in 2001 from 83 sq. km in 1999 to 40 sq. km in 2001. Nevertheless, total forest area in the district has gone down in recent years due to excessive practice of shifting cultivation.

Moreover, forest is one of the most important constituents of the resource base of the district. But from 1997-98, revenue generated by forest has gone down. This may be due to Supreme Court's ban on the fell of timber.

2.5 Economy

Senapati is an entirely rural economy and agriculture is the main occupation of the people in the district. Paddy, Maize, Cabbage, Potato, cereals are the main crops of the District. Both jhum and terrace cultivation is done on the hill slopes of the district. Moreh, which is 110 km away from Imphal, has emerged as an international trade centre with the inauguration of Indo-Myanmar Border Trade 1995. It is believed to be the prospective economic bridge between India and the other industrially developing South East Asian countries.

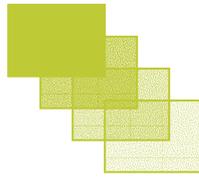
2.5.1 Handloom and Handicraft

The most important industry from the point of view of employment potential and volume of output is the handloom and handicraft industry, which is mainly run on a small-scale household industry basis. Bed sheets, Chadors, Phaneks, mosquito nets, bamboo baskets, mats and others cane works, fishing nets, furniture, carpentry products, pottery articles etc. are some of the notable products of this industry. Handloom industry is spread throughout the district. Waikhong, Nongpok Sekmai, Thongjao and Chairel are important places where pottery articles are manufactured. Heirok and Khangabok are noted for bamboo baskets and harvesting mats (Yeina phak in local language) made from *Arundo donax*, a variety of reed.

Other industries are manufacture of salt from brine springs, manufacture of bricks, rice milling, repair of motor vehicles, manufacture of edible oils, production of cocoons and raw silk etc. 'Soibum' a product made from bamboo shoot is manufactured at Kakching is famous for its taste.

2.5.2 Livestock and Poultry

In the essentially agrarian economy of the district, animal husbandry is an important source of income. Important livestock found in the district are cattle, sheep, goats, horses and ponies, pigs, dogs etc. They are reared for milk and meat and also for motive power in cultivation works. Fowls and ducks are the most important poultry found in the district.



As per the Economic Survey of Manipur 2007-08 (based on the Livestock Census Report 2003) Senapati had 73,159 cattle, 25,922 buffalo, 1,37,775 pig, 12,882 goat, 3,717 sheep, 873 mithun, 20,797 dog and 433 horses and ponies. Based on the Statistical Abstract of Manipur 2005, there were one veterinary hospital at the district level, 13 veterinary dispensaries, 5 veterinary aid centres, 3 A.I. Sub-centres, 9 veterinary hospitals, one rural dairy farm, one sheep wool extension centre, one cattle breeding farm, one mithun rearing farm and one pony breeding farm in Senapati district.

2.5.3 Sericulture

Sericulture is a traditional industry of Manipur. The State's climatic conditions are favorable for this industry. The new Industrial Policy of Manipur has recognized Sericulture as a thrust area. All the four varieties of silk available in the world are produced in the State, viz. Oak Tasar, Eri, Muga and Mulberry. Manipur has vast reserves of natural oak. All types of the feed plants also grow in the State. The present area coverage of Muga silkworm rearing in the State is about 250 hectares.

Sericulture activity has been gaining popularity in Senapati district like in other parts of the State. Sericultural activities provide an additional source of income to the population of the rural district. As per the Economic Survey of Manipur 2007-08, the number of sericultural firms in Senapati is 10. The total production of cocoons and their values are shown in the following table:

Table 2.6: Status of sericulture in Senapati district

Year	Production and value	Mulberry (MT)	Eri (MT)	Tasar (lakh nos.)	Muga (lakh nos.)
2002-03	Cocoon Production	20	0.50	1.50	0
	Value (Rs. In lakh)	20.0	0.40	1.20	0.0
2003-04	Cocoon Production	2.9	3.0	2	0
	Value (Rs. In lakh)	2.90	2.40	1.60	0.0
2004-05	Cocoon Production	55	0.30	3.50	0
	Value (Rs. In lakh)	55.0	0.24	2.80	0.0

Source: Economic Survey of Manipur 2007-08.

2.6 Infrastructure

2.6.1 Transport and Telecommunication

Transport and communication is the basic infrastructure needed for generation of economic activity and for bringing about prosperity and well being in the state. A well-developed transport and communication system plays a vital role in ensuring sustained economic growth. Development activities of this sector generated large employment opportunities. Roads are the lifeline of the people of the district of Senapati as there are practically no other means of transport and communication.



National Highway 39 passes through the district from the south end to the north end. I-T road, Maram-Paren road, Tadubi-Tolloi-Ukhrul road, Maram-Ngari-Kachai road, Karong-Purul-Liyai road, Senapati-Khongdei-Phaibung road are other important roads in the district. The inter-district road density in 2002 for Senapati was 23.73 km per 100 square km, which is much lower than the state average of 51.2 km per 100 square km. Altogether 47 percent villages in the district are connected by all weather roads. Pathetic road condition in the hill districts of the state has always been detrimental for their development. It also determines the interaction among the people. In most of the villages inter village road are not surfaced. Same is the condition of other district roads.

Table 2.7: Road Mileage in Senapati district

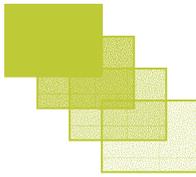
Classification of Road	Length in km as on 31 st March		
	1984	1995	2002
National Highway	93.83	115.00	106.00
State Highway	106.20	128.00	107.00
Major District Road	7.25	35.00	20.00
Other District Road	54.25	180.00	54.00
Inter Village Road	178.00	235.00	522.00
District total	439.53	693.00	809.00

Source: *Economic Survey of Manipur, 2006-07*

Allied to the transport system is the communication system. The communication system comprises of postal services, telegraph services, telephone services, Internet services, etc. In present days, telecommunication plays an important role in facilitating connectivity. Total number of telephone connection in the district in 1991-92 was 140, which had increased to 1241 in 2001-02. Thus, the teledensity in the district, which was just 0.7 percent in 1991-92, increased to 3.3 percent in 2001- 02. As per the Economic Survey of Manipur 2007-08, the district Senapati had 10 telephone exchanges, 9 combined offices (post and telegraph) and 2494 telephone (DEL) connections. It has total 54 public call offices with 3 local and 51 STD connections in 2005-06. Again, based on the Statistical Abstract of Manipur 2005, the total number of post offices in the district in 2002-03 was 80 with 191 letter boxes (excluding those at post office) and 45 village postmen. Moreover, pathetic transport facility coupled with poor communication has checked the development of the region and interaction with other regions, which is reportedly one of the factors for the socio-economic and political unrest in the state.

2.6.2 Electricity

Based on the report of Economic Survey of Manipur 2007-08, altogether about 82 percent villages are electrified in the state, while this figure for Senapati district is about 76 percent. However, the problem of load shed is main concern of the people in these electrified villages. It is more frequent during night time and in the winter season. The pattern of electricity consumption in the district reveals that domestic consumption accounts for about 63 percent of the total electricity consumption in the district in 2000-01. This was followed by 12.51 percent for industrial purposes, 3.44 percent for commercial purposes and 0.12 percent for public lighting. Consumption of electricity is nil for irrigation and agriculture purposes.



2.6.3 Banking

As per the District wise Banking Statistics (December 2007) of the Reserve Bank of India, there are altogether only 12 bank branches operating in the district. The total amount of credit is Rs. 94 crore and of deposit is Rs. 66 crore as on December 2007, giving a credit deposit ratio of 142.42 percent, which is the third highest among the districts in the state. However, the spread and distribution of bank is not adequate in Manipur. The banks hesitate to open branches in the remote areas resulting in inefficient functioning of the banks. This half-hearted efforts coupled with security problem in the hill district has led to the deprivation of modern banking facilities to the people.

2.6.4 Health and Educational Establishment

The health infrastructure in Senapati district comprises of a government and a private hospital each, 14 Community and Public Health Centres, and 68 Dispensaries and Public Health Sub Centers in the district with a total of 60 doctors at service. Total number of hospital beds available in the district was 143. The district has also been recorded with 4th highest seropositive rate (24.74 percent) among the districts in the state. This may be attributed to the close proximity to the Golden Triangle where 20 percent of world's heroin is produced.

This educational infrastructure facility in the district comprises of 395 pre-primary and primary schools, 91 middle schools, 61 High/Higher secondary schools, 10 professional & other educational schools and 7 colleges for general education. The teacher-student ratio in the district is 1:23 for pre-primary level, 1:15 for the middle school level, 1:21 for the high/higher secondary level and 1:14 for the professional and other education. The comparative high teacher pupil ratio at the primary level is one of the reasons for students receiving lesser attention at the primary level which leads to lower achievements and subsequent dropouts at the middle level.

2.7 Basic Amenities

With a total of 25,850 households, Senapati had 491 inhabited villages as per 2001 Census of India (excluding Mao-Maram, Paomata and Purul sub-divisions). Of the total households, only 3.3 percent were permanent, 54.6 percent semi permanent and 42.1 percent were temporary houses.

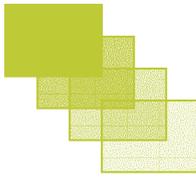


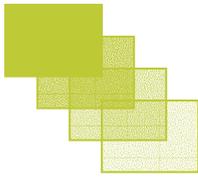
Table 2.8: Distribution of amenities in inhabited villages of Senapati district*

Amenities	Numbers (Percentage)
Total inhabited villages	491
Total Households	25,850
Safe Drinking water facilities	182 (37.1 percent)
Electricity (Power Supply)	432 (87.9 percent)
Electricity (domestic)	432 (87.9 percent)
Electricity (Agriculture)	-
Primary school	283 (57.6 percent)
Middle schools	73 (14.9 percent)
Secondary/Sr. Secondary schools	18 (3.7 percent)
College	2 (0.4 percent)
Medical facility	33 (6.7 percent)
Primary Health Centre	4 (0.8 percent)
Primary Health Sub-Centre	27 (5.5 percent)
Post, telegraph and telephone facility	38 (7.7 percent)
Bus services	163 (33.2 percent)
Paved approach road	182 (37.1 percent)
Un-paved (mud) approach road	317 (64.5 percent)

Source: Census of India, 2001.

Besides housing standard of the rural people, the standard of living is also judged based on the availability of certain basic community institutions in the rural locality along with easy access to these. Safe drinking water, facilities for basic education and health, and social security are some of the important elements of these basic requirements. In respect of amenities in rural areas, there are facility wise variations

A causal analysis of the development deficiencies in the district reveals that three major deficits in the rural areas are connectivity - both physical as well as postal and telecommunication, education, water supply and health. The deficits need critical intervention for synergizing the growth process in the district. ■



PROFILE OF THE SAMPLE VILLAGES

3.1 Demographic profile

The total population of the sample villages is 19,438 persons with total households of 3,016 as per 2001 Census. The average household size of the sample villages (6.4) is slightly higher than the district average household size of 6. While there are no SC population in the sample villages, the share of ST population is more than 77 percent in the total population of the sample villages.

Table 3.1: Total Population distribution in sample villages (2001 census)

Households	Population	Male	Female	S. C. Total	S. T. Total
3016	19438	9814	9624	0	15030

Source: Census, 2001.

3.2 Sex Ratio

The sex ratio for the sample villages as per 2001 Census is estimated to be 981 females per thousand males, which is higher than the sex ratio of the district (951) as well as the state (974) as reported in the Census Report, 2001.

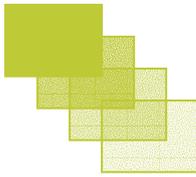
3.3. Literacy Rate

An important indicator of human development is the literacy rate. The size and proportion of literate and educated population gender wise has significant bearing on the socio-economic development. While literacy and education in general has direct positive impact on social and economic development of communities, the female literacy rate is more intrinsically linked to health and social development of the child. The literacy rate in the sample villages as seen from the following table is higher than the literacy rate of the district as a whole. However, like the state and the district as a whole, female literacy rate is lower than that of male in the sample villages. However, as we will find in the next section (part-III), the sample household survey (2008) indicates a lower literacy rate than the 2001 Census figures for literacy.

Table 3.2: Literacy rate in sample villages of Senapati district (2001 census)

Place	Person	Male	Female
State	70.5	80.3	60.5
District	59.8	67.9	51.2
Sample Villages	66.3	72.7	59.8

Source: Census, 2001.



3.4 Facilities

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

3.4.1 Electricity

Proportion of households using electricity for domestic lighting in rural areas is indicative of economic status of the households. Of the total villages in the district, 75.86 percent villages are reported to have power supply (Economic Survey of Manipur, 2007-08) and this is corroborated by the present survey, which also shows that 76 percent of the sample villages have power supply. The survey reveals that about 62 percent households of the sample villages have electricity connection for domestic use only.

The average hours of electricity available in the villages is shown in the table below. The table shows that there has been deterioration compared to last ten years, while a comparative picture with last five years also shows the same condition in electricity supply in the sample villages.

Table 3.3: Average hours of electricity available in sample villages

Average hours of Electricity available	Last year	5 years ago	10 years ago
	5.8	7.0	9.4

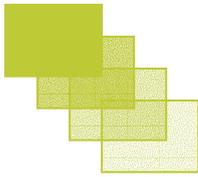
Source: Sample Village Survey, 2008.

3.4.2 Drinking water

Availability and access to safe drinking water has been the most crucial factor involving serious health concerns in rural areas. As per 2001 Census data, only 55.5 percent of the villages in the district have safe drinking water facility. The availability of drinking water facilities in the sample villages shows that majority of the households (about 92 percent) use tank/pond/river/stream as the prime source of water supply. Use of public and private hand pump/tube well together has been reported by 6.9 percent and public stand post by 0.3 percent households of the sample villages. Further, only about 0.3 percent households of the sample villages have tap water inside houses.

3.4.3 Toilet facility

The sanitation status of the sample villages shows that of the total households in the villages only 39 percent are reported to have sanitation facilities. The most common type of sanitation facilities among the village households is the pit latrine (36.9 percent). Only about 1.8 percent of the sample households have septic tank sanitary facilities. The survey revealed that coverage of TSC in the sample villages is absent. The use of open space for defecation by more than 60 percent and non-sanitary toilets by about 37 percent of the sample households speaks about the poor hygiene consciousness among the households in the sample villages.



3.4.4 Education

The survey reveals that of the 25 sample villages, primary schools within the village area are available in 19 villages while middle schools are available within villages in three sample villages and high/higher secondary schools are available within two villages only. It is found that children of the sample villages, within which primary schools are not available, go to nearest educational institutions, which are available either within the panchayat or within block at a distance of 0-5 Km. It is also found that the approach road to majority of the primary schools are kutchha roads. Of the available primary schools for the sample villages, 41.7 percent have kutchha structure and the rest have semi pucca structure. 41.7 percent schools have less than five classrooms; 8.3 percent schools do not have usable black boards, while sufficient bench and desks for all students are not available in 33.3 percent of these schools. The sanitation and drinking water facilities in the primary schools as revealed from the sample survey shows that while toilet facilities are available in 41.7 percent schools, drinking water is available only in 12.5 percent of the schools. This clearly shows the poor coverage of the total sanitation campaign for primary schools by the PHE in the sample villages.

3.4.5 Health Facilities

Although private sector has been playing a crucial role in curative health care in urban India, in rural areas government facilities are the only available sources for cheap curative care. The survey reveals that out of 25 sample villages, only in 8 villages some kind of medical facilities are available within the village. Sub centre is available within three villages in the sample; PHC is available in two villages, CHC in one village and medicine shop in two villages. The villages where medical facilities, especially Sub centres and PHCs do not exist, access to the facilities are either within the block or within the district at a distance of 2 Km to more than 10 km.

3.4.6 Other facilities

The availability of other facilities in the sample villages reveal that for majority of the sample villages block head quarter and the nearest town are located at a distance of more than 10 km. The nearest regular markets, bank and mandi for most of the sample villages are also located at a distance of 5-10 km and above. The communication facilities in the sample villages as reported during survey, is seen to be rather weak. The nearest bus stop is available within an average distance of 2-5 km and above for majority of the sample villages. The rest of the facilities like fair price shop, general shops, post office and veterinary services etc. are reported to be within a distance of 2-10 km for majority of the sample villages.

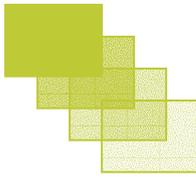


Table 3.4: No. of sample villages reporting distance to other facilities

Type	Up to 2 KM	2 to 5 KM	5 to 10 KM	Above 10 KM	Total
Block HQ	4	3	3	15	25
Nearest Town		4	2	10	16
Nearest Bus Stop	2	10	2	4	18
Regular market	4	1	3	7	15
Post office	8	1	5	6	20
Bank	4	1	1	10	16
FP Shop	2	3	5	4	14
General shop	1	2	5	5	13
Mandi		3	5	10	18
Veterinary	3	4	3	3	13

Source: Sample Village survey, 2008

Note: The information given in the table are as reported from the villages. In case of villages not reporting, the information is given only for those villages reporting.

3.5 Village organizations and Common Property Resources

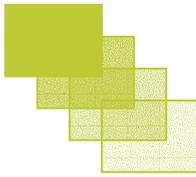
The organizational activity within the village is an important determinant of overall socio-economic development. The number of villages with some kinds of organisations and their status are shown in the following table.

Table 3.5: Status of Village Organisations in Senapati District

Organisation	No. of Village	Level of Activity		
		Very Active	Fairly Active	Not Very Active
Marketing Cooperative	1	-	1	-
Workers Organisations/Unions	4	2	2	-
Farmers Organisation	5	4	1	-
Voluntary Organisations	4	3	1	-
Religious/Caste Organisations	21	17	3	1
Political Organisations	5	2	3	-
Cultural Organisations	21	11	7	3
Youth Mandal	16	11	4	1
Women Mandal	21	16	3	2
Flood Relief Village Security Force	3	-	2	1
Other	1	1	-	-

Source: Sample Village Survey, 2008

As shown in the above table, most of the village organisations are found to be very active in the sample villages. The presence of active village organizations therefore has the potential for capacity building of pressure groups within villages for ensuring proper governance at the grassroots level.



The survey shows that most frequently used common property resource in the villages is forest, which is reported to be used in 23 villages. Other common property resources found to be used in the sample villages are- rivers/streams in almost 85 percent villages, government/Garmazrua land in two villages and government building is found to be used in one village only. In respect of availability of facilities, ICDS centres are available in 18 villages. However, regarding the level of satisfaction of the people with the functioning of ICDS centres, one centre was reported to be very good, 9 centres were good and 4 centres were reported to be in average workable condition, while 4 centres were reported to be in bad shape.

3.6 Handicraft

Handicraft and artisan works provide sizeable amount of additional income source to the village economy. As reported, such activities are mainstay in many of the households in the sample villages. In the surveyed villages a good number of households are found being engaged in handicraft and other artisan works. In 22 out of the 25 villages under study, handicraft works are simultaneously done with agricultural works. Altogether, 1664 households are found engaged in artisan works. As reported, most of the products are sold locally, while some products are also sold outside the district. However, marketing of products and insufficiency of raw materials are found to be serious problems for the artisans.

3.7 Crop productivity status

The economy of Senapati district is agrarian with paddy and maize as the major crops. The survey results of the sample villages also indicate that paddy is produced in all the 25 sample villages, while maize is produced in 14 villages in the sample. Besides, ginger is found to be produced in 10 villages in the sample.

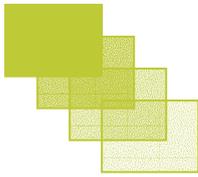
The maximum average market price fetched for paddy one year before the date of survey as reported is Rs. 921 per quintal while the average minimum price was Rs.672. Gross yield of paddy found to be varied in the sample villages and the average was 12.2 quintal per acre. The maximum average market price for maize was reported to be Rs. 918 and Rs. 655 as the minimum average price, while the average gross yield of maize was 10.3 quintal.

3.8 Input status for cultivation

3.8.1. Current and capital inputs

As reported, 1935 cultivators from 10 sample villages have been using various current inputs for cultivation. Only 50 cultivators from two villages have been using canal irrigation. Of the total cultivators reporting use of some current inputs, most of them use chemical fertilizer and pesticides. In respect of supply of these inputs, some shortages are reported during peak season in most of the villages surveyed.

Investment and use of capital inputs along with other current inputs have positive impact in raising farm productivity. The village survey shows that only 6 households in 3 villages own tractors and are reported to be used by 295 households. Power tillers are



available in 5 villages in 11 households and total number of households using power tiller is 108. No other capital inputs were reported to be during the survey. All this shows that farm investment is rather low in Senapati district.

3.9 Credit

Purpose wise distribution of credit requirement among sample villages showed that meeting sudden expenses and current cultivation costs were the major factors for availing credit. In majority of the sample villages rural households across all categories (Labourers, small cultivators, medium and large cultivators and artisans) incurred debts for this purpose. The meager income earning has been the main reason for increasing rural indebtedness across the country as per the NSS 55th Round (1999-2000) data.

The survey findings indicate that almost all the four categories of borrowers avail credit mostly from institutional sources, for meeting sudden expense and current cultivation cost. However, some households in a few villages in the sample have also availed credit from non-institutional sources along with institutional credit as reported during the survey.

Notwithstanding the fact that concessional credit and priority sector lending over the years has increased the financial accessibility of rural households, it however, remains a fact that marginal farmers, labourers and small village artisans have remained outside the ambit of this financial inclusion process.

3.10 Migration, employment and wage income earning

The survey showed that people from 22 out of 25 sample villages moved out looking for work on daily basis. The survey results indicate that approximately 2352 people from these villages daily went outside looking for work. About 22 percent of these people go to neighbouring villages, 15 percent to block HQ, and about 63 percent goes to district HQ for work. The monthly earning of the migrant workers reported to be in the range of Rs. 2500 – Rs. 18500.

The survey revealed that in most of the sample villages, casualisation of labour has increased. The distressful situation has forced for migration to other places in search of livelihood. This is found that during last one year a total of 1653 workers from 20 sample villages migrated outside the villages for a period of 3 to 8 months in search of work. As reported, about 13.3 percent of these people migrated within the district, about 86.7 percent outside district but within the state and a small fraction of less than 1 percent have migrated outside the state in search of work. The monthly earning of the migrant workers reported to be in the range of Rs. 1500 – Rs. 20000.

There is evidence of high wage rate differentials prevalent for male and female workers in the rural areas of the district. The wage rate differentials in different types work are shown in the following table. It is found that on an average the male wage rate is about 10 percent higher than the female wage rate for different types of work.

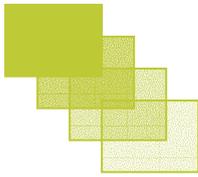


Table 3.6: Male and Female Wage rates in the Sample Villages

Type of work	Average Wage Rate in Rs.	
	Male	Female
Ploughing/land preparation	92	84
Wedding/interculture	85	75
Transplanting	76	70
Harvesting	87	79
Threshing	98	91
Unskilled labour	82	66
Skilled labour	141	120
Govt. programme	86	84
All	93	84

Source: Sample Village Survey, 2008

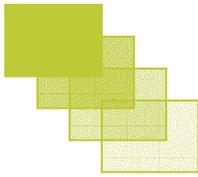
3.11: Rural Development programmes and beneficiaries assisted

The survey of the sample villages showed that in 20 out of 25 sample villages, government sponsored educational programme is being implemented and, in one village, this programme is being sponsored by NGO. In 16 villages government programmes on health/nutrition are in progress. Programmes on providing drinking water facilities have been taken up by government in 4 villages and by other organisation in one village. Government sponsored family welfare programme and irrigation scheme are going on in one village each. Programmes of MP/MLA fund are also in progress in 3 villages. In 3 villages government programme on forestry are going on and in one village, the same is being sponsored by NGO. The implementation of scheme based government programmes reveals that of the 25 sample villages, SGRY is being implemented in one village, while NREGA is being implemented in 14 villages over the past 12 months.

So far government jobs are concerned, 21 out of 25 sample villages reported the presence of government jobholders in their villages. The total number of government jobholders in these villages was reported to be 645, of which, only 3 persons are Hindu and the rest are Christians by religion.

In respect of implementation of beneficiary oriented programmes in the course of last three years, the results of the villages survey shows that majority of the beneficiaries were assisted under NREGA and IAY. About 1600 (about 53 percent) households were assisted under NREGA, while 885 (about 29 percent) households were assisted under IAY.

Total number of persons assisted under old age pension scheme in the sample villages is 370, of which, 279 have been assisted since 2002-03 and the rest 91 persons have been assisted since the last year before the survey. Under widow pension scheme, a total of 85 persons have been assisted- 60 persons since 2002-03 and 25 persons since the last year before the survey.



The survey results on the performance of NREGA scheme in the sample villages show that in 14 villages the works taken up are yet to be completed, while in rest of the villages NREGA works are yet to be taken up. The survey reveals that of the total job card holders among the Christians about 95 percent are beneficiaries under NREGA while in respect of Hindus, the corresponding figure is about 67 percent.

3.12 Public Distribution System (PDS)

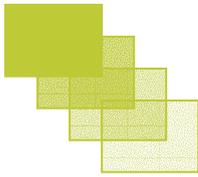
It is found that 5 out of the 25 sample villages under study possess the facilities of the public distribution system within the village, while the rest of the villages do not have PDS facilities within the villages and, households from these villages access the facilities from PDS dealers located in neighbouring villages at a distance of 1-5 km and above. As reported, the PDS includes schemes like Annapurna, BPL and APL. The available information gathered on PDS reflects that a total of 31 households (Hindu-2 and Christian-29) from 13 villages are beneficiaries under the Annapurna scheme, while 935 households (Hindu-23 and Christian-762) are beneficiaries under the BPL ration card scheme.

As reported, most of the households from the villages in which PDS shops are not available within village feel uncomfortable with the distance of the outlets outside their villages. However mixed responses are found regarding goods supplied, allotment of quota per family, regularity of supply, honesty in measurement and pricing, quality of grains, behaviour of dealer etc. and it has been found that the PDS in majority of the villages are in a bad stage. From this, it may be concluded that the operating mechanism of PDS might have some definite flaws that needs urgent attention.

3.13 Summary

The village survey findings reveal that the sample villages of the district suffer from serious deprivation relating to public health, drinking water, transport and communication. The educational infrastructure in the sample villages is very much inadequate, resulting in low level of literacy. A good number of households have been deprived of the benefits of Public Distribution System due to absence of PDS shop within majority of the villages

Although the sample villages show higher yield of paddy than the state average, however, institutional constraints in the process of agricultural development in the villages are reflected by traditional practices and poor mechanisation. Casualisation of workforce in all sample villages is reported and shows the evidences to explain that out migration helps the people to earn a decent income. ■



RESULT OF THE BASELINE SURVEY

4.1 Religious and Caste Composition

Out of the total 723 sample households of 25 surveyed villages, 98.2 per cent (710) are Christian households and only 1.8 per cent (13) is Hindu households. Among the Hindu households, only one household belongs to SC and the rest 12 households belong to OBC category. Of the Christian households, majority (97.6 per cent) are ST with only 4 households (0.6 per cent) belonging to SC community (Table 4.1).

4.2 Mother Tongue

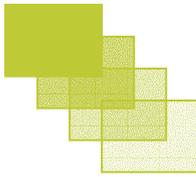
The survey (Table 4.2) shows that cent percent of the sample households have reported local dialects as mother tongue. The majority of the people in the district speak local languages like Mao, Thangal, Thadou, Tangkhul, Nepali, Manipuri, etc.

4.3 Age and Sex

The total population in the 723 sample households of the district is 3206, of them 1636 persons (51 per cent) are male and 1570 (49 per cent) are female, giving a sex ratio of 960 females per 1000 males which is lower than the 2001 Census data of about 981 for the sample villages. The details of age group and sex wise distribution of the sample population are shown in Table 4.3. As the table shows, the children up to 5 and 6-14 years of age groups constitute 3.9 per cent and about 20 per cent of the sample population respectively. About 3.6 per cent of the total population is of more than 60 years of age. For the Hindu households, the children up to the age of 5 years constitute 1.6 per cent of the total Hindu population while the same ratio for the Christian households is 4 per cent. Similarly, the children in the age group of 6-14 years constitute 9.4 per cent of the Hindu sample population while the same ratio for the Christians is 20.2 per cent. For the old aged group i.e. the people above 60 years, the ratio is 7.8 per cent for the Hindu households and 3.5 per cent for the Christians (Table 4.3).

4.4 Household Size

The average household size for the sample households is estimated to be 4.4 persons, much lower than the 2001 Census figure of 6.4 persons for the sample villages. About 82.3 per cent of the sample households are found with up to five members, and only 17.7 per cent with six to ten members. Religion wise break up of families with size class shows that 76.9 per cent of Hindus and 82.4 per cent of Christians fall in the family size class of up to 5 members, while 23.1 per cent Hindus and 17.6 per cent Christian households have family sizes of 6-10 members (Table 4.4).



4.5 Marital Status

The proportion of married households across religious groups shows that 47.5 percent of Hindu sample population is married against 52.6 percent of the Christians. Again of the total married population, 4.9 percent of the Christian population is reported to be widow/widowers, while the same for Hindu population is nil (Table 4.5).

4.6 Educational Status

In respect of educational attainment, the survey reveals that 59.2 percent of the sample population is literate, with male literacy of 61.97 percent and female literacy rate of 56.55 percent. Across religious groups, literacy rate among the Hindus is only 22.6 percent, while the figure for Christians is 60 percent. The survey reveals that 6.5 percent each of the Hindus and Christians obtained education below primary level. 4.8 percent of the Hindu and 12.3 percent of the Christian population in the sample attained education up to primary level. Further, only 11.3 percent of the Hindu population in the sample have obtained education beyond primary level (i.e. middle school and above), while the corresponding figure for Christians is 41 percent (Table 4.6).

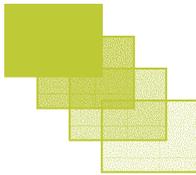
4.7 Occupation and Employment

4.7.1 Occupation and Industry

The survey has reflected that farming and related work is the main occupation for about 92.9 percent Hindu workforce and 88.9 percent Christian workforce. Altogether 7.1 percent Hindu workforce and 9.3 percent Christian workforce are found engaged in production and related works. Further, 0.3 percent and 0.7 of the Christian workforce are found engaged in professional, technical & related work and sales/business work respectively (Table 4.7).

So far as secondary occupation is concerned, 78.6 percent Hindu and 59.6 percent Christian workforce are found to be engaged in production and related work. Sales/business activities have been reported to be the secondary occupation of 10.7 percent Hindu and 15.9 percent Christian workforce in the sample. Again, only about 10.7 percent Hindu and 6.3 percent Christian workforce have reported farming and related works as their secondary occupation. This reflects that since agriculture is a seasonal activity, the rural workforce has to engage in various activities during the off seasons (Table 4.8).

The work participation rate (65.4 percent) for the sample population is found to be higher than the 2001 Census estimate, which stands at 45.9 percent. Gender wise, male work participation rate among the sample population is found higher (70.6 percent) than that of female (60.3 percent). However, both male and female work participation rates among the sample population are higher than the 2001 census figures for the district as a whole (Male-50.2 percent, Female-41.4 percent). The survey also reveals that the work participation rate among the Hindu women (27.6 percent) is lower than that of the Christians (61.1 percent) (calculated from Tables 4.3 & 4.7).



Industry wise distribution of the people with main occupation (Table 4.9) shows that cultivation is the main industry for cent percent Hindu and about 93.7 percent Christian workforce in the sample. However, taking into account of all primary farm sector activities, about 94 percent Christian workforce are engaged in cultivation, livestock, fishing and agriculture based manufacturing activities. Only about 5 percent of the Christian workforce is found engaged in activities other than cultivation and related activities (Table 4.9). Moreover, the survey also reveals that cent percent Hindu and 97.7 percent Christian main workers do work less than or equal to 180 days in a year. This reflects high prevalence of underemployment among the religious communities (Table 4.10).

4.7.2 Additional Employment and Preference

Although more than 95 percent of the main labour force is engaged in agriculture and allied activities, which have been neither adequately remunerative nor able to generate substantial employment days through out the year for various reasons. The sample survey indicated that about 90.2 percent of the households were looking for additional employment. Religion wise distribution of households looking for more employment indicates that cent percent of the Hindus and 90 percent of the Christian households are seeking additional employment (Table 4.12).

The preferred option for self-employment (66.2 percent) is found to be more among the underemployed and unemployed. This is followed by salaried jobs (22.5 percent), manual labour (8.1 percent) and services (2.9 percent). The preferences across the religion show that 61.5 percent Hindu and 66.3 percent Christian prefer self-employment (Table 4.13).

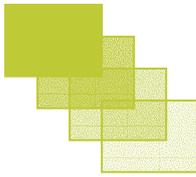
4.8 Cultivated Land: Ownership and Operational Holding

The survey shows that marginal cultivators are more prominent between both religious groups (Hindu- 84.6 percent, Christian- 75.4 percent) in the sample population, while landlessness is found only among 12.5 percent Christian households (Table 4.14).

As Table 4.15 reveals, in terms of total cultivated land or operational holding, more than 76 per cent of the households from each community belong to the category of marginal farmer, and only about 12 percent families from each of the communities belong to the category of small farmers. The table also shows that more than 11 percent Christian households have no cultivable land. Needless to say that the little difference that is found in terms of own and total cultivated land is mainly due the complex processes of leasing in and leasing out of cultivated land.

4.9 Livestock

In respect of livestock possession, the survey indicates that milch animal, draught animal, young cattle, pigs and poultry are the major livestock possessed by the sample households. 63.7 percent, 36.6 percent and 36 percent of the sample households possesses milch animal, draught animal and young cattle respectively. About 87 percent households possess pig, while 95.5 per cent households in the sample have poultry.



Religion wise, except pig and draught animal, comparatively a higher proportion of the Hindu households possess some types of livestock than the Christians (Table 4.16).

4.10 Ownership of Productive and other Assets

4.10.1 Agricultural Implements

The important agricultural implement among the sample households is plough (41.9 percent households own it). 30.7 percent Hindu households and 42.1 percent Christian households have the plough. Only one Christian household owns a tractor and similar is the case with the ownership of threshing machine and power tiller. Pump set was found in one Hindu and two Christian households in the sample. Sprayer and fodder cutter are reported to be owned by 102 (14.1 percent) and 3 households respectively, all belonging to Christian community (Table 4.17). The figures however clearly indicate lack of modernization of the agricultural sector in the district.

4.10.2 Transport

Along with bicycles, motorized two wheelers are emerging as major mode of communication in the villages in present days. The sample survey shows that bicycles are owned by 15.4 percent Hindu and 24.2 percent Christian households. Motorized two wheelers are found in 7.7 percent Hindu and 0.7 percent Christian households in the sample (Table 4.18).

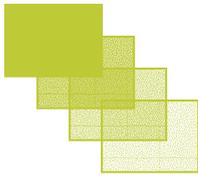
4.10.3 Modern Household Assets

Among the modern household assets, electric fan is found in 9 (1.3 percent) Christian households only; television is found in 30.7 percent Hindu and 38.6 percent Christian households; LPG stove and refrigerator are found respectively in 5 (0.7 percent) and 4 (0.6 percent) Christian households only; compact disc player is found in 1 (7.7 percent) Hindu and 202 (28.4 percent) Christian families in the sample; mobile phone is found in 3 (23 percent) Hindu and 63 (8.9 percent) Christian households. It is seen that mobile phones are preferred in the rural households than the landline phones. 38.5 percent Hindu and 51.4 percent Christian households own some kinds of furniture. Overall the sample households have poor access to modern household gadgets as revealed by the survey (Table 4.19).

4.10.4 Financial Assets

Altogether 5 (0.7 percent) of the sample households, all belonging to Hindu community, have reported to have some kind of financial assets including gold ornament. Only 3 households have reported to have savings in bank and only 2 households in the sample have gold ornaments. However, as most people do not like to disclose about their financial assets, hence there is the possibility of getting an under estimate than the actual (Table 4.20).

4.11 Housing Status



4.11.1 House type and availability of living space

An important indicator of the economic status of a household is the type of house and the facilities available therein. The distribution of housing status among the sample households (Table 4.21) reveals that cent percent of the Hindu households and 69.6 percent Christian households have their own houses. It is reflected that about 29.3 percent households, all belonging to Christian ST community have benefited under IAY. Further, housing status of 1.1 percent Christian households have not been defined adequately.

The data on type of house (Table 4.22) shows that 100 percent Hindu households live in kutchha houses. The figure however, is lower for the Christians (77.3 percent). The high incidence of living in kutchha houses also has its impact on the health status of the sample households. The availability of living space for sample households (Table 4.23) indicates that only 1.7 percent Christian families live in one room accommodation, while 38.5 percent Hindu and 13 percent Christian households live in two room accommodation. However, majority of families in our sample (Hindu 61.5 percent and Christian 85.3 percent) have 3 or rooms for accommodation.

4.11.2 Domestic lighting and fuel use

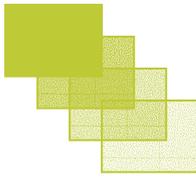
The village survey revealed that about 76 percent of the sample villages in the district have power supply and further household survey showed that about 62 percent of the sample households from the sample villages have domestic electricity connection. The findings from the household survey (Table 4.24) show that about 92.3 percent Hindu households and 61.4 percent Christian households have electricity in their houses.

In case of the non-electrified houses, the survey reveals that 100 percent Hindu households and 96.7 percent Christian households use oil lamp and lantern for lighting of their homes (Table 4.25).

Clean fuel for cooking is important for health. It is a serious consideration for women who, in most cases, are burdened with the task of cooking. As per Census 2001 data, just about 60 percent of all rural households in the country do not use any of the modern fuels such as LPG, electricity or even kerosene. The household survey reveals that only 4 (0.6 percent) Christian households are using LPG along with wood for cooking (Table 4.26). For more than 99 percent of the sample households, wood along with coal, k.oil, hay/leaves and agricultural waste are the main fuels used in cooking.

4.11.3 Drinking water facilities

The results of the household survey reveal that only about 7.7 percent of the Christian households in the entire sample have access to safe source of drinking water (Table 4.30) from tube wells own and public, own protected dug well, public tap and tap water in dwelling. 100 percent Hindu and 99.4 percent Christian households in the sample use water from unsafe sources especially from pond/river/stream (Table 4.27).



The survey showed that only 4.2 percent of the Christian households in the sample fetch drinking water from a distance of up to 50 meters, while 50 percent Hindu and 4.1 percent Christian households have access to drinking water at a distance of 51-100 meters. 12.5 percent Hindu and 8.7 percent Christian households fetch water from a distance of 101-200 metres and further, 37.5 percent Hindu and 83 percent Christian households have access to drinking water at a distance of 201-500 metres from their home (Table 4.28).

4.11.4 Sanitation and drainage facility

An important requirement for sanitation is the presence of toilet facilities. The sample results (Table 4.29) indicate that only 1.8 percent Christian families in the entire sample have access to sanitary toilets. The sanitary practices among the households reveal that more than 69 percent Hindu and about 61 percent Christian families use open space for defecation. The rest have access to unsanitary latrines in the form of pit latrines. All these reveal poor sanitation practices in the villages across the communities.

Another important determinant of hygienic living condition is availability, access and use of drainage facility. The absence of civic amenities like drainage is one of the major problems for maintaining a clean environment. The survey findings (Table 4.30) show that availability of drainage facility in the sample households is almost nil with only 0.4 percent Christian households have drainage facility in their house.

4.12 Indebtedness of rural households

The survey findings on the incidence of indebtedness among sample households show that no household in the sample is presently indebted (Table 4.31).

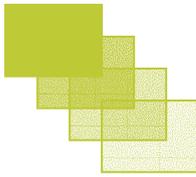
4.13 Income and Expenditure

4.13.1 Family Income

The family income data for sample households shows that income of 7.7 percent Hindu and 20.8 percent Christian households during the last one year falls below Rs.19,200. Another 14.6 percent Christians live with household income in between Rs.19,201 to Rs.22,800. Both the categories constitute the size of population living below the poverty line and the figure is based on per capita poverty line expenditure estimate of Rs. 388/ per month. Overall proportion of sample households living below the poverty line comes to about 35 percent, which is much higher than the state average of 22.3 percent for the rural areas based on 61st Round NSSO estimate. It has been observed that the Christian households are found to be more poverty stricken than the Hindus (Table 4.32).

4.13.2 Family Expenditure

As per the NSS 62nd Round (2005-06), the average monthly per capita consumer expenditure on cereals and pulses at the national level is Rs.106. The estimated family expenditure in the sample households reflects that 23.1 percent Hindu and 21.8 percent



Christian households spend less than the national average per capita spending of Rs. 106 on cereal and pulses (Table 4.34). In the case of vegetables and protein foods, it was found that almost cent percent of the sample families spend up to Rs. 750 monthly. Religion wise, the scene is not much different (Table 4.35). The survey shows that about 11 percent of the Christian households only spent up to Rs. 1800, and majority of the households (84.6 percent Hindu and 61.7 percent Christian) spent more than Rs. 2691 on cloths, footwear and bedding during the last year (Table 4.36).

Spending on education among the households shows that 61.5 percent Hindu and 27.3 percent Christian families did not incur any expenditure during last one year, but 38.5 percent Hindu and about 70 percent Christian households spent more than Rs. 850 during the last year before survey (Table 4.37). On health (Table 4.38) 84.6 percent Hindu and 43.2 percent Christian households in the sample did not incur any cost during last year. About 7.7 percent Hindu and 50.8 percent of the Christian households spent up to Rs. 1000, while 84.6 percent Hindu and 31.1 percent Christian families spent Rs. 1001-5000 on electricity and gas/fuel wood during the last year preceding the survey (Table 4.40). Table 4.41 shows that majorities of sample households did not spent on telephone (92.3 percent Hindu and 94.2 percent Christians). It is also found that most of the households need to keep aside a significant proportion of the budget for festival and ceremonies and house repairing (Tables 4.39 & 4.42).

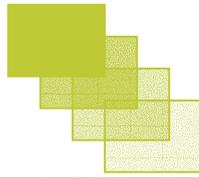
4.14 Current Educational Status, Skill Training

4.14.1 Current educational status of children

The survey results on current educational status of the sample population in the age group of 5 to 25 years reflect that in this age group, altogether 20 percent Hindus and 3.2 percent Christians were never enrolled in school, while 4.6 percent Christians also left education after enrolment. Overall it is seen that in this age group, 80 percent Hindus and 92.2 percent Christians are attending formal educational institutions (Table 4.43). Gender wise we see that proportion of boys attending educational institutions is more among the Christians, while the reverse is the situation in case of the Hindus.

4.14.2 Educational attainment by religion and gender

Looking at educational level of the population in the sample households in the age group of 5 to 25 years, it is reflected that among the literates 25 percent Hindu and 22.4 percent Christian students are in below primary level, while 25 percent Hindu and 26.4 percent Christian children have completed primary level education. The survey reveals that altogether 37.5 percent Hindu and 23.3 percent Christians have passed the middle level education, while 12.5 percent Hindu and 21.3 percent Christian children have completed metric/high school level of education. It is seen that only 4.4 percent Christian children in the sample have completed higher secondary level education. Gender wise, we do not see any significant variation among the Christians, while female students are more among the Hindus (Table 4.44). Further, it is found that cent percent Hindu students and 48.5 percent of the Christian students are currently attending private schools, while about 50 percent of the Christian students are studying in government educational institutions. Besides, a small proportion of the Christians are also attending non-formal, missionary and other educational institutions (Table 4.45).



4.14.3 Drop out among sample population of 5-25 years by reasons

As mentioned above (Table 4.43), the drop out rate in the age group of 5-25 years by religious groups show that only 55 (4.6 percent) Christian students have left education. Gender segregated data shows that male drop out rate is higher than the females. The primary reasons for drop out as reported are necessity of earning for the family (61.8 percent), followed by lack of interest in reading (23.6 percent), need to work at home (7.3 percent), marriage (5.5 percent) and others (1.8 percent). The drop out rate due to necessity of earning is more pronounced among the male children than the females (Table 4.46).

4.14.4 Aspiration of Parents on their Children

Altogether 50 percent parents in Hindu households aspire that their boys should attain education at least up to pre graduation level, while the aspiration of the remaining 50 percent parents is graduation level. In case of Christians, majority of the parents (43.6 percent) expect that their boys should attain education up to graduation level, while 27.4 percent parents aspire that their boys should attain post graduation level education (table 4.47).

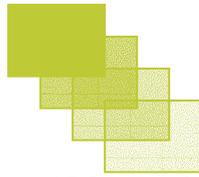
In the case of girl students, altogether 25 percent Hindu and 14.2 percent Christian parents aspire that their girls should attain education at least up to intermediate level, while 25 percent Hindu and 30.7 percent Christian expect that their girls should attain education up to pre graduation level. Again, 50 percent Hindu and 36 percent Christian parents aspire that their girls should attain education up to graduation level. Further, 16 percent Christian parents also aspire that their girls should attain education up to post graduation level (Table 4.48).

4.14.5 Attitude and Approaches in Skill development training

Interactions in the sample households reveal that in most of the households (Hindu 92.3 percent and Christian 84.9 percent) family members are not interested to take up skill development training (Table 4.49). Of those interested, tailoring is the most preferred skill training for the Hindus and 29 percent Christians. Besides, 24.3 percent Christian members are interested in computer training, 23.4 percent are interested in auto mechanic training, 5.6 percent in driving, 3.7 percent in electronics and 0.9 percent in on the job training (4.50).

4.15 Present Health Scenario

The survey reveals that only about 7.8 percent members in the sample population suffered from some kind of diseases in the past one year. Incidence of diseases was reported to be nil in the case of Hindu population, while for the Christians, it was reported that about 8 percent members suffered from some kind of diseases. Cough & cold, fever, dysentery, malaria, stomach pain, etc. are found to be the most commonly reported diseases by the sample households. Hospitalisation was the case for only about 18.7 affected populations in the sample. However, the seriousness of the diseases requiring hospitalization was not captured in the study. It was found that about 50 percent of the patients approached government hospital for treatments, while 48.6 percent approached private medical practitioner (Tables 4.51 - 4.53).



4.16 Maternal and Child Health

A child is considered fully immunized if s/he has received one dose each of BCG and measles and three doses each of DPT and Polio (excluding the polio dose 0 given at birth). The survey looked into the immunization coverage of children between 0-5 years, which revealed that 45.8 percent of the children in the sample population were fully immunized, 4.2 percent received no immunisation at all and 50 percent received partial immunization. Religion wise, no children was reported in the age group 0-5 years from the Hindu community. Gender wise immunization status of the sample children shows that higher proportion of female children has been fully immunised compared to male children (Table 4.54). The coverage by the government agency is found to be 100 percent of the children who got some immunisation (Table 4.55). The survey indicates that parents not being aware of the successive doses and/or need to immunize their children (90.5 percent) have been the major reason for children either not immunized at all or receiving any dose of immunization but not completing the schedule. Besides, distance of immunisation centers is also reported as a reason for either non or partial immunisation (Table 4.56).

The survey reflects that the sample women (having 0-5 years child) have less access to government and institutional facilities for delivery of child. Just about 4.4 percent women used government or private facilities for delivery. Of the women who delivered their babies during the last five years, only 3.3 percent were assisted by doctors, about 70 percent of them were assisted by either trained dais or ASHA workers and 27.8 percent were assisted by untrained dais or other family members (Tables 4.57 & 4.58).

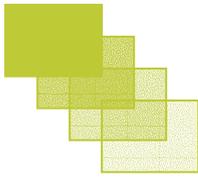
4.17 Poverty and the Public Distribution System (PDS)

Only one (7.7 percent) Hindu and 22 (3.2 percent) Christian households in the sample reported that they belong to BPL category. However, the income figures of the households showed that more than 35 percent households in the sample have below poverty line income. All the households who reported to belong to BPL category, it was found that all of them possess BPL ration card (Tables 4.59 and 4.60).

The survey reveals that of the total sample households only 17 percent avail PDS ration (Table 4.61). This is found that only about 10.6 percent of the families availing ration from PDS face difficulties for the reasons of lack of adequate PDS supply (69.2 percent), lack of money (23.1 percent) and discrimination by PDS dealer (7.7 percent) (Tables 4.62 - 4.63).

4.18 Awareness and Participation

It has been argued for long that level of awareness and participation are two important aspects of development approach. The Government of India has been initiating several specific programmes targeting the poor. The benefits of these programmes to a large extent depend on the level of awareness of the people about the programmes. At the same time, any leakages in the process are to be properly identified for designing effective implementation.



So far the level of awareness about the government programmes is concerned, most of the households in the sample are aware of NREGA, IAY, Sarvasiksha, ICDS and Old age/Widow pension scheme, while most of the sample households are not aware of programmes like TSC Swajaldhara, ARWSP and Maternity benefits. Hindu households on the whole found to be ahead of the Christians except ARWSP (Table 4.64). In terms of benefits, 52.9 percent, 29.3 percent, 21.7 percent, 12.7 percent and 5.8 percent of the total households in the sample got benefits under NREGA, IAY, Sarvasiksha, ICDS and Old age/Widow pension respectively. However, the Christians on the whole got more benefits than the Hindus (Table 4.65). Thus the religious minorities are lagging behind in terms of benefits from various government programmes in the district.

4.18.1 Participation in the socio-political affairs

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

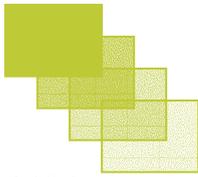
The baseline survey shows that the level of political participation is nil among the Hindus in the sample, while among the Christians, it is high at the state assembly election (Table 4.66). The survey revealed that about 64.5 percent households have voted in the last assembly election. In the case of parliamentary election, it was found that just about 34.5 percent households voted. However, this poor participation in parliamentary election cannot be solely attributed to the lack of awareness. In this conflict prone state there could be other explanation for not participating in the political affairs at a particular point of time. Further, only about 1.6 percent households in the sample found to be part of Self Help Groups and 47.3 percent found to be part of religious and social organizations (Table 4.67).

4.18.2 Conflict, insecurity and access to media and communication

The survey finding shows that only 6 Christian households out of a total of 723 sample households have suffered from conflicts- communal or otherwise. Of the six households who suffered from conflicts, only one of them have reported minor property loss, while no household have lost life in the conflicts (Table 4.68).

As far as the access to media and communication is concerned, the baseline indicates an overall low level of access to media across the communities. This is found that just about 1.7 percent sample households read newspapers, 25 percent households listen to radio and about 31 percent watch T.V. Religion wise, Christians were found ahead of Hindus in all the cases (Table 4.69).

4.19 Aspirations of the Communities as reflected from the Survey



4.19.1 Most important facilities lacking in the villages

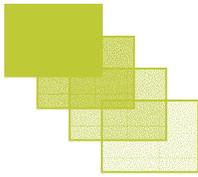
Majority of the respondents feel that drinking water supply, transport & communication health and educational facilities are the most important facilities lacking in their villages. However, the Hindu households placed drinking water supply, Health care and educational facilities ahead of transport & communication facilities, while the Christians placed drinking water supply, transport & communication and educational facilities ahead of health facilities (Tables 4.70 - 4.72).

4.19.2 Most important deprivation in the families

Majority of the households across religious groups identified Health care, education and employment opportunities as their major deprivations. Besides, a sizeable section of Christian households also identified skill as an important deprivation (Tables 4.73-4.75).

4.19.3 Perceived priorities for the welfare of minority communities

Majority of the Hindus in the sample feel that education, drinking water banking & finance facilities should be the first priorities for the welfare of the minorities. However, most of the Christian respondents identified education, banking and finance and PDS facilities as top priorities for their welfare (Tables 4.76 - 4.78). ■



DEVELOPMENT DEFICITS

The overall analysis in earlier sections reveals that Senapati, on an average, is an underdeveloped district. It has been lagging behind other districts of the state in some facets of development. The baseline survey points out some development deficits that deserve immediate and adequate attention.

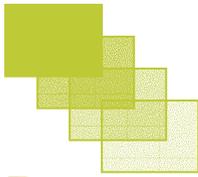
Developmental Deficits in Senapati District and Their Priority Ranking

Sl. No.	Indicators	Survey Result	Estimate for India	Deficit	Priority Ranking attached
Socio-economic indicators					
1	Rate of literacy	59.20	67.30	-8.10	5
2	Rate of female literacy	56.50	57.10	-0.60	7
3	Work participation rate	65.40	38.00	27.40	9
4	Female work participation rate	60.30	21.50	38.80	10
Basic amenities indicators					
5	Percentage of pucca houses	0.0	59.40	-59.40	2
6	Percentage of households with access to safe drinking water	7.70	87.90	-80.20	1
7	Percentage of households with sanitation facilities	1.80	39.20	-37.40	3
8	Percentage of electrified households	61.90	67.90	-6.0	6
Health indicators					
9	Percentage of fully vaccinated children	45.80	43.50	2.30	8
10	Percentage of institutional delivery	4.40	38.70	-34.30	4

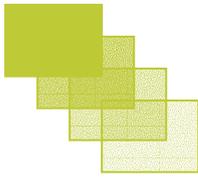
■ The survey of villages and the households revealed that the major development deficits in Senapati district includes its poor housing status, low infrastructure-transport and communication, educational facilities, water supply, sanitation, medical and health facilities, casualisation of labour and poor access to institutional credit.

■ Drinking water and sanitation facilities are in bad state in the villages of the district. There is need of making more provisioning through state interventions in the villages. School sanitation in the district, as revealed by the baseline survey, is also in poor state.

■ Reproductive health requires serious attention in the villages of the district. In most of the cases child delivery takes place at home. Similarly, very few women are found receiving pre and post natal care.



- The survey reveals missing government health facilities in most of the sample villages. Poor presence and infrequent visits of health personnel in the villages costs the villagers dear. The ICDS facilities in the villages are also in poor state though the services availed by many.
- Number of educational and health institutions are inadequate and access to the available facilities are difficult in the villages largely because of poor connectivity. Education, health and communication & connectivity is perceived as important development deficits in the villages.
- The overall condition of housing in this district found to be very poor, having a large number of kutchha houses. The coverage of IAY has been found to be inadequate in the district.
- Information reveals that agriculture in this district is still in rudimentary state like many areas of northeastern region. The situation demands effective land use plan. The agriculture sector needs attention for high value crops and modernization. Institutionalisation of credit system is another area that requires attention. Hence, programmes for overall agricultural development deserve mention.
- Preference for self-employment among the underemployed or unemployed is more prevalent than salaried jobs in the sample villages. This means that government needs to create more facilities for skill development training and make provisions of real services to keep the enthusiasm level high for the people in self-employment endeavour, which is grossly missing in most of the state departments in the state.
- Furthermore, there is need for institutional reforms in certain sectors of the district to usher the development process. The rich potentials in handicraft and artisan activities need removal of constrains in raw material availability and access to niche markets. The district is plagued by poor infrastructure facilities to initiate any self-employment initiatives. ■



LIST OF SURVEYED VILLAGES

Sl. No.	VILLAGE
1	N. Heikon
2	Purum Khullen
3	Maohing Nepali
4	Tuisemphai
5	Bethelphai
6	Mapao Khullen
7	Samuk
8	Thonglang Akutpa
9	Molsang
10	Khengjang
11	Kharam Pallen
12	Kangpokpi
13	Chingloubung
14	Joupi
15	T. Gamnom
16	Keithelmanbi
17	Phaijang
18	Songpekjang Nepali
19	Makokching
20	Longa Koireng
21	Bunglung
22	Tumnoupokpi
23	G. Gelbung
24	Makui Mayangkhang
25	Old Boljang