



Baseline Survey of Minority Concentrated Districts

District Report

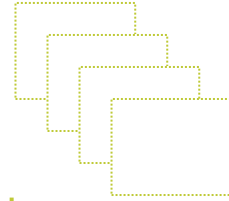
TAMENGLONG

Study Commissioned by
Ministry of Minority Affairs
Government of India

Study Conducted by



Omeo Kumar Das Institute of Social Change and Development: Guwahati
VIP Road, Upper Hengerabari, Guwahati 781036

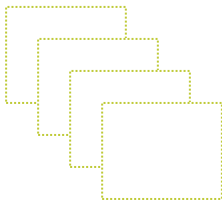


Commissioned by the Ministry of Minority Affairs, this Baseline Survey was planned for 90 minority concentrated districts (MCDs) identified by the Government of India across the country, and the Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR), New Delhi coordinates the entire survey.

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 Tamenglong 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
BRIEF PROFILE OF TAMENGLONG DISTRICT	11
2.1 AREA AND LOCATION	11
2.2 ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION	11
2.3 RESOURCE BASE	12
2.3.1 <i>Population</i>	<i>12</i>
2.3.2 <i>Sex Ratio</i>	<i>12</i>
2.3.3 <i>Literacy Rate</i>	<i>13</i>
2.3.4 <i>Workforce</i>	<i>13</i>
2.3.5 <i>Education and Health</i>	<i>14</i>
2.3.6 <i>Natural Resource Base</i>	<i>15</i>
2.3.7 <i>Power and rural electrification</i>	<i>16</i>
2.3.8 <i>Transport and Communication</i>	<i>17</i>
2.3.9 <i>Basic Amenities</i>	<i>17</i>
PROFILE OF THE SAMPLE VILLAGES	19
3.1 DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE	19
3.2 SEX RATIO	19
3.3. LITERACY RATE	19
3.4 FACILITIES	19
3.4.1 <i>Electricity</i>	<i>19</i>
3.4.2 <i>Drinking water</i>	<i>20</i>
3.4.3 <i>Toilet facility</i>	<i>20</i>
3.4.4 <i>Education</i>	<i>20</i>
3.4.5 <i>Health Facilities</i>	<i>20</i>
3.4.6 <i>Other facilities</i>	<i>21</i>
3.5 VILLAGE ORGANIZATIONS	21
3.6 ARTISAN AND HANDICRAFT ACTIVITIES	21
3.7 CROP PRODUCTIVITY STATUS:	21
3.8 INPUT STATUS FOR CULTIVATION:	22
3.8.1 <i>Current inputs</i>	<i>22</i>
3.9 CREDIT	22
3.10 MIGRATION AND EMPLOYMENT AND WAGE INCOME EARNING	22
3.11 RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES AND BENEFICIARIES ASSISTED	23
3.12 COMMON RESOURCE AND FACILITY USES	23
3.13 SUMMARY	24
RESULT OF THE BASELINE SURVEY	25
4.1 RELIGION AND CASTE COMPOSITION	25
4.2 MOTHER TONGUE	25
4.3 AGE AND SEX	25
4.4 HOUSEHOLD SIZE	25
4.5 MARITAL STATUS	25
4.6 EDUCATIONAL STATUS	25
4.7 OCCUPATION AND EMPLOYMENT	26
4.7.1 <i>Occupation and Industry</i>	<i>26</i>



4.7.2 <i>Self-Employment Scenario</i>	26
4.7.3 <i>Additional Employment and Preference</i>	27
4.7.4 <i>Migrant Workers</i>	27
4.8 LAND AND OTHER ASSETS.....	27
4.8.1 <i>Cultivated Land: Ownership and Operational Holding</i>	27
4.9 LIVESTOCK.....	27
4.10 OWNERSHIP OF PRODUCTIVE AND OTHER ASSETS	28
4.10.1 <i>Agricultural Implements</i>	28
4.11 HOUSING STATUS.....	28
4.11.1 <i>House Type and availability of living space</i>	28
4.11.2 <i>Domestic lighting and fuel use</i>	28
4.11.3 <i>Drinking water facilities</i>	29
4.11.4 <i>Sanitation and drainage facility</i>	29
4.12 INDEBTEDNESS OF RURAL HOUSEHOLDS	29
4.13 INCOME AND EXPENDITURE.....	29
4.13.1 <i>Family Expenditure</i>	30
4.14 CURRENT EDUCATIONAL STATUS, SKILL TRAINING	30
4.14.1 <i>Educational attainment by religion and gender</i>	30
4.14.2 <i>Current Educational Status of Children</i>	30
4.14.3 <i>Access and facilities in education</i>	31
4.14.4 <i>Aspiration of Parents on their Children</i>	31
4.14.5 <i>Attitude and Approaches in Skill development training</i>	31
4.15 PRESENT HEALTH SCENARIO.....	31
4.16 MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH	32
4.17 POOR AND THE PDS SUPPORT	32
4.18 AWARENESS AND PARTICIPATION	32
4.18.1 <i>Participation in government programmes</i>	32
4.18.2 <i>Participation in the socio-political affairs</i>	33
4.18.3 <i>Conflict, insecurity and access to media and communication</i>	33
4.19 ASPIRATIONS OF THE COMMUNITIES AS REFLECTED FROM THE SURVEY	33
4.19.1 <i>Most important facilities lacking in the villages</i>	33
4.19.2 <i>Most important deprivation as perceived by the families</i>	33
4.19.3 <i>Perceived priorities for the welfare of minority communities</i>	34
DEVELOPMENT DEFICITS	35
LIST OF SURVEYED VILLAGES	37



LIST OF TABLES

Table 3.1:	Demographic features of the sample villages, 2001
Table 3.2:	Demographic features of the sample villages, 1991
Table 3.3:	Electrification details of the sample villages – with number of connections
Table 3.4:	Distribution of villages by functional sources of drinking water (Common)
Table 3.5:	Household sources of water
Table 3.6:	Toilet facilities in the villages by Religion
Table 3.7:	Distribution of sample villages with education facilities
Table 3.8:	Distribution of villages by availability of health facilities
Table 3.9:	Distribution of available facilities at the Sub-centre/PHC
Table 3.10:	Distribution of villages by distance to different facilities
Table 3.11:	Distribution of villages by distance to different facilities
Table 3.12:	Distribution of villages by distance to different facilities
Table 3.13:	Artisan/Handicraft Activities in the Village
Table 3.14:	Productivity of paddy and prices in the sample villages
Table 3.15:	Productivity of vegetables and prices in the sample villages
Table 3.16:	Village wise users of current agriculture inputs
Table 3.17:	Details of daily commuting labourers in the sample villages
Table 3.18:	Out migration for work and the mode of passage of the migrants in the sample villages
Table 3.19:	Wage rates of male workers in the sample villages
Table 3.20:	Wage rates of female workers in the sample villages
Table 3.21:	Government job holders in the sample villages
Table 3.22:	Reasons cited for improvement of conditions of the villages
Table 3.23:	Village wise persons assisted under government programme
Table 3.24:	Village wise distribution of persons assisted under old age and widow pension
Table 3.25:	Village wise enrolment of Boy students in primary schools
Table 3.26:	Village wise attendance of Boy students in primary schools
Table 3.27:	Village wise enrolment of Girl students in primary schools
Table 3.28:	Village wise attendance of Girl students in primary schools
Table 3.29:	Visits of government health staff in the sample villages
Table 3.30:	Money allotted for NREGA and jobs generated
Table 3.31:	Villages with ICDS centers and their location and physical status
Table 3.32:	Use of ICDS centers and level of satisfaction
Table 4.1:	Distribution of Sample Households by Religion and Cast
Table 4.2:	Distribution of Sample Households by Mother Tongue
Table 4.3:	Distribution of people captured in the sample households by age groups, religion, and sex
Table 4.4:	Size of sample households by religion
Table 4.5:	Marital status of people in the sample households by age groups and religion (p.c)
Table 4.6:	Level of Educational Attainment of sample households by religion and gender (p.c)
Table 4.7:	Main occupations of workforce in the sample households by religion and gender



Table 4.8:	Secondary occupations of workforce in the sample households by religion and gender
Table 4.9:	Main Occupation of the people classified by Industry in the sample households (p.c)
Table 4.10:	Employment days of people in main occupation by religion and gender (p.c)
Table 4.11:	Employment days of people in secondary occupation by religion and gender (p.c)
Table 4.12:	Problems faced by self-employed households in entrepreneurship ventures (p.c)
Table 4.13:	Preferred activities of the underemployed and unemployed people in sample households
Table 4.14	Occupational distribution of the migrant worker in the sample households
Table 4.15	Place of migration of migrant workers
Table 4.16:	Distribution of sample households by own land
Table 4.17:	Distribution of sample households by own cultivated land
Table 4.18:	Distribution of sample households by Total cultivated land
Table 4.19:	Distribution of sample household with Livestock
Table 4.20a:	Distribution of Household with Agricultural Implements
Table 4.20b:	Distribution of Household with other important equipments and assets
Table 4.21:	Distribution of sample households by housing status
Table 4.22:	Distribution of sample 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:	Non-electrified sample households by source of light
Table 4.26:	Distribution of households by source of fuel
Table 4.27:	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 by net income earned during last year
Table 4.31:	Distribution of Households by net income earned during last year by sources
Table 4.32:	Distribution of households by expenditure on cereals and pulses
Table 4.33:	Distribution of households by expenditure on vegetables, milk and meat
Table 4.34:	Distribution of households by expenditure on cloths, footwear and bedding etc.
Table 4.35:	Distribution of households by expenditure on education
Table 4.36:	Distribution of households by expenditure on health & medical
Table 4.37:	Distribution of households by expenditure on festival and social ceremonies
Table 4.38:	Distribution of households by expenditure on electricity, gas, fuel wood
Table 4.39:	Distribution of households by expenditure on telephone
Table 4.40:	Distribution of households by expenditure on house repairing
Table 4.41:	Distribution of households by expenditure on Recreation
Table 4.42:	Distribution of households by expenditure on marriage & other social ceremonies
Table 4.43:	Distribution of households by expenditure on Beedi, cigarette etc
Table 4.44:	Distribution of sample population (5 to 25 years of age) by schooling status



Table 4.45:	Distribution of population (5 to 25 years of age) in sample households by level of education
Table 4.46:	Distribution of the students by type of school attended
Table 4.47:	Drop out of students by reason in the sample households
Table 4.48:	Aspiration for the Male students by the parents in the Sample Households
Table 4.49:	Aspiration for the female students by the parents in the Sample Households
Table 4.50:	Households interested to take up skill development training
Table 4.51:	Desired type of training by members in sample households
Table 4.52:	Distribution of persons in sample households with different kind of diseases
Table 4.53:	Distribution of persons treated by various medical service providers
Table 4.54:	Distribution of children (up to 5 years) by Immunization details in sample households
Table 4.55:	Distribution of household by place of Last child born in sample households
Table 4.56:	Distribution of household by assistance during last delivery
Table 4.57:	Distribution of sample households by BPL status
Table 4.58:	Distribution of BPL households by BPL ration card
Table 4.59:	Distribution of households by level of dependency on PDS
Table 4.60:	Distribution of households by difficulties faced regarding PDS
Table 4.61:	Households aware of various government programme
Table 4.62:	Households voted in the last election
Table 4.63:	Participation in Social and Political Affairs by the households
Table 4.64:	Households affected by Local Conflicts
Table 4.65:	Access to media and communication in the sample households
Table 4.66:	Most important facilities lacking in the sample Village
Table 4.67:	Important deprivation in the families in the sample villages
Table 4.68:	Option on welfare of the minority community as perceived in the sample villages



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. Assam is among the four states with large Muslim population where according to the Committee the situation is grave. Therefore, there is a need to generate data to evaluate and address issues of Muslim backwardness in the state.

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

Against this backdrop the baseline survey in MCDs was conceived to

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

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



METHODOLOGY

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



The rule followed by NSSO for forming hamlet-groups is

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

Following the above methodology, total 25 villages of the district Tamenglong, Manipur were identified, and 30 households from each village were selected for the sample survey. The present report is based on the data gathered from about 750 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. ■



BRIEF PROFILE OF TAMENGLONG DISTRICT

2.1 Area and Location

The district of Tamenglong, is located on the west of Manipur at an altitude of 1,290 m above the sea level and covers a total area of 4,391 sq.km. It lies between 24°30'N and 25°27'N latitudes and of 93°10'E and 94°54'E longitudes. The district is bounded by Nagaland in the North, Churachandpur district in the South, Senapati district in the East and in the West by the state of Assam.

The landmass in the district is believed to have been formed due to orogenic movement during cretaceous and Eocene period. The main rock formations are sandstone, shale, schist. Due to weak and fragile nature of rocks and high gradient of the hill slopes, landslide is a common phenomenon in the district during rainy season.

The main tribes of the district are Zeliangrong Nagas (with different sub-tribes-Rongmei, Liangmai, Zeme, and Puimei) and Kukis besides minority Hmars, Chirus and Khasis. Racially or physically and linguistically Zeliangrongs are Tibeto-Burman (Indo-Mongoloid) of Sino-Tibetan family of the Mongolian race. Based on history it is assumed that Mongoloid groups including Zeliangrong Nagas inhabited the upper course of the Yangtze and Howang Ho rivers in China in the prehistoric times. The Zeliangrong belongs to patriarchal social system. Each clan enjoys equal status. Clan exogamy is strictly observed. Cross-cousin marriage is most preferred but parallel cross-cousin is seldom.

2.2 Administrative Division

The first sub-division office in Manipur Hills was set up in this district since the time of British in the year 1919. It became a full fledged district in 1969 when the first DC was posted. It was then known as Manipur West District. Later it was renamed as Tamenglong District with four sub-divisions. Each sub-division is co-terminus with blocks. There are total 242 villages in the district.

Population distribution and geographical area in four subdivisions

Name	Population (2001)	Area (in Sq Km)	No of villages
Tamenglong	37,189	874	58
Tamei	21,829	1314	52
Tousem	21,805	1125	61
Nungba	30,670	1078	71

Source: Statistical Abstract of Manipur, 2005



The entire district is classified under rural areas and there are no urban centres in the district as per 2001 census.

2.3 Resource Base

2.3.1 Population

As per the census data 2001, the demographic profile of the district shows that 97percent of the total population in the district belongs to the minority community of which Christian comprises 98percent. The population density is very low at 25 persons per sq.km and is distributed relatively evenly over the district.

Total Rural Population of Tamenglong District

Religion	Person
Hindu	3187
Muslim	1431
Christian	105791
Others	1090
Total	111499

Source: Census of India 2001

The population distribution by religious minority groups in the rural areas is shown in the table below. The proportion of total Christian population in the rural population of Tamenglong is 94.88 percent.

Total Minority Population of Tamenglong District

Total Minority	Muslims	Christians	Sikhs	Buddhists	Jain	Others	Not Stated
108312	1431	105791	67	7	11	985	20

Source: Census of India 2001

2.3.2. Sex Ratio

The sex ratio at Tamenglong district, as per 2001 census, stands at 922 female per thousand males and child sex ratio at 936 girls per thousand boys. The highest sex ratio is found among the Christian population which stands higher than the district average (969 per '000male). The Hindu sex ratio is the lowest among religious group.

Sex Ratio by Religion for Total Population in Tamenglong District

All Religion	Total	922
Hindus	Total	139
Muslims	Total	534
Christians	Total	969

Source: Census of India 2001



2.3.3. Literacy Rate

The literacy rate in the district as per 2001 census is of 59 percent. The male literacy rate is 69 percent and female literacy rate is 49 percent. Religious distribution of literacy rate reveals that Hindus have the highest literacy rate among all the religious groups. Gender desegregated data shows that although Hindu males have a literacy rate as high as 93 percent, in respect of females the literacy rate is abysmally low at 38 percent which incidentally is also the lowest in the district. The low literacy rate among the females vis-à-vis the males indicates that education of women has less priority among the communities living in Tamenglong district.

Literacy rate by religious groups and place of residence

Religion	Residence	Literacy rate		
		Person	Male	Female
Hindus	Total	87.35	92.89	38.11
Muslims	Total	69.60	81.81	44.50
Christians	Total	58.31	67.15	49.24
District Total		59.25	68.72	48.95

Source: Census of India 2001

2.3.4 Workforce

The workforce distribution of the total population in the district shows that 45.62 percent of the population is in the total workforce. Cultivators comprise the major work rural force in the district. Other workers category which includes services in tertiary sector is the next major work. The male female work participation rate in the district is proportional.

Percentage of workers in total workers

Total	Cultivators	Agricultural worker	Household industry workers	Other workers	Total workers
District	77.34	1.75	2.41	18.50	45.62
Male	69.75	1.40	1.78	27.07	46.60
Female	85.95	2.14	3.14	8.78	44.55

Source: Census of India 2001

Religious groups wise work participation rate reveal that Hindus have the highest work rate participation among the religious groups. However, majority (90 percent) Hindus are engaged as 'other workers' mainly in the tertiary sector. The female work participation rate among Hindus and Muslims is lower than the district average which indicates that Hindu and Muslim females have less economic independence.

The low literacy rate along with low work participation among Hindu and Muslim females indicates low capacity formation and economic independence of women in this



hill district of Manipur. The low sex ratio in the district is another major concern which has strong impact on education and work participation rate of women.

Religious distribution of workers in total workers

Religion	Total proportion of workers	Male	Female
Hindu	85.47	91.78	39.95
Muslim	56.74	67.10	37.35
Christians	44.17	43.78	44.58

Source: Census of India 2001

2.3.5 Education and Health

Education

As per the 2001 census, the district has 56,819 literates (59.25 percent), of which 17.77 are below primary level, 28.45 percent are above primary level and 21.22 percent are at primary level. The percentage of literate population having educational attainment of matric/ higher secondary/ diploma are just 26.57 percent and the proportion of graduates and above is 4.42 percent.

Gross and Net Enrolment Ratio in Tamenglong district-2005-06

School level	Total population 6-11 years			GER			NER		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Primary	14901	13450	28351	93	94	93	73	73	73
Upper Primary	Total population 11-14 years								
	5373	4876	10249	39	45	42	32	36	34

Source: Govt. of Manipur, Education Department.

The GER/NER data clearly reveals high incidence of drop outs from primary to upper primary level. The NER at the upper primary level is less than half the ratio at the primary level. Further, although at the primary level the NER for boys and girls is same, at the upper primary level, the ratio is higher among girl students which indicates the male drop out is higher at the upper primary level.

Health

AIDS has become a major public health problem in Manipur since 1990. Maximum number of positive cases is found in the age group of 21-30 years. As per the Sero-Surveillance report on 31st March 2005, a total of 366 blood samples were screened of which 12.30 percent were found to be HIV positive cases. The district has the lowest incidence of HIV positive cases in the State. The other types of diseases which have higher frequency of occurrence are heart ailments, malaria and chronic liver disease. The



incidence of complications at birth and puerperium is found to be more among rural women in the district.

An important indicator of health status is the sex ratio especially of children in the age group of 0-6 years. The child sex ratio in the district as per the estimate of Census 2001 is lower than the state average which stands at 957 per thousand male children. A comparative picture across religious groups shows that child sex ratio among the Hindus in the district is highest across all religious groups. The child sex ratio among the Christians is estimated to be the lowest in the district.

The health infrastructure in the district reveals that every one PHC covers a population of 13,937 persons in the district. The number of doctors per lakh population is 0.27 as per Manipur HDR, 2001.

Child Sex ratio in Tamenglong District by Religion

Religion	Total
All Religion	936
Hindu	1141
Muslim	967
Christian	933

Source: Census of India 2001

2.3.6 Natural Resource Base

Land and its Utilization

Climatically, Tamenglong belongs to sub-tropical zone. Because of high altitude summer are mild with maximum temperature of 27°C and minimum temperature of 5°C.

Land use statistics of Tamenglong district

Agricultural land	Forest	Scrubs	Lake	River	Permanent	Jhum
1.57	54.39	35.12	0.01	5.28	0.52	6.15

The gross cropped area in the district is 37.91 percent of the total area and average area under jhum is 8.94 hectares.

Ground water resource of Thoubal district and its potential (in MCM)

Grown water resource dynamic	Utilizable ground water for irrigation	Utilizable for drinking & allied	Gross draft
772.82	656.90	115.92	Negligible

Source: www.manipur.nic.in



Forest

Tamenglong District comes under the western forest division of Manipur. Based on Annual Administrative Report 2006-07 by Forest Department of Manipur, the district has total forest cover of 90.96 percent of its geographical area.

Horticulture and Plantation

The district is the largest producer of oranges in Manipur. The district is suitable for all kinds of horticulture crops such as oranges, papaya, royal chillies, pineapples and also lime, coconut, mango, litchi, etc. which are grown in large area of the district. Tea and coffee plantation have been to be successful on a small scale. As there are no processing and marketing facilities, farmers process their tea at home for local consumption.

Economy

The economy of the district is basically agrarian with paddy as major crop. The total area under paddy cultivation is 8.52 thousand hectares. 76 percent of the total area under paddy cultivation in the district is under jhum while permanent terrace occupies 6.0 percent. The economic status of the households in the district as per the latest records of the Food and Civil Supplies Department, Govt. of Manipur, 30.56 percent of the households are BPL families and there are 119 PDS in the district to cater to these households.

The district has hardly any industrial activity except for a small number of registered small industrial units. Till 2003-04, the district had a total of 2 units with seven employees.

The district has a total of 2199 enterprises (excluding crop production and plantation) with total employment of 6031 persons. The percentage growth in enterprises during the period 1998-2005 has been estimated at 7.6 percent while the corresponding growth in employment during the period has been 7.4 percent. The growth rates have been significant given the fact that Tamenglong is a rural area and there has been fast expansion of non crop and plantation activities in the district which holds much scope for livelihood security of the rural population.

Poultry and livestock farming is an important economic activity of the people in his hill district. The livestock and poultry production in the district is fairly high. The district stands 4th in the State in respect of poultry production with 12 percent of total poultry production in the State. The total livestock population in the district is approximately 10 percent of the State total. The major livestock include goat, cattle buffalo and pigs.

2.3.7 Power and rural electrification

The total installed capacity of power in the district is 0.744 MW and percentages of villages electrified till March 2007 stands at 81.87 percent.



2.3.8 Transport and Communication

The road coverage in the district is very poor by any standard. NH-53 and three State Highways- IT Road, Old Chashar Road and Tamenglong Khongsang Road pass through the district. Presently only NH-53 running between Imphal and Jiribam/ Silchar having some 200kms and Tamenglong- Khongsang Road (39.5km) happens to be the only two roads which remain motorable round the year. There are considerable disparities within the district e.g. 56.33 percent villages in the Nungba sub-division are not covered by any road whereas in Tamei sub-division 59.615 percent are without any road. The district has no railway connectivity and the nearest airport is at Imphal, the capital city, 153 km away.

The communication network comprises of the telephone DEL connections under the public sector BSNL. The district has 634 working DEL connections with two telephone exchanges providing the grid net and the tele density is estimated to be 1.70.

2.3.9 Basic Amenities

As per the 2001 census, Tamenglong district has 16,149 numbers of households. There is only 1.8 percent household who have permanent houses, 26.8 percent have semi-permanent houses and 71.4 percent have temporary houses. Safe drinking water facilities and electricity are available in 43.86 percent villages.

Basic amenities in Tamenglong district.

Amenities	Numbers
Total inhabited villages	171
Drinking water facilities	171
Safe drinking water	75
Electricity(power supply)	75
Electricity(domestic)	75
Electricity(agriculture)	-
Primary school	157
Middle school	68
Secondary/Sr. secondary schools	15
College	1
Medical facility	42
Primary health centre	8
Primary health sub-centre	27
Post, telegraph and telephone facility	44
Bus service	36
Paved approach road	47
Mud approach road	105

Source: www.censusindia.gov.in



While 92 percent of the villages have a primary school, middle level schools are available in only 40 percent of the villages. Medical facilities are available in 25 percent of the villages and one PHSC in the district covers a population of 4129 persons which clearly indicates the status of health infrastructure in the district. The connectivity status in the district reveals that only 21 percent of the villages have bus connectivity while 38.6 percent of the villages have no approach roads.

A causal analysis of the development deficiencies in the rural areas of the district reveals that three major deficits in the rural areas are: education, health, industry and tertiary sector employment and basic connectivity. The deficits need critical intervention for synergizing the growth process in the district. ■



PROFILE OF THE SAMPLE VILLAGES

3.1 Demographic profile

The hill district of Tamenglong has about 111.5 thousand population spread across 227 villages. This indicates that the villages are not very thinly populated. On an average a village has about 70 households and 500 population. In our sample of 25 villages there are four villages with less than 30 households (six with less than 70 households) and 16 villages are with more than 100 households (Table 3.1). The average size of households in sample villages is about 7.5, whereas in the district the average size is 6.9 (for the state of Manipur as a whole it is 5.8). The households are mainly of scheduled tribe communities belonging to Christian faith. Data of table 3.1 shows that 18 sample villages are entirely inhabited by scheduled tribe communities. In this district ST population comprises of 95.4 percent of the total population.

3.2 Sex Ratio

Sex ratio in the sample villages stands at 907 females per thousand males as per 2001 census data. However, if one excludes the village Tamenglong, which has large male centric immigration sex ratio rises to 1039. The sex ration in Tamenglong district of Manipur is 922 which is lower than the state average of 978.

3.3. Literacy Rate

Literacy rates in the sample villages are estimated at 43.3 percent for male and 39.1 percent for female (Table 3.1). These rates are lower than the district average of 68.7 percent for male and 49 percent for female. These attainment figures at the village level compares rather poorly with the State averages of 80 percent for male and 60 percent for female. The differences reflect the disparity levels in the literacy and education status in the hill districts.

3.4 Facilities

A definitive way to measure 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. The village survey reveals that 16 villages among the sample of 25 are electrified. Among these 16 electrified villages three were connected during 1980s, four during 1990s and seven during 2000s. The village



survey data shows that of about 90 percent households in the electrified sample villages have electricity connection. All the connections in the villages are however domestic connections (Table 3.3). The electricity supply in the sample villages is available on an average for 11 hours a day. Electricity availability in the connected villages reportedly improved over the past five years by 2 hours a day.

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. The survey revealed that altogether 12 sampled villages have common sources of drinking water supply. Public stand posts are the common source safe drinking water in these 12 villages (Table 3.4). However, it is seen that most of the households in the sample villages access water from tank and river in the district (Table 3.5). This is also found that few village access water from public well and one has tap water supply inside house. It is also found that few villages in the sample have non-functional public stand posts.

3.4.3 Toilet facility

The sanitation status of the sample villages shows that only in one village presence of sanitary toilets are reported. This is revealed that most of the households in the villages use in sanitary toilets (Table 3.6). The common practice in all the villages is to dig a soak pit for defecation.

3.4.4 Education

The low female literacy rate in the sample villages is could be attributed to an extent the poor availability of schooling and educational facilities for females. The survey of sample villages reveals that in all categories of schools there is fewer numbers of exclusive schools for girls. Distance to the schools and other uncaptured factors are also the causes. However 19 villages in the sample have at least one primary school within the villages (Table 3.7).

Distribution of total educational facilities available in sample villages

Schools	Primary		Middle		High/H Sec.		Tech.	Religi- ous school	Non - formal	Oth er	Total
	Com mon	Girls	Com mon	Girls	Com mon	Girls					
Total	19	1	3	1	4	0	0	2	1	2	33

3.4.5 Health Facilities

Information on the sample villages revealed that 14 sample villages have access to health services within a reasonable distance. Five sample villages have sub centers. In case of rest of the sample villages, the nearest available services are PHC for nine villages, two villages have CHC as the nearest health centre. One village each has access to private qualified doctors, maternity and child care centers and family planning clinic and two



villages have access to medicine shops (Table 3.8). Overall access to health facilities in most of the sample villages located in hilly and non-motorable terrain is rather weak. Notwithstanding the accessibility of health facilities in the sample villages it is found that ANMs are available in four sub centers and in one PHC, doctors in one PHC and six sub centers and beds in five sub centers and in one PHC (Table 3.9).

3.4.6 Other facilities

The availability of facilities in the sample villages of the district reveal that, block head quarter, the nearest town and facilities of bus stops, regular market, post office, banks in most cases are located at a distance of more than 10 km. Out of the 25 ample villages of the district only few have access to some facilities within a distance of 5 km (Table 3.10). In case of 18 villages block head quarters are located at a distance of more than 10 km. Nearest town is located at a distance of more than 10 km in case of 18 sample villages, nearest bus stop is more than 10 km away in case of 14 km, post office and regular market are situated at a distance of more than 10 km in case of 17 sample villages each (Tables 3.11 and 3.12).

3.5 Village organizations

The organizational activity within the village is an important determinant of overall socio-economic development. Information reveal that among the sample villages there exists number of organisations – agricultural and marketing organisation in six villages, workers organisation in two villages, voluntary organizations in three villages, religious organisation in all villages, political organisation in four villages, cultural and youth organisation in 17 sample villages and women’s organisation in 16 villages. However, except from the religious, cultural, youth and women organizations other organizations are nor very active in the sample villages.

3.6 Artisan and Handicraft Activities

Artisans and handcraft activities are reported in 20 sample villages. In these 20 villages about 380 households are found to be engaged in handcraft and artisans activities. It is reported that seven villages sell their products within their villages, six villages sell their products in nearby market, products of one village goes to urban centre and six villages sell their products in their villages as well as outside their villages. During the survey artisans from six villages reported on the crisis of raw materials while in three villages artisans talked about the problems in marketing their products (Table 3.13).

3.7 Crop productivity status:

The economy of Tamenglong is agrarian with paddy as the major crop. The survey results of the sample villages indicate that paddy is the major crop produced in all the villages. However, productivity is very low in the villages mostly confined to shifting cultivation. Reported average production in the sample villages in no cases was more than 1400 kg per hectare, the lowest being 400 kg per hectare (Table 3.14). However, this is difficult to have an estimate on production and yield in a space where shifting cultivation is the practice in most cases. The maximum market price fetched by paddy



one year prior to the date of survey as reported was Rs. 1500 per quintal while the minimum price was Rs. 600.

Vegetable cultivation is well spread in 15 sample villages. The average productivity of vegetables in these villages is around 1300 kg per hectare. It is reported that in certain seasons prices of vegetables rise to as high as Rs. 60 per kg and in certain season slumps to Rs. 1.0 per kg (Table 3.15).

3.8 Input status for cultivation:

3.8.1. Current inputs

The village survey revealed use of various combinations of current inputs in sample villages (Table 3.16). All the sample villages reported that they face shortage of chemical fertilizers and pesticides during the peak cultivation season. Canal irrigation is used in 11 villages by 384 households (Table 3.16). In nine villages it is reported that shortage of water is felt during peak season. No capital inputs are found to be in use in the sample villages.

3.9 Credit

Village level information reveals that credit is mostly required to meet the sudden expenses. Friends and relatives followed by money lenders are the major sources of credit for the working class in the sample villages. However, very few incidences of indebtedness were reported in the sample villages.

3.10 Migration and employment and wage income earning

Village level information reveal that from six sample villages more than 100 people daily commute to work as labourers in neighbouring areas (Table 3.17). This was also reported that from some villages people commute to block and district head quarters for work. It was revealed that moving out of the village to outside laces for work helped in earning an average income of about Rs. 2500 (range varies from Rs. 1800 to 4500) to each worker every month. It was also found that from 8 villages about 100 people have migrated to places within the district and even outside the district and the State in search of work (Table 3.18). Relatives along with contractors have created the linkages for out migration of the workers in most of the cases. The earning level of the out migrated workers reveals that out migration helped to earn a decent income for the workers.

As revealed during village survey, the wages of casual labourers have increased in recent times in most (10 out of 25 villages) of the sample villages. It was also reported that wage rates have remained same in seven sample villages. The average wage for activities like land preparation, weeding, transplanting, harvesting and threshing are the same but varies across the sample villages from Rs. 80 to 100 per day for male. The wage of the unskilled male workers is the same as the wages in the agriculture sector but there are some variations in few sample villages. The skilled male workforce on the other hand earned Rs. 200 to 250 in some sample villages. The government stipulated wage for various employment programmes in the district is Rs. 80 which largely corresponds to



the average wage earned by an unskilled in the villages (Table 3.19). One could see that in the sample villages there is no such discrepancy of wages among male and female wage earners in agricultural and unskilled activities except in few villages (Table 3.20). The wage rate for government employment programmes is reported to be equal for male and female workers. However, the wages of skilled women workforce are reported to be lower than their male counterpart.

As reported there are altogether 317 government job holders (on which 3 are from Hindu community) reported in 11 sample villages. However, one could see that concentration of government jobs in some villages is more (Table 3.21).

3.11 Rural Development programmes and beneficiaries assisted

It was reported during survey that in the 25 sample villages altogether 4400 people, all from Christian community have received assistance under the NREGA. PMGSY is operational in one sample village where 30 people were assisted (Table 3.23). Reportedly 12 villages have completed NREGA works. Information on disbursement of fund is available for five villages and altogether a sum of Rs. 85 lakh was released in the five villages (Table 3.30). There are 93 old age pension recipients in 14 sample villages and since 2002-03 altogether 77 persons have been assisted (Table 3.24). Moreover in six sample villages there are 28 recipients of widow pensioners and since 2002-03 a total of 21 persons got assistance under widow pension scheme.

During the field visit it was found that some development projects are operational in the sampled villages. It was found that educational project was operational in five villages, health project in one village, drinking water supply in eight villages, irrigation in three and forestry project was in one village.

3.12 Common resource and facility uses

During survey it was found that in 23 of the sample villages there is at least one primary school within the villages. However in 12 villages schools are of kutchha structure, 10 have semi pucca structures and one has pucca structure. Further it was found that in 8 villages there are schools which have mud flooring. This was also found that all the schools in the villages have more than one class rooms. Black boards are available in 20 primary schools; however desk and benches are available for all students in just 12 schools. All the primary schools are found to be running with more than one teacher. Village level figures on enrolment and attendance reveal that about 80 percent boys and 82 percent girls attend their school regularly (Table 3.25 to 3.28). Toilets and drinking water facilities are found to be available in just seven and three primary schools respectively. Altogether 13 primary schools in the sample villages have mid day meal provision and quality of the food is reported good in only six villages. Text and note books are found to be provided in 19 primary schools. However only in two schools most of the students received all text and note books and in 14 schools some have received these. Teachers are however reported to be irregular in seven village schools.

As reported, in three villages doctors and lady health visitors visit the villages occasionally. ANMs' presence is felt in just two villages, malaria inspector in three



villages, vaccinator in six villages and ASHA in one village. For treatment most of the people in eight sample villages go for government health facilities. In 11 villages most of the people avail private facilities for health related problems.

There is presence of good number of self-help groups in the sample villages. There are altogether 51 SHG groups found in the sample villages.

In 19 sample villages there is presence of ICDS centers and utilisation of ICDS centers are found to be good; where on an average 115 students are utilising each centre. However, most of the centres (10 out of 19) are operating from private houses. Physical status of 10 ICDS centres is reportedly bad (Table 3.31). The level of satisfaction of the parents on quality of services received and physical conditions of ICDS centres are reportedly good in 6 centers and bad in case of rest of the centres (Table 3.32).

It was found that only in two villages there are PDS shops within the villages. CPR forest is available in 23 villages and in three villages the forest land has been encroached. CPR pasture land is available in six villages and in two villages there is reported encroachment.

As reported, 15 sample villages reported that they were better off at present than what they were some years back. The prime reasons for improvement in conditions in the villages are increase in wage rates (in seven villages), social conditions (three villages), access to educational facilities (two villages) and public irrigation, agriculture productivity and access to health facilities (one village each) (Table 3.22). Access to drinking water facilities, improvement in road conditions and electricity are also cited as reasons for improvement of villages in recent past. However, these are the same facilities where some villages have lagged behind and provisions have worsened in recent times.

3.13 Summary

Poor literacy and educational attainment causes concern in this backward district of Manipur state. This is true that there are reasonable numbers of schools in the sample villages. However, what concerns more is the poor infrastructure and the quality of services available in the educational institutions. Access to health facilities is also poor along with sanitation facilities in the sample villages. The villages not usually frequented by the health personnel of the state. Apart from inadequate access health and educational services power and road communication status of the district are also causes of concerns.

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. Likewise the agriculture sector, more particularly the exotic horticulture sector also needs attentions for its high value crops and modernization. ■



RESULT OF THE BASELINE SURVEY

4.1 Religion and Caste Composition

Altogether 706 households were surveyed in 25 sample villages in Tamenglong district of Manipur. All the households belonged to the Christian community and were from scheduled tribe communities except for two households who belonged to the general category.

4.2 Mother tongue

Mother tongue wise, all households reported local regional languages as mother tongue.

4.3 Age and Sex

The total population in the 706 sample households of the district is 3717; of them 51.4 per cent is male and 48.6 per cent is female. The details of age group and sex wise distribution of the sample population are shown in Table 4.3. As the table indicates, 5.5 per cent and 11.6 per cent of the sample population are constituted by the children up to the age of 5 and 6-14 years of age group respectively. Only 2.3 per cent of the total population is of more than 60 years (Table 4.3).

4.4 Household Size

Most of the households have five members (58.9 percent). Households with 6 to 10 members constitute 40.1 percent of the sample households. Large sized households (more than 10 persons) are limited (only one percent) (Table 4.4).

4.5 Marital Status

In respect of marital status, 37 percent of the population in the sample are currently married and 3.6 percent were widow or widower (Table 4.5). Incidences of early marriage and divorce are very low among the sample population. Age of marriage for females is slightly less than that of males.

4.6 Educational Status

The estimated literacy rate of the population in the sample villages is 79.3 percent. Male literacy rate (90.8 percent) is better than the female literacy rate (88.6 percent), yielding a gender literacy difference of 2.2 percent. However, it is seen that among the literates, level of educational attainment for 73.1 percent is confined to the middle school level and 87.7 percent received education up to only HSLC (Table 4.6). The ratio is same for both male and female. Negatively skewed educational attainment is indicative of low human capital formation consequent upon school dropouts. This needs focused attention while designing employment and skill promotion policies.



4.7 Occupation and Employment

4.7.1 Occupation and Industry

The household data shows that farming is the main occupation for 93.7 percent workforce in the sample households of the district. This is true for 59.1 percent male and 34.7 percent female workers among the sample households. It can be mentioned here that unlike many states of India, the women in hill districts of north eastern region work full time in the agriculture field apart from looking after the domestic chores. Next to farming, professional and technical works as well as production related works are the most important primary activity of the population in sampled villages (Table 4.7). This is reflected from Table 4.7 and Table 4.8 that agriculture being the prime economic activity of people in the villages of the district, production related works, sales and business work and certain unspecified activities are prominent subsidiary activities of people particularly for women. It is found that women constitute 36.6 percent of the main workforce (majority of them in farming). Coming to the context of secondary occupation, women constitute 45.7 percent of workforce and majorities of them are involved in production related (50.6 percent) and sundry works (about 10 percent) (Table 4.8).

Industry wise distribution of the people with main occupation (Table 4.9) shows that 89.1 percent of the total workforce is engaged in cultivation of which 49.1 percent is male and 40.1 percent is female. Industry wise other two important industries are construction and community social and personnel services. Interestingly, the construction sector appears to absorb more female workforce in the sample while the community, social and personnel services mostly employ male workers. Substantial women workers are also engaged in many other activities not adequately defined (Table 4.9).

This is also revealed that most (about 93 percent) of the workers remain engaged for 100 to 260 days; however women have lesser number of days of employment (Table 4.10). This is consequent upon the nature of work and industry they are engaged in. Since most of them are engaged in the primary sector this is reflective of seasonality of their employment. This in turn, reflects lack of modernisation in agriculture in one hand and opens potentials for employment schemes including NREGA. So far secondary activities are concerned number of days in employment is even less i.e. 64 percent of the workers engaged in secondary activities employ themselves only for less than 100 days (Table 4.11). Overall this is indicative of stressful situation in the employment scenario of the district, particularly in rural areas.

4.7.2 Self-Employment Scenario

This is true that many households in the villages of Tamenglong district are engaged in self-employment activities in non-agriculture sector, but with limited market orientation. The few households engaged in non-agriculture manufacturing, mostly in handloom and handicraft, are facing some problems in procuring institutional credit, assured supply of raw materials, power, lack of working place and access to market (Table 4.12). These are common problems in any entrepreneurial venture in Indian context. However,



in a space, which is closer to international boundary and has high prospects for trade, the present open policy regime mandates need based institutional intervention.

4.7.3 Additional Employment and Preference

Although a sizeable section of the main labour force is engaged in agriculture, it has neither been adequately remunerative nor can generate substantial employment days throughout the year for various reasons. The overall employment scenario depicted in the foregoing sections is further supplemented by the figures given in Table 4.13 which is suggestive of potential underemployment. All together 1914 persons sought additional employment opportunities during the interview. The preferred options were self-employment (56.2 percent) followed by salaried jobs (32.1 percent), manual labour (11 percent) (Table 4.13).

4.7.4 Migrant Workers

About 19 percent of the people among the sample population were found to be migrant workers. Mostly they are engaged in variety of sundry activities. This is mostly an intra-district migration. Rural migration is visibly prominent indicating on one hand lack of gainful employment avenues in own villages and on the other low skill level since these people are doing just manual labour in some other villages (Table 4.14).

4.8 Land and other Assets

4.8.1 Cultivated Land: Ownership and Operational Holding

Although most of the workforce in the sample villages is absorbed in agriculture the land holdings of the households are found small and of marginal sizes. Own land, cultivable or otherwise, is found to be mostly small holdings (56.5 percent) (Table 4.16) and marginal (12.7 percent) while own cultivable land holdings are mostly small (69.1 percent) and marginal (20.7 percent) (Table 4.17). This internal declassification of higher land size to lower land sizes is an important indicator of agricultural stagnation. Distribution of operational holdings further provides that about 70 percent of the farmers are small farmers (Table 4.18).

This seemingly smaller land size holding explains many of the issues related to agriculture as mentioned earlier. In the northeast, land data however, needs careful revision in the context of existing common property resource regime to put the things in proper perspective. Landlessness, and own land therefore, has certain implicit meanings in the north-eastern context.

4.9 Livestock

It has been seen that livestock rearing comes almost naturally in most of the hill places. This is revealed that most of rural households in Tamenglong district keep poultry (85.7 percent households) and rear pigs (55.1 percent). Keeping of milch animal is not a common practice in the hill areas of north eastern states. Instead, about 54 percent



households in the sample are in possession of draught animal (Table 4.19). Young cattle are another prominent livestock found in about 34 percent sample households.

4.10 Ownership of Productive and other Assets

4.10.1 Agricultural Implements

Since most of the households are dependent on agriculture, plough is the most common agricultural implement (37 percent) among the sample households (Table 4.20a). Pump set is the other important implement (12.3 percent) with the households. Given the size class holding of land, with most of the farmers belonging to marginal and small classes, it is only obvious that modern implements of power tiller, sprayer and fodder cutter etc. are extremely limited among the households (Table 4.20a).

So far the other important household implements and assets are concerned, handloom is most common (more than 50 percent) among the sample households. TV, cycle, sewing machine, gas stove and mobile phones are other gadgets found in the sample (Table 4.20b).

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 all families have their own house. No families are found to avail housing under the government housing scheme for the poor. This is partly because community (village) bonded by strong social capital (common example in most of the villages in north eastern hills) requires less state support in making provision of housing for the members of the village community. The common practice is that the entire community of the villages participates in and contributes for construction of house for a fellow villager.

It has been found that most of the houses (90.6 percent) constructed in the villages are kutcha houses made of bamboo and thatches (Table 4.22). This is typical of any hill places. It is, however, should be seen in terms of terrain, climate, availability of housing materials rather strict economic conditions of the households. Most of the households (84.2 percent) have more than two rooms in their houses (Table 4.23) indicating availability of adequate living space for the family. While interpreting adequacy of the living space one must also consider the family size and terrain.

4.11.2 Domestic lighting and fuel use

While the village survey data reveals that 64 percent of the sample villages in the district have electric power supply, the findings from the household survey (Table 4.24) show that 62 percent households have electricity in their house. In the non-electrified houses the survey reveals that the households are using mainly lantern (79 percent) and oil lamps (19 percent) for lighting (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 all the sample households use wood as common fuel. This is common in most of the hill places. It was found that more than half of the households are using fire wood and kerosene oil as source of fuel. Agricultural waste along with wood is another common source of fuel among the sample households. Modern fuel has not reached the households (Table 4.26).

4.11.3 Drinking water facilities

Availability and access to safe drinking water has been one of the basic objectives under the ARWSP. The results of the household survey reveal that although public provision of tap water has been the source of drinking water for 37.3 percent of the households, it is still pond, river or/and stream the major source of drinking water for more than 55 percent households in the sample (Table 4.27). In majority of the cases, water source is located within 10 to 50 meters from the households. There are, however, about 20 percent households with drinking water source located beyond 200 meter distance, which is quite a difficult proposition in hill areas (Table 4.28).

4.11.4 Sanitation and drainage facility

An important requirement for sanitation is the presence of toilet facilities. About 56 percent of the sample households are found using pit latrine in dwelling for defecation (Table 4.29). Another 37 percent goes to open field. Households are distinctly lacking proper sanitation facilities in the sample.

4.12 Indebtedness of rural households

No households in the sample are found indebted as revealed by the survey. There is scope to believe that strong social capital along with non-availability of credit sources and lesser amount of material needs to be fulfilled are the factors not leading to the indebtedness.

4.13 Income and Expenditure

Considering the fact that households are primarily dependent upon agriculture, arriving at robust income estimates for a year is pretty difficult. Yet it is found that about 23.7 percent households have income, which is less than the poverty line figure of Rs. 22800 per annum (Table 4.30). Note that as per the planning commission estimate of 2004-05, altogether 17.2 percent population in the state of Manipur is under poverty line.

Agriculture is found to be the main source of income among the sample households of the district. However, Table 4.31 reflects that many households have diversified sources of income. Placing the earnings in different income category levels, it has been observed that majority of the households can not sustain and live comfortably depending on single source of income (leaving aside the salaried jobs). One could infer from Table 4.31



that earning from artisan jobs, trading and agriculture as well as non-agriculture wages has been at bare minimum for majority of the households.

4.13.1 Family Expenditure

The estimated family expenditure of the sample households reflects that about 28 percent households spend less than an average Indian family spending Rs. 7200/ on cereal and pulses (Table 4.32). In the case of vegetables and protein foods, it is found that about 98 percent families spend less than what average rural India spends (Table 4.33).

Spending on Education, however, is more than the country average of Rs. 850 in the case of 75 percent households in Tamenglong district (Table 4.35). On health care, 10 percent sample households are found to spend more than Rs. 2100, which is approximately the average expenditure incurred by each family in rural India (Table 4.36). About 62 percent of the households do not have any health expenses. The expenditure on electricity and fuel for 86 percent sample households is in between Rs. 1000 to 5000 per annum, which corresponds to the country average of Rs. 3000/ per households (Table 4.38). This is found that majority of sample households (86 percent) are not spending on telephone (Table 4.39). This is also found that most of the households need to keep aside a significant proportion of the budget for festival and ceremonies (Table 4.41 and 4.42). Consumption of tobacco is another area of expenditure among the households (Table 4.43).

4.14 Current Educational Status, Skill Training

4.14.1 Educational attainment by religion and gender

A general trend in the country is that illiteracy among the religious minorities is more than the Hindu community. This is more so in the case of the women. The data of current educational status of people in the age group of 5 to 25 years in the district of Tamenglong reflects that in this age group 4.5 percent (2 percent male and 2.4 percent female) were never enrolled or left schooling after enrolment. The students normally go to government schools (51.6 percent) as well as private schools (42.1 percent) (Table 4.44). This is because of Christian missionaries in the district run good schools.

4.14.2 Current Educational Status of Children

Looking at level of educational attainment of people of the age group between 5 and 25 years in the villages of Tamenglong, one does not find much discrepancy in respect of male and female. However, one could see that educational attainment level is largely confined till the level of completion of high school (Table 4.45). An estimated 7.6 percent of the students were found continuing education after high school. While interpreting this result one should take note of the age distribution of the sample population which has a heavy concentration in the age group of 6 to 14 years thereby yielding a high percentage of school goers in high school level.



4.14.3 Access and facilities in education

It has been found that about 54.4 percent students of the sample villages are required to travel less than 2 kms to attend their school. This is found that more than 43.3 percent students travel more than 4 kms to attend schools. English and Hindi are the mediums of instruction in the case of more than 92 percent students. This was reported that only about 4 percent students are continuing their education with regional languages as the medium of instruction.

This is found that very few (only 5.5 percent) students have received assistantships from government. It was reported that just 1.3 percent students have received books, 0.4 percent have received scholarships and 0.3 percent have availed the benefits of mid day meal scheme. One reason of the low proportion of government assistance could be substantive number of students enrolled in private schools in Tamenglong. Few school dropouts were reported in the sample villages (Table 4.47) and most of them are female. The reasons for dropouts are found to be largely economic - the need to earn and/or need to work at home. Female students found less interested in reading.

4.14.4 Aspiration of Parents on their Children

It was found that parents want that male children should pursue technical education (41 percent) while females should complete graduation (33 percent) (Table 4.48 and 4.49). Preference for normal higher education like post graduation degrees is found very low. This could be consequent upon the prevailing employment situation in the district and state as a whole. The aspiration of parents regarding their wards education is directly influenced by economic reasons and future prospects for higher earnings.

4.14.5 Attitude and Approaches in Skill development training

Interactions in the sample households reveal that family members in altogether 391 households (55.4 percent) are interested to take up skill development training (Table 4.50). Acquiring computer skills was found to be most prominent irrespective of the sexes. Tailoring (5.2 percent) and weaving (6.6 percent) are the most preferred form of skill training among the females. Electronics is the most preferred option among the males (Table 4.50). Overall these options reveal peoples' outlook to the changing job markets induced by the present economic environment.

4.15 Present Health Scenario

The survey reveals that about 12 percent of the total sample population have fallen sick during the last year. Incidences of diseases are more among females (13 percent) than male (9 percent). Most commonly reported diseases among males and females are dysentery, cough -cold and fever. Stomach pain and malaria are more among women than men. Gynaecological problems were also observed among women (Table 4.52).

14.7 percent of the patients reported hospitalisation out of which 9.8 percent are women. So far duration of ailment is concerned, it was found that 53.2 percent cases had suffered



less than one week. Only 10 percent reported prolonged sufferings going beyond one month duration.

This is found that more than 25.4 percent households are approaching private practitioners for treatment. Government hospitals are reportedly accessed by 23.3 percent households. About 34 percent treat illness at home and this is more so in case of women (Table 4.53).

4.16 Maternal and Child Health

Complete coverage of immunization is found in 39.7 percent among the sampled households in Tamenglong district (Table 4.54). It was found that just 26.3 percent of total male children and 26.8 percent female children have received the third dose of DPT vaccine. Overall it is found that 51.4 percent male children and 48.6 percent female children have received the BCG vaccine, all doses of OPV are administered in case of 34.5 percent male and 35.1 percent female and Measles vaccine is administered in case of 51 percent male and 48 percent female children. These figures reflect certain interesting features. It seems that people take more seriously the case of BCG and measles administration compared to OPV and DPT. The reason for this could be explained by the fact that people are not aware of the required multiple doses of OPV and DPT. This is found that most of the vaccinations are done through government agency.

The survey reflects that the women in the district have less access to government and institutional facilities for delivery of child. More than 90 percent of the delivery occurs at home (Table 4.55). More than 67.5 percent women delivered their babies at home assisted by untrained dais or other family members (Table 4.56).

4.17 Poor and the PDS Support

Only 3.8 percent households in the sample revealed that they belong to BPL category (Table 4.57). This, however, should be viewed with the income and expenditure profiles of the households. Among the BPL families, 81 percent possess BPL ration cards (Table 4.58); however, this is also reported that only 2.7 percent of the households in the sample avail ration from PDS shops. The low dependency on PDS support system is partly due to insufficient supply and dishonesty of the shop-keepers (Table 4.60). The PDS system, plagued by many problems becomes grossly undependable for the poor.

4.18 Awareness and Participation

4.18.1 Participation in government programmes

It has been argued for long that level of awareness and participation in political and socio-economic process are two important aspects of development. 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 programme. At the same time, any leakages in the process are to be properly identified for designing effective implementation.



The present baseline survey on Tamenglong district indicates that peoples' awareness about various schemes is fairly uniform. This is found that awareness level is more in the case of employment and educational programme rather than health and sanitation programmes (Table 4.61). However, the proportions of beneficiaries are much less compared to the level of awareness. Only in case of NREGA 98.2 percent beneficiary households could be found in the sample.

4.18.2 Participation in the socio-political affairs

The baseline survey shows that the level of political participation is high among the sample households both at the state assembly elections as well as parliamentary elections (Table 4.62). This was reported that more than 99 percent households have voted in the last elections.

51 percent households in the sample are found to be part of Self Help Groups and about 85 percent found to be part of religious and social organizations (Table 4.63).

4.18.3 Conflict, insecurity and access to media and communication

Problems and losses related to conflicts, communal or otherwise, and the sense of insecurity is found to be insignificant (Table 4.64). Only one household reported loss of property in violent conflicts. This is however, not related to political or communal causes.

As far as the access to media and communication is concerned, the baseline indicates overall a mix level of access to media across the sample population. This is found that about 74 percent sample households listen to radio; about 22 percent watch TV and only 2.8 percent read newspapers (Table 4.65).

4.19 Aspirations of the Communities as reflected from the Survey

4.19.1 Most important facilities lacking in the villages

The respondents feel that roads and communication, drinking water, education and employment are the most important facilities lacking in their villages. Health is also an important facility missing in the sample villages as perceived by the villagers (Table 4.66).

4.19.2 Most important deprivation as perceived by the families

Most of the families perceive that employment, health followed by housing and lands are the most important deprivations (Table 4.67). Education and skill development are also emerged as important deprivation for the sample households.



4.19.3 Perceived priorities for the welfare of minority communities

The respondents feel that employment opportunities should be the first priorities for the welfare of the minority communities. Roads and communication is seen as another most important priority area (Table 4.68).

Broadly, it is observed that drinking water, access to educational and health facilities, road communication, and livelihood opportunities are the major concerns of the people in the villages of Tamenglong district of Manipur. ■





DEVELOPMENT DEFICITS

The overall analysis in earlier sections reveals that Tamenglong, on an average, is a performing district in some facets of development. While in certain fronts the district shows impressive results, in some others it has revealed areas of concern. Major issue of the district is employment opportunities along with the development of agriculture since most of the people are engaged in agricultural activities only. Along with this provisioning of basic amenities like housing, drinking water, roads and electricity can also emerge as priority areas for development interventions. Securing children's lives through interventions in better reproductive health care should also be viewed with some priority. The Baseline identifies the following development deficits and assigns priority to the core sectors in the following way:

Development deficits and plan priority

Sl. No	Indicators	Survey Result	Estimate for India	Deficit	Priority Ranking attached
<i>Socio-economic indicators</i>					
1	Rate of literacy	79.3	67.30	12.0	9
2	Rate of female literacy	88.6	57.10	31.5	10
3	Work participation rate	34.62	38.00	-3.38	7
4	Female work participation rate	25.9	21.50	4.4	8
<i>Basic amenities indicators</i>					
5	Percentage of pucca houses	0.1	59.40	-59.3	1
6	Percentage of households with access to safe drinking water	39.9	87.90	-48.0	2
7	Percentage of households with sanitation facilities	3.2	39.20	-36.0	3
8	Percentage of electrified households	62.0	67.90	-5.9	5
<i>Health indicators</i>					
9	Percentage of fully vaccinated children	39.7	43.50	-3.8	6
10	Percentage of institutional delivery	8.3	38.70	-30.4	4



- Housing emerges as the top most priority in district. However, terrain and climatic conditions form important considerations while designing housing plan for the people. It may be possible to provide the other amenity support to households. It should be kept in mind that most of the households are either kutcha or semi -pucca basically because of convenience. Nonetheless providing better housing facilities is a priority in the district.
- Provisioning of safe drinking water is another priority area. Providing potable drinking water source well within the reach of people will have many dimensions in development including health related issues. It should be seen that common ailments reported have water quality involved therein.
- Sanitation is a priority for development planning in the district. Low cost sanitation can be seen as an important intervention in the district.
- Importance of health facilities, particularly reproductive health care including child vaccination has been reiterated by the estimated development gaps and priority assigned.
- Employment is one of the core issues of development planning. Providing gainful employment is essential for improving the economic conditions of the people. This is more so because agriculture as an option of livelihood has become increasingly non-remunerative. Un-economic holding is preventing the sector from modernisation. People also ranked employment as the most important option for development intervention.
- Roads and communication has been a priority from the people's perspective. Improving the roads along with employment generation can be a good option for policies like employment guarantee schemes in the district.
- Skill development is another issue which have employment dimensions. People's aspiration and education level must be considered for imparting skill development trainings.

These areas can be addressed by way of topping up of the existing schemes and also by designing specific target based schemes. Convergence of various development schemes and effective implementation of these schemes at the grassroots hold the key of successful development in the district. ■



LIST OF SURVEYED VILLAGES

Sl. No.	VILLAGE
1	Langmei
2	Lesan
3	Elleng
4	Old Lemta
5	Old Takou
6	Katang
7	Tousem
8	Ningning
9	Oinamlong
10	Thangal
11	Bolongdai
12	Noney
13	Tousang
14	Bhalok
15	Oktan
16	Nagaching
17	Tamenglong
18	Keikao
19	Lenglong
20	Phaitol
21	Khoupum
22	T. Molbung
23	Ragailong
24	Pangkotphai
25	Tongtao