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Baseline Survey of Minority Concentrated Districts

# District Report

## UKHRUL

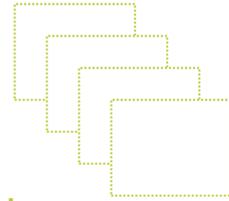
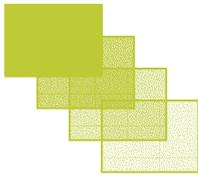
Study Commissioned by  
Ministry of Minority Affairs  
Government of India

Study Conducted by



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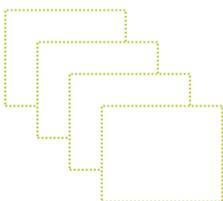


Commissioned by the Ministry of Minority Affairs, this Baseline Survey was planned for 90 minority concentrated districts (MCDs) identified by the Government of India across the country, and the Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR), New Delhi coordinates the entire survey.

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 Ukhrul district of Manipur.

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



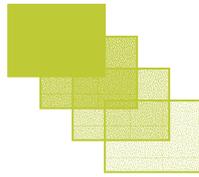
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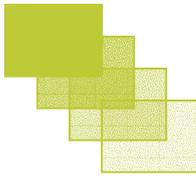


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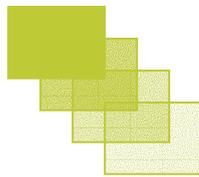


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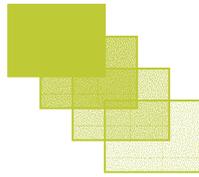
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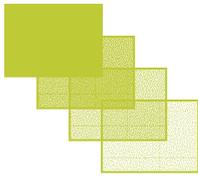
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## BACKGROUND

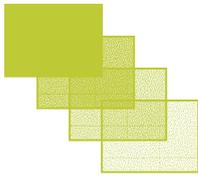
Issues relating to disparities across socio-religious communities have attracted much attention of the government of India of late. There is a growing realization about the relative backwardness of the religious minorities more particularly the Muslim as a religious community in India. The Sachar Committee, 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 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 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.

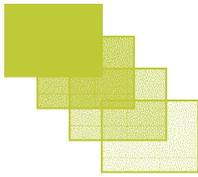
The number of villages surveyed in each stratum was directly proportional to the share of each stratum/group of tehsils (according to population) to the district population, subject to a minimum allocation of 6 villages to each stratum.

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 NSSO<sup>1</sup>. 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 number of sample households from each SSS was 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

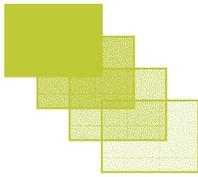
Approximate present population of the village	no. of hamlet- group to be formed
1200 to 1799	3
1800 to 2399	4
2400 to 2999	5
3000 to 3599	6
..... and so on	

Following the above methodology, total 25 villages of the district Ukhrul 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 UKHRUL

### 2.1 Area and Location

Ukhrul district, with a total geographical area of 4544 square kms, lies between 24.28 degree and 25.41 degree north latitudes and 94.45 degree and 94.80 degree east longitudes. The District is bounded by Myanmar in the East, Chandel District in the South, Imphal East and Senapati Districts in the West and Nagaland State in the North. The terrain of the district is hilly with varying heights of 913 m to 3114 m (MSL). The district head quarter Ukhrul is linked with Imphal, the state capital by NH 150 about 78 Km.

Ukhrul District, the land of the colourful Tangkhuls, was first a Sub-Division in 1919 during the British Raj. Then in November 1969 it was upgraded to a full-fledged district, under the name of Manipur East District. The area of the district was 8,200 Sq. km. according to the CSI Publication 1976. Later Tengenoupal District, now called Chandel District was carved out from this district on 15th July 1983 and the area of the then Manipur East District was sliced down to 4,544 Sq. km. and the title of the district was changed into Ukhrul District in 1983. Ukhrul is the District HQ which, now, is extended down to Hundung.

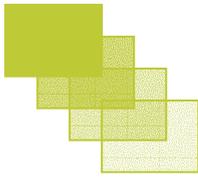
### 2.2 Administrative Division

The district consists of 5 (five) Sub-Divisions namely, Ukhrul North (Chingai), Ukhrul Central (Ukhrul), Kamjong Chassad (Kamjong), Phungyar Phaisat (Phungyar) and Ukhrul South (Kasom Khullen), which are co-terminus with the 5 (five) Development Blocks. In addition to these administrative units the District has 4 (four) Sub-Deputy Collectors Offices. There are 198 inhabited villages in the district as per 2001 census.

### 2.3 Resource Base

#### 2.3.1 Population

Ukhrul is an entirely rural district. As per 2001 census, the district Ukhrul had a population of 1, 40,778, comprising about 6.1 percent of the total state population. With a population density of only 31 persons per sq. km, it is the thinly populated district after Tamenglong among the hill districts of the state. Tangkhul Nagas constitute the major bulk of the population. Other communities, which constitute small percentage of the district population, are the Kukis, the Nepalese and other Non-tribals. As per 2001 census, the proportion of ST population is 95.54 percent and that of SC is nil in 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 Ukhurul district**

Religious communities	Total population	
	Number	Percentage
All Religions	1,40,778	100.0
Hindus	5,687	4.0
Muslims	881	0.6
Christians	133,966	95.2
Sikhs	96	0.1
Buddhists	84	0.1
Jains	16	0
Others	12	0
Religion not stated	36	0

Source: Census India 2001.

Thus, the Christians have overwhelming numerical domination while the other religious groups constitute a negligible proportion in the district population. Census data reflect that in recent years, 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 Ukhurul and Manipur**

District/State	1971-81	1981-91	1991-2001
Ukhurul	33.28	31.85	28.98
Manipur	32.46	29.29	30.02

Source: Census of India, 2001.

### 2.3.2 Sex ratio

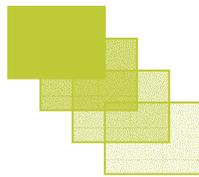
As per the Census report 2001, Ukhurul had a sex ratio of 916 female per thousand male, which is much lower than the state average of 974.

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

All Religion	Hindu	Muslim	Christian
916	320	559	957

Source: Census of India, 2001

The lower sex ratio among the Hindus and Muslims compared to that of the Christians can be largely attributed to the low child sex ratio for these groups.



### 2.3.3 Literacy Rate

As per 2001 Census, Ukhurul had the highest literacy rate among the hill districts of the state. This was also higher than the state average. The literacy rate in the district is 73.1 percent, with 80.1 percent male literates and 65.4 percent 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 47.2 percent of the population is in the total workforce, which is higher than the state average for rural areas of 45.4 percent. Again of the total workforce of 47.2 percent, 36.6 percent are main workers and 10.6 percent are marginal workers. Among the total workforce of Ukhurul, the Census 2001 reveals that there are 46005 (69.2 percent) cultivators, 1917 (2.9 percent) agricultural labourers, 2620 (3.9 percent) household industries workers and 15973 (24.0 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 Ukhurul District**

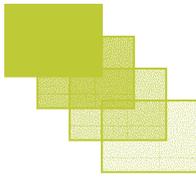
Category	Person	Male	Female
Total workers	47.2	48.8	45.5
Main workers	36.6	39.8	33.2
Marginal workers	10.6	9.0	12.4
Cultivators	69.2	60.7	79.1
Agricultural labourers	2.9	2.5	3.3
Household industry workers	3.9	3.0	5.0
Other workers	24.0	33.8	12.5

Source: Census of India, 2001

### 2.3.5 Education and Health

As per Census 2001, the total literacy rate in the district is 73.1 percent. Among the literate people, 1.84 percent was without any educational level, 15.48 percent was below primary level, 24.64 percent had educational attainment up to the primary level, 25.25 percent had attained middle level school education, 25.89 percent had educational attainment up to matric/higher secondary level and only 6.84 percent had 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, Ukhurul district had child sex-ratio of 946, which was lower than the state average of 957. Another good indicator of health is the life expectancy of the population. In 1991, life expectancy of Ukhurul district was 54.60 years. For male it was 51.90 years and for female it was 58.70 years. So, the life expectancy of female surpasses that of the males. This can largely be attributed to the



disappearance and control of diseases such as small pox and cholera. However, this border district has recorded the highest sero-positive rate (43.86 percent) among the districts in the state.

## 2.4 Natural Resource Base

### 2.4.1 Land, its quality and used

The state of Manipur has been divided into two physiographic zones-valley and hills, and Ukhrul is one of the hill districts of Manipur. The climate of the district is sub-tropical monsoon type. The district has alluvial, 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 (2.13 percent) and settlement (1.45 percent).

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

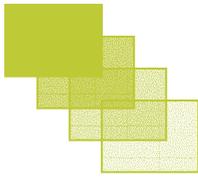
Category	Area (Ha)	percent to the total District Area
Settlement	6569.1	1.45
Agricultural Land	9675.02	2.13
Forest Cover	288330.98	63.45
Land with /without scrub	148347.82	32.65
Others	4077.08	0.9

Source: [www.manenvis.nic.in](http://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. Rice, Maize, Potato, Pulse, Cabbage, Leafy vegetable, chillies, groundnuts etc. are the main agricultural products. Banana, sugarcane, fruits like lemon and orange are also planted. Plantation of cotton is also done for their domestic consumption. Jhum cultivation is practised in the southern and eastern parts of Ukhrul district. In some cases the shifting cultivation is practiced in small pockets keeping the adjoining area for regeneration. Thus, after 2-3 years they cultivate a fresh piece of land, which was kept under forest for about 8-10 years, which gives better yield.

### 2.4.2 Forestry

The District is gifted with rich flora and fauna. There are varieties of trees, flowering plants, orchids of enumerable hues and kinds, epiphytic ferns, varied species of plants and shrubs. This tropical forest is also the habitat of many valued species of birds and animals. Ukhrul District is best introduced by its beautiful Shirui Lily, grown only on the peak of Shirui Kashung, some 18 Km. east of the district HQ. Ukhrul. The rareness and the uniqueness of this Lily is that, it has seven colours when examined through a microscope. Shirui Lily was declared the State Flower in 1989 on March 21. Native to Tangkhul Hills and grown only on Shirui Peak, it is endemic to the region and considered as the most fabulous wealth of the Tangkhuls.



This district falls under the jurisdiction of Manipur East Forest Division. It has about 77.6 percent forest cover of the total geographical area. Forest provides firewood, charcoal, wood and many other forest resources. As per the State of Forest Reports (1999 and 2001), 1210 sq.km areas were under dense forest in 1999, which had decreased to 1111 sq. km in 2001. However open forest area increased from 2346 sq.km in 1999 to 2415 sq.km. in 2001. Likewise, area under scrubs also increased from 1 sq. km in 1999 to 24 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**

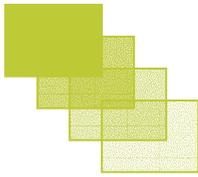
Ukhrul is an entirely rural economy and agriculture is the main occupation of the people in the district. The communication linkages in the district are weak since the days of Tribal Chiefs. The Imphal- Ukhrul road which connects Imphal with Ukhrul district which is about 78 kms in length is the main connecting road in the district. The forest products like honey, hides, horns along with forest materials like bamboo, cane, timber etc are the main items of export from the district. The local produces are marketed through Ukhrul Bazar and Yangangpokpi Bazar where the local population transact their business and sell away their products. In the recent past, efforts have been made in the Co-operative sector through the Regional Co-operative marketing society at Ukhrul and Yangangpokpi to safeguard the economic interest of the tribals by giving them fair and better price for the forest products collected by them. The district is deficit in consumer goods, ready-made garments, electrical goods which are imported from Imphal. 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 believe to be the prospective economic bridge between India and the developing countries of South East Asia.

### ***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 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. There is no dearth of manpower and raw material resources in the State. But lack of modern technology, marketing channels and paucity of funds are some of the obstacles for development of this sector in the district as well as the State as a whole.

### ***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, 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 of Ukhrul. As per the Economic Survey of Manipur 2007-08 (based on the Livestock Census Report 2003) Ukhrul had 28953 cattles, 18090 buffaloes, 43809 pigs, 841 goats, 15 sheep, 9266 mithun, 12534 dog and 55 horses and ponies. The district has 15 percent of the total livestock population and 15 percent of the poultry population of the hill districts. The veterinary infrastructure in the district comprises one veterinary hospital at the district level, 18 veterinary dispensaries, 6 veterinary aid centres and 4 veterinary hospitals spread across five subdivisions in the district.

### 2.5.3 Sericulture

Sericulture is a traditional industry of Manipur. The State's climatic conditions are favourable for this industry. The new Industrial Policy of Manipur has recognized Sericulture as a thrust area. All the four varieties of silk viz. Oak Tasar, Eri, Muga and Mulberry are produced in the State. 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.

Like the state as a whole, sericulture activity is gaining popularity in Ukhrul district as well. Sericulture 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 sericulture firms in Ukhrul is 7. The total production of cocoons and their values are shown in the following table:

**Table 2.6: Status of sericulture in Ukhrul district**

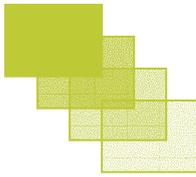
Year	Production and value	Mulberry (MT)	Eri (MT)	Tasar (lakh nos.)	Muga (lakh nos.)
2002-03	Cocoon Production	16.50	0.50	0.49	0
	Value (Rs. In lakh)	16.50	0.40	0.39	0.0
2003-04	Cocoon Production	7	3.0	0.50	0
	Value (Rs. In lakh)	7.00	2.40	0.40	0.0
2004-05	Cocoon Production	75.42	0.28	0.50	0
	Value (Rs. In lakh)	75.42	0.22	0.40	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. A well-developed transport and communication system plays a vital role in ensuring sustained economic growth. Roads are the life line of the people of the district of Ukhrul as there are practically no other means of transport and communication.



Two National Highways viz. NH-39 and NH-150 pass through the district. The major roads in the district are: (i) Imphal-Ukhrul-Jessami (NH-150)- 199km. (ii) Imphal - Kamjong (BRTF)- 127 km. (iii) Imphal - Phungyar -Tengnoupal (NH-39)- 104 Km. (iv) Imphal - Kasom Khullen (PWD) - 55 km. The inter-district road density in 2002 for Ukhrul was 24.47 km per 100 square km, which is much lower than the state average of 51.2 km per 100 square km. Altogether 32 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 roads are not surfaced. Same is the condition of other district roads.

**Table 2.7: Road mileage in Ukhrul district**

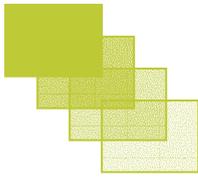
Classification of Road	Length in km as on 31 <sup>st</sup> March		
	1985	1995	2002
National Highway	-	-	165.0
State Highway	77.6	232.0	137.0
Major District Road	245.0	274.0	30.0
Other District Road	87.0	36.0	188.0
Inter Village Road	255.0	243.0	592.0
District total	664.0	785.0	1112.0

Source: *www.google.co.in*

Allied to the transport system is the communication system. The communication system comprises of postal services, telegraph services, telephone services, Internet services, etc.. Total number of telephone connection in the district in 1991-92 was 98, which had increased to 419 in 2001-02. Thus, the tele-density in the district, which was just 0.9 percent in 1991-92, increased to 3 percent in 2001- 02. As per the Economic Survey of Manipur 2007-08, the district Ukhrul had only one telephone exchange, 3 combined offices (post and telegraph) and 655 telephone (DEL) connections. It had a total of 35 public call offices with 2 local and 33 STD connections in 2005-06. The total number of post offices in the district in 2002-03 was 66 with 51 letter boxes (excluding those at post office) and 10 village postmen.

### 2.6.2 Electricity

As per 2001 census, about 77.8 percent of the total villages in the district have power supply. However, the problem of load shedding 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 58.6 percent of the total electricity consumption in the district in 2000-01. This was followed by 12.9 percent for commercial purposes and 066 percent for public lighting. Consumption of electricity was very negligible (0.35 percent) for industrial purpose and was 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 5 bank branches operating in the district. The total amount of credit stood at Rs. 5 crore and of deposit Rs. 24 crore as on December 2007, giving a credit deposit ratio of about 20.8 percent, which was the lowest 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.

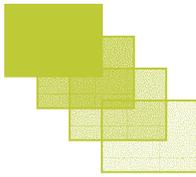
### **2.6.4 Health and Educational Establishment**

As per the Statistical Abstract of Manipur 2005, there were one government and one private Hospitals, 7 Community and Public Health Centres, and 42 Dispensaries and Public Health Sub Centers in the district in 2004-05. Total number of hospital beds available in the district was 144. There were 46 doctors and the number of total patients treated was 29167, of which 27836 were treated out-door. The infrastructure facilities in the district are far from satisfactory. The medical professionals do not like to serve in remote areas where they had to face harsh hilly life style with no security assurance. The district has also recorded the highest seropositive rate (43.86 percent) in the state. This may be attributed to the close proximity to the Golden Triangle zone where 20 percent of world's heroin is produced.

In respect of education, the district has 223 pre-primary and primary schools, 64 middle schools, 42 High/Higher secondary schools, 3 professional & other educational schools and 2 colleges for general education. The teacher pupil ratio in the Pre-primary school is 1:21. The corresponding share for the middle school stands at 1:15 and for high school it stands at 1:18. This reflects that primary schooling in Manipur has a high teacher pupil burden ratio.

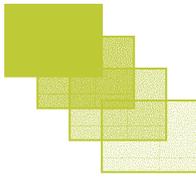
### **2.7 Basic Amenities**

With a total of 23,318 households, Ukhrul had 198 inhabited villages as per 2001 Census of India. Of the total households, only 2 percent were permanent, 71.8 percent semi permanent and 26.2 percent were temporary houses. 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. Number of villages with various basic facilities is shown in the following table:



**Table 2.8: Distribution of amenities in inhabited villages of Ukhrul district (2001)**

<b>Amenities</b>	<b>Numbers (Percentage)</b>
Total inhabited villages	198
Total Households	23,318
Safe Drinking water facilities	110 (55.5 percent)
Electricity (Power Supply)	154 (77.8 percent)
Electricity (domestic)	154 (77.8 percent)
Electricity (Agriculture)	-
Primary school	188 (94.9 percent)
Middle schools	79 (39.9 percent)
Secondary/Sr. Secondary schools	36 (18.2 percent)
College	1 (0.5 percent)
Medical facility	47 (23.7 percent)
Primary Health Centre	4 (2 percent)
Primary Health Sub-Centre	35 (17.7 percent)
Post, telegraph and telephone facility	55 (27.8 percent)
Bus services	59 (29.8 percent)
Paved approach road	86 (43.4 percent)
Un-paved (mud) approach road	169 (85.3 percent)



## PROFILE OF THE SAMPLE VILLAGES

### 3.1 Demographic profile

The total population of the 25 sample villages is 50,518 persons with total households of 8,217 as per 2001 Census. The average household size of the sample villages (6.1) is almost equal to the district average household size of 6. The households are mainly of scheduled tribe communities belonging to Christian faith. The analysis in this minority concentrated district hence will primarily be concerned with the people belonging to the Christian community.

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

Households	Population	Male	Female	S. C. Total	S. T. Total
8217	50518	26987	23531	0	46456

Source: Census, 2001.

### 3.2 Sex Ratio

The sex ratio for the sample villages as per 2001 Census is estimated to be 872 females per thousand males, which is much lower than the sex ratio of the district (916) as well as the state (974) as reported in the Census Report, 2001.

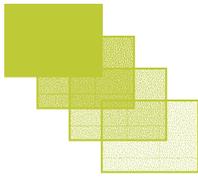
### 3.3. Literacy Rate

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 not only higher than the literacy rate of the district but also that of the State 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. But the results of the sample households survey (2008) in the next section (part-III), indicates a higher literacy rate than the 2001 Census figures.

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

Place	Person	Male	Female
State	70.5	80.3	60.5
District	73.1	80.1	65.4
Sample Villages	78.0	85.7	69.2

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 also indicative of economic status of the households. Of the total villages in the district, 77.8 percent villages are reported to have power supply according to 2001 census. However, the present survey shows that only about 60 percent of the sample villages have power supply and only about 46.6 percent households have electricity connection for domestic use. The average hours of electricity available in the villages is shown in the table below. There has been some improvement 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
	5.5	5.0	4.7

Source: Sample Village Survey, 2008.

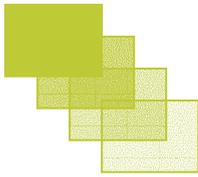
#### 3.4.2 Drinking water

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 (more than 74 percent) from all the 25 sample villages use tank/pond/river/stream as the prime source of water supply due to the inadequacy of the safe sources, although safe drinking water sources are present in some of the sample villages. The number of villages with different sources of water has been shown in the following table:

**Table 3.4: Sources of drinking water in the sample villages**

Source of drinking water	No. of villages
Public well	5
Private well	5
Public hand pump/tube well	5
Private hand pump/tube well	1
Public stand post/tap	8
Private tap inside house	10
Tank/river/stream	25

Source: Sample village survey, 2008.



### 3.4.3 Toilet facility

The sanitation status of the sample villages shows that of the total households in the villages about 96 percent are reported to have some kind of sanitation facilities. The most common type of sanitation facilities among the village households is pit latrine (90.2 percent). Only about 5.5 percent of the sample households have septic tank/water sealed sanitary facilities. The coverage of TSC in the sample villages is found nil. The use of open space for defecation by more than 4 percent and non-sanitary toilets by about 90 percent of the sample households speaks about the poor hygiene consciousness among the households in the sample villages.

### 3.4.4 Education

The low female literacy rate compared to male literacy in the sample villages is attributable to the poor availability of schooling and educational facilities for females. The survey reveals that there are only few schools exclusively for the girls. However, 21 out of 25 sample villages have at least one primary school within the villages, while of the 9 middle schools (boys), 3 schools are outside the villages and of the 6 high/higher secondary schools four schools are not within the villages. Most of the schools are found to be approachable through Kutcha roads.

**Table 3.5: Distribution of total educational facilities available in sample villages**

School	Primary		Middle		High/H.Sec.		Tech.	Reli- gious	Non- formal	Other	Total
	Common	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls					
Total	19	2	9	3	6	1	1	2	-	1	44

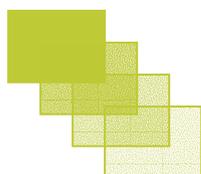
Source: Sample village survey, 2008.

Out of the 44 schools to which the children of the sample villages go, 40 were within the distance of 2 km, 3 within the distance of 2 to 5 km and one school is located at a distance of more than 5 km.

Of the available primary schools for the sample villages, only 4 percent have pucca structure, 48 percent have semi-pucca structure and the rest have Kutcha structure. 24 percent schools have less than five classrooms; 8 percent schools do not have usable black boards, while sufficient bench and desks for all students are not available in 16 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 only in two schools, drinking water is available only in one 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 surveys reveal that out of 25 sample villages, only in 9 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 3 villages, CHC in one village and other medical facility in two villages. The villages where medical facilities, especially Sub centres and PHCs do not exist, access the facilities 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 from the villages are located at a distance of 5-10 km and above. The nearest regular markets, bank, fair price shop, general shop and railway station for most of the sample villages are also located at a distance of more than 10 km. 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 1-10 km for majority of the sample villages. The rest of the facilities are reported to be within a distance of 0-10 km for majority of the sample villages (Table 3.6).

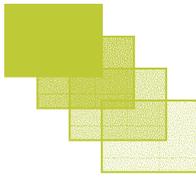
**Table 3.6: No. of sample villages reporting distance to other facilities**

	Up to 2 KM	2 to 5 KM	5 to 10 KM	Above 10 KM	Total
Block HQ	2	4	8	11	25
Nearest Town	1	2	4	14	22
Nearest Bus Stop	6	1	5	9	21
Regular market	1	1	5	15	22
Rail station		1	1	2	4
Post office	3	2	5	9	19
Bank		1	2	13	16
Fair price shop	1	1	1	5	8
General shop	1	2	6	13	22
Veterinary	3	1	4	6	14

*Source: Sample Village survey, 2008*

### 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 3.7: Status of village organisations in Ukhrul district**

Organisation	No. of Village	Level of Activity		
		Very Active	Fairly Active	Not Very Active
Credit Cooperative	3	-	-	3
Agricultural inputs Cooperative	3	-	-	3
Production of Khadi Cooperative	3	-	-	3
Marketing Cooperative	3	-	2	1
Workers Organisations/Unions	3	-	-	3
Farmers Organisation	3	-	2	1
Voluntary Organisations	5	3	2	-
Religious/Caste Organisations	22	9	13	-
Political Organisations	8	3	4	1
Cultural Organisations	21	7	13	1
Youth Mandal	20	8	11	1
Women Mandal	19	7	12	-
Village Security Force	4	1	-	3

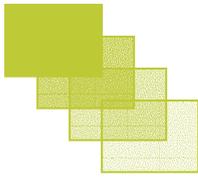
Source: Sample Village survey, 2008

As shown in the above table, most of the village organisations are found to be fairly active in the sample villages. The presence of fairly active village organizations therefore has the potential for capacity building of pressure groups within villages for ensuring proper governance at the grassroots level. Besides, presence of non-formal panchayat is reported in two villages, playing an important role in village life.

The survey shows that most frequently used common property resource in the villages is forest, which is reported to be used in 22 villages. Other common property resources found to be used in the sample villages are- pasture in 9 villages, pond in 10 villages, rivers/streams in almost all the villages in the sample, usable school building in 10 villages and other type of government building in two villages. In respect of availability of facilities, ICDS centres are available in 24 villages. However, regarding the level of satisfaction of the people with the functioning of ICDS centres, 16 centres were reported to be good, 7 centres were reported to be in average workable condition, while two 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. In a number of cases, such activities become mainstay of the households. In the surveyed villages also, a good number of households are found being engaged in handicraft and other artisan works. In 24 out of the 25 villages under study, handicraft works are simultaneously done with agricultural works. Altogether, 2535 households are found engaged in artisan works. As reported, most of the products in this segment are sold in local as well as outside markets. However, marketing of products and insufficiency of raw materials are found to be serious problems for majority of the artisans.



### **3.7 Crop productivity status**

The economy of Ukhurul district is agrarian paddy, maize, potato, pulses, cabbage, leafy vegetable, chilies, groundnuts etc. are the main agricultural products. However, paddy is the major crop produced in the district. The survey results of the sample villages also indicate that paddy is produced in all the 25 sample villages, while vegetables in three villages.

The maximum average market price fetched for paddy one year before the date of survey as reported is Rs. 555 per quintal while the average minimum price was Rs.509. Gross yield of paddy found to be varied in the sample villages and the average was 9.9 quintal per acre.

### **3.8 Input status for cultivation**

#### **3.8.1. Current and capital inputs**

As reported, about 800 cultivators from 4 sample villages have been using various current inputs for cultivation. About 600 cultivators from two villages have been using canal irrigation and 120 cultivators in one village found using HYV paddy. Of the total cultivators reporting use of some current inputs, most of them use chemical fertilizer and pesticides. Regarding the supply of these inputs, some shortage occurs in supply during peak season as reported during the survey.

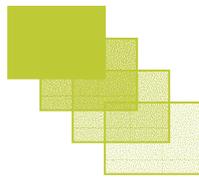
Investment and use of capital inputs along with other current inputs have positive impact in raising farm productivity. However, no village in the sample has reported the use of capital inputs in agriculture. All this shows that farm investment is very poor in Ukhurul district.

### **3.9 Credit**

Purpose wise distribution of credit requirement among sample villages showed that meeting sudden expenses and current cultivation costs were the major factor 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 meagre 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 non-institutional sources, like friends/relatives, for meeting sudden expenses and current cultivation cost. However, in a few villages in the sample households, especially medium/large farmers and traders avail credit from institutional sources along with non-institutional credit as reported during the survey.

Notwithstanding the fact that concessional credit and priority sector lending over the years has increased, the 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 all the 25 sample villages move out looking for work on daily basis. The survey results indicate that approximately 1634 people from these villages daily go outside their respective village looking for work. About 62 percent of these people go to neighbouring villages, a little more than 28 percent goes to block and district HQ and the rest goes to multiple places-neighbouring village, block and district HQ for work. The monthly earning of the migrant workers reported to be in the range of Rs. 1550 - Rs. 13000.

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. It is found that during last one year preceding the survey, a total of 1733 workers from 21 sample villages migrated outside the villages for a period of 3 to 8 months in search of work. As reported, about 49 percent of these people migrated within the district, about 20 percent outside the district but within the state and the rest had migrated to multiple places in search of work. Majority of the workers were found organised through friends and/or relatives. The monthly earning of the migrant workers reported to be in the range of Rs. 2000 - Rs. 9500.

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, male wage rate is about 18 percent higher than female wage rate for different types of work.

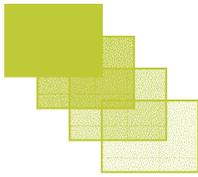
**Table 3.8: Male and female wage rates in the sample villages**

Type of work	Average Wage Rate in Rs.	
	Male	Female
Ploughing/land preparation	85	66
Wedding/interculture	78	64
Transplanting	81	73
Harvesting	88	72
Threshing	80	70
Unskilled labour	90	67
Skilled labour	158	115
Govt. programme	84	83
<b>All</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>76</b>

*Source: Sample Village survey, 2008*

### 3.11: Rural Development programmes and beneficiaries assisted

The survey of the sample villages showed that in 13 out of 25 sample villages, government sponsored educational programme is being implemented and, in one village, this programme is being sponsored by NGO, while in two villages by other organisation. In 15 villages government programmes on health/nutrition are in progress and this programme is being sponsored by NGO in two villages. Government programme on family planning is going on in five villages. Programmes on providing drinking water facilities have been taken up by government in 4 villages and by other



organisation in three villages. Programmes on agricultural development sponsored by NGO are in progress in four villages. Government programme of providing road transport facility is being implemented in five villages. Programmes of MP/MLA fund are also in progress in seven villages. In five villages government programme on forestry are going on and, in three villages, the same is being sponsored by NGO. The implementation of scheme based government programmes reveals that of the 25 sample villages, SGRY only is being implemented in eight villages over the past 12 months.

So far government jobs are concerned, 23 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 630, all belonging to Christian community.

In respect of implementation of beneficiary oriented programmes in the course of last three years, the results of the village survey shows that majority of the beneficiaries were assisted under SGRY. About 2495 persons from 9 villages were assisted under SGRY, while only about 167 households from 23 villages in the sample were assisted under IAY. The survey results on NREGA scheme in the sample villages show that it is yet to be implemented.

Total number of persons assisted under old age pension scheme in the sample villages is 317, of which, 255 have been assisted since 2002-03 and the rest 62 persons have been assisted since the last year before the survey. Under widow pension scheme, a total of 159 persons have been assisted- 133 persons since 2002-03 and 26 persons since the last year before the survey.

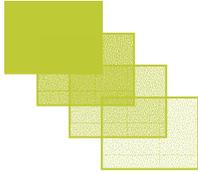
### 3.12 Public Distribution System (PDS)

It is found that 12 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 other villages at a distance of 1-10 km and above. As reported, the PDS includes schemes like Annapurna, Antyodaya, BPL and APL. The available information gathered on PDS reflects that a total of 112 households from 11 villages are beneficiaries under the Annapurna scheme, 85 households from five villages are beneficiaries under Antyodaya, 153 households in 11 villages have BPL ration card and 10 households in one village are beneficiaries under the APL scheme.

**Table 3.9: PDS functioning as reported in sample villages**

Functioning in terms of	Good*	Satisfactory*	Average*	Bad*	Very bad*
Availability of goods	3	3	11	4	3
Get full quota	2	3	12	1	1
Regularity	2	1	12	4	4
Honesty in measurement	16	7	-	1	-
Honesty in price	14	5	3	2	-
Quality of grains	4	3	14	2	1
Behaviour of the dealer	11	8	3	-	-

Note:\* No. of villages reporting

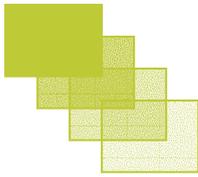


As reported, most of the households from the villages in which PDS shops are not available within village feel uncomfortable with the distance of the outlets outside their villages. However mixed responses are found regarding goods supplied, allotment of quota per family, regularity of supply, honesty in measurement and pricing, quality of grains, behaviour of dealer etc. as shown in the table 3.7 above, from which 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.

On economic front as reported most of the sample villages in the hilly district shows 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

Altogether 741 households are surveyed in 25 sample villages in Ukhrul district of Manipur. All the households belong to the Christian community and all of them are from scheduled tribe communities (Table 4.1).

### 4.2 Mother Tongue

Tangkhul, is reported as mother tongue by 95.7 percent households while 4 percent reported Shokavo as the mother tongue. Hindi was reported as the mother tongue by 0.4 percent households only (Table 4.2).

### 4.3 Age and Sex

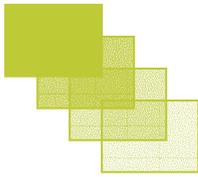
The total population in the 741 sample households of the district is 4034; of them 52.8 per cent is male and 47.2 per cent is female. The details of age group and sex wise distribution of the sample population are shown in Table 4.3. As the table indicates, 7 per cent and 20.7 per cent of the sample population are constituted by the children up to the age of 5 and 6-14 years of age group respectively. About 5 per cent of the total population is of more than 60 years. Notwithstanding a small data base, the survey results indicate relatively a lower fertility and higher mortality rate among the people in the sample villages (Table 4.3).

### 4.4 Household Size

The lower fertility rate in the sample villages is also reflected by smaller family size in the sample villages. It is found that 56.6 per cent of the sample families are with up to five members and 41.5 percent with six to ten members and only about 2 percent households are with more than ten members. Overall, the average household size for the sample households is found to be 5.4, which is lower than the 2001 census estimate of about 6.1 for the sample villages (Table 4.4).

### 4.5 Marital Status

The incidence of early marriages is prevalent in Ukhrul district though the figure is very small. The results indicate that just about 0.3 percent population below 19 years of age is married. Of the total population, the proportion of unmarried population is 60.4 percent. Among the married population, 3.1 percent is widow/widower and 0.02 percent is divorcee/separate (Table 4.5).



## 4.6 Educational Status

The household survey reveals that the literacy rate in the sample households is 82.7 percent, which is higher than the 2001 Census figure of 78 percent for the sample villages. Literacy rate among the male is estimated to be 85 percent and that of female about 80 percent. However, among the literates, level of educational attainment is confined up to or below the middle school level for 37.7 percent. This ratio is almost equal for both male and female. 22.5 percent of the sample population has attained education up to metric/high school level. Gender wise, there is little difference in this case also. Altogether only about 13.3 percent population in the sample has attained education beyond metric/high school level. In this case, we see that the achievement of male is higher than the female (Table 4.6).

## 4.7 Occupation and Employment

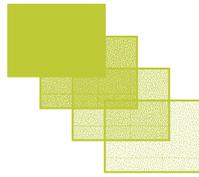
### 4.7.1 Occupation and Industry

The survey has reflected that farming and related work is the main occupation for about 68 percent of the sample workforce. Altogether 9 percent of the workforce is found engaged in production and related works and 7.6 percent in sales/business work. 4.4 percent, 1.9 percent, 0.3 percent and 0.1 percent population in the sample workforce are found engaged respectively in professional, technical & related work, clerical & related work, service work and administrative and managerial work. Further, activities of 2.3 percent workforce are not defined adequately, while 6.3 percent workforce has no main occupation. Gender wise, women constitute about 42.2 percent of the workforce in the sample (Table 4.7).

So far as secondary occupation is concerned, 39.2 percent of the sample workforce has no secondary occupation (Table 4.8). Production and related work is the secondary occupation for 29.6 percent workforce, followed by farming and related work (25 percent) and sales/ business work (3.8 percent).

The work participation rate (66.6 percent) for the sample population is found to be higher than the 2001 Census estimate for the district as a whole, which stands at 47.2 percent. Gender wise, male work participation rate among the sample population is found higher (74.8 percent) than that of female (57.9 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 (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 68.2 percent workforce in the sample. However, taking into account all primary farm sector activities, about 71 percent workers are found engaged in cultivation, livestock, horticulture, forestry, fishing and poultry activities. About 6.4 percent and 1.2 percent workers in the sample are engaged in agricultural and non-agricultural based manufacturing activities respectively. Trade and business activity is the main industry for 7.4 percent workforce, while community, social & personal services are the main industry for about 9.4 percent workers in the sample (Table 4.9). Moreover, the survey also reveals that cent percent main workers in the sample do work



less than or equal to 100 days in a year. This reflects high prevalence of underemployment among the sample households (Table 4.10).

#### **4.7.2 Additional Employment and Preference**

Although a sizeable section of the main labour force is engaged in agriculture, which has neither been adequately remunerative nor can generate substantial employment days throughout the year for a various reasons. The overall employment scenario supplemented by the figures given in Table 4.12 indicates the phenomenon of underemployment. In 697 sample households (94 percent) out of the 741 households reported need for additional employment. The preferred option for self-employment (about 84 percent) is found to be more among the underemployed and unemployed. This is followed by salaried jobs (14.2 percent), manual labour (1.4 percent), services (0.3 percent) and others (0.1 percent) (Table 4.13).

#### **4.7.3 Migrant Workers**

Migration in search of livelihood is found to be less in the sample households. The survey reveals that altogether 138 members from the sample households have migrated out for different works (Table 4.14). Among the migrants, 71.3 percent has migrated to urban areas (50.7 percent within district, 18.1 percent outside district but within the state and 22.5 percent outside the state) and the rest to rural areas as indicated by the survey results (Table 4.15). Further, among the migrants, proportion of long-term migrants is 92 percent and only 8 percent is short-term migrants (Table 4.16).

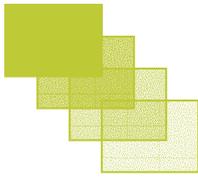
#### **4.8 Cultivated Land: Ownership and Operational Holding**

It was found that landlessness is less prominent among the villagers in Ukhrul district. Only three (0.4 percent) households in the sample are found to be landless, 25.8 percent households are owner of marginal land size, 59 percent are with small land size, 13.9 percent semi-medium and only 0.9 percent are owners of medium size land holding (Table 4.17). In the context of own cultivable land altogether 6 households (0.8 percent) have no cultivable land, 57.4 percent households are marginal, 35.8 percent small and only 6.1 percent are semi-medium farmers (Table 4.18).

This may be understood that ownership rights on land in the hills states of north east India is revolve around common property resources. This should not be understood that reported landless households have no access to land and livelihood. However, the efficiency issue of agriculture practices in common property resources and the subsequent process of privatisation is a debated issue in overall context of equity.

#### **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. Altogether 17.3 percent, 32.1 percent and 9.6 percent of the sample households possesses milch animal, draught animal and young cattle respectively.



Poultry is owned by 92.9 percent and pig by 71.6 percent households in the sample (Table 4.20).

#### **4.10 Ownership of Productive and other Assets**

##### ***4.10.1 Agricultural Implements***

The important agricultural implements among the sample households are fodder cutter (possessed by 78.5 percent households) and plough (56.4 percent households own it). Bullock cart is reported to be owned by 9.2 percent households, while 66.4 percent households in the sample possess other types of agricultural implements (Table 4.21). These 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 survey of the sample households, however, shows that bicycle is owned by only 22 households and motorized two wheelers by 18 households in the sample of 741 households. Further, only two households own a car and one household own a jeep in the sample (Table 4.22).

##### ***4.10.3 Modern Household Assets***

Among the modern household assets, electric fan is found 14.2 percent households, television in 17.8 percent households, CD player in 6.6 percent households, gas stove in 10.8 percent households, mobile phone in 8.1 percent households, furniture in 97.3 percent and other types of assets in 28.8 percent households in the sample (Table 4.23). This is seen that mobile phones are being more preferred in the rural households than the landline phones.

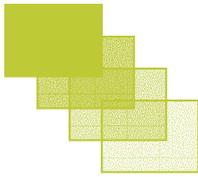
##### ***4.10.4 Financial Assets***

Regarding financial assets, only one household in the sample reported to own a savings bank account (Table 4.24). However, as most people do not like to disclose about their financial assets, hence there is the possibility of getting an underestimation than the actual position.

#### **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. The distribution of housing status among the sample households (Table 4.25) reveals that 99.6 percent families have their own house. Only two families availed housing under the government housing scheme for the poor, while only one household is living in rented house. This fact has a different interpretation. A 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, however, been found that 60.7 percent of the houses constructed in the villages are kutchha houses made of bamboo and thatches, 37.8 percent semi-pucca houses and only 1.5 percent households have pucca houses (Table 4.26). Most of the households (more than 81 percent) have more than two rooms in their houses (Table 4.27) indicating availability of adequate living space for the small family.

#### ***4.11.2 Domestic lighting and fuel use***

The village survey reveals that 60 percent of the sample villages in the district have power supply. The findings from the household survey (Table 4.28) show that 46.6 percent households have electricity in their house. In the non-electrified houses (Table 4.29), the survey reveals that most of the households (93.6 percent) are using lantern along with oil lamps and other for lighting.

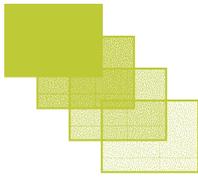
Clean fuel for cooking is important for health. It is a serious consideration for women who, in most cases, are burdened with the task of cooking. As per Census 2001 data, just about 60 percent of all rural households in the country do not use any of the modern fuels such as LPG, electricity or even kerosene. The household survey reveals that just 10.3 percent households are using LPG along with kerosene and wood for cooking (Table 4.30) in the district.

#### ***4.11.3 Drinking water facilities***

The results of the household survey reveal that pond, river and stream are the major sources of drinking water for more than 74 percent households of the district. Apart from these sources, 14.2 percent households have access to public tap and another 3.6 percent households have access to public hand pump/tube wells, while 5.7 percent households have tap water in their dwellings (Table 4.31). In case of 30.8 percent of the households water sources are located within 10 meters, for 58.7 percent households the sources are at a distance of 10-50 metres from their homes, while the water sources are located at a distance of 50-100 metres for 10.4 percent households in the sample (Table 4.32).

#### ***4.11.4 Sanitation and drainage facility***

An important requirement for sanitation is the presence of toilet facilities. About 90.2 percent of the sample households are found using pit latrine, while 3.8 percent households are using open field for defecation (Table 4.33). This reflects that use of sanitary latrine is not a practice in the sample villages. 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 4.34) shows that availability of drainage facility



in the sample households is almost nil with only 0.9 percent households have drainage facility in their houses.

#### **4.12 Indebtedness of rural households**

No households in the sample found indebted. 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 debt trap.

#### **4.13 Income and Expenditure**

##### ***4.13.1 Family Income***

The information about income of the sample households reveals that more than 21 percent households have income, which is less than the poverty line figure of Rs. 22800 per annum (Table 4.35). As per the planning commission estimate of 2004-05, altogether 17.2 percent population in the state of Manipur is under poverty line.

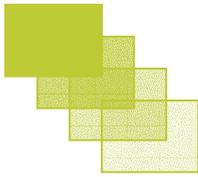
##### ***4.13.2 Family Expenditure***

The estimated family expenditure of the sample households reflects that more than 60 percent households spend less than average Indian family spending of Rs. 7200 on cereal and pulses (Table 4.37). In the case of vegetables and protein foods, it is found that about 97 percent families spend less than what average rural India spends (Table 4.38). In case of expenditure on cloths, footwear, bedding, etc., it is found that more than 56 percent households spend less than Rs. 1800 (Table 4.39). Spending on Education, however, is more than the country average of Rs. 850 in the case of 70 percent households in Ukhrul district (Table 4.40). On health care, 82.3 percent sample households did not spend during last one year preceding the survey (Table 4.41). The expenditure on electricity and fuel for 74 percent sample households is in between Rs. 1000 to 5000 per annum, which corresponds to the country average of Rs. 3000 per households (Table 4.43). This is found that 96.6 percent and 72.9 percent households are not spending on telephone and house repairing respectively (Table 4.44 & 4.45). It is also found that most of the households need to keep aside a significant proportion of the budget for festival and ceremonies (Table 4.42 and 4.48).

#### **4.14 Current Educational Status, Skill Training**

##### ***4.14.1 Current educational status of children***

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 Ukhrul reflects that in this age group only 2.2 percent children left schooling after enrolment. Altogether 96.7 percent of the sample students are presently attending formal educational institutions (Table 4.49). This reveals that environment for education in the sample villages inhabited exclusively by the Christian community is congenial.



#### ***4.14.2 Educational attainment by religion and gender***

Looking at level of educational attainment of people of the age group between 5 and 25 years in the villages of Ukhrul, the survey reveals that achievement of males is higher than females almost at all levels. However, one could see that educational attainment is largely confined till the level of higher secondary schooling (Table 4.50). So far as type of school is concerned, about 52 percent students are attending private and 46.8 percent of the students are attending government educational institutions (Table 4.51). Further, 64 percent of the sample students are learning minority languages as reported during the survey (Table 4.52).

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

As mentioned above (Table 4.49), only 32 (2.2 percent) out of a total of 1482 in the age group of 5-25 years has left schooling after enrolment. The primary reasons for drop out as reported are lack of interest in reading (37.5 percent), followed by necessity of earning for the family (25 percent), inability to afford fees/ expenditure (15.6 percent), need to work at home, marriage and others (each 6.3 percent) and failing in examination (3.1 percent). The drop out rate due to necessity of earning is mostly pronounced among the male children, while need to work at home, marriage and failing in examination are mostly reported in case of female children (Table 4.53).

#### ***4.14.4 Aspiration of Parents on their Children***

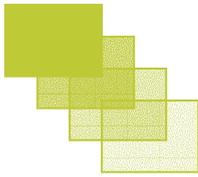
In case of 30.5 percent male students, the parents aspire that their boys should attain education at least up to graduation level and this figure in case of girl students is 43.5 percent. Again, 32.7 percent parents expect that their boys should attain education up to post graduation level, while this figure for parents of girl students is 23.4 percent. Further, 31.1 percent parents in case of boy students aspire that their boys to obtain technical degree against 16.5 percent in case of girl students (Table 4.54).

#### ***4.14.5 Attitude and Approaches in Skill development training***

Interactions in the sample households reveal that family members in altogether 399 persons (11 percent of the sample population) distributed over 47.5 percent households are interested to take up skill development training (Table 4.55). Computer operation (27.6 percent) is the most preferred form of skill training followed by tailoring (17.8 percent), weaving (15.5 percent), electronics (10.3 percent), auto mechanic (9.3 percent), on the job training (6.5 percent), handicraft (5.5 percent), and driving (3.5 percent) among the interested members (Table 4.56). Overall these options reveal peoples' outlook to the changing job markets at present economic environment.

### **4.15 Present Health Scenario**

The survey reveals that only 60 members in the sample households have suffered from some kind of diseases during past one year of which females account for 46.7 percent. Dysentery, stomach pain, cough & cold, malaria, and skin diseases were most commonly reported in case of male members in the sample households. It is reported that apart



from women related diseases certain ailments of diarrhea, dysentery, cough and cold, malaria, stomach pain and other women diseases are found to be more common among the women members in the families (Table 4.57).

In respect of treatment, 62 percent patients approached government hospitals, 6.7 percent approached local government health workers and 10 percent approached private medical practitioners. Altogether 10 percent of the patients were given home treatment (Table 4.59). Hospitalisation was reported by 50 percent patients in the sample (Table 4.58). However, the seriousness of the diseases requiring hospitalization was not captured in the study.

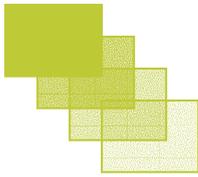
#### **4.16 Maternal and Child Health**

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 altogether 61.7 percent of the children in the sample population were fully immunized, 20.9 percent received no immunisation at all and 17.4 percent received partial immunization. Gender wise, proportions of fully immunised children show that there is little difference between male and female children (Table 4.60). The coverage by the government agency is found to be 100 percent of the children who got some immunisation (Table 4.61). The survey indicates that parents not being aware of the successive doses and/or need to immunize their children (52.4 percent) followed by distance of immunization centre (16.7 percent) have been the major reasons for children either not immunized at all or receiving any dose of immunization but not completing the schedule. Besides, 31 percent households reported some other unspecified reasons for partial or non-immunisation of their children (Table 4.62).

The survey reflects that the sample women who delivered their babies during the last five years have less access to government and institutional facilities for delivery of child. Just about 14.5 percent women used government or private facilities for delivery. Of the women who delivered their babies at home, 78 percent of them were assisted by untrained dais or other family members. Further, about 85 percent of the women did not receive pre & post natal care (Tables 4.63 & 4.65).

#### **4.17 Poverty and the Public Distribution System (PDS)**

Only 52 (7 percent) households in the sample reported that they belong to BPL category. However, the income figures of the households showed that more than 21 percent households in the sample have below poverty line income. This may be due to the fact that people in underdeveloped countries have a general tendency of showing an under statement of their income. Besides, most of the illiterate village people do not understand the definition of the poverty line and, consequently, they do not know whether they actually belong to BPL category or not. After all, of the 52 households who reported to belong to BPL category, it was reported that 42 (80.8 percent) of them possess BPL ration card (Tables 4.66 and 4.67).



The survey reveals that of the total sample households, about 63.2 percent avail PDS ration (Table 4.68). It is found that more than 95 percent of the families availing ration from PDS face difficulties for the reasons of lack of adequate PDS supply (83 percent), lack of money (13.2 percent) and others (3.8 percent) (Tables 4.69 - 4.70).

#### **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.

The present baseline survey on Ukhru district indicates that peoples' awareness on various schemes is not uniform. It is found that awareness level is more in the case of employment and educational programme rather than health and sanitation programmes. Altogether 99 percent are found to be aware of SGSY, 97.9 percent aware of NREGA, 81.6 percent aware of IAY, Sarvasiksha 99 percent, ICDS 99.4 percent and 99.2 percent households are aware of old age and widow pensions. Further, only about 52.7 percent households are aware of ARWSP, 52.2 percent about TSC and 70.6 percent about maternity benefits schemes (Table 4.71). However, the proportions of beneficiaries are much less compared to the level of awareness. Except ICDS and SGSY where there found respectively 40.9 percent and 37.4 percent beneficiary households in the sample, in other programmes percentages of beneficiary households are very low (Table 4.72).

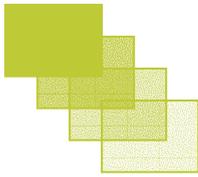
##### ***4.18.1 Participation in the socio-political affairs***

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 high among the sample households at the state assembly elections (Table 4.73). As was reported, about 98.8 percent households have voted in the last assembly election, while 82.1 percent households voted in the last parliamentary election. Further, only 30.4 percent households in the sample found to be part of Self Help Groups and about 44 percent found to be part of religious and social organizations (Table 4.74).

##### ***4.18.2 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 less in Ukhru district where only 90 (12.2 percent) households are reportedly affected by conflicts (Table 4.75). The victims are mostly (96.7 percent)



affected by conflicts, which are communal in nature. It is reported that altogether 29 (32.2 percent) of the affected households have lost property in violence, while no household has lost life in the conflicts. This is reported that only four of the affected households feel insecure even at the present environment (Table 4.75).

As far as the access to media and communication is concerned, the baseline indicates overall a moderate level of access to media across the Christian community. This is found that about 76 percent sample households listen to radio; only 11 percent watch TV and about 11.2 percent read newspapers (Table 4.76).

#### **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 in the sample villages of Ukhrul district feel that drinking water, transport & communication and health facilities are the most important facilities lacking in their villages. Electricity is also an important facility missing in the sample villages as perceived by the villagers (Tables 4.77-4.79).

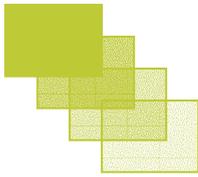
##### ***4.19.2 Most important deprivation in the families***

Most of the families perceive that employment followed by skill and health are the most important deprivations. Besides, a sizeable section of the households also identified housing as an important deprivation (Tables 4.80-4.82).

##### ***4.19.3 Perceived priorities for the welfare of minority communities***

The respondents feel that health, transport & communication and employment opportunities should be the first priorities for the welfare of the minority communities (Tables 4.83-4.85).

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 Ukhrul district of Manipur. ■



## DEVELOPMENT DEFICITS

The overall analysis in earlier sections reveals that Ukhrl, on an average, has been performing relatively satisfactorily in some facets of development. Low fertility, high literacy and remunerative income of a large section of households are some of the areas where the district has performed well. However, the baseline survey points out some development deficits, which deserve immediate and adequate attention.

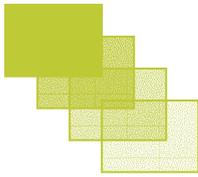
### Developmental Deficits in Ukhrl District and Their Priority Ranking

Sl. No.	Indicators	Survey Result	Estimate for India	Deficit	Priority Ranking attached
<i>Socio-economic indicators</i>					
1	Rate of literacy	82.70	67.30	15.40	6
2	Rate of female literacy	80.10	57.10	23.00	8
3	Work participation rate	66.60	38.00	28.60	9
4	Female work participation rate	57.90	21.50	36.40	10
<b>Basic amenities indicators</b>					
5	Percentage of pucca houses	1.50	59.40	-57.90	2
6	Percentage of households with access to safe drinking water	25.60	87.90	-62.30	1
7	Percentage of households with sanitation facilities	5.50	39.20	-33.70	3
8	Percentage of electrified households	46.60	67.90	-21.30	5
<b>Health indicators</b>					
9	Percentage of fully vaccinated children	61.50	43.50	18.00	7
10	Percentage of institutional delivery	14.50	38.70	-24.20	4

■ The survey of villages and the households revealed that the major development deficits in Ukhrl district includes inadequate water supply, health and sanitation facilities, poor housing status, transport & communication and electricity facilities, and poor access to institutional credit.

■ Drinking water and sanitation facilities are in bad state in the villages of the district. There is need for 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.

■ The overall condition of housing in this district found to be very poor, having a large number of kutcha houses. The coverage of IAY has been found to be insignificant in the



district. The government needs to speed up the process of IAY implementation in this minority concentrated district

- 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.

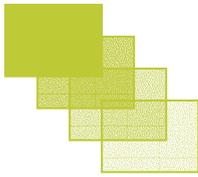
- The survey reveals missing government health facilities in most of the sample villages. Poor presence and infrequent visits of health personnel in the villages costs the villagers dear. The ICDS facilities in the villages are also in poor state though the services availed by many.

- The 2001 census data indicates that about 78 percent of the villages in the district have domestic power connection; however, the baseline survey indicated that only 60 percent of sample villages have power supply and, only 46.6 percent of the sample households have domestic connection. Poor electrification of rural households continues to be major problem in the district.

- Information reveals that agriculture in this district is still in rudimentary state like many areas of north-eastern region. Farm investment is almost absent as revealed by the survey. 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.

- 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	Ningthi
2	K.Ashang Khullen
3	Sirarakhong
4	Chongdan
5	Poi
6	Kasom Khullen
7	Tanrul (Leisan)
8	Shiroychingkha
9	Nambashi Khullen
10	Thawai(T)
11	Kalhang
12	Shangpunram
13	Chingjaroi Khullen
14	Chamu
15	Mawai
16	Phungyar
17	Hundung
18	Ukhrul
19	Sihai
20	Langdang
21	Bungpa Khullen
22	Tushar (Tushen)
23	Phungcham
24	Shokvao
25	Tollo