



Executive Summary

Baseline Survey of Minority Concentrated Districts

Churachandpur District Manipur



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Churachandpur District, Manipur

The purpose of the Baseline Survey of the Minority Concentration Districts (MDCS) was to assess the development deficits in the district and identification of priority areas for policy interventions to be structured in the line of the Prime Minister's 15- Point Programme, which will be in the form of a Multi-sector Development Programme (MsDP) for the entire district. In order to do this, ten indicators - eight of which were identified and applied by the Ministry of Minority Affairs, Government of India for identifying the Minority Concentrated Districts across the country along with two additional indicators for assessing health status have been used. Since the basic purpose of the Baseline was specified as a pre-requisite for preparation of Multi-sector District Development Plan (MsDP) for the Minority Concentrated Districts (MCDs) characterised by relative backwardness and to bring those district at least to the national level, most recent national level official estimates were taken for finding the development deficits in terms of the ten selected indicators. Taking deficit so derived as weights, the indicators representing specific sectors are ranked on a ten point score-scale. The exercise results in following relative ranking for the Churachandpur district, Manipur. The national estimates of the selected indicators are estimated on the basis of NSS 2004 -2005 rounds and NFHS - 3 with due approval from the Ministry.

Development deficits and plan priority

Sl. No	Indicators	Survey Result	Estimate for India	Deficit	Priority Ranking attached
<i>Socio-economic indicators</i>					
1	Rate of literacy	98.5	67.30	31.2	9
2	Rate of female literacy	97.8	57.10	40.7	10
3	Work participation rate	36.6	38.00	-1.4	7
4	Female work participation rate	14.9	21.50	-6.6	6
<i>Basic amenities indicators</i>					
5	Percentage of pucca houses	1.6	59.40	-57.8	2
6	Percentage of households with access to safe drinking water	14.1	87.90	-73.8	1
7	Percentage of households with sanitation facilities	1.2	39.20	-38.0	3
8	Percentage of electrified households	36.7	67.90	-31.2	4
<i>Health indicators</i>					
9	Percentage of fully vaccinated children	48.8	43.50	5.3	8
10	Percentage of institutional delivery	21.6	38.70	-17.1	5

The overall analysis in earlier sections reveals that Churachandpur, on an average, is a performing district in some facets of development. While in certain fronts the district shows impressive results, in some others it has revealed a few areas of concern. Major issues of the district are improving the quality of life parameters through public provisioning of basic social services and benefits, enhancing employment opportunities along with the development of agriculture since most of the people are engaged in agricultural activities only. Provisioning of basic amenities like housing, drinking water, roads and electricity together with improvements in connectivity and communication have emerged as priority areas for development interventions. Securing children's lives through interventions in better reproductive health care should also be viewed with some priority. The Baseline identifies the following development deficits and assigns priority to the core sectors in the following way:

- Provisioning of safe drinking water is the top most priority area. This has been found as most important from the peoples' perspective as well. Providing potable drinking water source well within the reach of people will have many dimensions in development including health related issues. It should be seen that common ailments reported have water quality involved therein.
- Housing emerges as another top most priority in district. However, terrain and climatic conditions must form important considerations while designing housing plan for the people. It may be possible to provide the other amenity support to households. It should be kept in mind that most of the households are either katcha or semi -pucca basically because of convenience. Nonetheless providing better housing facilities is a priority in the district.
- Sanitation is a priority for development planning in the district. Low cost sanitation can be seen as an important intervention in the district.
- Rural electrification is another area where significant intervention is required. This will not only provide source of lighting but will also help in modernisation of agriculture. It will usher in other productive ventures including small manufacturing and petty business activities.
- Importance of health facilities, particularly reproductive health care including child vaccination has been reiterated by the estimated development gaps and priority assigned.
- Employment is one of the core issues of development planning. Providing gainful employment is essential for improving the economic conditions of the people. This more so because agriculture as an option of livelihood has become increasingly non-remunerative. Un-economic holding is preventing the sector from modernisation. People also ranked employment as the most important option for policy intervention.
- Roads and communication has been a priority from the people's perspective. Improving the roads along with employment generation can be a good option for policies like employment guarantee schemes in the district.
- Skill development is another issue which have employment dimensions. People's aspiration and education level of people must be considered for imparting skill development trainings.



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