



Executive Summary

Baseline Survey of Minority Concentrated Districts

Senapati District Manipur



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Senapati 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 Senapati 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.

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



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

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

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

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

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

■ Number of educational and health institutions are inadequate and access to the available facilities are difficult in the villages largely because of poor connectivity. Education, health and communication & connectivity is perceived as important development deficits in the villages.

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

■ Information reveals that agriculture in this district is still in rudimentary state like many areas of northeastern region. The situation demands effective land use plan. The agriculture sector needs attention for high value crops and modernization. Institutionalisation of credit system is another area that requires attention. Hence, programmes for overall agricultural development deserve mention.

■ Preference for self-employment among the underemployed or unemployed is more prevalent than salaried jobs in the sample villages. This means that government needs to create more facilities for skill development training and make provisions of real services to keep the enthusiasm level high for the people in self-employment endeavour, which is grossly missing in most of the state departments in the state.

■ Furthermore, there is need for institutional reforms in certain sectors of the district to usher the development process. The rich potentials in handicraft and artisan activities need removal of constrains in raw material availability and access to niche markets. The district is plagued by poor infrastructure facilities to initiate any self-employment initiatives. ■