



## Executive Summary

# Baseline Survey of Minority Concentrated Districts

## Ukhrul District Manipur



**OMEO KUMAR DAS INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL CHANGE AND DEVELOPMENT**

A Research Institute of Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi and Government of Assam

VIP Road, Upper Hengrabari, Guwahati 781036  
www.okd.in, email: dkdsd@yahoo.co.in

## Ukhrul 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 Ukhrul 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
<b><i>Socio-economic indicators</i></b>					
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><i>Basic amenities indicators</i></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><i>Health indicators</i></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 overall analysis in earlier sections reveals that Ukhru, on an average, is a performing district 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.

- The survey of villages and the households revealed that the major development deficits in Ukhru 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 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.
- 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 insignificant in the district. The government should undertake immediate step in this regard.
- 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% of the villages in the district have domestic power connection; however, the baseline survey indicated that only 60% of sample villages have power supply and, only 46.6% 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. ■