Minority Concentration District Project

Gajapati, Orissa

Sponsored by the Ministry of Minority Affairs

Government of India

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Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta

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The Minority Concentrated Districts Project

An Overview

The MCD project aims to provide a baseline survey on the state of minorities in the districts identified by the Ministry of Minority Affairs, Government of India. Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta, undertakes the project in the following districts: Uttar Dinajpur, Dakshin Dinajpur, Malda, Murshidabad, Birbhum, Nadia, South 24 Parganas, North 24 Parganas, Bardhaman, Koch Behar, Haora, Gajapati, North Sikkim and Nicobar Islands.[1]

The objective of the proposed study has been conducting a baseline survey on religious minority population under the aegis of Indian Council of Social Science Research and funded by the Ministry of Minority Affairs. A total of ninety districts have been selected by the Ministry of Minority Affairs on the basis of three criteria, viz. minority population, religion specific socio economic indicators and basic amenities indicators. The Ministry has classified the districts with substantial minority population on the basis of religion specific socio economic indicators and basic amenities indicators respectively. The four religion specific socio-economic indicators are: (i) literacy rate, (ii) female literacy rate, (iii) work participation rate and (iv) female work participation rate. The four basic amenities are: (i) % of households with *pucca* walls, (ii) % of households with safe drinking water, (iii) % of households with electricity and (iv) % of households with W/C latrines. A total of 53 districts with both sets of indicators below national average were considered more backward and were classified into group 'A' and 37 districts with either of the indicator values below national average were classified into group 'B'. Group B was further classified into two sub-categories – B1 for which religion specific socio-economic indicators are below national average and B2 for which basic amenities indicators are below national average. The minorities are defined on the basis of National Commission of Minorites Act, 1992 and includes Muslims, Sikhs, Christians, Buddhists and Zorastrians (Parsis).

Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta would carry out the survey in 11 districts of West Bengal and one each in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Orissa and Sikkim. Of the 11 districts of West Bengal Uttar Dinajpur, Dakshin Dinajpur, Malda, Murshidabad, Birbhum,

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[1] The spellings for the districts and state are in accordance with West Bengal Human Development Report, 2004

Nadia, South 24 Parganas, Brdhaman and Kochbihar are in group A while Haora, North 24 Parganas are in group B (sub-category B1). Nicobars in Andaman and Nicobar Island and North Sikkim in Sikkim are in group B (sub-category B2). Gajapati district in Orissa is in group A. It may also be noted that all the 11 districts of West Bengal are marked for Muslim minority category while Gajapati and Nicobars are marked for Christian minority category and North Sikkim for the Buddhist minority category.

The purpose of this survey is to help the district administration draw action plan for socio economic and infrastructure development of the selected districts for improving the quality of life of the people and reducing the imbalances during the 11 th. Five Year Plan. However, it may be noted that the benefits will accrue all sections of people in the district where intervention is executed (use a better term) and not only the minorities. To give a specific example, if a school is built up then all groups of people should have access to this school and not that only the Muslims in a district marked for a Muslim concentrated district.

Before elaborating on the MCD Project, it would be useful to highlight some of the main objectives of the Sachar Committee Report, upon which the latter is envisaged and formulated. The Sachar Committee Report (2006) on the social, economic and educational status of the Muslim community primarily dealt with the question of whether different socio-religious categories in India have had an equal chance to reap the benefits of development with a particular emphasis on Muslims in India. It proposes to identify the key areas of intervention by Government to address relevant issues relating to the socio-economic conditions of the Muslim community (SCR, 3).[2] Besides indicating the developmental deficits, the report illustrates how the perception among Muslims that they are discriminated against and excluded, is widespread (SCR, 237).

Significance of the MCD Project

The purpose of this survey is to help the district administration draw an action plan for socio economic and infrastructure development of the selected districts for improving the quality of life of the people and reducing the imbalances during the 11 th. Five Year Plan. However, it may be noted that the benefits will accrue all sections of people in the district where intervention is applied. To give a specific example, if a school is built up, then all groups of people would

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[2] Sachar Committee will be written as 'SCR'.

have access to this school irrespective of socio-religious category. Based on the survey report, the MCD proposes to provide support, fiscal and otherwise, to all communities irrespective of religious affiliations.

From a sociological point of view the vision of the MCD project is to open up an in-depth understanding about not just the Muslim community but other minority communities as well, to ensure overall growth and development of the districts--that the term 'minority' is not restricted or limited to the Muslim community only, thus reinforcing the need for equity and inclusion as proposed in Sachar Report. In the Indian imagination, the term 'minority' is coeval with the Muslim community. The Sachar Report writes of how this particular community imagine themselves and is imagined by other socio-religious communities (SCR, 11) and observes how "the Muslims complained that they are constantly looked upon with a great degree of suspicion not only by certain sections of society but addresses the issues relating to Muslim minority community, the MCD makes for provisions to look into other socio-economic aspects common to all poor people and to minorities.

While the Sachar Committee Report agrees that the widespread perception of discrimination among the Muslim community needs to be addressed, nonetheless it admits that there are hardly any empirical studies that establish discrimination. (SCR, 239). The term, when associated particularly with the Muslim community, is fraught with negative meanings, imageries, and ideas that may trigger further speculation. It is highly nuanced with multi-layered causalities, and therefore any one to one correlation would make a simplistic argument. Needless to say, initiating a dialogue on the subject of discrimation and deprivation is not easy.[3] Under the circumstance, the MCD project's baseline survey, in a way, acts as a tool[4] to perpetuate wider social awareness, among the minority concentrated districts thereby constructively sustaining ongoing discussions and dialogues on this delicate issue. In doing so, it urges the larger society to think through issues of discrimination and the like such as casteism, groupism, etc—the social hurdles which seemingly appear to play little to no direct role in addressing and reducing

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[3] During the course of our survey, the discussions on 'discrimination' and 'deprivation' were carefully articulated to the respondent. People ranging from Government officials to the people of the community were careful not to use certain terminologies in the conversation.

[4] It would be useful to look at how survey study itself can be a tool to generate social awareness. This argument calls for further elaboration that is beyond the scope of the present report.

developmental deficits, are nonetheless inextricably linked to the overall growth and advancement of the country.[5]

By focusing on the14 districts, extended over 3 states and 1 union territory, viz. West Bengal, Orissa, Sikkim and Andaman and Nicobar Islands respectively, the MCD project headed by the Center for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta, aims to gain an in-depth and detailed view of the socio-economic conditions of the communities living in these districts and create socio-economic profiles of the districts by identifying the key developmental deficits viz. health, literacy rate, female work participation etc. that have a significant bearing on the overall growth and expansion of a State. The project is a district level plan that doesn't necessarily target the minority community, and therefore although it will identify the minority community, the funds will be allocated across communities irrespective of socio-religious affiliations. (See ICSSR's Expert Committee Meeting on Baseline Survey of Minority Concentration Districts, p.2)

The MCD also looks into issues pertaining to non- implementation of various schemes and programmes offered by the Government. The Sachar Committee quotes of how the 'non-implementation" of several earlier Commissions and Committee has made the Muslim community wary of any new initiative (SCR, 10).

The Survey

The MCD project undertakes a baseline survey to address the socio-economic issues of the district communities. A baseline survey is significant as it creates a rich database, which allows us to interrogate, and provides us with more research options. Also, it allows us to create a benchmark for future survey on the focused areas that need immediate Government intervention. The new data collected and collated by baseline survey will thus build on and supplement the existing data provided by Census and the Sachar Committee.

There is a need to describe developmental deficits in terms of figures and numbers, one has to take cognizance of how the 'social' is intertwined with the economic parameters of human conditions and vice versa. This approach towards research would allows us to gain a holistic

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[5] The Sachar Committee Report notes that the widespread perception of discrimination among the Muslim community needs to be addressed but admits that 'there are hardly any empirical studies that establish discrimination.' (SCR pp.239)

perspective while at the same time enabling us to stay focused on certain key aspects of development of the minority concentrated districts.

Previous research such as the State HDR (West Bengal or in other states) did not treat the minority community as a separate socio-religious group. While data for SC/STs and on gaps in development exist, the absence of focus on the minority community does not bring to the fore their specific socio-economic status. While certain socio-economic conditions would be applicable across communities in terms of literacy, employment, or such like, a specific focus on minorities would also show the relative position vis-à-vis other disadvantaged groups namely the SC/STs. The advantage of focusing on the conditions of minorities in terms of standard socio-economic indices is to clearly highlight their condition, which would have been glossed over if the research were conducted by focusing on the SC/STs only.

Methodology

The survey has been conducted at two stages. The census villages are primary sampling units. Based on the proportion of minority population the development blocks and accordingly the villages are grouped into three strata where first stratum is top 20%, second one is middle 50% and the third is the bottom 30%. If district population is more than 0.5 Million then a total of 30 villages will be chosen which will be distributed in the three strata in proportion to population of the respective strata. The villages are chosen by the method of probability proportional to size given the number of villages to be chosen from each stratum. In the second stage a total of 30 households are chosen from each village randomly in proportion to religious group in the total population of the village. However our population is not the whole village but two hamlet groups if village population exceeds 1200. The hamlet group with highest concentration of minority population is chosen with probability one and another is chosen from the rest hamlet groups randomly. Typical size of a hamlet group is 600.

The methodology employs two types of survey instruments – one a rural household questionnaire and second, a village schedule. Household schedule would be used to identify socio-economic parameters, as well as, to understand both the individual and the collective experiences of people living in these areas. The village schedule would be instrumental in

collecting the village average data. This data will be collected from the various government offices, such as the office of the District Magistrate, the Block Development Officer, the Agricultural Department; the office of the Panchayat Pradhan, ICDS centres etc. It will be useful in understanding the nature of the village in terms of availability of infrastructure, access to basic amenities such as health services, education, land and irrigation and the like.

Besides very few descriptive open-ended questions, the questionnaires primarily consist of short, close-ended questions, with appropriate coding categories. An instruction sheet with comments, wherever necessary, is annexed for further clarification of the questionnaire if and when so required. Pre-testing of the questionnaire was accomplished through various drafts, where members of the faculty and team met and discussed on a weekly basis, to evaluate the comprehensibility, conviviality, (whether the questions are relevant) and competency (whether the respondents will be able to answer reliably) of the questions being asked.

The methodology has required appointing and training supervisors and field investigators in the districts for conducting the survey among the rural householders effectively. The interviews have been carried out with the consent and voluntary participation of the respondents. Confidentiality and their right to privacy have been safeguarded at all times.

Introducing Gajapati

Gajapati district which was earlier a part (Sub-Division) of Ganjam district, was separated to form a new district with effect from 2nd October 1992. While Ganjam is a developed, well connected with road and rail facilities, industrially and agriculturally prosperous district, Gajapati continues to be an under developed mountainous region, pre-dominated by tribal people with low literacy rate and with very low standard of living. The major part of the district is a hilly terrain and an undulated topography, which is inhabited by the tribals. The soil types are mainly clay loam, sandy loam and red soil. 70.78% of the total geographical area is forest. The major forest products are Timber, Bamboo, Hill Broom, Patala Garuda, Soap nut, B. Kaliakhali, Marsinga leaf, Dhatuki flowers, Kochila seeds, Genduli gum, Siali leaves and Kathalai etc. Except a few agro-processing industries, there are no industries and industrial estates in this district. However few cottage industries like Horn work, Jaikhadi bag, Cane & Bamboo, Ganjappa Card & Pattachitra Mukha, Tibetan & Woolen Carpet, Broom work and Siali leaf plate are major contributors in the industrial production of the district. The total district

population of Gajapati is 518837 of which Christians are dominant minority and accounts for about 33.47 % of the total population of the state. Majority of the households of the district, viz. 90.03% live in rural areas. Of the district population a total of 68763 live below the poverty line.[6]

The district of Gajapati is Christian minority district and belongs to category 'A' of the MCD districts with 33.47% Christian population and religion specific average socio-economic indicator value 41.6 and average basic indicator value 16.9.[7]

Paralakhemundi is the district headquarter which is connected by rail through Andhra Pradesh. As a matter of fact the district is on the border of Andhra Pradesh and has a substantial Telegu population.

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[6] As in 1997 as per district homepage.
[7] The corresponding national averages are 45.8% and 41.7% respectively as calculated by the Ministry of Minority Affairs.

Selected Villages in Respective Blocks

Block	Village Code	Village Name	No. of households	Population
Serango	03495800	Serango	479	2266
	03501700	Anukumpa	88	497
	03505100	Minjri	139	582
Adva	03372400	Toranipani	126	705
	03381700	Adava	737	3470
	03383200	Mahapadar	53	273
	03391100	Antaraba	204	1119
	03391600	Gunjima	26	117
R. Udaygiri	03421100	Buripadar	79	390
	03423000	Tandarang	80	363
	03434400	Ranalai	251	1141
	03437000	Libiriguda	70	369
	03448900	Tangili	89	411
Mohana	03407900	Kaloni	40	155
	03418100	Baunsuri	45	214
	03418400	Baghamari	160	818
Rayagada	03514100	Jiranga	388	1689
	03515600	Tapanga	99	418
	03517400	Hirapur	60	277
	03520200	Narayanpur @	472	2028
Kashinagara	03481800	Khurigan	228	1093
Parlakhemundi	03462700	Adasing	41	196
	03466600	Ranipeta	660	2878
	03476200	Uttarselli	111	498
Garabandha	03455500	Lumundasing	94	391
	03455900	Elasara	52	214
	03461700	Maringi	74	329
Ramagiri	03529300	Taramalasing	87	387
	03530300	Loba	240	1171

Note: @ indicates the village repeated once.

Findings

In line with the aims and objectives of the Ministry of Minority Affairs, CSSSC has identified the following key areas in the District of Nadia. We systematically provide the district level followed by the village level findings on a variety of aspects including the broad categories of **Basic Amenities; Education; Health; Infrastructure; Occupational conditions; Existence and Efficacy of Government Schemes and any other issue** that is crucial for a better understanding of the conditions of the minorities as well as general population in the district. **We provide two sets of tables – one for the data across villages to capture the locational variation preceded by the district averages computed for all the households surveyed in all the sample villages chosen in the district.**

1.   Basic Amenities

We begin with a distribution of the Basic Amenities in the district of Gajapati calculated at the level of villages on the basis of primary survey and it includes the types and percentage of houses under Kutcha/ Pucca constructions, percentage of electrified houses, the average distance of each house within a specific village from its source of drinking water, the percentage of houses in these villages with access to toilet facilities, and the type of fuel used. It shows that the 2.15% Christian households on average have in-house toilet facilities compared to 7.13 % for non-Christian households. Though there is difference across communities, but the fact remains that over 90% families do not have in-house toilet facilities. This is undoubtedly a dismal condition that needs to be acted upon. There is not much variation across villages, in no village in our sample in-house toilet facility is over 20% except in one case, viz. Khurigan where in-house toilet facility is little over 50% (Table 2). However, those who have toilet facility inside their premises have better hygienic provision. As a matter of fact Christians do better in this respect than non-Christians. The problem cannot be solved by allocating more funds only, but other measures, such as awareness and campaign at the level of households is urgently called for. Compared to this, the level of average electrification in the Christian households is better at 31.81% compared to 23.32 % for non-Christian households.

Table 1: Basic Amenities of Household – District Averages (%)

Amenities		Christian	Non Christian
Percentage of houses electrified		31.81	23.32
Primary source of light if house is not electrified (%)	Oil Lamp	59.36	83.38
	Oil Lantern	39.44	16.10
	Petromax	0.80	0.00
	Others	0.40	0.52
Source of Water (%)	Own Hand Pump/ Tube Well	0.82	2.82
	Public Hand Pump/ Tube Well	27.17	57.14
	Tap water	0.00	0.40
	Public Un-protected dug Well	22.83	16.90
	Public Protected dug Well	35.33	19.72
	Pond/River/Stream	10.60	1.01
	Others	3.26	2.01
Average Distance from source of Water(Km)		0.91	0.86
Position of Toilet (%)	In House	2.15	7.13
	Outside House	97.85	92.87
Type of Toilet (%)	Septic Tank Latrine	75.00	46.88
	Water Sealed Latrine in House	12.50	34.38
	Pit Latrine	0.00	18.75
	Covered Dry Latrine	0.00	0.00
	Well Water Sealed	0.00	0.00
	Others	12.50	0.00
Primary Source of Fuel (%)	Wood	98.92	94.82
	Coal	0.54	0.60
	Kerosene Oil	0.00	0.40
	Leaves/ Hay	0.00	0.20
	LPG	0.27	2.79
	Others	0.27	1.20
Drainage Facility (%)	% with drainage facility in house	2.21	8.89

Source: Household survey data.

Table 2: Village wise Basic Amenities of Households (in percentages)

Name of the Village	Type of Houses			Avg. distance for source of drinking water (Km.)	Electri-fied houses	Households having Septic Tank /water/Sealed/Well-water Latrine	Type of Fuel used						Toilet outside house
	Kutcha	Kutcha-Pucca	Pucca				Wood	Coal	Kerosene Oil	Leaves/ Hay	LPG	Others	
TORANIPANI	76.92	7.69	15.38	0.00	66.67	N.A.	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0	0.0	100.00
ADAVA	64.29	21.43	14.29	0.00	17.86	N.A.	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0	0.0	100.00
MAHAPADAR	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	N.A.	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0	0.0	100.00
KALONI	91.67	8.33	0.00	1.33	21.43	N.A.	91.67	4.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.17	88.89
ANTARABA	84.62	0.00	15.38	0.00	23.33	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0	0.0	86.67
GUNJIMA	32.14	64.29	3.57	0.00	75.86	0.00	96.67	3.33	0.00	0.00	0.0	0.0	96.67
BAUNSURI	100.0	0.00	0.00	2.00	0.00	N.A.	96.67	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.33	100.00
BAGHAMARI	83.33	16.67	0.00	0.50	23.33	N.A.	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0	0.0	100.00
BURIPADAR	79.31	13.79	6.90	0.00	0.00	N.A.	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0	0.0	100.00
TANDARANG	77.78	22.22	0.00	1.00	0.00	N.A.	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0	0.0	100.00
RANALAI	62.96	29.63	7.41	0.00	43.33	N.A.	93.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.67	100.00
LIBIRIGUDA	73.08	15.38	11.54	2.00	3.70	N.A.	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0	0.0	100.00
LUMUNDASING	89.66	0.00	10.34	2.00	0.00	100.00	93.33	6.67	0.00	0.00	0.0	0.0	96.67
TANGILI	96.67	3.33	0.00	1.00	0.00	N.A.	96.67	0.00	0.00	3.33	0.0	0.0	100.00
ELASARA	0.00	0.00	100.00	1.00	0.00	N.A.	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0	0.0	100.00
MARINGI	26.67	73.33	0.00	0.50	3.33	N.A.	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0	0.0	100.00
ADASING	50.00	14.29	32.14	0.54	10.00	N.A.	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0	0.0	100.00
RANIPETA	29.63	55.56	14.81	1.05	63.33	66.67	93.10	0.00	3.45	0.00	3.45	0.00	80.00
UTTARSELLI	37.04	14.81	48.15	1.50	37.93	N.A.	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0	0.0	100.00
KHURIGAN	10.34	62.07	27.59	0.00	86.67	88.24	73.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	23.3	3.33	43.33
SERANGO	38.46	53.85	7.69	1.00	43.33	100.00	93.33	0.00	3.33	0.00	3.33	0.00	93.33
ANUKUMPA	50.00	50.00	0.00	1.00	12.50	N.A.	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0	0.0	100.00
MINJRI	100.0	0.00	0.00	1.00	3.45	N.A.	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0	0.0	100.00
JIRANGA	80.77	11.54	7.69	1.04	37.93	N.A.	96.55	3.45	0.00	0.00	0.0	0.0	100.00
TAPANGA	100.0	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	N.A.	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0	0.0	100.00
HIRAPUR	100.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.67	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0	0.0	96.67
TARAMALASING	88.46	7.69	3.85	0.00	3.33	N.A.	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0	0.0	100.00
LOBA	96.67	3.33	0.00	1.00	0.00	N.A.	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0	0.0	100.00
NARAYANPUR	31.82	45.45	22.73	0.55	58.62	75.00	86.67	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.0	3.33	86.67

Source: Village survey data.

Note: N.A means *not available*

Once again at the village level, Baunsuri, Lumundasing and a few more (Table 2) report zero percentage of electrified households and for the majority of the villages percentage of electrified houses are very low. It is only Mahapadar which is 100% electrified in our sample. For cooking fuel and other households activities, most households are dependent on wood and there is not much variation across communities in this respect. It is no wonder that a district with so much forest cover and wide spread poverty that wood is the major source of fuel. A non-significant percentage of families among Christians and non-Christians (0.54% and 0.6% respectively) use coal as fuel. Only 0.27% Christians and 2.79% Christians use LPG. Majority of the villages have access to LPG or even Kerosene. Interestingly, villages, which use Kerosene, also have some access to LPG implying that the development has been both narrow and localized. Around 54% non-Christian households have access to public hand pumps or tube wells, while the percentage for Christian households is roughly 27.17%. Very few families have tube wells or taps in their home, though non-Christians are better than Christians in this respect in absolute scale the former is also very poor (2.82%). Both the communities depend upon public dug well with proportion of unprotected type is more than protected type. However, Christian families are worse than non-Christians in this respect. The average distance traversed for procurement of water is high as 2 Km for villages like Libiriguda and Lumundasing, which nonetheless needs to be taken care of since this pulls the average distance for Muslim households close to 0.91 Km and for non-Christian households to 0.86 Km. All these information is directly available from Tables 1 and 2 and may be used for specific actions.

There is however, scope for immense intervention in the types of houses the respondent and therefore the average person in each village surveyed lives in. Majority of the villages have kutcha houses - over 60% for both the groups. Pucca houses are few for both the groups while the proportion is much lower for Christians (6.45%) than the non-Christians (17.52%). Although 92.8% of Christian and 90.51% of non-Christian households own their houses, only 2.67 % of the former and 7.71% of the latter received it under the IAY (see Table 3).[8] *This we believe should be an area where top up facilities may be extended. It is understood that construction and maintenance of better houses require large investments from the residents, which if channeled into provision of education and health facilities among the children and women shall*

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[8] This is percentage with respect to the general population. The same as the percentage of BPL families for the district as a whole is 7.03%.

*serve a better purpose under all possible conditio*ns.

Table 3: Housing- Ownership, Type and Value - District Averages

Religion group		Christian	Non Christian
Ownership of House (%)	Own	92.80	90.51
	IAY/ Govt. Provided	2.67	7.71
	Rented	4.53	1.78
Type of House (%)	Kutcha	68.33	66.08
	Kutcha-Pucca	25.22	16.19
	Pucca	6.45	17.52
	Others	0.00	0.22
Land adjoining own residence (%)	Own	75.93	87.14
	Provided By Government	5.19	4.57
	Land Holders Land	1.11	4.86
	Others	17.78	3.43
Average Value of Own House (Rs.)		30745.99	33565.97
Average Rent (Rs.) per month		202.94	428.57

Source: Household survey data

Table 4: Other Amenities of Household

Description		Christian	Non Christian
Percentage of people use	Telephone	1.85	0.59
	Mobile	8.99	2.35
	Scooter/Moped	0.26	0.20
Average Price (Rs.)	Telephone	1785.71	1400.0
	Mobile	2654.41	2341.67
	Scooter/Moped	80000.0	24000.0

Source: Household survey data

Table 5: Non Agricultural Assets

Description		Christian	Non Christian
Oxcart	Percentage of Household Having	2.65	0.59
	Average Price(Rs)	3730.0	566.67
Car	Percentage of Household Having	N.A.	N.A.
	Average Price(Rs)	N.A.	N.A.
Motor Cycle	Percentage of Household Having	4.76	1.17
	Average Price(Rs)	25038.89	35000.0

Source: Household survey data

2. Education

The household survey on educational conditions offer a plethora of data on both Christian and non-Christian households (Table 6). Of the many glaring facts, one should begin with the level of illiteracy among Christian households that stands at 43.64% for the male and 56.45% for the female. Of the rest who are deemed literate, the percentage of below primary educated male is 14.63 and female 13.22 and the percentage steadily dwindles as one goes higher up till the secondary level (Male 3.6% and Female 3.14%). The situation is not appreciably better for non-Christian households, where literacy level is almost similar higher, but secondary school going percentage for male is 5.59 and female, 3.15. It seems almost self-selection among those who could continue to the highest possible level of graduation – those who stayed onto the higher secondary level also continued till graduation and at that point the disparity across Christian and non-Christian households is so insignificant at their absolute levels that it almost vanishes as does the gender gap across religions.

Table 12 clearly identifies the reasons why the dropout rates have been so high for most school goers. In some of the villages the reason is distance, in some cases it is high opportunity cost of labour (i.e. child labour) and sometimes it is lack of capability to spend on educational expenditure. In a few cases infrastructure facilities, such as drinking water, toilet or other

facilities are the reason. Continuation of education becomes infeasible at a very early stage due to the high opportunity cost (next best alternative to school is go out for work and earn for the family) of being in school. This also, is a potential point of intervention where without stressing on the supply of schools, the emphasis should be on provisions of supplementary resources that could keep them in school. We do not think, mid-day meal alone can address this problem successfully, because the respondents clearly voiced their positions on the choice between school and work and the only way they could continue in school is providing the household sending children to school with a subsidy equivalent to the income they would lose by not working during that time. Conversely, if the families that send children to school receive higher income from their existing jobs that may relax the constraint facing these children intending to attend school on a longer term. *We therefore, re-emphasize that* this *is an area although well known to both academic and policy-making communities need larger attention. What we propose is that the households that choose to send children to school may be provided with additional income support during the school years so that the student does not drop out and transform into child labor. In fact, provisions of such facilities in kind are already in practice, and include the mid-day meal arrangements although with several problems of mismanagement and corruption among the organizers that the scheme regularly suffers from.* Still it does not take care of the opportunity cost in full, since it is well known that putting children in the work force is essentially a decision taken by one or both parents under the condition that children's leisure is a luxury good under dire necessity of survival for the household. *Thus, we would like to draw attention to policies that can ensure such in-school support program for the household instead of creating larger supply of such facilities. This will obviously require targeting of households which have shown positive choice towards sending children to school and those who would also be forthright in withdrawing the same in case of drop in household income levels below a critical level.* It is also important to identify if these are also the households, which are more vulnerable than others in terms of health facilities, or parental access to regular work and other demographic features different from those which choose to retain their children in school. Tables 9-12 categorically identify these features that hinder school attendance among the village children. It is both generic across villages surveyed in Gajapati and strongly buttress the argument in favor of subsidiary arrangements to boost school attendance among this mass.

Table 6: Level of Education of General Population – District Average (%)

Descriptive	Christian		Non Christian	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Illiterate	43.64	56.45	44.28	56.99
Below Primary	14.63	13.22	10.83	9.62
Primary	20.33	17.55	22.07	19.58
Middle	12.64	6.61	11.71	6.64
Vocational/management	0.33	0.43	0.34	0.00
Secondary	3.64	3.14	5.59	3.15
Higher Secondary	3.64	1.41	2.96	1.22
Technical Diploma	0.17	0.00	0.13	0.00
Technical/Professional Degree	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Graduate	0.17	0.11	1.01	0.09
Post Graduate	0.00	0.11	0.27	0.26
Others	0.83	0.98	0.81	2.45

Source: Household survey data.

Table 7: State of Education for 5 to 18 age group – District Averages (%)

		Christian	Non Christian
Condition	Not admitted to school	17.24	8.71
Level	Below primary education	19.62	22.69
	Primary education	50.77	48.36
	Class Eight	13.94	18.00
	Vocational	0.69	0.78
	Secondary	7.06	6.42
	Higher Secondary	2.41	2.97
Type of school	Government/ Aided School	94.10	94.31
	Private School	4.34	5.53
	Madrasah	0.00	0.00
	Missionary School	0.52	0.00
	Unconventional school	0.17	0.00
	Others	0.87	0.16

Source: Household survey data.

Table 8: Village wise State of Education – General Population (%)

Name of the Village	Literacy Rate	
	Male	Female
TORANIPANI	28.38	23.53
ADAVA	63.79	58.23
MAHAPADAR	38.68	23.91
KALONI	38.82	42.19
ANTARABA	65.52	54.79
GUNJIMA	57.50	19.75
BAUNSURI	23.33	26.32
BAGHAMARI	46.60	31.11
BURIPADAR	65.96	43.28
TANDARANG	36.17	31.43
RANALAI	50.00	39.19
LIBIRIGUDA	73.12	58.73
LUMUNDASING	13.04	11.63
TANGILI	52.94	44.59
ELASARA	37.93	33.93
MARINGI	40.79	37.70
ADASING	34.21	42.11
RANIPETA	63.29	48.48
UTTARSELLI	83.05	45.45
KHURIGAN	94.81	66.00
SERANGO	82.50	66.67
ANUKUMPA	64.29	48.57
MINJRI	21.51	15.63
JIRANGA	78.02	63.64
TAPANGA	67.62	68.00
HIRAPUR	61.64	46.34
TARAMALASING	83.56	52.31
LOBA	68.03	62.30
NARAYANPUR	70.51	50.68

Source: Household survey data.

Table 9: Education – Infrastructure facilities
(District Averages in %)

	Community	Christian	Non Christian
Distance	Below 1 K.M.	54.21	68.05
	1-2 K.M.	1.03	4.83
	2-4 K.M.	13.76	10.11
	Above 4 K.M.	31.01	17.01
Instruction	Oriya	47.63	66.46
	English	1.05	1.89
	Oriya & English	51.32	28.03
	Hindi	0.00	0.00
	Local Language	0.00	2.83
Government Help	Books	74.13	55.22
	School dress	1.02	0.54
	Stipend	0.81	1.08
	Mid-day meal	12.02	25.18
	Others	12.02	17.81

Source: Household survey data.

Table 10: Education - Infrastructure and Aspirations (%)
(Community wise District Averages)

		Christian		Non Christian	
Mid-day meal	Regularity	93.16		95.22	
	Taste	82.84		78.19	
	Cleanliness	89.39		89.34	
Book	Availability	85.71		94.29	
Teachers	Regularity	83.15		95.11	
	Discipline	82.80		89.90	
	Teaching	76.87		74.27	
Aspiration of parents		Male	Female	Male	Female
	Vocational	24.46	34.41	20.46	18.84
	Madhyamik	12.45	23.66	11.58	15.46
	H.S	32.19	27.96	29.73	54.59
	Graduate	17.17	4.30	29.73	8.21
	Post-Graduate	2.58	2.69	3.09	0.97
	Others	11.16	6.99	5.41	1.93

Source: Household survey data.

Table 11: Dropout from School – Community and Gender wise(%)
(District Averages)

Level of dropout	Muslim		Non Muslim	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
< Primary	25.71	25.93	18.37	16.22
<Class Eight	70.0	70.37	65.31	83.78

Source: Household Survey Data

Table 12: Reason for Drop Out – Village wise (%)

Name of the Village	Male					Female				
	Distance	Absence of any teaching in school	No Drinking water	Labour	Expenditure	Distance	Absence of any teaching in school	No Drinking water	Labour	Expenditure
TORANIPANI	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	100.0	100.0	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
ADAVA	0.00	N.A.	8.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	N.A.	8.33	0.00	0.00
MAHAPADAR	100.00	N.A.	100.00	100.0	0.00	100.00	N.A.	100.00	100.0	0.00
KALONI	0.00	N.A.	0.00	9.09	10.00	0.00	N.A.	0.00	10.00	10.00
ANTARABA	50.00	N.A.	0.00	100.0	100.0	100.00	N.A.	0.00	100.0	100.0
GUNJIMA	100.00	N.A.	100.00	3.57	0.00	100.00	N.A.	100.00	3.57	0.00
BAUNSURI	0.00	N.A.	7.14	13.33	46.67	0.00	N.A.	0.00	0.00	37.50
BAGHAMARI	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	100.0	100.0	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	100.0	N.A.
BURIPADAR	20.00	N.A.	0.00	42.86	80.00	25.00	N.A.	0.00	50.00	88.89
TANDARANG	N.A.	N.A.	100.00	100.0	100.0	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	100.0	100.0
RANALAI	0.00	N.A.	0.00	100.0	0.00	0.00	N.A.	0.00	25.00	50.00
LIBIRIGUDA	20.00	N.A.	0.00	80.00	100.0	0.00	N.A.	0.00	83.33	100.0
LUMUNDASING	12.50	N.A.	28.57	0.00	0.00	14.29	N.A.	14.29	0.00	0.00
TANGILI	0.00	N.A.	0.00	100.0	50.00	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
ELASARA	0.00	N.A.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	N.A.	0.00	0.00	0.00
MARINGI	0.00	N.A.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	N.A.	0.00	0.00	0.00
ADASING	33.33	N.A.	44.44	66.67	57.14	0.00	N.A.	0.00	25.00	0.00
RANIPETA	0.00	N.A.	0.00	14.29	28.57	0.00	N.A.	0.00	25.00	25.00
UTTARSELLI	100.00	N.A.	0.00	100.0	100.0	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
KHURIGAN	0.00	N.A.	0.00	28.57	85.71	0.00	N.A.	0.00	50.00	50.00
SERANGO	0.00	N.A.	0.00	8.00	8.00	0.00	N.A.	0.00	16.00	16.00
ANUKUMPA	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	100.0	N.A.
MINJRI	92.31	N.A.	92.31	38.46	53.85	100.00	N.A.	66.67	16.67	66.67
JIRANGA	0.00	N.A.	0.00	71.43	71.43	0.00	N.A.	0.00	42.86	71.43
TAPANGA	0.00	N.A.	0.00	100.0	100.0	0.00	N.A.	0.00	100.0	100.0
HIRAPUR	9.09	N.A.	9.09	27.27	27.27	10.00	N.A.	10.00	20.00	20.00
TARAMALASING	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
LOBA	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	0.00	N.A.	0.00	100.0	100.0
NARAYANPUR	N.A.	N.A.	100.00	100.0	100.0	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	100.0	100.0

Source: Village survey data.

Note: N.A means *not available.*

Table 13: Vocational Education (%)
(Community wise District Averages)

		Christian	Non Christian
	Tailoring	8.89	5.38
	Computer Trained	6.67	2.15
	Electronic & Electrical	2.22	1.08
Courses	Driving Training	13.33	5.38
	Handicraft	4.44	6.45
	Apprentices	22.22	2.15
	Family Education	24.44	1.08
	Other	17.78	76.34
Institution	Government Institution.	0.00	11.76
	Expert Worker	0.00	20.59
	Apprentices Training	0.00	0.00
Diploma Certificate	Number of people who hold	29.41	9.38
	Whether useful	100.00	66.67
Average. Duration of training (in days)		31.66	31.58
Average Expenditure for training (Rs.)		8692.31	4600.00

Source: Household survey data.

Table 14: Demand for Technical/ Vocational Education (%)

Religion		Christian	Non Christian
People Interested in Training		53.67	55.60
	Tailoring	18.13	10.98
	Sericulture	15.93	10.98
	Automobile Labour	7.14	3.41
	Computer	26.37	12.88
Type of Training	Electronics & Electrical	2.75	7.20
	Motor Driving Training	11.54	26.14
	Handicraft	2.75	3.41
	Apprentice	0.55	0.00
	Family Education	0.00	1.14
	Others	14.84	23.86
Cost (Rs.)	Willing to bear the cost	54.50	68.42

Source: Household survey data.

Table 15: Village wise Demand for Technical/Vocational Education (in %)

Name of the Village	People interested in training	People willing to bear the cost	Tailoring	Sericulture	Automobile Labour	Computer Training	Electronics & Electrical	Motor Driving	Handicraft	Apprentice	Family Education	Others
TORANIPANI	75.00	83.33	8.33	16.67	0.00	41.67	8.33	16.67	0	0	0	8.33
ADAVA	72.00	88.89	16.67	0.00	0.00	0.00	11.11	72.22	0	0	0	0
MAHAPADAR	100.00	46.67	6.67	6.67	0.00	23.33	0.00	6.67	3.33	0	0	53.33
KALONI	92.59	95.83	4.17	16.67	0.00	0.00	0.00	33.33	0	0	4.17	41.67
ANTARABA	92.31	100.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0
GUNJIMA	100.00	93.33	50.00	6.67	33.33	3.33	0.00	0.00	6.67	0	0	0
BAUNSURI	100.00	82.14	0.00	14.29	0.00	0.00	0.00	28.57	0	0	0	57.14
BAGHAMARI	53.85	100.0	0.00	0.00	7.14	0.00	7.14	0.00	0	7.14	0	78.57
BURIPADAR	39.29	27.27	36.36	0.00	0.00	36.36	0.00	27.27	0	0	0	0
TANDARANG	6.67	100.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	50.00	0.00	50.00	0	0	0	0
RANALAI	20.00	33.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	50.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	50
LIBIRIGUDA	32.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	25.00	62.50	12.50	0.00	0	0	0	0
LUMUNDASING	100.00	65.38	3.85	0.00	23.08	11.54	0.00	53.85	7.69	0	0	0
TANGILI	26.67	62.50	25.00	0.00	0.00	12.50	0.00	37.50	25	0	0	0
ELASARA	100.00	100.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.0	0	0	0	0
MARINGI	93.33	67.86	0.00	32.14	0.00	0.00	67.86	0.00	0	0	0	0
ADASING	3.45	100.0	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
RANIPETA	36.67	18.18	9.09	36.36	0.00	18.18	0.00	0.00	18.18	0	0	18.18
UTTARSELLI	6.67	100.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	100
KHURIGAN	37.93	90.91	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	45.45	0	0	9.09	45.45
SERANGO	36.67	54.55	12.50	0.00	12.50	37.50	0.00	12.50	0	0	0	25
ANUKUMPA	3.85	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
MINJRI	100.00	25.00	17.86	71.43	0.00	3.57	0.00	7.14	0	0	0	0
JIRANGA	37.93	63.64	45.45	0.00	0.00	18.18	0.00	9.09	27.27	0	0	0
TAPANGA	23.33	0.00	71.43	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	14.29	14.29	0	0	0
HIRAPUR	81.48	77.27	4.55	13.64	0.00	68.18	0.00	13.64	0	0	0	0
TARAMALASING	53.33	37.50	56.25	0.00	12.50	25.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	6.25	0
LOBA	14.29	75.00	50.00	0.00	0.00	25.00	0.00	0.00	25	0	0	0
NARAYANPUR	66.67	5.00	11.76	23.53	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	64.71

Source: Village survey data
Note: N.A means *not available*

The demand for technical and vocational training also reflects the significant gap that exists between agricultural and non-agricultural work participation in the villages surveyed. The predominance of casual workforce in agriculture and allied occupations among the working population clearly displays the lack of skill in both groups. Given the findings on educational

choices and preferences it is undoubtedly related that the population strongly prefers the supply of such training facilities to replace or add on to the general educational trainings. In fact, the overwhelming demand for computer training epitomizes the awareness, even if incomplete, of the beckoning possibilities in this new era of electronics and information technologies. While a higher literacy rate is a definite precursor for even partial awareness in this regard, the need for technical education is a certain emphasis among the potential workforce that should not be downplayed under any circumstances. The public funds must be allocated towards provision of such facilities in the areas covered in this study.

3. Occupation

It is readily revealed by the tables below (Tables 16 through 19) that agriculture is the major source of livelihood for both the communities, either as cultivator or as landless agricultural labourers. Interestingly unlike in many districts of West Bengal (Muslim community is the religious minority group in West Bengal for MCD Project), minority participation in government jobs is similar to other communities in Gajapati district, though the percentage of such employees is quite small. More impoverished villages are also the ones with largest participation in casual agricultural work. However, across communities there is very large female participation in work although there is a sizable share in both Christian and non-Christian communities (from 1% to 100 %) who do not classify as either in full time or casual jobs or purely engaged in household maintenance. Given the fact that major source of occupation is agriculture it only reflects disguised unemployment in agriculture leading to effectively low productivity. The share of migrant workers is quite sizable (Table 17) and majority of them go for work outside the state , 58.14% for Christians and 60% for non-Christians. Across religion there is a strong heterogeneity in the type of occupation the migrant workers get involved in as also the locations. These systematically indicate the lack of opportunities in the province and that even traditional migrant pullers such as the state capital has become less attractive to job seekers from the villages.

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Table 16: Work participation – Community wise District Averages (%)

	Christian		Non Christian	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Agriculture	27.51	7.91	31.73	23.19
Agricultural Labour	8.39	3.45	13.97	10.23
Family Business	3.72	0.11	2.94	1.78
Salaried Employee (Govt.)	1.47	0.33	1.36	0.38
Salaried Employee (Private)	2.08	0.89	1.07	0.00
Casual Labour	5.71	3.79	10.39	10.14
Only domestic Work	6.40	35.19	1.72	14.46
Retirees, Pensioners, Remittance Recipient	0.43	0.22	0.00	0.47
Unable to work (Child/ Elderly)	16.00	16.70	9.60	12.58
Unorganized Employee	12.63	3.67	7.95	4.13
Others	4.93	8.35	11.10	14.55
Unemployed	10.73	19.38	8.17	8.08

Source: Household survey data

Table 17: Migration for Work – Community wise District Averages (%)

		Christian	Non Christian
Duration	Short Term	45.24	34.33
	Long Term	54.76	65.67
Place of work	Within District (Village)	9.30	12.31
	Within District (Town)	13.95	15.38
	Within State (Village)	0.00	1.54
	Within State (Town)	11.63	7.69
	Outside State (Village)	6.98	3.08
	Outside State (Town)	58.14	60.00
	Abroad	0.00	0.00
Reasons for migration	Professional Work	19.05	11.94
	Administrative Work	9.52	13.43
	Clerical Work	0.00	1.49
	Sales Work	7.14	4.48
	Farmer	9.52	7.46
	Transport and labourers	30.95	10.45
	Student	11.90	14.93
	Others	11.90	35.82
Repatriation	Household	40.48	50.94

Source: Household survey data

Table 18: Village wise Occupational pattern among the Male (in percentage)

Name of the Village	Male					
	Cultivator	Agricultural Labour	Business	Salaried Employee (Govt.)	Salaried Employee (Pvt.)	Casual Labour (Non-Agriculture)
TORANIPANI	27.03	0.00	1.35	0.00	0.00	2.70
ADAVA	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.94	0.00	0.00
MAHAPADAR	0.96	4.81	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.69
KALONI	8.24	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.71
ANTARABA	11.36	1.14	0.00	1.14	5.68	25.00
GUNJIMA	59.13	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.61
BAUNSURI	60.27	8.22	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.33
BAGHAMARI	86.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
BURIPADAR	42.16	0.00	7.84	0.00	0.00	1.96
TANDARANG	48.45	6.19	5.15	0.00	0.00	0.00
RANALAI	9.91	0.00	7.21	1.80	3.60	0.00
LIBIRIGUDA	41.84	4.08	0.00	5.10	1.02	2.04
LUMUNDASING	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
TANGILI	57.84	0.00	0.00	0.98	0.00	1.96
ELASARA	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
MARINGI	11.84	63.16	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
ADASING	24.14	65.52	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
RANIPETA	8.86	11.39	3.80	1.27	3.80	2.53
UTTARSELLI	5.08	40.68	5.08	0.85	3.39	0.00
KHURIGAN	12.50	37.50	0.00	6.94	11.11	1.39
SERANGO	1.49	16.42	19.40	2.99	17.91	2.99
ANUKUMPA	69.01	11.27	0.00	4.23	0.00	0.00
MINJRI	2.67	68.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.33
JIRANGA	11.49	0.00	16.09	4.60	2.30	11.49
TAPANGA	64.76	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
HIRAPUR	64.38	4.11	0.00	2.74	0.00	0.00
TARAMALASING	53.85	6.41	0.00	3.85	0.00	3.85
LOBA	52.46	0.82	1.64	1.64	0.00	0.82
NARAYANPUR	1.52	30.30	18.18	1.52	0.00	16.67

Source: Village survey data

Table 19: Village wise Occupational pattern among the Female (in percentage)

Name of the Village	Female					
	Cultivator	Agricultural Labour	Business	Salaried Employee (Govt.)	Salaried Employee (Pvt.)	Casual Labour (Non-Agriculture)
TORANIPANI	5.88	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.71
ADAVA	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
MAHAPADAR	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.15	0.00	0.00
KALONI	13.43	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.99
ANTARABA	1.35	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.35	9.46
GUNJIMA	38.16	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
BAUNSURI	53.33	8.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.67
BAGHAMARI	70.59	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
BURIPADAR	5.26	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.63
TANDARANG	11.11	2.78	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
RANALAI	1.35	1.35	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
LIBIRIGUDA	4.35	0.00	0.00	1.45	0.00	0.00
LUMUNDASING	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
TANGILI	41.89	0.00	0.00	1.35	0.00	2.70
ELASARA	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
MARINGI	9.84	70.49	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
ADASING	0.00	88.89	11.11	0.00	0.00	0.00
RANIPETA	6.06	16.67	3.03	0.00	0.00	7.58
UTTARSELLI	0.00	7.07	1.01	0.00	0.00	1.01
KHURIGAN	2.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.00
SERANGO	1.64	6.56	3.28	1.64	11.48	0.00
ANUKUMPA	25.53	10.64	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
MINJRI	0.00	1.72	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
JIRANGA	9.23	3.08	1.54	1.54	0.00	13.85
TAPANGA	18.67	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
HIRAPUR	73.17	1.22	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TARAMALASING	5.88	20.59	0.00	0.00	0.00	11.76
LOBA	34.43	0.00	1.64	3.28	0.00	8.20
NARAYANPUR	5.00	30.00	10.00	0.00	0.00	15.00

Source: Village survey data

4. **Health**

The data reveals that people are more dependent on government health centers or hospitals for accessing health facilities. Very few people from both the communities go to the quacks. In terms of infrastructure out of twenty-nine villages surveyed only one village has PHC and three can boast of having a government hospital within its Panchayat limits. Generally, sub-PHCs are available within respective panchayats. The consequence of this inaccessibility is strongly reflected in the high average incidence of childbirth at home (90.09% of Christian households and 78.18% of non-Christian households) with the aid of trained and largely untrained midwives. *Most of the public hospitals are not located in close proximities, and hardly any is located in the neighborhood of the village or even within the Panchayat. There is hardly any ambulance available for pregnant women to take them to the hospitals, people mainly depend upon rented cars. The survey reports that the most dominating reason, over 60% for non-Christians and over 80% for Christians, for not visiting a government hospital is the distance one needs to cover.* It is to be noted that, the vaccination programmes have run rather successfully and cover over 50 percent of families over the religious divide. In fact the non-Christian community shows greater participation compared to other communities. Regarding vaccination of children under the age of five, over 50 per cent of all communities have been covered, while those who did not participate in the program, is mainly owing to lack of awareness.

Table 20: Health – Expenditure and Facilities
(Community wise averages for the District)

		Christian	**Non-Christian**
Annual Average Expenditure for Health per family (Rs)		3275.46	3330.90
Access to health facilities (%) @	Government	78.99	82.94
	Private	55.06	42.53
	Quack	3.75	5.47

Source: Household survey data.
Note: @ % values may exceed 100 as families access more than one facility.

Table 21: Health – Village-wise Averages

Name of the Village	Average expenditure on health (Rs.)	Access to health centers (%)			Vaccination (%)				Problem of Vaccination (%)		
		Govern-ment	Private	Quack	Polio	BCG	DPT	Measles	Unaware of the program	Problem of distance	Others
TORANIPANI	1422.50	3.33	100.0	0.00	94.74	94.74	94.74	94.74	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
ADAVA	2796.59	96.43	67.86	14.29	100.00	100.0	100	100.00	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
MAHAPADAR	1824.00	86.67	0.00	0.00	100.00	12.00	84.0	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00
KALONI	3684.00	89.66	50.00	3.70	100.00	91.67	100	91.67	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
ANTARABA	2706.90	96.55	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.0	100	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00
GUNJIMA	9529.17	96.67	86.21	10.34	90.00	40.00	30.0	40.0	50.00	0.00	50.0
BAUNSURI	1353.85	57.89	40.00	0.00	100.00	86.67	86.67	73.33	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
BAGHAMARI	2882.35	68.75	0.00	7.14	100.00	92.00	96.0	88.00	100.00	0.00	0.00
BURIPADAR	2014.29	100.0	100.00	17.24	96.43	3.57	3.57	3.57	100.00	0.00	0.00
TANDARANG	2081.48	96.30	29.63	0.00	100.00	78.57	7.14	100.00	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
RANALAI	6409.09	66.67	26.67	0.00	100.00	100.0	100	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00
LIBIRIGUDA	2375.00	100.0	100.00	9.09	100.00	0.00	0.00	15.38	92.31	0.00	7.69
LUMUNDASING	1850.00	71.43	10.34	0.00	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	NaN	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
TANGILI	2300.00	100.0	85.71	3.45	100.00	100.0	100	100.00	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
ELASARA	1172.41	100.0	100.00	0.00	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	NaN	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
MARINGI	1247.50	96.67	0.00	0.00	N.A	N.A.	N.A.	NaN	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
ADASING	3036.67	96.30	50.00	0.00	76.47	0.00	82.35	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00
RANIPETA	8500.00	53.33	56.67	0.00	100.00	100.0	100	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00
UTTARSELLI	0.00	96.67	3.33	0.00	100.00	42.86	38.1	95.24	11.76	0.00	88.2
KHURIGAN	1192.59	100.0	0.00	0.00	100.00	25.00	25.0	25.0	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
SERANGO	2022.00	14.29	86.21	0.00	95.00	80.00	80.0	80.0	40.00	0.00	60.0
ANUKUMPA	652.61	92.31	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	5.00	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
MINJRI	2389.29	93.33	0.00	0.00	100.00	100.0	100	81.82	10.00	90.00	0.00
JIRANGA	4944.44	86.21	3.45	0.00	100.00	85.71	85.71	85.71	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
TAPANGA	3855.56	66.67	0.00	91.67	100.00	88.89	88.89	88.89	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
HIRAPUR	1791.67	100.0	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.0	100	100.00	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
TARAMALASING	2762.00	65.22	15.38	40.00	100.00	100.0	92.31	69.23	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
LOBA	2500.00	100.0	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.0	100	100	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
NARAYANPUR	7500.00	65.22	42.86	0.00	100.00	80.00	80.0	80.0	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

Source: Village survey data.

Table 22: Types of Medical Facilities –Village wise

Name of the Villages	Government Hospitals		PHC		Sub-PHC	
	Within village	Within Panchayat	Within village	Within Panchayat	Within village	Within Panchayat
ADASING	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
ADAVA	N	N	N	N	Y	-
ANTARABA	N	N	N	N	N	N
ANUKUMPA	N	N	N	N	N	N
BAGHAMARI	N	N	NA	NA	N	N
BANSURI	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
BURIPADAR	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
ELASARA	N	N	N	N	N	N
GUNJIMA	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
HIRAPUR	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
JIRANGA	N	N	NA	NA	NA	NA
KOLONI	N	N	N	N	NA	NA
KHURIGAN	N	N	Y	-	Y	-
LIBIRIGUDA	N	N	N	N	N	N
LOBA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
LUMUNDASING	N	N	N	N	N	Y
MAHAPADAR	N	N	N	N	N	N
MARINGI	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
MINJRI	N	Y	N	N	N	N
NARAYANPUR	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
RANALAI	NA	NA	N	Y	N	Y
RANIPETA	N	N	N	N	Y	-
SERENGO	N	N	N	N	N	N
TANDARANG	N	N	N	N	N	N
TORANIPANI	N	N	N	N	N	N
TANGILI	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
TAPANGA	N	N	N	Y	N	N
TARAMALASING	N	N	N	N	N	Y
TARAMALASING	N	N	N	N	N	N
UTTARSELLI	N	N	N	N	N	N

Source: Village survey data.

Note: N = absent, Y = present and NA means *not available.*

Table 23: Information on Childbirth – Household Response (%)
(Community wise District Averages)

		Christian	Non Christian
Place of birth	In house	90.09	78.18
	Hospital	8.49	21.21
	Private hospital	1.42	0.00
	Others	0.00	0.61
Help during child birth	Doctor	6.19	13.04
	Nurse	1.43	4.97
	Trained midwife	40.00	21.74
	Non trained midwife	36.19	37.89
	Others/Don't know	16.19	22.36
Transport	Own car	1.79	0.00
	Rented car	17.86	37.18
	No vehicle	50.00	20.51
	Ambulance	0.00	10.26
Reason for not availing Government. Hospital facilities	Long distance	88.14	68.69
	Unhygienic condition	0.56	1.01
	Poor service quality	0.56	7.07
	No female doctor	0.00	1.01
	Others	10.73	22.22

Source: Household survey data.

Table 24: Information on Child Birth – Village-wise (%)

Name of villages	Place of birth				Reasons for not visiting Government places				
	At home	Government Hospital	Private Hospital	Others	Problem of distance	Un-cleanliness	Inefficient services by Doctor/	No female doctors	Others
TORANIPANI	81.82	18.18	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
ADAVA	25.00	75.00	0.00	0.00	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
MAHAPADAR	88.89	7.41	3.70	0.00	92.31	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.69
KALONI	69.23	30.77	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
ANTARABA	90.91	9.09	0.00	0.00	90.91	9.09	0.00	0.00	0.00
GUNJIMA	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	91.67	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.33
BAUNSURI	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
BAGHAMARI	95.65	4.35	0.00	0.00	95.65	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.35
BURIPADAR	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TANDARANG	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
RANALAI	94.44	0.00	5.56	0.00	87.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.50
LIBIRIGUDA	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
LUMUNDASING	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
TANGILI	77.78	22.22	0.00	0.00	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
ELASARA	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
MARINGI	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
ADASING	60.00	40.00	0.00	0.00	37.50	12.50	0.00	0.00	50.00
RANIPETA	60.00	20.00	0.00	20.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00
UTTARSELLI	81.25	18.75	0.00	0.00	23.08	0.00	15.38	0.00	61.54
KHURIGAN	40.00	60.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
SERANGO	89.47	10.53	0.00	0.00	5.56	0.00	5.56	0.00	88.89
ANUKUMPA	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
MINJRI	92.31	0.00	7.69	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
JIRANGA	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
TAPANGA	61.11	38.89	0.00	0.00	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
HIRAPUR	91.67	8.33	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TARAMALASING	76.92	23.08	0.00	0.00	90.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	0.00
LOBA	77.78	22.22	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
NARAYANPUR	55.56	44.44	0.00	0.00	60.00	0.00	40.00	0.00	0.00

Source: Household survey data.

Table 25: Vaccination of Under Five-Year Children (%)
(Community wise District Averages)

Vaccination	Christian			Non Christian		
Polio (pulse)	98.06			97.73		
DTP	59.22			80.11		
BCG	55.83			72.16		
Measles	67.96			75.0		
Organization	Government		Private	Government		Private
	98.51		1.49	100.0		0.0
Reasons for non participation	Unaware	Distance	Others	Unaware	Distance	Others
	77.97	18.64	3.39	28.0	0.0	72.0

Source: Household survey data.

5.   Infrastructure

Around 50% Christian and 70% families non-Christian families have access to school within 1 Km. But a very large proportion of families have access to schools at a distance above 4 Km. Around 18.18% of the villages are connected through bus routes with a bus stop within 5 Kms of the village, 50% of the villages have bus stops within 5-10 Km, while over 93.33% villages are connected through train routes with rail stations more than 10 Kms from the village. Around 44% of the villages have commercial banks and 25.93% have agricultural credit societies within 5 to 10 Kms and 59.09% villages have post offices within 5 to 10 Kms.

6.   Awareness and Efficacy of Government Programmes

It is easily understood that the success of government sponsored development schemes strongly depend on the level of awareness and hence the participation in using such facilities. *The cross-village data clearly displays that the level of awareness is widely scattered across villages for all the programmes taken together ranging from 4.07 % (Adasing) to 100% (Lumundasing).*
The interesting thing about the government programmes is that most of the people across

Table 26: Awareness and Efficacy of the Government Sponsored Development Programmes – District Average for Christians (%)

Programme	% of people aware	% of beneficiary	Help received from for accessing benefit					% of cases where Commission paid
			Pradhan	GP Office	NGO	Self	Others	
SGSY	25.56	60.67	96.3	0.0	0.0	1.85	1.85	36.54
NREGS	55.87	73.08	61.79	4.88	0.0	0.0	33.33	2.54
IAY	85.96	20.64	35.09	8.77	1.75	1.75	52.63	15.22
Old age pension	40.42	14.05	46.15	23.08	0.0	7.69	23.08	0.0
Swajal dhara	4.02	0.0	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Irri gation	6.46	4.76	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
ARWSP	5.86	5.26	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
SSA	54.8	87.57	4.11	0.0	26.7	0.0	69.18	0.73
TSC/SSUP	2.23	40.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0

Source: Household survey data.

Table 27: Awareness and Efficacy of the Government Sponsored Development Programmes – District Average for non-Christians (%)

Programme	% of people aware	% of beneficiary	Help received from for accessing benefit					% of cases where Commission paid
			Pradhan	GP Office	NGO	Self	Others	
SGSY	24.49	60.42	92.73	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.27	3.64
NREGS	76.81	64.92	74.34	3.95	0.0	15.79	5.92	0.68
IAY	86.69	25.07	73.61	4.17	0.0	0.0	22.2	13.33
Old age pension	72.35	20.08	67.5	12.5	0.0	0.0	20.0	0.0
Swajal dhara	4.76	7.14	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	N.A.
Irrigation	6.10	0.0	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
ARWSP	11.53	80.95	10.0	0.0	90.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sarba siksha	21.88	55.84	0.0	0.0	10.0	6.67	83.3	0.0
TSC /SSUP	1.43	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	N.A.

Source: Household Survey Data.
Note: NA means *not available*.

Table 28: Awareness and Efficacy of Government Schemes – Village-wise

Name of the Villages	Percentage of people aware (all schemes)	Percentage of people benefited (all schemes)	Number of people who have job cards for NREGS	Number of people who have got job under NREGS
ADASING	4.07	100.00	18	18
ADAVA	55.16	0.50	1500	700
ANTARABA	52.81	28.96	0	0
ANUKUMPA	34.57	100.00	40	50
BAGHAMARI	47.94	76.70	140	110
BANSURI	42.53	79.40	50	45
BURIPADAR	22.59	32.18	40	40
ELASARA	22.22	0.00	57	37
GUNJIMA	27.47	100.00	2	0
HIRAPUR	41.11	29.65	170	100
JIRANGA	22.67	35.46	168	168
KALONI	49.69	87.60	37	30
KHURIGAN	45.94	21.35	225	225
LUBIRIGUDA	24.28	39.26	35	35
LOBA	33.33	32.22	400	400
LUMUNDASING	100.00	0.00	200	100
MAHAPADAR	46.67	41.39	0	0
MARINGI	20.31	63.00	38	38
MINJRI	8.43	95.45	0	0
NARAYANPUR	24.77	47.35	424	176
RANALAI	9.67	8.33	25	25
RANIPETA	21.11	16.56	436	223
SERENGO	25.90	13.89	304	250
TANDARANG	42.59	51.14	150	150
TORANIPANI	32.92	27.59	150	140
TANGILI	33.33	11.49	97	97
TAPANGA	39.11	10.57	102	80
TARAMALASING	42.44	20.56	91	66
UTTARSELLI	29.57	2.21	17	17

Source: Village survey data & Household survey data

Note: N.A means *not available*. # : Data furnished by the *Gram Panchayat* seems to be incorrect.

communities, i.e. over 80% are aware about the IAY but a moderate section of that (around 25%) have benefited. Next, for NREGS (around 55% among Christians and over 70% among non-Christians) are aware, and quite a substantial percentage of people have benefited. In fact percentage of beneficiaries among the aware is highest for this programme. In contrast to other states, especially in West Bengal the situation is completely different in respect of awareness about these two scheme, where awareness about NREGS is over 90% while much less proportion of people are aware about scheme like IAY which have longer term effect. This has happened because government sponsored publicity. SSA is more known among the Christians compared to non-Christians while old age pension is more popular among the non-Christians. There are many other facilities and schemes that the central government have been running for quite some time and which the respondents are less aware as well as benefited much less. These include: widow pension, , SGSY, AWRP, TSC and Swajaldhara. At this stage, we are not convinced that adding more programmes would be beneficial, unless interest and participation in the existing ones can be maximized with due emphasis on the awareness part of the schemes which could run equally well for all communities. The major source of information in cases of profitable job opportunities have come from the Panchayat Pradhan himself/herself or from the GP office, and there is no report of the fact that NGOs have been of significant help in this connection.*

7. Other Issues

We use Tables 29-32 to reflect on a score of other features that are no less important in understanding the reasons behind the acute underdevelopment in these communities, compared to the more well known indicators often invoked for the purpose. These are as follows. About 3.44% percent of the Christian and 11.15% non-Christian respondent families have life insurance and there is around 7% disparity between non-Christian and Christian households with regard to purchase of life insurance. Percentage of people buying crop insurance is negligible, and those who deposit money with the bank vary between 2.38% for the Christians and 0.59% for the non-Christians, however, with a lower average deposit value for the former. Among the Christian households the relatively affluent ones also engage in term deposits and that value there also exceeds that by the non-Christian families. The level of indebtedness is not very high among both communities, 11.14% and 13.19% for Christian and

non-Christian households surveyed. The average interest rate paid (see Table 30) clearly indicates that the source is not very high and more than one-fourth of respondents in either community have used this source at some point. The meager percentage of people received loan from commercial banks or other government sources among the non-Christians is rather low and once again reflects on the issue of lack of awareness and sometimes spread of such institutional sources. The reasons of borrowings show more productive use of loan than among the non-Christians. The use of common property resources is higher among Christians than non-Christians. Across religious communities, of which 57.48% of the Christians are classified under the BPL category compared to 57.48% of the non-Christians in the same league. More than 50% of both groups report the public distribution system to be inefficient in terms of inadequacy, while very few reported inferior quality, less in amount, or irregularity. Added to it is the unwillingness of the dealers to sell the commodities (around 4%) On the whole therefore, the assessment re-opens the possibilities of improving upon the lacunas that have been plaguing the district for long enough.

Table 29. Insurance and Financial Assets – Community wise District Averages

		Christian	Non Christian
Health Insurance	Percentage of households who have	N.A.	N.A.
	Average Value (Rs)	N.A.	N.A.
Life Insurance	Percentage of households who have	3.44	11.15
	Average Value (Rs)	4320.77	6777.26
Crop Insurance	Percentage of households who have	0.26	0.20
	Average Value(Rs)	2750.0	1000.0
Bank Deposit	Percentage of households who have	2.38	0.59
	Average Value(Rs)	3211.11	20100.0
Fixed Deposit	Percentage of households who have	0.26	0.20
	Average Value (Rs)	30000.0	15000.0

Source: Household survey data.

Table 30: Indebtedness - Sources and Conditions of Loan
(Community wise District Averages)

		Christian	Non Christian
Percentage of households indebted		11.14	13.19
Average Interest Rate		15.74	16.76
Sources of availing loans (%)	Government	21.28	4.40
	Commercial Bank	8.51	10.99
	Rural Bank	17.02	6.59
	Co-operative Bank	0.00	5.49
	Self Help Group/Non Governmental Organization	12.77	5.49
	Moneylender	21.28	38.46
	Big landowner/Jotedar	0.00	3.30
	Relative	14.89	20.88
	Others	4.26	4.40
Conditions & Terms of Loan (%)	Only Interest	84.62	81.11
	Physical labour	7.69	4.44
	Land mortgage	2.56	4.44
	Ornament mortgage	5.13	4.44

Source: Household survey data.

Table 31: Indebtedness - Reasons and Nature of Loan
(Community wise District Averages)

		Christian	Non Christian
Reasons of Loan	Capital related expenditure	4.88	1.10
	Purchase of agricultural equipment	4.88	13.19
	Purchase of land/home	0.00	3.30
	Repairing of house	21.95	10.99
	Marriage/other social function	9.76	21.98
	Medical expenditure	12.20	18.68
	Purchase of cattle	17.07	6.59
	Investment	17.07	5.49
	Others	12.20	18.68
Terms – Cash only		97.30	93.26

Source: Household survey data.

Table 32: Common Property Resources – Household Response
of Uses and Interference (District Averages)

		Percentage of User		Percentage of Interference	
		Christian	Non Christian	Christian	Non Christian
Uses and Interference	Forest	84.02	73.42	15.14	6.18
	Pond	83.33	52.50	22.39	3.42
	Field	83.33	48.69	19.46	8.45
	Cattle-pen	62.17	58.55	14.84	4.98
	School ground	30.93	21.24	14.24	19.31
	Other Govt. buildings	28.12	9.35	16.44	2.51
	Others	11.98	3.70	2.50	0.00

Source: Household survey data.

Table 33: Public Distribution System – Community wise District Averages

		Christian	Non Christian
APL Card	% of families with APL ration cards	5.56	19.30
BPL Card	% of families with BPL/ Antodaya/ Annapurna card.	57.48	57.84
Sufficiency	% of families with sufficient product	59.77	66.18
Quantity	Rice – Kg. per family per month	19.13	21.36
	Wheat – Kg. per family per month	2.10	3.17
Problem (%)	Inadequate	52.73	27.06
	Inferior quality	4.36	5.41
	Less in amount	0.36	0.71
	Not available in time	6.91	19.06
	Irregular	3.64	4.24
	Others	1.45	2.82
	No problem	30.55	40.71
Purchase	% of families who can purchase all goods	2.43	9.28
Reason for problems of purchase (%)	Monetary constraint	29.30	18.08
	Insufficiency of ration	24.84	20.19
	Unwillingness to sell off by the dealers	4.14	4.46
	Others	41.72	57.28

Source: Household survey data.

Recommendations

We have discussed the conditions of the district in terms of the major indicators; we have provided the current status of the most important eight indicators identified by the Ministry of Minority Affairs, viz. the four religion specific indicators and the four basic amenities indicators. In addition we have also provided the status of the many other indicators that we thought to be of relevance. Some of these are more disaggregated level for a particular indicator. For example we have gone into a detailed account of status of education, at different levels as we thought that only literacy is inadequate. We also provided the status of training in vocational trades and the demand for such training. This is important, in our opinion, as we tried to relate the same with job market situation for the general populace.

The above analysis is very broad in nature and requires intervention at a very larger scale and change in the attitude of the process of policy planning. Since the approach of the Multi-sector Development Plan funded by the Ministry of Minority Affairs is supplementary in nature and does not intend to change the very nature of the plan process, it is suggested that the district administration may start working on priority basis with the additional fund in the areas where the deficit can very easily be identified at the district level or at the village or in the pockets of the district. Hence we provide the deficit of the district for the religion specific socio-economic indicators and the basic amenities indicators where the deficit has been calculated as the deviation of the survey averages from the national averages provided by the NSSO 2005 and NHFS-3 in Table 34 below. In addition to these indicators we have also discussed about some of the indicators, which in our opinion are extremely important for the development of the district.

Table 34: Priority Ranking of Facilities Based on Deficits of District Averages from National Averages

Sl. No.	Indicator	District Average	National Average	Deficit	Priority Rank
I. Socio-economic Indicators					
1	Literacy (%)	50.69	67.3	16.61	4
2	Female Literacy (%)	43.41	57.1	13.69	5
3	Work Participation (%)	58.78	38.0	-20.78	8
4	Female Work Participation (%)	40.72	21.5	-19.22	7
II. Basic Amenities Indicators					
5	Houses with Pucca Walls (%)	35.66	59.4	23.74	3
6	Safe Drinking Water (%)	75.40	87.9	12.5	6
7	Electricity in Houses (%)	26.90	67.9	41.0	1
8	W/C Toilet (%)	3.81	39.2	35.39	2
III. Health Indicators					
9	Full Vaccination of Children (%)	56.02	43.5	-12.52	-
10	Institutional Delivery (%)	14.06	38.7	24.64	-

Note: District averages are based on the sample data on rural areas only, and national averages for Sl. No. (5) to (8) are based on NFHS-3 and the rest are based on NSSO, 2005.

It is clear from the above table that the district averages perform worst for electrified houses followed by houses with W/C toilet, houses with *pucca* wall and over all and female literacy. In the cases of work participation and female work participation district averages are higher than the corresponding national averages. But this are compulsion than by choice with so wide spread poverty. In this connection it may be mentioned that people are unaware as well as about direct income generation schemes, such as SGSY and proportion of beneficiaries is also not very impressive. Accordingly the district administration is expected to draw up their development plan funded by the Ministry of Minority Affairs based on the priority ranking of the facilities as listed above. However, coverage of IAY for BPL families being only 7.03%, the district authority should pay adequate attention in the provision of *pucca* houses for the BPL families. However, it may also be noted that the district averages and the deficits are not uniform across the district, there are large variations across the villages. A comparison may be made consulting the relevant tables for the village level averages. In this way one can find out the priority ranking for the villages separately. Given the representative nature of the sample one can treat those villages or the blocks where they are situated as the pockets of relative backwardness

in terms of the above indicators. We draw the attention of the district administration to be cautious when drawing plan for the district.

In addition to the above priority ranking of facilities we also like to point out that there are some findings that the study team of the CSSSC thinks very important from the standpoint of the development of the district. This is specially so where district averages are higher than the corresponding national averages. In such cases it makes better sense to concentrate the efforts of the district administration areas other than the above ten indicators as suggested by the Ministry. These are given below.

- Apparently the district performs very poor in terms of health related infrastructure. So looking at only vaccination or institutional delivery is inadequate. No village has government hospital in its vicinity, 8.51 % of villages have primary health centers or sub-centres situated within the village, average distance of primary health center or sub-centres is 10.04 Km., average distance of government hospital is 22.86 Km., average distance of private hospital or nursing home is 13.79 Km. For taking pregnant women to hospitals for delivery the major means is rented cars though it is lower for Christians than non-Christians. Around 50% of Christian families have no access to motor vehicle for taking pregnant women to hospitals or health centers while it is 20.51% for the non-Christians. This is an important area where the policy makers should think of providing at least one ambulance per village.

- Though ICDS centers are housed in government building for all the villages surveyed and 68.97% of ICDS centers are found to be good condition which are quite good compared to national average, average visits of ICDS supervisors is 2.55 days per annum which is very poor for good supervision of ICDS filed activities.

  By no means these can be considered good whether they exceed national average or not, though in many cases they are lower than the national averages.

Appendices

Table A 1: General information

Area	District average	Average of the sample villages
Area of the village	281.39 hectares	571.30 hectares
Household size	4.45 persons	4.69 persons
Area of irrigated land out of total cultivable area	8.09 %	7.25 %
Number of post offices	0.07	0.10
Number of phone connection	0.11	0.27

Source: Village Directory, Census 2001.

Table A 2: Transport and Communications

Nature of Approach Roads	Paved Road		Mud Road		Footpath		Navigable river	
	Available	Not Available	Available	Not Available	Available	Not Available	Available	Not Available
Average for the district	25.88 %	74.12 %	57.20 %	42.8 %	81.22 %	18.78 %	25.88 %	74.12 %
Average for sample villages	36.67 %	63.33 %	60 .00 %	40. 0%	90.00 %	10.00 %	36.67 %	63.33 %

Source: Village Directory, Census 2001.

Fig. A 1 Sources of Water

Average availability of sources of drinking water (%)
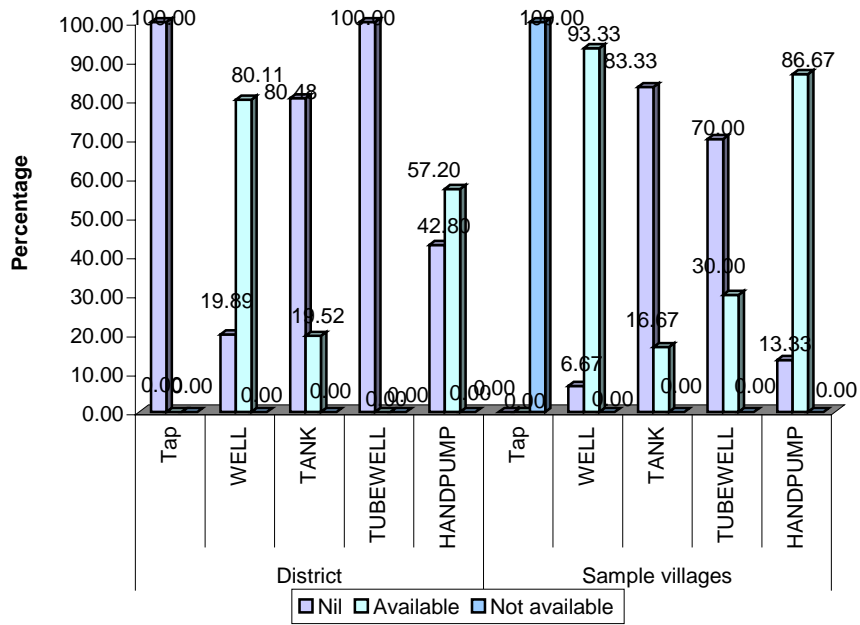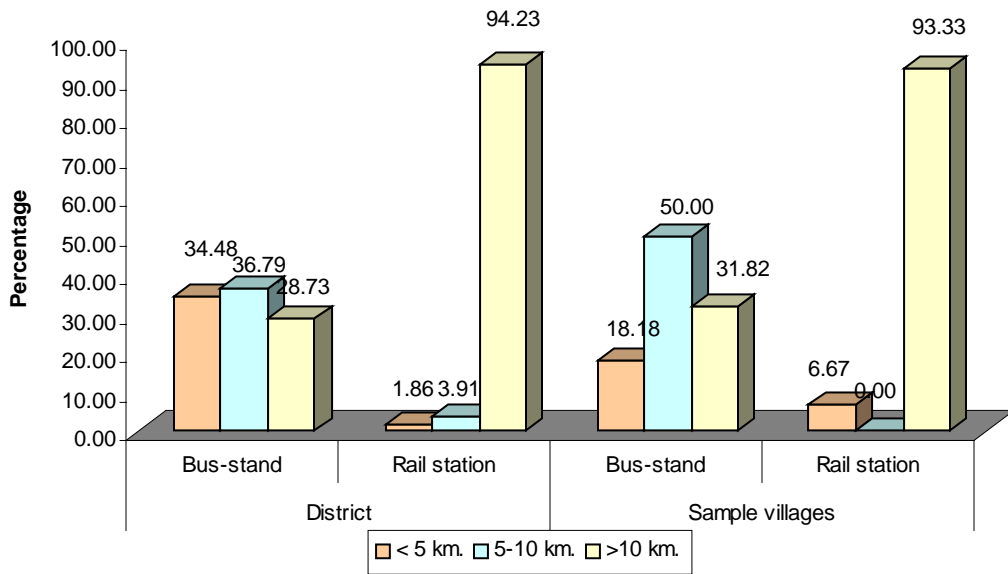

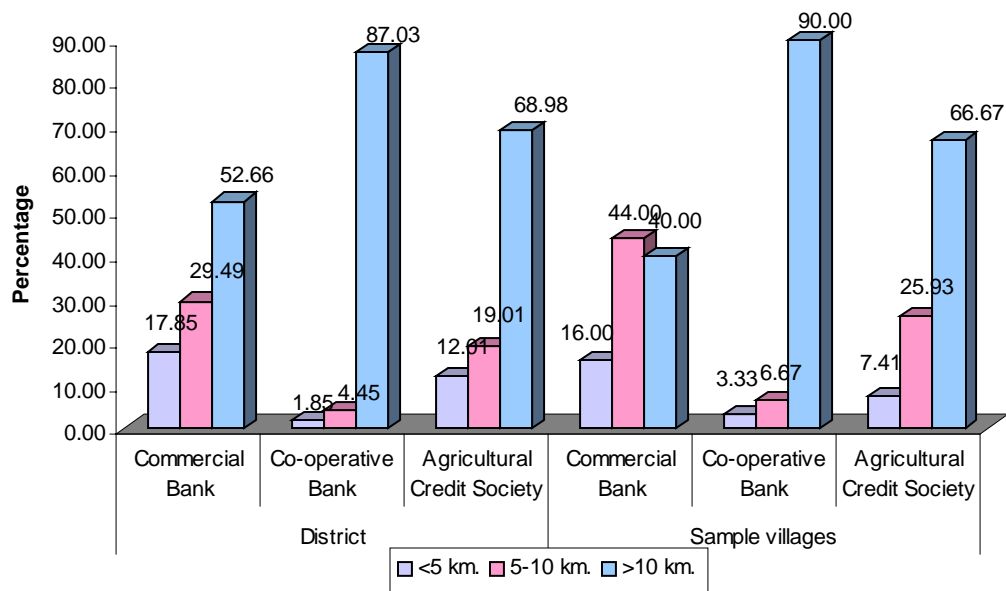**Source:** Village Directory, Census 2001

Fig. A2: Distance to Post-Office
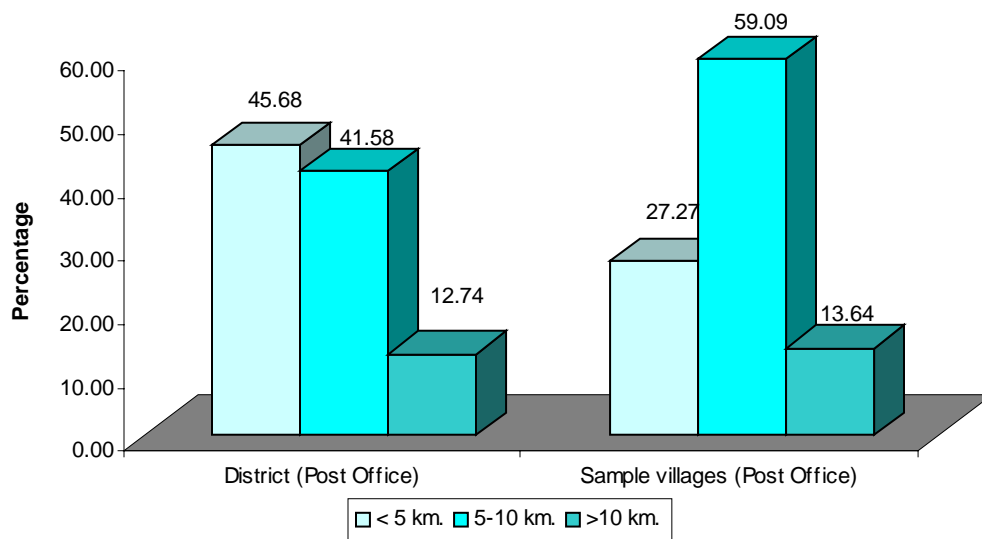
Source: Village Directory, Census 2001

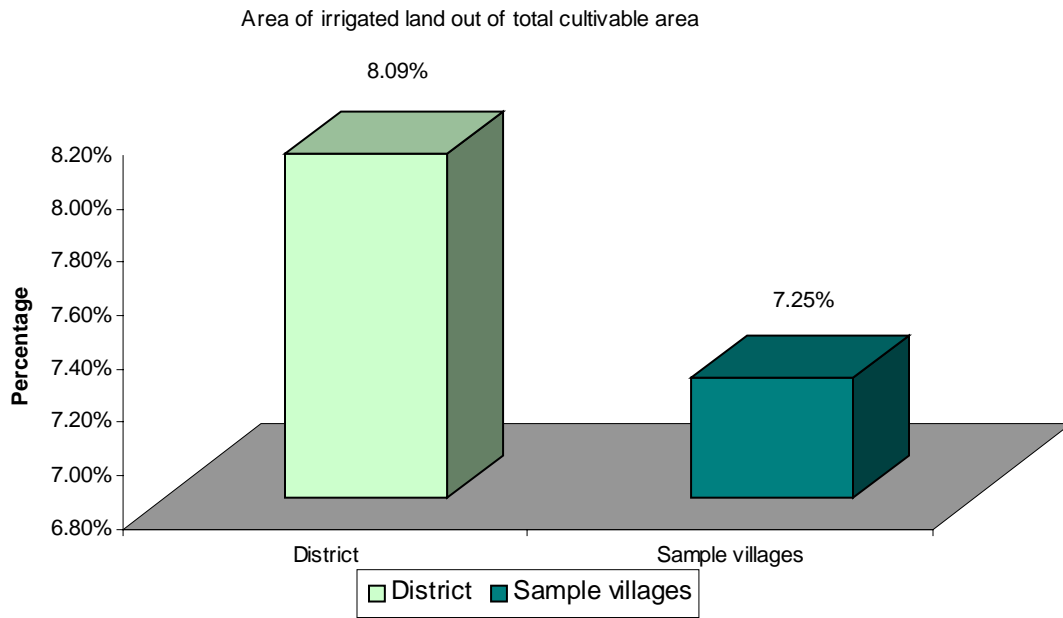**Fig. A3: Distance of Public Transport**

Fig. A4: Distance of Bank and Other Financial Institutions

Fig. A5: Irrigation

Area of irrigated land out of total cultivable area

Source: Village Directory, Census 2001

Sampling Methodology

The primary unit for survey is census village. A sample of villages will be selected for each district. If the population of the district is greater than 0.5 million then a total of 30 villages will be chosen for the district and if the population is less than or equal to 0.5 million then 25 villages will be chosen for the district. For the purpose of sampling the district is classified into three strata S_i (i=1,2,3). For stratification of villages in the district percentage of minority population will be used as the criteria. But since there is no published data on minority population at the village level, one has to work with percentage of minority population at the level of CD block.

Let N be the no. of CD blocks in a district and p_j (j=1,…..,N) be the percentage of minority population of the j th. block. These N blocks are then arranged in descending order (one can also use ascending order) by p_j. The top 20%, middle 50% and the bottom 30% constitutes S_1, S_2 and S_3 respectively. Each S_i contains the villages belonging to the respective blocks. Let P_i (i =1,2,3) be the proportion of rural population in S_i to district rural population. No. of villages from each strata will be chosen by the proportion of population of that strata in the total. Then denoting the no. of villages to be drawn from S_i by n_i one obtains

$n_i = (P_i)$ 25, if the district population is less than equal to 0.5 million

$= (P_i)$ 30, if the district population is greater than 0.5 million,

subject to a minimum of 6 villages in each stratum.

The villages are chosen by the method of PPS (probability proportional to population) with replacement from each of S_i where aggregate population of villages are the size criteria (as per census 2001).

After the sample villages are chosen by the method described above the next task is to choose the sample of households for each village. If population of the sample village is less than or equal to 1200 all households will be listed. If population of the village is more than 1200, 3 or more hamlet groups will be chosen. For this purpose one may exactly follow the methodology of NSSO for hamlet group formation. A total of two hamlet groups will be chosen from these hamlet groups. Out of these two, one hamlet group will be the one with highest minority population (for the district). Another hamlet group will be chosen randomly from the remaining hamlet groups. The households of chosen hamlet groups will be listed. While listing the

households their minority status will also be collected as auxiliary information.

Given the auxiliary information on minority status of the households they will be classified into five strata – Hindu, Muslim, Christian, Buddhist and Parsi. A total of 30 households will be chosen from each sample village (or the two hamlet groups if hamlet groups have been formed) in proportion to number of households in each stratum subject to a minimum of 2 households in each stratum. The sampling methodology will be simple random sampling without replacement. If there is no listing in any stratum then the corresponding group will be ignored for that village.

The rule followed by NSSO for forming hamlet-groups is given below.

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