



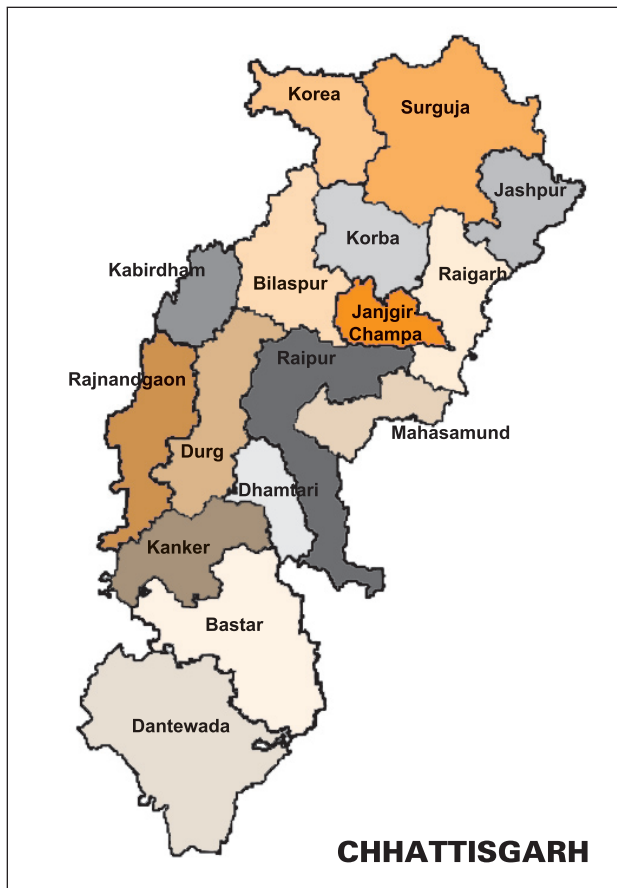
## Summary of District Reports and District Profiles







## Summary of District Reports and District Profiles



### Bastar

The largest district in the State, Bastar, is situated in its southern part. The district has rich forests and natural resources and is known for its waterfalls and scenic beauty. More than two-thirds of the people of the district belong to Scheduled Tribes.



### Natural resources

Bastar is well endowed with natural resources — forests and rivers. The people have revered the trees and rivers of their land for generations. Almost 60 percent of the district is covered with forests of *sal*, teak and bamboo and other trees. The forests are also rich in medicinal plants and herbs, which are widely used in traditional medicine. The people feel that during the last two or three decades there has been considerable exploitation of natural resources and little attention has been paid to renewing them. A large number of Village Reports (44

percent) state that villages themselves must protect and maintain the natural resources in and around them. People express the view that the laws governing the use of land and forests must be changed, in order to encourage a sense of community responsibility. Most Reports (53 percent) say that the level of water in the rivers and lakes has declined over the years.

### **Income and livelihoods**

The pattern of livelihood in Bastar continues to be dictated by tradition. Even today, agricultural practices are traditional. This reluctance to change has been a saviour in periods of drought, due to the innately hardy nature of most local varieties of seeds. The *kharif* crops grown here are paddy, *urad*, *arhar*, *jowar* and maize. The *rabi* crops include *til*, *alsi*, *moong*, mustard and gram. Collection and sale of forest produce and other forest-related work supplements meagre agricultural incomes. Crafts are another source of income. A majority of the Village Reports (63 percent) say that traditional methods of cultivation should be promoted, as modern methods are expensive.

Most people (87 percent) do not find employment all year round. The cycle of floods and droughts makes livelihoods extremely vulnerable. The people are often forced to resort to moneylenders in times of crisis, which usually means a life of continued indebtedness. The absence of alternate employment opportunities is responsible for the high incidence of poverty in the area. The reports suggest the promotion of irrigation, animal husbandry, small industries and development work to create more opportunities for employment.

### **Education, knowledge and information**

Literacy levels in Bastar are among the lowest in the State. The district is ranked at number 15 in

the terms of the literacy rate. The people have an inherent expertise, skill and knowledge in their traditional occupations. Some opportunities for education do exist but the people say that modern education is turning young people away from their traditional occupations. This disregard of traditional knowledge and inheritance by the young is a cause for concern for most people. In the last few years, there has been considerable expansion in educational institutions including the Government education system. Yet, only 16.4 percent of the villages consider the level of education in their area as being good. About 50 percent of the Village Reports state that the standard of education is not very satisfactory. Ninety percent of the villages in the district want education to be related to employment. They express the need for the construction and repair of school buildings, and suggest that more teachers should live in the village (rather than outside it) so that they are regular and educational standards can improve. People want their children to go to school. They are enthusiastic about convincing people to send their children to school, and want to participate in the management and maintenance of the schools.

### **Health and well-being**

Traditional knowledge and medicine help to fight illness and disease in the district. However, when diseases like tuberculosis and leprosy strike, traditional medicines do not work. Nearly three-fourths (74 percent) of the Village Reports state that the status of health facilities in their area is very poor. Only 44 percent of the villages have any information about Government health programmes. Most villages emphasise that the availability of medicines, appointment of health personnel, improvement in the quality of health care, Government aid, and the availability of clean drinking water are areas that require attention. People say that since it is the

Table 7.1 **District profile - Bastar**

Human Development Indices	2004		District Information	1991	2001
Human Development Index (HDI)	0.264		Number of Inhabited Villages	3670	1506 <sup>#</sup>
HDI RANK	16		Number of Blocks	32	14 <sup>@</sup>
Alternate Human Development Index	0.264		Number of Towns	7	4 <sup>##</sup>
Alternate HDI Rank	16				
POPULATION	1991	2001	EDUCATION	1991	2001
Share of State's Population (%)	6.25	6.27	Literacy Rate (%)	23.06	43.9
Area (sq km)	17016*	17016	Male Literacy Rate	32.41	56.3
Urban Population (%)	9.90	9.95	Female Literacy Rate	13.7	31.6
Scheduled Caste Population (%)	7.47	3.0	Scheduled Castes	27.8	49.9
Scheduled Tribe Population (%)	66.50	66.3	Male Literacy Rate	39.1	63.9
Density of Population (per sq km)	74	87	Female Literacy Rate	16.6	36.1
HEALTH	1991	2001	Scheduled Tribes	15.5	34.1
Infant Mortality Rate**	83	104.1	Male Literacy Rate	23.8	46.4
Under 5 Mortality Rate	129	—	Female Literacy Rate	7.2	22.1
Crude Birth Rate (per 1000 population)	35.41	20.74	HOUSEHOLD STATUS (%)	1991	2001
Number of Hospitals	3	3	Households with <i>pucca</i> houses	7.39	10.57
PHCs	64	57	Households with semi- <i>pucca</i> houses	71.28	82.12
Sub-centres	682	303	Households with <i>kutchha</i> houses	21.32	7.30
Community Health Centres	4	12	Households with Access to:		
Number of Beds	186	727	Electricity	24.33	34.03
AGRICULTURE	1991	2001	Safe Drinking Water	50.97	56.0
Average Land Holding Size (in ha)	3.315	2.660	Toilet Facilities	6.46	10.01
Cropping Intensity (%)	103	103	All of the three given above	4.45	7.38
Per Capita Forest Area (ha)	2.191	0.647	None of the three given above	39.71	24
EMPLOYMENT (%)	1991	2001	GENDER	1991	2001
Work Force Participation Rate			Infant Mortality Rate (girls)	86	DNA
Rural	55.4	54.9	Child Mortality Rate (girls) up to 5 yrs	123	DNA
Urban	31.4	31.5	Total Fertility Rate	4.49	2.49
All	53.6	52.6	Sex Ratio (no. of females per 1000 males)		
Share of Primary Sector	88.3	DNA	Rural	1004	1017
Share of Secondary Sector	3.7	DNA	Urban	947	961
Share of Tertiary Sector	8	DNA	Total	999	1011
Total Employment in Agriculture	88.2	80.2	Scheduled Castes (sex ratio)	995	1012
Agricultural Labour	17.3	30.6	Scheduled Tribes (sex ratio)	1009	1020
			Female Work Participation Rate	47.2	48.0

\* The area of the district in 1991 and 2001 is the same because only the current area has been taken into consideration.

\*\* The IMR in Bastar in 1991 and 2001 is not comparable, because the 2001 data refers to the new district.

# The number of villages has declined because this refers to the new district of Bastar.

## The number of towns shows a decline because this refers to the towns in the new district of Bastar.

@ The number of blocks shows a decline because this refers to the blocks in the new district of Bastar.

DNA - Data Not Available.

Note: The IMR figure for 2001 refers to estimates made for 2003

traditional healers like the *baiga* and the *guniya* who treat illness in the village, they should be trained, so that the use of herbal medicines is streamlined and optimised.

### **Society and institutions**

In every village, every community has its own organisation, which governs the community and helps to maintain the social fabric of life. As a result of *Panchayati Raj*, new facilities have come into the villages. The people believe that the *Sarpanch* is instrumental in the development of the village. The *Sarpanch*, however, says that few people come to the *Gram Sabha* meetings. There are various departments and committees of the Government in the village, which offer different services, such as the cooperative societies, forest committees or the *van dhan samitis*. There are also some self-help groups in the villages that are working to improve the economic situation of the people.

### **Dakshin Bastar – Dantewada**



Situated in the extreme south of the State, this district was part of undivided Bastar district, till May 1998, when Bastar was divided into three districts, Bastar, Dantewada and Kanker. Dantewada reflects the sagacity of age-old ways combined with an understanding that change is inevitable. A high proportion of the people (78 percent) of this district belong to Scheduled Tribes.

### **Natural resources**

In Chhattisgarh's tribal heartland, the trees of the forests, the waterfalls and streams are revered and venerated. People express their distress at the destruction of forests due to mining activity. The iron mines of the National Mining Corporation situated in Bailadila, for example, have resulted in the destruction of the forests and almost a third of the forest area is affected. There has been a reduction in the level of groundwater, due to the cutting down of the forests. In order to replenish this, rainwater must be harvested and the people are keen to support such an initiative. They also want to participate in the protection and conservation of the forests. Almost all the villages in the district have some provision for safe drinking water.

### **Income and livelihoods**

The livelihood pattern in the district reflects its traditional way of life. Forty percent of livelihoods are forest based, 30 percent are agriculture based and 15 percent of livelihoods are dependent on animal husbandry. Another 15 percent of the income of people comes from wage labour. People feel that everyone should have equal opportunities for employment. They suggest that land be developed adequately for cultivation and modern methods of cultivation be practiced. Water conservation and the protection of forests are other areas of concern and the

people see themselves as playing an important role in maintaining these resources. The provision of technical knowledge for animal husbandry and the promotion of handicrafts are other requirements voiced by the people.

In agriculture, shifting cultivation was common in the past and animals were left free to graze. Now farmers have started to cultivate in one place and the animals are stall-fed. Modern implements are being used for cultivation. The main *kharif* crops are paddy, *arhar* and *urad* while the *rabi* crops are gram, mustard, *jowar*, wheat and *moong*. The water retention capacity of the land is low and hence productivity is low. The people say that it is necessary to improve and extend irrigation facilities. While there has been some extension of irrigation services in recent years, it is much less than required.

### **Education, knowledge and information**

With a literacy rate of less than 40 percent, the people are eager for modern education. While there is near universal agreement among the people that the traditional knowledge they carry with them is extremely useful, they want to learn new methods of farming and working. Almost all the Village Reports (97%) speak of the importance of education and its contribution in generating employment.

Most villages feel that the status of education is good and they consider education to be useful. More than two-thirds of the Village Reports (67%) want some provision to be made for vocational education, because they want education to lead to employment. Villages are willing to give complete support for the development of education. The people emphasise the need for vocational, employment-based and technical education.

### **Health and well-being**

Most people in the village consider illness to be caused by the wrath of gods and goddesses. They rely on witchcraft and traditional healers for cures. Government health programmes are bringing some change in the situation but in the far-flung areas, old beliefs and ideas prevail. Eighty percent of the people say that it is important to stay healthy to earn a livelihood. The monsoon is the most difficult period due to the prevalence of a large number of diseases. People want the Government to open more health centres, equip them with all the facilities, and organise workshops and training camps for health awareness.

Three-fourths of the villages want better health facilities, and suggest that steps should be taken to prevent illnesses. They should have more information about the existing health services. Most villages in the district do not find the existing services useful.

### **Society and institutions**

In tribal communities, social organisations and institutions are extremely useful and important. Between 60-80 percent of the people in the district find traditional institutions beneficial. Another 80-95 percent of the people feel that Government institutions are involved in development work, which provides employment to the people. A vast majority of the people (80-90 percent) want an expansion of the educational facilities and more financial support from the Government for institutions involved in the welfare of forest dwellers. As many as 90-95 percent of villages acknowledge the importance of the *Panchayat* and are willing to cooperate in strengthening it. Almost 50 percent of the villages express the need for greater transparency in the working of the *Panchayats*. The participation of women in the *Gram Sabhas* has not been discussed in any detail.

Table 7.2 **District profile - Dakshin Bastar Dantewada**

Human Development Indices	2004		District Information	1991	2001
Human Development Index (HDI)	0.441		Number of Inhabited Villages	-	1220
HDI RANK	9		Number of Blocks	-	11
Alternate Human Development Index	0.388		Number of Towns	-	4
Alternate HDI Rank	12				
POPULATION	1991	2001	EDUCATION	1991	2001
Share of State's Population (%)	3.53	3.45	Literacy Rate (%)	16.46	30.2
Area (sq km)	15610*	15610	Male Literacy Rate	22.87	39.8
Urban Population (%)	5.18	7.23	Female Literacy Rate	10.09	20.7
Scheduled Caste Population (%)	4.07	3.35	Scheduled Castes	27.8	58.7
Scheduled Tribe Population (%)	78.83	78.51	Male Literacy Rate	39.1	71.3
Density of Population (per sq km)	35	41	Female Literacy Rate	16.6	46.1
HEALTH	1991	2001	Scheduled Tribes	15.5	21.8
Infant Mortality Rate**	83	58.4	Male Literacy Rate	23.8	30.4
Under 5 Mortality Rate	129	58.5	Female Literacy Rate	7.2	13.4
Crude Birth Rate (per 1000 population)	35.41	29	HOUSEHOLD STATUS (%)	1991	2001
Number of Hospitals	-	-	Households with <i>pucca</i> houses	7.39	9.73
PHCs	39	34	Households with semi- <i>pucca</i> houses	71.28	66.34
Sub Centres	-	204	Households with <i>kutcha</i> houses	21.32	23.93
Community Health Centres	4	9	Households with Access to:		
Number of Beds	214	308	Electricity	24.33	22.19
AGRICULTURE	1991	2001	Safe Drinking Water	50.97	53
Average Land Holding Size (in ha)	-	4.849	Toilet Facilities	6.46	8.67
Cropping Intensity (%)	-	101	All of the three given above	4.45	6.48
Per Capita Forest Area (ha)	-	1.428	None of the three given above	39.71	33
EMPLOYMENT (%)	1991	2001	GENDER	1991	2001
Work Force Participation Rate			Infant Mortality Rate (girls)	86	DNA
Rural	55.4	54.3	Child Mortality Rate (girls) up to 5 yrs	123	DNA
Urban	31.4	33.9	Total Fertility Rate	4.49	3.49
All	53.6	52.8	Sex Ratio (no. of females per 1000 males)		
Share of Primary Sector	92	DNA	Rural	1014	1025
Share of Secondary Sector	2.1	DNA	Urban	912	904
Share of Tertiary Sector	5.9	DNA	Total	1009	1016
Total Employment in Agriculture	90.2	88.32	Scheduled Castes (sex ratio)	982	989
Agricultural Labour	8.8	13.8	Scheduled Tribes (sex ratio)	1027	1035
			Female Work Participation Rate	51.5	48.5

\* The area of the district in 1991 and 2001 is the same because only the current area has been taken into consideration.

\*\* The IMR in Dakshin Bastar Dantewada in 1991 and 2001 is not comparable, because the 2001 data refers to the new district.

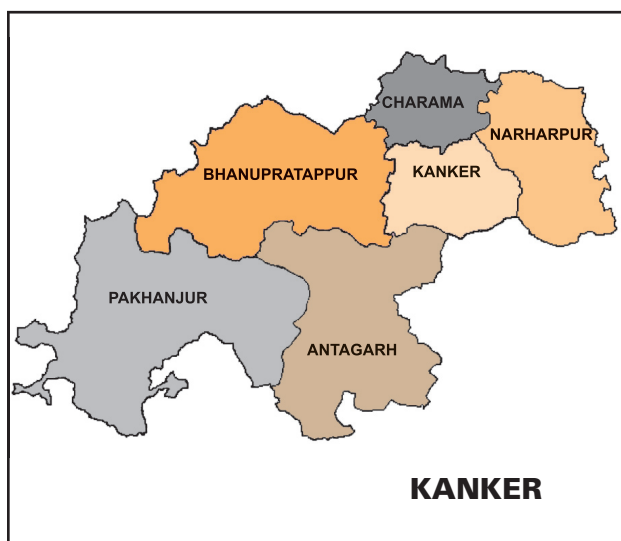
DNA - Data Not Available.

Note: The IMR figure for 2001 refers to estimates made for 2003



## Uttar Bastar - Kanker

Situated in the southern part of Chhattisgarh, this district is considered to be the gateway to Bastar, bordering as it does the central plains area of the State. It is referred to as north Bastar. The hills of Keshkal form the boundary of the Bastar area, acting as a sentinel to the region.



### Natural resources

About 57 percent of the total area in the district is forested. While most of the forest is of *sal* and teak, the district also has its share of mixed forests. People observe that the destruction of the forest results in floods and droughts. They want to be involved in the conservation and plantation of forests. More than two-thirds of the villages in the district suffer from a water problem. The villagers feel that the main reason for this is the destruction of forests. Water conservation is a necessity and 97 percent of the villages are willing to contribute to this process. Since 68 percent of the district relies on rain-fed agriculture, there is a demand for irrigation facilities and modern techniques of cultivation. The land in the hill regions can also be used productively, by levelling it. The District Report points out that the encroachment on

land needs to stop, so that common property resources can be used optimally.

### Income and livelihoods

The main livelihoods in the district are agriculture, collection of forest produce and forest-related work. Only 7.28 percent of the total area of the district is cultivable land and the main crop is paddy. Since agriculture is rain-fed and therefore single-cropped, most people do not get employment-all-year round. Other than agriculture, animal husbandry, fisheries, collection of forest produce (*tendu* leaves, *mahua*, *sal* seeds, *lac* and *harra*) are additional sources of income. The people feel that with modern techniques and irrigation facilities, livelihood opportunities will increase. They want employment opportunities based on forest produce to be increased. Irrigation, animal husbandry, water conservation, afforestation, protection of forest produce and extension of small industries are the areas where interventions are required and the people are willing to cooperate in these efforts.

### Education, knowledge and information

The district is ranked at fourth place as far as the literacy rate is concerned and has made impressive gains in literacy in the last decade. The success of the literacy campaigns in recent years gives people hope that the schemes promoted by the Government will improve education. Some areas in Kanker continue to have low literacy rates and extremely poor access to schools. This is largely due to inaccessibility of these regions and the situation requires focused attention of the Government. The people understand the importance of education and consider it a means to development and employment and are willing to cooperate with the Government departments to promote education.

Table 7.3 **District profile - Uttar Baster Kanker**

Human Development Indices	2004		District Information	1991	2001
Human Development Index (HDI)	0.397		Number of Inhabited Villages	-	1068
HDI RANK	12		Number of Blocks	-	-
Alternate Human Development Index	0.397		Number of Towns	-	01
Alternate HDI Rank	10				
POPULATION	1991	2001	EDUCATION	1991	2001
Share of State's Population (%)	3.11	3.12	Literacy Rate (%)	37.71	72.9
Area (sq km)	6434*	6434	Male Literacy Rate	51.37	82.7
Urban Population (%)	3.78	4.82	Female Literacy Rate	24.13	63.3
Scheduled Caste Population (%)	4.53	4.25	Scheduled Castes	27.8	77.7
Scheduled Tribe Population (%)	55.73	60.07	Male Literacy Rate	39.1	87.4
Density of Population (per sq km)	84	100	Female Literacy Rate	15.6	68.6
HEALTH	1991	2001	Scheduled Tribes	15.5	68.4
Infant Mortality Rate**	83	86.4	Male Literacy Rate	23.8	78.7
Under 5 Mortality Rate	129	—	Female Literacy Rate	7.2	58.3
Crude Birth Rate (per 1000 population)	35.41	23.1	HOUSEHOLD STATUS (%)	1991	2001
Number of Hospitals	2	2	Households with <i>Pucca</i> Houses	7.39	8.57
PHCs	33	21	Households with semi- <i>pucca</i> houses	71.28	89.75
Sub Centres	-	105	Households with <i>kutchha</i> houses	21.32	1.68
Community Health Centres	2	5	Households with Access to:		
Number of Beds	250	316	Electricity	24.33	49.79
AGRICULTURE	1991	2001	Safe Drinking Water	50.97	57
Average Land Holding Size (in ha)	-	2.404	Toilet Facilities	6.46	9.98
Cropping Intensity (%)	-	107	All of the three given above	4.45	5.81
Per Capita Forest Area (ha)	-	0.701	None of the three given above	39.71	12
EMPLOYMENT (%)	1991	2001	GENDER	1991	2001
Work Force Participation Rate			Infant Mortality Rate (girls)	86	DNA
Rural	55.4	55.1	Child Mortality Rate (girls) up to 5 yrs	123	DNA
Urban	31.4	32.7	Total Fertility Rate	4.49	2.60
All	53.6	54.1	Sex Ratio (no. of females per 1000 males)		
Share of Primary Sector	89	DNA	Rural	1004	1005
Share of Secondary Sector	3.7	DNA	Urban	931	976
Share of Tertiary Sector	7.4	DNA	Total	1000	1007
Total Employment in Agriculture	88.9	84.6	Scheduled Castes (sex ratio)	1041	1043
Agricultural Labour	16.8	24.1	Scheduled Tribes (sex ratio)	1013	1019
			Female Work Participation Rate	48.3	51.2

\* The area of the district in 1991 and 2001 is the same because only the current area has been taken into consideration.

\*\* The IMR in Uttar Baster Kanker in 1991 and 2001 is not comparable, because the 2001 data refers to the new district.

DNA - Data Not Available.

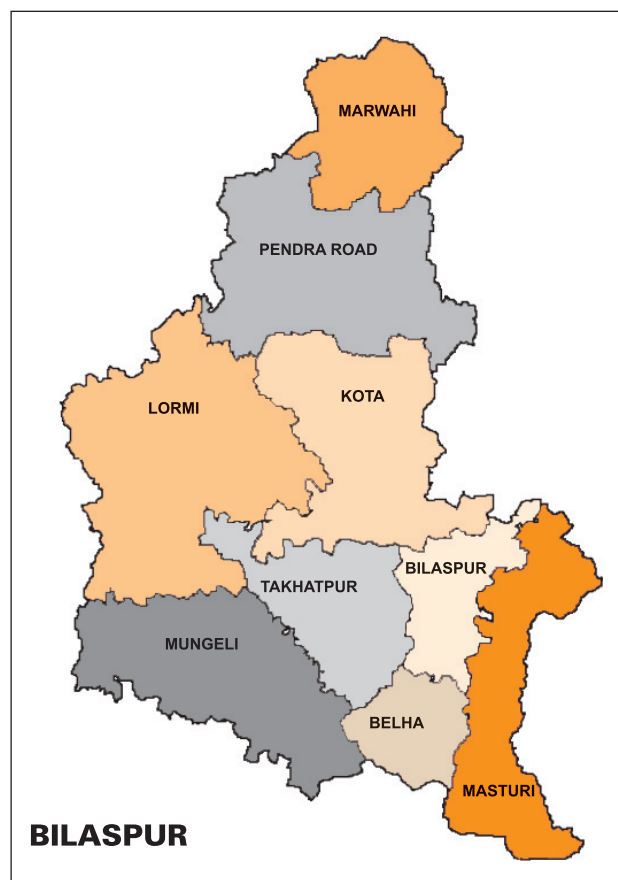
Note: The IMR figure for 2001 refers to estimates made for 2003

## Health and well-being

While both allopathic and homoeopathic medicines are reasonably developed in the State, in the tribal areas traditional forms of treatment are practised. With the spread of education, people have started paying more attention to treatment methods. During the summer months, 12 percent of the villages are affected by malaria and gastroenteritis. During the monsoon the figure goes up to 31 percent. The main reason for this is unhygienic water sources and the non-availability of clean drinking water. Only 27 percent of the villages in the district have a Sub-Health Centre and 14.4 percent have a health worker. People advocate the introduction of health related training and information dissemination. Some people demand the prohibition of liquor. People are aware about the health needs of their livestock and express the need for better facilities for the animals. They are willing to help in this task.

## Society and institutions

Apart from a number of social institutions, many Government institutions belonging to the different departments also operate in the district. However, only two percent of the Village Reports feel that the Government employees are cooperative. An extremely large proportion of the Village Reports (96 percent) do not express any opinion on this. Their silence is probably a telling comment on what they feel. Most Reports also do not say anything about non-government social and cultural institutions. Only 16 percent of the Reports say that such institutions are functioning actively in their village. With regard to Gram *Panchayats*, people feel that more funds are required for development work. Most *Jan Rapats* are silent regarding women and their level of involvement or empowerment.



## Bilaspur

Located in the central plains region of the State, Bilaspur is part of the agricultural heartland of Chhattisgarh. The old Bilaspur district was divided into Bilaspur, Korba and Janjgir-Champa districts in May 1998.

## Natural resources

The main rivers in the district are Sheonath, Arpa, Kharun, Agar, Mand, Sonbhadra, Leelagar and Maniyari and these provide adequate water. While there has been an extension of irrigation facilities in the last few years, a need for further expansion of irrigation facilities and the provision of irrigation all year round has emerged. There have also been suggestions for conserving the water in some

rivers and rivulets. Forty percent of the area of the district is forested. The forests are of teak, *sal*, bamboo and other mixed varieties. Other than this, minor forest produce, especially medicinal herbs and plants, are collected from the forests. People want the management of forests to be given to the people who live near the forests and feel that they should also be given permission to use the forest produce. In degraded forests, the plantation and protection of medicinal plants has been suggested. The encroachment of land must also stop and pasture lands must be saved. The empty land within the boundaries of the village can be used for plantation, sericulture, nurseries for *lac* trees, animal husbandry and the plantation of medicinal plants.

### **Income and livelihoods**

The main source of livelihood in the district is agriculture. The main crop is paddy, but wheat, gram, soyabean and other crops are also grown. However, agriculture does not provide year round employment, hence the people are forced to migrate in search of work. In areas close to the forests, minor forest produce supports a livelihood. Labour in construction work is another means of livelihood. People want opportunities for employment to grow. The promotion of the silk industry, (breeding silkworms), the development of lacquer ware and the scientific cultivation of medicinal plants are potential areas of income generation. In agriculture, irrigation and modern techniques of farming are required to improve productivity.

### **Education, knowledge and information**

Access to primary education is good in Bilaspur. There is a primary school within a one-kilometre radius of every village, and high schools and higher secondary schools are also adequate in

number. People are keen that education related to agriculture, vocational education, technical education, and small industries be given to them. Traditional information and knowledge are fast disappearing and people are inclined towards science and newer systems of learning. In this context, people are even willing to give their land/building for the construction of school and college buildings. These will, however, require technical support, teachers and equipment, which will have to come from outside the village.

### **Health and well-being**

While there are health centres in the villages, they are usually short staffed and do not have adequate supply of medicines. In tribal areas, herbs and roots are still used for the treatment of ailments. In other areas, allopathic medicines are now being used. The people want to move away from faith healers, yet they continue to use these systems in the absence of suitable alternatives. They have also voiced a demand to prohibit the sale of addictive substances. The people feel that they were healthier earlier due to better food and clean water and air. The prevalence of malaria, tuberculosis, leprosy and chicken pox is reported from some areas.

### **Society and institutions**

Other than the *Gram Panchayats*, committees such as the village forest committees, village education committees, cooperative societies, self-help groups, women's groups, etc., are functioning in the villages. Institutions and committees engaged in social and cultural activities are also present. People feel that these committees should be given financial support. The *Gram Panchayats* work for the development of the villages in their area and the report says that the scope and duties of *Panchayats* should be increased. The reports express the need for training of *Panchayat* representatives.

Table 7.4 **District profile - Bilaspur**

Human Development Indices	2004		District Information	1991	2001
Human Development Index (HDI)	0.449		Number of Inhabited Villages	-	1579
HDI RANK	8		Number of Blocks	25	07 <sup>®</sup>
Alternate Human Development Index	0.448		Number of Towns	-	14
Alternate HDI Rank	8				
POPULATION	1991	2001	EDUCATION	1991	2001
Share of State's Population (%)	9.62	9.59	Literacy Rate (%)	45.46	63.5
Area (sq km)	8569*	8569	Male Literacy Rate	62.43	78.4
Urban Population (%)	20.90	24.35	Female Literacy Rate	27.99	48.2
Scheduled Caste Population (%)	19.09	18.46	Scheduled Castes	39.6	60
Scheduled Tribe Population (%)	20.49	19.87	Male Literacy Rate	59.4	77
Density of Population (per sq km)	205	241	Female Literacy Rate	18.8	42.4
HEALTH	1991	2001	Scheduled Tribes	29.9	52
Infant Mortality Rate**	87	70.7	Male Literacy Rate	46.4	68.7
Under 5 Mortality Rate	123	—	Female Literacy Rate	13.4	35.5
Crude Birth Rate (per 1000 population)	35.33	24.80	HOUSEHOLD STATUS (%)	1991	2001
Number of Hospitals	2	1	Households with <i>Pucca</i> Houses	24.28	31.99
PHCs	36	42	Households with semi- <i>pucca</i> houses	73.27	67.27
Sub-centres	679***	282	Households with <i>kutch</i> a houses	2.46	0.74
Community Health Centres	6	10	Households with Access to:		
Number of Beds	258	335	Electricity	30.31	52.87
AGRICULTURE	1991	2001	Safe Drinking Water	53.59	58
Average Land Holding Size (in ha)	1.420	1.279	Toilet Facilities	12.49	17.02
Cropping Intensity (%)	130	135	All of the three given above	9.06	13.79
Per Capita Forest Area (ha)	0.454	0.320	None of the three given above	34.80	12
EMPLOYMENT (%)	1991	2001	GENDER	1991	2001
Work Force Participation Rate			Infant Mortality Rate (girls)	84	DNA
Rural	47.6	46.6	Child Mortality Rate (girls) up to 5 yrs	118	DNA
Urban	30.5	31.5	Total Fertility Rate	4.71	3.26
All	44.7	42.9	Sex Ratio (no. of females per 1000 males)		
Share of Primary Sector	81.2	DNA	Rural	986	984
Share of Secondary Sector	5.4	DNA	Urban	925	932
Share of Tertiary Sector	13.4	DNA	Total	973	971
Total Employment in Agriculture	80.8	73.33	Scheduled Castes (sex ratio)	964	965
Agricultural Labour	26.7	39.1	Scheduled Tribes (sex ratio)	1004	1006
			Female Work Participation Rate	38.6	35.9

\* The area of the district in 1991 and 2001 is the same because only the current area has been taken into consideration.

\*\* The IMR in Bilaspur in 1991 and 2001 is not comparable, because the 2001 data refers to the new district.

\*\*\* The sub centres shows a decline because this refers to the new district of Bilaspur.

® The number of blocks shows a decline because this refers to the blocks in the new district of Bilaspur.

DNA - Data Not Available.

Note: The IMR figure for 2001 refers to estimates made for 2003

## Mahasamund



This district was part of Raipur district before 1998. Sirpur<sup>1</sup>, the capital of the kingdom of the Dakshinkoshal (which covered most of Chhattisgarh except the Bastar plateau and adjoining portions of Orissa), which flourished between the 5th and the 8th centuries AD, is located in this district.

### Natural Resources

The Mahanadi and Jonk rivers are the two waterlines of Mahasamund. Other sources of water like wells and lakes are also present. All villages have hand pumps, but during the summer months, some villages face a shortage of drinking water. While Basna block has no irrigation facilities, Mahasamund block has irrigation from the Kodar Dam. Irrigation facilities need to be extended and people are willing to help in this process. Minor Forest Produce (MFP) is collected from the forest and the collection of *tendu* leaves is an essential part of the peoples' livelihoods. In Bagbahra block, 30 percent of the villages are involved in *lac* production from the *kosam* trees. People have also initiated the planting of trees on the embankments around their fields. They are

conscious of the illegal felling of trees and have suggested the strengthening of Forest Committees. Fallow land and *nistaar* land is decreasing as a result of encroachments. The people say that fallow land should be made cultivable.

### Income and livelihoods

Earlier, agriculture was practised using traditional methods and was dependent only on rainfall. Today, agriculture is practised using modern techniques and irrigation facilities, and this has meant a substantial increase in productivity. Agriculture, together with animal husbandry, remains the dominant source of livelihood. While paddy is the main crop, vegetable growing is also popular. Nearly a third (30 percent) of the Village Reports say that the agricultural land is insufficient, and another third speaks of the lack of irrigation facilities. About 10 percent of the villages are involved in stone quarrying. About 30 percent of the villages see substantial out migration with people moving to the urban areas and even to faraway towns in search of employment, only to return when the rains arrive. Rural industrialisation and the promotion of milk and milk products through dairies are seen as areas which can lead to employment generation.

### Education, knowledge and information

The people understand the importance of education and want to increase their knowledge and subsequently their livelihood options, through education and training. They are eager to be participants in the process of development of education. Due to a lack of adequate information about Government schemes, almost 40 percent of the people are unable to avail of the benefits, despite the will to do so.

<sup>1</sup> In ancient times, it was known as Shripur

Table 7.5 **District profile - Mahasumund**

Human Development Indices	2004		DISTRICT INFORMATION	1991	2001
Human Development Index (HDI)	0.577		Number of Inhabited Villages	-	1111
HDI RANK	3		Number of Blocks	-	05
Alternate Human Development Index	0.577		Number of Towns	-	05
Alternate HDI Rank	1				
POPULATION	1991	2001	EDUCATION	1991	2001
Share of State's Population (%)	4.49	4.13	Literacy Rate (%)	42.85	67.0
Area (sq km)	4963*	4963	Male Literacy Rate	60.22	81.1
Urban Population (%)	9.69	11.35	Female Literacy Rate	25.85	53.3
Scheduled Caste Population (%)	11.68	12.13	Scheduled Castes	37.4	61
Scheduled Tribe Population (%)	28.10	27.03	Male Literacy Rate	55.9	76.3
Density of Population (per sq km)	165	180	Female Literacy Rate	18.9	46.2
HEALTH	1991	2001	Scheduled Tribes	35.7	60
Infant Mortality Rate**	91	36.3	Male Literacy Rate	54.8	75.6
Under 5 Mortality Rate	137	99.36	Female Literacy Rate	17.2	45
Crude Birth Rate (per 1000 population)	34.49	27.2	HOUSEHOLD STATUS (%)	1991	2001
Number of Hospitals	1	1	Households with <i>Pucca</i> Houses	27.47	27.91
PHCs	15	14	Households with semi- <i>pucca</i> houses	70.38	70.93
Sub-centres	-	142	Households with <i>kutcha</i> houses	2.15	1.17
Community Health Centres	3	4	Households with Access to:		
Number of Beds	148	158	Electricity	36.66	56.91
AGRICULTURE	1991	2001	Safe Drinking Water	53.90	57
Average Land Holding Size (in ha)	2.013	1.862	Toilet Facilities	10.73	6.74
Cropping Intensity (%)	-	106	All of the three given above	7.24	3.25
Per Capita Forest Area (ha)	-	0.448	None of the three given above	29.79	10
EMPLOYMENT (%)	1991	2001	GENDER	1991	2001
Work Force Participation Rate			Infant Mortality Rate (girls)	122	DNA
Rural	50.9	49.8	Child Mortality Rate (girls) up to 5 yrs	138	DNA
Urban	31.9	32.4	Total Fertility Rate	4.33	3.11
All	47.1	47.90	Sex Ratio (no. of females per 1000 males)		
Share of Primary Sector	87.9	DNA	Rural	1021	1026
Share of Secondary Sector	4.3	DNA	Urban	958	961
Share of Tertiary Sector	7.8	DNA	Total	1015	1018
Total Employment in Agriculture	87.6	84.23	Scheduled Castes (sex ratio)	1082	1027
Agricultural Labour	34.5	42.5	Scheduled Tribes (sex ratio)	1035	1035
			Female Work Participation Rate	42.2	40.6

\* The area of the district in 1991 and 2001 is the same because only the current area has been taken into consideration.

\*\* The IMR in Mahasumund in 1991 and 2001 is not comparable, because the 2001 data refers to the new district.

DNA - Data Not Available.

Note: The IMR figure for 2001 refers to estimates made for 2003

It is important to recognise that 60 percent of the people do try and take advantage of these schemes. Even today, traditional knowledge is used for treatment of illness, in agriculture, and in generating livelihoods.

### Health and well-being

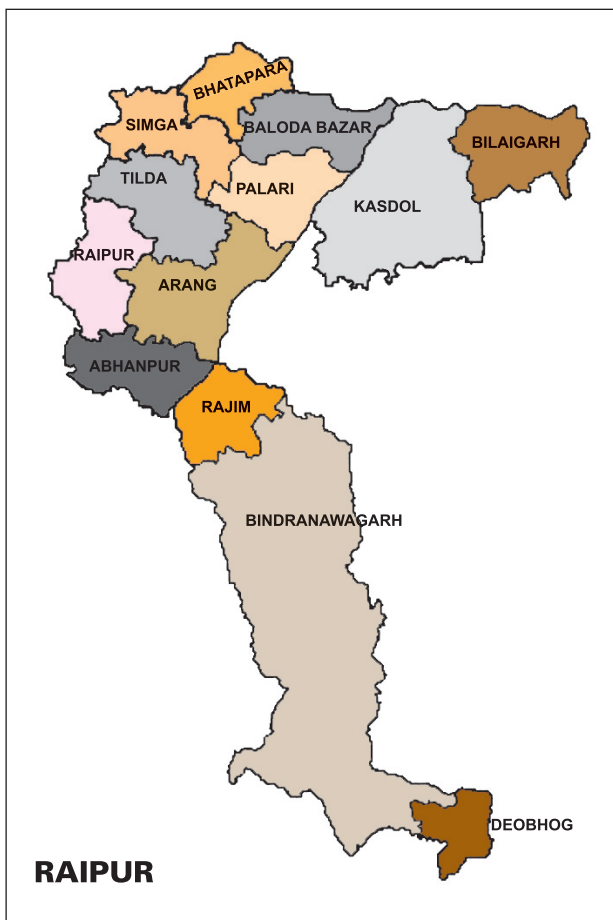
The people are extremely conscious of hygiene requirements and they have constituted committees for maintaining cleanliness in the villages. They use traditional knowledge to maintain health and counter disease. Most villages have a Primary Sub-Health Centre, but the absence of doctors is a problem. The people suggest that a Primary Health Centre be established, along with a public toilet, within a five-kilometre radius of every village. They are willing to support such an initiative financially and in kind. They say that the ANM (auxiliary nurse and midwife) should visit the village once every four days.

### Society and institutions

In addition to numerous traditional institutions that are common all over Chhattisgarh, Mahasamund has 355 cooperatives, which include 17 banks. A number of forest protection committees (300) are engaged in the task of forest protection in the district. Seventy-five cooperatives are involved in the collection and sale of forest produce and provide a source of employment and livelihood. There are a significant number of Government and non-government educational institutions and some social and cultural institutions. Most *Jan Rapats* are silent about the working of the *Panchayats* in the villages.

### Raipur

Situated in the centre of the State, the capital of Chhattisgarh (also called Raipur) is located in this district. With the formation of the new State, this district is growing extremely rapidly.



### Natural resources

In Raipur, two out of five villages are irrigated. One in four villages has a problem of drinking water and one in three villages say they require irrigation facilities. The people are willing to contribute voluntary labour to build these facilities. Raipur is one of the least forested districts of Chhattisgarh. Forests cover only about 39 percent of the district. More than half the villages in the district have expressed an interest in the plantation of trees and are willing to support such an initiative with partial contributions. The main *kharif* crop is paddy and the main *rabi* crop is wheat. Other crops are also grown. One-fourth of the villages express the need to remove encroachments from their land.



Table 7.6 **District profile - Raipur**

Human Development Indices	2004		DISTRICT INFORMATION	1991	2001
Human Development Index (HDI)	0.534		Number of Inhabited Villages		2124
HDI RANK	4		Number of Blocks	24	12 <sup>®</sup>
Alternate Human Development Index	0.530		Number of Towns		16
Alternate HDI Rank	3				
POPULATION	1991	2001	EDUCATION	1991	2001
Share of State's Population (%)	14.36	14.48	Literacy Rate (%)	48.65	68.5
Area (sq km)	13445*	13445	Male Literacy Rate	65.48	82.0
Urban Population (%)	24.19	30.42	Female Literacy Rate	31.56	54.8
Scheduled Caste Population (%)	16.72	16.16	Scheduled Castes	37.4	62.5
Scheduled Tribe Population (%)	13.11	12.10	Male Literacy Rate	55.9	78.4
Density of Population (per sq km)	193	230	Female Literacy Rate	18.9	46.6
HEALTH	1991	2001	Scheduled Tribes	35.7	57
Infant Mortality Rate**	91	53.01	Male Literacy Rate	54.8	73.3
Under 5 Mortality Rate	137	—	Female Literacy Rate	17.2	41
Crude Birth Rate (per 1000 population)	34.49	16.0	HOUSEHOLD STATUS (%)	1991	2001
Number of Hospitals	1	2	Households with <i>Pucca</i> Houses	27.4	40.6
PHCs	50	47	Households with semi- <i>pucca</i> houses	70.3	58.0
Sub-centres	664***	461	Households with <i>kutcha</i> houses	2.15	1.36
Community Health Centres	4	11	Households with Access to:		
Number of Beds	600	562	Electricity	36.66	65.7
AGRICULTURE	1991	2001	Safe Drinking Water	53.9	67
Average Land Holding Size (in ha)	1.784	1.470	Toilet Facilities	10.73	18.91
Cropping Intensity (%)	126	124	All of the three given above	29.79	15.51
Per Capita Forest Area (ha)	0.358	0.312	None of the three given above	7.24	8
EMPLOYMENT (%)	1991	2001	GENDER	1991	2001
Work Force Participation Rate			Infant Mortality Rate (girls)	122	DNA
Rural	50.9	45.9	Child Mortality Rate (girls) up to 5 yrs	138	DNA
Urban	31.9	32.7	Total Fertility Rate	4.33	1.9
All	47.1	41.9	Sex Ratio (no. of females per 1000 males)		
Share of Primary Sector	76.3	DNA	Rural	1000	1004
Share of Secondary Sector	8.5	DNA	Urban	931	927
Share of Tertiary Sector	15.2	DNA	Total	983	980
Total Employment in Agriculture	76	62.94	Scheduled Castes (sex ratio)	996	996
Agricultural Labour	25.8	31.4	Scheduled Tribes (sex ratio)	1017	1014
			Female Work Participation Rate	38.9	33.5

\* The area of the district in 1991 and 2001 is the same because only the current area has been taken into consideration.

\*\* The IMR in Raipur in 1991 and 2001 is not comparable, because the 2001 data refers to the new district.

\*\*\* The sub centres shows a decline because this refers to the new district of Raipur.

® The number of blocks shows a decline because this refers to the blocks in the new district of Raipur.

DNA - Data Not Available.

Note: The IMR figure for 2001 refers to estimates made for 2003

## **Income and livelihoods**

In addition to agriculture, people in the district depend on animal husbandry, traditional occupations, and the collection and sale of forest produce. As many as 68 percent of the villages in the district depend on agriculture for their livelihood, while in nine percent, before migrate in search of livelihood in the form of labour. About 63 percent find employment only for part of the year. People want year-round employment. They want to use modern techniques and new implements for cultivation. A third of the Village Reports say that the people require training in occupations based on traditional knowledge. They also say that irrigation facilities should be increased. There is a desire to see that Government programmes are implemented effectively, and the people are keen to be partners in the process of change and development.

## **Education, knowledge and information**

It is evident from the District Report that the people value education and want to use it to be able to access jobs, improve agriculture and better their lives. Four out of five Village Reports (82 percent) say that education is needed for everyday functions. In terms of educational resources, most people do not think beyond school buildings and teachers. A majority of the people find traditional knowledge useful. School buildings with all the necessary facilities and employment-oriented education are two demands that have been made by the people. They also feel that training in agriculture, animal husbandry and business would be useful. People are willing to contribute in cash and kind in order to fulfil their aspirations in the field of education.

## **Health and well-being**

An extremely high proportion of Village Reports

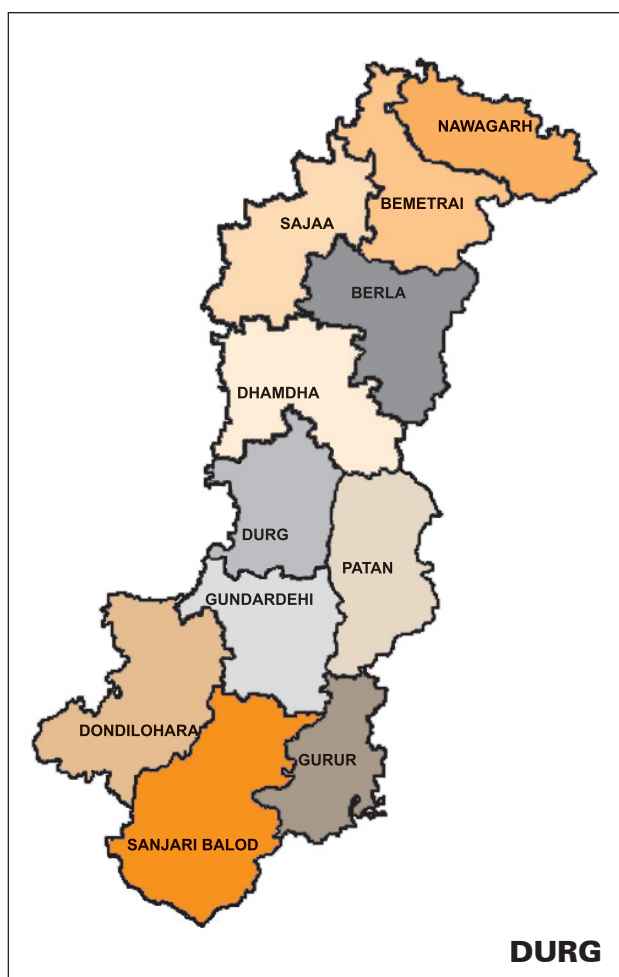
(85 percent) find the facilities for health inadequate. In the tribal areas, a third of the people find traditional forms of treatment useful. It is only when these do not cure an illness that they turn to modern forms of treatment, which they also trust. They want to participate in the process of fulfilling their health related needs and aspirations. The people see the connection between good health and economic well-being. In three out of four villages, they report that the distribution of nutritious food for women and children has resulted in better health. People feel that factors like addictions, unhygienic living conditions, stagnant water and the unavailability of clean drinking water are harmful for health. Illnesses such as diarrhoea, malaria, jaundice, coughs and colds are prevalent during the monsoon. Transport becomes a problem during the rainy season and treatment is difficult to get. People want modern facilities and doctors to be available at the health centres.

## **Society and institutions**

The Government institutions that the people are familiar with are educational institutions, cooperative and fair price shops, *Panchayats*, *anganwadi* centres and the block office. The reports say that the fair price shops must be better stocked with food supplies. *Anganwadi* centres leave much to be desired. All communities have their traditional institutions. Apart from these, there are also various non-Government institutions that are working in the district. The Village *Jan Rapats* do not say very much about the presence of women in the *Gram Sabhas* or the functioning of these bodies.

## **Durg**

Situated in the central plains region of Chhattisgarh, Durg lies between Rajnandgaon and Raipur. The district is known for the Bhilai Steel Plant and the Dallirajhara mines.



### **Natural resources**

The main rivers in the district are the Sheonath and the Tandula, which have now become seasonal, due at least in part to the cutting down of forests. Canals and tube wells provide irrigation in the district. All villages have drinking water. For both domestic use and irrigation purposes, people emphasise conservation and effective management of water. They are willing to support Government efforts for conservation of water resources. People want to work with the Government in order to enrich the forests. They suggest that collection and sale of non-timber forest produce be done through the forest committees. In order to reduce the pressure on forests, the people hope that biogas and solar cookers will

be made available to them, through grants. Productivity of crops and vegetables in the district has increased as a result of advanced techniques, machines, chemical fertilisers and pesticides being used in agriculture. However, people have become aware of the ill effects of chemical fertilisers and pesticides and are slowly veering towards organic farming. People complain of encroachments in pasture lands, grazing lands and on roads. In some places, water from the mines is reducing the productivity of land, even though the mines provide some employment in the area. In years of inadequate rainfall, people in the northern part of Durg have to resort to migration in search of employment.

### **Income and livelihoods**

It is clear from the Village Reports that agriculture is the main source of livelihood. More than two-thirds (64 percent) of the total area of the district is under cultivation. An increase in irrigation facilities has led to an improvement in agriculture. Apart from this, animal husbandry, fisheries, traditional occupations and wage labour in the mines are the other main sources of livelihood. In areas near the forest, collection of forest produce also provides livelihoods and collection is done through the forest committees. Scarcity of water, exploitation of ground water, cutting down of forests, increase in Population and encroachment are seen as factors that affect livelihoods adversely. People want an extension of irrigation facilities, modernisation of agriculture and the promotion of traditional livelihoods, and they hope that these steps will increase employment opportunities. They are willing to cooperate in this process.

### **Education, knowledge and information**

Earlier, people were not educated but had

Table 7.7 **District profile - Durg**

Human Development Indices	2004		DISTRICT INFORMATION	1991	2001
Human Development Index (HDI)	0.578		Number of Inhabited Villages	-	1776
HDI RANK	2		Number of Blocks	12	11
Alternate Human Development Index	0.571		Number of Towns	-	30
Alternate HDI Rank	2				
POPULATION	1991	2001	EDUCATION	1991	2001
Share of State's Population (%)	13.61	13.49	Literacy Rate (%)	58.7	75.6
Area (sq km)	8702*	8702	Male Literacy Rate	74.06	86.4
Urban Population (%)	35.27	38.15	Female Literacy Rate	42.78	64.6
Scheduled Caste Population (%)	12.76	12.79	Scheduled Castes	49.5	71.1
Scheduled Tribe Population (%)	12.43	12.41	Male Literacy Rate	67.2	84
Density of Population (per sq km)	280	328	Female Literacy Rate	31.5	58.2
HEALTH	1991	2001	Scheduled Tribes	50.6	73.3
Infant Mortality Rate	75	54.6	Male Literacy Rate	68.7	85.3
Under 5 Mortality Rate	122	81.44	Female Literacy Rate	32.9	61.6
Crude Birth Rate (per 1000 population)	34.89	28	HOUSEHOLD STATUS (%)	1991	2001
Number of Hospitals	3	3	Households with <i>Pucca</i> Houses	29.19	39.31
PHCs	47	46	Households with semi- <i>pucca</i> houses	68.84	59.33
Sub Centres	352	353	Households with <i>kutcha</i> houses	1.97	1.36
Community Health Centres	7	10	Households with Access to:		
Number of Beds	631	685	Electricity	42.24	69.39
AGRICULTURE	1991	2001	Safe drinking water	71.19	72
Average Land Holding Size (in ha)	2.013	1.683	Toilet Facilities	19.33	24.38
Cropping Intensity (%)	140	143	All of the three given above	16.18	21.37
Per Capita Forest Area (ha)	0.041	0.283	None of the three given above	18.44	7
EMPLOYMENT (%)	1991	2001	GENDER	1991	2001
Work Force Participation Rate			Infant Mortality Rate (girls)	84	DNA
Rural	51.4	48.6	Child Mortality Rate (girls) up to 5 yrs	115	DNA
Urban	30.2	29.7	Total Fertility Rate	4.22	3.6
All	43.9	41.4	Sex Ratio (no. of females per 1000 males)		
Share of Primary Sector	71.4	DNA	Rural	1010	1016
Share of Secondary Sector	13.1	DNA	Urban	891	929
Share of Tertiary Sector	15.5	DNA	Total	967	982
Total Employment in Agriculture	70	64.6	Scheduled Castes (sex ratio)	982	994
Agricultural Labour	25	30.2	Scheduled Tribes (sex ratio)	1017	1027
			Female Work Participation Rate	36.9	33.4

\* The area of the district in 1991 and 2001 is the same because Durg was not sub-divided.

DNA - Data Not Available.

Note: The IMR figure for 2001 refers to estimates made for 2003

immense traditional knowledge. People regard this knowledge as useful, even today. The level of education has improved vastly in the last few decades. Access to primary schools is almost universal. Durg has one of the highest literacy rates in the State, 75.60 percent, second only to Rajnandgaon. The literacy rate for women is also reasonably high at 64.6 percent. People want to move with the times and demand computer education. They want education to be more employment based, and suggest that agriculture be a separate subject in the syllabus. While people do consider Government resources for education useful, they do not find them adequate. They want to contribute their own resources to make educational facilities more widespread and education more responsive to their requirements.

### **Health and well-being**

Until only two decades ago, the use of witchcraft and *jhaad phook* was common for the treatment of a number of ailments. While traditional medicine is still practised, witch doctors are not so common. The setting up of a large number of Government hospitals has meant a substantial shift in the approach to medical care. However, people perceive their health status as being only average. They are conscious about health matters and consider substances like alcohol, *paan masala* and *gutka* harmful. About a third of the people consider traditional knowledge and traditional medicines useful. More than half the people consider the existing health facilities useful and are willing to contribute their labour for its improvement. Most people also believe that health is related to livelihood. The main problems that the reports mention are the presence of quack doctors, the spread of infectious diseases and the non-availability of transport during the rains.

Malaria, diarrhoea and indigestion are common illnesses. The reports also detail the difficulties that arise due to the shortage of doctors, the lack of transportation facilities and economic constraints.

### **Society and institutions**

Traditional institutions and groups that help in the internal organisation of communities and in preserving the cultural heritage of the region are present in the district. Prominent Government institutions are present in most areas of the district. The district also has the *Didi Bank* (Sister Bank) the *Bhaiya Bank* (Brother Bank), self-help groups, community *panchayats* and *Dhan Kothi*, which are all functioning well. Committees in the villages related to various Government schemes also perform their tasks satisfactorily, although the people say that the attendance at the *Gram Sabha* meetings is low. In recent years, the participation of women in the *Gram Sabhas* has increased. Individual women have been highly successful in their chosen fields. Women like Teejan Bai and Ritu Verma, both from Durg, have earned international fame in the fields of and folk music and art.

### **Rajnandgaon**

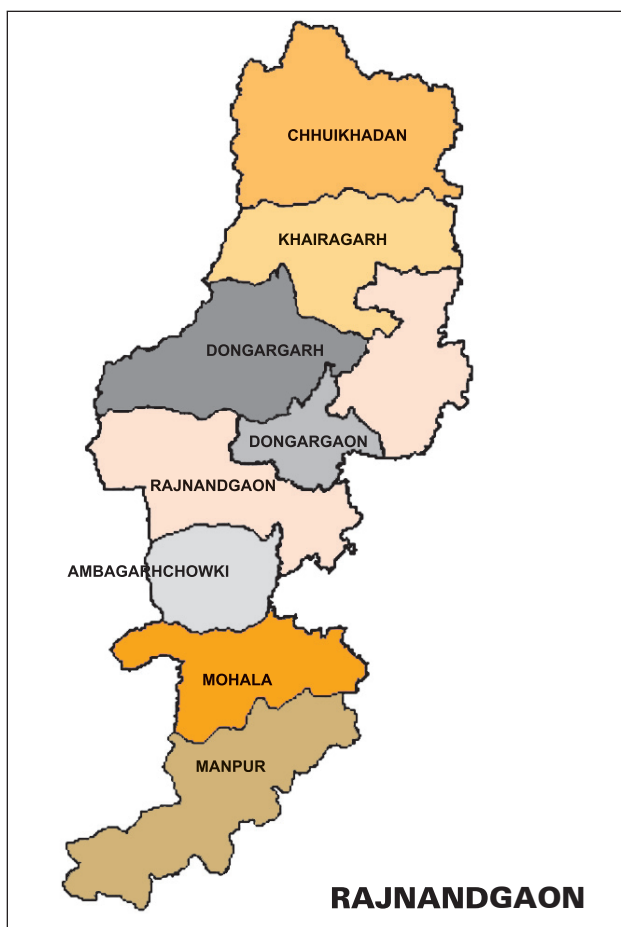
Located in the west of the State, bordering Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh, the original district of Rajnandgaon was bifurcated into two districts, Rajnandgaon and Kawardha (since renamed Kabirdham), in May 1998.

### **Natural resources**

In order to tackle the problem of drought, people voice the need to conserve rainwater and other available water resources. They are willing to contribute labour for this. Stop dams<sup>2</sup> on the rivers in the district are required in some areas.

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<sup>2</sup> Stop dams are dams that are usually constructed upstream and stop the flow of water.



People are enthusiastic about the construction of farm ponds in the district. They are also concerned about the protection of forest resources. They suggest that the Government take assistance from them in order to stop illegal felling to protect the forests. Tree plantations on embankments around agricultural fields are suggested and the wood from these trees can be used for fuel and fodder in the coming years. Another suggestion is that barren land should be made suitable for cultivation. People need to be made more aware about modern methods of agriculture. In order to increase the productivity of land further, they require technical knowledge and training. Suitable provision for this must be made. At the same time, it is also essential to stop the excessive exploitation of mineral resources.

### **Income and livelihoods**

The main source of livelihood in the district is agriculture, which is essentially rain-dependent. This provides employment for only four months in the year, and in 56 percent of the villages, there is out-migration, in search of employment. People feel that the provision of irrigation facilities, conservation of water and the use of modern techniques for farming will help improve agriculture and increase employment opportunities. They want to participate in these activities, in an attempt to better their lives. In the interior areas, livelihood depends on forest produce, therefore training in forest produce-based industries and other home industries should be imparted. Women's self-help groups are proving to be very successful and their promotion can lead to substantial increases in home-based income generating activities.

### **Education, knowledge and information**

The people feel that education and the use of public communication media has resulted in an increase in information and awareness of education. This district has the highest literacy rate in the State. However, the Village Reports speak of the need to provide food, drinking water, playgrounds and toilets along with school buildings. People are willing to participate in and contribute to these efforts. The District Report emphasises the need for capable teachers and *anganwadi* workers. There is a need for agriculture related training, which will help the people increase production in agriculture. Similarly, training related to home industries will help to improve home-based production. People would like greater information about Government schemes and say that this lack of information is a reason for not being able to benefit from such schemes.

Table 7.8 **District profile - Rajnandgaon**

Human Development Indices	2004		DISTRICT INFORMATION	1991	2001
Human Development Index (HDI)	0.374		Number of Inhabited Villages	-	1605
HDI RANK	14		Number of Blocks	12	06 <sup>@</sup>
Alternate Human Development Index	0.374		Number of Towns	-	07
Alternate HDI Rank	13				
POPULATION	1991	2001	EDUCATION	1991	2001
Share of State's Population (%)	6.18	6.16	Literacy Rate (%)	48.77	77.2
Area (sq km)	8023*	8023	Male Literacy Rate	66.01	87.2
Urban Population (%)	18.63	18.05	Female Literacy Rate	31.91	67.6
Scheduled Caste Population (%)	10.08	9.92	Scheduled Castes	44	76.8
Scheduled Tribe Population (%)	26.91	26.63	Male Literacy Rate	60.7	87.5
Density of Population (per sq km)	135	159	Female Literacy Rate	27.7	66.6
HEALTH	1991	2001	Scheduled Tribes	35.6	75
Infant Mortality Rate**	97	112.5	Male Literacy Rate	51.8	85.2
Under 5 Mortality Rate	150	—	Female Literacy Rate	20.1	65.4
Crude Birth Rate (per 1000 population)	34.16	14.8	HOUSEHOLD STATUS (%)	1991	2001
Number of Hospitals	1	1	Households with <i>Pucca</i> Houses	14.42	19.82
PHCs	25	25	Households with semi- <i>pucca</i> houses	82.82	78.98
Sub-centres	276	218	Households with <i>kutchha</i> houses	2.76	1.19
Community Health Centres	5	6	Households with Access to:		
Number of Beds	336	460	Electricity	37.39	64.49
AGRICULTURE	1991	2001	Safe drinking water	51.91	63
Average Land Holding Size (in ha)	2.448	1.937	Toilet Facilities	6.17	10.94
Cropping Intensity (%)	122	127	All of the three given above	4.48	8.28
Per Capita Forest Area (ha)	0.356	0.500	None of the three given above	31.36	7
EMPLOYMENT (%)	1991	2001	GENDER	1991	2001
Work Force Participation Rate			Infant Mortality Rate (girls)	114	DNA
Rural	55.9	54	Child Mortality Rate (girls) up to 5 yrs	145	DNA
Urban	33.7	35.2	Total Fertility Rate	4.30	2.07
All	52.4	50.6	Sex Ratio (no. of females per 1000 males)		
Share of Primary Sector	84.3	DNA	Rural	1027	1034
Share of Secondary Sector	6	DNA	Urban	967	976
Share of Tertiary Sector	9.7	DNA	Total	1016	1023
Total Employment in Agriculture	84.1	79.93	Scheduled Castes (sex ratio)	1018	1028
Agricultural Labour	18.7	25.5	Scheduled Tribes (sex ratio)	1046	1051
			Female Work Participation Rate	49.8	47.4

\* The area of the district in 1991 and 2001 is the same because only the current area has been taken into consideration.

\*\* The IMR in Rajnandgaon in 1991 and 2001 is not comparable, because the 2001 data refers to the new district.

<sup>@</sup> The number of blocks shows a decline because this refers to the blocks in the new district of Rajnandgaon.

DNA - Data Not Available.

Note: The IMR figure for 2001 refers to estimates made for 2003

## Health and well-being

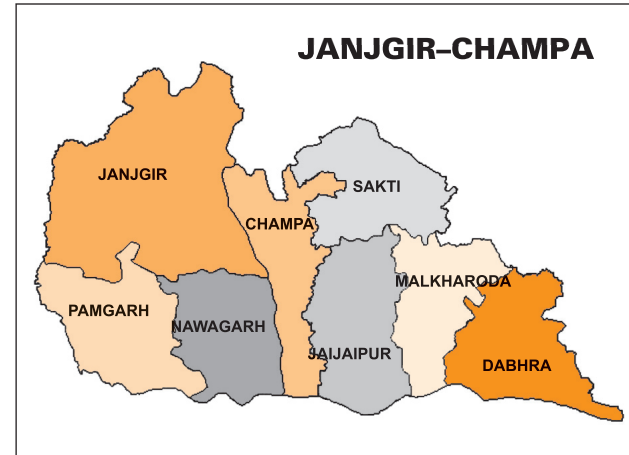
In terms of hospitals and Sub-Health Centres, the health infrastructure in the district is reasonably good. However, in the interior areas, especially in the tribal dominated areas, health facilities are not available. Anaemia and malaria are prevalent in most parts of the district. People feel that their health is deteriorating due to unclean drinking water, lack of nutritious food, the use of substances like *gutka*, smoking *beedis* and increasing alcoholism. The absence of medicines in the Sub-Health Centres is an issue which has been raised by the people in the district. The need for a five-bedded hospital at the *Panchayat* level has been articulated. The report also suggests the holding of frequent health camps.

## Society and institutions

Most people have a good opinion about the Government departments functioning in the district. In more than half the villages in the district, traditional institutions that promote harmony and help to preserve cultural traditions are active. The Maa Bambleshwari self-help groups operate in close to 90 percent of the villages in the district. These groups have helped to strengthen the process of women's empowerment helping them to get out of the clutches of moneylenders. They also help to fight other social evils. People feel that financial support to these women's groups will facilitate the process of empowerment. In more than 50 percent of villages in the district, people say that information about Government programmes and schemes is inadequate. They point out the lack of facilities for sports and entertainment, and suggest that these be built up.

## Janjgir-Champa

Janjgir-Champa was carved out as an independent district from the undivided district of Bilaspur, as part of the major restructuring



and reorganisation of districts in Chhattisgarh. The district is famous for its *kosa* silk industry and the weavers of Janjgir-Champa are well known and respected for their craft.

## Natural resources

People recognise that the inappropriate and excessive use of natural resources like water, forests and land has led to a decrease in rainfall and a decline in the groundwater level. This has meant a reduction in the availability of drinking water and the water available for irrigation, and to a decline in the availability of fuel wood, due to degraded forests. The Hasdev Bango scheme is the main source of irrigation. It is suggested that construction of stop dams, check dams,<sup>3</sup> canals and tanks be given priority by the State. The problem of deforestation has also been mentioned. People feel that the establishment of people's

<sup>3</sup> Check dams are small dams constructed to contain overflow or overruns in periods of high rainfall like the monsoon.



committees and an increase in people's participation are crucial if the forests are to be protected. Initiatives for ensuring productivity of wastelands, rainwater harvesting and afforestation are expected from the State. On their part, the people say that they are ready to contribute about 25 percent of the cost of various schemes that are implemented for the development of the village.

### **Income and livelihoods**

A majority of the people in the district depend on agriculture for their livelihood. However, due to the limited irrigation facilities in most villages, agriculture is still rain-dependent. Irrigation facilities are a priority. People who do not own any land make a livelihood from the collection and sale of forest produce, labour work in brick kilns, construction and agriculture labour. They usually do not find work round the year and migrate to various places in search of work. Unemployment amongst educated youth is another problem that needs immediate attention. State-sponsored construction work and employment of local people have been suggested as steps to counter migration. The establishment of small and cottage industries to process agricultural produce as well as making available forest resources are other initiatives that can enhance incomes and employment.

### **Education, knowledge and information**

People in Janjgir-Champa are conscious of the benefits of education, and the focus in this district has shifted from primary education to secondary, higher and technical education. The need for computer and technical education, as well as a requirement for communication and informative mediums like the Internet in villages, is voiced in many of the *Jan Rapats*. Value-based education and information related

to health care, hygiene, income generation, budgeting and resource management should be a part of the school curriculum, according to the suggestions emanating from the Village Reports of Janjgir. The lack of adequate infrastructure, the poor maintenance of existing infrastructure, and low teacher attendance have been cited as issues that need urgent attention in the district. In order to encourage the participation of the people in efforts to improve literacy, it is suggested that the State use awareness campaigns and various Information, Education and Communication (IEC) strategies.

### **Health and well-being**

Most people feel that there has been a significant improvement in the health status of the people due to the efforts of the Government but much still remains to be done. People say that along with modern medical facilities, an effort should also be made to strengthen the traditional system of medicine available in the villages. The requirement of full-time doctors, health workers and ambulances (for emergency cases) is stressed. In order to facilitate the provisioning of these inputs, the people offer to help the State by providing assistance in kind and through labour. They feel that local people should be given training, and jobs as health workers and *dais*, because they will then be accountable to the community. This small step can make basic health care a reality at the village level.

### **Society and institutions**

The institutions that are present in the district include traditional as well as new caste and community related institutions. There has been a positive change in the traditional institutions of this district, due to a change in peoples' awareness and attitudes. Although most village development work is coordinated and implemented by Government institutions with

the help of the village *Panchayats*, people are dissatisfied with the working of the *Panchayats*. They say that formalising and increasing the

responsibilities of these institutions has affected the quality of output of most programmes. Programmes should be made according to the

Table 7.9 **District profile - Janjgir-Champa**

Human Development Indices	2004		DISTRICT INFORMATION	1991	2001
Human Development Index (HDI)	0.500		Number of Inhabited Villages	-	889
HDI RANK	5		Number of Blocks	-	9
Alternate Human Development Index	0.499		Number of Towns	-	10
Alternate HDI Rank	4				
POPULATION	1991	2001	EDUCATION	1991	2001
Share of State's Population (%)	6.30	6.32	Literacy Rate (%)	47.36	66.9
Area (sq km)	4467*	4467	Male Literacy Rate	67.41	81.8
Urban Population (%)	10.69	11.03	Female Literacy Rate	27.56	50.1
Scheduled Caste Population (%)	22.36	22.48	Scheduled Castes	39.6	62.8
Scheduled Tribe Population (%)	12.22	11.61	Male Literacy Rate	59.4	79.6
Density of Population (per sq km)	288	342	Female Literacy Rate	18.8	46.1
HEALTH	1991	2001	Scheduled Tribes	29.9	56.9
Infant Mortality Rate**	87	50.4	Male Literacy Rate	46.4	75
Under 5 Mortality Rate	123	52.79	Female Literacy Rate	13.4	39.6
Crude Birth Rate (per 1000 population)	35.33	19.71	HOUSEHOLD STATUS (%)	1991	2001
Number of Hospitals	1	1	Households with <i>Pucca</i> Houses	24.28	30.19
PHCs	53	25	Households with semi- <i>pucca</i> houses	73.27	68.89
Sub-centres	-	210	Households with <i>kutchra</i> houses	2.46	0.92
Community Health Centres	2	6	Households with Access to:		
Number of Beds	195	286	Electricity	30.31	64.94
AGRICULTURE	1991	2001	Safe Drinking Water	53.59	67
Average Land Holding Size (in ha)	-	1.097	Toilet Facilities	12.49	8.78
Cropping Intensity (%)	-	126	All of the three given above	9.06	6.6
Per Capita Forest Area (ha)	-	0.279	None of the three given above	34.80	8
EMPLOYMENT (%)	1991	2001	GENDER	1991	2001
Work Force Participation Rate			Infant Mortality Rate (girls)	84	DNA
Rural	47.6	45.1	Child Mortality Rate (girls) up to 5 yrs	118	DNA
Urban	30.5	32.7	Total Fertility Rate	4.71	2.55
All	44.7	43.7	Sex Ratio (no. of females per 1000 males)		
Share of Primary Sector	87.3	DNA	Rural	1012	1005
Share of Secondary Sector	4.8	DNA	Urban	961	941
Share of Tertiary Sector	7.9	DNA	Total	1007	998
Total Employment in Agriculture	86.8	83.1	Scheduled Castes (sex ratio)	999	1000
Agricultural Labour	24.5	37.3	Scheduled Tribes (sex ratio)	1035	1029
			Female Work Participation Rate	38.5	37.9

\* The area of the district in 1991 and 2001 is the same because only the current area has been taken into consideration.

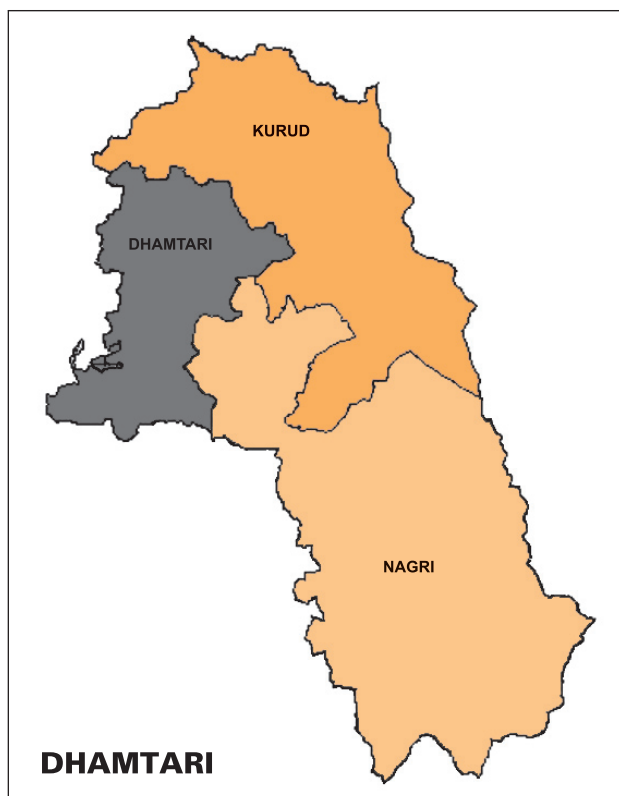
\*\* The IMR in Janjgir-Champa in 1991 and 2001 is not comparable, because the 2001 data refers to the new district.

DNA - Data Not Available.

Note: The IMR figure for 2001 refers to estimates made for 2003

requirements of a particular village, with a clear understanding of what they will achieve, before they are formulated and implemented. Local institutions can be instrumental in achieving these objectives only if their functioning is not constrained by higher authorities.

## Dhamtari



This district that is located in the central plains area of the State was a part of Raipur district till 1998. The Mahanadi River, which is the lifeline of Chhattisgarh, emerges from the hills of Dhamtari and flows north to Mahasamund.

### Natural resources

The low rainfall in recent years has led to a shortage of water. Almost 95 percent of the villages use tanks, ponds and rivulets for easement purposes. When sources of drinking water are used for easement needs,

drinking water gets polluted. In order to deal with the lack of water, people are exploiting the groundwater, which is a matter of concern. The people want to conserve water and raise the level of groundwater. There is substantial forest area in the district and about 60 percent of the villages are engaged in the collection and management of minor forest produce through forest committees. Sixty percent of the villages collect fuel wood from the forests. People are against the illegal felling of trees and want to plant trees on fallow land. This they feel will prevent illegal encroachment on the land. People in most villages want to prevent soil erosion and protect pastures. They also want to use organic manure rather than fertilisers.

### Income and livelihoods

The main source of livelihood in the district is agriculture and agricultural labour. Traditional occupations are also practised. The main crop is paddy. In the forest areas, collection of minor forest produce is an additional source of livelihood. Animal husbandry is another important source of livelihood. However, in the rural areas, most people do not find employment all year round. In order to improve productivity, irrigation facilities and modern agricultural equipment are considered necessary. Animal husbandry and forest-based industries can provide additional employment. The people feel that the promotion of small industries and transport and communication facilities can also generate employment.

### Education, knowledge and information

Compared to the past, the people today are much more aware of the benefits of education. The level of education in the district has improved substantially in the last two decades. Dhamtari enjoys a high literacy rate, and is

Table 7.10 District profile - Dhamtari

Human Development Indices	2004		DISTRICT INFORMATION	1991	2001
Human Development Index (HDI)	0.496		Number of Inhabited Villages	-	629
HDI RANK	6		Number of Blocks	-	3
Alternate Human Development Index	0.496		Number of Towns	-	2
Alternate HDI Rank	6				
POPULATION	1991	2001	EDUCATION	1991	2001
Share of State's Population (%)	3.34	3.39	Literacy Rate (%)	52.84	74.9
Area (sq km)	4081*	4081	Male Literacy Rate	69.92	86.5
Urban Population (%)	14.13	13.24	Female Literacy Rate	36.02	63.4
Scheduled Caste Population (%)	6.87	6.99	Scheduled Castes	37.4	71.1
Scheduled Tribe Population (%)	27.25	26.25	Male Literacy Rate	55.9	84.7
Density of Population (per sq km)	174	208	Female Literacy Rate	18.9	57.9
HEALTH	1991	2001	Scheduled Tribes	35.7	68.3
Infant Mortality Rate**	91	70.6	Male Literacy Rate	54.8	81.8
Under 5 Mortality Rate	137	81.83	Female Literacy Rate	17.2	55.1
Crude Birth Rate (per 1000 population)	34.49	16.65	HOUSEHOLD STATUS (%)	1991	2001
Number of Hospitals	2	2	Households with <i>Pucca</i> Houses	27.47	32.10
PHCs	15	11	Households with semi- <i>pucca</i> houses	70.38	66.18
Sub-centres	-	139	Households with <i>kutchra</i> houses	2.15	1.71
Community Health Centres	2	3	Households with Access to:		
Number of Beds	156	212	Electricity	36.66	68.34
AGRICULTURE	1991	2001	Safe Drinking Water	53.90	66
Average Land Holding Size (in ha)	-	1.286	Toilet Facilities	10.73	10.16
Cropping Intensity (%)	-	157	All of the three given above	7.24	7.73
Per Capita Forest Area (ha)	-	0.278	None of the three given above	29.79	4
EMPLOYMENT (%)	1991	2001	GENDER	1991	2001
Work Force Participation Rate			Infant Mortality Rate (girls)	122	DNA
Rural	50.9	51.9	Child Mortality Rate (girls) up to 5 yrs	138	DNA
Urban	31.9	38.5	Total Fertility Rate	4.33	1.97
All	47.1	50.1	Sex Ratio (no. of females per 1000 males)		
Share of Primary Sector	85.7	DNA	Rural	1011	1006
Share of Secondary Sector	5.6	DNA	Urban	993	991
Share of Tertiary Sector	8.7	DNA	Total	1009	1004
Total Employment in Agriculture	85.6	79.6	Scheduled Castes (sex ratio)	1004	1021
Agricultural Labour	33.3	40	Scheduled Tribes (sex ratio)	1029	1022
			Female Work Participation Rate	47.52	46.2

\* The area of the district in 1991 and 2001 is the same because only the current area has been taken into consideration.

\*\* The IMR in Dhamtari in 1991 and 2001 is not comparable, because the 2001 data refers to the new district.

DNA - Data Not Available.

Note: The IMR figure for 2001 refers to estimates made for 2003

ranked at third place in the State. However, certain areas continue to have low levels of literacy and limited education facilities. The tribal dominated Nagari block, for example, is an area with low literacy and education, and special efforts are required to address the problems of such regions. The reports say that most villages lack school buildings and adequate teachers. In order to improve education, the people are willing to contribute labour and material.

In many places the people have offered to give an honorarium to young people who are educated but unemployed, and can work as teachers. People want to contribute to the development of education. The *Kabirpanthi* community, the Satnami community and voluntary organisations like the Gayatri Parivar, are already contributing to this effort. People believe that the development of education and knowledge will lead to the development of the village.

### Health and well-being

Close to half the Village Reports in the district say that health services are inadequate. About a fifth of the villages are extremely dissatisfied with the medical facilities and many do not have any health services at all. Many villages are keen to promote ayurvedic medicine and the research and use of medicinal plants. Malaria and diarrhoea are the most common diseases in the district. People suggest that young people who are educated but unemployed can be trained as health workers, in order to provide basic services to the villagers where there are no health centres. They express a need for health camps. Good all-weather roads are a must, so that people can take advantage of medical facilities outside the village. The people say that it is important to keep basic medicines in the *anganwadi* centres and

the schools, so that they can be used in an emergency.

### Society and institutions

A large number of Government institutions operate under the different departments in the district. People's groups have been constituted under many departments. People's committees for forest protection and watershed management need strengthening. The *Gram Sabha* needs to be more participatory and active. Most meetings are not well attended, leading to the impression that the *Gram Sabhas* are not interested in the development of the village. There are some voluntary organisations working in the area and a few local groups that are engaged in social, religious and cultural activities.



### Korea

The district of Korea, located at the north-western tip of the State, was carved out of undivided Surguja district in 1998. Together with Surguja, Jashpur and Raigarh, Korea forms the northern region of the State. The district is rich in forest resources and has substantial coal reserves.

## **Natural resources**

The district faces a water shortage – both of drinking water and water for irrigation. The groundwater level in the villages situated near the various coal mines in the district has decreased. Problems of maintenance have led to the malfunctioning hand pumps and tube wells. Korea is thickly forested and a high proportion of the people are dependent on the forests for a living. The people say that those who stay in forest villages should be given the base of the forest land. Attempts should be made to ensure that the forest villages get as much benefit of development work as the other villages. People suggest that people's committees be assigned a role in the sale of forest produce. Korea faces the problem of coal dust in places that are near coal-holding plants. The health hazards that arise due to coal mining need to be examined and appropriate measures taken to prevent long-term damage to the people. Another suggestion that has been made is the promotion of tourism in Guru Ghasidas National Park, which is located in Korea district.

## **Income and livelihoods**

Most people in the district depend on agriculture for their livelihood. Some also earn a living by working in the coal mines, by working as agricultural labour, or by collecting and selling forest produce. The lack of sufficient irrigation facilities and the dependence on rainfall means that most farmers do not find employment all year round. However, migration outside the district is not very high. People say that small and cottage industries based on forest produce should be encouraged in order to increase employment opportunities. Technical and other employment related training should be given to local youth and the State should make a conscious effort to employ local men and women for all development work in the

village. Transportation facilities to *haats* and other market places need improvement.

## **Education, knowledge and information**

There has been a positive change in the people's attitude towards education but the education of girls is not considered a priority. People say school education helps in developing the intellectual capacities of children but fails when it comes to providing practical knowledge required to make a living. The reports are critical of the kind of education provided by most schools in the districts. Absenteeism of teachers is a problem that is widely prevalent. People say that technical and business related education should be made available and every village must have the entire infrastructure required for education. They are willing to cooperate, both financially and by providing assistance in construction work. Many people offered to help in building awareness regarding the importance of education.

## **Health and well-being**

The health infrastructure is insufficient in the district, especially in the forested areas. While there is some infrastructure, it is not equitably distributed. The diseases which are prevalent in the district are malaria, diarrhoea, jaundice and meningitis. Leprosy is prevalent in some blocks of the district. People have a lot of faith in the traditional system of medicine and the traditional practitioners like the *dewar* or *guniya*. The primary health care system is weak both in terms of infrastructure and quality of service. Creating awareness and providing training to people are two important programmes that need to be undertaken. The training will help to provide health workers and *dais* in the villages. In about 30 villages of block Sonhat, people volunteered to bear the expenses of transporting pregnant women to the district

Table 7.11 **District profile - Korea**

Human Development Indices	2004		DISTRICT INFORMATION	1991	2001
Human Development Index (HDI)	0.391		Number of Inhabited Villages	-	650
HDI RANK	13		Number of Blocks	-	-
Alternate Human Development Index	0.307		Number of Towns	-	6
Alternate HDI Rank	15				
POPULATION	1991	2001	EDUCATION	1991	2001
Share of State's Population (%)	2.84	2.81	Literacy Rate (%)	38.79	63.1
Area (sq km)	5978*	5978	Male Literacy Rate	51.78	75.7
Urban Population (%)	33.10	29.81	Female Literacy Rate	24.53	49.7
Scheduled Caste Population (%)	7.87	8.22	Scheduled Castes	25.2	61.7
Scheduled Tribe Population (%)	44.00	44.35	Male Literacy Rate	36.8	74.5
Density of Population (per sq km)	76	89	Female Literacy Rate	12.9	48.4
HEALTH	1991	2001	Scheduled Tribes	19.5	51.9
Infant Mortality Rate**	76	103.2	Male Literacy Rate	29.6	65.8
Under 5 Mortality Rate	113	—	Female Literacy Rate	9.0	37.5
Crude Birth Rate (per 1000 population)	33.44	20.73	HOUSEHOLD STATUS (%)	1991	2001
Number of Hospitals	-	-	Households with <i>Pucca</i> Houses	8.38	23.0
PHCs	20	21	Households with Semi- <i>pucca</i> Houses	90.44	76.57
Sub-centres	-	106	Households with <i>Kutchra</i> Houses	1.19	0.43
Community Health Centres	3	5	Households with Access to:		
Number of Beds	132	162	Electricity	21.95	44.36
AGRICULTURE	1991	2001	Safe Drinking Water	27.66	41.0
Average Land Holding Size (in ha)	-	2.018	Toilet Facilities	7.72	21.70
Cropping Intensity (%)	-	113	All of the three given above	5.51	18.01
Per Capita Forest Area (ha)	-	0.418	None of the three given above	60.49	17
EMPLOYMENT (%)	1991	2001	GENDER	1991	2001
Work Force Participation Rate			Infant Mortality Rate (girls)	95	DNA
Rural	50.03	56.9	Child Mortality Rate (girls) up to 5 yrs	112	DNA
Urban	26.5	26.2	Total Fertility Rate	4.28	2.53
All	47.4	47.7	Sex Ratio (no. of females per 1000 males)		
Share of Primary Sector	83	DNA	Rural	965	971
Share of Secondary Sector	3.6	DNA	Urban	850	890
Share of Tertiary Sector	13.4	DNA	Total	926	946
Total Employment in Agriculture	66.6	71.94	Scheduled Castes (sex ratio)	939	959
Agricultural Labour	11.3	21.9	Scheduled Tribes (sex ratio)	954	971
			Female Work Participation Rate	49.5	39.3

\* The area of the district in 1991 and 2001 is the same because only the current area has been taken into consideration.

\*\* The IMR in Korea in 1991 and 2001 is not comparable, because the 2001 data refers to the new district.

DNA - Data Not Available.

Note: The IMR figure for 2001 refers to estimates made for 2003

hospital, located at the district headquarters, in order to ensure safe deliveries.

### **Society and institutions**

Most people feel that *Gram Panchayats* and *Gram Sabhas* should be made more effective and transparent. The role of women in these institutions should be given importance. The *Gyanodaya Kendras* that have opened in every village of Chhattisgarh should have facilities like a telephone, a television, books and newspapers. Cultural institutions should be provided with the required assistance in terms of money, accommodation and other resources. The State should also look into establishing economic institutions such as banks in the more remote villages. Efforts should be made to ensure that information regarding various Government programmes and schemes reaches every village of the district.

### **Surguja**

The district of Surguja, which lies in the north of Chhattisgarh, has a distinct lifestyle and culture, enriched as it is with dense forests and a very



diverse Population comprising to a number of tribes.

### **Natural resources**

The district has adequate water. The people want the irrigation capacity and efforts to conserve rainwater to be increased and say that drinking water facilities should be made available in all habitations. They are willing to support any initiative in this regard. The district is rich in forest resources and the people living in forest areas are completely dependent on them. People are aware of the need to protect forests, promote plantations and develop pasture lands. The participation and involvement of the people in the protection, conservation, use and management of forests should be increased. The reports maintain that Forest Committees should be given more powers, and the participation of women in these committees should also increase. As far as land is concerned, the felling of trees is leading to soil erosion. While production has increased, with the use chemical fertilisers the natural productivity of land has fallen. Government and community lands are being encroached upon. The reports suggest that undulating land, which is not usually cultivated, be made fit for cultivation. People also want to be trained in the use of organic fertilisers and in plantation management.

### **Income and livelihoods**

Earlier, the main sources of livelihood were agriculture, collecting forest produce, labour work and animal husbandry. There has been considerable change in the livelihood pattern in recent times. Due to the use of modern techniques, there has been an increase in agricultural production and hence the dependence on forests has decreased. Paddy is the main crop of the district. Corn and oilseeds are also cultivated. The people see fisheries,



Table 7.12 District profile - Surguja

Human Development Indices	2004		DISTRICT INFORMATION	1991	2001
Human Development Index (HDI)	0.418		Number of Inhabited Villages		1769
HDI RANK	11		Number of Blocks	24	-
Alternate Human Development Index	0.393		Number of Towns		7
Alternate HDI Rank	11				
POPULATION	1991	2001	EDUCATION	1991	2001
Share of State's Population (%)	8.98	9.47	Literacy Rate (%)	27.34	54.8
Area (sq km)	16034*	16034	Male Literacy Rate	39.01	67.6
Urban Population (%)	5.40	6.96	Female Literacy Rate	15.21	41.6
Scheduled Caste Population (%)	4.70	4.81	Scheduled Castes	25.2	51
Scheduled Tribe Population (%)	56.72	54.60	Male Literacy Rate	36.8	63.8
Density of Population (per sq km)	101	125	Female Literacy Rate	12.9	37.9
HEALTH	1991	2001	Scheduled Tribes	19.5	48.3
Infant Mortality Rate**	76	56.1	Male Literacy Rate	29.6	60.8
Under 5 Mortality Rate	113	79.37	Female Literacy Rate	9.0	35.6
Crude Birth Rate (per 1000 population)	33.44	30	HOUSEHOLD STATUS (%)	1991	2001
Number of Hospitals	2	2	Households with <i>Pucca</i> Houses	8.38	6.04
PHCs	74	65	Households with Semi- <i>pucca</i> Houses	90.44	92.57
Sub-centres	594***	488	Households with <i>Kutchha</i> Houses	1.19	1.39
Community Health Centres	8	18	Households with Access to:		
Number of Beds	344	766	Electricity	21.95	28.36
AGRICULTURE	1991	2001	Safe Drinking Water	27.66	27.24
Average Land Holding Size (in ha)	2.230	1.920	Toilet Facilities	7.72	7.95
Cropping Intensity (%)	115	115	All of the three given above	5.51	4.11
Per Capita Forest Area (ha)	0.704	0.524	None of the three given above	60.49	22
EMPLOYMENT (%)	1991	2001	GENDER	1991	2001
Work Force Participation Rate			Infant Mortality Rate (girls)	95	DNA
Rural	50.03	51.5	Child Mortality Rate (girls) up to 5 yrs	112	DNA
Urban	26.5	27.6	Total Fertility Rate	4.28	3.6
All	47.4	49.8	Sex Ratio (no. of females per 1000 males)		
Share of Primary Sector	90.7	DNA	Rural	970	977
Share of Secondary Sector	2.5	DNA	Urban	894	904
Share of Tertiary Sector	6.8	DNA	Total	966	972
Total Employment in Agriculture	89.2	86.19	Scheduled Castes (sex ratio)	967	979
Agricultural Labour	18.4	34.9	Scheduled Tribes (sex ratio)	979	987
			Female Work Participation Rate	49.5	44.0

\* The area of the district in 1991 and 2001 is the same because only the current area has been taken into consideration.

\*\* The IMR in Surguja in 1991 and 2001 is not comparable, because the 2001 data refers to the new district.

\*\*\* The sub centres shows a decline because this refers to the new district of Surguja.

DNA - Data Not Available.

Note: The IMR figure for 2001 refers to estimates made for 2003

animal husbandry and small industries as additional income-generating activities and are keen to take these up. However, the situation of the landless has not changed very much. People say that modern techniques of cultivation should be promoted, so that production improves. Irrigation facilities must be increased and transport facilities should be made available. Employment-oriented training is needed as a large number of people want to form self-help groups and start their own enterprises. The people want to support the Government in its effort to generate employment.

### **Education, knowledge and information**

There has been a marked increase in awareness regarding education in the tribal communities of Surguja. Training institutions and resources for vocational education have expanded substantially. Today, there is a lack of teachers in the far-flung areas. In these areas, people feel that education should be promoted through *ashram* schools, which are largely boarding schools. While preserving traditional knowledge and skills, it is also essential to provide vocational training, which will provide a means of livelihood. People are willing to strengthen the Government's efforts at promoting education, by providing land and their homes for setting up schools. They say that the educated youth can be put to work in the education sector. Local employees such as teachers and officials should be answerable to the *Gram Sabha*. People say that they should be paid their salaries only after their performance are checked by the *Gram Sabha*. The people suggest better publicity of Government schemes and programmes so that more people can benefit from them.

### **Health and well-being**

Earlier, faith healers and traditional medicines made from herbs and roots were used to treat

illnesses. Due to this the death rate was very high. Today, health awareness as well as the spread of Government facilities for treatment has increased. The use of traditional roots and other natural methods of treatment, however, continues. People want an extension of Government health facilities. Doctors and health personnel should be available at the hospitals and health centres. People want to adhere to Government directives related to health. They stress, however, that the importance of medicinal plants and herbs must be recognised and their use promoted. Adequate transport facilities are essential, so that people can access hospitals. They say that the health centres at the block level should be equipped with modern equipment, so that they do not have to travel to the sub-divisional headquarters or the district headquarters.

### **Society and institutions**

While traditional institutions of the villages still have an influence on society, this is decreasing. People do not have a very favourable opinion of the Government agencies working in the villages. They say that there is a need for more dedication, sensitivity and transparency in the working of the Government and its various agencies. The people are also not conversant with the working of the *Gram Sabha* and the *Panchayat*. It is important that adequate training be imparted, so that people can participate in the meetings of these organisations.

### **Jashpur**

Situated in the north-eastern part of the State, this district was part of Raigarh district till 1998. It is rich in forest resources and the majority of its Population belongs to the Scheduled Tribes.



### **Natural resources**

People want to conserve surface water (rivers and rivulets) and rain water. People in the rural areas have been utilising the natural resources (including water) for agricultural and domestic use and other purposes related to livelihood. Now they want to use modern techniques to optimise the use of these resources and they require training to be able to do this. The forests in Jashpur are essentially *sal* forests, interspersed with a few other varieties. The people are active in the forest protection committees, and have prevented the illegal felling of trees. An area that needs exploration is the extraction of medicinal plants from the forests. This can provide local livelihood opportunities. The district has some deposits of bauxite but these are not being adequately exploited. A strategic plan is required for the extraction of this metal.

### **Income and livelihoods**

The absence of industrial activity in the district makes livelihoods dependent on agriculture

and forest produce. The main crop is paddy but pulses and oilseeds are also grown. In the plain areas, potato and groundnut is grown. However, most of the Population does not get employment all year round. This is a disturbing phenomenon, because there is adequate land in the district. Most farmers say they require irrigation facilities and the adoption of modern techniques in agriculture. Some people want to practise animal husbandry. A fourth of the Village Reports feel that more Government jobs are required. They also suggest vocational training in order to enhance livelihood opportunities.

### **Education, knowledge and information**

Almost all (98 percent) of the Village Reports say that the people consider traditional knowledge useful, but they also realise the value of modern education and want their children to be educated. The people say that they require school buildings, *anganwadi* centres and teachers. Seventy-one percent of the Village Reports say that the people are willing to cooperate with the Government in any initiatives for education and they promise to participate in these activities. The people express the view that education is beneficial for employment, business and agriculture and also for the development of the individual.

### **Health and well-being**

With regard to health, superstitions and local medical practices are widely prevalent. Even though people find traditional knowledge useful, they also consider modern medicine beneficial. From May through August, malaria, diarrhoea, vomiting and fever are *rampant* in the villages of Jashpur. People express the need for medicines and personnel to be adequately available in the PHCs. They voice a demand for primary health care at the village

Table 7.13 **District profile - Jashpur**

Human Development Indices	2004		DISTRICT INFORMATION	1991	2001
Human Development Index (HDI)	0.455		Number of Inhabited Villages	-	764
HDI RANK	7		Number of Blocks	-	-
Alternate Human Development Index	0.455		Number of Towns	-	2
Alternate HDI Rank	7				
POPULATION	1991	2001	EDUCATION	1991	2001
Share of State's Population (%)	3.73	3.57	Literacy Rate (%)	38.33	63.8
Area (sq km)	6457*	6457	Male Literacy Rate	51.02	75.20
Urban Population (%)	3.92	4.60	Female Literacy Rate	25.67	52.4
Scheduled Caste Population (%)	7.16	4.90	Scheduled Castes	34.1	58.9
Scheduled Tribe Population (%)	65.38	63.24	Male Literacy Rate	50.8	72
Density of Population (per sq km)	112	127	Female Literacy Rate	17.5	45.7
HEALTH	1991	2001	Scheduled Tribes	32.8	61.9
Infant Mortality Rate**	88	45.4	Male Literacy Rate	46.1	73
Under 5 Mortality Rate	131	68.51	Female Literacy Rate	19.8	51
Crude Birth Rate (per 1000 population)	32.10	25.95	HOUSEHOLD STATUS (%)	1991	2001
Number of Hospitals	1	1	Households with <i>Pucca</i> Houses	8.28	4.73
PHCs	34	27	Households with <i>Semi-pucca</i> Houses	85.15	94.98
Sub-centres	-	195	Households with <i>Kutcha</i> Houses	6.57	0.28
Community Health Centres	2	7	Households with Access to:		
Number of Beds	205	321	Electricity	36.22	19.97
AGRICULTURE	1991	2001	Safe Drinking Water	40.20	40
Average Land Holding Size (in ha)	-	2.614	Toilet Facilities	3.89	4.71
Cropping Intensity (%)	-	106	All of the three given above	2.66	1.97
Per Capita Forest Area (ha)	-	0.717	None of the three given above	47.85	22
EMPLOYMENT (%)	1991	2001	GENDER	1991	2001
Work Force Participation Rate			Infant Mortality Rate (girls)	87	DNA
Rural	51.1	54.7	Child Mortality Rate (girls) up to 5 yrs	129	DNA
Urban	30.7	29.3	Total Fertility Rate	4.03	3.32
All	49.2	53.5	Sex Ratio (no. of females per 1000 males)		
Share of Primary Sector	88.8	DNA	Rural	1006	1003
Share of Secondary Sector	4.2	DNA	Urban	863	919
Share of Tertiary Sector	7	DNA	Total	1001	999
Total Employment in Agriculture	88.8	88.14	Scheduled Castes (sex ratio)	990	992
Agricultural Labour	15.6	25.1	Scheduled Tribes (sex ratio)	1020	1016
			Female Work Participation Rate	44.7	49.6

\* The area of the district in 1991 and 2001 is the same because only the current area has been taken into consideration.

\*\* The IMR in Jashpur in 1991 and 2001 is not comparable, because the 2001 data refers to the new district.

DNA - Data Not Available.

Note: The IMR figure for 2001 refers to estimates made for 2003

level, and say that at least one health worker should live in each village. Another aspect that is highlighted is the poor infrastructure. Roads should be functional all year round. Travel becomes a problem during the monsoon and it is impossible to go to the health centre with a patient. The people are willing and eager to participate in Government's efforts to promote better health practices. They want to initiate a campaign for health education and suggest the holding of health camps to tackle specific diseases, and to increase awareness regarding prevention and cure.

### **Society and institutions**

There are various Government institutions functioning in the district. While the people have some information regarding the departments of education, forests, *Panchayats* and health, they do not have any information about the other departments. This is primarily due to inadequate interaction between the department personnel and the people. Three-fourths of the villages of the district have a favourable opinion of Government institutions and feel that Government employees are doing good work. More than half the people have only 'average' information on Government schemes and programmes. In Jashpur, three-fourths of the villages of the district say that the *Panchayats* are working well and are successful institutions. People want to improve the functioning of the *Gram Panchayat* and want it to become more active and aware. They stress the need for transparency in the working of the *Gram Sabha*.

### **Raigarh**

Raigarh lies in the eastern part of the State and borders Orissa. Rich in natural resources, this district is well-known for its *kosa* silk production.



### **Natural resources**

The rural population of the district feels that traditional knowledge helps the people in protecting natural resources. Most of the Village Reports have discussed forest resources in the context of natural resources. Low participation is visible in the forest committees. The tribal communities say that the Government should be more compassionate regarding their activities in the forests. They maintain that the destruction of forests is not due to them but due to the activities of businessmen. People are willing to help in developing ways to utilise

resources better. However, they want the relevant departments to be sensitive to their needs.

### **Income and livelihoods**

Seventy percent of the rural population is dependent on agriculture-related traditional occupations for their livelihood. However, due to the inadequacy of irrigation facilities, most villagers are able to get employment only for about four months in the year. The villages near the mines and forests are slightly better off in this regard. While traditional crafts are practised, they are not able to compete in the market. People express the need for training in the use of modern techniques and the protection of traditional occupations. People say that employment should be available all year round in their villages. In order to make optimum use of employment opportunities, people are eager to adopt modern techniques. The problems in earning a livelihood arise due to the unequal sizes of landholdings, illiteracy and the limited skills of the workers. Given the present scarcity of resources, new opportunities of employment will have to be found.

### **Education, knowledge and information**

Traditional knowledge is useful even today and in most villages agriculture and craftsmanship is still dependent on traditional knowledge. However, education has its own place. Thirty-five percent of the Village Reports are of the opinion that the existing educational facilities in the village are below standard. Due to growing awareness regarding education, the number of school-going children has increased. In keeping with this, there is a need for school buildings, teachers, playgrounds, clean drinking water and toilet facilities. In order to fulfil their expectations, the people are willing to do things on their own. They do not want to remain dependent on the

Government alone. The report stresses that education leads to employment.

### **Health and well-being**

While health facilities have improved in Raigarh, malaria, vomiting and diarrhoea are common in rural areas. Epidemics like cholera and smallpox no longer occur. The people say that the standard of health related facilities is very poor. Buildings and medicines are inadequate and health workers are seldom found at the headquarters. Due to the absence of transport facilities during the monsoon, there are problems in accessing treatment. The reports say that traditional healers, who use roots and herbs, are useful, but those who practise witchcraft are not. Socio-political fragmentation, addictions and superstitions have to reduce, and health and education need to be promoted in order to improve the health status of the population. The people are also interested in growing medicinal plants, and see this as a livelihood option. In order to fulfil their health related expectations, people are willing to cooperate with the Government.

### **Society and institutions**

Most people are satisfied with the working of the *anganwadi* centres, the primary schools and the rural banks in villages. There are also various committees in the village, which the people benefit from. The traditional institutions in the village are useful both socially and culturally. The people's impression of Government officials and Government programmes is mixed. People have a positive view of the *Panchayats*, but the low attendance in *Gram Sabhas* is a cause for concern. The number of *Panchayats* where there is a sizeable presence of women is quite low. However, self-help groups are helping women in some areas. People want to be involved in the development programmes and are willing to cooperate in every way.

Table 7.14 **District profile - Raigarh**

Human Development Indices	2004		DISTRICT INFORMATION	1991	2001
Human Development Index (HDI)	0.430		Number of Inhabited Villages		1433
HDI RANK	10		Number of Blocks	17	4 <sup>@</sup>
Alternate Human Development Index	0.418		Number of Towns		5
Alternate HDI Rank	9				
POPULATION	1991	2001	EDUCATION	1991	2001
Share of State's Population (%)	6.05	6.07	Literacy Rate (%)	42.96	70.2
Area (sq km)	6528*	6528	Male Literacy Rate	59.05	82.7
Urban Population (%)	12.89	13.39	Female Literacy Rate	26.93	57.6
Scheduled Caste Population (%)	17.72	14.20	Scheduled Castes	34.1	66.7
Scheduled Tribe Population (%)	36.81	35.38	Male Literacy Rate	50.8	80.3
Density of Population (per sq km)	150	179	Female Literacy Rate	17.5	53.4
HEALTH	1991	2001	Scheduled Tribes	32.8	60.3
Infant Mortality Rate**	88	84.5	Male Literacy Rate	46.1	74.9
Under 5 Mortality Rate	131	48.58	Female Literacy Rate	19.8	45.9
Crude Birth Rate (per 1000 population)	32.10	14.6	HOUSEHOLD STATUS (%)	1991	2001
Number of Hospitals	3	3	Households with <i>Pucca</i> Houses	8.28	17.20
PHCs	42	40	Households with Semi- <i>pucca</i> Houses	85.15	78.90
Sub-centres	382***	250	Households with <i>Kutchha</i> Houses	6.57	3.88
Community Health Centres	3	5	Households with Access to:		
Number of Beds	262	389	Electricity	26.22	60.66
AGRICULTURE	1991	2001	Safe Drinking Water	40.20	69
Average Land Holding Size (in ha)	2.485	1.864	Toilet Facilities	3.89	11.62
Cropping Intensity (%)	107	107	All of the three given above	2.66	8.16
Per Capita Forest Area (ha)	0.360	0.397	None of the three given above	47.85	9
EMPLOYMENT (%)	1991	2001	GENDER	1991	2001
Work Force Participation Rate			Infant Mortality Rate (girls)	87	DNA
Rural	51.1	50.2	Child Mortality Rate (girls) up to 5 yrs	129	DNA
Urban	30.7	30.5	Total Fertility Rate	4.03	1.86
All	49.2	47.5	Sex Ratio ( <i>no. of females per 1000 males</i> )		
Share of Primary Sector	83.8	DNA	Rural	1011	1003
Share of Secondary Sector	5.9	DNA	Urban	930	941
Share of Tertiary Sector	10.3	DNA	Total	1000	994
Total Employment in Agriculture	83.7	79.84	Scheduled Castes (sex ratio)	1003	1011
Agricultural Labour	29	38.9	Scheduled Tribes (sex ratio)	1016	1012
			Female Work Participation Rate	38	39.2

\* The area of the district in 1991 and 2001 is the same because only the current area has been taken into consideration.

\*\* The IMR in Raigarh in 1991 and 2001 is not comparable, because the 2001 data refers to the new district.

\*\*\* The sub centres shows a decline because this refers to the new district of Raigarh.

<sup>@</sup> The number of blocks shows a decline because this refers to the blocks in the new district of Raigarh.

DNA - Data Not Available.

Note: The IMR figure for 2001 refers to estimates made for 2003



## Korba

Rich in coal, bauxite and electricity, this district, which was formed in 1998 (it was originally a part of Bilaspur district), is the power hub of Chhattisgarh.

### Natural resources

In terms of water resources, the rivers in the district and the dams built on them are adequate. All the villages have cultivable land, but due to the inadequacy of irrigation facilities, the *khari* crop is not sown. The people say that the construction of a stop dam will be useful in checking the wastage of water and degradation of the soil. This is a contentious issue and there is need for debate on this matter. A large number of villages (62 percent) are dependent on the collection of forest produce and forest work for their income. Thus the people recognise that they need to protect the forests, as this will lead to their development. The reports emphasise the strengthening of forest committees, the plantation and the promotion of *kosa* breeding, and lacquer production.

### Income and livelihoods

The main source of livelihood in the district is agriculture and the main crops are paddy, maize and *urad*. Agriculture is based on traditional knowledge even today. The other source of income is collection and sale of forest produce. More than half the villages (54 percent) in the district declare that their economic status is not good. A high proportion (93 percent) cannot generate employment in the village all year round. Most Village Reports say that the extension of irrigation facilities, promotion of animal husbandry, expansion of the *kosa* industry and small industries can help to improve employment opportunities.

### Education, knowledge and information

Traditionally, knowledge and skill is passed down from one generation to another in society. Traditional skills are considered useful even today and the people want traditional knowledge to be combined with modern education. This they feel will help in finding employment. People agree that education has helped to improve the atmosphere in the village by reducing superstition and discrimination. The district has adequate educational institutions, but there is need for better school buildings and teachers, and a demand for vocational education. Sports facilities also need expansion. The District Report suggests that local people be given employment as teachers at the primary level to ensure regularity and accountability. Another suggestion is that *anganwadi* centres be upgraded into education centres. The report also demands greater emphasis on education for girls. More than half the villages believe that education will facilitate development and are willing to participate in every way possible.

### Health and well-being

The district continues to rely on traditional



Table 7.15 **District profile - Korba**

Human Development Indices	2004		DISTRICT INFORMATION	1991	2001
Human Development Index (HDI)	0.625		Number of Inhabited Villages	-	710
HDI RANK	1		Number of Blocks	-	-
Alternate Human Development Index	0.497		Number of Towns	-	4
Alternate HDI Rank	5				
POPULATION	1991	2001	EDUCATION	1991	2001
Share of State's Population (%)	4.69	4.86	Literacy Rate (%)	45.3	61.7
Area (sq km)	7145*	7145	Male Literacy Rate	61.52	75.9
Urban Population (%)	19.55	36.27	Female Literacy Rate	28.15	47.0
Scheduled Caste Population (%)	9.99	9.98	Scheduled Castes	39.6	63.7
Scheduled Tribe Population (%)	43.13	41.50	Male Literacy Rate	59.4	77.9
Density of Population (per sq km)	125	153	Female Literacy Rate	18.8	49
HEALTH	1991	2001	Scheduled Tribes	29.9	49.7
Infant Mortality Rate**	87	84.9	Male Literacy Rate	46.4	65.7
Under 5 Mortality Rate	123	155	Female Literacy Rate	13.4	33.7
Crude Birth Rate (per 1000 population)	35.33	27.5	HOUSEHOLD STATUS (%)	1991	2001
Number of Hospitals	1	1	Households with <i>Pucca</i> Houses	24.28	31.42
PHCs	18	29	Households with Semi- <i>pucca</i> Houses	73.27	67.15
Sub-centres	-	194	Households with <i>Kutchha</i> Houses	2.46	1.43
Community Health Centres	2	3	Households with Access to:		
Number of Beds	184	208	Electricity	30.31	4973
AGRICULTURE	1991	2001	Safe Drinking Water	53.59	45
Average Land Holding Size (in ha)	-	1.362	Toilet Facilities	12.49	21.53
Cropping Intensity (%)	-	107	All of the three given above	9.06	17.6
Per Capita Forest Area (ha)	-	0.426	None of the three given above	34.80	16
EMPLOYMENT (%)	1991	2001	GENDER	1991	2001
Work Force Participation Rate			Infant Mortality Rate (girls)	84	DNA
Rural	47.6	50.6	Child Mortality Rate (girls) up to 5 yrs	118	DNA
Urban	30.5	28.5	Total Fertility Rate	4.79	2.69
All	44.7	42.6	Sex Ratio (no. of females per 1000 males)		
Share of Primary Sector	75.7	DNA	Rural	968	992
Share of Secondary Sector	8.7	DNA	Urban	899	917
Share of Tertiary Sector	15.6	DNA	Total	952	964
Total Employment in Agriculture	70.7	64.38	Scheduled Castes (sex ratio)	940	962
Agricultural Labour	20.7	30.9	Scheduled Tribes (sex ratio)	989	996
			Female Work Participation Rate	32.2	33.0

\* The area of the district in 1991 and 2001 is the same because only the current area has been taken into consideration.

\*\* The IMR in Korba in 1991 and 2001 is not comparable, because the 2001 data refers to the new district.

DNA - Data Not Available.

Note: The IMR figure for 2001 refers to estimates made for 2003

methods of treatment for various illnesses. Sixty-five percent of the villages still use and trust traditional means for treatment. Fifty-five percent of the villages say that the lack of adequate facilities and poor transport makes it difficult for patients to get treatment, even in an emergency. Almost all the villages (95 percent) have information about Government health programmes. The problem of respiratory infections caused by ash from the industries in Korba is cited by 20 percent of the villages in the district. Another 40 percent say that unclean drinking water is the cause of illnesses. Four out of five Village Reports in Korba mention malaria as their biggest problem. Forty-three percent of the villages express the need for a Sub-Health Centre in their village. The Reports suggest that educated youth belonging to the villages be trained and appointed as health workers.

### **Society and institutions**

Every caste-group and community in the district has its own organisation, which ensures that social activities are carried out according to the norms of society. Traditional festivals and groups are useful in fostering good relations across classes. Government institutions, cooperative and other committees have their own role to play in society, and wherever possible, people participate in their activities. People say that giving more resources and training to the various committees will strengthen them. The reports emphasise that the people are willing to cooperate in all efforts made by the Government.

### **Kabirdham**

Kabirdham district was formed in 1998, and comprises of the Kawardha *tehsil* of the old Rajnandgaon district and Pandariya *tehsil* of the old Bilaspur district. Surrounded by the Maikal hills of the Satpura range, this district is



associated with Kabir, who according to local legend, once came here.

### **Natural resources**

Twenty-five percent of the villages in the district are situated alongside rivers, 54 percent are along rivulets, and 43 percent have forest resources. Thus, water is considered an extremely important resource for the lives and livelihood of the people. Other than the Saliha *nallah*, none of the rivers in the district are perennial. During the monsoon, the water in these rivers gets dirty and in the summer it dries up, leading to a scarcity of drinking water. The reports say that dams should not be built on the rivers but that these sources of water should be developed, so that there is water for irrigation and for domestic needs. People in the forest areas want to play an active role in the conservation and management of forests through the forest committees. They also want to encourage forest-based industries and plantations. Seventy percent of the villages are willing to give free labour in order to utilise

the available natural resources in a sustainable manner.

### **Income and livelihoods**

All the villages in the district consider traditional knowledge useful, in relation to livelihoods. A little more than half of the villages in the district feel that the status of their livelihoods is average. Three-fourths of the villages feel that the available livelihood resources are inadequate. Only one out of four villages of the district is able to provide opportunities for employment all year round. About 70 percent of the people practise agriculture as their primary occupation. Hence, they are keen that irrigation facilities are extended and advanced implements and methods be adopted in agriculture. Forest dwellers want to undertake apiculture, sericulture and the cultivation of medicinal plants. With regard to small forest-based industries, the District Report says that the availability of raw materials will help to set up these enterprises. Women are eager to take loans from the Government and start their own enterprises and the people are supportive of these plans.

### **Education, knowledge and information**

Ninety-five percent of the villages in the district consider traditional knowledge and education useful in their lives. The report stresses the need to impart traditional knowledge and education related to agriculture, as well as the need for technical and vocational education. Seventy percent of the villages in the district consider the level of education to be average, while a larger number consider the level of educational resources to be inadequate. The people articulate the need to ensure the adequacy of educational resources and call for a change in teaching methodology. However, only one-third of the villages are willing to provide any support to these initiatives.

### **Health and well-being**

Three-fourths of the villages in the district recognise the close link between health and livelihood. Close to a third of the villages consider their health status inadequate, while another one-third feel their health status is just average. A high proportion (80 percent) of the villages are of the view that traditional knowledge in the health sphere is useful. Two-thirds of the villages feel that the existing Government resources are inadequate. Malaria, indigestion and diarrhoea are the main illnesses prevalent in the district. Stagnant water, dirt, lack of nutritious food and pure drinking water, and ignorance are factors that are considered to be responsible for the poor health status in the district. The monsoon is the most difficult period as far as health is concerned. The report expresses the need for an increase in health facilities, the training of *dais* and the organisation of regular health camps.

### **Society and institutions**

Social and cultural groups, voluntary organisations, and various committees are active in Kabirdham and these are considered to be useful by all the villages. Public institutions like *Gram Panchayats*, *anganwadi* centres, cooperative societies and fair price shops also exist in the rural areas. While caste-based institutions are active even today, most people want to see a change in these traditional institutions. A little more than half the villages in the district have some basic information about Government programmes. Most people want to support the *Panchayats*, and they suggest that there be a training for *Panchayat* representatives so that they can perform their duties better. The *Gram Panchayats* themselves need to be strengthened and granted more rights. In this district too, the women have little information about the *Gram Sabha* and the participation of women in the *Panchayat* is low. This is an area that needs strengthening.

Table 7.16 **District profile - Kabirdham**

Human Development Indices	2004		DISTRICT INFORMATION	1991	2001
Human Development Index (HDI)	0.326		Number of Inhabited Villages	-	956
HDI RANK	15		Number of Blocks	-	4
Alternate Human Development Index	0.326		Number of Towns	-	2
Alternate HDI Rank	14				
POPULATION	1991	2001	EDUCATION	1991	2001
Share of State's Population (%)	2.92	2.81	Literacy Rate (%)	29.78	55.2
Area (sq km)	4347*	4347	Male Literacy Rate	45.42	71.0
Urban Population (%)	6.68	7.68	Female Literacy Rate	14.16	39.5
Scheduled Caste Population (%)	13.86	12.71	Scheduled Castes	44	55.2
Scheduled Tribe Population (%)	20.24	20.86	Male Literacy Rate	60.7	72
Density of Population (per sq km)	122	138	Female Literacy Rate	27.7	38.4
HEALTH	1991	2001	Scheduled Tribes	35.6	44.2
Infant Mortality Rate**	97	96.9	Male Literacy Rate	61.8	59
Under 5 Mortality Rate	150	-	Female Literacy Rate	20.1	29.7
Crude Birth Rate (per 1000 population)	34.16	23.49	HOUSEHOLD STATUS (%)	1991	2001
Number of Hospitals	-	-	Households with <i>Pucca</i> Houses	14.42	20.24
PHCs	7	12	Households with <i>Semi-pucca</i> Houses	82.82	77.60
Sub-centres	-	96	Households with <i>Kutchra</i> Houses	2.76	2.16
Community Health Centres	0	2	Households with Access to:		
Number of Beds		96	Electricity	37.39	43.90
AGRICULTURE	1991	2001	Safe Drinking Water	51.91	55
Average Land Holding Size (in ha)	-	2.038	Toilet Facilities	6.17	7.33
Cropping Intensity (%)	-	125	All of the three given above	4.48	4.98
Per Capita Forest Area (ha)	-	0.474	None of the three given above	31.6	12
EMPLOYMENT (%)	1991	2001	GENDER	1991	2001
Work Force Participation Rate			Infant Mortality Rate (girls)	114	DNA
Rural	55.9	51.4	Child Mortality Rate (girls) up to 5 yrs	145	DNA
Urban	33.7	32.1	Total Fertility Rate	4.23	3.67
All	52.4	49.9	Sex Ratio (no. of females per 1000 males)		
Share of Primary Sector	92.2	DNA	Rural	1000	1008
Share of Secondary Sector	2.4	DNA	Urban	951	935
Share of Tertiary Sector	5.4	DNA	Total	996	1002
Total Employment in Agriculture	92.2	87.2	Scheduled Castes (sex ratio)	990	994
Agricultural Labour	24.2	31.8	Scheduled Tribes (sex ratio)	1008	1015
			Female Work Participation Rate	49.2	47.6

\* The area of the district in 1991 and 2001 is the same because only the current area has been taken into consideration.

\*\* The IMR in Kabirdham in 1991 and 2001 is not comparable, because the 2001 data refers to the new district.

DNA - Data Not Available.

Note: The IMR figure for 2001 refers to estimates made for 2003

## Technical Note on District Profiles

The district profiles have been prepared from information from various sources. Data on population, literacy, household status, gender, employment and district information have been prepared by using the Census 2001 data as base information. Important Census tables used are listed below:

- Primary Census Abstract
- Statement 3 Ranking of districts by density of population: Census of India, Chhattisgarh Series 23 Provisional population totals, Paper 1 of 2001
- Table 2: Total Population, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes population and their proportion to total population
- Table 3: Population and Sex Ratio among Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, Census of India 2001
- Table 13(a): Distribution of total workers by category of workers in percentage, Census of India 1991, 2001
- Census of India, Town codes of Chhattisgarh
- Table: Number of literates, literacy rates by sex, Census of India 1991, 2001
- Table: Distribution of households by source of water, availability of electricity and latrine, Household Amenities and Assets
- Female Work Participation Rate

Data on the health sector was obtained from the Directorate of Health and Family Welfare.

Data regarding the share of different sectors in

the economy of Chhattisgarh was provided by the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of Chhattisgarh, Raipur. The Directorate of Agriculture, Government of Chhattisgarh provided data on land holdings and forest areas in the districts.

The District Statistical Handbooks (DSH) for the year 2001 and the DSH for the seven original districts for the year 1991 have been used to get information about geographical area, number of villages, blocks, etc. Data about geographical area of the districts have been obtained from the Commissioner, Land Records, Chhattisgarh through the Directorate of Economics and Statistics.

The Human Development Reports of Madhya Pradesh for the year 1995 and 1998 have been used for data on district-wise IMR. For IMR for the year 2001, please refer to the technical note. Directorate of Health Services provided information about the health infrastructure in the district.

The State of Chhattisgarh was constituted on 1 November 2000 with 16 districts and 146 development blocks. These 16 districts were carved out from seven original districts of erstwhile Madhya Pradesh. The details are:

Original districts	New districts after the reorganisation
Raipur	Raipur, Dhamtari and Mahasamund
Rajnandgaon	Rajnandgaon and Kabirdham
Durg	Not divided in 1998
Surguja	Surguja and Korea
Raigarh	Raigarh and Jashpur
Bilaspur	Bilaspur, Korba and Janjgir-Champa
Bastar	Uttar Bastar-Kanker, Bastar and Dakshin Bastar-Dantewada

Because of the change in the geographical boundaries, the area, the number of blocks and villages has changed substantially over the 1991-2001 period, and in many cases is not comparable.

