

SURVEY REPORT OF KARBI ANGLONG DISTRICT

(2012-2013)

Conducted by



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The Objective of the Base Line Survey

1. To collect the primary data from the operational area of Bosco Reach Out.
2. To assess the Condition of the people living in two blocks of Karbi Anglong district of Assam, India on the following basis:
 - a. Social Conditions: Types of house, Access to various public institutions, Transport and communication facilities, Health facilities, Drinking water facilities etc.
 - b. Economic Conditions: which include; occupation, landholdings, Income generating activities carried out other than occupation, Savings, Credit, etc
 - c. Educational Conditions: They include; literacy rate, access to technical and vocational training, educational level, dropouts, etc
3. To understand the current scenario of the condition of the interior regions of Karbi Anglong District, especially Amri and Chinthong Block.

Methodology

The following method has been adopted to conduct the survey:

- ▶ **Field of Survey**: The survey was carried out in selected 60 villages of Amri and Chinthong blocks in Karbi Anglong district covering 2760 households.
- ▶ **Survey Design**: The survey is design in semi structure questionnaire which consist mainly objective multiple choice and few descriptive type of questions. Convenience sampling method has been adopted to collect the data.
- ▶ **Data Source and Collection**: Questionnaire is the source of survey data obtain directly from the respondents. It consist of 199 questions related to demographic details, household details, agriculture, livestock rearing, fishery, skill details, Income Generation Activity (IGA) and Micro Enterprise (ME), saving and credit, gender details, migration, disaster risk reduction and community health and education.
- ▶ **Pre-Testing**: Before the actual data collection, pre-testing of the questionnaire was conducted with ten respondents at two villages of Sonapur region. Few questions were modified and eliminated. No further modification was made after the pre-testing with respect to the respondents respond. Orientation to all the field staffs was given before the collection of data.
- ▶ **Statistical Analysis**: The collected data were coded and entered in computer to get the required information at the end. The data are generated in tables which give the statistical information.
- ▶ **Sample survey of Schools**: During the course of the survey it was found that the questionnaire doesn't express a true view of the educational conditions of the region. In order to get a complete picture; survey of the High schools of Amri and Chinthong of Karbi Anglong was done.

Part 1: Social Conditions Survey

1. The occupant of this area in both the blocks is the Karbi tribe (90% of population). Other tribes like Tiwa (8% of population) and Khasis (2% of population) also settle in this area.
2. Respondents from various age groups were covered up to get the survey data. Out of the 2760 respondents 33% were from age groups of 30-40 years, 22% from 20-30 years age group and 20% from 20 years and below age group.
3. The concept of Self Help Group (SHG) has not reach to many households in this area. SHG helps the group members to increase their family income gradually. Only 59% of the respondents have family members in SHG while 41% respondents have no knowledge of it.
4. Migrating of family members to other place is not common in this area. Very few people migrate to other place due to job placement, marriage etc. Only 2% of the respondents have their family members migrate to other place.
5. Bamboo house with tin roof is the popular type of house in this area. It was observed that 68% of the respondents have houses made of bamboo with tin roof. Concrete house with tin roof was observed in 17% of the respondents. Thatched house with mud wall occurs in 15% of the respondents houses.
6. According to the survey 56% of the respondents do not possessed PDS (Public Distribution System) Card while only 44% of the respondents have PDS Cards.
7. The source of lighting in this area is mostly kerosene oil (62% of the respondents) while 26% of the respondents have electricity in their house. Solar lamps are present in 12% of the respondent houses.
8. The rural villagers commonly used kuccha toilet (72% of the respondents). Pucca toilet is being used by 15% of the respondents while still 13% of the respondents used open fields.
9. The villages in this area 63% of the respondents do not have drainage system while 37% of the respondents have open drain. This leads to high prevalence of water and vector borne diseases.
10. Open well (67% of the respondents) is the major source of the fetching drinking water. River and stream the nature's gift are also the source of fetching drinking water for 18% of the respondents. Hand pump and tube/bore wells are sparingly used (9% of the respondents). Only 2% of the respondents used tap water supplied by government or company.
11. The source of drinking water is available within the homestead for most of the people (72% of the respondents) and within the periphery of one kilometer (28% respondents).
12. Drinking purified water is not practiced. Majority (72%) of the respondents do not purify water before consumption; while only 15% and 9% of the respondents boil and filter water respectively.

13. The rate of children below five years of the family being immunized / vaccinated is 19% only. Majority 81% of the respondents did not immunize their children.
14. The children of only 16% respondents attend the Integrated Child Development Service (ICDS) centre and availed the benefits while 84% of the respondents' children do not attend the centers.
15. The pregnant women (46 % of the respondents) usually go for check ups in the nearest Public Health Centre (PHC) or Community Health Centre (CHC) and hospital (26% of the respondents).
16. The villages do not get enough medical facilities at times of emergency. Mainly 68% of the respondents have delivery conducted at home which leads to high infant and maternal mortality rate. The 18% of the respondents visit hospital while 14% of the respondents visit PHC/CHC for the delivery.
17. Majority (54% of the respondents) of the deliveries are conducted by the trained birth attendant while 32% of the respondents had their deliveries conducted by the doctors. Untrained birth attendants (10% of the respondents) still conduct deliveries mainly at home.
18. The 61% of the respondents have access to veterinary services while 39% of the respondents do have access.
19. Barefoot Technicians (39% of the respondents) are mostly the preferred source of livestock treatment in the villages of this area. Self treatment of the livestock (17% of the respondents) is also very common and veterinary doctors (10% of the respondents) are seldom referred to for treatment.
20. The nearest health service available is the dispensary (65% of the respondents) which lies within 5 kilometers of their village. Hospital (54% of the respondents) lies beyond 40 kilometers from their villages. PHC / CHC (52% of the respondents) and Ambulance Services (42% of the respondents) lie between 20 to 25 kilometers.
21. The service of dispensaries and pharmacies are rated good by 76% and 74% of the respondents respectively. Though the village people go to the PHC/CHC (42% of the respondents) and Sub centre (42% of the respondents) for all their treatments they rate the services as very poor.
22. The nearest government high school, post office and bank are 10 to 20 kilometers away from the villages for 67%, 47% and 49% of the respondents respectively while college 25 to 30 kilometers for 53% of the respondents.
23. The Government High School is rate satisfactory or moderate by 82% of the respondents. The services of bank, post office, college and police station are rated moderate by 58%, 57%, 55% and 54% of the respondents respectively.

Part 2: Economic Conditions Survey

24. The main occupation of the people in this area is cultivation. Around 51% of the respondents are farmers. People also engage in daily wage labour (23% of the respondents) while 14% are self employed.
25. According to the survey 32% of the farmer respondents and 39% of the Daily Wage Labour respondents have annual income less than ₹10000.
26. According to the survey 63% of the respondents have agriculture land and also 73% of the respondents also practice jhum cultivation.
27. The cultivable land mostly owned by the farmer is less than one acre (15% of the respondents) and one to two acres (13% of the respondents).
28. The farmers mostly depend on the monsoon season for their cultivation. The 35% of the respondents depend on rainfall while 26% of the respondents use river for their irrigation. Only 2% of the respondents used canal irrigation.
29. Cultivation of cash crops is practiced by 52% of the respondents while only 2% of the respondents grow fruit crops for their income generation.
30. During one season only one crop is cultivated in this area (54% of the respondents). In a few cases (9% of the respondents) grow two crops in a season.
31. The paddy yield in less than 8 quintals per acre is more in the jhum cultivator (56% respondents) 46% of the respondents as compare to paddy field (46% respondents) yet jhum cultivation is more in practice.
32. Paddy crop is grown highest by 87% of the respondents in this area. Broom stick, Bamboo and ginger are also grown by 52%, 43% and 42% of the respondents respectively.
33. Agricultural practices are almost all for consumption purposes. 60% of the respondents do not have surplus production. 7% of the respondents which have surplus sell it while 33% of the respondents stock it for future consumption.
34. Apart from agricultural 74% of the respondents are interested in supplementing their income to meet the food requirement of the family.
35. The result of low yield in the agriculture is also due to traditional method still being followed by 80% of the respondents in this area. Only 3% of the respondents practiced modern scientific practices.
36. According to the farmers the result of low yield from agriculture crops are the widespread infiltration by insects, various plant diseases (73% of the respondents), weeds infestation (69% of the respondents), infertile land (65% of the respondents) and low yielding seeds (64% of the respondents).

37. The 65% of the respondents supplement their income with agriculture or horticulture. The 16% of the respondents rear livestock to increase their family income while 12% of the respondents also go for non farming IGAs or ME.
38. Out of the total population 78% of the respondents practice Income Generation Activities and out of which 40% of the respondents each practiced agriculture and livestock rearing.
39. Rearing of livestock is very common in all the household of this area (89% of the respondents) for consumption as well as for family income generation.
40. The majority of the community, 80% of the respondents reared 1 to 3 pigs and 79% of the respondents reared 1 to 3 ducks at each house. The 60% of the respondents have 4 to 8 goats at their house.
41. The 49% of the respondents start IGA with their own saving while 42% of the respondents take loan from their SHG. Only 3% of the respondents borrow money from money lenders to start IGA.
42. Income Generation Activity is very common in this area. The activities taken up are in a very small scale which generates very little family income. Only 2% of the respondents have taken up micro enterprise which provides larger income; however none of them have undergone any training for it.
43. The people living in the remote areas face lot of difficulties in running any business. Inadequate finance, poor transportation and lack of managerial ability are some of the main factors that affect the smooth running of the business apart from many other constraints.
44. Practically household saving is seldom observed in the rural area. The agriculture products and other small income are just enough to live hand to mouth. The 54% of the respondents have annual saving less than ₹500 and 19% of the respondents are within the annual saving of ₹500 to ₹2000 only.
45. Family income of the people in rural area is less as they depend mainly on their agricultural products. To meet the other family needs they borrow money (67% of the respondents) but borrowing of food grains is not very common (4% of the respondents).
46. The 46% of the respondents borrowed money for their children education, 28% of the respondents for disease treatment, 15% of the respondents for house repairs or construction and 13% of the respondents for starting business.

Part 3: Educational Conditions Survey

47. Among the adult population illiterate exist by 25% of the respondents. The 22% of the respondents among the adults passed Primary School while 17% of the respondents each passed Middle School and High School. Among the child population 46% of the respondents passed Primary School, 23% of the respondents passed Middle School and 16% of the respondents passed High School while 10% of the respondents still illiterate.

48. From the above data we can see that in every 100 child in this region, 10 of them have never been to school, 46 of them have passed out from primary school and entered into middle school, 29 of them have passed out from middle school and only 5 of them have passed out from high school.
49. School drop out is highest from Middle School at 66% followed by High School at 64%. There is slightly lesser dropout (51%) from Primary Level.
50. The Survey of technical and vocational education in the region reveal that most of the youth do not have access to it. Out of those that have access to it (11%) most of them have received out of the district (78%) and Majority of them have received from Private Institutions (88%).
51. While most of the teachers are Class 12 pass (42%) very few of them are Graduates (10%) with a sizable number of teachers who are only class 10 pass (33%).
52. Most of the teachers value Academic achievement (58%). Most teachers agree that they take pride in their school (42%). Most teachers have enthusiasm for their work (82%). Moral of most of the teachers are high at 47%.
53. Most of the teachers are sometimes late for class (57%) with fewer teachers seldom late for class (15%). Most teachers are sometimes absent for class (77%) with fewer numbers seldom absent for class (22%). Most teachers go sometimes for Professional Development Program (82%).
54. Student's absenteeism is at medium, neither high nor low at 41%. Parental support for the students for learning is low (39%) and very Low (42%). Disruptions of classes by students are very low at (68%). The students respect for teachers is very high at 43%. Most students come from BPL Homes (71%). Students taking pride in their school is at medium 39% to High 39%.
55. The average pass % is at 37.72% for regular candidates and 25.61% for private candidates.

Limitation

01. The survey only brings forward the most essential problems/difficulties faced by the people of this area.
02. The survey does not bring forth the available resources, skills and natural expertise of the people.

Part 1: Social Conditions Survey

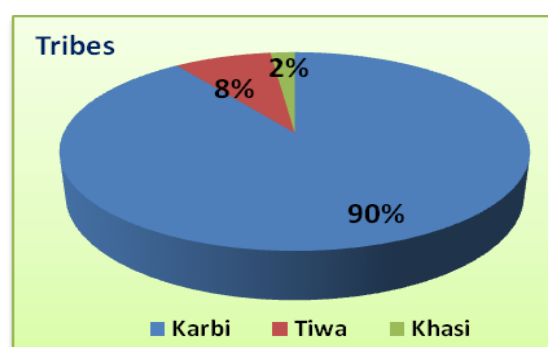
Demography and Household Details

Parameter	Number
District	1
Block	2
Community	3
Village	60
Household	2760

Total Population	16140
Number of Adult (18 years above)	12839
Number of Child (5-7 years)	2416
Number of Infant (Below 5 years)	885

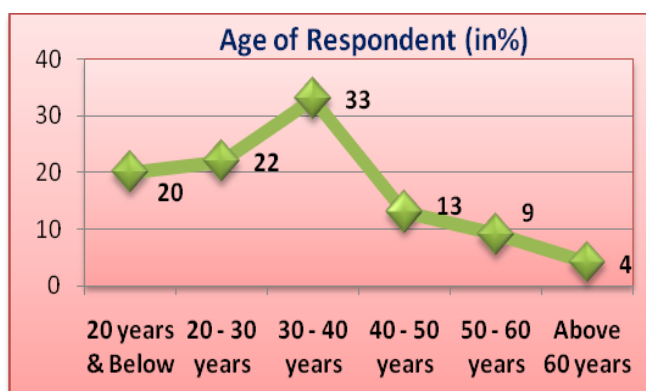
The survey was carried out in selected 60 villages of Amri and Chinthong blocks in Karbi Anglong district covering 2760 households with a total population of 16140 people. The population consisted of adult (18 years above) 79% while child (5-7 years) and infant (below 5 years) were 15% and 5% respectively.

Name of Tribe	Percent (%)
Karbi	90
Tiwa	8
Khasi	2
Total	100



The occupant of this area in both the blocks is the Karbi tribe (90% of population). Other tribes like Tiwa (8% of population) and Khasis (2% of population) also settle in this area.

Age of Respondent	Percent (%)
20 years & below	20
20 - 30 years	22
30 - 40 years	33
40 - 50 years	13
50 - 60 years	9
Above 60 years	4
Total	100



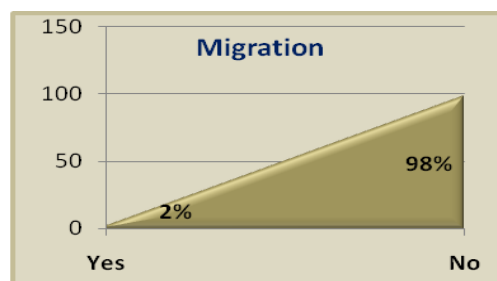
Respondents from various age groups were covered up to get the survey data. Out of the 2760 respondents 33% were from age groups of 30-40 years, 22% from 20-30 years age group and 20% from 20 years and below age group.

Member of SHG	Percent (%)
Yes	59
No	41
Total	100



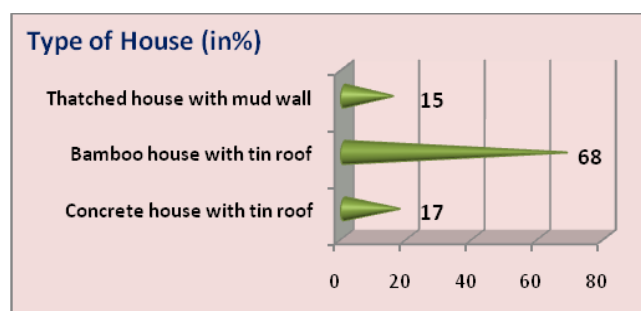
The concept of Self Help Group (SHG) has not reach to many households in this area. SHG helps the group members to increase their family income gradually. Only 59% of the respondents have family members in SHG while 41% respondents have no knowledge of it.

Migration of Family Members to Other Place	Percent (%)
Yes	2
No	98
Total	100

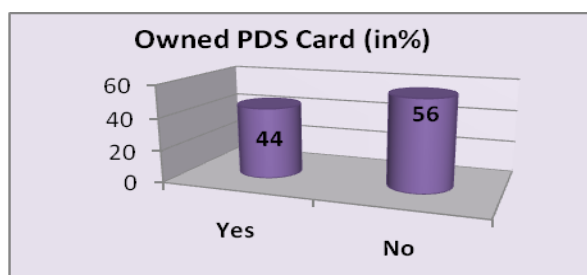


Migrating of family members to other place is not common in this area. Very few people migrate to other place due to job placement, marriage etc. Only 2% of the respondents have their family members migrate to other place.

Type of house	Percent (%)
Thatched house with mud wall	15
Bamboo house with tin roof	68
Concrete house with tin roof	17
Total	100

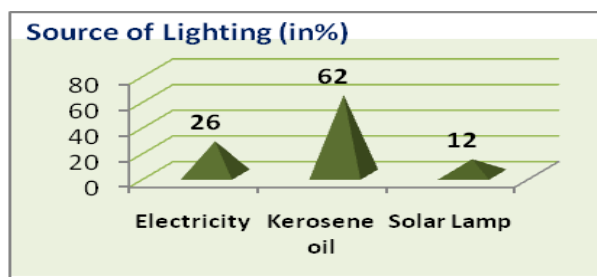


Bamboo house with tin roof is the popular type of house in this area. It was observed that 68% of the respondents have houses made of bamboo with tin roof. Concrete house with tin roof was observed in 17% of the respondents. Thatched house with mud wall occurs in 15% of the respondents houses.



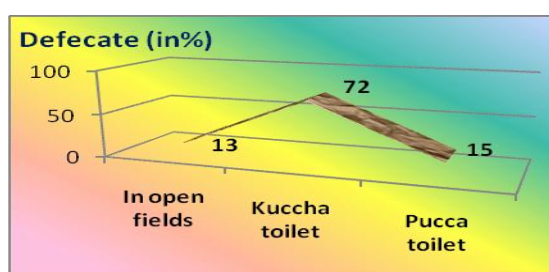
Ownership of PDS Card (Ration Card)	Percent (%)
Yes	44
No	56
Total	100

According to the survey 56% of the respondents do not possessed PDS (Public Distribution System) Card while only 44% of the respondents have PDS Cards.



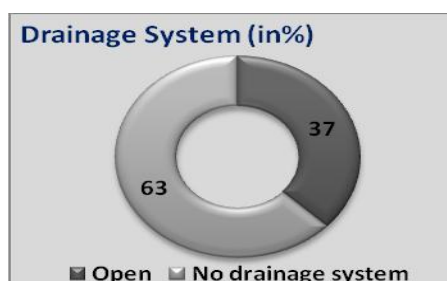
Source of lighting	Percent (%)
Electricity	26
Kerosene oil	62
Solar Lamp	12
Total	100

The source of lighting in this area is mostly kerosene oil (62% of the respondents) while 26% of the respondents have electricity in their house. Solar lamps are present in 12% of the respondent houses.



Defecate	Percent (%)
In open fields	13
Kuccha toilet	72
Pucca toilet	15
Total	100

The rural villager commonly used kuccha toilet (72% of the respondents). Pucca toilet is being used by 15% of the respondents while still 13% of the respondents used open fields.



Nature of drainage system	Percent (%)
Open	37
No drainage system	63
Total	100

The villages in this area 63% of the respondents do not have drainage system while 37% of the respondents have open drain. This leads to high prevalence of water and vector borne diseases.

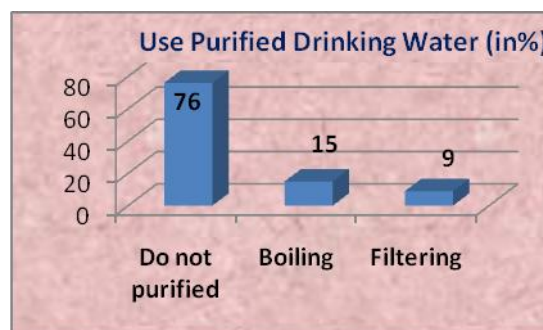
Source of drinking water being fetched	Percent (%)
Open well	67
Closed well	4
Hand pump or tube/bore well	9
River or Stream	18
Tap water (Government or company supplied)	2
Total	100

Open well (67% of the respondents) is the major source of the fetching drinking water. River and stream the nature's gift are also the source of fetching drinking water for 18% of the respondents. Hand pump and tube/bore wells are sparingly used (9% of the respondents). Only 2% of the respondents used tap water supplied by government or company.

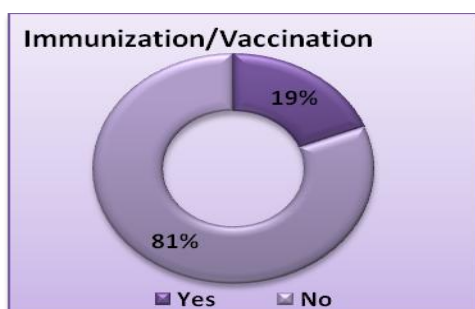
Distance from source of Drinking Water being Fetched	Percent (%)
Within homestead	72
Less than one Km	28
Total	100

The source of drinking water is available within the homestead for most of the people (72% of the respondents) and within the periphery of one kilometer (28% respondents).

Use Purified Drinking Water	Percent (%)
Do not purified	76
Boiling	15
Filtering	9
Total	100

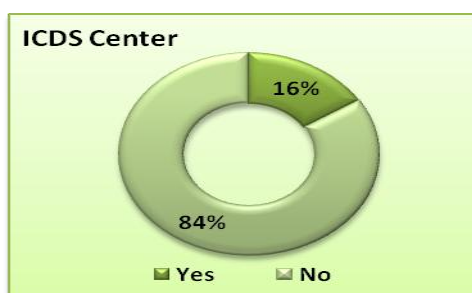


Drinking purified water is not practiced. Majority (72%) of the respondents do not purify water before consumption; while only 15% and 9% of the respondents boil and filter water respectively.



Children below 5 years Received Immunization	Percent (%)
Yes	19
No	81
Total	100

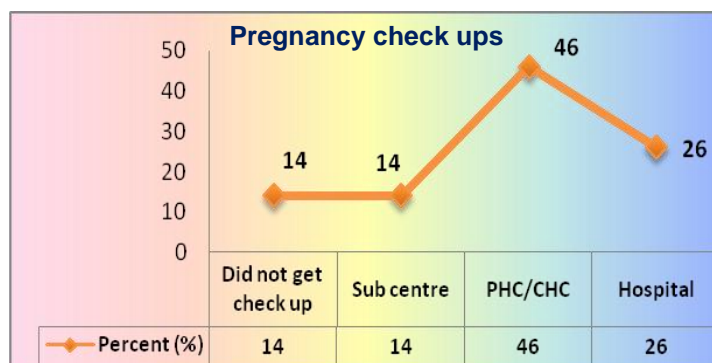
The rate of children below five years of the family being immunized / vaccinated is 19% only. Majority 81% of the respondents did not immunize their children.



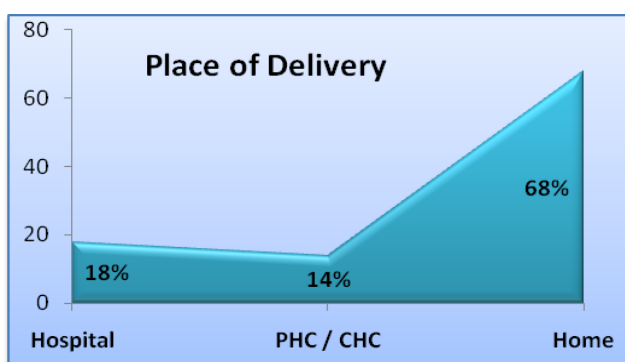
Children attending ICDS Center	Percent (%)
Yes	16
No	84
Total	100

The children of only 16% respondents attend the Integrated Child Development Service (ICDS) centre and availed the benefits while 84% of the respondents' children do not attend the centers.

Antenatal check up during Pregnancy	Percent (%)
Did not get check up	14
Sub centre	14
PHC/CHC	46
Hospital	26
Total	100

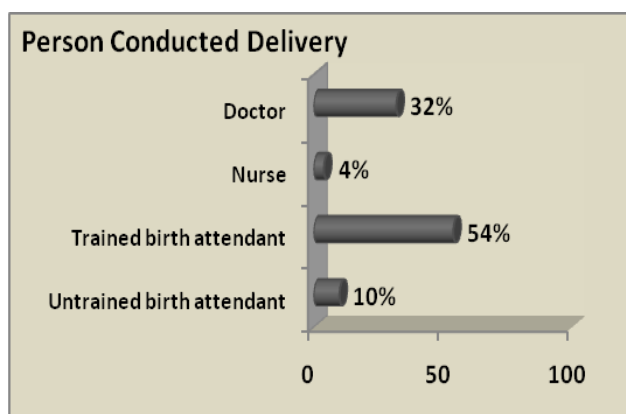


The pregnant women (46 % of the respondents) usually go for check ups in the nearest Public Health Centre (PHC) or Community Health Centre (CHC) and hospital (26% of the respondents).



Place of Delivery	Percent (%)
Hospital	18
PHC / CHC	14
Home	68
Total	100

The villages do not get enough medical facilities at times of emergency. Mainly 68% of the respondents have delivery conducted at home which leads to high infant and maternal mortality rate. The 18% of the respondents visit hospital while 14% of the respondents visit PHC/CHC for the delivery.

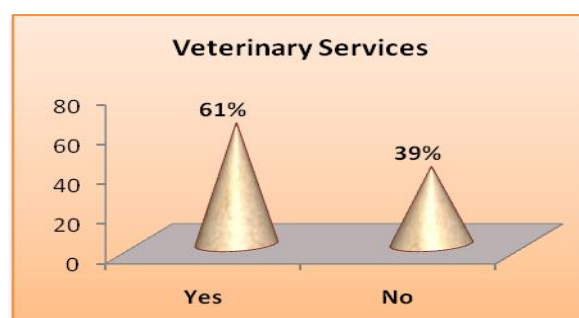


Person Conducted Delivery	Percent (%)
Doctor	32
Nurse	4
Trained birth attendant	54
Untrained birth attendant	10
Total	100

Majority (54% of the respondents) of the deliveries are conducted by the trained birth attendant while 32% of the respondents had their deliveries conducted by the doctors. Untrained birth attendants (10% of the respondents) still conduct deliveries mainly at home.

Institutional Analysis

Family access to veterinary services	Percent (%)
Yes	61
No	39
Total	100



The 61% of the respondents have access to veterinary services while 39% of the respondents do not have access.



Source of treatment for the sick livestock	Percent (%)
By Veterinary Doctors	10
By Barefoot Technicians	34
No Treatment	39
Self	17
Total	100

Barefoot Technicians (39% of the respondents) are mostly the preferred source of livestock treatment in the villages of this area. Self treatment of the livestock (17% of the respondents) is also very common and veterinary doctors (10% of the respondents) are seldom referred to for treatment.

Distance	Nearest CHC or PHC (in %)	Nearest Dispensary (in %)	Nearest Hospital (in %)	Nearest Ambulance Service (in %)
Less than 5 Kms	37	65	37	41
5.1 - 10 Kms	7	22	7	9
20.1 - 25 Kms	52	9	2	42
30.1 - 40 Kms	4	2	0	4
Above 40 Kms	0	2	54	4
Total	100	100	100	100

The nearest health service available is the dispensary (65% of the respondents) which lies within 5 kilometers of their village. Hospital (54% of the respondents) lies beyond 40 kilometers from their villages. PHC / CHC (52% of the respondents) and Ambulance Services (42% of the respondents) lie between 20 to 25 kilometers.

Health Centre	Excellent (in%)	Good (in%)	Satisfactory / Moderate (in%)	Poor (in%)	Very Poor (in%)	Total
Local Kobiraj	9	39	9	15	28	100
ASHA Workers	0	0	61	39	0	100
CHC / Rural Hospital	0	50	7	15	28	100
PHC	7	33	11	7	42	100
Sub-Centre	0	4	4	50	42	100
Govt. Hospital	0	35	15	48	2	100
Private Hospital	28	61	4	0	7	100
Private Doctors	28	61	4	0	7	100
Dispensaries	15	76	2	0	7	100
Pharmacies	22	74	2	0	2	100
Veterinary doctors	0	21	78	1	0	100

The service of dispensaries and pharmacies are rated good by 76% and 74% of the respondents respectively. Though the village people go to the PHC/CHC (42% of the respondents) and Sub centre (42% of the respondents) for all their treatments they rate the services as very poor.

Distance	Nearest High School, Govt. (in %)	Nearest College (in %)	Nearest Post Office (in %)	Nearest Bank (in %)	Nearest Police Station (in %)
Less than 5 Kms	0	0	0	7	2
5.1 - 10 Kms	24	0	24	17	7
10.1- 20 Kms	67	2	47	49	27
20.1 - 25 Kms	9	22	23	16	33
25.1- 30 Kms	0	53	6	11	22
30.1 - 40 Kms	0	23	0	0	9
Above 40 Kms	0	0	0	0	0
Total	100	100	100	100	100

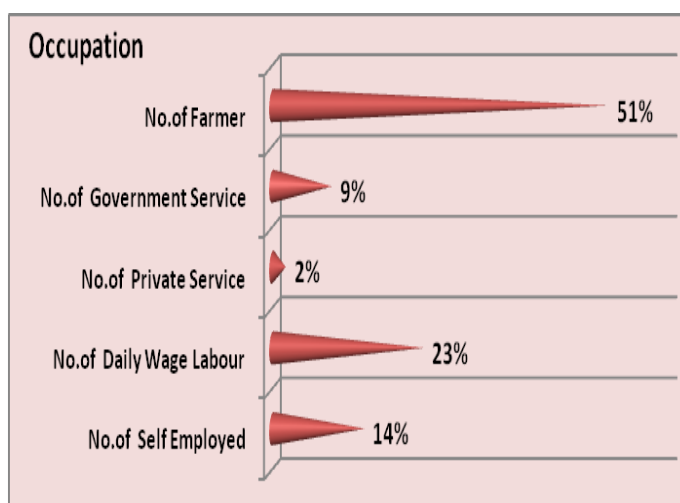
The nearest government high school, post office and bank are 10 to 20 kilometers away from the villages for 67%, 47% and 49% of the respondents respectively while college 25 to 30 kilometers for 53% of the respondents.

Institution	Excellent (%)	Good (%)	Satisfactory / Moderate (%)	Poor (%)	Total
High School, Govt.	0	7	82	11	100
College	0	16	55	29	100
Post Office	2	9	57	32	100
Bank	15	27	58	0	100
Police Station/Outpost	0	18	54	27	100

The Government High School is rate satisfactory or moderate by 82% of the respondents. The services of bank, post office, college and police station are rated moderate by 58%, 57%, 55% and 54% of the respondents respectively.

Part 2: Economic Conditions Survey

Occupation	Percent (%)
Farmer	51
Government Service	9
Private Service	2
Daily Wage Labour	23
Self Employed	14
Total	100



The main occupation of the people in this area is cultivation. Around 51% of the respondents are farmers. People also engage in daily wage labour (23% of the respondents) while 14% are self employed.

Occupation	Income per Annum (in %)					Total
	Less than ₹10000	₹10001 - ₹20000	₹20001 - ₹40000	₹40001 - ₹80000	More than ₹80000	
Farmer	32	22	21	21	4	100
Government Service	0	0	0	17	83	100
Private Service	0	0	35	65	0	100
Daily Wage Labour	39	27	27	7	0	100
Self Employed	0	0	22	64	14	100

According to the survey 32% of the farmer respondents and 39% of the Daily Wage Labour respondents have annual income less than ₹10000.

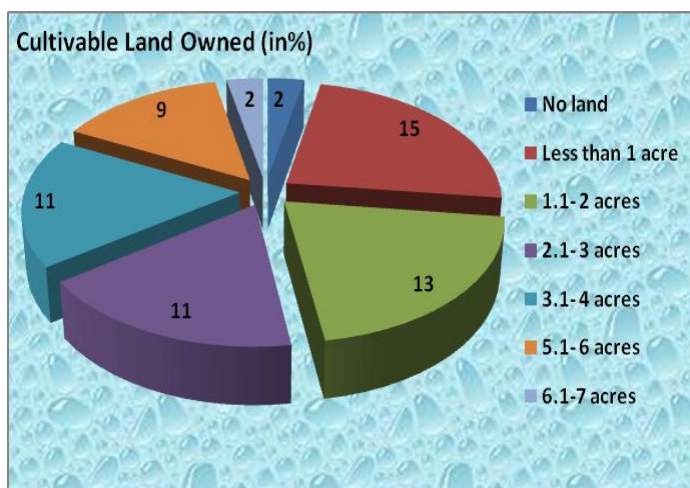
Agriculture

Own Agricultural Land (paddy field)	Percent (%)
Yes	63
No	37
Total	100

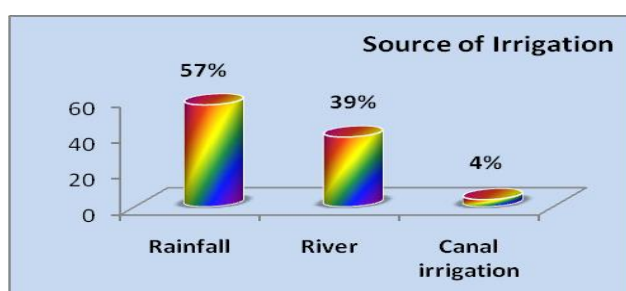
Practice of Jhum Cultivation (slash and burn)	Percent (%)
Yes	73
No	27
Total	100

According to the survey 63% of the respondents have agriculture land and also 73% of the respondents also practice jhum cultivation.

Owned cultivable land according to area	Percent (%)
No land	2
Less than 1 acre	15
1.1- 2 acres	13
2.1- 3 acres	11
3.1- 4 acres	11
5.1- 6 acres	9
6.1-7 acres	2
Total	100



The cultivable land mostly owned by the farmer is less than one acre (15% of the respondents) and one to two acres (13% of the respondents).



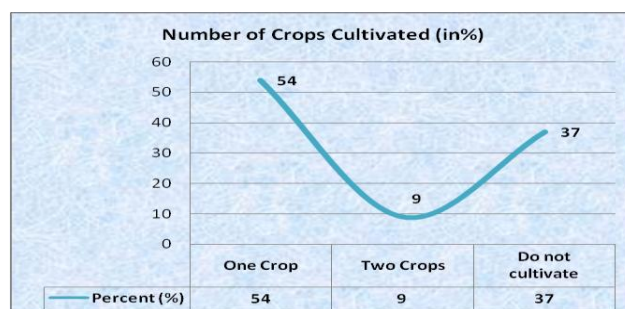
Source of irrigation for agriculture	Percent (%)
Rainfall	57
River	39
Canal irrigation	4
Total	100

The farmers mostly depend on the monsoon season for their cultivation. The 35% of the respondents depend on rainfall while 26% of the respondents use river for their irrigation. Only 2% of the respondents used canal irrigation.

Crop Cultivation	Yes (in %)	No (in %)	Total
Cultivation of Cash / Field Crops	52	48	100
Cultivation of Fruit Crops	2	98	100

Cultivation of cash crops is practiced by 52% of the respondents while only 2% of the respondents grow fruit crops for their income generation.

Number of Crops Cultivated	Percent (%)
One Crop	54
Two Crops	9
Do not cultivate	37
Total	100

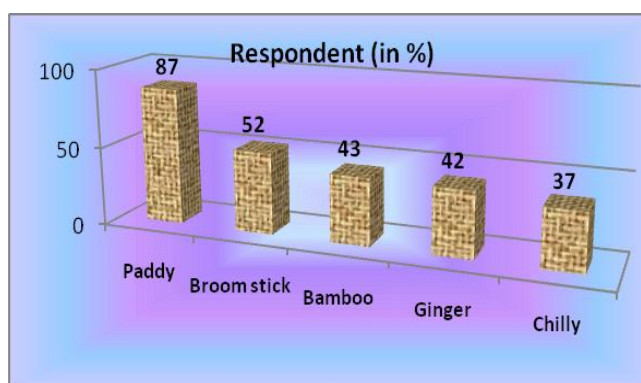


During one season only one crop is cultivated in this area (54% of the respondents). in a few cases (9% of the respondents) grow two crops in a season.

Quantity	Paddy Yield from Paddy Field in quintals/acre (in %)	Paddy Yield from Jhum Cultivation in quintals/acre (in %)
Less than 8 quintals	46	56
8.1-12 quintals	7	9
12.1-18 quintals	9	7
More than 18 quintals	2	1
Do not cultivate	37	27
Total	100	100

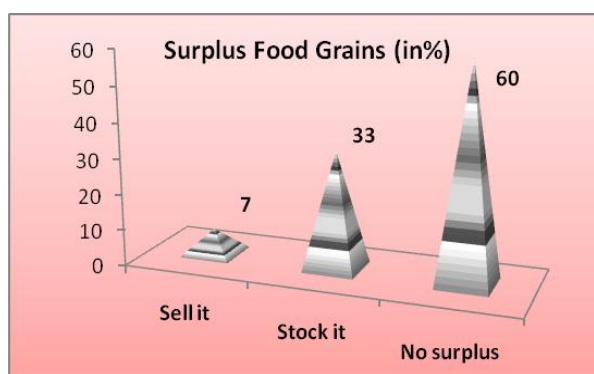
The paddy yield in less than 8 quintals per acre is more in the jhum cultivator (56% respondents) 46% of the respondents as compare to paddy field (46% respondents) yet jhum cultivation is more in practice.

Crops Grown	Respondent (in %)
Paddy	87
Broom stick	52
Bamboo	43
Ginger	42
Chilly	37



Paddy crop is grown highest by 87% of the respondents in this area. Broom stick, Bamboo and ginger are also grown by 52%, 43% and 42% of the respondents respectively.

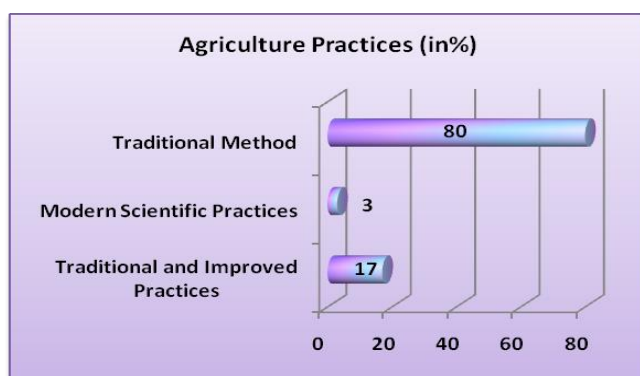
Surplus of Food Grain (paddy)	Percent (%)
Sell it	7
Stock it	33
No surplus	60
Total	100



Agricultural practices are almost all for consumption purposes. 60% of the respondents do not have surplus production. 7% of the respondents which have surplus sell it while 33% of the respondents stock it for future consumption.

Need for Supplementary Income other than Agriculture to Meet Food Requirement	Percent (%)
Yes	74
No	26
Total	100

Apart from agricultural 74% of the respondents are interested in supplementing their income to meet the food requirement of the family.



Nature of Agriculture Practices	Percent (%)
Traditional Method	80
Modern Scientific Practices	3
Traditional and Improved Practices	17
Total	100

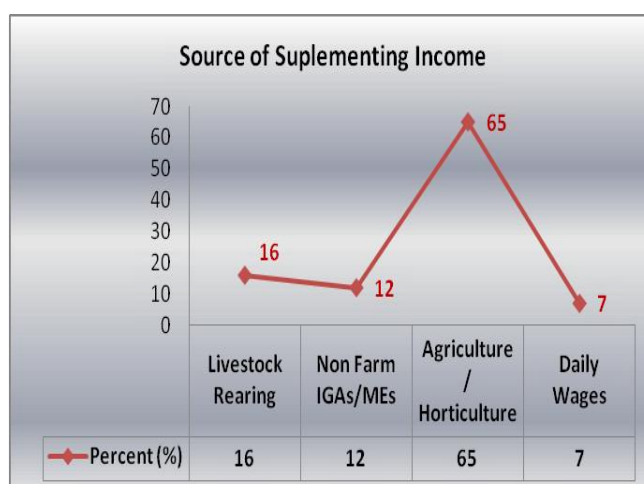
The result of low yield in the agriculture is also due to traditional method still being followed by 80% of the respondents in this area. Only 3% of the respondents practiced modern scientific practices.

Perception of farmers on affecting the present yield of their crops	Yes (in %)	No (in %)
Non Availability of Sufficient Water	56	44
Low Yielding Seeds	64	36
Low Dose of Fertilizer Application	44	56
Weeds Infestation	69	31
Widespread of Insects and Diseases	73	27
Wrong use of Fertilizers and Pesticides	45	55
Use of Traditional Method of Production	56	44
Non Availability of Machine/Improved Technology	50	50
High Price of Agriculture Inputs	52	48
Infertile Land	65	35
Total Household: 2760		

According to the farmers the result of low yield from agriculture crops are the widespread infiltration by insects, various plant diseases (73% of the respondents), weeds infestation (69% of the respondents), infertile land (65% of the respondents) and low yielding seeds (64% of the respondents).

Income Generation Activity (IGA)

Sources of Supplementing Income	Percent (%)
Livestock Rearing	16
Non Farm IGAs/MEs	12
Agriculture / Horticulture	65
Daily Wages	7
Total	100



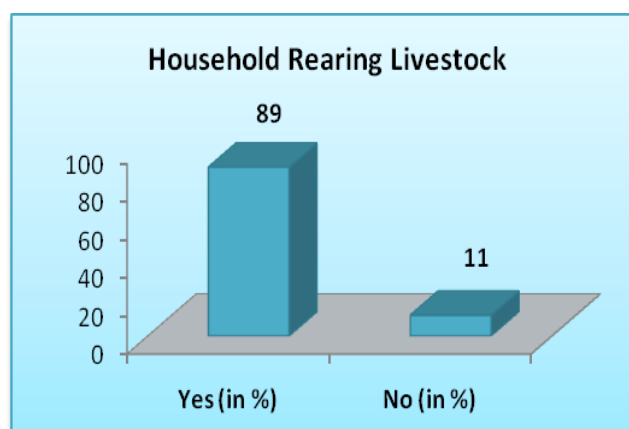
The 65% of the respondents supplement their income with agriculture or horticulture. The 16% of the respondents rear livestock to increase their family income while 12% of the respondents also go for non farming IGAs or ME.

Household Practicing IGA	Percent (%)
Yes	78
No	22
Total	100

Nature of IGA Practiced	Percent (%)
Agriculture	40
Livestock rearing	40
Manufacture	3
Trading	17
Total	100

Out of the total population 78% of the respondents practice Income Generation Activities and out of which 40% of the respondents each practiced agriculture and livestock rearing.

Household rearing livestock	Percent (%)
Yes	89
No	11
Total	100

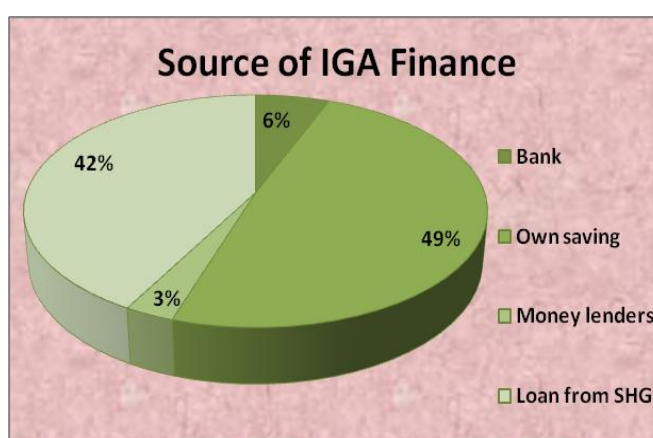


Rearing of livestock is very common in all the household of this area (89% of the respondents) for consumption as well as for family income generation.

Source of IGA financed	1-3 animals (in %)	4-8 animals (in %)	9-12 animals (in %)	13-25 animals (in %)	More than 26 animals (in %)
Cow	47	45	0	8	0
Fowl	16	32	34	18	0
Duck	79	16	5	0	0
Pig	80	18	3	0	0
Goat	30	60	10	0	0

The majority of the community, 80% of the respondents reared 1 to 3 pigs and 79% of the respondents reared 1 to 3 ducks at each house. The 60% of the respondents have 4 to 8 goats at their house.

Source of IGA financed	Percent (%)
Bank	6
Own saving	49
Money lenders	3
Loan from SHG	42
Total	100



The 49% of the respondents start IGA with their own saving while 42% of the respondents take loan from their SHG. Only 3% of the respondents borrow money from money lenders to start IGA.

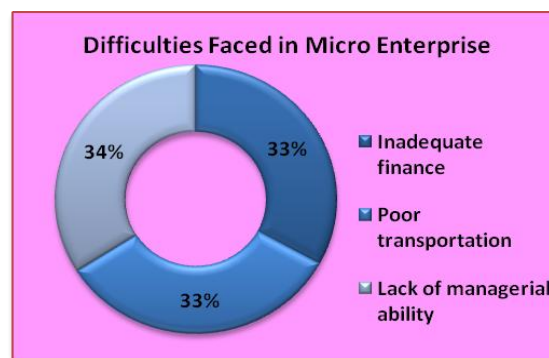
Micro-Enterprise

Family Running Micro Enterprise	Percent (%)
Yes	2
No	98
Total	100

Training Undergone for Business or Micro Enterprise	Percent (%)
No training	100
Total	100

Income Generation Activity is very common in this area. The activities taken up are in a very small scale which generates very little family income. Only 2% of the respondents have taken up micro enterprise which provides larger income; however none of them have undergone any training for it.

Difficulties Faced in Business / Micro Enterprise	Percent (%)
Inadequate finance	33
Poor transportation	33
Lack of managerial ability	34
Total	100



The people living in the remote areas face lot of difficulties in running any business. Inadequate finance, poor transportation and lack of managerial ability are some of the main factors that affect the smooth running of the business apart from many other constraints.

Saving and Credit

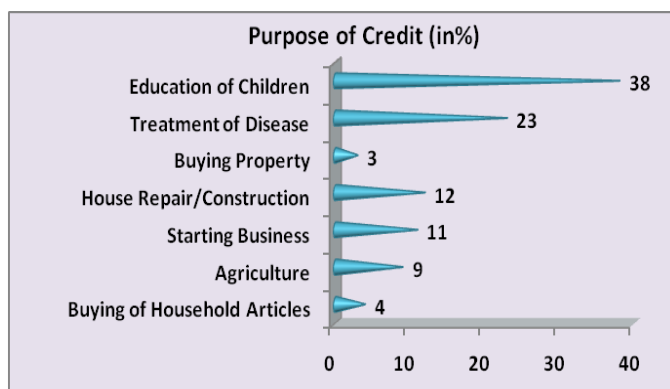
Family Practice Saving Money	Nature of Saving (Annually)	Percent (%)
Yes	Less than ₹500	54
	₹501 - ₹1200	10
	₹1201 - ₹2000	9
	₹2001 - ₹4000	7
	₹4001 - ₹6000	7
	More than ₹6000	4
No		9
Total		100

Practically household saving is seldom observed in the rural area. The agriculture products and other small income are just enough to live hand to mouth. The 54% of the respondents have annual saving less than ₹500 and 19% of the respondents are within the annual saving of ₹500 to ₹2000 only.

Borrowed money	Percent (%)
Yes	67
No	33
Total	100

Borrowed food grains	Percent (%)
Yes	4
No	96
Total	100

Family income of the people in rural area is less as they depend mainly on their agricultural products. To meet the other family needs they borrow money (67% of the respondents) but borrowing of food grains is not very common (4% of the respondents).



Purpose of credit	Percent (%)
Education of Children	38
Treatment of Disease	23
Buying Property	3
House Repair/Construction	12
Starting Business	11
Agriculture	9
Buying of Household Articles	4
Total	100

The 46% of the respondents borrowed money for their children education, 28% of the respondents for disease treatment, 15% of the respondents for house repairs or construction and 13% of the respondents for starting business.

Part 3: Educational Conditions Survey

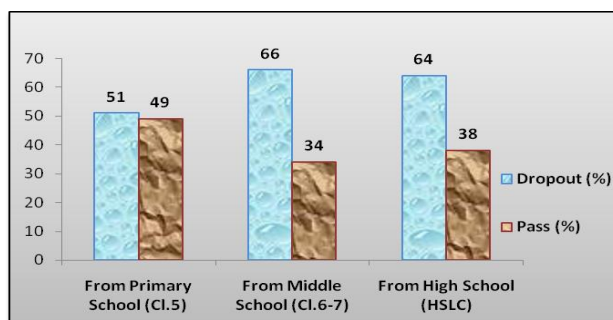
Literacy	Adult Literacy (18 years above) (in %)	Child Literacy (5-17 years) (in %)
No. of Illiterate / Functional Literate	25	10
No. of Primary School	22	46
No. of Middle School	17	23
No. of High School	17	16
No. of Higher Secondary	15	5
No. of Graduate	4	0
Total	100	100

Among the adult population illiterate exist by 25% of the respondents. The 22% of the respondents among the adults passed Primary School while 17% of the respondents each passed Middle School and High School. Among the child population 46% of the respondents passed Primary School, 23% of the respondents passed Middle School and 16% of the respondents passed High School while 10% of the respondents still illiterate.

Student passing out	Percent (%)
Children out of school	10
Students passing out of Primary Schools and entering Middle School	46
Student passing our of Middle Schools and entering High School	29
Students passing from High School (HSLC)	5
Enrolled in High School but dropped out	10
Total	100

From the above data we can see that in every 100 child in this region, 10 of them have never been to school, 46 of them have passed out from primary school and entered into middle school, 29 of them have passed out from middle school and only 5 of them have passed out from high school.

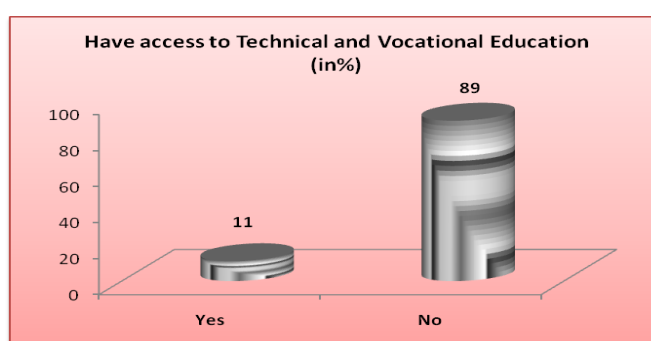
Dropouts	Dropout (%)	Pass (%)	Total
From Primary School (Cl.5)	51	49	100
From Middle School (Cl.6-7)	66	34	100
From High School (HSLC)	64	38	100



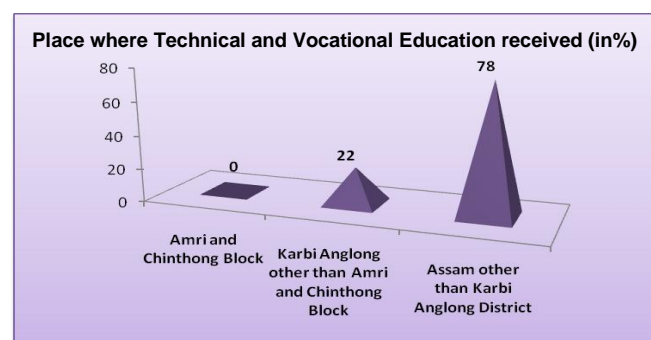
School drop out is highest from Middle School at 66% followed by High School at 64%. There is slightly lesser dropout (51%) from Primary Level.

Technical and Vocational Education

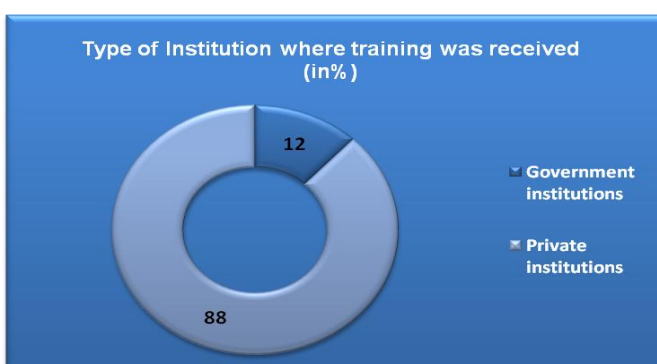
Have access to Technical and Vocational Education	Percent (%)
Yes	11
No	89
Total	100



Place where Technical and Vocational Education received	Percent (%)
Amri and Chinthong Block	0
Karbi Anglong other than Amri and Chinthong Block	22
Assam other than Karbi Anglong District	78
Total	100



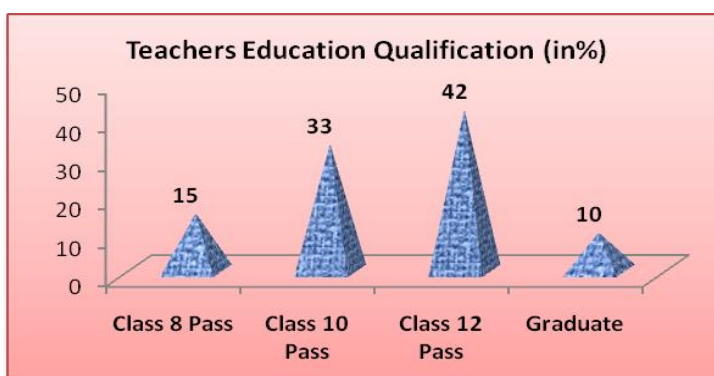
Type of Institution where training was received	Percent (%)
Government institutions	12
Private institutions	88
Total	100



The Survey of technical and vocational education in the region reveal that most of the youth do not have access to it. Out of those that have access to it (11%) most of them have received out of the district (78%) and Majority of them have received from Private Institutions (88%).

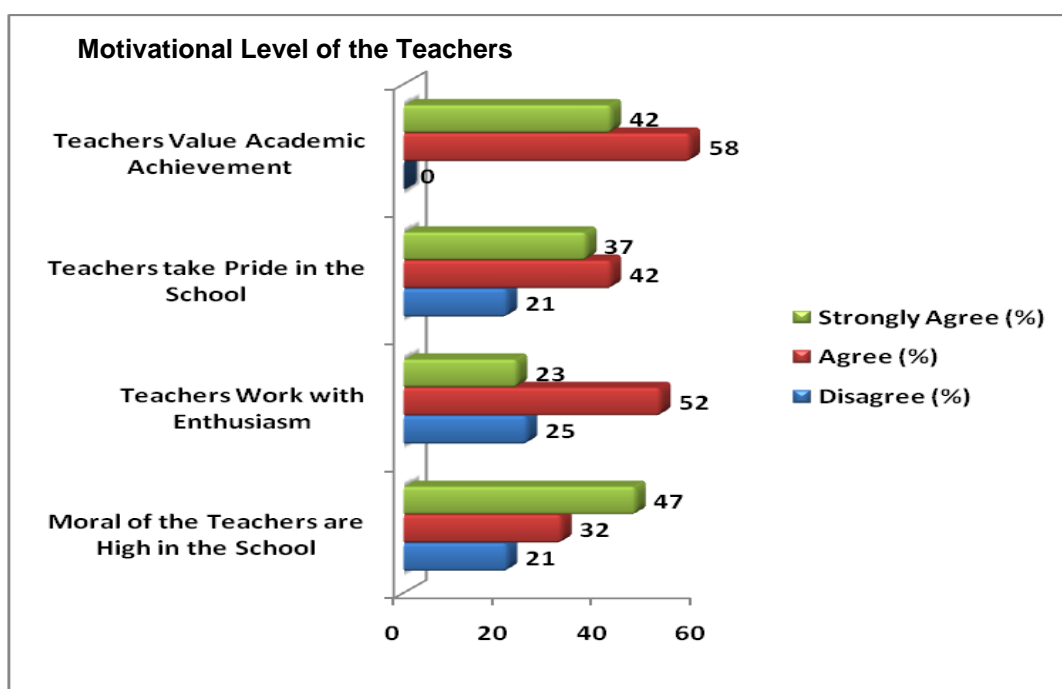
Special Survey of Schools in Amri and Chinthong Block of Karbi Anglong

Teachers Educational Qualification	Percent (%)
Class 8 Pass	15
Class 10 Pass	33
Class 12 Pass	42
Graduate	10
Total	100



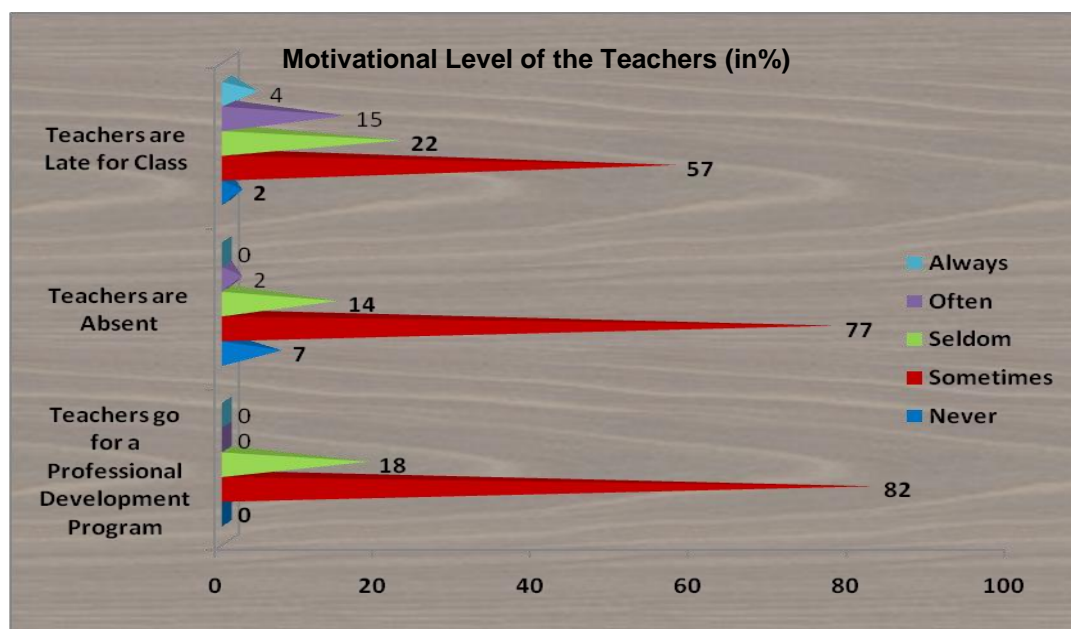
While most of the teachers are Class 12 pass (42%) very few of them are Graduates (10%) with a sizable number of teachers who are only class 10 pass (33%).

Motivational Level of the Teachers	Strongly Agree (%)	Agree (%)	Disagree (%)	Total
Moral of the Teachers are High in the Schools	47	32	21	100
Teachers Work with Enthusiasm	23	52	25	100
Teachers take Pride in the School	37	42	21	100
Teachers Value Academic Achievement	42	58	0	100



Most of the teachers value Academic achievement (58%). Most teachers agree that they take pride in their school (42%). Most teachers have enthusiasm for their work (82%). Moral of most of the teachers are high at 47%.

Motivational Level of the Teachers	Never (%)	Sometimes (%)	Seldom (%)	Often (%)	Always (%)	Total
Teachers are Late for Class	2	57	22	15	4	100
Teachers are Absent	7	77	14	2	0	100
Teachers go for a Professional Development Program	0	82	18	0	0	100



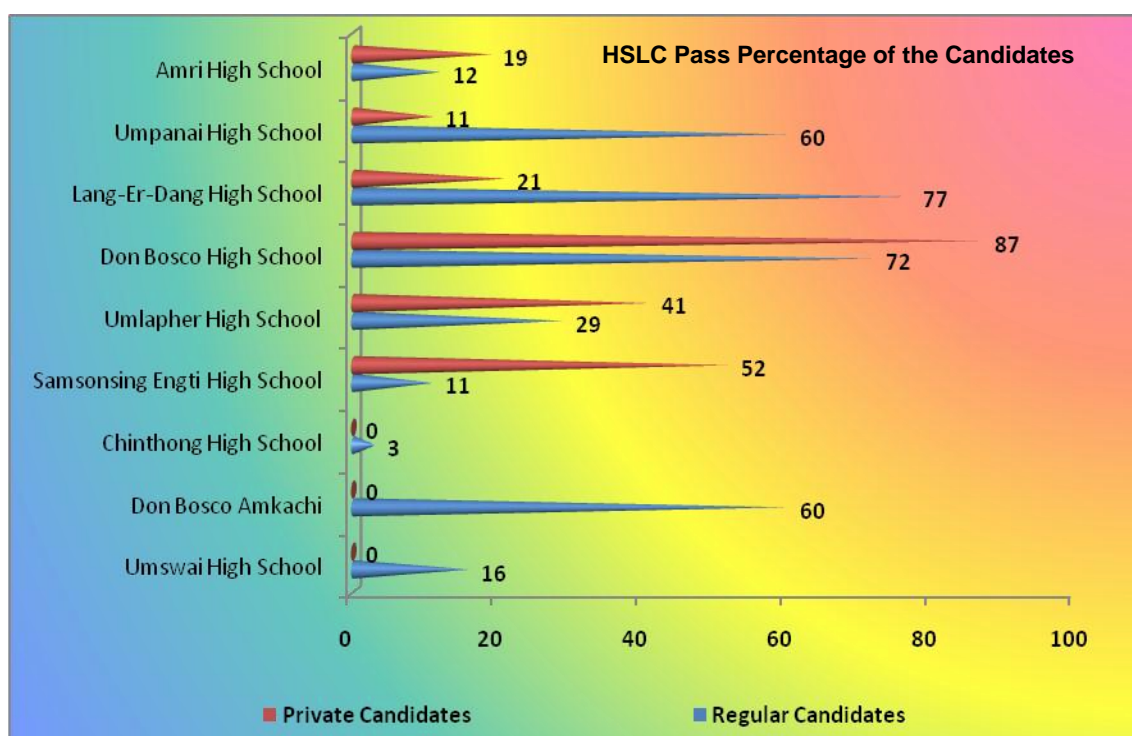
Most of the teachers are sometimes late for class (57%) with fewer teachers seldom late for class (15%). Most teachers are sometimes absent for class (77%) with fewer numbers seldom absent for class (22%). Most teachers go sometimes for Professional Development Program (82%).

Motivational Level of the Students	Very High (%)	High (%)	Medium (%)	Low (%)	Very Low (%)	Total
Student Absenteeism	4	29	41	22	4	100
Parental support for student learning	3	7	9	39	42	100
Disruption of class by students	1	2	7	22	68	100
Students respect for teachers	43	39	15	2	1	100
students coming from BPL homes	71	12	7	7	3	100
Students take pride in their school	22	39	39	10	9	100

Student's absenteeism is at medium, neither high nor low at 41%. Parental support for the students for learning is low (39%) and very Low (42%). Disruptions of classes by students are very low at (68%). The students respect for teachers is very high at 43%. Most students come from BPL Homes (71%). Students taking pride in their school is at medium 39% to High 39%.

Sl. No.	Name of the School	Pass %	
		Regular Candidates	Private Candidates
1	Amri High School, Ulukunchi	11.76	18.48
2	Umpanai High School, Umpanai	60.00	11.32
3	Lang-Er-Dang High School, Lang-Er-Dang	76.92	21.13
4	Don Bosco High School, Umswai	72.72	86.67
5	Umlapher High School, Umlaphar	28.57	40.91
6	Samsonsing Engti High School, Havang	11.11	52.00
7	Chinthong High School, Kungripi	2.63	NA
8	Don Bosco Amkachi	60.00	NA
9	Umswai High School	15.78	NA
Average Pass %		37.72	25.61

*NA: Data Not Available



The average pass % is at 37.72% for regular candidates and 25.61% for private candidates.

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