

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

BASELINE SURVEY: BHACHAU AND RAPAR TALUKA OF KACHCHH DISTRICT (2002-03)

BSC entered Kachchh for relief activities in post-earthquake (2001) and in the process formed Lok Adhikar Manch (LAM) for advocacy and movement for people's right. Later, for long-term development initiatives and interventions, mainly three communities were identified for empowerment – Dalit, Koli and Muslim of Bhachau and Rapar taluka (popularly known as 'Vagad region').

Objectives of the Study

In light of BSC's role as a catalyst and to intervene for betterment of these communities, this study aims to create database with the following objectives:

- ✓ To create database that covers social, cultural (anthropological), economic (sources of livelihood and existing income generation activities), political (participation and influence in Panchyati Raj) processes and their situation;
- ✓ Accessibility to common property resources (CPRs), participation in civic functions/institutions of KDM; and
- ✓ To know the worldview of KDM.

Methodology

The information was generated through different research tools and techniques:

- a. **Socio-economic survey** at household/family level through sampling and structured schedule;
- b. A **village level survey** with structured schedule; and
- c. Information was generated through **formal and informal meetings with community leaders and women** with field guide.

A 'quasi-purposive sampling' has been developed, based on simple statistical calculation, that is, at least 10% of each social group - Koli, Dalit and Muslim in each village, at least 2-3 single women (widows, deserted and divorced women), destitute (male and female), and few poor families that belong to SEBC, such as Bharwad, Rabari, Ahir in each village.

The primary data have been collected from **906 HHs from 42 villages of Rapar (24/97) and Bhachau (18/71) taluka**, with the **total population of 4,114**. The population covered under the HH Survey represents 1.5% to the total population of Rapar and Bhachau taluka; however, the population of KDM is about 36% to the total population of the two taluka.

The **village level survey has covered 49 villages (about 30%)** of Rapar and Bhachau taluka, of which 28 belong to Rapar and 21 to Bhachau taluka.

The salient findings of household (HH) level and village level are:

1. Religion & social categories - Of total 906, about **84% are Hindu and 16% are Muslim**. They belong to different social categories - 330 HHs (36%) are SCs, 309 HHs (34%) are STs, 148 HHs (16%) are Muslim, 81 (9%) are OBC – Hindu, and 36 (4%) belong to 'other' castes/communities.
2. Type & size of family - About 67% are nuclear families, the rest (33%) are joint families. Average household size is 5 persons.

3. Literacy - Almost 88% are illiterate; 9 out of 4,076 are graduates and one post-graduate.
4. Occupation – About 70% work as labourers, 9% as cultivators, 7% are self-employed, and the rest (9%) are engaged in service (government and private), cattle rearing, driving and weaving. There are 45 persons (5%) who are not working (including destitute, disabled and retired).
5. Annual income – There are 44 HHs (5%) with ‘no income’; 145 HHs (16%) earn upto 11,000 rupees per annum; 298 HHs (32.9%) earn between 11,000 and 12,000 rupees; 250 HHs (27.6%) earn between 12,000 and 24,000 per annum; 107 HHs (11.8%) earn between 24,000 and 36,000; 40 HHs (4.4%) earn between 36,000 and 60,000 rupees per year; and 14 HHs (1.4%) earn more than 60,000 rupees annually.
6. Working days in a year – About 56% HHs work for 8-10 months a year; 17% for 6 months, 15% work round the year, and About 6% work less than 6 months and no information available for 6%.
7. Migration related details – In all 32 (3.3%) HHs reported migration in last 3 years. About 72% reported that ‘they don’t migrate’ while 31% said that ‘they haven’t migrated in last 3 years’ but could be migrating if necessary. The reasons for migration vary with lack employment, scarce resources in the village and lack of rain. Income of migrant families varying between 10,000 and 40,000 rupees per annum.
Of total 49, none of the families migrate from 9 villages, 6 of Bhachau and 3 of Rapar. Less than 50 families migrate from 27 villages – 19 of Rapar and 8 of Bhachau taluka. About 100 families migrate from in all 5 villages – 4 of Rapar and one of Bahchau taluka. **Thus the migration is higher from Rapar in comparison to Bhachau taluka.**
8. Asset holding – **About 11% have no asset.**
 - o House - Almost **87% reported having house as an asset.** Of these, about 50% have one room house; 23% have two-room house. Almost 60% do not have legal electric connections. Among KDM, 80 to 88% HHs have ownership of house, 100% of OBC and 83% of ‘others’.
 - o Land - **In all 191 (21%) are land holders**, of them, 60% are small (< 8 acres) farmers, 21% are marginal (9-17) and 19% are big farmers (18 – 26 & more acres). Almost 15% have this facility. Of total 191, there are 79 (41.4%) HHs belong to ST, 67 (35%) to SC, 10 (5.2%) to Muslim, 18 (9.4%) OBC and 17 (8.9%) to ‘others’ category. There is no information about one HH in this regard. Almost three-fourths (74%) cultivate the land once in a year, mainly for self-consumption, very few sold vegetables (2) and pulses (1) and used for fodder (4) and some sold half the crop and the rest for self.
 - o Cattle – **In all 239 (26.4%) HHs own and rear 430 cattle.** More than three-fourths (88%) have ‘moto maal’ (cow, buffalo and bullocks) and the rest have ‘zino maal’ (goat and sheep), few have camel. Majority of them (192 HHs) reported that the milk and its products are for house consumption and do not earn money; of the rest (47), the income varies between 5,000 and 25,000 rupees a year. Cattle rearing among different social groups – SC (39%), ST (37%), Muslim (9%), OBC (11%) and others (4%).
 - o Vehicles – **In all 52 (5.5%) have vehicles.** The use of vehicles vary - 8 HHs use vehicle for agriculture purpose, 14 for self-transportation, 18 for travel of others and 10 that give vehicles on rent to earn money. Eleven HHs reported that they earn nothing out of vehicle, 21 HHs are able to earn less than 5,000 rupees annually, 12 HHs earn between 5,001 and 12,000, and 6 HHs earn between 12,001 and 24,000 per annum. Of

- total 52 owners, SCs 26 (48%), STs 14 (28%), Muslim 6 (12%), OBC 4 (8%) and 2 (4%) 'others' own vehicles.
- o Ornaments - **Almost 55% have ornaments.** Most of them have silver and silver-gold mixed ornaments.
 - o Most important asset and opinions about asset - The house (708) is considered to be the most important asset among all; followed by ornaments (462); cattle (189); cultivable land (151); non-fertile land (18) and vehicle (44). However, 93 respondents have said 'no asset is important'.
9. Indebtedness – Of total 906, only 14 families reported to have debts to repay. The amount of debt is between 5,000 and 25,000 rupees. Of them, 5 HHs has to take loan for social occasion; 3 HHs have to buy asset; 2 HHs have taken loan for business (as weaver); two have taken loan for health treatment; one has taken loan to get a job.
10. Availing basic/civic amenities
- o Drinking water – They get water from various sources, such as, well, hand pump, village pond, through pipeline, tanker and from bore-well. The use of wells in Rapar (private well - 5.6% and community well - 23.8%) is higher than Bhachau (3.8% and 15.8% respectively) taluka. However, pipeline/tap and tanker has significantly better prospect in Bhachau (19.2%, tanker - 14%) than Rapar (7.18% and 8.4% respectively). About three-fourths (73.5%) get water within the village.
 - o In all 41 villages get sweet drinking water.
 - o Transportation – People use chhakdo rickshaw, jeep, tractor, ST bus and truck for transportation/travel. Almost 89% HHs travel by ST bus; 54.5% HHs travel in hired bus, jeep or truck. Of total 906 HHs, 52 (5.7%) HHs reported that **ST bus doesn't come to their village**; 48 (5.3%) HHs informed that ST bus visits **once a day**; and the rest informed that the ST bus visit 2- 5 times a day in their villages.
 - o In all 8 villages reported that ST bus doesn't visit the village. Chhakdo rickshaw is available at 42 villages; Jeep at 16 villages and Tempo, tractor, private travel bus and self-owned vehicles are generally the mode of travel for few villages.
 - o Telecommunication – People avail telecommunication facility from different places – within the village (owned, pay someone, use STD/PCO) or outside village. In all about three-fourths avail within village while 256 (28.3%) respondents who have to go out of their villages for telecommunication, which is quite far (in many cases more than 20 Kms.).
 - o Health care – People use health services provided by the Government hospitals greater than the private hospitals; 99% seek treatment from doctors. **The government hospital (GH) at district level** is best used for the special diseases (31.1%), very low for other types of health problems. **The GH at taluka level** is unit used by the highest number of people, for every type of illness or health problems. **The GH village level** is the second best used place for treatment, used by a third, for general illness, followed by long illness and then special disease. **The private dispensary at village level** is utilized by about a tenth, mainly for general illness (11.1%) and long illness (3.1%). **The private hospital at town** is utilized higher than village level dispensary, for all types of health problem. The **domestic delivery and abortion** are about 5.5% of the total cases. Almost 40% and less sought treatment within village; about 35% traveled upto 25 kms while about 50% traveled more than 25 kms for special diseases and about 25% for delivery and abortions.
 - o Different sources like government (15 villages through PHC or CHC), private medical persons (10 villages) and clinics (13 villages) and mobile unit (8 villages) supported by NGOs provide medical services in these villages. About half (26) of villages - 15 villages

reported that the worker visits once in a week and 11 villages have resident health workers get services, the rest of the half **(23 villages) do not get any services from health workers – ANM and Malaria worker.**

- o Civic rights – As many as 95% are ration cardholders, of them, half have it in their name and the rest have as joint ownership. As much as 80-90% of the ration card holders get food grains, sugar and kerosene, but almost negligible numbers got seeds and fertilizers. As many as 97% people reported that their names are enlisted as voters.
- o **There are 7 villages without any fair price shop (FPS).**
- o Benefits of government schemes – In all 37 (4%) persons received benefits of government schemes; the rest have either not applied or thought of applying for the scheme. Of these, 10 received it for Indira Avas Yojana, 6 widows for pension, 4 for business and no information is available for the rest of them. Among beneficiaries of the schemes, the largest number is of SCs (21), followed by OBCs (6), STs (5), Muslim (2) and 'others' (3). The 'others' received widows' pension.

11. Structures created for development –

- o About co-operatives - Of total 906 HHs, 67 (7.4%) HHs reported that they have a co-operative or SHG in their respective villages, of them, 45 (11.5%) belong to Bhachau and 22 (4.3%) belong to Rapar taluka. The village survey informed that of 18 villages that have co-operatives, 7 are dysfunctional. In all 111 (12.3%) HHs are willing to form co-operative while 98 are negative and the rest - 697 (77%) said that they have no particular opinion on this issue.
- o Other forum created – In all 14 such *Mabila Mandal* were created, 3 in Bhachau and 11 in Rapar taluka while 9 *Yuvak Mandal* were created, one in Bhachau and 8 in Rapar taluka. In all 4 SHG (one in Bhachau, 3 in Rapar) such groups are created, with the support of FICCI-CARE; and 15 socio-religious groups (9 in Rapar, 6 in Bhachau) are created by Swaminaraayan sect (SS) or Swadhyay Parivaar (SP) or Vishwa Hindu Parishad (VHP).
- o Participation in election / voting - As much as 785 (86.6%) persons reported that they are participating in the election and exercise voting rights, very few (9) are negative about participation. In all 698 (77.6%) respondents informed that they vote for all the elections and 524 said that their spouses also vote with them.

12. Interaction with society, facing hostility or discrimination at different places

- o Different types of hardship people face – Slightly more than half (516 HHs) reported that they do not have to face any hardship; about a third (309 HHs) reported that they face hardship with lack of basic amenities; 32 (3.5%) reported lack of mental peace; 83 (9.2%) reported untouchability; and 1% reported physical harassment as well as lack of co-operation from the village-mates. All those who reported untouchability, physical harassment and lack of co-operation, belong to Scheduled Castes.
- o Hostility or discrimination at different places – The following places were covered to know hostility or discrimination - (i) Religious and social places or practices (temple, fairs & festivals); (ii) Places for getting various social services (for fetching water, barber's shop, tea stall or *dbaaba* and upper caste's house); and (iii) Places for better functioning (Panchayat office).
- o Different social groups facing hardship – The number of HHs vary at different place, between 36 and 247. The maximum number of SCs (80-90%) face discrimination at various places, mainly at temple, fairs & festivals, barber's shop and while fetching water, based on social and religious beliefs. The total number of ST (4-40%) facing difficulty, along with Muslim and OBC at Gram Panchayat's office and at tea stall while 'others' face difficulties at upper caste person's house. This could mean that weaker

economic situation is a disadvantage for them and in case of dalits the social & religious taboo combined with weaker economic status multiply their marginalisation and discrimination.

- o More number of HHs face hostility from Rapar in comparison to Bhachau, especially at temple, fairs & festivals.
- o Opinion for reducing hardship/removing discrimination - The opinions in this regard could be broadly divided into three sets of answers – (i) Maintaining status quo or not clearly providing any optimistic answer; (ii) Efforts put in past to bring about positive changes; and (iii) Futuristic and optimistic efforts. As many as 95% belong to first set, of the rest, 4 HHs reported that they had complained to government official and 7 informed that they would like to organize themselves to solve these problems.

13. Vulnerable groups – widows, destitute

- o Total number, sex, taluka, religion, social categories - The total number of **widowed person is 194**; of them, 143 (73.6%) are female and 51 (26.4%) are male. In all, 103 (53.1) are from Bhachau taluka while 91 (46.9%) are from Rapar taluka. In all 169 (87.1%) follow Hindu religion and 23 (11.8%) follow Islam, no information about 2 widowed persons. As per social categories, 56 (28.8%) belong to SCs; 39 (20.1%) to STs; 23 (11.8%) are Muslim, 49 (25.3%) to OBCs and 25 (12.8%) to ‘others’ category.
- o Income generation activities – Of total 194, 109 (56.2%) are engaged in labour (agriculture, casual); 18 (9.3%) are cultivators; 14 (7.2%) are self-employed; 41 (21.2%) are not working including retired and destitute; of the rest, 2 are in private service, 3 are mason, 2 survive on begging and one is a driver.
- o The economic vulnerability of this group is obvious with their occupation and income data - 32 (16.5%) have ‘no income’; 21 (10.6%) earn between 12,001-36,000 rupees per year, of them, 13 are widows; and one (0.6%) earn more than 36,000 rupees who is a widower. **Among 143 widows, 103 (72%) earn less than 12,000 per year; of all 166 (85.6%) earn less than 12,000 per year. These figures portray a very clear picture of the widows, as poorer among the poor and thus the most vulnerable group.**
- o Almost half the widowed (94 – 48.6%) work for 8-10 months in a year; 17 (8.8%) work almost round the year and 27 (14%) work for 6 months. In all 36 (18.6%) widowed reported ‘do not work’ (not applicable) and there is no information about 6 persons.
- o Asset holding among widows - The asset holding among these widowed is almost in proportion to the total asset holders, mainly for house (87%), land (cultivable & non-cultivable – 20%) and cattle (26%). However, the proportion for vehicles (1.6%) and ornaments (35%) are much lower than the overall population among widowed persons.
- o Government services & benefits received by widows – The ration card ownership is as high as 95%. Slightly more than half (102) reported their names are enlisted on the voting roll. In all 12 reported to have benefits of the government schemes.
- o Widows facing hostility or discrimination at different places – More than two-thirds of widowed (152 – 78.%) face discrimination at temple and fairs & festivals (169 – 87%), which indicates that widowed have very little scope to appear at public places. About a third of widowed (68 – 35%) have reported about hostility they face at upper caste person’s house. The others reported visiting tea stall (35); barber’s shop (19); and Panchayat office (3), as many widows need not go to these places, and most of them would be widowed males.
- o Opinions of widows for reducing hardship/removing discrimination – In all 127 (65.5%) reported that ‘it is not applicable to them’, which is contradictory to the extent of discrimination that they have reported. This also could mean that these respondents do not see themselves as torch bearers for solving the problems and so reported this.

The salient findings of village level are:

The analysis presented here is although not accomplished, yet, indicates trends and proportions, describe processes, guides to understand existing ground reality with its inherent limitations. We decided to go ahead with this information, as no census has been conducted in Kachchh after earthquake in 2001 and may not be conducted for a decade or so.

Of total 49 villages, 13 belong to Group Panchayat and 26 villages reported to have *vaandh*.

14. Village as an administrative unit

- o Education related - There are 37 villages with *aanganwaaadi* (pre-primary) schools, 12 with primary school, 5 with secondary and one with higher secondary school. More than two-thirds villages have to travel more than 10 kms (in 7 cases more than 41 kms) for higher education.
- o After a year of earthquake, **half the villages (25) reported that the school is functioning in the new building**. Of the rest, 3 schools still run in open, 5 in the tent, 4 in damaged building, 3 in repaired building and one in the dispensary. There is no information about 5 villages.
- o Literacy level - **In all 11 (22.4%) villages have reported literacy less than 25%**; only 2 villages have reported literacy more than 75%, the rest (32) have literacy between 25.1 and 75 percent.
- o System for public hygiene – In all 9 villages reported that the Gram Panchayat takes care of hygienic conditions in the village, the rest don't initiate any action.
- o Electricity – As many as **46 villages get electricity from the nearby electric sub-station**. After earthquake, 9 villages have restored electric connections legally.
- o Approach road related – There are 8 villages on the highway and thus there is no approach road. Of 41 villages with approach road, 11 with bad condition of the approach road.

15. Village as a political unit

- o Details about Sarpanch – Most of the Sarpanch were elected during 1998 and 2001. Of 49, 12 are women Sarpanch. The 45 Sarpanch follow Hindu religion while 2 follow Islam. Of them, 13 belong to Koli (3 women Sarpanch), 9 belong to SC (2 women Sarpanch), 8 are Rajput, Darbaar (2 women Sarpanch), 6 are Aahir (4 women Sarpanch) and 6 are Patel, 2 are Taraya and one each belongs to Gadhvi, Suthar and Chawda. Of 12 women Sarpanch, at least half (6) get support from the village residents, while 2 informed that they are not supported. Four villages couldn't provide information with certainty.
- o Political activities in the village – In 16 villages, no political party is active; of the rest, Congress and BJP both are active in the village. As many as 20 (41%) villages informed that 'they haven't done anything'. Traditionally, Congress had a good hold, since last 5-10 years, BJP has developed a good hold in at least half the villages. RSS or VHP is active in 2 villages - Chhadwaadaa of Bhachau and Fategadh of Rapar taluka.
- o About Gram Sabha – The number of Gram Sabha in the village varies from none to more than 10 per year. People's participation is almost 100% in election in 30 villages while about 60% in 3 villages and 7 villages informed that 'only leaders' participate in GS of the village. Women's participation in GS is nil in 16 villages while 25 villages informed 'very few' and 'some'.
- o Saamajik Nyaay Samiti (SNS) – Of total 49 villages, 13 reported to have functional SNS. Of 13 villages, 7 villages have SC chairperson, 5 have ST while one has Aahir.

- o Gram Panchayat Office – After earthquake, of 13 villages responded, each reported different places where GPO is functional, e.g. one in open, one in Bhungo, one in hut, one in tent, one at deputy Sarpanch's place, 3 in primary school, 3 in damaged building and 2 at other places which are rented.

16. Village as a social unit

As per estimates and partial information available in this regard, social composition of the village includes mainly three types of social groups –

- (i) Caste & community,
- (ii) Vulnerable groups – single women, disables persons, destitute and BPL families, and
- (iii) Occupation based – cultivators, labourers, pastoral, artisan, service class and others.

Castes & communities and its proportion to the total population of the village

- o Proportion of SC to total population is 13.8 %, while as per census data it is 11%.
- o Proportion of ST to total population is 23.7%, while as per census data it is 6.88%.
- o Proportion of OBC to total population is 16%.
- o Proportion of Muslim to total population is 11.1% No information about 6 villages and 2 villages with no Muslim population in Rapar taluka.
- o Proportion of savarna to total population is 35.4%.
- o Proportion of 'others' to total population is 0.6%, while no data from census is available in this regard, and thus comparison is not possible. A clarification required is that it is 1% for Rapar and nil for Bhachau taluka.

Vulnerable groups

- o The proportion of single women, especially widows, is 21.4% to total population of vulnerable groups while 9.9% to total population.
- o The proportion of disabled persons to total population is 2.3%.
- o The proportion of destitute to total population is 1.87%.
- o The proportion of BPL to total population is 31.9%.

Occupation based

- o There are 61.6% cultivators in proportion to the total population,
- o Total percent of labourer is 25%,
- o Of rest, 18% - service (1.9%); business (6%); artisans (3%) and cattle rearers (6.8%).

17. Social problems – child marriage, alcoholism, superstition and witchcraft

- o Child marriage – Of total 49 villages, **11 (22.4%) villages reported that they have witnessed child marriage in the village;** no information is available for 14 villages.
- o Alcoholism – As many as **28 (57%) villages informed that problem of alcoholism is prevalent;** no information is available for 14 villages.
- o Superstitions and witchcraft – **As many as two-thirds of the villages (37) reported that people do believe in some superstitions and perform witchcraft whenever required;** no information is available for 5 villages.
- o Situation of widows – In all **21 villages reported that the situation of widows are weak or bad and 19 villages informed that widows' situation is good or normal.**

18. Social needs of dalits and discrimination – graveyard, hair cutting saloon, garbi, flourmill – As many as **32 (65.3%) villages reported that they have a separate graveyards for dalits,** like separate graveyards for Muslims and upper castes; no information is available for 11 villages. In 3 villages dalits have to go outside the village for hair cutting & shaving; no information is available for 23 villages in this regard. Of 23 villages who provide

information, **14 villages reported separate *garbi* for dalits**. One village (Ghanithar) of Rapar taluka informed that they have separate flourmill for *dalits*.

19. Equipping people for natural calamities - drought, cyclone, earthquake
 - o Mental state of people to face calamity – Of total 49, no information is available of 18 villages and of the rest (30) villages, 9 villages reported that the people are still not mentally prepared or mentally weak to face any calamity. As many as 36 villages reported that people are not equipped to face any disaster.
 - o Details about situation during drought – Almost half (25) of the villages reported that they do create or have a provision of fodder during drought while 22 villages informed that they haven't any provision for fodder as well as water.
 - o Relief work by the government - In all 32 villages informed that the relief work is started this year, as rainfall was scanty and scarcity was declared; of them 17 belong to Bhachau and 15 belong to Rapar taluka. All villages reported that “*maati-kaam*” is the activity they take up as relief work. The wages paid for relief activity vary for the payment – Rs. 25/- to Rs. 60/- per day in different villages.
 - o Management of *panjara pol* – Total 9 villages reported that they manage *panjara pol* for fodder and to meet the requirements of the cattle; one by the government while 8 are run by the NGOs in the area.

20. Economic opportunities at village – cultivating land and crops, working at industrial units
 - o Cultivating land and crops - The crops are mainly three types – food grains (Bajri & Juvar in almost all villages), pulses (40 villages) and vegetables (33 villages), and cash crops (cotton – 28 villages, castor - 18, Isabgol - 25 and Tal, Midiyaval). **This means that most of the people cultivate for self-consumption, little for earning money.**
 - o Different economic activities – Cultivators, service class and Businesspersons in all villages, charcoal makers (mainly *dalits (barijan)*, Vaghari and Koli (both are ST) communities) in 45 villages, salt makers in 11 villages, (mainly *dalits (barijan)* and Koli communities are engaged as salt workers). Artisans in 35 villages (mainly Suthar (carpenter), Luhar (ironsmith), Soni, (goldsmith), Kumbhar (potter), somewhere *Harijan* and Koli).
 - o Details about industrial units near the village - There are in all 23 industrial units around these villages. There are 9 small scale, 7 medium scale and 7 large-scale units. Of total 23 units, 8 for salt making; 2 for mining (stone); 2 are quarries; 5 for crockery making and 6 for china clay. This shows very limited capacity of industrial units to provide employment. The information about forest does not throw light on forest as a resource for the people, and the role of the Government in conservation and promotion. For example, it is known that members of Koli and *dalit* communities can make charcoal from *baaval*, but whether they have an access to that or not, what is the policy regarding use of *baaval* and other forest produce and so on.

Summing up

Looking at the data in the context of marginalisation and vulnerability, the following concerns need attention:

- (i) Economic hardship – income generation activities combined with lower annual income, higher number of working days in a year, lack of or little productive asset holding indicate existing poverty (as per the indicators developed by the Government of India),
- (ii) Social situation – low level of literacy and less exposure to developed society aggravates hardship and hostility, as shared by the respondents, which indicate inequality and discrimination in the society,

- (iii) Situation of most vulnerable groups like widows, destitute and disabled, some of them having no occupation and nil income, survived on begging,
- (iv) The region needs development alternatives, in form of institutions as well as new ventures, such as, creating civic or social forum, benefits of government schemes and support for betterment, food grain bank and so on.
- (v) The better infrastructure facility along with voting in election and getting food grain shows a trend of betterment, however, the society has to understand the stark contrast between infrastructure development & indicators of human development - low literacy level, low female sex ratio among KDM and fewer opportunities for income generation and low productive assets.
- (vi) The situation related to migration, indebtedness and asset holding may have been captured partially, only indicate the trends, even then, the fact remains that these problems do exist and if not attended properly, may contribute to worsening the situation. Development alternatives should be explored to curb these menace.
- (vii) Large-scale destruction took place after earthquake and mainly the school buildings and shelters have been rebuilt; there is a need to rebuild Gram Panchayat Office, other public places and the remaining schools and hospitals.
- (viii) Lack of cleanliness and hygienic conditions pose a threat for health hazards. The Gram panchayat should be more effective in disposal of waste.
- (ix) Pastoral as an economy has remained largely a concern of individuals or families or a particular caste/community, which could be expanded with pasture land and such common property resources. The Gram Panchayat has not move forward in this direction.
- (x) The dalits face discrimination at various level, for many activities, which is endorsed by village as a social unit (separate graveyard, *garbi*, hair cutting saloon etc.)