

**Introduction to Baseline Survey - SERP:** IKP - SERP has undertaken the baseline survey of SC/ST Households of the state. The survey has already been completed and has been updated in the SERP website. Total of 38.5 lakh SC/ST households (26 Lakhs SC HHs & 12.5 lakh ST HHs) were surveyed by the IKP field staff. The survey was done based on the following:

- Critical Human Development Indicators viz. Literacy, Education, Health
- Access to various Govt. schemes and benefits
- Asset base including land, livestock etc.
- Credit availed and its utilization

The 85 column data was collected and later digitized with the support of exclusive web based software application for further analysis.

**Analysis may be done based on:**

- SC/ST families**
- Male/Female**
- Backward 300 Mandals and Non-Backward mandals of the state**

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**1. The female illiteracy - effect on the IMR, MMR and Institutional Child Deliveries**

**Situation:** The maternal health and the infant mortality is being a concern in the state for the SC/STs. The indicators like IMR, MMR have shown high figures both for SC/STs in the state. The lack access to health facilities, the information about the health services, community customs and also the dietary knowledge of the community has been the reasons of high indicators.

**Hypothesis:** The female illiteracy (including drop outs) among the rural households has an impact on the health indicators like IMR, MMR and institutional deliveries. It is expected to see that increase in the female literacy rates among different communities of SC/ST has positive impact on the health indicators.

} Higher the education

**2. Availability of electricity in a household - effect on child education**

**Situation:** The child drop outs depends on many factors like financial reasons, distance of school, marriage, not interested, never went to school, parental awareness & motivation etc. Even though the government institutions (from Pre - KG to Degree, PG, Professional courses etc) offer free education, the dropouts are happening. These reasons are also contributed by the lack of assets in the family.

**Hypothesis:** The Family assets (like electricity, house condition) have an effect on the child education. The government says that almost all the houses of the poor

(The control is about 10-15% households which do not have electricity at all)

have been electrified. It is expected to see that the household which has electrified has positive impact on the child education.

### 3. **SHG performance - correlate with migration**

Situation: Rural households migrate to different places in the time of distress in their family. They migrate to different mandals, districts, and neighbouring states too. The works done by the migrated families are skilled, unskilled etc, or private / contract/ regular. Also the migration of households is found seasonal. It varies from a shorter time of migration of 3 months to permanent migration. It is also found that some household members only migrate from the family.

Hypothesis: The performance of SHG (SHG functioning) has a impact on the livelihoods of the rural households and also the nature of migration. It is expected to see that all the other things being the same, SHG membership and the SHG functioning has reduced migration of rural households, SHG members has more institutional credit and providing more livelihood opportunities.

### 4. **Land ownership - migration of households**

Situation: Land is one asset which almost every rural man or woman is associated with, for livelihoods. In the rural areas all the socio-economic privileges and deprivations revolve round land. Recognizing how critical ownership of land is for a poor person, the Government has taken major steps by bringing land reforms to make sure that the poor get control over the lands. Poor owning small piece of land either assigned by the government or own land not able to protect their lands in spite of many pro- poor land legislations.

Hypothesis: Land ownership (Lease & podu cultivation) has an impact on the livelihoods of the rural households. The acreage, cultivation and the sources of irrigation etc play an important role in deriving the livelihood from land. The landlessness has created a situation in which the members of the household have to migrate to other places for livelihood. It is expected to see that, when all other conditions remain the same, the households which hold the land do not migrate for livelihood.

### 5. **Loans from other sources by SHG members and non-SHG members families**

Situation: Rural households need capital for various purposes, whether investment (agriculture, non-farm, dairy, etc) or consumption (marriages/ functions, health shocks, etc). Since any one source might be insufficient, they may borrow from many sources simultaneously, including SHG bank linkage, other banks, MFIs (though this has dropped sharply now), local moneylenders, dealers, supplier credit, relatives, etc etc. Credit mediated through the SHG is generally the cheapest of these.

Hypothesis: Membership of SHGs (and consequent access to formal credit) has an impact on the nature and number of the lenders, as well as the cost of credit and the total borrowing. We expect to see that all other things being the same, SHG members do not have to rely on informal sources of credit as much as non-SHG members, and that their cost of credit is lower than that of non-SHG members.

Find it on  
SERP  
website

Migration  
data :

Is it current  
status?

A type of  
community  
who  
takes one  
crop and  
moves away

Poorer  
of  
Poor

PoP

**6. Child drop out - household occupation**

Situation: The occupation among the rural households is mostly agrarian. It also differs on different occupation profiles like labour (Agricultural/Daily Wage/Migrated), Agriculture, Livestock, Employee (Private/Contract/Regular), Business, skilled based business. The occupation of head of the family (Women Headed) has also impact on the education of the children.

Hypothesis: The occupation profile of Head of family has impact on the child education / drop outs. It is expected to see that all things being the same the households having better occupation has better prospects of child education

**7. Occupation profile of the landless households.**

The occupation of landless rural households differs from those who have land. The landlessness is a critical factor which promotes migration of labour. The occupation profile of the landless households varies from manual labour, livestock, employee (Private / contract / regular), Petty business, skilled based business etc. It is then required to find the most adopted livelihood/occupation of the landless households

**8. Habitations with minimum infrastructure facilities and community intensity**

Along with the baseline survey, the habitation survey has been done. The habitation survey is done in those habitations where SC/ST population is available. It is then required to find out the list of habitations which has minimum infrastructural facilities and also the community pattern of those habitations and the social issues concerning them.

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