Chapter-7

Problems, Prospects and Conclusion

This chapter has drawn attention to cultural changes in the tribes of Korba district, Chhattisgarh under the geographical conditions leads to infer that. It highlights the differences in outcomes between STs. It has the following key findings:

1. During a period of relative prosperity for India as a whole, poverty rates for STs have declined more slowly than for other groups and particularly slowly in district that have large proportions of Scheduled Tribe Populations.

2. There appear to have been more concerted efforts to raise level of tribal literacy in the surveyed villages. During these 40 years the increase in surveyed villages has been from 6.64% in 1961 to 40.70% in 2001. But the results of concerted efforts for increasing education among tribal’s have been more absorbed by Gond, Kanwar, Kol, Oraon and Binjhwar tribal communities. Baigas, Pahari Korwas, Dhanwars, Agarias, Majhwars have not been able to their literacy even above 5%. Health and education outcomes for STs, while showing faster progress in some respects than the rest of the population are still very poor. Convergence with other groups has occurred in only a small number of areas, notably in lower levels of education and immunization coverage.

2. The most important source of livelihood i.e. agriculture and agricultural labour, still persist to be chief livelihood source. The ratio of agricultural labourers have quite sufficiently increased, a fact which should be viewed in the light of the fact there is increase in education but decreased in cultivation. The largest numbers of cultivators scheduled tribes household
are having agricultural land upto 3-4 Acres which is 15.41% and 45.90% tribes household are having agricultural land less than 1Acer.

3 Excess mortality of ST children continues to be the starkest marker of tribal disadvantage and has its roots in a number of complex processes that exclude STs in general.

4 While a number of laws and programs are in place to address the special disadvantages of STs, implementation is poor.

5 The low voice of STs in decision-making and their alienation from land and forests are central to their continued exclusion from progress and development.

6 Though the ‘Urbanization and Industrialization’ help to change the tribal culture, but in the surveyed villages only two urban centres and few industries are established in some selected areas near the urban places. Most of the tribal people are belonged from remote areas so the effect of urbanization and industrialization on tribal culture is not sophisticated.

7 In the surveyed villages, Christianity is one of the most effective factor to change the tribal culture. They provide free education, medicine, foods, cloths, etc. to the tribal communities. That’s why the Oraons and Baigas converted to Christian and they are benefited by them.

8 It was observed during the survey that the Baigas, Pahari Kowars, Dhanwars, Majhwars, and somewhere Agariyas by habit are not clean. This has led to high incidence of scabies in this area, because their clothing is scanty, the skin is more exposed of infection. The surroundings of their dwellings due to rearing of cattle, pigs, and fowls are unclean, which leads to the production and multiplication of harmful insects and mosquitoes. They are also usually suffered from upper respiratory tract infections and sometimes from pneumonia in monsoons.

9 In the tribal surveyed villages of the Korba District an observation is made that the cultural changes among all the tribal communities differ from one
village to another villages. Therefore the villages are attempted to classify according to their cultural changes, as follows;

- **Highly tribal cultural changed villages;** there are 8 villages like Tilaidand, Karakachhar, Dhawaipur, Singhali, Sakdukalan, Bandapara, Non-lepra and Bakasahi in this category and Gond, Kanwar, Kol, and Oraon are residing in these villages. The facilities of schools, health centres, proper markets, source of drinking water, agricultural land Christian Missionaries etc. help them to rapidly adopt modern culture in place of their traditional culture.

- **Moderate tribal cultural changed villages;** in this category 5 villages include, these are Gorhkatra, Budbud, Bagdewa, Kendai, Konkona and the Kols, Binjhars, Agarias tribes belong from these villages. It is very painful to observed that the facilities which is the keys of cultural change are available here but not evenly distributed for all the villages. Due to poor transport and communication the tribal people unable to enjoy fully their needs and therefore they could not change their culture rapidly but do moderately.

- **Low tribal cultural changed villages;** Lalpur, Nawapara, Chepa, Non-Birra, Bagbuda, Ajgarbahar, Satrenga, villages represented from this category. Undulating land, hilly area, dense forest cover, are the main character in these villages. No schools, markets, health centres, electricity, source of drinking water, stable agricultural land facilities are available here. Therefore the tribal communities like Pahari Korwa, Baiga, Majhwar and Dhanwar who resides here till now practicing shifting cultivation, traditional customs, traditional way of treatment for curing diseases, familiar to exchange policy etc.
They have vague faith on their traditional way of life style. They are both economically very backward. They are happy to maintain their old culture but somewhere they adopt modern due to deforestation, lack of irrigation system, but very slowly.

A. Problems:

In the foregoing chapter, an attempt is also made to portray the realistic picture of the existing conditions of the cultural changes among the tribal people of Korba district of Chhattisgarh. In this district, tribal’s way of life a hundred years ago had known no variation whatever there have been tremendous changes, so that many salient features of tribal life have completely disappeared. Tribals today are no longer insulated from various outside influences as they were in the days of yore.

Culture is the architect of civilization. But the cultural changes among the tribal people are slow, because they would like to maintain primitive or traditional culture. Though some tribes are try to change their culture but can not make themselves completely civilized. There are many factors responsible for these, like slow urbanization, continuous changes in the environment of forest, and also for the changes in religious mode and activities.

The problems of development of tribal areas is primarily linked with the backwardness of these areas, poverty of the people and the concept of integration of tribals with the rest of the population. For promoting the welfare of scheduled tribes and for raising the level of administration of scheduled and tribals areas to the State level, Article 275 of the Constitution provides for grants-in-aid from Consolidated Fund of India to states for implementation developmental programmes.

There is no denying the fact that there is some sort of socio-economic gulf between the tribal groups on the one hand and the highly civilized people that inhabit the neighbouring plains.

The main problems of the surveyed villages among the tribes as described earlier may be summarized as under;
1. Literacy is essential for eradicating poverty and mental isolation, for cultivating peaceful and friendly international relations and for permitting the free play of demographic processes. Illiteracy, on the other hand, takes away from man his dignity, perpetuates ignorance, poverty and mental isolation, deters peaceful and friendly international relations free democratic processes and hampers social advancement, economic growth and political maturity\(^3\). Illiteracy among the tribals is a major hindrance towards their development. On account of inaccessible habitat among tribals, education has not spread fast among them. The school timing usually clash with the timing of economic and agricultural operations. However, several programmes have been launched to provide educational access by establishing a primary school within a radius of one kilometer. Not only the primary schools it is envisaged to provide middle schools, secondary and higher secondary schools and also degree colleges at the tribal areas so that the tribal population takes the full advantage of education. The Chhattisgarh Government also provides Scheduled tribes student scholarship scheme for their education and therefore their percentage of literacy is increased from last decade. In 1991 it was 23% and 49.57% in 2001. Whereas the Chhattisgarh’s total literacy (65.18% in 2001) and Korba district total literacy (61.71%) is higher than the tribal literacy of the Korba district. The scheme of Girls’ Hostel, which was started in the Third plan, is a useful instrument for spreading education among Scheduled Tribe girls, whose literacy 1.84% as per 1991 census and 33.69% in 2001 census against the general female literacy of 22.12% and 46.99% as per 1991 and 2001 census. But the changes was to be noted among the Kanwars, Gonds, and Oraons tribes very firstly, on the other hand among the Kols and Binjhwars the rate of literacy was
moderately changed. Due to lack of proper network transport system and poor economy the literacy rate among the Pahari Korwa, Baiga, Majhwar, Agariya, and Dhanwar was a little bit distorted.

2. The sex ratio of the Chhattisgarh state was 1013 females per 1000 males as per 2001 census year whereas, the sex ratio of the Korba district was 996 females per 1000 males in the same census year. After surveying 20 tribal villages the sex ratio was found to be 983 females per 1000 males, which was not as much of good symbol sex ratio among the tribal communities. The govt. has tried to control the population of the tribal people by organizing campaigns to educate them about family planning. Due to this, various tribal people have adopted births control techniques like vasectomy, tubectomy etc. the life expectancy of women in Korba district is 60 years but in the surveyed villages it is 54 years.

3. As per 2001 census, 56.6% of the population of Chhattisgarh were engaged in cultivation and 32.7% as agricultural labour, 1.2% as household industries and 9.5% in the others occupations. But as per 2001 census the % of people engaged in cultivation and agricultural labours has reduced. The same condition was found for Korba district. As per 1961 census, the rate engaged of tribal people in cultivation was 78.21%, as agricultural labours 16.34%, and 2.49% in household industries. But in 2001 census year, the occupied cultivators was 58.00%, which was declined from 1961, but the % of agricultural labours was little increased from 16.34% to 22.74% in 2001 and engagement in household industries was also reduced from 2.49% to 1.93% in 2001 census. The reason is, they are engaging themselves in other occupations like mining, constructions of dam, fishing, etc.

4. Another major problem with the tribal people is that they consume alcohol in large amounts. Some times they consume alcohol in such large amounts that they sell their land, house etc.
5. Unemployment is yet another challenge faced by the tribal people of the surveyed areas. Sometimes they work as daily wage labours. Even if the govt. hires them for 100 days, they are unable to work for those 100 days and are not paid in a proper manner because of the intermediaries.

6. Land alienation caused due to the introduction of monetary economy. For every consumption need, the tribals needed money, but did not have any source of earning. They mortgaged land sold it off land. Besides outsiders exploited them and grabbed away their lands. Further industrialization also resulted into acquisition of land by the state. Chhattisgarh State Government has passed several acts to abolish transfer or sale of tribal land to non-tribals.

7. Indebtedness cropped in due to lack of adequate source of income. Private money lenders (like Mahajan or Sahukar) are readily available in tribal areas. They provided personal loan on heavy rate of interest. The consumption patterns of the tribals include regular consumption of liquor, bride price during marriage and fine for any deviant behabiour. All these require money. Hence, they go to the money lenders. In this manner they are heavily in debt. Effective measures have been taken by the Chhattisgarh Government to curb the entry of Sahukars into the tribal areas and arrangements have been made to secure loans on nominal rate of interest from the banks and co-operative societies.

8. Bonded labour is a serious problem, which came in due to rampant poverty and lack of stable income. In fact, land alienation, indebtedness, bonded labour and poverty are inter-related problems. Lack of money leads to taking loan from money lender by Mortgaging land. The tribal community is unable to repay, hence serves as a bonded labour.

9. Shifting cultivation among tribal is a problem since it involves large-scale deforestation. Shifting cultivation is known by various names such as Jhum, Khallu, Podu etc. Shifting involves clearing of a plot, usually
in hilly or terrace area, i.e. cutting plants and shrubs and then broadcasting seeds. It does not involve plough cultivation. The area is cultivated for one or two years and then is left hallow for five to seven years to allow the vegetation to grow densely and repeat the cycle. 1.6% of the tribal people depend on shifting cultivation and 10%-15% depend on hunting for their livelihood. Because the govt. has banded shifting cultivation and hunting, these tribal people suffer from poverty. This is another big problem for the tribal people of the surveyed villages.

10. Many tribal people have adopted Christianity which has helped them to develop in certain ways but for adopting Christianity, they had left their culture, which can be seen as another problem faced by the tribal people of the surveyed villages.

11. Many tribal people practice polygamy. According to them, polygamy is the sign of richness. But actually it is a social evil which is one of the reasons for their underdevelopment.

12. Problem of health and nutrition among the tribes has been found mainly due to lack of proper medical and sanitary facilities and poverty. Their practice of indigenous medicine and magical practices for treatments have been very good in the past. But today things have been changed considerably. Diseases range between Diarrhea, Jaundice, Small Pox, Malaria, Filarial, to T.B. heart ailments and hypertension etc. They require proper treatment in well equipped hospitals or dispensaries. Though the Govt. efforts are being made to establish primary health centres in every tribal village but the geographical condition doesn’t support to establishment of hospitals and medical centres in these tribal areas as these are mostly hilly areas and are located in remote areas. The tribal people still fallow traditional methods of treatment rather than utilizing modern medicines and
medical techniques. An enormous no of tribal people die due to malaria as they don’t use mosquito nets.
13. Deficiency status one of the serious problems in the tribal area comprising mostly the infants. The deficiency states restrain their physical growth and mental development and make them more susceptible to morbidity and mortality due to infectious diseases. The pregnant and lactating women from another group of tribal population where nutrition deficiency problem is common. Hunger and nutrition are health problems everywhere in the tribal areas of Korba district. These problems in the surveyed villages is largely the by-product of poverty, ignorance, insufficient education, lack of knowledge regarding the nutritive value of food inadequate sanitary environment, etc. Among the Pahari Korba, Dhanwars, Baigas, Majhwars the rate of deficiency status is very high due to their backward economy and education.
14. One of the most critical problems faced by the tribal people of the surveyed villages is settlement. The existing pattern of human habitat is uneven. Most of the settlements are of small size and not suited even for the location of important services due to lack of sufficient population threshold for their economic survival.
15. Due to the backward economy and with little development in the field of industry, trade, and commerce and other secondary occupation as well established functioned character of the service centre is very much lacking.
16. The district is predominantly rural in character, where 63.73% of the total population and 95% tribal population reside in rural area. Due to backward economy coupled with lack of infrastructure and high degree of inaccessibility the impact of recent technological development is not at all significant. Majority of the tribal people are backward and poor.
17. Urbanization has been recognized as symbolic of socio-economic and cultural development. There are two urban centres namely Korba town and Katghora Town which have been seats of administration of the respective feudal territories by their name. Korba town can only be identified as an urban centre with planned residential areas, markets, industries area and other functions. But Katghora town, the proper urban character of the town comprising mandies, planned residential and industrial areas and other facilities is yet to be developed here.

18. Korba district constitutes a dominant tribal area with 41.49% according to 2001 census. Most of the tribals are very conservative, backward and addicted to many social evils like intoxication, remarriage, child-marriage, extravagance, and indebtedness. They lead their own traditional life style and have strong socio-cultural relationship. However, the study reveals that the case their backwardness is also due to the non availability of various facilities within easy reach of the people in different parts of the region. In localities where facilities like dispensary, schools, co-operative societies etc. are available people have started to making change their traditional socio-culture.

19. Bears and elephants pose a serious threat to tribal people as they destroy their agricultural crops as well as their houses. As a result, their agricultural product gets affected and their surplus reduces. The consequence is that several tribal people die every year because of these animals.

20. Due to poverty and their traditional faith and also lack of facilities available backwards tribal communities of the surveyed areas sleep on the floor. They have small houses and they also keep their cattle and animals in the same room. Due to lack of electricity and fuel facilities they have no other option but stay in the dark. Their house also lack
proper ventilation because of windows. Because of this, 25 to 30 tribal peoples lose their life due to insect and snake bite every years.

21. The tribal people of the surveyed villages are very superstitious from their origin. They are orthodox and donot accept modern ways and techniques. They are follow traditional way when a tribal person falls ill, instead of relying on modern medicines and medical facilities they rely on black magic and witchcraft. Govt. has tried to offer help to these people, but due to poor education and proper information they are not willing to accept these facilities. As a result, many tribal people die to illness every year.

22. Due to rapid growth of industrialization, coal mining and establishment of Mini Mata Bango Dam the Hasdeo River water is polluted and the tribals who reside surrounding the river area did not get fresh drinking water, therefore they suffer from different water born diseases and agricultural production is also not sophisticated. Though the Government has provided several facilities like handpumps, well etc. to them, they rarely take advantage of these facilities and drink river water.

23. Though the district is known as power supplier district of India, but electricity is still not available in remote areas. The district produces thermal power, hydroelectricity and supplies these to different districts of Chhattisgarh and other states of India but the tribal people of the surveyed villages can’t consume. Therefore tribal still cannot use modern amenities like television, fan, bulb etc

24. Marketing is one of the most important problems in the tribal area, which help to adopt them to accept new culture and developed their economic conditions. Mostly tribal marketing consist of supplying the minor products and some typical products collected from forest. They have been need proper marketing facilities for get surplus from their
25. Transportation is one of the major problems faced by the tribal people of the surveyed villages. The reason is undulation land. Because of undulating land, they are unable to travel from one place to another place even by cycle. Thus the only option left wide them is to walk or to sail in boats if there is a small river or lake between the 2 places they want to travel.

26. The tribal people mostly from Katghora tehsil are rehabilitated due to Mini Mata Bango Project and mining, yet they do not get their compensation of land from the govt. the tribal groups are scattered from one another. Some tribal people practice shifting cultivation and thus have no permanent houses and thus move from one place to another. This is a critical problem faced by the tribal people of the surveyed areas.

27. A large no of tribal people depend on animals for there livelihood. But due to lack of animal hospitals in the surveyed villages, they face lot problems.

28. Due to undulating land and forest cover the tribal areas are sparsely populated which are ordinarily inaccessible and amenities cannot reach those downtrodden people and also the transport and communication is poor of this tribal area. Till now they are familiar with exchange policies due to lack of proper transport and communication facilities. In order to promote regional mobility and mutual inter-action between tiers of services centres the proper development of road net-work in conformity with the basic amenities like school, medical care, post office, marketing etc. are available to the people conveniently and therefore the tribal traditional socio-cultural activities may be changed.
Department a comprehensive scheme should be prepared to open up the home of tribals.

Here shown about different types of facilities of 20 surveyed villages of Korba district, having or not or being closed the facilities, by a Matrix table is given below;

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Source: Household Survey, 2009
Bango Dam Reservoir

Bango Hydro-electric producing centres

Bango Dam
Prospect:
The Govt. has formed various policies and programmes for the upliftment of the tribal people but even after 64 years of achieving independence, they are still backwards. They are underdeveloped. Though a glimpse of development has observed in some tribal groups but the rate of development for the majority of the tribal groups is very slow and is not up to the mark.

Suggestion or Solution:

Following are the solution for the development of the tribal people:-

1. Gonds, Kanwars, and Oraons are the highly developed tribal groups. Some sects in Parliament, Railways, Banking sectors etc. have been reserved by the Government for tribal people. The government should restrict the reservations for Gonds, Kanwars, and Oraons so that backward tribal groups can take the advantage and so that they can develop.

2. Many villages which are for away from each other are under one Panchayat. For example Satranga village and lalpur are at a distance of 45kms by road and at a distance of 5 kms, if the means of transportation is waterways. But these villages come under one Gram panchayat. Similarly, the village Sakho and Boranala are located quite away from each other but they come under one Gram Panchayat. This creates a problem for the tribal people. So planning of the entire administrative system should take place. This may reduce the problems of the tribal people to some extant as we know their villages are dispersed.

3. The villages of the tribal people are dispersed. So as their settlement, roads should be constructed. Facilities like electricity should be made available to them. Hospitals, medical centres, should be established for their welfare.
4. Proper marketing facilities should be provided to the tribal people as they don’t get surplus from their agricultural production. The Government should buy their products directly from them by offering proper rate. Their development is not possible if the Government doesn’t adopt this method.

5. The Government has formed many policies and programmes for the welfare of the tribal people but some of these programmes cannot reach the tribal people. Thus the Government should ensure that the tribal people are able to take benefit from these policies and programs.

6. The Govt. should take steps for urbanization of the tribal villages. Urbanization may lead to the development of the tribal people.

7. A large numbers of tribal people die every year because of consumption of alcohol. Some tribal people even sell their houses, land properties etc. because of expensive consumption of alcohol. Govt. should take measure strongly to educate the tribal people about the ill effects of consumption of alcohol.

8. Elephants and bears pose a services threat to the tribal people. A large number of tribal people lose their lives because of these animals and cultivation also. The Govt. should try to protect the tribal people from these animals and should take proper measures by making parks and centauries.

9. The tribal forest areas too much quantity of Mahua, which is the main source of tribal alcohol or liquor. Govt. should have educate them to produce of high quality of alcohol. This should be the way of earn some capital for their development and also save their life.

10. The tribal people are belonged to remotes areas. They are far behind of advance education like computer, internet, mobile etc. Govt. should have take proper care for their computer, internet, mobile education by
established different centres. So they cop up with the present competitive situation.

11. It is the duties of the NGO’s and govt. development officers to frequently visit the tribal areas and asked their problems and try to solve it.

12. The tribal people of remote areas facing pure drinking water problem and therefore every years numbers of tribals died by diarrhea, jaundice and also died with malaria, Dengue, because they could not use mosquito net, due to non availability of hospital nearby. Govt. should have established modern hospital with all treatment facilities and also mobile ambulance facilities.

13. The tribal areas of Korba district is fully natural resources i.e. mineral resources, forest resources, etc. but due to lack of modern technologies and fund they could not developed their socio-economic conditions. Govt. should have come forwards with various new schemes, modern techniques and economical packages for their development.

14. The tribal women are less educated than the tribal males. Therefore they should not get proper facilities for their development than others. Govt. should have established various educational institutions with free technical courses subject to their geographical conditions, such as Pickle Making, Murabba Making, Jam Making, Wooden Furniture Making, Candle Making, Toys Making, Boating Training, Driving Training, Case Crop production etc. for their development.

15. The tribal areas of Korba district are full of forest resource with herbal plants. Most of the tribals families are practiced to cure their diseases with the help of herbal plants, but they don’t know the proper utilization. Govt. should have established Ayurvedic research centres for their proper education and utilization of herbal plants.
16. The Govt. should have take measures to ensure the development about fisheries, because the river Hasdeo is full of fish. Therefore, Govt. should educate and encourage the tribal people for fishery.

17. Because of construction of Bango Dam, Boating has become possible. The tribal villages are dispersed. Travelling to different villages by means waterways reduces the distance. Boating will also facilitate fishing. Thus Govt. should provide boating facility to the tribal people.

18. The Govt. has a 100 days work programme in a year. It is for daily wage labourers in remote areas. But the tribal people are not able to take proper advantage from this programme. So, the Govt. should form a team to ensure proper implementation of this programme.

19. The Government should take measures to ensure the development of Co-operative sector for the welfare of the tribal people.

20. The government should construct canals and pumping stations in the tribal’s villages. This will be useful for irrigation development.

21. 50% of the population of the tribal people comprises females but the sex ratio is decreasing day by day. The Government should keep an eye on this and should form programmes for the upliftment of females per 1000 males.

22. The Government should distribute the waste land owned by it among the tribal people as they can utilize it for cultivation and thus they can increase their agricultural production as majority of the tribal people depend on agriculture for their livelihood and it is the main source of income for them. This may result in the economic development of them.

23. The tribal people in the surveyed villages face a large number of problems. Thus many institutions should be established at block level, village level, and state level for their development. Also mobile services should be made available to them so that they can report their problems to proper authorities quickly.
B. Conclusion

It is interesting to notice that the tribal culture among the same tribal communities are not changed similarly, as example the Binjhwars of Budbud, Kols of Dhawaipur and Majhwar of Kendai village are adopting modern culture rapidly or moderately but the Binjhwar of Non-Bira, Kols of Konkona, Majhwar of Lalpur village keep maintain their traditional way of life style from their origin, somewhere the Korwa tribes are adopting settled cultivation, agricultural labourers, household industry etc. but the same tribes of Agajbahar and Satrenga till now practicing shifting cultivation, hunting, fishing for their livelihood and among them the rate of cultural change is very low.

Though change in culture has been observed in the tribal people but in some tribal groups, the change is rapid while in some tribal groups the change is slow. What are the aspects that has undergone changes what are the percentage of tribal families who was accepted these changes, all have been mentioned in the following table no-6.6.

Above all the discussion, in order to have deeper insight into cultural changes in the tribes of Korba district, primary data have been collected from 305 tribal surveyed families. Since, it was very difficult to determine the cultural changes among the tribal communities from field enquiry. Although cultural changes among the tribal communities of Korba district is still slow, nevertheless the pace of improvement indicates that the cultural changes among them seems to be spreading across the tribal villages. More so in urban areas where a considerable changes has been achieved. But it must be mentioned that such improvements or rather changes in a period of ten years is some remarkable. The district needs a tremendous push in this sector as it has a multifaceted role in the development of a society.
Reference:


