

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY LUCKNOW DISTRICT

The purpose of the Baseline Survey was to assess the development deficits in the concerned districts and thereafter identification of the priority areas for policy intervention and plan formulation. To carry forward these goals set in mind the Ministry of Minority Affairs,

Government of India after identifying minority concentrated districts across the country chalked out various indicators for assessing the backwardness of the district with the national figures at the back of mind. The indicators or the pointers thus selected were:

5 TOP Priorities

- ❖ Sanitation
- ❖ Housing
- ❖ Electricity
- ❖ Employment
- ❖ Health

- **Religion Specific Socio-Economic Indicators**
 - i. Rate of Literacy
 - ii. Female Literacy
 - iii. Work Participation rates
 - iv. Female Participation rates
- Indicators of Basic Amenities
 - i. Percentage of Households with pucca houses
 - ii. Percentage of households with safe drinking water
 - iii. Percentage of households with Electricity
 - iv. Percentage of households with W/C latrines.
- **Besides these two more indicators were specified to take care of health in the particular area i.e.**
 - i. Percentage of fully vaccinated children
 - ii. Percentage of Institutional deliveries.

Based on these indicators The Ministry of Minority Affairs, New Delhi, therefore, aims at developing suitable measures during the Eleventh Plan to

develop these districts. In order to identify the gaps in the development, a baseline survey was conducted in 19 districts of U.P. by the Giri Institute of Development Studies, Lucknow and Lucknow is one of them. Taking deficit as weight, the indicators from various sectors are ranked accordingly on a 10 point scale in which the rank 1 indicates highest deficit. Thus an indicators is accorded highest rank if the value of deficit between the survey result and the estimate for the All India is the highest. The other indicators are ranked in descending order of their deficits. On the other hand if the indicators conforms to deficit with positive value (survey result higher than the estimate for All India) the lower rank is assigned to the indicator which has lower positive value and higher rank is given to higher positive value. Hence very easily all the selected indicators are ranked on ten point scale with the underlying assumption of assigning priorities for the indicators for designing the Multi Sectoral District Development Plan in various selected district and so for Lucknow.

Development Deficits in Lucknow District, Uttar Pradesh.

Indicators	Survey Results-2008	All India (2005)	Gap between All India and District	Priority Ranking
Socio-economic Indicators				
Rate of Literacy	61.31	67.3	-5.99	6
Rate of Female Literacy	51.65	57.1	-5.45	7
Work Participation Rate	30.64	38.0	-7.36	5
Female Work Participation Rate	9.22	21.5	-12.28	4
Basic Amenities Indicators				
Percentage of Pucca Houses	15.89	59.4	-43.51	2
Percentage of Households with access to Safe Drinking Water	96.11	87.9	8.21	8
Percentage of Households with sanitation facilities	11.78	67.9	-56.12	1
Percentage of Electrified Households	19.0	39.2	-20.2	3
Health Indicators				
Percentage of Fully vaccinated Children(NFHS-3)	52.68	43.5	9.18	-
Percentage of Institutional Deliveries(NFHS-3)	20.9	38.7	-17.8	-

Note: 1) Survey data of the District pertains to rural areas only,
2) Col 2 pertains to total

Keeping in mind some of the priority areas indicated in the Table above and some major findings of the survey highlighted in it the following aspects need

special attention whenever a Multi Sectoral Development Plan of the district is attempted.

To sum up, therefore, the areas which need to be given special attention by the planners and policy makers are:

- The top priority is attracted (rank 1) by the availability of **sanitation** facilities in the rural households. The number of households having sanitation facilities is extremely low. Keeping in mind hygiene and sanitation as well as convenience, availability of latrines is essential. This can be achieved if the subsidy amount given under Total Sanitation Campaign is suitably increased.
- Second rank is given to percentage of households having **pucca houses**. The households survey highlighted that there is dearth of pucca houses in area and hence the Indira Awas Yojana needs to be extended to minority families falling in the BPL category.
- The 3 indicator on the third rung of the ladder is **electrification** of households which needs proper planning and implementation at the rural areas level. Mere quantity doesn't fulfill the demand quality of its provision also has to be ensured for rural areas to develop fast.
- The district is emphatically in need of **employment generation** for females. Since land holdings are small, the cultivators can be educated to diversify their activities where possible. Thus, depending on area, suitability and people's preference activities such as dairying, poultry farming and cultivation of fruits and vegetables can be promoted in various blocks of the district. It has been encountered that the employment generation is the critical lacuna in the district and especially for female population. The ongoing programme to improve the productivity and diversification needs to be revamped and revitalized to fulfill the laid goals of development. Similarly other non-farm activities can be identified by the Directorate of Industries and on their basis a cluster development approach can be taken up as it may not be feasible to promote these activities in each village. Some of the activities which are

already being undertaken include Chikan Embroidery, Achar making, basket and ceramic pottery making, etc.

- The literacy level in the district has not shown any concern as it ranked low on the scale. The district is in need of schools and colleges beyond the elementary level especially for girls.
- Our survey had revealed that a high proportion of the respondents are desirous of receiving vocational training. Thus, the government should ensure that such training programmes be conducted on a regular basis.
- The percentage of **institutional deliveries** is also reported very low in the district which calls for the sub-centres and PHCs to be upgraded and revamped so that they can provide services effectively. This will reduce the dependence of the rural people on unqualified doctors as is the case presently.