

Baseline Survey of Minority Concentrated Districts

Executive Summary: Badaun District

The purpose of the Base-line Survey was to identify the development deficit in Badaun district and identification of priority areas for the preparation of Multi-sectoral Development Plan of the district. For this purpose, basically 8 indicators were identified by the expert committee constituted by the Ministry of Minority Affairs, New Delhi. The idea was to identify those districts which have a minority concentration and are also relatively backward. The indicators selected for identification of these districts were as follows:

Five Top Development Priorities of Badaun District

- Electrification
- Housing
- Female Literacy
- General Literacy
- Female Employment Generation

(a) Religion-Specific Socio-Economic Indicators

- i. Literacy Rate
- ii. Female Literacy Rate
- iii. Work Participation Rate
- iv. Female Work Participation Rate

(b) 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 the above, 2 additional indicators for assessing health status have been used. These are:

- i. Percentage of fully-vaccinated children
- ii. Percentage of institutional deliveries

The purpose of the Baseline Survey is to identify the infrastructural gaps which could be filled up through the Multi-Sector District Development Plan (MsDP) for the Minority Concentrated Districts (MCDs) which are also characterized by relative

backwardness. By the Multi-Sectoral District Development Plan, the relative backwardness of such districts could be reduced at least to the National level. For this purpose, we have taken most recent National level official estimates for finding the development deficits in terms of 10 selected indicators. Taking deficit as weight, the indicators representing specific sectors are ranked on a 10 point score scale in which rank 1 indicates highest deficit. Thus, an indicator is given highest rank if the value of deficit between the survey result and the estimate for the India is highest. The other indicators are ranked in descending order according to their value of deficit. In case, the deficit comes positive (survey result higher than the estimate of the India), the lower rank is assigned to that indicator which has lower positive value and higher rank is given if the positive value is higher. Accordingly, the main eight indicators have been ranked to find out that how the priority should be accorded to different eight indicators in planning the Multi-Sector District Development Plan of Badaun district. The deficits on eight indicators as identified by the Ministry of Minority Affairs (MMA) have been calculated by using the latest All India data from the NSSO-2005. Health related data are from the latest NHFC-3 Survey. The development deficit, thus, worked in case of Badaun district has been presented in the following table:

**Table 1: Development Deficit in key Socio-economic, Basic amenities and Health indicators:
Badaun District**

S. N	Indicators	Survey Results 2008	All India (2005)	Gap between Survey result of the district and all India	Rank
1.	Rate of literacy	40.06	67.30	-27.24	4
2.	Rate of female literacy	29	57.10	-28.1	3
3.	Work participation rate	26.53	38.00	-11.47	6
4.	Female work participation rate	3.71	21.50	-17.79	5
5.	Percentage of households with pucca walls	25.67	59.40	-33.73	2
6.	Percentage of households with safe drinking water	100.00	87.90	+12.1	8
7.	Percentage of households with electricity	12.22	67.90	-55.68	1
8.	Percentage of households with water close set latrines	69.00	39.20	+29.8	7
9.	Percentage of fully vaccinated children	4.15	43.50		
10	Percentage of institutional delivery	3.22	38.70		

Though, Badaun district is part of the Western region of Uttar Pradesh, which is considered to be the most developed part of the Uttar Pradesh, yet striking development gaps have emerged in the district when compared with National. The followings are gaps

which require proper planning in the Multi-sector Development Plan of the district in order to alleviate the district at the national and state level:

Electricity:

- ❖ The present status of electrification in the households of Badaun district is miserably poor. The baseline survey has shown that only 12 per cent of total rural households are electrified which is quite low in comparison with the National average of 68 per cent. Thus, 56 per cent of total rural households are less electrified in Badaun district as compared with the nation level. On the basis, electrification of rural houses may be accorded highest priority in the Multi-Sectoral Development Plan of the district.

Housing:

- ❖ Improvement of housing is the next priority area, which requires intervention in Badaun District. The percentage of households with Pucca walls in total households was 26 percent, which emerged from our household survey in comparison with 59 percent at the all India level, showing a gap of 33 percentage points in the district. Hence, the provision of additional houses on the lines of Indira Awas Yojana (IAY) may be planned in the district as a next priority in the Multi-Sectoral development plan of the district.

Female Literacy:

- ❖ The rate of literacy among the females of the district has been found to be 29 per cent thorough the baseline survey while the same was 57 per cent at the all India Level. Thus, 28 per cent females of rural part of the Badaun district were more illiterate as compared with the national average. Therefore, in the Multi-sectoral Development Plan of the district, efforts to increase the female literacy should be given fourth priority.

General Literacy:

- ❖ The fact has emerged from the Base-line survey in Badaun district that general literacy rate is lower in the district as compared with the national level literacy rate. It is only 40 per cent in the district as against 67.30 at the national level. Hence, Badaun district is backward in literacy by 27 percentage points than the all India level. Therefore, proper planning is to be made in the Multi-sectoral development Plan of the District to increase the literacy level among the population in general of the Muslims in particular in Badaun district.

Female Work Participation Rate:

- ❖ The Base-line data has revealed that the female work participation rate is only 4.06 per cent in district versus 21.50 per cent at the all India level. Thus, it is 17.44 per cent lower in the district as compared with the national average. In our rank analysis, this indicator has got the fifth rank, as far the deficit is concerned. Therefore, availability of job opportunities for the females are to be increased in the district and such programmes which employ largely the women may be accorded due priority in the Multi-Sectoral Development Plan of the district.

Work Participation Rate:

- ❖ The people in the district has serious problem of employment. The baseline survey has shown that the work participation rate in the district is 26.53 per cent in comparison with 38 per cent at the national level. Therefore, multi-sectoral development plan of the district must lay greater emphasis on the promotion of employment generating activities in the district.

Suggested Components of Multi-Sector District Development Plan: Badaun District

On the basis of above identified development deficits in Badaun district, it is suggested that the Multi-sector District Development Plan of the district should have the following major components:

- The extension of electrification at the household level in rural areas of the district should be given the top most priority. In this context, alternative sources of energy may also be considered.
- The condition of housing is generally poor in rural areas of Badaun district. The baseline survey has revealed that Muslims in Badaun district have not been adequately benefited under the Indira Awas Yojana (IAY). In the Multi-sectoral Development Plan, some Muslim families who are below the poverty line may be identified across different tehsils of the district and may be provided housing units on the lines of Indira Awas Yojana.
- The enhancement of literacy level among the rural population in general and among minorities in particular needs to be accorded due priority in the Multi-sector Development Plan of the district. It has been found through the baseline

survey that a very high proportion of Muslims is still in the district. The literacy among the females is very low. It is also evident that large number of Muslim children falling in the age group of 5-15 years were never enrolled in schools. The aspiration of Muslim parents for the education of their children is also relatively lower. To mitigate this problem, due convergence with the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan needs to be established in the district. There is also need to carry out a campaign to arouse the feelings of importance of education among the rural masses of the district. The NGOs may also be involved to launch an awareness campaign for this purpose.

- It has been found that employment generation is the critical problem in the district. In regard to this, ongoing programme to improve the productivity and diversification in agriculture need to be revitalized. Various non-farm activities are also being carried out in the rural areas of the district. There is a need to identify such activities and plan for their development in the Multi-sectoral Plan of the district. The employment of women should also be given due consideration.
- Provision of health care facilities is also the important priority identified through the baseline survey in the district. It has been found that the health care infrastructure is poor in the district. At the Tehsil level accessibility of these health care facilities should be reassessed and planning for the addition of such facilities may be made in the Multi-sectoral Plan of the district. Besides, immunization of children in general and of Minorities in particular, may be planned as a campaign. The involvement of NGOs may also be thought of. The training should also be given to untrained dais in rural areas of the district in order to ensure greater number of safe deliveries.