

Executive Summary: Baghpat District Uttar Pradesh

The purpose of the Base-line Survey was to identify the development deficit in the district and identification of priority areas for policy intervention in 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 Baghpat District

- Sanitation
- Housing
- Employment generation
- Literacy
- Safe drinking water facilities

(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

Since the purpose of the Baseline Survey was 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 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/State 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, all the ten indicators are ranked to find out that how the priority should be accorded to different ten indicators in planning the Multi-Sector District Development Plan of Baghpat district. The selected indicators have been taken from the NSSO, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation and Ministry of Labour and Employment and National Family and Health Survey. The development deficit, thus, worked in case of Baghpat district has been presented in the following table:

Development Deficit in key Socio-economic, Basic amenities and Health Indicators: Baghpat District, Uttar Pradesh

S.No	Indicators	Survey Result (2008) (1)	All India (2005) (2)	Gap between All India and District (3=1-2)	Priority Ranking (4)
	<i>Socio-economic indicators</i>				
1.	Rate of literacy	71.41	67.30	4.11	6
2.	Rate of female literacy	61.20	57.10	4.10	5
3.	Work participation rate	27.61	38.00	-10.39	4
4.	Female work participation rate	3.17	21.50	-18.33	3
	<i>Basic Amenities indicators</i>				
5.	Percentage of pucca houses	37.11	59.40	-22.29	2
6.	Percentage of households with access to safe drinking water	100.00	87.90	12.10	7
7.	Percentage of electrified households	56.11	39.20	16.91	8
8.	Percentage of households with sanitation facilities	35.56	67.90	-32.34	1
	<i>Health indicators</i>				
9.	Percentage of fully vaccinated children	40.38	43.50	-3.12	-
10.	Percentage of institutional delivery	22.89	38.70	-15.81	-

Note: (1) Survey data of the district (Col.1) pertains to rural area only, but other data (Col.2) pertains to total. (2) Data in Col 2 from SI.No.5 to 8 pertain to year 2005-06 from NFHS-3 and the rest of the data in Col.2 pertain to the year 2004-05 from NSSO.

Though, Baghpat district is part of the Western region of Uttar Pradesh, which is considered to be the most developed part of the State, yet striking development gaps have emerged in the district when compared with National level situations. 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 level:

- ❖ The present status of households with sanitation facilities in rural areas of Baghpat district is miserably poor, when compared with all India estimates. The Baseline survey has shown that only 35.56 per cent of the rural households are provided with sanitation facilities as compared to 67.9 per cent at the National level. Therefore extension of sanitation facilities is to be accorded top priority in the Multi-Sectoral Development Plan of the district.
- ❖ The overall housing condition has been found to be quite unsatisfactory and receives second priority in the rural parts of the district. It has been found in our survey that only two Muslim families are benefited under Indira Awas Yojana (IAY). A large section of the people living below the poverty line has not yet been covered by any housing programme. So more families should be selected to avail the benefits of IAY.
- ❖ The work participation rate in general and of females in particular is low in the district as compared to the National level. The proper strategies need to be devised in the Multi-Sectoral Development Plan of the district. In this context various rural non-farm activities being undertaken in the rural areas of the district need to be promoted and the participation of female worker in the development work of the rural area should be assured.
- ❖ Though the literacy level is higher in the district (71.41 per cent) as compared with the National level (67.3 per cent) but literacy rate among Muslims is low (60.18 per cent). The literacy rate among Muslims is also low with in the district as compared to the other religious groups like Hindu. Drop out rate of Muslims is found higher and should be taken care of. Also the facilities of higher education and technical education are poor, which needs to be enhanced at the district level.

- ❖ The Base-line data has revealed that the percentage of households with access to safe drinking water facilities is higher in rural areas of the district when compared with all India estimates. It has been found that more than 63.11 per cent have source of drinking water within the house and the rest have to travel 100 to 250 meters to get safe drinking water. Thus, the government intervention is needed to ensure easy accessibility of safe drinking water facilities at the household level.
- ❖ The present status of electrification in households of Baghpat district is far better (56.11 per cent) when compared to the National average (39.20 per cent). According to the household survey, we found that more than 65 per cent of the Hindu houses have electricity as compared to only 29.29 per cent of the Muslim households. Thus 43.89 per cent of rural households still need to be electrified which requires government efforts for topping up the existing schemes of rural electrification and at the same time there is a need of taking up fresh schemes for rural electrification.
- ❖ Improvement of Health care facilities is another area which requires immediate intervention in Baghpat district. The percentage of fully vaccinated children is low in Baghpat district which has emerged from the baseline survey in comparison with the National estimates of vaccinated children. Similarly the percentage of institutional deliveries in rural areas of the district is quite low. Both these health indicators need to be given due emphasis in Multi-Sectoral Development Plan of the district.
- ❖ Further a sizeable percentage of BPL families particularly of Muslims have been found not having the BPL card. Public Distribution System (PDS) in the district has been reported to be in disarray. Non-availability of PDS items in time and inadequate supply are the major constraints which need to be looked into and regularize.

Suggested components of Multi-Sector District Development Plan: **Baghpat District**

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

- The extension of sanitation facilities at the household level is to be accorded top most priority in the Multi-Sectoral Development Plan of the district. In this context, initiative should be taken by government authorities to effectively implement Total Sanitation Scheme and create awareness relating to hygiene and cleanliness among the rural households.
- Provision of housing facilities is another important priority identified through the baseline survey in the district. The survey has revealed that the rural households of Baghpat district have been least benefited under the Indira Awas Yojana (IAY). In the Multi-Sectoral Development Plan, some minority families who are below the poverty line may be identified out of different tehsils of the district and may be provided housing units on the lines of Indira Awas Yojana.
- 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 carried out in the rural areas of the district. The number of homogenous Self-help-groups (SHGs) in the rural areas of Baghpat district should be increased and care should be taken by DRDA that each self-help-group must involve in some economic activity. There is a need to identify such activities and plan for their development in the Multi-sectoral Plan of the district. Also there is a pressing need to establish an Employment Exchange in the district.
- Provision of health care facilities is the next important priority identified through the baseline survey in the district. It has been found that the number of allopathic hospitals, number of primary health centers (PHCs) and number of child/women welfare centers per lakh of population are comparatively lower 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 Mid-wife's (Dais) in rural areas of the district in order to ensure greater number of safe deliveries.

- 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 around 40 per cent of the Muslim population is still illiterate. It was also evident that 5 per cent 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 was also relatively lower. The infrastructure in terms of school buildings and the location of higher-secondary schools was found to be poor. 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.
- Two major infrastructures; namely the road network and its condition, and the number of bank branches need to be increased at the district level. Road connectivity must be given due emphasis in the Multi-sector District Development Plan of the district