

Executive Summary: Bareilly District

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 Bareilly District

- Electrification
- Housing Employment
- Sanitation
- Literacy
- 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 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 and the State 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 and the State), 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 Bareilly district. The selected indicators have been taken from the Census 2001, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation and Ministry of Labour and Employment. The state level indicators have been obtained from the Census, 2001, Statistical Diary of Uttar Pradesh and National Family and Health Survey. The development deficit, thus, worked out in case of Bareilly district has been presented in the following table:

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

Indicators	Survey Results 2008	All India (2005)	Gap between Survey result of the district and all India	Rank
Rate of literacy	54.73	67.30	-12.57	6
Rate of female literacy	40.89	57.10	-16.21	4
Work participation rate	30.64	38.00	-7.36	7
Female work participation rate	8.41	21.50	-13.09	5
Percentage of households with pucca walls	26.88	59.40	-32.52	2
Percentage of households with safe drinking water	98.67	87.90	+10.77	8
Percentage of households with electricity	13.67	67.90	-54.23	1
Percentage of households with water close set latrines	14.78	39.20	-24.42	3
Percentage of fully vaccinated children	11.24	43.50	--	--
Percentage of institutional delivery	12.04	38.70	--	--

Though, Bareilly 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 and State 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 and state level:

- ❖ The present status of electrification in households of Bareilly district is miserably poor. The baseline survey has shown that only 14 per cent of total rural households are electrified which is quite low in comparison with the National average of 32 per cent. As a result the electrification of houses may be accorded highest priority in the Multi-Sectoral Development Plan of the district.
- ❖ Improvement of housing is the next priority area, which requires intervention in Bareilly District. The percentage of households with Pucca walls in total households was 27 percent, which emerged from our household survey in comparison with 59 percent at the all India level, showing a gap of 32.52 percentage points. Hence, the provision of additional houses on the lines of Indira Awas Yojana (IAY) may be planned in the district as a next priority of the Multi-Sectoral development plan of the district.
- ❖ The development deficit in case of households with water close-set latrines in Bareilly District was found on third rank. The survey result has indicated that 15 of the total rural households have water close latrines in Bareilly District as against 39.20 percent at the all India level, thus showing a gap of -24.42 percent in the district. Therefore, the provision of water close-set latrines may be accorded third priority in the Multi Sectoral Development Plan of the district.
- ❖ The rate of literacy among the females of the district has been found to be lower by 16.21 percentage points as compared with the all India literacy level among the females. As per ranking of indicators, emphasis to increase the female literacy in the district comes on the fourth position. Therefore, in the Multi-sectoral Development Plan of the district, efforts to increase the female literacy should be given fourth priority.
- ❖ The Base-line data has revealed that the female work participation rate is only 8.41 per cent in district versus 21.50 per cent at the all India level. Thus, it is 13.09 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.
- ❖ The fact has emerged from the Base-line survey in Bareilly district that general literacy rate is lower in the district as compared with the national level literacy rate. It is 54.73 per cent in district as against 67.30 at the national level. Hence, Bareilly district is backward in literacy by 12.57 percentage points than the all

India level. This may be on account of the fact that more than half of the Muslim's population has been found to be illiterate in the baseline survey. Therefore, efforts need to plan to increase the literacy level of the population in general and of the Muslims in particular in Bareilly district.

- ❖ The people in the district has serious problem of employment. The baseline survey has shown that the work participation rate in the district is 30.64 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: Bareilly District

On the basis of above identified development priorities in Bareilly 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.
- Provision of health care facilities is also the 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 than the State average. 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 dias in rural areas of the district in order to ensure greater number of safe deliveries.
- 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 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 half of the Muslim population is illiterate. It was also evident that 20 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.
- The condition of housing is generally poor in rural areas of Bareilly district. The baseline survey has revealed that Muslims have been least beneficiary under the Indira Awas Yojana (IAY). In the Multi-sectoral Development Plan, some minority 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.
- It has become evident from the baseline survey that the rural-road network needs to be increased in the district. In this context, minority dominated villages, for example Hazratpur village in Aonla tehsil, may be identified and rural roads may be constructed.