

Executive Summary District Moradabad

The objectives of the present study are to assess the development deficit of the Moradabad district vis-à-vis the national economy. This is done with the hope that it will provide certain specific policy guidelines for the preparation of multi-sectoral plans for socio-economic development of minority population.

Top Development Priorities of Moradabad District

- ❖ **Drinking water**
- ❖ **Electrification**
- ❖ **Sanitation**
- ❖ **Education**

Given the objective of the study, eight development indicators have been identified by the Ministry of Minority Affairs, Government of India for the overall socio-economic development of minority concentrated districts. Such indicators, it is hoped, will work as fundamental basis for preparing the multi-sectoral plan for the district Moradabad. The socio-economic development indicators portraying the level of development may, thus, include:

(A) Socio-Economic Indicators

1. Literacy Rate
2. Female literacy Rate
3. Work Participation Rate
4. Female Work Participation Rate

(B) Indicators of Basic Amenities

5. Percentage of Households in Pucca Houses
6. Percentage of Households with Safe Drinking Water
7. Percentage of Households with Electricity
8. Percentage of Households with W/C Latrines

(C) Indicators of Health

9. Percentage of fully Vaccinated Children
10. Percentage of Institutional Deliveries

The various socio-economic indicators discussed above, are ranked from one to ten Rank 1 implies the highest level of deficit in development, which needs to be given the top priority for consideration by the planners and policy makers. Rank 10 implies the lowest socio-economic development deficit, which needs to be given the lowest priority by the

planners and policy makers. We compared here below the socio-economic development indicators for the district Moradabad as well as for India in Table 1.

Table 1: **Development Deficit in Moradabad District**

| Socio-Economic Indicators | Survey Results * Moradabad (2008) | All India** (2005) | Gap between All India and District (1-2) | Ranking |
|--|---|-----------------------|--|---------|
| 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| Rate of Literacy | 63.37 | 67.30 | -3.93 | 8 |
| Rate of Female Literacy | 53.11 | 57.10 | -3.99 | 7 |
| Male Work Participation Rate | 28.61 | 38.00 | -9.39 | 6 |
| Female Work Participation Rate | 3.54 | 31.50 | -27.96 | 4 |
| Basic Amenities Indicators | | | | |
| % of Pucca Houses | 37.00 | 59.40 | -22.40 | 5 |
| % of Households with safe drinking water | 23.22 | 87.90 | -64.68 | 1 |
| % of Households with sanitation facility | 33.56 | 67.90 | -34.34 | 3 |
| % of Electrified households | 20.56 | 67.90 | -45.90 | 2 |
| Health Indicators | | | | |
| % of fully vaccinated children | 17.53 | 43.50 | -25.97 | |
| % of Institutional delivery | 14.29 | 38.70 | -24.41 | |

* It relates to only rural areas.

**It relates to all India during 2005.

The following points are worth considerable from table-1 :

1. **Drinking Water**

- ◆ The inadequate availability of safe drinking water has been found as the principal reason for the socio-economic backwardness of minority population. It is found that as much as 23.22 per cent in the district as against the 87.90 per cent in the country has the inadequate supply of safe drinking water. There exists a gap of -64.68 per cent between the district and the country. Among 900 households, 20.34 per cent of Hindu households, 28.90 per cent of Muslim households and to 23.22 per cent of all households combined are found having inadequate supply of safe drinking water. A concerted effort is required to be made to overcome the problem of safe drinking water on priority basis.

2. **Electrification**

- ❖ Another socio-economic deficit is the inadequate supply of electricity. It is found to be 20.56 per cent in the district as against the 67.90 per cent in the country as a whole. Thus, there exists a gap of -47.34 per cent between Moradabad district and

the country. Among the development deficits, the inadequate supply of electricity is ranked No.2 in the district Moradabad. Among 900 households surveyed in Moradabad district across different religions, the supply of electricity is found to be 19.32 per cent among hindu, 23.05 per cent among muslims, and to 20.50 per cent among all households combined. So as to overcome the shortage of electricity the electrification drive is required to be undertaken at the grassroot level.

3. Sanitation

- ❖ The next important socio-economic deficit turns out to be the sanitation. Field enquiry suggests that sanitation facility is available to 33.56 per cent of houses in the district while such facility is available to 67.90 per cent of houses in the country as a whole. The lack of sanitation facility is found to be number 3 among the development gaps in the district Moradabad. Between district and the India, the gap in sanitation works out to be -34.34 per cent. In sampled 30 villages, the sanitation facility comes to 26.10 per cent in case of hindu, 48.05 per cent in case of muslim, and to 33.56 per cent in case of all communities combined.

4. Education

- ❖ Another socio-economic deficit of minority population in sampled villages is the educational backwardness. Among 8 development deficits, educational backwardness is placed as number 4 in district Moradabad. The rate of male literacy is found to be much lower (63.37 per cent) in the district than to that in the country (67.30 per cent). Similarly, female literacy in the district (53.11 per cent) is found to be much lower than to that in the country (57.10 per cent). Thus, there is a gap of -3.99 per cent in female literacy and to -3.93 per cent in male literacy between Moradabad district and the country.
- ❖ Survey results show that illiteracy is as high as 35.92 per cent in case of hindu, 40.88 per cent in case of muslim, 33.33 pr cent in case of sikh, and to 37.75 per cent in case of all communities combined. Across the different religions, education is found to be relatively higher in case of Sikh (66.67 per cent) than to those of hindu (64.08 per cent), muslim (59.12 per cent) and to all communities

combined to (62.25 per cent). So as to enhance the level of education, it would be useful and rewarding to initiate the TLC campaign at the grassroot level in the district Moradabad.

