

Executive Summary District Rampur

The objectives of the present study are to describe the development gaps of the Rampur district vis-à-vis the national economy. This is done with the hope that it will not only enrich our understanding about the problems of minority community but also it will provide certain

specific policy guidelines for the preparation of multi-sectoral plans for their socio-economic development. It has increasingly been recognized that minority rural population is engaged as labour, small and marginal farmers, artisans or self-employed in small scale trade. Working hours in these employments are very long and strenuous, while earnings there from are meager. As a result, their living conditions are extremely dismal resulting into poverty, unemployment, educational backwardness and poor health conditions.

So as to tackle such problems, eight development indicators have been identified by the Ministry of Minority Affairs, Government of India with additional two indicators of health to assess the socio-economic conditions of minorities in minority concentrated districts. Such development indicators are expected to work as the principal basis for overall socio-economic development of minority population in the district. The socio-economic development indicators identified are portrayed as hereunder:

(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

Top Development Priority of Rampur District

- ❖ Sanitation
- ❖ Literacy
- ❖ Electrification
- ❖ Work Participation

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 socio-economic indicators mentioned above are ranked from one to ten. Rank 1 implies the highest level of development deficit, which needs to be assigned the top priority for consideration by the planners and decision makers. Rank 10, on the other hand, implies the lowest socio-economic development deficit, which needs to be given lowest priority by the planning authorities. We compared in Table 1 here below the socio-economic development deficit of the district vis-à-vis the national economy. Some salient points are worth considerable from Table 1.

Table 1: Development Deficit in Rampur District

Socio-Economic Indicators	Survey Results * (2008)	All India** (2005)	Gap between All India and District (1-2)	Ranking
0	1	2	3	4
Rate of literacy	25.91	47.30	-21.39	4
Rate of female literacy	19.20	57.10	-37.90	2
Male work participation rate	22.78	38.00	-15.22	7
Female work participation rate	14.14	31.50	-17.36	5
Basic Amenities Indicators				
% of pucca houses	41.92	59.40	-17.48	6
% of households with safe drinking water	89.46	87.90	1.56	8
% of households with sanitation facility	10.00	67.90	-57.90	1
% of electrified households	45.93	67.90	-21.97	3
Health Indicators				
% of fully vaccinated children	76.71	43.50	33.21	
% of institutional delivery	35.07	38.70	-3.63	

* It relates to only rural areas.

**It relates to all India during 2005 from NSSO.

1. Sanitation

- ❖ The principal reason for socio-economic backwardness in Rampur district as compared with national economy is the inadequate sanitation facility. Our

survey results show that in India 67.90 per cent of households have the sanitation facility. The corresponding figure in the district comes to only 10 per cent. Thus, national economy has an edge by 57.90 per cent over the district. Sanitation facility needs, therefore, to be provided in rural areas of the district. The gap of -57.90 per cent between the district and the national economy may be bridged up by extending the sanitation facility on priority basis. The top priority has been assigned to sanitation based on the general findings of the study.

2. **Female Literacy**

- ❖ After sanitation comes the female literacy rate. In India, female literacy rate is found to be 57.10 per cent while that in the district to 19.20 per cent. Thus, national economy superceded the district by 37.90 per cent. So as to enhance the female literacy rate, TLC needs to be initiated on priority basis in rural areas of Rampur district.

3. **Electrification**

- ❖ The third priority assigned is the electrification. As much as 67.90 per cent of households in India are found with electricity. The corresponding figure in the district comes to 45.93 per cent. Thus, there is a gap of -21.97 per cent which may be filled up by intensifying the electrification drive in the district.

4. **Female Work Participation**

- ❖ Fourth development gap exists in terms of female work participation. Our survey results show that the female work participation in the district is lower (14.14 per cent) vis-à-vis the national economy (31.50 per cent). The gap is worked out to be -17.36 per cent. So as to increase the female work participation rate, a concerted effort is required by the policy makers to

encourage the various employment intensive economic activities in the district Rampur.