

Executive Summary Shahjahanpur District

The Baseline Survey was conducted to assess the development deficit in the district and identification of priority areas for policy interventions in the district.

Besides population, eight indicators of socio-economic and basic amenities were identified by the

Ministry of Minority Affairs, Government of India for identifying the minority concentrated backward districts across the country. The purpose of Baseline Survey was specified as a requirement for preparation of Multi-Sector District Development Plan for the Minority Concentrated Districts having relative backwardness and to bring these districts at least to the national level. For Executive Summary of Multi-Sector District Development Plan have taken most recent national level (2005) official estimate for finding the development deficits in eight (a) and (b) selected indicators and in addition two indicators of health i.e. (c) percentage of fully-vaccinated children and percentage of deliveries in a health facility are also included, which are as follows:

5 Top Development Priorities of Shahjahanpur District:

- Electrification
- Sanitation
- Housing
- Safe Drinking Water
- Employment Generation

(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 with pucca walls
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 Deliveries in a health facility

Taking deficit so derived as weight the indicators representing specific sectors are ranked on an 8 point score scale. The exercise results in the following relative ranking for Shahjahanpur district. Rank 1 means the highest deficit and highest priority and Rank 8 means the lowest deficit with lowest priority. Thus 1-8 is the range of priority. In addition deficit in

health services are also separately considered. The development deficit, thus worked out in case of Shahjahanpur district has been presented in the following Table :

Development Deficits in Shahjahanpur District, Uttar Pradesh

S No.	Indicators	Survey Results 2008	All India (2005)	Gap between All India and District	Priority ranking
		1	2	3 = 1-2	4
Socio-economic indicators					
1	Rate of Literacy	57.40	67.30	-9.90	7
2	Rate of Female Literacy	45.28	57.10	-11.82	6
3	Work participation rate	29.99	38.00	-8.01	8
4	Female work participation rate	7.01	21.50	-14.49	5
Basic amenities indicators					
5	Percentage of households with pucca walls	29.67	59.40	-29.73	3
6	Percentage of households with safe drinking water	71.78	87.90	-16.12	4
7	Percentage of households with electricity	15.44	67.90	-52.46	1
8	Percentage of households with water close set latrines	7.78	39.20	-31.42	2
Health indicators					
9	Percentage of fully vaccinated children	46.78	43.50	3.28	—
10	Percentage of delivery in a health facility	2.93	38.70	-35.77	—

Note (1) Survey data of the district (col.1) pertains to rural areas only, but other data (col.2) pertains to total. (2) Data in col.2 from SI. No. 5 to 8 pertains to year 2005-2006 from NFHS-3 and the rest of the data in col.2 pertains to the year 2004-2005 from NSSO .

Besides the considered development indicators and making the priority ranking for Multi-Sector District Development Plan, it is most essential to consider the following priorities for development of priorities;

- ❖ Among minorities, Muslims are the major majority who are deprived of normal livelihood as 57.90 per cent households have no agricultural land, rest are marginal farmers. Majority of Muslims are bonded workers of traders in carpet manufacturing, Zari work and handloom. It is an urgent need that they are financed to buy their own raw material, so that they may be freed from the clutches of traders, who pay hardly Rs. 20-40 per day as their wages. It is suggested that through SHG's they should be provided Shilpkar Credit Card similar to Kisan Credit Card or one time financial help of Rs.15,000 to Rs.20,000 may be given. Due to extremely high interest rate between 25-40 per cent charged by the private lenders, the Shilpkar are at the verge of the starvation. Therefore provision of livelihood should be at the top most priority in Multi-Sector District Development Plan. About 35 per cent Muslim children of 5-15 age group who are never enrolled for schooling and also those who are drop outs work as child labour for meager earning, would be thus taken care of.
- ❖ After livelihood electrification at the household level needs to be given top most priority as it is the key for overall development. Only 15 per cent households are electrified.
- ❖ Only about 8 per cent households have water close set latrines, therefore this priority should be given in the Multi-Sector District Development Plan.
- ❖ Better housing or pucca houses are the basic need of a family for which efforts are required either through Indra Awas Yojana or by giving soft loans of long term basis so that households may be benefited. Only 30 per cent houses have pucca walls.
- ❖ Besides low proportion of institutional deliveries i.e. about 3 per cent, over all village health services are very poor as only less than 7 per cent households have access to Government hospitals due to several reasons. It needs to be seriously taken care of.

Tehsil-wise Development Deficit in key Socio-economic, Basic Amenities & Health Indicators: Shahjahanpur District

Tehsils

S.N	Indicators	District	Shahjahanpur			Tilhar			Jalalabad			Powayan		
			Tehsil	Gap	Rank	Tehsil	Gap	Rank	Tehsil	Gap	Rank	Tehsil	Gap	Rank
(a) Socio-economic indicators														
1	Rate of literacy	57.40	52.94	-4.46	2	65.53	8.13	7	49.00	-8.40	2	61.65	4.25	7
2	Rate of female literacy	45.28	40.69	-4.59	1	53.94	8.66	8	38.02	-7.26	3	48.41	3.13	6
3	Work participation rate	29.99	30.52	0.53	5	29.75	-0.24	2	28.79	-7.20	6	30.52	0.52	5
4	Female work participation rate	7.01	5.97	-1.04	3	8.88	1.87	3	6.89	-0.12	7	6.74	-0.27	4
(b) Basic amenities indicators														
5	% of HHs with pucca walls	29.67	32.22	2.55	8	33.89	4.22	4	28.33	-1.34	5	25.19	-4.48	1
6	% of HHs with safe drinking water	71.78	71.48	-0.30	4	70.00	-1.78	1	63.33	-8.45	1	78.99	7.11	8
7	% of HHs with W/C latrines	7.78	8.52	0.74	6	13.33	5.555	5	2.22	-5.56	4	7.04	-0.74	3
8	% of HHs with electricity	15.44	17.04	1.60	7	23.33	7.89	6	25.64	10.20	8	14.44	-1.00	2
(c) Health indicators														
9	% of fully vaccinated children	46.78	42.86	-3.92	-	44.86	-1.92	-	53.99	7.21	-	44.53	-2.20	-
10	% of institutional delivery	2.93	2.93	0.00	-	3.21	0.28	-	1.23	-1.70	-	3.96	1.03	-

Priority-wise Indicators according to Gaps between District & Tehsils

Shahjahanpur

- 1 Rate of female literacy
- 2 Rate of literacy
- 3 Female work participation rate
- 4 Safe drinking water
- 5 Work participation rate

Tilhar

- 1 Safe drinking water
- 2 Work participation rate
- 3 Female work participation rate
- 4 Pucca walls
- 5 W/C latrines

Jalalabad

- 1 Safe drinking water
- 2 Rate of literacy
- 3 Rate of female literacy
- 4 W/C latrines
- 5 Pucca walls

Powayan

- 1 Pucca walls
- 2 Electricity
- 3 W/C latrines
- 4 Female work participation
- 5 Work participation rate

