

Executive summary Siddharth Nagar

1.1. Introduction: A Survey conducted by Centre Government highlighted the fact that as many as 90 districts, having minority concentration, are backward and of these as many as 21 are from Uttar Pradesh alone. The ministry of minority affairs, New Delhi, therefore, aims at developing suitable measures during the eleventh five year plan to develop these districts.

In order to identify the gaps in the development, the Giri Institute of Development Studies conducted a baseline survey in 19 selected districts of Uttar Pradesh. The purpose of the base line survey was to identify the development deficit in the selected district and identification of selected 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.

- (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:

- (1) Percentage of fully-vaccinated children
- (2) Percentage of institutional deliveries

1.2 Objectives of the Study:

To identify gaps:

- In infrastructure such as schools, health and drinking water
- In housing and sanitary facilities

- Which exist in other infra structure, e.g. roads, banking and marketing facilities and,
- Point out the income generating activities e.g. artisan/handicrafts in which villagers have a comparative advantage.

1.3 Methodology, Sample Design and Tools:

The tehsils of each district were first classified into 3 strata by arranging them in descending order of minority population in the 2001 population. Then 30 villages were selected from each district. A door to door survey conducted to do the house listing in each village with a population upto 1200. In larger sized villages two or three hamlets were selected. The first was the one with highest minority population and second or third any other hamlet of the village. Then from each villages 30 households were selected in proportion to the religious categories of people living in the village. Thus, a total 900 households were identified and surveyed from each district. The study was undertaken at 3 levels.

- (i) District profile using secondary information
- (ii) Village level using secondary information
- (iii) Household level using data generated from the field survey

1.4 Brief Profile of Siddharth Nagar District:

As per census 2001 Siddharth Nagar district had a total population 20.40 lakh. Agriculture is the main occupation of the residents of this district. Around 71.0 per cent of main workers are engaged in agriculture as cultivators and agricultural labourers. Around 79.0 percent of reporting area comes under the plough. The main crops are Paddy, Wheat, Arhar, Masoor and Sugarcane. The district is adversely affected with floods and water logging during monsoon season and this damages the crops and human property.

With respect to industries, there were two registered factories but both were not found functional. The district also has 2750 Khadi Gramodyog and 3192 small scale unit employed 7637 and 9366 persons respectively. However, the exact number of functioning units is not known.

Looking at infrastructure it is observed that the district is poorly connected by roads and rail and roads are badly damaged.

As per the prescribed norms laid down for establishment of sub-centre, PHCs and CHCs in the district, the district reflects a poor conditions and lags behind with respect to medical facilities.

On the whole the economy of Siddharth Nagar is less developed, despite the fact it has the potential to do much better.

Table -1: Some Selected Indicator, 2001

S.N.	Indicators	Figure
1.	Total Population (lakh)	20.40
2.	Sex ratio	948
3.	Density of Population	690
4.	Percentage of SC Population	16.53
5.	Percentage of Minority Population	29.40
6.	Percentage of Urban Population	3.80
7.	Cultivators and Agricultural Labourers	70.63
8.	Percentage of Net Area Sown	78.94
9.	Percentage of Households Having Permanent Houses	75.30
10.	Percentage of Households Having Electricity	18.30
11.	Percentage of Households Having Tap/Hand Pump/Tube well water	97.0
12.	Percentage of Households Having Latrine	12.5
13	Literacy Rate	42.2

1.5 Main Findings of the Field Survey:

Table-2 highlights the fact that except work participation rate and percent of households having safe drinking water, the Hindu community is lagging behind Muslim community. It is quite evident from the table that some concerted efforts have to be made in the district to ensure that an all-round development takes place with the help of which the over all quality of life and living condition of the people in general can be improved.

Table-2: Results of the Household Survey

S.N	Indicators	Hindu	Muslim	Total
1.	Total Household Surveyed	551	349	900
2.	Percentage Distribution by Religion	61.22	38.78	100.00
3.	Average Size of Household	6.93	7.74	7.24
4.	Percentage of Illiterates	35.72	33.72	34.89

5.	Average Size of Land Holdings (acres)	1.65	1.77	1.70
6.	Average Size of All Assets Per Household (Rs.)	27672	31705	29236
7.	Average Monthly Income of Household (Rs.)	31712	39406	34695
8.	Average Monthly Expenditure of Households (Rs.)	27532	33421	29816
9.	Average Indebtedness per Household (Rs.)	4445	3234	3975
10.	Work Participation Rate	29.29	28.49	28.96
11.	Percentage of Household Living in Pucca House	49.73	53.87	51.33
12.	Percentage of Electrified Households	20.87	23.78	22.00
13.	Percentage of Household Having own a public Hand Pump/Tubewell or Tap	99.81	99.71	99.78
14.	Percentage of Households Having Toilet Facility	5.08	10.60	7.22

It is equally important to compare some of these indicators with those obtained at All India level this comparison will indicate the deviation as far as survey result are concerned. Those indicators whose value is lower than national average will be the ones which need to be given priority because we will be making comparison between those indicators which had been selected by the National Commission in the identification of 90 backward districts all over India. This comparison is being presented with the help of Table 3.

Table -3: Development Deficits in Siddharth Nagar District of Uttar Pradesh

S. N.	Indicators	Survey Result (2008)	All India (2005)	Gap between All India & District	Priority Ranking
I. Socio-economic Indicators					
1.	Rate of Literacy	50.9	67.3	-16.4	5
2.	Rate of Female Literacy	38.7	57.1	-19.1	3
3.	Work Participation Rate	28.9	38.0	-9.1	7
4.	Female Work Participation Rate	12.9	21.5	-8.6	8
II. Basic Amenities Indicators					
5.	Percentage of Pucca Houses	51.3	59.4	-8.1	9
6.	Percentage of Households with access to safe drinking water	99.7	87.9	+11.8	10
7.	Percentage of Electrified Households	22.0	39.2	-17.2	4
8.	Percentage of Households with Sanitation Facilities	17.4	67.9	-50.5	1
III. Health Indicators					
9.	Percentage of Full Vaccinated Children	32.7	43.5	-10.8	6
10.	Percentage of Institutional Delivery	14.6	38.7	-24.1	2

Note : 1. Survey data of the district (col.1) pertains to rural area only, but all data (col.2) pertains to total

2. Data in col.2 from sl.no.5-8 pertain to year 2005-06 from NFHS-3 and the rest of the data in column 2 pertain to year 2004-05 from NSSO.

Keeping in mind some of the priority areas indicated in Table 3 and some major findings of the survey highlighted in Table 2, the following aspects need to be given special attention by planners and policy makers whenever a plan for development of the district is attempted.

- The present status of households with sanitation facilities in Siddharth Nagar district is miserably poor, when we compared it with All India figures. Therefore the extension of sanitation facilities at the household level needs to be accorded top most priority in the multi sectoral plan of the district.
- The sub-centre and PHCs need to be upgraded so that these institutions can provide facilities to rural women in deliveries and other health services effectively. This will reduce the dependence of rural people on Jhola Chap doctors or quacks, as is the case presently.
- In our sample only around 24 per cent houses of Muslim and 21.0 per cent houses of Hindus were electrified. The irregular supply of power is pointed out by our respondents as the main cause for their reluctance to take electric connections. There is a need for topping up the existing rural electrification scheme.
- While going through the educational characteristic among the family members of sample households it was found that among Hindus and Muslims about 36.0 per cent and 34.0 per cent respectively were illiterate. Among Muslims as we go towards higher classes the decline trend was seen in their educational level. The higher and technical education situation also very poor in the district. Therefore it should be increased at least district level. The district is in need of girl's schools and colleges and ITIs and polytechnics for all children. In multi sectoral planning special attention to be given to education so that literacy rate can be increased upto National level
- All the villages should be properly linked through all weather roads for improving road connectivity.
- The work participation rate in general and female in particular is low in the district as compared to the national level. In this context women should be involved in various developmental programmes being implemented by government departments.

- Since the landholding size is small, the cultivators can be educated to diversify their activities where possible. Dairying, fruits like mango and banana cultivation, mushroom cultivation, traditional crops like **kala namak** paddy and makhana and singhara in water-logged areas should be promoted in the district.
- Commercial banks should provide loan to poorer section and the current amount of loan provided by bank should be raised suitably.
- The Indira Awas Yojana needs to be extended to all BPL category because a large section of BPL households yet to be covered under this scheme.
- In our entire survey around 40.0 per cent Hindu and around 43.0 per cent Muslim households gave positive response for obtaining training. Thus the Government should ensure that such training programmes be conducted on a regular basis. In fact training should be compulsory before an individual is sanctioned term loan to begin an enterprise.
- The problem related to PDS whether issuing of BPL cards or timely, adequate and good quality of ration be ensured.
- The Minority Welfare Department is to perform its duties effectively, there should be proper office, staff and other facilities so the head of department can implement the minority related programmes.