

Executive summary of Bahraich District, Uttar Pradesh

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 base line 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 infrastructure, 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 majority population and second or third any other hamlet of the village. Then from each village 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 Bahraich District :

According to the census figures, Bahraich had a total population 27.01 lakhs in 2001. Agriculture is the main occupation of the residents of this district. About 82.0 per cent main workers are engaged in agriculture directly or indirectly. Around 67.0 per cent of reporting area come under net area sown. The main crops are wheat, paddy, masoor, pea and sugar cane. the district is adversely affected with flood during monsoon season and this damage the crops.

With respect to industries out of 47 registered factories, the actual number of working units was only 23 and total person working in these units were 1818. The district also has 182 small scale and 31 units registered under Khadi and Gramodyog Industries. However, the exact number of functioning unit is not

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

Table -1 Some Selected Indicators (2001)

| S.No. | Indicators | Figure |
|--------------|--|---------------|
| 1. | Total Population (Lakh) | 27.01 |
| 2. | Sex Ratio | 868 |
| 3. | Density of Population | 538 |
| 4. | Percentage of SC Population | 14.40 |
| 5. | Percentage of urban Population | 8.73 |
| 6. | Percentage of Minority Population | 34.73 |
| 7. | Literacy Rate | 36.10 |
| 8. | Percentage of Cultivators & Agricultural Labourers in Total Main Workers | 81.66 |
| 9. | Percentage of Net Area Sown | 66.85 |
| 10. | Percentage of Household Having less than 1 Hectare Land holding Size | 75.90 |
| 11. | Percentage of Household Having Permanent Labour | 32.15 |
| 12. | Percentage of Households Having Electricity | 13.98 |
| 13. | Percentage of Household Having Tap/Hand Pump/Tube Well Water | 91.54 |
| 14. | Percentage of Households Having Latrine Literacy Rate | 14.30 |

If we go in accordance of the prescribe norms laid down for establishment of sub-centre, PHC and CHC in the district the district lags behind with respect to medical facilities.

Although banks and other institutions are present the common man but is not having easy access to cheap and timely institutional credit for non -farm sector.

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

1.5 Main Findings of the Field Survey :

Table-2 highlights the fact that among the minority communities the conditions of Muslim is a cause of concern weather we look their literacy, size of land holdings, average size of assets, average monthly income and expenditure, indebtedness, work participation rate, pucca houses, electrified houses and toilet facilities. It is only the Sikh community which is enjoying a better quality of life. Therefore, it is quite evident 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 overall quality of life and living conditions of the masses in general can be improved.

Table-2 : Results of the Household Survey

| S.N. | Indicators | Hindu | Muslim | Sikh | Total |
|------|---|--------|--------|-------|--------|
| 1. | Total Household Surveyed | 611 | 260 | 29 | 900 |
| 2. | Percentage Distribution by Religion | 67.89 | 29.86 | 3.22 | 100.00 |
| 3. | Average Size of Household | 6.31 | 7.81 | 5.86 | 6.65 |
| 4. | Percentage of Illiterates | 36.33 | 38.55 | 27.06 | 36.90 |
| 5. | Average Size of Land Holdings (acres) | 1.63 | 0.94 | 1.73 | 1.44 |
| 6. | Average Size of All Assets Per Household (Rs.) | 222388 | 21431 | 55272 | 23168 |
| 7. | Average Monthly Income of Household (Rs.) | 30153 | 28224 | 39345 | 29892 |
| 8. | Average Monthly Expenditure of Households (Rs.) | 25555 | 26349 | 37100 | 26157 |
| 9. | Average Indebtedness per Household (Rs.) | 3892 | 6023 | 15672 | 6077 |
| 10. | Work Participation Rate | 31.50 | 29.76 | 37.65 | 31.13 |
| 11. | Percentage of Household Living in Pucca House | 24.55 | 16.15 | 13.79 | 21.78 |
| 12. | Percentage of Electrified Households | 8.02 | 6.15 | 24.14 | 8.00 |
| 13. | Percentage of Household Having own a public Hand Pump/Tube or Tap | 94.11 | 96.93 | 96.55 | 95.00 |
| 14. | Percentage of Households Having Toilet Facility | 8.02 | 7.31 | 10.34 | 7.89 |

Since, the purpose of the baseline survey was to identify the infrastructural gaps which could be filled up through Multi Sector District Plan for minority concentrated district which are characterized by relative backwardness. By the multi sectoral district plan, the relative backwardness of such district could be reduced at least to the national level. For this purpose, we have taken most recent National level official estimates for finding the development deficit in terms of 10 selected indicators.

Taking deficit as weight the indicators representing specific sector are ranked on 10 point score scale in which rank 01 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 is highest. The selected indicators have been taken from the NSSO, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation and Ministry of Labour and Employment and National Family and Health Survey (NFHS). The development deficit thus worked out in the case of Bahraich district

has been presented in table -3. Keeping in mind some of the priority areas indicated in table-3 and some main finding of the survey highlighted in table -2 the following aspects need special attention whenever a Multi Sectoral Development Plan of the district is attempted.

Table -3 : Development Deficits in Bahraich District of Uttar Pradesh

| S. N. | Indicators | Survey Result | All India | Gap between All India & District | Priority Ranking |
|---------------------------------------|---|---------------|-----------|----------------------------------|------------------|
| | | 1 | 2 | 3 (1-2) | 4 |
| I. Socio-economic Indicators | | | | | |
| 1. | Rate of Literacy | 48.1 | 67.3 | - 19.2 | 6 |
| 2. | Rate of Female Literacy | 33.0 | 57.1 | - 27.9 | 4 |
| 3. | Work Participation Rate | 31.1 | 38.0 | - 6.9 | 9 |
| 4. | Female Work Participation Rate | 12.9 | 21.5 | - 8.6 | 8 |
| II. Basic Amenities Indicators | | | | | |
| 5. | Percentage of Pucca Houses | 21.8 | 59.4 | - 37.6 | 2 |
| 6. | Percentage of Households with access to safe drinking water | 95.0 | 87.9 | + 7.1 | 10 |
| 7. | Percentage of Electrified Households | 8.0 | 39.2 | - 31.2 | 3 |
| 8. | Percentage of Households with Sanitation Facilities | 7.8 | 67.9 | - 60.1 | 1 |
| III. Health Indicators | | | | | |
| 9. | Percentage of Full Vaccinated Children | 22.7 | 43.5 | - 17.7 | 7 |
| 10. | Percentage of Institutional Delivery | 16.0 | 38.7 | - 22.7 | 5 |

To sum up, therefore, the areas which need to be given special attention by the policy maker and planners are :

- The present status of households with sanitation facilities in Bahraich district is miserably very poor, when compared with all India estimates. The extension of sanitation facilities at the household level is to be accorded top most priority in the Multi Sectoral Plan of the district. In this context, initiative should be taken by Government authorities to effectively implement the Total Sanitation Campaign and create awareness relating to hygiene and cleanliness among the rural households. For this the subsidy amount should be increased under TSC.
- The Indira Awas Yojana needs to be extended to all BPL categories because a large section of the people living below poverty line has not yet been covered by housing programme.

- The irregular power supply is yet another aspect which the respondent pointed out. This is one of the reasons why people are reluctant to take electric connections. The problems becomes even more acute when most of the time power supply is not available at the time when it is needed the most. Therefore there is a need for toping up the existing rural electrification scheme.
- It is well known fact that the level of literacy in Bahraich district is very low. Around 37.0 per cent of the total sample were found illiterate. the condition of Muslim households was worst. The higher and technical education situation is also very poor, which needs to be enhanced at least Tehsil level. The district is in need of schools, colleges beyond the elementary level specially for girls and ITIs for all.
- The sub-centre and PHCs need to be upgraded so that these institutions can provide vaccination, institution deliveries and other health services to rural people effectively. This will reduce the dependence of rural people on Jhola Chhap doctors or quacks as is the case presently.
- All villages should be properly linked through all weather roads for improving road connectivity.
- The work participation rate in general and females in particular is low in the district as compared to the national level. In this context women should be involved in various developmental programmes run by various Government departments.
- Since land holding are small, the cultivators can be educated to diversify there activities where possible. Dairying, Mushroom cultivation, poultry farming, cultivation of zinger and parwal, masoor pulses can be promoted in various blocks of the district.
- In our survey high proportion of respondent are desirous of receiving vocational 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.
- Since the commercial bank and other financial institutions are not very co-operative in providing credit to the poorer section, some provision should be

made to ensure to co-operation of these institutions. The amount of loan being provided presently also needs to be raised suitably.

Ministry Welfare Department is to perform its duties effectively, there should be proper office and other facilities so the head of department can solve the problems of minorities.