

## Executive Summary Barabanki 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.

Ten indicators were identified by the Ministry of Minority Affairs, Government of India for identifying the minority concentrated districts across the country. The

### **5 Top Development Priorities of Barabanki District:**

- Electrification
- Sanitation
- Employment Generation
- Health
- Housing

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. We have taken most recent national as well as state level (2001) official estimates for finding the development deficits in ten (10) selected indicators, which are as follows:

**(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 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.

Taking deficit so derived as weight the indicators representing specific sectors are ranked on a ten point score scale. The exercise results in the following relative ranking for Barabanki district. Rank 1 means the highest deficit and highest priority and Rank 10 means the lowest deficit with lowest priority. Thus 1-10 is the range of priority. The development deficit, thus worked out in case of Barabanki district has been presented in the following tables.

**Table 1: Development Deficit in key Socio-Economic, Basic amenities & Health indicators: Barabanki District**

Sl.No.	Indicators	Survey Results of district	Estimate for state	Estimate for India	Gap between District-State	Rankings	Gap between District-India	Rankings
<b>Socio-economic indicators</b>								
1	Rate of Literacy	63.45	56.30	64.84	7.15	<b>8</b>	-1.39	<b>8</b>
2	Rate of Female Literacy	53.11	42.20	53.67	10.91	<b>10</b>	-0.56	<b>9</b>
3	Work participation rate	28.16	32.24	39.26	-4.08	<b>5</b>	-11.10	<b>6</b>
4	Female work participation rate	3.68	15.29	25.68	-11.61	<b>3</b>	-22.00	<b>3</b>
<b>Basic amenities indicators</b>								
5	% of pucca houses	33.33	27.30	51.62	6.03	<b>7</b>	-18.29	<b>4</b>
6	% of HH. With access to safe drinking water	94.44	89.93	77.90	4.51	<b>6</b>	16.54	<b>10</b>
7	% of HH. with sanitation facilities	11.11	31.43	21.92	-20.32	<b>1</b>	-10.81	<b>7</b>
8	% of electrified HH.	18.33	31.90	56.50	-12.57	<b>2</b>	-38.17	<b>1</b>
<b>Health indicators</b>								
9	% of fully vaccinated children	31.40	22.90	44.00	8.50	<b>9</b>	-12.60	<b>5</b>
10	% of institutional delivery	12.72	22.00	48.70	-9.28	<b>4</b>	-35.98	<b>2</b>

**Priority-wise Indicators according to Gaps between District/State and District/India****District/State**

1. Sanitation
2. Electricity
3. Female Work Participation
4. Institutional delivery
5. Work Participation

**District/India**

1. Electricity
2. Institutional Delivery
3. Female Work Participation Rate
4. Pucca Houses
5. Child Vaccination

**Table 2: Tehsil-wise Development Deficit in key Socio-economic, Basic amenities & Health indicators: Barabanki District**

S. No	Indicators	District	Tehsil: Fatehpur			Tehsil: Siraulighauspur			Tehsil: Nawabganj			Tehsil: Ramnagar			Tehsil: Ramsanahighat			Tehsil: Haidargarh		
			Tehsil	Gap	Rank	Tehsil	Gap	Rank	Tehsil	Gap	Rank	Tehsil	Gap	Rank	Tehsil	Gap	Rank	Tehsil	Gap	Rank
<b>Socio-economic indicators</b>																				
1.	Rate of literacy	63.45	63.97	-0.52	4	60.14	3.31	7	64.04	-0.59	6	56.30	7.15	8	57.27	6.18	10	68.38	-4.93	2
2.	Rate of female literacy	53.11	54.36	-1.25	2	51.47	1.64	6	51.78	1.33	9	48.28	4.83	5	50.24	2.87	7	57.49	-4.38	3
3.	Work participation rate	28.16	16.37	11.79	9	28.90	-0.74	5	27.96	0.20	7	28.26	-0.10	2	28.26	-0.10	4	28.51	-0.35	6
4.	Female work participation rate	3.68	1.79	1.89	6	8.86	-5.18	1	2.89	0.79	8	1.55	2.13	3	1.55	2.13	5	4.52	-0.84	5
<b>Basic amenities indicators</b>																				
5.	% of pucca houses	33.33	33.89	-0.56	3	16.67	16.66	9	38.67	-5.34	2	26.67	6.66	7	31.11	2.22	6	31.43	1.90	8
6.	% of households with access of safe drinking water	94.44	93.33	1.11	5	96.67	-2.23	3	93.00	1.44	10	91.11	3.33	4	96.67	-2.23	3	97.62	-3.18	4
7.	% of households with sanitation facilities	11.11	6.67	4.44	8	13.33	-2.22	4	16.00	-4.89	3	3.33	7.78	9	15.56	-4.45	2	9.05	2.06	9
8.	% of electrified households	18.33	16.11	2.22	7	23.33	-5.00	2	21.67	-3.34	4	18.89	-0.56	1	23.33	-5.00	1	12.38	5.95	10
<b>Health indicators</b>																				
9.	% of fully vaccinated children	31.40	16.13	15.27	10	10.71	20.69	10	39.32	-7.92	1	9.09	22.31	10	25.71	5.69	9	46.90	-15.50	1
10.	% of institutional delivery	12.72	16.87	-4.15	1	3.57	9.15	8	13.55	-0.83	5	7.50	5.22	6	9.21	3.51	8	12.83	-0.11	7

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**Priority-wise Indicators According to Gaps between District and Tehsils****Fatehpur**

1. Institutional Delivery
2. Female Literacy
3. Pucca Houses
4. Literacy
5. Safe Drinking water

**Siraulighauspur**

1. Female Work Participation Rate
2. Electrified Households
3. Safe drinking Water
4. Sanitation facilities
5. Work Participation Rate

**Nawabganj**

1. Vaccinated children
2. Pucca houses
3. Sanitation facilities
4. Electrified Households
5. Institutional Delivery

**Ramnagar**

1. Electrified Household
2. Work Participation Rate
3. Female work participation rate
4. Safe Drinking Water
5. Female Literacy

**Ramsanehighat**

1. Electrified Households
2. Sanitation Facilities
3. Safe Drinking Water
4. Work Participation Rate
5. Female Work Participation Rate

**Haidargarh**

1. Vaccinated Children
2. Literacy
3. Female Literacy
4. Safe Drinking water
5. Female work participation Rate

Barabanki as a whole is a fast growing district in central region of Uttar Pradesh, yet striking development gaps have emerged in the district when compared with national and state level indicators. The following are the gaps, which are to be incorporated while making the Multi-Sector Development Plan of Barabanki, in view to alleviate the district at the national and state level:

- In Barabanki the status of electrification is quite poor as only about 18 per cent households are electrified according to Baseline Survey, when at national level it is 57 per cent and at State level 32 per cent households are electrified. In Multi-Sectoral Development Plan of Barabanki electrification must be taken as the first priority.
- Development of sanitation facilities is the next priority area needs to be emphasized. In Barabanki district, 11 per cent households are having toilet facility at home, when in the State it is more than 31 per cent. Therefore, sanitation facilities should be given the second priority in the Multi-Sectoral Plan of Barabanki.
- Work Participation Rate specially among female is quite poor, as in Barabanki only less than 4 per cent females are gainfully engaged, when this average at national and state level are 26 and 15 per cent respectively. Therefore, employment generation should be given the third priority in the Multi-Sector Development Plan.
- In Barabanki Institutional Deliveries are quite poor as in the district it is only 13 per cent, when at national level it is 49 and state level 22 per cent. In case of child vaccination also it is quite low, i.e. 31 per cent in the district when at national level it is 44 per cent, therefore, health care should be taken as fourth priority in the Multi-Sectoral Development Plan.
- Pucca houses is the most important facility for overall development of family. In Barabanki 33 per cent houses were found pucca when at national level it is 51.6 per cent. Housing is the fifth priority needs to be incorporated in district level Multi-Sectoral Plan.
- Since Muslim community mostly does not have agricultural land, most of them are engaged in handloom, chikan and zardozi handicrafts and they work on low wages for the traders. Therefore, in order to liberate them from bondedness a provision is to be made for soft credit like Kisan Credit Card (KCC) in district Multi-Sectoral Plan.
- Female drop-outs from schools is quite high specially of Muslims, because of tradition and culture, therefore, it is required to open more girls' schools, so that

female may be equally educated. This needs to be taken care of while preparing the district Multi-Sectoral Plan.

At micro-level priorities have been mentioned in Table 2, according to the gaps between district and Tehsil.

### **Suggested Components of Multi-Sector District Development Plan: District Barabanki**

On the basis of above identified development priorities in district Barabanki, it is suggested that the Multi-Sectoral Development Plan of Barabanki District should have the following major components:

- In villages electrification at the household level needs to be given top most priority as it is the key of overall development.
- Sanitation is the second priority which is linked with the overall health of people therefore it should be made mandatory to have toilet facility in each house. This priority may be incorporated in Multi-Sectoral District Development Plan.
- Employment generation is a third priority as the majority of households either do not have agricultural land at all or they are marginal farmers. Therefore it is most essential to encourage handicraft/household industry mainly by soft loans in the form of Shilpkar Credit Card, so that they may be freed from the clutches of bondedness from traders.
- Overall health situation is not comparatively better as number of PHCs and its paraphernalia are not sufficiently available in villages which needs to be included in the Multi-Sectoral District Development Plan.
- Better housing or pucca houses are the basic need of a family for which efforts are required either through Indira Awas Yojana or by giving soft loans or long term basis so that households may be benefited. This needs to be incorporated in Multi-Sectoral District Development Plan.
- As stated that the female school drop-outs are maximum specially among Muslims, therefore independent girls' schools are essential to be opened. This may be taken up while preparing the Multi-Sectoral District Development Plan.

In Table 2, Tehsil-wise priorities are mentioned which may be considered while making the priorities of Tehsil level in Multi-Sectoral District Development Plan.