822 INUT95

PROJECT REPORT

VALIDATION OF NC RURAL HABITATIONS IDENTIFIED DURING 1991-93 SURVEY

(Azamgarh, Bahraich, Basti, Gorakhpur, Gonda, Mahrajganj, Mau and Siddharth Nagar)

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3, YAMUNA ENCLAVE
SANGAM NAGAR, JHUSI
ALLAHABAD-221 506

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Water is a basic human need The provision of safe drinking water in the urban as well as the rural areas has, therefore, been accepted as one of the principal objectives of planning and forms an integral part of rural development programmes in India.

Despite the impressive coverage of rural habitations in the ensuing - Five Year Plans, the conditions prevailing in the rural areas are far from satisfactory and if we go by the estimates, it is said that about 1.5 million children below the age of 5 years die on account of water borne diseases each year

Just when it was believed that there remained about 500 odd villages (based on 1985 survey) to be provided with safe public stand post; the subsequent feed backs also revealed that some of the villages that had already been provided the coverage had again relapsed into the no source zone category and that figure was reported to be abnormally high which called for another round of validation of these sources.

The present study covers the following eight districts of eastern Uttar Pradesh viz Azamgarh, Baharaich, Basti, Gorakhpur, Gonda, Maharajganj, Mau and Siddharth Nagar, assigned to our Institute.

We thank Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission, Ministry of Rural Development, New Delhi for sponsoring the study

We also take this opportunity to thank the number of Government, Non-government organisations, to the District and Block Administration for helping us time and again, to the State NIC's and all the Executive and personnels of Jal Nigam for providing all necessary assistance to the project team It is needless to say that without the cooperation, we would not have been able to complete this study in time

Finally, we would also like to thank our entire project team who has

whole heartedly responded to the challenge and to those who have helped us directly or indirectly.

Prof S P Nagendra
Dr. S.K. Pant
Dr Sunit Singh

Allahabad
Dated January, '95

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. It is not surprising for a country in which about 1.5 million children* under the age of five years die on account of borne diseases, the provision of supplying safe drinking water and sanitation in Indian planning assumes paramount significance.

2. The quantity of safe water consumed by an individual directly or indirectly can well be considered a measure of advancement of the society, in which he/she dwells

3. Ever since the launching of Five Years Plans, efforts has been on bringing about as much area under safe drinking water zone as possible as well as on creation of necessary infrastructure to cater to its growing demand

4 The formation of Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission under the Ministry of Rural Development in 1986 has been one such step in this regards. The main objective of this mission has been to provide safe drinking water to all the villages in the country in a cost effective and time bound manner.

5. However, inspite of impressive coverage of villages with at least one safe public water source hereafter called public stand post, the performance has been quite sketchy Further, when it was believed that there remained only about five hundred villages to be covered (based on 1985 survey) with public stand posts, there had been field reports or feed backs which narrated the other side of the story It was observed that many villages which had been covered by safe public stand post, relapsed into once again the 'no source' category. And this figure was reported to be abnormally high and subsequently called for revalidation.

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* Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission, New Delhi(1993), "An Introduction of Rural Water Supply & Sanitation Programmes in India"

6. Therefore, in order to streamline the issue, the Ministry of Rural Development decided to conduct another exercise to revalidate the status of safe drinking water in rural areas across the board and invited scholars, social scientists, reputed institutes and voluntary organisations from all over the country in the month of May 1994 at New Delhi In this one day meeting, the participating institutions were apprised of the problem and its relevance. Since this meeting was of introductory nature, which could not produce any concrete results, it was decided by the Ministry to organise a two days workshop in a month's time

7 The second meeting of the mission was held in the first week of June 1994 in New Delhi In this meeting all the participating organisations were allocated their respective fields and the questionnaire, to be canvassed, was discussed threadbare along with other operational modalities **

8. All the participating institutions were divided into four/five zones and each zone was headed by a resource-person who would monitor the progress of its area Further, it was also reported that a mid term review meeting would also be held where the problems encountered by the organisations would be discussed. One such meeting of North Zone was held at Lucknow in 24 June, 1994.

9 The G.B. Pant Social Science Institute, Allahabad was assigned the following eight districts of Eastern U P viz Azamgarh, Basti, Baharaich, Mau, Maharajganj, Gorakhpur, Sidharthnagar and Gonda where around 3800 not covered hereafter called "NC" habitations were to be covered (see Annexure-C)

10 The Institute started the base line survey on May 15, '94 and finally completed it on July 15, '94 in two rounds as about 65 habitations in Maharajganj, Azamgarh, Basti, Sidharth Nagar and Gonda could not be

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** It was also expected to complete the exercise in two months time period

traced on the account of mismatch in the list provided by U P Jal Nigam and the concerned blocks.

11. Just as the revalidation work was gaining momentum the Ministry send another circular requesting the participating institutes not to cover those set of habitations which have been covered after 1991 survey.

12 The institution had difficulty in carrying out the instruction on account of the following reasons :

(a) The team had been segregated into many groups and posted at various blocks of the two districts viz. Azamgarh and Mau

(b) The validation work had already begun and subsequent change was likely to effect the uniformity of data.

(c) The UPJN, by and large, did not have updated records hence it became a matter of pure guess work when the coverage of "other" habitations was concerned

(d) However, in Maharajganj, Basti and Sidharth Nagar districts the U.P Jal Nigam could supply us the list of recently covered habitations, which were subsequently dropped by us.

13. The study of all eight sample district shows that there has been some change in the status of NC habitations and many of these NC habitations have now been converted to 'PCs' and some 'PCs' into "FCs" The pace of change at the inter-regional level, however, was not uniform

14. The change of 'NC' status to 'PC' or even of 'PC' to 'FC' did not always materialise on account of the provision of water source within the habitation but many of these habitations qualified into the other category on account of distance norm

15. The revalidation work suffered on account of mismatch in the list supplied by Jal Nigam and the one presented by the block office Further this non

conformity was more conspicuous in the case of 'other habitations' where the name of census village did not tally, as a result of which the work suffered

16 The study also showed that there has been a small proportion of habitations which have become uninhabited and a sizeable of whom were from 'main' habitation category.(Annexure-E)

17. Since most of these sample districts were situated at the foot hills of the mighty Himalayas, the water table appeared to be relatively higher and water could be procured from 40 to 60 feet boring, which meant that these regions had a very low incidence of non-perenniality.

18. On the water quality front, the study showed that though there had been no clinical test performed by the concerned agency viz. U.P. Jal Nigam the team observed few cases of goitre in Gorakhpur and Maharajganj districts

19. It was also observed that the maintenance of safe water sources by and large, could not be taken up by the local inhabitants partly because of lack of awareness and partly because of the technicality involved in it as a result has been that whenever a public safe drinking source became defunct, it remained unattended to for a considerable longer period of time.

20 The operation and maintenance part of these public stand post also suffered because the blocks and the concerned departments were poorly equipped in terms of both the material(equipments) and resources It was shocking to observe that Jal Nigam does not provide any budgetary allocation to meet out these expenses.

21. Though there are mechanics posted at the blocks by Jal Nigam it was revealed that each mechanic had a very large area to cover as each block had a large number of villages and subsequently much larger number of habitations which made his task doubly difficult if not impossible

Further, since there is no kind of economic incentives(bhatta) given by the departments, the mechanic generally tend to loose interest and attend to their duties with total indifference

22. The survey revealed that the use of 'non-safe' 'other' public water sources, to a large extent, was being made to cater to the needs of other domestic requirements such as washing of utensils, clothes, for animal husbandry, horticulture, etc No provision was being made for their regular update maintenance and in a very few cases even being used for drinking purposes.(Annexure-F)

23. In many districts such as Maharajganj, Gorakhpur, Azamgarh etc , the inhabitants preferred to use their own hand pumps which was not declared to be a safe source by UPJN authorities as their boring was shallow. The subsequent query revealed that since the location of these public stand post, by and large, suited only a handful and influential persons who enjoyed special status and accordingly treated it as their personal belongings, it was very difficult to procure water from it on a regular basis.

24. Another aspect that emerged from the survey has been the inhabitants' lack of awareness about hygiene and environmental values. This casual approach towards life exposed a sizeable proportion of population towards various health hazards.

25 The site chosen for the installation of private hand pumps was also observed to be very unscientific and appeared to be installed at the convienence of private owners (which generally took into account the availability of land, drainage, etc) as many of these stand posts had been installed around lakes, ponds as a result of which the water from these sources also got contaminated and normally carried foul smell

26. There has been absolutely no involvement of the people and particularly

that of the women at any stages of planning or allocation of these stand post. It was further noticed that in almost all the eight sample districts, the role of women was perfunctory and remained by and large, inside the house.

27 The lack of community awareness also contributed to the poor performance of these public sources as the rich and well off families preferred to install one for themselves and these were well maintained throughout their active period

CHAPTER - 1

BACKGROUND OF THE SURVEY AND METHODOLOGY FOLLOWED IN CONDUCTING THE SURVEY

1.1 Identification and Selection of the Personnel for Conducting the Study

The Institute, after reviewing the objectives and observing the area of coverage assigned, decided to involve the team of three personnel on regular basis who had wide ranging practical experience. The overall responsibility of guiding the work rested upon the Chief Coordinator who was to be assisted by two Coordinators Further, also looking into the time constraint factor it was decided to recruit a large number of programme assistants for collecting the base line data. For the selection of these programme assistants for the revalidation study, an advertisement was circulated to the notice boards of various leading institutions, degree colleges, university, etc. The final selection was made through a properly constituted selection committee on 9th May, 1994. Only twenty candidates were selected in the first round and it was also resolved to recruit another set of candidates in the field as and when the situation demanded Thus, the final list contained a set of thirty three candidates (list enclosed in Annexure-B) and three data entry operators joined at a later stage To ensure the accuracy of data and also to monitor the day to day progress of the work, it was decided that both the Coordinators would also travel with the team. The advantage associated with this arrangement was that while the project team could directly go to the field, the other concerned butequally important problems associated with the field work like arranging meeting with district, block level officials, collecting relevant secondary data from departments, etc. was taken care off by the Coordinators. This way the presence of Coordinator also acted as a catalyst. The Coordinators were also in regular contact with the Chief Coordinator either through telephones or by visiting him and keeping him update on the progress

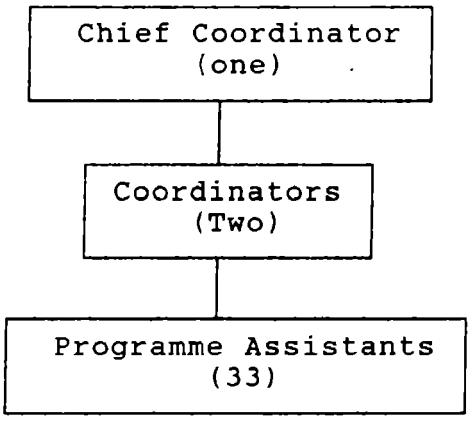
1.2 Qualifications of the Personnels Selected

The perusal of the qualifications of the personnel employed for the study shows that 15 out of 33 accounting to a little over 45 percent were graduates followed by post graduates who accounted to a little over 42 percent while only four personnels had Intermediate as the last qualification. These candidates were, by and large, field recruitments who were well versed with the area concerned proved to be assets in the collection of base line data.

Another factor about these personnel was that a sizable proportion i.e. over 22 percent, had been associated with our Institute at one time or the other.

1.3 Structure Created for Conducting the Study

The structure created for pursuing the study has been of the following form:



1.4 Training Programme Arranged

Once the selection of personnel was completed, the Institute subsequently organised a three day workshop from May 12 to 14, 1994 in which the questionnaire, to be canvassed during the 'revalidation work', was discussed threadbare along with other operational modalities Each of the participants was

(vi) As the Institutions were requested not to take up these set of habitations which had been subsequently covered up by the PHED or the department of Jal Nigam after the 1991 survey, the project team encountered a great deal of difficulty to trace those habitations because the departments, by and large, did not have the records in the organised way and at times did not even have the updated list. Hence, a lot of time and energy of the team was wasted.

(vii) The time of survey synchronised with PHED's departments 'transfer' time as a result of which the JEs, at times, were not available in the field as they were visiting the State Capital awaiting their transfer orders. This also lessened their interest and compounded the problems.

1.9 **Support Received From PHED**

Except for Azamgarh district, where because of some internal departmental rift, the team received all support from PHED personnels. However, in Azamgarh district, the team had to sacrifice a lot of valuable time and resources

1.10 **Special Analytical Technologies Used in the Report**

None

1.11 **Observations on Methodology Suggested for the Study by the MRD and Comments on the Performae Prescribed**

(a) Observations on Methodology

The Ministry of Rural Development, at the start of the revalidation work had initially instructed the institutions engaged in the task of revalidation exercise to cover up all the NC habitations assigned to them in the given stipulated time framework

In order to honour our commitment, the Institute set out on war footing. But just as the work was gaining momentum, the MRD set out another circular requesting the Institutions not to cover up these set of

habitations which have been covered by PHED after 1991 survey This change of instruction not only slowed the progress but even proved to quit futile because the PHED, by and large, did not have the updated list of habitations in organised form and also wasted lot of time and resources. The instruction could not be implemented in the initial districts because the programme assistants could not be contacted at such a short notice and in order to maintain the uniformity and consistency (of data), it was decided to apply these instructions towards the beginning of covering other sample districts

(b) Observations on Performae

The performae used for revalidation exercise could be termed to be satisfactory, however, certain modification could be suggested for its further improvement and some of them have been summarised below as·

(i) It was felt that the questions asked should have been of subjective nature, so as to capture the right perception of villagers. The objective set of questions limited the scope of validation exercise particularly to understand the problems of defunct sources, water quality and above all the community participation

(ii) Since almost all the sample districts, fell in terai region where the water table could be found at a depth of 20 feet to 40 feet only the entire region had abundance of water. It is against this back drop, the 40 lpcd norm appeared to be insufficient and the norm for this region should have been set at much higher level.

(iii) At many places the NC habitations qualified to become PC because of distance norm which did not project the true picture of the habitation as the overall scenario was just the same as the one prevailed in 'NC' habitations under the circumstances it could be suggested that the norm should be further relaxed to

say 150 to 200 metres because it was observed that the task of fetching water was done, largely, by female folks who found it extremely difficult to traverse 1 6 kms. distance.

(iv) The correct information of defunct sources could not be recorded from the villagers especially their views on 'reasons for being defunct' and 'total cost required to rejuvenate'. At many places the survey team did not get the help from the PHED officials (reasons already reported), the task became doubly difficult

(v) In the case of measuring the lpcd (sheet 5/7 item 3.3) the dividing factor should have been item 2.2 and not 2.3.

(vi) There could have been some difference in the measurement of source to habitation (item 3.4 of sheet 5/7) as the PHED follows approach road/lane criteria and the villagers adopt straight or the crow flight path.

(vii) The villagers too were unable to provide satisfactory answers on problems relating to the water quality problem which according to them was quite technical by nature and only through physical manifestations, they could reply

(viii) It was also observed that the 'NC' habitation list supplied also contained those set of villages where public safe source had been installed and whose information was not known to the Jal Nigam, because the installation of public water stand post was also being done by other agencies like Vikas Mandal and cooperative society whom the inhabitants called 'Agro'.

CHAPTER - 2

DESCRIPTION OF THE AREA CHOSEN FOR THE STUDY

2.1 Social Economic Background of the Area

The following eight districts viz Azamgarh, Baharaich, Basti, Gonda, Gorakhpur, Maharajganj, Mau and Sidharth Nagar had remarkable analogous socio-economic features (Annexure-D). Some of these have been discussed below:

(a) Total Geographical Area

Almost all the eight sample districts were highly rural in nature as could be seen that in almost all, the districts, more than, on an average, 98.08 percent of the geographical area came under rural sector, the highest being at Baharaich followed by Gonda where the percentage of level of falling under rural sector area was reported to be 99 5 percent and 99.0 percent respectively, while Mau district with proportionate area of 96 6 percent figures at the bottom.

(b) Number of House holds

Like wise it could also be seen that all these districts had a very high concentration of households coming from rural areas The coverage percentage of households belonging to rural sector was worked out to over 91 percent (91 68 percent) with Siddharth Nagar and Maharjganj with 96 6 percent and 95.3 percent respectively topping the list and Mau with 85.2 percent coming last

(c) Literacy Pattern of the Districts

The perusal of literacy pattern of all the eight sample districts shows that rate of literacy has not been uniform and only two districts viz. Gorakhpur and Mau with 34.4 percent each had a higher average of literate persons like rates than the State's average of 33.78 percent The lowest percentage of literates was observed in Baharaich and Siddarath

Nagar were only 19.5 percent and 21.4 percent of the total people were found to be literates.

The comparison of male female literacy pattern reveals the extent to which females education has met out step motherly treatment. In the following four districts i.e Baharaich, Gonda, Maharajganj and Sidharth Nagar it barely reached a two digit mark. However, the males literacy in these districts was worked out to be more than three times.

(d) Occupational Pattern

All the eight districts had high percentage of main workers engaged in primary sector, followed by workers engaged in others sector. The household industry occupied a secondary place in the following six districts viz. Baharaich, Basti, Gonda, Gorakhpur, Maharjganj and Sidharth Nagar where their percentage was observed less than 2 percent of main worker.

2.2 Demographic Profile of the Area

(a) Population Pattern

The comparison of the distribution of population in all the sample districts shows that all of them had high concentration of ruralities. The two districts having the highest percentage of rural population were Sidharth Nagar and Maharajganj where this ratio was over 96 percent and 95 percent respectively whereas Mau district had least proportion of rural population of 83.1 percent.(Annexure-D)

Another interesting feature has been that in seven out of eight districts, the percentage of males was higher than the percentage of females and only in Azamgarh district this trend was reversed.

(b) Scheduled Cast & Scheduled Tribe Population

Scheduled Caste occupied prominent place in Azamgarh, Basti, Gorakhpur and Maharajganj where their population was worked out to be

20 percent and more However, in districts like Mau and Gonda their proportion was between 11 percent and 16 percent respectively.

The Scheduled Tribe population was almost negligible in all eight sample districts of the region.

(c) Population Density

The population pattern shows that most of these districts have a very high concentration of population as could be seen by their respective densities. Seven out of eight districts had a higher population density than the States' average of 471.0 persons per sq.kms. Only in Baharaich district this ratio was worked out to be 401.9. In the districts like Gorakhpur, Mau and Azamgarh population density was observed to be 922.4, 837.2 and 748.4 persons, respectively.

(d) Sex-Ratio

With the exception of Azamgarh district where the sex-ratio was worked out to be more than 1006 females per thousand males, all the other sample district had lower female ratio However, this ratio was much higher than the States' average of 882 females per thousand males in seven out of eight districts and only in Baharaich district this ratio was worked out to be 840.9 females per thousand males.

(e) Demographic Classification

The study of demographic classification pattern shows that around 26 percent to slightly over than 34 percent of the total population constituted the main work force whereas the proportion of marginal workers varied between 1.7 in Gorakhpur to over 5.8 percent in Baharaich All of these district had a high proportion of non-workers and their proportion ranged between 61 2 percent in Baharaich to as high as 71.2 percent in Gorakhpur

2.3 The Hydrogeological Situation With Particular Reference to Drinking Water

The hydrogeological condition of the entire region comprising all the eight sample districts could be divided broadly into two terrains. The first encompassing the hilly tracks of Nepal Himalayas and figuring the following districts viz. Maharajganj, Basti, Gorakhpur, Sidharth Nagar, Baharaich, Gonda and the second forming the plain tracks consisting of Azamgarh, and Mau districts.

The region forms a part of Indo-Gangetic plain and is highly fertile with abundance of ground water, however the water table varies marginally between districts

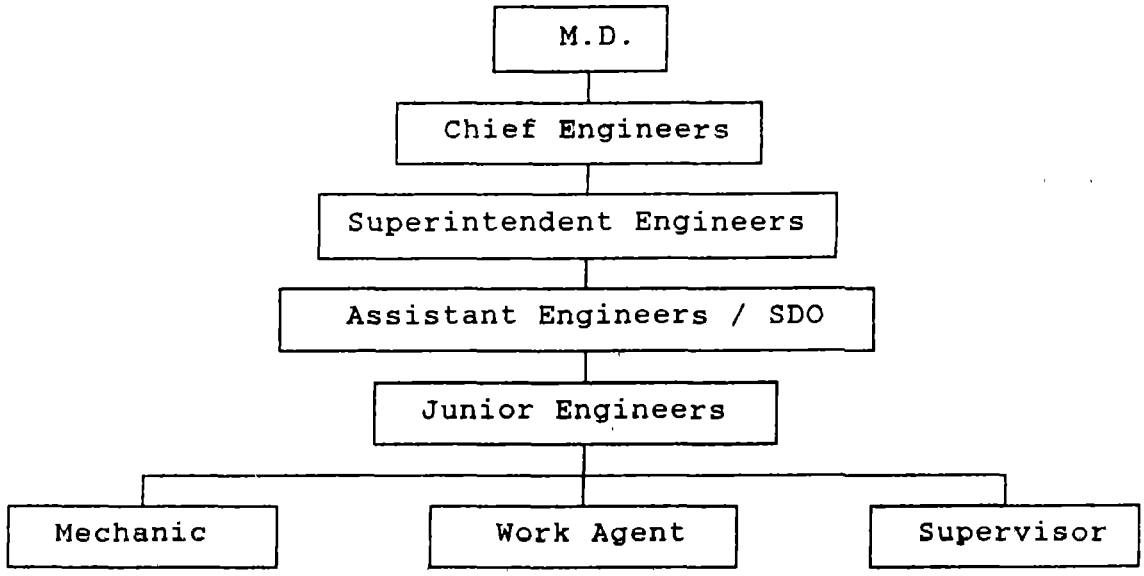
Another conspicuous feature of the region has been the prevalence of shallow hand pumps catering to the domestic requirements of individual households and a large proportion, say about fifty percent of them, have been installed under the JRY schemes However, the region also have India Mark-II hand pumps distributed over the region.

It was also observed that while the quality of ground water, by and large, remains potable; there have been reported incidences of brackishness/salinity in the few pockets of some districts. Similarly, cases of 'goitre',(arising out of iodine deficiency) were also reported from Gorakhpur and Maharajganj districts

The region, on account of higher ground water tables, did not experience any problem of non-perenniality and more over, the incidence of ground water table falling permanently was not reported from any part of the region.

2.4 The Organisational Structure of RWS Department

The organisational structure of RWS Department could be summarised as



2.5 The General Status of the Organised Water Supply in the Area

While the regions' water requirement in the "urban" areas of all the sample districts of the region was being met by piped water supply, the water requirements of rural areas was being largely met by hand pumps which have been installed in plenty. However, it was also observed that in some parts of the rural areas of the regions, pipe lines have also been laid out but a majority of them have gone dry and defunct largely on account of irregular power supply, pilferage of pipe lines, tampering of pipe lines and above all the poor maintenance. The regions water requirements in the rural areas is being, largely, met by hand pumps.

It was also observed that since India Mark-II hand pumps distribution over the region has been very low i.e. say one or probably two per village, the majority of population has to depend upon shallow hand pumps which have not been declared to be safe source by Jal Nigam authorities, because they pick up ground water from the first strata. Our study, though, have taken into account of such sources but have not included them into the final analysis

The responsibility of providing safe water rests with Jal Nigam There have been reported cases of breakdown of India Mark-II hand pumps, which

remained unattended to for a considerable period of time forcing a sizeable proportion of population to move towards shallow hand pumps or even towards other sources of the habitations in the region.

CHAPTER - 3

FINDINGS OF THE STUDY

3.1 Coverage Status, Level of Supply and Types of Systems

3.1 1 Profile of the Habitations Surveyed

(i) The total number of habitations validated in the 'eight sample districts' hereafter called 'the region' was observed to be 3715 of which the number falling under main habitations was 1333 which accounted for a little over 35 percent of the total while the number of habitations coming under 'other' category was 2382 or a little over 64 percent of the total.

(ii) The inter-region comparison shows that Gonda with 1027 habitations and accounting for a little over 27 percent of the total of the region headed the list of having the highest number of habitations, while Mau with a total of 65 habitations or just under 2 percent of the total figured at the bottom of the list.

(iii) The average number of households per habitation for the region as a whole, was estimated to be 41 while this average in the case of main and other habitations was worked out to be 56 and 33 households respectively thereby implying that the main habitations are more densely inhabited

(iv) Similarly, the inter-region district comparison shows that Gorakhpur with 52 households had the highest average whereas Mau with an average of just 14 households was placed at the bottom of the table.

(v) Likewise, the average population per habitation for the region was worked out to be 299 persons while it was about 403 persons for the main and 240 persons for the other habitations.

(vi) Gorakhpur with an average population of 398 persons figured at the top of the table while Mau once again with an average of 99 dropped down to the last position.

3.1.2 Coverage Status

The coverage status profile of the habitations not coming under the 'NC' category has been presented in table 2. The broad features of the table are:

(i) The number of habitations having 100 percent population coverage, for the 'region' as a whole, was 1162.

(ii) There were about a total of 91 such habitations in which the population coverage exceed 75 percent mark but was lesser than 100 percent.

(iii) In about 89 habitations the population coverage level was reported to be between 50 percent and 75 percent, of which the proportion of "main habitations" was worked out to 52.8 percent of the total.

(iv) Similarly, the number of habitations in which the population coverage lied between 25 percent and 50 percent mark was 45.

(v) In 12 habitations, the population coverage percentage varied between 10 percent and 25 percent, and

(vi) Only in one habitation, the population coverage was lesser than 10 percent mark.

(vii) An interesting feature of the table is that while there has been a perceptible steady increase in percentage of population covered in the 'NC' habitations, which depicts the progress of Jal Nigam departments, the major thrust of the programme has been on the coverage of "main habitations" rather than on the coverage of other habitations which are scattered all over the area.

3.1.3 Level of Supply

The pattern of water supply in the habitations of the 'region' has been presented in table 7 0 The study could be divided into the following two parts·

(a) Level of Water Supply in Main Habitations

(i) Out of a total of 1333 main habitations in the 'region', there are only 722 habitations, accounting to a little over 54 percent, which have public water supply coverage facility.

(ii) The number of habitations having more than 40 lpcd of water was worked out to be 590 which accounted to a little over 44 percent of the total.

(iii) The habitations where the level of water supply was between 30 to 40 lpcd and between 20 to 30 lpcd was 47 and 48 respectively, which was just under 4 percent of the total habitations of the region.

(iv) Similarly, there were about 29 such habitations where the level of water supply was between 10 to 20 lpcd mark, and

(v) Lastly in 8 habitations, which accounted to just under 1 percent of the total, the level of water supply was less than 10 lpcd.

(b) Level of Water Supply in 'Other' Habitations

(i) Out of a total of 2382 habitations in the region, the number of habitations which have been provided coverage was reported to be 678 and accounting for more than 28 percent of the total

(ii) there are around 566 such habitations, which accounted for just under 24 percent, where the level of water supply was more than 40 lpcd, and have qualified to become "FC" habitations.

(iii) another set of 53 habitations had water supply level varying between 30 to 40 lpcd.

(iv) in another 40 habitations, which was just under 2 percent of the total, the level of water supply varied between 20 to 30 lpcd.

(v) the number of habitations where the water supply level was between 10 to 20 lpcd was 16 or just under 1 percent.

(vi) whereas in 3 habitations, the water supply level was reported to be under 10 lpcd.

(vii) the inter-region comparison of safe water supply to the

habitations of the 'region' once again depicts the priorities of Jal Nigam departments which have been targetted more towards the coverage of main habitations. The study shows that while the overall coverage level has been a little over 54 percent in "main" habitations it has barely reached 29 percent mark in the "other" habitations, or just around half of the what has been achieved in the "main" habitations.

(viii) The study also shows the uneven pattern of coverage of habitations in the region. In the case of main habitations, while in districts like Basti and Siddharth Nagar, the coverage level was reported to have exceeded 67 percent and 61 percent, it has yet to cross 15 percent mark in Mau district. Likewise, for "other" habitations, the coverage level at Basti and Azamgarh was reported to have crossed 56 percent and 52 percent mark in other districts like Gonda it had not even crossed 18 percent mark.

(ix) thus, the uneven pattern of coverage of habitations in these districts could be attributed to factors like resource crunch, problem of under-staffing, pressure and priorities of influential groups exerted on the Jal Nigam etc.

3.1.4 Types of Systems

The region's safe water requirement, are being met by different types of sources The detail account of these systems has been presented in table 12, and the salient features could be summarised as :

(i) Of the total of 9551 sources, the region's requirements are being largely met by shallow tube wells with pumps other than "Tara hand-pumps" and whose number was observed to be 7366 which was over 75 percent of the total.

(ii) There were about 2206 deep tube wells which accounted for just under

23 percent of the total and whose contribution to the regions requirements was reported to be the second largest.

(iii) In some of the habitations of the region, water requirements are also being met through piped water supply schemes and their number was estimated to be 17 which was worked out to be just 0.18 percent of the total sources.

(iv) There were no cases of shallow tube wells with Tara hand-pumps ~~and~~ in the entire region.

(v) The inter-region comparison shows that except for Mau district where the region's requirement was being met cent percent by safe sources, other districts had to depend on sources that could not be called safe and thus exposed a small proportion of habitations to health hazards and depicts slow progress of Jal Nigam.

(vi) The study also brings into focus the dependence of rural habitations on shallow hand-pumps which has not been declared as a safe sources (the dependence level being more than 75 percent) also exposes a sizeable proportion of population to various health problems and also reflects the concerned departments inability to reach the core of the masses.

3.2 Problems Like Non-Perenniality, Systems Getting Defunct, Water Quality Problems Environmental Problems

3.2.1 Non-Perenniality

The region in all had a total of 11 public sources that were facing the problem of non-perenniality out of which 6 of them belonged to "Main" habitations and the remaining 5 were from "Other" habitations (table 4 & 5). Further, the study also reveals that in none of these sources any scientific source finding was carried out. The detail account of period of non-perenniality in "main" as well as "other" sources have been discussed below :

(a) Frequency of Non-Perenniality in Main Habitations

The period of non-perenniality of these sources has been summarised in table 8 The salient features are as follows:

(i)Of the 6 sources that figured in this category, the period of non-perenniality in 4 such sources was reported to be less than 60 days.

(ii)In one of the sources this frequency was more than 61 days but less than 120 days and

(iii)In the remaining one source, this frequency period exceeded 180 days.

(iv)the inter-region comparison further reveals that the incidence of non-perenniality was highest in Azamgarh district where 5 out of the total of 6 sources in the 'region' faced this problem of non-perenniality, followed by Gorakhpur district which had the other remaining source.

(v)The problem of non-perenniality, by and large, appears to be seasonal as 4 out of the possible 6 sources, accounting for over 66 percent, experienced dry days for less than 60 days. However, in the remaining 2 sources where the period of non-perenniality exceeds 120 days and 180 days respectively, the problem lied mainly in poor maintenance of the sources rather than drop in the level of water table

(b) Frequency of Non-Perenniality in Other Habitations

(i)There were a total 5 sources in this category which faced the problem of non-perenniality, of which only in one source the period was reported to be less than 60 days and in the remaining 4 sources its non-perenniality period was between 61 days and 120 days.

(ii)The higher incidence of non-perenniality (the period between 61 days to 120 days) may be once again attributed to the poor maintenance part of the sources by the Jal Nigam department and utter indifference of rural masses towards public stand post rather than the seasonality aspect.

3.2.2 System Getting Defunct

The total number of sources getting defunct in both the main as well as other habitations have been illustrated in table 4 and 5.

It shows that out of the sources (perennial as well as non-perennial) in the 'region' whose figure stood at ~~9781~~ 9602, the number of sources that were defunct was 129 or just 1.3 percent of the total. It could also be seen that the problem of sources getting defunct was more pronounced in the "main" habitations rather than "other" habitations where 79 sources accounting for a little over 61 percent of the total was experiencing this problem.

3.2.2.1 Period of Sources Getting Defunct

The extent to which these public sources have remained defunct in both the main and other habitations has been summarised in table 10.

(A) **Defunct Sources in Main Habitations**

(i) Of the 79 defunct sources about 33 of them accounting to well over 41 percent had remained defunct for over 360 days or roughly a year.

(ii) There were about 16 sources whose period varied between 61 days to 180 days and 31 days to ~~180~~ 60 days, respectively.

(iii) In 7 of the sources, this period was between 16 to 30 days, and

(iv) There was only one such source which had remained defunct for about 15 days

(v) The incidence of sources remaining defunct for over 360 days period once again highlights the problem of their poor maintenance, abject indifference of the rural habitation, at large, and the concerned department's resource crunch problem

(vi) The 'inter-region' comparison shows that this problem is more acute in Sidharth Nagar where 17 and 9 sources of their respective totals had remained defunct for over 360 days Only Mau and Baharaich districts did not face any problem of sources getting defunct.

(B) **Defunct Sources in Other Habitations**

(i) In the case of other habitations the number of public stand post lying defunct for more than 360 days was 20 which accounted for more than

40 percent of the total.

(ii) There were 16 other such public stand post which had remained defunct for the period ranging between 61 days to 180 days

(iii) Another set of 7 public stand post had remained defunct for the period ranging between 181 days to 360 days.

(iv) Similarly, in the remaining 9 stand post, the defunct period ranged between 31 days to 61 days, and

(v) There were 3 such sources in which this period ranged between 16 to 30 days.

(vi) The perusal of the table clearly reveals the pathetic state of these public stand post in this category of habitations There are at least 43 accounting to 86 percent of such public stand post which have remained defunct for the period exceeding three months and lasting upto a year, which implies that once the hand-pump becomes defunct, the chances of its rejuvenation are very remote, and subsequently calls for re-orientation in the approach of the authorities.

(vii) The inter-region comparison of the defunct sources also shows that at least in the following four districts the incidence of hand-pumps going defunct was very high viz. Basti, Gorakhpur, Azamgarh and Maharajganj where the number was reported to be 10, 18 and 10 each respectively.

3.2.2.2 Reasons for Being Defunct

The reasons of public stand post getting defunct have been summarised in tables 11A and 11B and have been classified into two categories viz Main and Others.

(A) **Main Habitations**

(i) The highest number of public sources getting defunct has been attributed to the system developing mechanical problems which were of rectifiable nature and this accounted for more than 36 percent of the total,

(ii) Over 27 percent of these sources had become defunct on account of problems which were not of rectifiable nature,

(iii) In 8 sources accounting for over 10 percent of the total, the water level was reported to have fallen permanently below the pumping level,

(iv) In another 8 sources, the silting of wells had taken place,

(v) In 7 sources which accounted for just under 9 percent, the normal life of system had expired, and

(vi) In other public sources, which accounted for just over 1 percent, the problem arose on account of vandalism and collapsing.

(vii) The study shows that a sizeable of these sources could be rejuvenated through better management approach, through creation of public awareness, etc.

(B) **Other Habitations**

(i) About 26 of the sources accounting for 52 percent had become defunct on account of the system developing mechanical problems which could be rectified,

(ii) Another set of 10 sources which accounted for over 10 percent, had become defunct on account of mechanical problems which could not be rectified

(iii) In about 3 sources or 6 percent of the total, the normal life of the system had expired, and

(iv) The incidence of vandalism has taken its toll in 3 public sources which accounted for 6 percent of the cases, and

(v) About 4 percent of these sources had become defunct because of falling of water permanently as well as temporarily below the pumping level and other and other reasons.

3.3.3 Water Quality Problems

The region had a very low incidence of water quality problems. The type of quality problems and its seasonality pattern has been presented in table 23

It could be seen that in the following six districts there appeared to be no water quality problem of whatsoever nature viz. Baharaich, Gonda, Siddharth Nagar, Basti, Mau and Azamgarh However, in Maharajganj and Gorakhpur this problem appeared Further, in the case of Maharajganj, it could be seen that out of a total of 858 sources (excluding the defunct ones), the quality problem arose only in one source. The problem, however, could not be explicitly quantified and have been classified under the 'Others' category.

In the case of Gorakhpur district, out of a total of 3056 sources, there were reported to be 3 such sources where the problem of excess iron existed and was identified by the appearance (of water).

3.3.4 Environmental Problems

The region did not experience any impact which may have affected the environment of the region to any significant impact. However, there have been two cases one at Khalilabad tahsil of Basti district and the second at Sardarnagar of Gorakhpur district, where the impact of sugar factor seemed to have affected the quality of water in the habitations closer to the factory The water obtained from the shallow hand-pumps (used by private individuals) of these nearby habitations carried a certain amount of foul smell because the factories discharge appears to be affecting the water level of first strata which these pumps subsequently pick up.

Likewise, in Nawabganj tehsil of Gonda district, similar problem had affected the water table of habitations in the proximity of sugar-cane factory.

3.3 **Community Participation**

3.3.1 In Planning and Implementation

The involvement of habitations (both the main as well as others) of the region in the village community work has been presented in table 27. The broad features has been summarised as

(i) In all there were a total of 1374 habitations, accounting for a just under 37 percent of the total, who were involved in the planning, location of site for public stand post

(ii) The participating level of village communities in the "main" was reported to be over 52 percent as against a little over 28 percent observed in the other habitations. This higher rate of participation in main habitations could be attributed to factors like better infrastructure facility, proximity to power, resources, etc.

(iii) The inter-region comparison showed a somewhat skewd pattern of participation as could be seen that in districts like Basti and Siddharth Nagar where the participation level was reported to be over 64 percent and 53 percent respectively, whereas this level dropped to just under 14 percent mark in Mau district.

3.3.2 Operation and Maintenance

(i) The study of operation and maintenance pattern in the region shows that out of a total of 3715 habitations in the region, the people's involvement in operation and maintaining part of these sources came from only ~~700~~ 606 habitations which accounted for just over 18 percent of the total!

(ii) The involvement of people in "O & M" was, by and large, higher in the 'main' habitations than the people belonging to 'Other' habitations (almost twice the amount)!

(iii) This higher rate of involvement in main habitations may once again be attributed to factors like better infrastructure facilities, better resources because the Gram Pradhan are usually selected from the main habitations etc

(iv) The inter-region comparison once again shows marked variation in the level of participation as in districts like Siddharth Nagar and Azamgarh it was more than 31 percent, which dropped to even less

than 5 percent and less than 8 percent in Gonda and Mau districts respectively

3.3.3 Maintenance and Willing to Pay for Maintenance

To what extent the rural has been maintaining and also community willing to pay for the maintenance of these sources has been presented in table 28 and 29.

(i) It could be seen that in only village communities of 82 habitations in the region which account for a little over 22 percent of the total, the sources are being maintained by either block officials, PHED etc., NGOs or others and in majority of the habitations sources are not being maintained which clearly reflects the level of apathy or indifference of the local inhabitants and results in the poor performance of the programmes.

(ii) The people of these habitations, by and large, do not appear to be very much inclined towards the maintenance of these sources as could be seen that only 191 sources accounting to just over five percent of the total sources were being maintained

(iii) It could also be seen that the village community in main habitations was more involved in the maintenance part than their counterpart as the level of participation was worked to be over 7 percent in main as compared to over 4 percent in other habitations.

(iv) However, the scenario appears to have picked up, when the question who will to pay for these resources ? was confronted. It could be seen that, by and large, a little over 22 percent of the total communities had expressed the willingness to pay for the maintenance of these sources

(v) Further, the communities belonging to main habitations appeared to be, once again, far more inclined towards payment than the village communities of other habitations as their participating ratio was more

than two times

(vi) However, the overall picture does not appear to be very encouraging as the percentage of persons involved either in maintaining or even willing to pay for maintenance of these sources is not significantly high, which only reflects total apathy, indifference towards a very vital need of the society i.e. safe water.

3.3.4 Women's Involvement in the Maintenance of Sources

The success of any programme depends, to a large extent upon the extent to which it has been accepted by the local inhabitants, which in turn depends on the extent of the people and particularly the females participation. The level of females participation has been presented in table 30. It states:

(i) The involvement of females in the main of these sources have been highly insignificant. It could be seen that the females participation came only from 30 habitations which accounted for just 0 81 percent of the total

(ii) However, the participation level in main habitations was much higher than that of the other habitation It could be seen that this ratio was observed to be 1 35 percent and 0 5 percent in main and other habitations respectively

(iii) Likewise, the inter-region comparison of the region shows poor involvement of females. In districts like Gorakhpur and Maharajganj it was worked out to be around 1.40 percent, and 1 28 percent respectively while in Mau and Siddharth Nagar this level was nil

3 3.5 Community Perception About RWS Department & Programmes

The analysis clearly shows the perception of community towards the RWS programmes is very apathetic as has already been shown by their poor involvement in these programmes. Their dependence on these safe sources of public stand post is very little as each one of the family, by and large, owns a private shallow hand-pumps to meet out domestic requirements The concept of

safe water has not received acceptance, at large, though the inhabitants at times complain about the quality of water from their private sources

About the department, these inhabitants hold poor view as they allege that their personnel visit only a handful section of people and in all the programmes that are chalked out for the region, they are not invited to participate in it. Even the final decision to install a public stand post is swayed away by these handful but influential group and no scientific study is done before installation has been the general remark. The undue time taken by the department's mechanic for repairing too has lowered the image of the agency i.e Jal Nigam in the eyes of the public.

3.4 Special Issues

Some of the special issues have been summarised as:

(i) In many of the public stand posts (IM-II hand-pumps) there has been no provision for proper drainage of water as a result of which the extra water flowing out gets coagulated in and around these stand posts for very long period which may contaminate the first strata of water table

(ii) It was also reported that the Jal Nigam department has also put a ban on the repairing of these stand posts by private individuals, which also attribute to these sources lying defunct over long period. However, in some cases, the local individuals had repaired them with the help of local mechanic but without the knowledge of department, as they apprehended some sort of punishment.

(iii) The installation of these stand post has been, at times arbitrary and suiting few individuals requirements It was observed that if the stand post was installed in "Harijan" basti (which they are in great proportion), the females of upper caste did not go to fetch water from them. However, the reverse was not true and Harijan female did not hesitate to approach the stand post installed in higher community but

seldom visited on account of social factors.

(iv) The 1 6 kms. norm was not a very realistic one because it was observed that the task of fetching water was undertaken by females, who found it exceedingly tedious.

(v) The study shows that there remained only 268 habitations accounting to a little over 7 percent of the total in the region, the number of habitations crossing over to 'PC' category went upto 2243 or a little 60 percent and the remaining 1162 habitations, or about 31 percent of the total had become 'FC'. However, a closer perusal of the table reveals that of the 2243 habitations that had qualified for 'PC' norms a majority of them did not have public stand post facility and merely qualified on the basis of distance norm. Their number was observed to be 2007 i.e. 54.0 percent of the total, which did not present the actual progress chart of the concerned agency viz. Jal Nigam, since these habitations still belong to the 'NC' category where the safe source is situated at a distance which cannot be accepted as a practical norm in the normal course.(Annexure-P)

(vi) The regions also had 42 such habitations which were uninhabited, and their number was estimated to be 42 which accounted for over 1 percent of the total These habitations are part of census villages which get uprooted with the passage of time because of the following reasons :

(a) many of these habitations got inundated on account of river flood, river changing course, etc.

(b) many of these habitations got uninhabited because the entire population moved out of it for the fear of dacoits, wild life, etc. and

(c) many of the smaller habitations became uninhabited as the entire population moved to another habitation which had better infrastructural and communication facility like the habitation in

Nizamabad in the Sadar tehsil of Azamgarh district.

(vii) The study also shows that in 592 habitations, accounting to over 15 percent of the total, in the region the village community still had to depend upon other sources (which included both the perennial as well as non-perennial) for their day to day requirements, which included its drinking The analysis further reveals that the dependence of 'Other' habitations on these "Other" unsafe sources was higher than the dependence of main habitations, thereby implying that the distribution of public stand post between main and other habitations has not been uniform and main habitations have so far been treated preferentially.(Annexure-F)

CHAPTER - 4

CONCLUSION & RECOMMENDATIONS

On the basis of foregoing analysis, it could be said that the problem of non-to-satisfactory performance of the public stand post in the sample districts of the region could be approached from the following two angles:

(a) From the people's perspectives, and

(b) The concerned agencies i.e. in this case from the Jal Nigam perspectives.

4.1 People's Perspectives

(i) The study clearly shows that the people in the habitations of the region, by and large, have adopted a very indifferent attitude towards these public stand posts and one of the most prominent factors has been the location of these public stand posts which suit a few handful influential group of people. It was also alleged that no prior information about the installation of hand-pumps is given to them as a result of which they could not participate in the deliberations, at the meetings

(ii) It has also been observed that initial position to install the handpumps, at times, is changed as a result of which the people, by and large, have locational disadvantage.

(iii) These public stand posts which are installed at the behest of influential groups, do not serve the interest of common people, as a result of which these (influential) groups over the time start treating these stand posts as their own asset property.

(iv) In the case of the public stand post being installed in 'harijan basties', it was observed, that the females belonging to upper caste are generally not willing to fetch water from it, unless it becomes mandatory.

(v) The dependence of people in these habitations, on shallow handpumps is also a pointer to the fact that the distribution of these public

stand posts has not met with people's approval.

(vi) The study also shows that the 'main habitations' on account of their locational advantage, proximity to power, resources, and better infrastructural facilities, etc generally corner most of the benefits of these programmes at the cost of other habitations.

(vii) The people, by and large, have not accepted the concept of safe water source because they feel that since no untoward incidence have occurred to them (may be their system has got attune to it) they do not entertain the idea of fetching water from public safe sources.

(viii) The poor state of 'operation and maintenance' of these sources could also attributed to some factors already mentioned above and also because of the poor general awareness level of the people.

(ix) The agencies norm of 1 6 kms. cannot be accepted, on principle, because as the study shows that the task of bringing water too falls on females who find it very difficult, and should be brought down to some very reasonably practical distance say, 150 metres to 200 metres per households(for these sample region).

4.2 **Jal Nigam's Perspective**

(i) The task of providing 'safe water' in the rural areas lies with the department, but apart from it the India Mark-II handpumps are also installed by agencies like Vikash Mandals and another by the name 'Agro' probably some cooperative society The Jal Nigam does not keep the record of the public stand post not installed by them which literally implies that all these agencies work in complete isolation which perhaps is also one of the factors contributing to its poor performance.

(ii) The agency provide mechanic at the block level to attend to the malfunctioning of these public stand posts It was observed that each of these mechanic has a very large area to attend to it becomes almost impossible for him to approach the problematic sources within time.

(iii) The agencies does not provide allocation in the budget nor allowance to the mechanic for attending these malfunctioning sources and thus the mechanic has to rely on the sources of local inhabitants which takes time as a result of which these public stand posts lie defunct for long period

(iv) The agencies, at times, also suffers from under staffing syndrome, as a result of which the performance also gets affected

(v) According to the agency report, in the course of installation of these public stand post, the location of these hydrants also gets swayed away towards influential communities because, it was observed that in the installation process, the minimum number of personnel required are three to four and that two for a minimum period of for about four days And since the agency has no budgetary provisions to cater to the needs of these field personnel, the ultimate task of feeding these personnels falls on the habitants of the community which only a few individual but influential households could afford and they naturally bargain for the site which is advantageous to them.

4.3 **Recommendations**

(i) That habitations should be clearly defined in terms of the geographical boundaries, because it was also observed during the course of validation that a village, at times, also contained more than one habitation by that particular name

(ii) The conversion of 'NC' habitations to 'PC' on the basis of distance norm should be abolished as it does not depict the true picture of the coverage because the habitation, by and large, still remains a 'NC' habitation with safe water facility at such a distance which remains untrackable in normal course. So the norm should be lowered down to say 100 to 150 metres for habitation

(iii) The involvement of people could only take place if their views are also taken into account and this could only be possible if the people

are also invited to meetings where (important) decisions such as the installation of public stand posts, etc. is likely to be taken. This way the people themselves would feel to part of the planning. The date and venue of such meetings be announced well in advance to enable the habitants to attend in mass.

(iv) Many of these public stand posts have remained defunct for a considerably longer period of time and despite all efforts, it takes much time for the block mechanic to reach the spot. Further, it was also observed that every block has a large set of villages and subsequently many more habitations, which expands his area (base)of work much beyond his capability. In the light of above observation, it could be suggested that the mechanic should now be posted at 'Nyaya Panchayat' levels to enable him to do justice to their work.

(v) It was also observed that there were agencies other than the Jal Nigam who were working in the field of installing public stand post (IM-II handpumps) and in the absence of proper coordination, there work often got mixed up. It is, therefore, recommended all for rural development programmes, coordination between them be sought, so that each has it, own area of coverage and save multiplicity and much more the resources.

(vi) The problem of lack of general awareness pattern of the rural habitants, could only be combated through massive convassing campaign which imparts health and hygiene education periodically. The help of audio-visual and could also be taken up, and to make this campaign more affective the services of some professional agency or voluntary organisation could be also taken.

(vii) The study shows that bulk of the benefits of rural water supply schemes have gone to "main" habitations whereas "other" habitation have been left out high and dry. It is therefore suggested that the habitants of these places should also be given chance to represent

their villages under which their habitation comes Further, the Jal Nigam should also ensure the coverage of these habitations through suitable orientation in their policy.

(viii) The policy of Jal Nigam not to allow the inhabitants to seek the service of local mechanic for repairing these 'public stand post' not only delays their repairing but also encourages the malpractices which should be curbed because the inhabitants ultimately have to approach these block mechanics who charge for their services. In the light of above observation, it is recommended that this policy should be revoked and efforts should be made to encourage people to learn this art of plumbing. Once again the help of some professional agency could be taken. This act will not only reduce the dependence on block mechanics on one hand but will also encourage local entrepreneurship.

(ix) It was really shocking to learn that Jal Nigam had no provision for operation and maintenance part of these public stand posts, which appears to be like throwing the new born baby into the bath-tub, which needs adequate protection, care at least in the formative stages. Hence, it is recommended that even if the department faces resource problems, it should at least take those set of habitations into its fold where the public stand posts have recently been installed and simultaneously make an effort to encourage the local inhabitants to take up maintenance work under their tutelage, and gradually withdraw from the field as and when the expertise develops. This gesture will also make the people more responsible.

ANNEXURE - A

Govind Ballabh Pant Social Science Institute, Allahabad is a national level research Institute, fully financed by the Government of India (through the Indian Council of Social Science Research) and the State Government of Uttar Pradesh. It forms part of the national network of Social Science Institutions being set up by ICSSR and the State Government in different parts of the country.

The Institute which came into existence on 14th March 1980, when it was registered as a society, is an autonomous body It broadly aims at

(i) promoting multi-dimensional and multi disciplinary study of the development problems of U.P and neighbouring regions;

(ii) provide academic and professional training and guidance to agencies/institutions and scholars engaged in advanced study and research in social sciences;

(iii) to organise and conduct programmes of advance training courses,

(iv) to invite Social Scientists and Research Scholars from India and abroad to deliver lectures or conduct research;

(v) to institute fellowships and scholarships;

(vi) to prepare, print and publish papers, periodicals and books,

(vii) to organise meetings, lectures, seminars, symposia and conference; and

(viii) to offer, on request, consultancy services to the Central and State Governments, technical institutions and business organisations, industries, etc

During its short period of working the Institute has completed over 45 studies covering almost all aspect of social science, published over 75 mimeograph. 5/6 books etc and has earned a name for itself as one of the leading research institutions in the country. Some of the recently completed and on going studies undertaken by the Institute are:

On Going Studies:

(i) "Impact of Development Activities in Uttar Pradesh since Independence", sponsored by the Institute.

(ii) "Social Economy of the Pilgrims", sponsored by the Institute.

(iii) "Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas", sponsored by UNICEF, Lucknow

Recently Completed Studies:

(i) "Operation Black Board", sponsored by the Ministry of Human Resource Development, Department of Education, New Delhi

(ii) "Community Based Convergent Services", sponsored by UNICEF, Lucknow.

(iii) "Studies on the Problems of Working Children", sponsored by Planning Commission, New Delhi.

(iv) "Study of Socio-Cultural Processes and Inter-relationships within the sugar industry of U P ", Department of Planning, U.P.

(v) "Social Forestry in Eastern U.P & Bundelkhand Regions", Directorate of Social Forestry, U.P

(vi) "Studies 1991 Parliament Elections in Uttar Pradesh", sponsored by Institute.

ANNEXURE-B

Name, Qualification and Experience of Selected Candidates

Sl. No.	Name	Last Qualification	Experience
1.	Sri A.N. Siddiqui	M.A.	12 yrs. field experience at G.B.P.I., Allahabad.
2.	Mohd. Israil	M.A.	12 yrs. field experience at G.B.P.I., Allahabad.
3.	Sri Sanjay Kumar	B.Com.	Nil
4.	Dr. Satya Narayan	M.Sc.(Ag.) Ph.D.	6 months exp. at G.B.P.I. and 1 year 6 months exp. at B.H.U., Varanasi.
5.	Sri Amar Bahadur	B.A.	Nil
6.	Sri Sudhir Kumar Srivastava	M.Com.	2 yrs. field experience at G.B.P.I., Allahabad.
7.	Sri Anupam Verma	M.Sc.(Ag.)	5 years 8 months field experience at B.H.U., Varanasi and 8 months at G.B.P.I., Allahabad.
8.	Dr. Radhey Shyam Mishra	M.A. Ph.D.	2 yrs. field experience at G.B.P.I., Allahabad.
9.	Sri Arvind Kumar Tewari	B.A.	Nil
10.	Sri Hridesh Shankar Pandey	B.A.	Nil
11.	Sri V.S. Shukla	B.A.	Nil
12.	Sri R.P. Singh	B.Sc.	Nil
13.	Sri L.K. Tewari	B.A.	Nil
14.	Sri A.K. Tewari	M.A. L.L.B.	Nil
15.	Sri Arvind Singh	M.A.	Nil
16.	Sri Girjesh Pandey	Inter	Nil
17.	Sri Prashant Pandey	Inter	Nil
18.	Dr. D.K. Srivastava	M.Sc. Ph.D.	2 yrs. field experience at G.B.P.I., Allahabad.
19.	Sri Rakesh Sharma	Inter	Nil

ANNEXURE-B (continued....)

Sl. No.	Name	Last Qualification	Work Experience
20.	Himanshu Mani Tripathi	M.A.	2 Yrs. Field experience at Pant Institute, Alld.
21.	Satish Kumar Pandey	B.E.	Nil
22.	Gyaneshwar Tripathi	B.E.	Nil
23.	Brijesh kumar Singh	M.A. B.Ed.	Nil
24.	Awadesh kumar Mishra	M.Com. B.Ed.	2 Years. experience of Accountancy at a Publishing House.
25.	Tarun kumar	M.A.	Attended a training course for Rural Development through NGOs.
26.	Manish Singh	B.A.	6 Months field experience with an opinion survey group.
27.	Dhirendra Singh	B.A.	6 Months field experience with an opinion survey group.
28.	Manish Mishra	B.A.	Nil
29.	Sunil Kumar Pandey	B.A. L.L.B	Nil
30.	Surendra Pratap Singh	B.A.	Attended a training course for Rural Development through NGOs and 5 Yrs. exp. as an office bearer of a NGO.
31.	Mohd. Tahir	Inter	5 Years experience as an office bearer of a NGO engaged in Rural Development.
32.	Suresh Chandra Tripathi	M.A. L.L.B	Active Social worker.
33.	Jai Kumar Singh	B.A.	Active Social Worker and opinion leader.

ANNEXURE-B (continued....)

COMPUTER DATA-ENTRY OPERATORS :

Sl.No.	Name	Last Qualification	Work Experience
1.	Brij Mohan Singh	Inter	1 Year experience as a Comupter Operator at G.B.P.I., Allahabad.
2.	Sandip Kumar Jaiswal	Inter	2 Years experience as a Computer Operator at Arihant Computer Service & Hackers Computers, Alld.
3.	Raj Kumar Kushwaha	Inter	6 months experience as a Computer Operator at Arihant Computer Service.

ANNEXURE-C

PROFILE OF HABITATIONS (ALLOTED) AND HABITATIONS (SURVEYED)

Sl. No.	Districts	Habitations (Alloted)			Habitations (Surveyed)		
		Main	Others	Total	Main	Other	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Baharaich	48	233	281	42	233	275
2.	Gonda	89	946	1035	89	938	1027
3.	Siddharth Nagar	101	152	253	74	151	225
4.	Maharajganj	70	369	439	23	369	392
5.	Gorakhpur	445	413	858	445	413	858
6.	Mau	63	02	65	63	02	65
7.	Azamgarh	170	39	209	170	39	209
8.	Basti	499	238	737	427	237	664
	Total	1485	2392	3877	1333	2382	3715

Registrar

15.12.1994

GBPI/Stock Checking/1681/1994

Office-Order

The Director has been pleased to Constitute Committees for annual checking of Institute's valuable headed by the following faculty members to complete the task within a month or so, from the date of Office Order. The employees concern are advised to complete their records etc. at an early date and co-operate the Committee's in its smooth working.

1. Dr. S.K. Gupta - Checking of Library books and journals.
2. Dr. G.C. Tewari - Checking of stock and physical verification of the fixtures at main building (non-consumable and consumable).
3. Dr. S.K. Pant - Checking of fixtures non-consumable and consumable and stocks of the Guest House, Hostel and residences.

U.P. Misra
for Registrar

C.C. to the Director for information.

Registrar

Copy also forwarded for information and necessary action to:-

1. Sri S.S. Tewari, Deputy Librarian
2. Sri Praveen Singh, Guest House Incharge.
3. Sri L.D. Yadav, Store-Keeper

Registrar

ANNEXURE - D

Statistical Profile of Sample Districts

Sl. No.	Districts	Total Area (in sq. kms)	No.of H/Holds	Literates (1991)			Population (91)				SC (%)	ST	Density	Sex Ratio Per 1000 Males	% Age to Total Population			% Among main In Workers			
				P (%)	M (%)	F (%)	0-6 (%)	P	M (%)	F (%)					Main Work	Marg Work	Non Work	Culti- vators	Agr Lab	H/H Ind.	Other
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
1.	Azamgarh	4214.0 (98.7)*	448790 (93.6)*	30.7	43.6	17.9	21.6	3153885 (92.8)*	49.8	50.2	25.6	Neg.	748.4	1006.8	26.1	3.8	70.1	60.4	19.2	4.6	15.8
2.	Baharaich	6877.0 (99.5)*	482795 (93.4)*	19.5	28.9	8.5	19.9	2763750 (92.2)*	54.3	45.7	16.5	0.3	401.9	840.9	33.0	5.8	61.2	72.9	14.9	0.6	11.6
3.	Basti	4284.0 (98.3)*	434337 (94.0)*	28.3	41.2	14.1	20.5	2738522 (93.6)*	52.2	47.8	21.2	Neg.	639.2	915.6	29.6	3.3	67.1	66.3	19.3	1.9	12.5
4.	Gonda	7352.0 (99.0)*	593411 (93.5)*	21.9	32.3	10.0	20.0	3573075 (92.6)*	53.4	46.6	15.6	0.4	486.0	873.0	33.0	3.7	63.3	71.7	16.2	0.5	11 6
5.	Gorakhpur	3324.0 (94.9)*	476074 (81.8)*	34.4	48.3	19.4	20.5	3066002 (81.2)*	52.0	48.0	22.0	Neg.	922.4	924.2	27.1	1.7	71.2	41.1	30.0	1 6	27.3
6.	Maharajganj	2948.0 (98.8)*	277840 (95.3)*	22.8	36.3	8.1	21.0	1676378 (95.7)*	52.4	47.6	19.4	0.2	568.6	909.2	34.1	4.2	61.7	61.1	27.9	0.8	10.2
7.	Mau	1727.0 (96.6)*	201556 (85.2)*	34.4	46.5	21.9	21.5	1445782 (83.1)*	50.7	43.3	11.1	Neg.	837.2	973.8	27.8	5.4	66.8	48.5	19.8	13.0	18.7
8.	Sidarath Nagar	2944.4 (98,9)*	282539 (96.6)*	21.4	32.5	9.3	20.9	1707885 (96.5)*	52.3	47.7	16.7	Neg.	580.1	912.6	32.6	4.1	63.3	70 8	19.9	1.0	8.3

Note:- Figures in bracket marked with * sign refers to percentage of rural area/population.

Source: National Informatic Centre, Lucknow, 1994.

ANNEXURE-E

CLASSIFICATION OF HABITATIONS IN THE SAMPLE REGION

Sl. No.	Districts Name & Code	NC	FC	PC			No. of Un-inhabited Habitation			TOTAL
				Distt. Norm	LPCD Norm	TOTAL	Main	Other	Total	
1.	Azamgarh (57)	14 (6.7)	80 (38.3)	82 (39.2)	24 (11.5)	106 (50.7)	09 (4.3)	-	09 (4.3)	209 (100.0)
2.	Baharich (46)	66 (24.0)	59 (21.5)	140 (50.9)	08 (2.9)	148 (53.8)	02 (0.7)	-	02 (0.7)	275 (100.0)
3.	Basti (53)	19 (2.9)	399 (60.1)	212 (31.9)	24 (3.6)	236 (35.5)	10 (1.5)	-	10 (1.5)	664 (100.0)
4.	Gonda (47)	117 (11.4)	158 (15.4)	708 (68.9)	38 (3.7)	747 (72.7)	-	06 (0.6)	06 (0.6)	1027 (100.0)
5.	Gorakhpur (54)	15 (1.7)	295 (34.4)	445 (51.9)	95 (11.1)	539 (62.8)	08 (0.9)	-	08 (0.9)	858 (100.0)
6.	Maharajganj (52)	11 (2.8)	72 (18.4)	284 (72.4)	24 (6.1)	308 (78.5)	01 (0.3)	-	01 (0.3)	392 (100.0)
7.	Mau (56)	12 (18.5)	08 (12.3)	38 (58.5)	02 (3.1)	40 (61.6)	05 (7.6)	-	05 (7.5)	65 (100.0)
8.	Sidharth Nagar (51)	14 (6.2)	91 (40.4)	98 (43.6)	21 (9.3)	119 (52.9)	01 (0.5)	-	01 (0.5)	225 (100.0)
	GRAND TOTAL	268 (7.2)	1162 (31.3)	2007 (54.0)	236 (6.4)	2243 (60.4)	36 (0.9)	06 (0.2)	42 (1.1)	3715 (100.0)

Figures in bracket denote percentage of total

ANNEXURE-F

NUMBER OF HABITATION USING "OTHER" SOURCES IN THE REGION

Sr. No.	Districts Name & Code	Number of Habitation		Total Habitations
		Main	Other	
1.	Baharaich (46)	20 (47.6)	76 (32.6)	96 (34.9)
2.	Gonda (47)	08 (09.0)	113 (12.1)	121 (11.8)
3.	Sidharth Nagar (51)	17 (23.3)	18 (11.8)	35 (15.6)
4.	Maharajganj (52)	10 (43.4)	81 (22.0)	91 (24.7)
5.	Basti (53)	51 (11.9)	33 (13.9)	84 (12.7)
6.	Gorakhpur (54)	61 (13.7)	70 (16.9)	131 (15.3)
7.	Mau (56)	17 (27.0)	00 —	17 (26.2)
8.	Azamgarh (57)	17 (09.9)	00 —	17 (08.1)
	GRAND TOTAL	201 (15.1)	391 (16.4)	592 (15.9)

Note:— Figures in the bracket denote percentage of total