

OBSERVATION REPORT OF BASTI

BACKGROUND OF DISTRICT

Basti district is one of the districts of Uttar Pradesh state. Basti town is the district headquarters of Basti district. Basti district, a part of Basti Division, is formed of 4 tehsils.

Sant Kabir, the well-known poet and philosopher used to live at Maghar in Basti district

GEOGRAPHY

According to the 2011 census, Basti district has a population of 2,461,056. The district has a population density of 916 inhabitants per square kilometre (2,370 /sq mi). Its population growth rate over the decade 2001-2011 was 18.05%. Basti has sex ratio of 959 females for every 1000 males, and a literacy rate of 69.69%. The sex ratio of Basti is 959, better than the national sex ratio of 940.27. It is also better than Uttar Pradesh's sex ratio of 908. The child sex ratio of Basti is 922, which is again better than the national average child sex ratio of 914 female children for every 1000 males.

OBSERVATION OF TEAM MEMBERS

MODALITY ADOPTED BY TEAM

Team members visited some villages, schools, hospitals for getting the information of the actual implementation of the different flagship public welfare programmes. At least two samples from one unit were randomly selected from district. Sample selection was based on the distance from the district head quarter. One unit selected to nearest district headquarter and other remote area's unit from district headquarters and a comparative study of same unit analyzed on its findings.

1. VISIT OF VILLAGE BHUWAN NIRANJANPUR, NYAYA PANCHAYAT BHAI SIYAH, BLOCK BASTI SADAR, DISTRICT BASTI

NHRC Team comprising team members associated by SDM Sadar, Block Development Officer of Basti Sadar visited the village Bhuwan Niranjapur for getting information of the actual implementation of the different government flagship public welfare programmes. It was direct interaction with the villagers and village Pradhan and village secretary.

Village Pradhan Smt. Madhu Singh Chauhan's son Mr. Rakesh Chauhan who was present there on behalf of his Pradhan mother informed the team about the development work which were done by her mother. He said that his mother was elected in 2010 through Common State Panchayat Election. In this village, there are two

Majras. Total population of the village is 3850 under Gram Panchayat. This includes 2800 voters. 35 % SC, 35 % OBC (20 % Minority) and others were of general category registered in the village Panchayat list. Other information provided as follows-

LOHIYA GRAM SAMRAGYA YOJNA

- According to the villagers the present village is selected as Lohiya Gram during this year 2013-14.
- This scheme was launched by the State Government for the integrated development of the village. Selected village will take on priority basis for all development work like housing, sanitation, health, road, water, and all other programmes which are made for upliftment of the living condition of village community.

RIGHT TO FOOD

The right to food, and its variations, is a human rights protecting the right for people to feed themselves in dignity implying that sufficient food is available, that people have the means to access it, and that it adequately meets the individual's dietary needs. The right to food protects right of all human beings to be free from hunger, food insecurity and malnutrition. In this reference Government of India started several flagship programmes for poor. Team members observed the food condition in the present village and find that-

- Total number of BPL family in this village is 39 and total number of Antyodaya Family is 70.
- According to the Gram Pradhan, villagers are getting the ration timely.
- The BPL family spent only Rs.195 for 35 kg ration (25 kg Rice and 10 kg Wheat). Anyodaya Family spent only Rs. 95 for same ration.
- In this village there is one license shop (under PDS) and it opens daily except holidays.

MID-DAY-MEAL-SCHEME

The Mid Day Meal is the world's largest school feeding programme reaching out to about 12 crore children in over 12.65 lakh schools/EGS centres across the country. Mid Day Meal in schools has had a long history in India. In 1925, a Mid Day Meal Programme was introduced for disadvantaged children in Madras Municipal Corporation. By the mid 1980s three States viz. Gujarat, Kerala and Tamil Nadu and the UT of Pondicherry had universalized a cooked Mid Day Meal Programme with their own resources for children studying at the primary stage. By 1990-91 the number of States implementing the mid day meal programme with their own resources on a universal or a large scale had increased to twelve states. The basic aim of this scheme is to reduce the dropout rate in the school.

- It was observed by the team members and informed by the principal that the mid day meal was continuing in the school premises.
- The menu was seen displayed on the school wall and timely distributed to the children.
- Three female cooks were appointed for cooking the food for the children. They are getting Rs.1000 per month as honorarium. Children bring their own plates for eating the meal.



Mid-Day-Meal : Food Distribution



Mid-Day-Meal : Children Eating Food



Mid-Day-Meal :Food Being Distributed in Open area, under the Supervision of School Teacher



Mid-Day-Meal :Distribution of Meal under



Mid-Day-Meal : Utensils used for Food Distribution



Mid-Day-Meal : Female cook in the kitchen



Mid-Day-Meal : Mud-Choolah Made for Cooking Food, Discussion with Village Pradhan on MDM



ICDS SCHEME

- The team learnt that that only one Anganwadi was working in the village under the ICDS (Integrated Child Development Scheme).
- 90 children were enrolled out of which only 50 % comes there taken to the Panjeeris.
- The adolescent girls given the iron pills regularly and also provided the counseling by the Anganwadi workers.

RIGHT TO EDUCATION

School Principal Ms. Saroj Singh has given the details about the school infrastructure and staffs.

- According to her there are only two class rooms and one staff room built in the school.
- Total number of teachers was three. In which only one permanent teacher (principal) appointed and two were Siksha Mitras (supporting teaching staff on the consolidated salary of Rs.3500/m).
- Two toilets were built one each for boys and girls.
- Principal's qualification was M.A.
- Total 161 students were enrolled in the school but their attendance not to be reaching 70 %.
- Total SC children were 37 and OBC 121 and 3 children come from the general category. It was also informed by the principal that maximum children come to the school at the time of mid day meal distribution.
- Teaching method was Hindi medium. Books and dress were distributed timely without delay.
- The school covers the area of near about one km.
- Scholarship was also distributed to all the eligible students.
- The school administration was timely getting development money for the school maintenance.
- Teacher and students taught ratio of the government was 1:30 but here in this school the situation was not is good happening as per pertaining to teacher-student ratio.



Team members (from rights) with SDM Sadar, Lekhpal, and Secretary in village school Bhuwan Niranjanpur

Team members discussing with the village Pradhan and other staffs in Bhuwan Niranjanpur

COSTODIAL JUSTICE

According to the Gram Pradhan there was no such case in this village.

RIGHT TO HEALTH

As the village was 500 mtr. away from district headquarter so all the villager were getting the health facility from the district hospital, Basti.

RIGHTS OF SCHEDULED CASTE AND SCHEDULED TRIBE

According to the village administration there were no case of atrocities against Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe.

PROTECTION OF COMMUNITY ASSETS

Community assets are land and buildings owned or managed by community organizations. These assets cover a wide spectrum and include town halls, community centers, sports facilities, affordable housing and libraries.

- According to the Gram Pradhan, the village was situated on the bank of Small River which is a tributary of Saryu River.
- Two ponds were protected by the village community.
- No community hall, no village panchayat hall was built in the village.
- 42 India mark hand pump were fitted by the village administration for village community for safe drinking water.

RIGHTS OF LIFE, LIVING CONDITION AND NATURE OF RESPONSIBILITY OF GOVT. AND PANCHAYAT

Actually, the village is selected under Lohiya Yojna during the year 203-14 so, the Lohiya Awas Yojna was provided for house construction to BPL family.

- According to the Village secretary Mr. Rakesh Pandey, total eight members are selected for Lohiya Awas Yojna from this village.
- Total Rs. 1,40,0000 given to built a home. It is an integrated scheme for the construction of toilet, kitchen and a bed room. Covered area is of 21.1 sqm.
- Under this scheme the money for the construction is transferred the bank account of the beneficiary in two installments.
- Indira Awas Yojna was not continued in this village.

MNREGA

- According to the Gram Pradhan the total MNREGA job card holders were 139 in the village. There were only 40 job card holders prior to elected tenure of present village Pradhan and who has been increased to hundred more card holders.
- MNREGA worker's wage was Rs.142/day for unskilled and for semi-skilled/skilled (Mistri or Mason) wage was Rs.181/day.

- The payment of the workers direct goes into their account on after first 15 day basis. Rojgar sevek was also appointed in the village for the motivation of the workers.

OTHER DEVELOPMENTAL WORK BY GRAM PRADHAN

- The team was informed that total 850 mtr pitch road was built under the Gram Sabha budget.
- Total 200 mtr interlocking and 100 mtr alleys (Goli) were also built by the village Panchayat.
- Two tubal borings were worked in village free of cost for irrigation work.
- One man gets Rs.20, 000, in the Pariwarik Labh Yojana, a flagship scheme launched by the state government on the death of the bread winner of household. Krishak Durghatna Bima Yojna scheme was also received by the eligible beneficiaries.
- 42 hand pumps were bored by the Gram Pradhan.

OBSERVATION OF TEAM MEMBERS

- It was observed by the team members that the condition of the village was not good.
- The villagers have resentment against the district administration, on the issues of not getting benefits under the flagship programmes of government launched for villagers.
- Doctor was not appointed in the village CHC/PHC.
- There are insufficient facilities for education because only one primary school in the village.
- They quarrel among villagers were seen by team members over petty matters. They do not have adequate provision for their living and working condition.

2. VISIT OF VILLAGE KHAMARIYA GANGARAM, NYAYA PANCHAYAT MAJHAUWABABA , TAHSIL HARRAIYA, DISTRICT BASTI

NHRC Team comprising team members associated by SDM Sadar, Bock Development Officer of Basti Sadar and Nayab Tahsildar, Harraiya visited the village Khamariya Gangaram for getting information of the actual implementation of the different government flagship public welfare programmes. It was direct interaction with the villagers and village Pradhan and village secretary. Harraiya Tahsil is a largest tahsil of Uttar Pradesh and covered 1535 gram Panchayat. It was situated on Faizabad-Basti highway and made 27 km distance from district headquarter. Nayab Tahsildar Mr. Ram Janam Yadava provided detail information about the village condition.



Team member's interaction with Nayab Tahsildar of Harraiya and SDM Sadar of Basti

Village Pradhan Mr. Jai Hind informed the Team members about the development work which were done by him. He said that he elected in 2010 through Common State Panchayat Election from the reserve seat of this Panchayat. In his village, there are five Majras. Total population of the Panchayat is 1944 and total voter 945. Total family number was 215. Other information provided as follows-

LOHIYA GRAM SAMRAGYA YOJNA

- According to the villagers the present village is selected under Lohiya Gram Yojna as notified village in 2013-14.
- This scheme was launched by the State Government for the integrated development of the village. Selected village will take on priority basis in all developmental work like housing, sanitation, health, road, water, and all other programmes which are made for upliftment of the living condition of village community.

RIGHT TO FOOD

The right to food, and its variations, is a human rights protecting the right for people to feed themselves in dignity, implying that sufficient food is available, that people have the means to access it, and that it adequately meets the individual's dietary needs. The right to food protects right of all human beings to be free from hunger, food insecurity and malnutrition. In this reference Government of India started several flagship programmes for poor. Team members observed the food condition in the present village and information received by the village administration as follows-

- Total number of BPL family in this village is 101 and total number of Antyodaya Family is 60.
- According to the Gram Pradhan, villagers are getting the ration timely.

- The BPL family spent only Rs.195 for 35 kg ration (25 kg Rice and 10 kg Wheat). Anyodaya Family spent only Rs. 95 for same ration.
- In this village there is one license shop (under PDS) run by Mr. Ram Kishor and it opens daily except holidays.

MID-DAY-MEAL-SCHEME

The Mid Day Meal is the world's largest school feeding programme reaching out to about 12 crore children in over 12.65 lakh schools/EGS centres across the country. Mid Day Meal in schools has had a long history in India. In 1925, a Mid Day Meal Programme was introduced for disadvantaged children in Madras Municipal Corporation. By the mid 1980s three States viz. Gujarat, Kerala and Tamil Nadu and the UT of Pondicherry had universalized a cooked Mid Day Meal Programme with their own resources for children studying at the primary stage. By 1990-91 the number of States implementing the mid day meal programme with their own resources on a universal or a large scale had increased to twelve states. The basic aim of this scheme is to reduce the dropout rate in the school.

- Ms. Hemlata, Principal of the School given the information about the situation of mid day meal.
- There are two primary schools in the village Panchayat. One school was observed by the team members that the mid day meal was continuing in the school premises.
- The menu was seen displayed on the school wall and timely distributed to the children.
- Three rasoiya (food cook) were appointed for cooking the food for the children.
- They are getting Rs.1000 per month as honorarium. Children bring their own plates for eating the meal.

ICDS SCHEME

ICDS Scheme Launched on 2nd October 1975, today, ICDS Scheme represents one of the world's largest and most unique programmes for early childhood development. ICDS is the foremost symbol of India's commitment to her children – India's response to the challenge of providing pre-school education on one hand and breaking the vicious cycle of malnutrition, morbidity, reduced learning capacity and mortality, on the other.

The information was received by the village Pradhan in the absence of Mini Anganwadi about the Integrated Child Development Scheme.

- Ms. Kiran Devi, single Mini Anganwadi, was working in the village whereas the sanction post of the Anganwadi is two.
- She was getting Rs.1500/m consolidated salary.

- According to her total 145 children were enrolled and only 30 come to take their panjeeris.
- The adolescent girls given the iron pills regularly and also provided the counseling by Mini Anganwadi.

RIGHT TO EDUCATION

School Principal Ms. Hemlata has given the details about the school infrastructure and staffs. According to her there are five class rooms and one staff room built in the school.

- Total number of teachers was three. In which, only one permanent teacher (principal) appointed and two were Siksha Mitras (supporting teaching staff on the consolidated salary Rs.3500/m).
- Two toilets were built one each for boys and girls children.
- Principal's qualification was Intermediate (10+2).
- Total 157 children were enrolled in the school but there attendance was always as 90 %. Total SC children were 27 girls and 34 boys, OBC 25 boys and 35 girl children and others come from the general category.
- Teaching method was Hindi medium. Books and dress were distributed timely without delay.
- The school covers the area of near about half km.
- Scholarship was also distributed to all the eligible students.
- The school administration was timely getting development money for the school maintenance.
- Teacher and students taught ratio of the government was 1:30 but the situation was very poor.



Team members discussing with the villagers Pradhan and other staffs in Khamariya Gangaram

COSTODIAL JUSTICE

According to the Gram Pradhan there was no case in this village.

RIGHT TO HEALTH

As the village was 27 km away from district headquarter so all the villager were getting the basic health facility from nearest private clinics.

- ANM and Asha workers were contacted of this village and working very well.

RIGHTS OF SCHEDULED CASTE AND SCHEDULED TRIBE

According to the village administration there were no case of atrocities against Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe.

PROTECTION OF COMMUNITY ASSETS

Community assets are land and buildings owned or managed by community organizations.

- According to the Gram Pradhan, three ponds were protected by the village community.
- No community hall, no village panchayat hall was built in the village.
- 35 India mark hand pump were fitted by the village administration for village community for safe drinking water.

RIGHTS OF LIFE, LIVING CONDITION AND NATURE OF RESPONSIBILITY OF GOVT. AND PANCHAYAT

Actually, the village is selected under Lohiya Gram Yojna in 203-14 so the Lohiya Awas Yojna was provided for house construction for BPL family.

- According to the Village secretary Mr.Grijesh Kumar Srivastava, total two members selected for Lohiya Awas Yojna from village.
- This is the Uttar Pradesh Government Scheme for yillage development. Total Rs.1,40,0000 given to built a home. It is integrated scheme for toilet, kitchen and one room.
- Total area covered 21.1 sqm in a house construction.
- Indira Awas Yojna was continuing in this village. Total house constructed in this scheme was three.
- Under this scheme the money for the construction is transferred the bank account of the beneficiary in two installments.

MNREGA

- According to the Gram Pradhan the total MNREGA job card holders was 271 in the village. There were only 100 job card holders prior to elected tenure of present village Pradhan and who has been increased to hundred more card holders.
- MNREGA worker's wage was Rs.142/day for unskilled and for semi-skilled/skilled (Mistri or Mason) wage was Rs.181/day.
- The payment of the workers direct goes into their account on after first 15 day basis.
- Rojgar sevek was also appointed in the village for the motivation of the workers.

OTHER DEVELOPMENTS WORK BY THE GRAM PRADHAN

The developments, whichever done by the Gram Pradhan, was informed team members in details.

OBSERVATION OF THE TEAM MEMBERS

- It was observed by the team members that the Gram Pradhan was unable to give the information about development work done in the village.
- Several villagers had complained about the irregularities and not getting of old age pension, widow pension and disabled pension.
- The team members also come into across the complaint of Ram Naresh, who is alive but has been declared dead for the last two years, so deprived of all flagship programmes, was informed on this issue to the district officials. The district magistrate ordered to concern officers to look into the matter immediately.
- The present village was not electrified.
- Only pillar were ready.
- Some concrete rout had built.
- Hand pumps were bore in the village for the safe drinking water.



Ram Naresh age 75, declared dead ,Ram Subhawan- problem of water facing by him, Sakrunisha- Not getting Widow pension after the death of her husband last two years