



Map of Bijnor District

Executive Summary

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Map of Bijnor



Executive Summary: Bijnor District of Uttar Pradesh

Introduction

Minority constitutes one-fifth of the total India population. They are yet to join mainstream of the Indian developmental path. Majority of them are at the bottom of socio-economic stratification. A survey conducted by the central government highlighted the fact that 90 districts of the country, having minority concentration, are backward. Out of these, 21 districts are in Uttar Pradesh alone. The Ministry of Minority Affairs, government of India, aims at developing suitable measures for the development of these 90 districts in the eleventh five-year plan. The main aim of this baseline survey is to identify the developmental deficit in these districts and identify areas for intervention. Giri institute of Development Studies, Lucknow, has been entrusted to conduct baseline survey in 19 districts in Uttar Pradesh.

Top Five Major Development Deficit in Bijnor

- ⌚ Electricity
- ⌚ Pucca Houses
- ⌚ Female Work Participation Rate
- ⌚ Work Participation Rate
- ⌚ Sanitation Facility

Objectives of the Study

The main objective of the survey is to identify the gaps-

- In infrastructure such as schools, health and drinking water,
- In housing and sanitary facilities,
- In other infrastructure like roads, banking and marketing facilities, etc.,
- To Point out income generating activities e.g. artisan/handicrafts, in which villagers have a comparative advantage.

Methodology, Sample design and Tools

The tehsils of each district are classified into three strata by arranging them in descending order of Minority population in the 2001 census. Then 30 villages selected from each district. A door-to-door survey conducted to do the house listing in each village with a population up to 1200. Two hamlets selected in the case of larger villages. The first was the one with highest minority population and the second any other hamlets of the villages. Then from each village 30 households selected in proportion to the religious categories of people living in the village. Thus, 900 households have been identified and surveyed from each district.

The study has undertaken at three levels:

1. District profile using secondary information,
2. Village level profile using secondary information,
3. Household level profile using data from the field survey.

Indicators

In order to identify the development deficit and identification of priority areas for policy intervention, the expert committee of the Ministry of Minority Affairs, New Delhi, identified eight indicators. Following are these indicators:

(A) Socio-Economic Indicators:

1. Literacy Rate
2. Female Literacy Rate
3. Work Participation Rate
4. Female Work Participation Rate

(B) Basic Amenities Indicators:

5. Percentage of Households with Pucca Houses
6. Percentage of Households with Safe Drinking Water
7. Percentage of Households with Electricity
8. Percentage of Households with W/C Latrines

Beside the above indicators, two additional indicators also selected for assessing health status in the district. These are:

(C) Health Indicators:

9. Percentage of Fully Vaccinated Children
10. Percentage of Institutional Deliveries

The purpose of this baseline survey is to identify the infrastructural gaps, which could be filled through Multi-Sector District Development Plan (MSDP). Effort will be made through MSDP to reduce these developmental deficits and take it at least to the national Level/state level.

Taking deficit as weight, the indicators representing specific sectors are ranked on 8-point score scale, in which rank 1 will indicate highest deficit and highest priority. Thus, an indicator is given highest rank, if the value of deficit between survey result and the estimate for India is higher. The other indicators are ranked in decreasing order according to their value of deficit. In case, the deficit comes positive (survey result higher than the estimate of India) lower rank is assigned to the indicator. The developmental deficit of Bijnor district has been presented in the following table:

Development Deficit of Bijnor District

Sl. No.	Indicators	Survey Result of District (2008)	Estimate for India (2005)	Gap between India and District	Priority Ranking
		1	2	3 = 1 - 2	
Socio-Economic Indicators					
1	Literacy Rate	67.29	67.30	-0.01	7
2	Female Literacy Rate	56.82	57.10	-0.28	6
3	Work Participation Rate	24.65	38.00	-13.35	4
4	Female Work Participation Rate	1.76	21.50	-19.74	3
Basic Amenities Indicators					
5	Percentage of Households with Pucca Houses	31.89	59.40	-27.51	2
6	Percentage of Households with Safe Drinking Water	99.22	87.90	11.32	8
7	Percentage of Households with Electricity	28.56	67.90	-39.34	1
8	Percentage of Households with Water Close set Latrines	32.22	39.20	-6.98	5
Health Indicators					
9	Percentage of Fully Vaccinated Children	71.11	43.50	27.61	-
10	Percentage of Institutional Deliveries	9.30	38.70	-29.40	-

Note- (1) Survey data of the district (col. 1) pertains to rural areas only, but data (col.2) pertains to total.

(2) Data in col. 2 from sl.no. 5 to 8 pertains to year 2005-2006 from NFHS-3 and rest data in col.2 pertains to the year 2004-2005 from NSSO.

The above table shows major development deficit of Bijnor district, which needs argent attention:

1. Rural household connections and availability of power supply is the first priority area. Although, all sample villages are electrified, but number of connections and availability of power supply is discouraging in the district. Out of total household (7805), only 2384 households have electric connection and on an average less than 7.36 hours per day power supply is available. Among Muslim and ST households, electric connections are almost negligible.
2. The condition of houses is unsatisfactory and it receives second priority place. Besides having a large number of kuccha houses, the living space for an average family is insufficient. The survey indicates that expenditure on house repairing at its maintenance is the major cause of indebtedness of rural poor. This increases distress to the lower section of the society.

3. Female work participation rate has been extremely low as compare to the national level. Serious effort is important in the MSDP to increase work participation rate in general and for female in particular.
4. The baseline survey result indicates that the percentage of work participation is lower than that of national average.
5. Insufficient toilet facilities received 5th place in development deficit table, only 16.67 per cent villages having toilet facilities. Most of villages are devoid of this facility (83.33 per cent). Only 40 private toilets are available in five villages, the condition of existing toilets is in bad shape.

Other Findings of Survey:

1. The condition of infrastructure in surveyed villages is very discouraging. Roads, toilets, drinking water, sanitation etc. are in bad shape. Even the existing infrastructure facilities are very poorly maintained.
2. It has been observed during survey that drainage system in almost all the villages is very bad. Polluted water flows in the open drainage, which is the source of mosquitoes and related diseases in the area.
3. Out of total surveyed villages, only five villages having all weather Pucca roads. In rest of the villages, condition of road is very poor, which is full of garbage in both the sides. Heap of garbage is the cause of many diseases in the area.
4. Health facilities are very inadequate in the rural areas. No primary health centres (PHCs) or sub-centres are located within the village or nearby villages. People have to go to block headquarters for treatment. The number of beds in allopathic hospital per lakh population is 22.1, which is very less as compare to the state i.e. 38.0. The situation is more alarming for pregnant women, children and aged people.
5. The frequency of visit of medical officer, lady health visitor and malaria inspector is less in almost all villages in the district. The problem of medicine is acute.
6. Veterinary hospitals are practically none existent in the surveyed villages, except two villages.
7. Muslim illiterates constitute maximum i.e. 33.52 per cent than that of other communities.
8. Government schools are poorly maintained and drop out cases are alarming. It becomes even serious as we move from primary level to the higher levels. Children have been sent to the schools only to receive scholarship and mid-day-meal (MDM). Most of the children are forced to earn money by their parents largely due to poverty. Quite often, children's

- scholarship and their earned money are being misused for drinking and gambling by their father.
9. Maximum girls in the surveyed villages have left the schools after upper primary due to unavailability of higher secondary schools in the village or nearby villages. Higher secondary schools are far away from villages (average 5 km.). Due to social reasons, girls are forced to stay back in their houses and learn the traditional domestic chores.
 10. Dropout cases are matter of serious concern for school managements and government in the district and the state as well. The main reason of dropout is the parents' attitude; they view their children as additional source of income. Maximum dropout cases have found in Muslim community, i.e. 43.33 per cent, then in Hindu community, which constitutes 36.36 per cent. Acute poverty is one of the major reasons.
 11. Out of total migration in the surveyed households, percentage of Muslim migrants is higher (63 or 2.95 per cent) than that of Hindus (28 or 0.98 per cent). Maximum migrants are 20-40 years of age group. According to the field survey below 20 years age group migrants are mostly dropout students. In this age group, the number of Muslim migrants is three times higher than that of Hindus.
 12. The survey shows that the living condition of rural people is very bad. They have very little assets. Muslims having lesser agricultural implements, transport facilities and financial assets as compare to Hindus.
 13. There is unfavourable employment–unemployment ratio. Most of the poor people are landless labourers without even a piece of land. 62.67 per cent surveyed household are landless in the district. In case of Hindu and Muslim, 78.55 per cent Muslim households are landless as compare to 53.51 per cent Hindus.
 14. Landless and marginal farmers have been pushed in the background, and they are depending on agricultural labour and rudimentary village industries with no surety of regular employment.
 15. Irrigation by canal and government wells is almost negligible in the district. Most of the irrigation is done by private tube wells (67.26 per cent). Other sources like wells, ponds, etc. constitute 27.58 per cent.
 16. Average family size of Muslims in surveyed villages is 7.01, which is higher than that of rest religious groups in the district. Their economic condition is pitiable.

17. Number of BPL cardholders in surveyed villages is very less. It has been found that BPL cards have not been issued to the needy persons but those, whose living condition is good have BPL Card.
18. It has been reported by most of the villagers that pradhan and village secretary demand commissions (about Rs.200 - Rs.1000) and unethical favour especially from poor women, for issuing BPL card.
19. Muslims having minimum average land holding (0.32 acres) than that of rest communities.
20. The main and secondary occupation of working members of the family is higher in manual work as compared to other occupational patterns.
21. Corruption is one of the most important causes for under development of the area. This has been reported during the survey that pradhan and village secretary did not maintain the records properly. They procrastinating the matter, when the survey team demanded the information.
22. Most of the rural people are not aware about the government developmental schemes. Even the pradhan and secretary are reluctant to circulate the information to the rural people.
23. The instalments of grants are insufficient for village development and it is not proportional to the population. Most of the rural people are not getting benefits of the developmental programmes.
24. There is no village level record of population and occupational activities, especially of minorities and weaker sections, at any level of district administration. This is a serious impediment for welfare measures for the poor section of the society.
25. For minority and other deprived sections of the society, there are no credit facilities, supply of raw materials and marketing of finished goods.

Suggestions:

1. Survey result indicates that 91.33 per cent rural people are searching additional employment opportunities, in which Muslim percentage is higher (91.62 per cent). Development of rural and cottage industry may be very helpful to reduce the poverty in the area. This will not only provide employment opportunities in the rural areas, but also arrest the migration process.
2. Effort should be made to improve the electricity supply in the rural areas, which is the most important need for rural development.
3. Due to lack of facilities, percentage of institutions delivery is much lower in the survey result (9.30 per cent) as compare to national estimate, which is 38.70 per cent. The deficit is -29.40 per cent. Therefore, more PHCs and sub-centres should be constructed within the cluster of villages to improve the health condition of the rural people, along with ambulance facilities.
4. People give first priority to the dairy related activities (55.60 per cent) Development of dairy cooperative in the area is the need of the hour.
5. Corruption can be minimized through people awareness and people's participation, transparency in utilisation of development funds and fixing accountancy at every level of administration and execution.
6. Credit facilities, supply of raw materials and marketing of finished goods should be ensured by the government. This will encourage handicraft and household industries, which is very important for minorities and weaker sections of the society.
7. Vocational training centres should be established in the villages. So that rural people can get training in various activities and generate self-employment.
8. More government tube wells should be built for irrigation and drinking water.
9. Serious effort should be made to minimize dropout cases of children especially the girl child. This area needs urgent attention because education is the dominant means of social mobility.

Top Five Development Priorities in Bijnor District

- Ⓟ Employment
- Ⓟ Electricity
- Ⓟ Institutional Deliveries
- Ⓟ Pucca Houses
- Ⓟ Female Work Participation Rate

Bijnor District – A Synoptic View

Location, Boundary, Area, Population, Subdivisions and Tahsils:

Location and Boundaries

The district lies between north latitude $29^{\circ} 2'$ and $29^{\circ} 58'$, and of east longitude $78^{\circ} 0'$ and $78^{\circ} 59'$. Its maximum length from north to south is about 102 km., and from east to west about 90 km. In the west, it is bounded by the districts of Saharanpur, Muzaffarnagar and Meerut. Separated by the river Gangas on its extreme northern tip, it touches upto Dehra Dun district. To its north and north-east lies the hill district of Garhwal. On the south-east, it touches Naini Tal district, from where it is separated by the river Phika. District Moradabad bounds the remaining south-eastern part of the district.

Area

According to the Statistical Abstract 2003 of Uttar Pradesh, the district covers an area of 4561 sq. km., in which the rural and urban area containing 4422.50 and 138.50 sq. km., respectively. Due to changing course of flow of Gangas, the adjoining area of the district changes frequently.

Population

According to the Statistical Abstract, 2003 of Uttar Pradesh, the district has a population of 3131619 (males 1651908 and females 1479711), the urban population being 761351 and the rural 2370268. The district ranked 17th in the state in respect of population.

Subdivisions and Tahsils:

The district has five subdivisions- Najibabad, Bijnor, Nagina, Dhampur and Chandpur. Each forming a tahsil with the same name.

River Systems and Water Resources

River Ganga separates Bijnor district and is the main river of the district. Next comes the Esat Ramganga river. The other rivers of the district are Khoh, Ban, Gangan, Karula, Malin, Ekra, Chhoiya, Pili, Dhara, Panili and Phika.

Chapter 1

Background of the Study

1.1 Introduction

In the state of Uttar Pradesh, the share of Muslim population is about 18.5 per cent (Census 2001). Muslim constitutes the maximum minority population in the state as compare to the other religious minority groups like Sikh, Christian, Buddhist, Jain and others, etc. Overall minorities share is almost one-fifth of the state population, and most of them are deprived sections. Ministry of Minority Affairs has undertaken the task to understand the objective situation of minorities in the state and the country, so that necessary initiatives can be taken for their upliftment in particular, and for overall development of the country in general. The expert committee has identified the relatively backward minority concentrated districts of India. The identification of minority concentrated districts was done on the following criterion:

(a) Religious-specific socio-economic indicators –

- (i) Literacy Rate
- (ii) Female Literacy Rate
- (iii) Work Participation Rate
- (iv) Female Work Participation Rate.

(b) Indicators of Basic Amenities –

- (i) Proportion of households with pucca walls
- (ii) Proportion of households with safe drinking water facilities
- (iii) Proportion of households with electricity
- (iv) Proportion of households with W/C Latrines.

Thus total 90 districts across the country were selected, in which 21 districts were from Uttar Pradesh. Giri Institute of Development Studies, Lucknow has been entrusted to carry out the study of these 19 identified districts.

1.2 Objective of the Study

- (i) To conduct a gap analysis of availability of infrastructure facilities, such as schools, health, ICDS centers and drinking water supply.
- (ii) To find out the gaps in housing and sanitary facilities.

- (iii) To identify the income generating activities, such as artisan/handicrafts, in which villages have a comparative advantage.
- (iv) To identify the existing gaps in terms of infrastructural facilities such as pucca roads, educational and training institutions, banking and marketing, etc.

1.3 Methodology and sample Design

To identify 30 villages, the tehsils of the district have classified into three strata, in terms of share of minority population in each tehsil, after arranging them in descending order. The first stratum consists 20 per cent of the tehsil's rural population and the second and third stratum constitute 50 and 30 per cent tehsil's rural population, respectively. Tehsil was used for stratification because religion-wise data is available at tehsil level in census 2001. The number of villages selected from each stratum was directly proportional to the share of each stratum and were selected as per the probability proportional to size with replacement method.

After identification of 30 villages, house listing was conducted through door-to-door survey in the selected villages having a population up to 1200. In case of villages with higher population, the different hamlets were considered and two hamlets were selected. The first hamlet was at one, where the concentration of minority population was highest, and the other hamlet was selected randomly.

From each village, 30 households have been selected by listing according to their religion. The samples were selected in proportion to the population in each religious category according to the systematic random sampling without replacement method. Thus, the sample of 30 villages and 900 households were identified and surveyed.

The report has been prepared in three parts. The first part includes the socio-economic status of the district. For this, information was collected from the district statistical officer, CDO, district minority welfare officer, NABARD, lead bank in the district and census records. The second part consists of village study, for which quite substantial data was collected from tehsil, Block Development Office, CDO and from census records, besides primary data from field-work in the village. The third part of the study is based upon household information, for which a team under strict supervision conducted door-to-door survey of selected households. The list of selected sample villages, where survey was conducted is as follows:

1.1 List of Selected Tehsils and Sample villages in Bijnor District

District Strata	Tehsil	Sl. no.	Name of Village
Strata 1	Nagina	1	Sharifpur Khauraj
		2	Nijampur Devsi
		3	Dharmsha Nangli
		4	Narayanpur
		5	Maksudabad
		6	Saboowala
Strata 2	Dhampur	7	Sijauli
		8	Harra Ahamdpur Jalal
		9	Dehra Bulandi
		10	Sherpur Balla
	Nijababad	11	Kanshi Rampur
		12	Sabalpur
		13	Shahjhanpur Jasrath
		14	Najimpur
		15	Dariyapur
		16	Akbarpur Aonla
		17	Sikri
		18	Ghanghedhi
		19	Bhogpur
		20	Prempur
	Chandpur	21	Bibipura
22		Fajipur	
23		Abdullanagar Tanda	
24		Mubarakpur Navada	
25		Aurangabad	
Strata 3	Bijnor	26	Sukkhapur
		27	Bagarpur Garhi
		28	Tarikampur Roopchand
		29	Ilaichipur Khargu
		30	Islampur Thambuchau

Chapter 2

Socio-economic Status of District Bijnor

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 Origin of Name of District

The district of Bijnor forms the north-western part of the Meerut Division. Legendary history ascribes its foundation to Raja Ben (also spelt Bin or Bain) and described as *Vena*, a minor hero king of Northern India, in the *Mahabharata* and the *Puranas*. This monarch never realised any tax from his subjects. He raised a part of the revenue by the sale of *bijana* (fans) manufactured by himself, because of whom the place obtained its present name, Bijnor (Bijnaur). More probably, the word is a corruption of Bijanagar (town of fans) or Vijayanagar (town of victory).

The district lies between latitude $29^{\circ} 2'$ N. and latitude $29^{\circ} 58'$ N., and longitude $78^{\circ} 0'$ E and $78^{\circ} 59'$ E. Its maximum length from north to south is about 102 km. and from east to west about 90 km.

According to the Statistical Abstract 2003 of Uttar Pradesh, the district covers an area of 4561 sq. km., in which the rural and urban area containing 4422.50 and 138.50 sq. km., respectively.

The physical aspect of the district possesses diverse characteristics. The greater portion of the district is open and highly cultivated. The major part of the district forms a part of the Indo-gangetic alluvium, which consists of clay, sand, kankar and *reh*. Hard granite is also available near the surface of the Ramganga in the northern part of the district. Due to changing course of flow of Ganges, the adjoining area of the district changes frequently.

The district has 5 Tehsils, 11 Blocks, 12 Municipalities, 21 Town Areas, 2 Census towns. There are 2148 Inhabited Villages, 841 Uninhabited Villages, 4 Forest Villages, 959 Gram Panchayat or Sabhas, 130 Nyaya Panchayat, 6 Nagar Panchayat, 2 Parliamentary and 7 Legislative Assembly Constituencies .

2.2 Demographic Status

2.2.1 Population Composition and Growth

According to census 2001, 75.69 per cent population lives in rural area and remaining 24.31 per cent population lives in urban area. This means that maximum population relies

upon agriculture for their livelihood even today. The average household size of the district is 6.5 that are same as state's household size. The size of household is little higher in urban area than the rural area, which is 6.9 and 6.4, respectively. As far as sex ratio is concerned, in Bijnor district, the sex ratio was 896 per thousand, while the state was having 898 during 2001. The population density in the district is quite low as compared to the state i.e. 686 and 689 persons per sq. km., respectively as shown in table-1. If we observe the given table-2 below, in 1971, the decadal growth of population was 25.12 per cent, but during 1971- 1981, it jumped to 30.14 per cent and further, it moved down to 26.57 per cent. During 1991-2001, the decadal growth rate of population is marginally increased by 1.02 per cent from 1981-1991 growth rate, i.e.27.59 per cent. However, the decadal growth of population was recorded much higher during 1971-1981 as compared to the other decades.

Table 2.1: Trend of Population in Bijnor

Years	Total Population	Percentage of Decadal Variation
1961	1190987	-
1971	1490185	25.12
1981	1927023	30.14
1991	2454521	26.57
2001	3131619	27.59

Source: Statistical Abstract, Uttar Pradesh, 2003

In table 3, the percentage of SC population is 20.94, which is approximately same as that of state's SC population (21.15 per cent), but the percentage of ST population is higher (0.08 per cent) from state's ST population, which is 0.06 per cent (table 4).

Table 2.2: Schedule Caste (SC) Population in Bijnor & U.P. (2001)

Area	Persons	Male	Female	(%) of SC to Total Population in Bijnor	Percentage of SC in Uttar Pradesh
Rural	598833	318452	280381	20.94	21.15
Urban	56973	30198	26775		
Total	655806	348650	307156	20.94	21.15

Source: Statistical Abstract, Uttar Pradesh, 2003

Table 2.3: Schedule Tribes (ST) Population in Bijnor & U.P. (2001)

Area	Persons	Male	Female	(%) of ST to Total Population in Bijnor	Percentage of ST in Uttar Pradesh
Rural	2404	1271	1133	0.08	0.06
Urban	23	8	15		
Total	2427	1279	1148	0.08	0.06

Source: Statistical Abstract, Uttar Pradesh, 2003

The over all literacy rate of the district is 58.1 per cent. The literacy rate is higher in urban area i.e. 61.2 per cent as compare to the rural area (57.0 per cent), during 2001. The male literacy rate is also higher in both areas rather than female literacy. The male literacy rate in the district is 68.8 per cent and female literacy rate is 46.1 per cent.

The total work participation rate in the district is 28.24 per cent (total worker- 884481), in which male contribution is 46.45 per cent and female 7.92 per cent. On the contrary, state's work participation rate is 32.5 per cent, in which male contributes 46.8 per cent and female 16.5 per cent (Census 2001). In every aspect, district's contribution is lesser than the state. The share of main workers in total population of the district is 22.62 per cent (708265) and remaining are marginal workers i.e. 5.63 per cent (176216). One of the reasons behind this is that, most of the rural people is landless or marginal labour in the district and are mainly dependent on agriculture. They are unable to support their livelihood from agricultural activities, and are migrating to urban centres for employment opportunities, mostly in metropolitan cities. Hence, there is an immense need to establish more small-scale industries and other employment generating opportunities to engage the landless workforce and marginal farmers to improve their living status.

2.2.2 Status of Population by Religion

According to census 2001, the percentage of various religion-wise populations is made available of the district Bijnor as well as the state. In Bijnor district, Hindus are contributing 56.41 per cent share, Muslims 41.71, Christians 0.11, Sikhs 1.56, Buddhist 0.11, Jains 0.08 and others or not specified are 0.03. In Uttar Pradesh, Hindu's share is 80.61 per cent, Muslim 18.50, Christians 0.13, Sikhs 0.41, Buddhist 0.18, Jains 0.12 and others or not specified are 0.05.

Table 2.4: Percentage of Population by Religion, Literacy and Work Participation Rate (2001)

Religion	Proportion to Total Population		Literacy Rate		Work Participation Rate	
	Bijnor	U.P.	Bijnor	U.P.	Bijnor	U.P.
Hindu	56.41	80.61	63.48	57.98	29.92	33.24
Muslim	41.71	18.50	49.93	47.79	25.82	29.15
Christian	0.11	0.13	64.88	72.85	34.15	33.94
Sikh	1.56	0.41	67.38	71.92	31.98	32.73
Buddhist	0.11	0.18	59.50	56.21	29.15	33.36
Jain	0.08	0.12	96.38	93.21	28.44	28.85
Others or not specified	0.03	0.05	68.35	64.00	38.26	35.59

Source: Census of India, 2001

The table 5 shows that in Bijnor district, Muslims have less literacy rate with 49.93 per cent, and it is highest in Jains with 96.38 per cent. The same is true in the State, where Muslim's literacy rate is 47.79 per cent and followed by Jain's 93.21 per cent. However, in both cases, the proportion is higher in Bijnor rather than the state. Overall literacy rate is higher in Bijnor as compare to U.P. This is also reflected among different communities.

In district Bijnor, work participation rate of among Hindu is 29.92 per cent, followed by Muslim 25.82 per cent, Christian 34.15 per cent, Sikh 31.98 per cent, Buddhist 29.15 per cent, Jain 28.44 per cent and, others or not specified religion consists 38.26 per cent. In context of UP. as a whole, the work participation rate of Hindu is 33.24 per cent, followed by Muslim 29.15 per cent, Christian 33.94 per cent, Sikh 32.73 per cent, Buddhist 33.26 per cent, Jain 28.85 per cent, and others or not specified constitutes 35.59 per cent. It is inferred from table 5 that others or not specified religion are sharing maximum work participation rate in district Bijnor as well as in the State. Share of Muslim community in work participation rate is lowest in both the district and the state as well.

2.3 Economic Status

2.3.1 Status of Growth in Employment

As per 2001 census report, in Bijnor district, number of total workers is consisting 884481 out of total district population. The proportion of other workers is maximum in the district i.e. 36.51 per cent (322915) and followed by cultivators consisting 29.26 per cent (258763) and agricultural labourers 28.08 per cent (248319). Remaining workers are engaged in household industry, which is 6.16 per cent (54484).

According to Statistical Abstract of Bijnor 2005, 308 units were registered in the district (2000-01), in which 144 units were functional. In 2001 - 02, the number of units has been increased with 272, but functional units have been decreased with 85, (2001-02).

On the one hand, the average daily employed workers/labourers were 19887 in 2000-01, which has to decreased with 18955 (2001-02). However, the value of production increased to Rs.11097678 in the same year.

Table 2.5: Registered Factories, Small Scale Industrial Units and Khadi Rural Industrial Units

Year	Registered Factories		Small Scale Industrial Units		Khadi Rural Industrial Units	
	No. of Units	Workers	No. of Units	Workers	No. of Units	Workers
2002 - 03	232	18092	3246	9543	12	59
2003 - 04	226	17204	3842	11075	56	265
2004 - 05	233	18211	4334	13035	561	771
Rural (2004 - 05)	228	17006	3508	10794	561	771
Urban (2004 - 05)	05	1205	826	2241	0	0

Source: District Sankhyaki Patrika, Bijnor, 2005, p.n. 72

In 2004-05, there were 228 registered units functioning in rural area, in which 17006 workers were engaged, while in urban area, 05 units were functioning with 1205 workers. It shows that in rural area, on an average about 75 workers were employed in one unit, but in urban area, the average of employed worker was quite high i.e. 241 in one registered unit. Similarly, 3508 and 826 small-scale industrial units were functioned in rural area and urban area, respectively. On an average, 3 workers were employed in one unit in both the areas. The above analysis suggests that the installation of more factories in urban areas is the only solution to overcome the mass scale of unemployment in Bijnor district. Some of rural Muslim workforce, who have small piece of land or landless, are engaged in handloom work in Khadi production. The raw material is supplied by the agency. When the final goods are ready, they hand it over to the agency. The workers are paid according to piece of the final product. As per estimation, an adult gets about Rs. 30 to 50 per day.

2.3.2 Status of Unemployment

The provision of employment through employment exchange has been very dismal in the district. The number of registration through applications has been recorded quit well during 2002-05. In 2002-03, the registered applicants in employment exchange office were 25685, in 2003-04 and 2004-05, it was 29199 and 29710, respectively. However, the notified vacancies were quite low, 307 in 2002-03, and 259 in 2003-04 and in 2004-05; it has gone down to 226. The total number of persons employed was recorded only 08 in 2002-03, 08 in 2003-04 and 15 in 2004-05.

Table 2.6: Registration and Employment through Employment Exchange Office

Registration / Employment	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05
Number of Employment Exchange Office	01	01	01
Number of Registered Applicant	25685	29199	29710
Number of Registration during the year	8370	9715	5296
Number of Notified Vacancies	307	259	226
Number of Persons Employed during the Year	08	08	15

Source: District Sankhyaki Patrika, Bijnor, 2005, p.n. 94

2.3.3 Status of Land Use Pattern

In Bijnor district, total reported area was recorded 443671 hectares and 24201292 hectares in the state. A comparative figure of Bijnor district and U.P. for 2003 - 04 reveals that the forest cover exists 11.82 per cent in the Bijnor district, which is higher than the state i.e. about 7 per cent. In the district, the proportion of cultivable wasteland is 0.65 per cent, and followed by current fallow land 0.47 per cent; other fallow 0.70 per cent and barren and uncultivable land 1.56 per cent, which are lower than the state's proportion. The land put to non-agricultural uses and net area sown is quit higher in the district, which constitutes 10.96 per cent and 73.04 per cent, respectively as compared to U.P. i.e. 10.72 per cent and 69.21 per cent, respectively. However, the proportion of grazing land and area under trees and orchards is lower than the state. In addition, the intensity of agriculture is much lower in the district, i.e. 131.20 per cent than the state 151.79 per cent, due to existence of inappropriate irrigation facilities.

Table 2.7: Land Use pattern in District Bijnor and Uttar Pradesh (2003 – 04)

Particulars	Bijnor		Uttar Pradesh	
	Area (in Hectares)	Percentage	Area (in Hectares)	Percentage
Total Reported Area	464578	100	24201292	100.00
Forests	54927	11.82	1685936	6.97
Cultivable Wasteland	3030	0.65	467557	1.93
Current Fallows	2192	0.47	1137082	4.70
Other Fallows	3267	0.70	593953	2.45
Barren and Uncultivable Land	7243	1.56	548213	2.27
Land put to Non-agricultural Uses	50927	10.96	2594289	10.72
Grazing Land	424	0.09	66043	0.27
Area under Trees and Orchards	3219	0.69	358685	1.48
Net Area Sown	339349	73.04	16749534	69.21
Area Sown more than once	108243	-	8675071	-
Gross Cultivated Area	445209	-	25424605	-
Net Irrigated Area	295661	-	13227338	-
Gross Irrigated Area	383994	-	18524000	-

Source: District Sankhyaki Patrika, Bijnor, 2005, p.n. 94
Statistical Abstract, Uttar Pradesh, 2003

In Bijnor district, there are 283279 available land holdings of various sizes. Less than 2 hectares holding constitutes 83.82 per cent, having 49.04 per cent of cultivated land. Between 2-4 hectares holdings have 11.44 per cent of share, and 26.62 per cent of cultivated land is devoted. Land holdings of 4 hectares and above are 4.74 per cent, which are occupying 24.33 per cent cultivated land.

Table 2.8: Land Holdings and Cultivated Land (1995 - 96)

Size of Land Holding	No. of Land Holdings	%	Cultivated Land	%
Less than 1 Hectare	184311	65.06	91374	26.52
1 - 2 Hectare	53129	18.76	77585	22.52
2 - 4 Hectare	32401	11.44	91725	26.62
4 - 10 Hectare	12668	4.47	69045	20.04
10 Hectare & Above	770	0.27	14791	4.29
Total	283279	100.00	344520	100.00

Source: District Sankhyaki Patrika, Bijnor, 2005

2.3.4 Status of Irrigation Coverage and Sources

In Bijnor district, net irrigated area is higher than the state's irrigated area, which is 87.13 per cent and 78.97 per cent, respectively. The intensity of irrigation in the district is 129.88 per cent and in the state, it is 140.04 per cent

Table 2.9: Area Irrigated by Source (2003 - 04)

Source	Bijnor		Uttar Pradesh	
	Area Irrigated (in hectares)	%	Area Irrigated (in hectares)	%
Canal	11699	3.93	2767233	20.92
Government Tubewell	3660	1.23	379122	2.87
Private Tubewell	200208	67.26	8978021	67.87
Others	82110	27.58	1102962	8.34
Total	297677	100.00	13227338	100.00

Source: District Sankhyaki Patrika, Bijnor, 2005

Statistical Dairy, Uttar Pradesh 2006

As shown in table 10, in Bijnor district, most of irrigation is done by private tubewells (67.26 per cent), and other sources like wells, ponds etc., and have 27.58 per cent of share. In U.P., it is 67.87 per cent and 8.34 per cent, respectively. Irrigation by canal and government tubewells is relatively lesser in the district as compared to the state.

2.3.5 Status of Cropping Pattern

In Bijnor district, dominant crop is sugarcane, which constitutes 49.58 per cent of total gross cropped area, whereas in U.P., it is only 9.52 per cent (2003-04). Paddy and wheat covers 12.74 per cent and 26.21 per cent, respectively in the district, whereas in U.P., both the crops are relatively higher i.e. 23.10 and 40.62 per cent, respectively. In the district, total cereal and pulses are occupying 38.97 per cent and 1.35 per cent, respectively, which is relatively very low as compared to the state proportion, which are 73.21 per cent and 11.69 per cent, respectively. Total foodgrains area is also very low (approx. less than half of U.P.) in the district i.e. 40.32 per cent as that of 84.90 per cent of the state. There are many sugarcane factories in the district because sugarcane is the dominant crop of Bijnor. Potato covers only 0.25 per cent area, which is approx. eight times less than U.P. (1.95 per cent).

**Table 2.10: Cropping Pattern (2003 - 04)
(Percentage to Gross Cropped Area)**

Crop	Bijnor	Uttar Pradesh
Paddy	12.74	23.10
Wheat	26.21	40.62
Barley	0.01	1.07
Jowar	0.00	1.19
Bajra	0.00	3.68
Maize	0.00	3.45
Other Cereals	0.00	0.10
Total Cereals	38.97	73.21
Urd	0.71	2.03
Moong	0.01	0.25
Arhar	0.03	1.58
Gram	0.03	3.78
Other Pulses	0.57	4.05
Total Pulses	1.35	11.69
Total Foodgrains	40.32	84.90
Sugarcane	49.58	9.52
Potato	0.25	1.95
Gross Cropped Area	100.00	100.00

Source: District Sankhyaki Patrika, Bijnor, 2005
Statistical Dairy, Uttar Pradesh 2006

2.3.6 Status of Productivity of Major Crops

Average productivity of major crops like wheat, paddy, potato and sugarcane in district Bijnor is higher as compare to the state's average productivity, excepting average productivity of oilseeds, which is 7.88 quintal per hectare in the district, and 8.70 quintal per hectare in the state. Despite higher productivity of cereals, potato and sugarcane, majority of farmers in the district are facing acute problems due to small land holdings and irregular payment by sugarcane factory owners.

**Table 2.11: Productivity of Major Crops (2003 - 04)
(Production in quintal per hectare)**

Crop	Bijnor	Uttar Pradesh
Wheat	27.59	25.9
Paddy	25.65	18.4
Potato	265.87	232.0
Oilseeds	7.88	8.7
Sugarcane	619.04	562.8

Source: District Sankhyaki Patrika, Bijnor, 2005
Statistical Dairy, Uttar Pradesh 2005

2.3.7 Status of Livestock

In Bijnor district, number of livestock population per 100 hectare of net sown area is lower than that of state average. Even if the same livestock is made more productive, it may add to the economy of the district, which can reduce the carrying capacity of land. Number of poultry farms is also less in the district as compare to the state, as shown in table-12.

Table 2.12: Livestock (2003)

Type of Animal	Bijnor		Uttar Pradesh		No. of Animal per 100Hc. Of Net Sown Area	
	No.	%	No.	%	Bijnor	Uttar Pradesh
<u>Drought Animals</u>						
Bullock	101064	10.78	5603878	9.20	29.78	33.46
Buffalo	68275	7.28	1608809	2.64	20.12	9.61
<u>Milch Animals</u>						
Cow	74806	7.98	6187672	10.16	22.04	36.94
Buffalo	230883	24.63	11194710	18.38	68.04	66.84
<u>Young Animals</u>						
Cattle	85298	9.10	6759210	11.09	25.14	40.35
Buffalo	227030	24.22	10110181	16.59	66.90	60.36
<u>Others</u>						
Sheep	5769	0.62	1436731	2.36	1.70	8.58
Goat	104429	11.14	12941013	21.24	30.77	77.26
Horse	6898	0.74	154049	0.25	2.03	0.92
Pig	30365	3.24	2602130	4.27	8.95	15.54
Others Animals	2408	0.26	2324997	3.82	0.71	13.88
Total Livestock	937223	100.00	60923380	100.00	276.18	363.73
Poultry Birds	152327	-	12193964	-	44.89	72.80

Source: District Sankhyaki Patrika, Bijnor, 2005

2.3.8 Status of Industrial Development (Large, Small and Unorganised Industry)

The proportion of industrial areas per lakh population in Bijnor is less than that of state. However, industrial estate, registered factories, employment and production is low as compared to the state.

In Bijnor, 3556 small-scale industries were functioned during 2005-06, in which 11294 workers were engaged for their livelihood. In rural areas, many unorganised handloom industries are operated and managed mostly by muslim population, who are largely landless or having very low agricultural land. Per capita per day handloom worker's income is estimated to be only Rs.30 to 50.

Table 2.13: Industrial Development (2004 - 05)

Particulars	Bijnor	Uttar Pradesh
Number of Industrial Areas per lakh of Population	0.06	0.08
Number of Industrial Estates per lakh of Population	0.96	0.09
Number of Registered Factories per lakh of Population	8.69	5.40
Number of Functional Factories per lakh of Population	2.71	3.20
Number of persons employed in Registered Factories per lakh of Population	605	267
Per capita value of Industrial Production	3544	4788

Source: District Sankhyaki Patrika, Bijnor, 2005

2.3.9 Status of Economic Infrastructure

District Bijnor is quite well off in respect of pucca road, which exists 86.3 km.per lakh population, whereas in U.P., it constitutes 67.9 km.per lakh population. Credit Deposit ratio in the district is quite impressive i.e. 54.0, but in case of the state, it is only 37. However, Consumption of electricity is considered as key to economic development. In Bijnor district, per capita consumption of electricity is relatively higher (185.6 kwh) as compared to the state (183.3 kwh). In respect of other economic infrastructure like post offices, telegraph offices, telephone connections, PCOs and Banks etc., all indicators possess the positive sign of development in the district.

Table 2.14: Infrastructure Indicators

Particulars	Bijnor	Uttar Pradesh
Length of Road constructed by PWD per lakh population (in km.) (2003 - 04)	93.9	68.1
Length of Total Pucca Road per lakh population (in km.) (2003 - 04)	86.3	67.9
Per Capita Consumption of electricity (in kwh) (2004 - 05)	185.6	183.3
Number of Post Offices per lakh population (2004 - 05)	8.9	10.6
Number of Telegraph Offices per lakh population (2004 - 05)	0.7	0.6
Number of Telephone Connections per lakh population (2004 - 05)	2001.5	1737.3
Number of PCOs per lakh population (2004 - 05)	98.0	52.5
Number of Bank Offices per lakh population (2004 - 05)	6.0	4.4
Credit Deposit Ratio (2004 - 05)	54.0	37.0

Source: District Sankhyaki Patrika, Bijnor, 2005

2.3.10 Status of Domestic Product

During the period 1993-94 to 2004-05, average annual growth rates of total and per capita Net Domestic Product (NDP) for Bijnor and Uttar Pradesh have been shown in table 16.

Table 2.15: Growth Rates of total and Per Capita Net Domestic Product (NDP) (1993-94 to 2004-05, at 1993-94 prices)

Source	Bijnor		Uttar Pradesh	
	Total NDP (Rs.Crore)	Par Capita NDP (Rs.)	Total NDP (Rs.Crore)	Par Capita NDP (Rs.)
1993 – 94	98229	4002	37240	2677
2004 – 05	343013	7760	102012	6138
Average annual growth rates during 1993-94 to 2004-05 (%)	10.98	5.67	9.59	7.84

As shown in table 16, the total NDP in absolute terms is found to have increased about more than three times in Bijnor and more than two and half times in state. With the result, the per capita NDP has approximately doubled in either of the case during the period under consideration. Consequently, the average annual growth rate of total NDP has significantly increased in the district and state during 1993-94 to 2004-05, but district's growth rate (10.98 per cent) is little higher than that of the state (9.59 per cent). In case of per capita NDP growth rate, it has been increased in both places, but the rate of growth is higher in state (7.84 per cent) as compared to the district (5.67 per cent) during the same period.

Further, a comparative analysis of the performance in terms of growth rates of NDP clearly suggests that there is a marginal difference in performance of the economy at both levels. Important among the factors responsible for this high growth rates appear to have been: (i)

low base of income prior to 1993-94, (ii) increased investment due to free entry of MNCS, (iii) Foreign Direct Investment (FDI), (iv) Implementation of externally added projects, (v) implementation of employment promotion schemes and other welfare programmes targeted to the people below poverty line (BPL).

2.3.11 Status of Income and Poverty

As shown in Table 16, in Bijnor district, per capita Net Domestic Product in 1993-94 is Rs. 4002, which is higher than the average of the state i.e. Rs. 2677. In 2004-05, it has grown to Rs. 7760 as compared to the state, which is Rs. 6138. However, the compound growth rate during 1993-94 to 2004-05 of total NDP and per capita NDP of Bijnor could not match the average growth rate of the state. According to available official records of 2002, under below poverty level 23.67 per cent population is found in Bijnor district, which is too high as compared to the average of state's poverty level 31.2 per cent in 1999.

2.4 Rural Infrastructure

2.4.1 Status of Rural Amenities and Facilities

Except few major rural infrastructures like length of pucca road per lakh of population, livestock per veterinary hospital, primary agricultural societies per lakh rural population and number of cooperative marketing centres per lakh of population are below from the state average. The most important infrastructure is electrification of villages, which is better as compared to the state. However, problem lies at the level of power supply. The villages are electrified, but people hardly get electricity for their domestic uses. Overall rural infrastructure is quite limited in Bijnor, which is a major impediment for sustainable rural development, see table 17.

Table 2.16: Rural Infrastructure

Particulars	Bijnor	Uttar Pradesh
Length of pucca road per lakh population, (2003-04)	86.3	90.9
Percentage of Electrified Villages to Total Inhabited Villages (2004-05)	81.3	77.0
Number of Cold Storage per thousand sq. km. (2004-05)	3.1	0.4
Number of Livestock per Veterinary Hospital (2004-05)	32318	33294
Number of Livestock per Livestock Development Centre/Animal Husbandry Centre (2004-05)	31241	22890
Number of Cooperative Marketing Societies per lakh population (2005-06)	1.0	0.5
Number of Primary Agricultural Credit Societies per lakh rural population (2005-06)	4.14	5.7
Number of Cooperative Marketing Centres per lakh population (2005-06)	1.47	2.0
Number of Regulated Markets per lakh hectare of Net Area Swan (2005-06)	15.74	22.3

Source: District-wise Development Indicators in U.P., 2006

2.4.2 Status of Social Infrastructure

Educational institution is an important part of social infrastructure, as the quality of human resource, which is one of the most important resources, depends upon level of education acquired by the people. In the district, the availability of education infrastructure particularly at primary and secondary levels shows a better picture as compared to the state. The situation is also satisfactory in primary and secondary schools per hundred sq. km. Teacher-student ratio at primary school is more or less same in the district as that of the state, but in case of senior basic school, the situation is much higher than the state.

Table 2.17: Educational Infrastructure (2004-05)

Particulars	Bijnor	Uttar Pradesh
Number of Primary Schools per lakh population	79.7	60.0
Number of Secondary Schools per lakh population	22.0	14.5
Number of Higher Secondary Schools per lakh population	6.7	7.6
Number of Primary Schools per 100 sq. km	59.18	41.4
Number of Higher Secondary Schools per 100 sq. km.	16.31	10.0
Teacher-Student Ratio in Primary Schools	55.1	55.0
Teacher-Student Ratio in Senior Basic Schools	66.8	35.0

Source: District Sankhyaki Patrika, Bijnor, 2005

Health services are better in the district as compared to the state average, but , the number of beds in allopathic hospitals per lakh population is 22.1 per cent, which are too less as compared to the state i.e. 38.0.

Table 2.18: Health Infrastructure (2004-05)

Particulars	Bijnor	Uttar Pradesh
Number of Allopathic Hospitals per lakh population	3.5	2.3
Number of Beds in Allopathic Hospitals per lakh population	22.1	38.0
Number of Ayurvedic / Unani / Homeopathic Hospitals per lakh population	1.2	2.0
Number of Beds in Ayurvedic / Unani / Homeopathic Hospitals per lakh population	4.1	5.4
Number of Primary Health Centres per lakh population	2.4	1.6
Number of Child/Women Welfare Centres per lakh population	10.6	11.14

Source: District Sankhyaki Patrika, Bijnor, 2005

2.4.3 Status of Gaps in Amenities and Facilities

In the district, housing condition is not as good as that of the state. Out of total households in the district, 51.11per cent and 69.96 per cent houses exist in rural and urban areas, respectively, are permanent in nature, whereas state average is 46.20 and 92.20 per cent, respectively. Similarly, in case of serviceable houses in rural area are 16.07 per cent and in

urban areas, it is 5.32 per cent, whereas in the state, it is 20.30 per cent and 3.70 per cent, respectively.

So far as dwelling rooms are concerned in Bijnor, one room set houses in rural areas are 46.23 per cent and urban areas 45.93 per cent, whereas the state constitutes 29.30 and 30.80 per cent.

Tap as a source of drinking water in Bijnor district is less as compared to existing dwellings. In rural and urban area, tap water is available only in 23.94 per cent and 49.26 per cent dwellings, respectively. In the state, it is 16.00 per cent and 54.50 per cent, respectively. Comparatively both in rural and urban areas more dwellings are provided with the well water, as compared to the state.

In the district, the main source of cooking is firewood in both areas, which constitute 56.34 per cent and 51.74 per cent, respectively. The state constitutes 47.70 per cent and 30.40 per cent, respectively.

2.5 Status of Development Constraints in Districts

In the district, the density of population is beyond the caring capacity of land. Most of the agricultural land is devoted to sugarcane, and other crops like pulses, oilseeds, etc., are grown in lesser areas than that of sugarcane. Landless and marginal farmers are pushed in the background, and they are depending on agricultural labour and rudimentary village industries with no surety of regular employment. Small and marginal farmers are unable to afford their own tube well for irrigation purpose, as a result, low productivity and acute poverty is prevalent in most of the rural areas. Due to slow progress of industrialization, rural people have little employment opportunities outside the primary sector. The power supply in rural and urban areas is very bad, which is restricting new industrial setups in the district. If government directly supplies raw material to village handloom industry and provides low interest credit, it can easily reduce the number of BPL population. Besides improving the avenues of livelihood, there is also need to improve the housing, health, education and law and order situation in the district for overall development.

Chapter 3

Socio-economic Status of Sample Villages of Bijnor District

3.1 Demographic Status

3.1.1 Status of Households, Population and Family Size

In Bijnor district, 30 villages have been surveyed, in which 7082 households are recorded. Out of which 60.28 per cent belongs to Hindu, followed by 37.85 per cent Muslim, 1.56 per cent Sikh, 0.12 per cent Buddhist, and remaining belongs to Nepali, which constitutes 0.19 per cent as shown in Table 1.

The total population of 30 villages has been recorded 48407, in which 26926 are Hindus, followed by 20704 Muslims, 642 Sikhs, 52 Buddhist and 83 Nepali. Average family size is maximum in Muslim community, which is 7.01. Overall, average family size of surveyed villages is 6.20.

Table 3.1: Religion-wise Population

Religion	Number of Households	Percentage	Total Population	Average Family Size
Hindu	4703	60.28	26926	5.73
Muslim	2953	37.85	20704	7.01
Sikh	122	1.56	642	5.26
Buddhist	9	0.12	52	5.78
Nepali	15	0.19	83	5.53
Total	7802	100.00	48407	6.20

3.2 Status of Public Amenities and Facilities

3.2.1 Status of Roads and Electricity Facility

Table 2 shows the existence of road and electricity facilities within the village. Out of total 30 villages, only 16.67 per cent villages having all weather pucca roads, followed by 16.67 per cent kutch-pucca mixed and 83.33 per cent kutch road. All villages having kharanja, which are maximum in number. Average distance from main road is 2.77 kms.

As far as electricity facilities are concerned, all sample villages are electrified. Overall, total connections of households in 30 villages are 2384, in which 85.70 per cent connections for domestic use, followed by 12.96 per cent for agricultural use and remaining 1.34 per cent for commercial purpose. On an average, electricity is availability for 7.36 hours per day to the villages.

Table 3.2: Type of Roads and Electricity Facilities

Facilities	Number of villages	Percentage
A. Type of Roads		
1. All Weather Road	5	16.67
2. Kharanja	30	100.00
3. Kutcha-Pucca mixed	5	16.67
4. Kutcha	25	83.33
5. Average Distance from Main Road	2.77	-
B. Electricity		
1. Villages with Electricity	30	100.00
2. Villages without Electricity	0	0.00
3. Households with Electricity Connection	2384	100.00
4. Number of Domestic Connections	2043	85.70
5. Number of Agricultural Connections	309	12.96
6. Number of Commercial Connections	32	1.34
8. Average Hours of Electricity per Day	7.36	-

3.2.2 Status of Drinking Water Facility

Table 3 shows the source of drinking water facility in surveyed villages. 2 public wells and 3 private wells have been found in 30 Villages. All wells were functional. The number of public hand pumps is 336, in which 98.21 per cent are functional. Private hand pumps are 3420 and 99.42 per cent are functional. 50 water tanks for drinking purpose have also been recorded.

Table 3.3: Source of Drinking Water

Type	Total	Functional	Functional (%)
Public Well	2	2	100.00
Private Well	3	3	100.00
Public Hand Pumps	336	330	98.21
Private Hand Pumps	3420	3400	99.42
Tank	50	50	100.00

3.2.3 Status of Sanitation Facility

As shown in table 4, only 16.67 per cent villages having toilet facilities. Most of villages are devoid of this facility (83.33 per cent). Only 40 private toilets have been recorded in 5 villages, where toilet facility is available.

Table 3.4: Toilet Facilities

Toilet Facility	Number of Villages	Percentage
Yes	5	16.67
No	25	83.33
If, yes, then type Private Toilet Facility (Households)	40	100.00

3.2.4 Status of Other Facilities

As shown in table 5, block headquarters of 27 villages are in the blocks itself, but for 3 villages blocks headquarters located in the district at an average distance of 13 kms. Nearest town of 23 villages are blocks, followed by 1 in panchayat and 6 in the district. Average distance of town is 8 kms. For 22 villages nearest bus stop is situated in the blocks, followed by 5 villages in the district and 1 having within village. Average distance of bus stop is 6 kms. Nearest regular market of 24 villages is located at blocks, while for 3 villages within village and for 3 in the district. Average distance of market is 5 kms. Nearest railway station of 18 villages is in the block, followed by 11 in the district and 1 village having this facility within village. Average distance of railway station is 13 kms. 22 village's avail the services of post office in the block, 5 within village, 2 within panchayat and 1 in the district. Average distance of post offices is 2 kms. 24 villages having banking facilities in the block. 1 village having commercial bank within village, followed by 1 in panchayat and 4 in the district. Average distance of banks is 3 kms. Gram panchayat office of 17 villages is located within the village itself, while for 3 in the block and for 10 villages in the panchayat. Average distance of gram panchayat office is 1 kms. 23 villages having fair price shop within village, followed by 4 villages in the block and for 3 villages fair price shop is situated in panchayat. Average distance of these shops is 1 kms. Veterinary services are available in the block for 25 villages. 2 villages having this facility within village itself, 1 in panchayat and 2 in the district. Average distance of veterinary centres is 5 kms. Government procurement centres are located in block for 20 villages, followed by 1 in the village, for 2 within panchayat and for 6 in the district. Average distance of these centres is 12 kms. Panchayat ghar of 14 villages located within village, followed by for 12 villages in the block, 3 villages in panchayat and for 1 in the district. Average distance of panchayat ghar is 1 kms from villages.

Table 3.5: Other Facilities

Type	Within Village	Within Block	Within Panchayat	Within District	Average Distance (Kms)
Block HQ	0	27	0	3	13
Nearest Town	0	23	1	6	8
Nearest Bus Stop	3	22	0	5	6
Nearest Regular Market	3	24	0	3	5
Nearest Railway Station	1	18	0	11	13
Nearest Post Office	5	22	2	1	2
Commercial Bank	1	24	1	4	3
Gram Panchayat Office	17	3	10	0	1
Fair Price Shop	23	4	3	0	1
Other General Shops	24	3	2	1	1
Veterinary	2	25	1	2	5
Govt. Procurement Centre	1	20	2	6	12
Panchayat Ghar	14	12	3	1	1

3.3 Status of Educational Facilities

3.3.1 Status of Availability of Educational institutions

Table 6 represents the information about various educational institutions in surveyed villages of Bijnor district. Out of total 30 sample villages, 24 villages having primary schools within the village. Remaining 6 villages have this facility outside the village, i.e. 3 at block level and 3 at panchayat level. The average distance of primary schools is 0.27 kms. About 10 villages are connected with primary schools by kutcah-pucca mix road, followed by 9 semi-pucca, 6 pucca roads and remaining 5 villages by kutcah roads.

About 9 villages having middle schools within the village. Rest 14, 6 and 1 villages are having this facility in block, panchayat and district, respectively. The average distance of middle schools is 0.27 kms. About 18 villages are connected with middle schools by pucca and semi pucca roads. Kutcha and kutcah-pucca mix roads connect remaining 12 villages. Majority of 23 villages having high / higher secondary schools (both, boys and girls) in block. The average distance of high / higher secondary schools is 5.60 kms. Maximum 27 villages are connected with higher secondary schools by pucca and semi pucca roads. Religious schools are available in 13 villages. 7 villages have this facility outside the village, i.e.6 at block level and 1 at the district level. Average distance of these schools is calculated 0.83 kms and accessibility is mostly by semi-pucca and kutcha-pucca mix. 5 villages have the facility of non-formal educational centres within village. 9 villages have this facility outside the village, in which 4 located at block level, 1 at panchayat level and 4

at the district level. Average distance of these centres is 2.77 kms. Most of villages connected by pucca and semi pucca roads with these centres.

Table 3.6: Educational Institutions

Type	Place				Distance (Average) (kms)	Type of road			
	Within Village	Within Block	Within Panchayat	Within District		Pucca	Semi Pucca	Kutcha	Kutcha Pucca Mix
Primary School	24	3	3	0	0.27	6	9	5	10
Middle School	9	14	6	1	1.80	14	4	3	9
High/Higher Secondary (Boys)	2	23	0	5	5.77	22	5	0	3
High/Higher Secondary (Girls)	2	23	0	5	5.60	22	5	0	3
Religious School	13	6	0	1	0.83	4	7	2	7
Non Formal Education Centre	5	4	1	4	2.77	8	2	1	3
Others	0	0	0	1	0.33	1	0	0	0

3.3.2 Status of Enrolment in Primary Schools and Classes

Table 7 shows the information regarding enrolment of students in primary schools in 30 sample villages. The average enrolment of girls is higher in primary schools as compared to boys i.e. 63 and 52, respectively. Average enrolment of girls in primary classes is again higher than that of boys, which is 12.6 and 10.4, respectively.

Table 3.7: School Enrolment

Class	Boys	Girls
Class I	11	13
Class II	14	15
Class III	10	13
Class IV	9	11
Class V	8	11
Average Enrolment in School	52	63
Average Enrolment in Class	10.4	12.6

3.3.3 Status of Physical Structure of the Schools

Table 8 reveals the information of infrastructure and existing facilities in primary schools in surveyed villages. All primary schools having own building. Out of 27 schools, 96.30 per cent schools are pucca building and 3.70 per cent thatched. 92.59 per cent schools have been constructed with cement, stones and tiles, while in 7.41 per cent schools other materials like- kutcha brick, wood etc. have been used. Maximum school buildings have been found in good condition, which constitute 51.85 per cent, and 44.44 per cent schools are satisfactory category. Bad condition of building has been found only in 3.71 per cent

school. 96.30 per cent schools having classrooms. In 3.70 per cent schools, generally classes are held in verandah. Blackboard has been found in all schools, but only 18.52 per cent schools having playground. 92.59 per cent schools have provided tat-patti and 7.41 per cent schools desk to the students for seating. On an average, 3 teachers are teaching in primary schools.

Table 3.8: Physical Structure of the Schools

Details	Number	Percentage
Schools with Buildings:		
Yes	27	100.00
No	0	0.00
Total	27	100.00
Type of Structure:		
1. Katcha/thatch	1	3.70
2. Katcha/tile	0	0.00
3. Semi pucca	0	0.00
4. Pucca	26	96.30
Main Flooring Materials:		
1. Mud	0	0.00
2. Brick	0	0.00
3. Cement, Stone, Tiles	25	92.59
4. Others	2	7.41
Condition of Building:		
1. Good	14	51.85
2. Satisfactory	12	44.44
3. Poor	0	0.00
4. Very bad	1	3.71
Classes normally held:		
1. In the class room	26	96.30
2. In the Verandah	1	3.70
3. Open space	0	0.00
Does the school have useable Blackboard:		
Yes	27	100.00
No	0	0.00
Does the school have playground:		
Yes	5	18.52
No	22	81.48
Seating facility provided to students:		
1. Tat-patti	25	92.59
2. Desk	2	7.41
How many teachers are currently teaching: classes (1-5)? (Average)	81 3	-

Note: Out of 30 sample villages, we have considered 27 primary schools, in which 24 located at within village and 3 at panchayat. Children of 3 villages go to another block's primary schools.

3.3.4 Status of Preference of Schooling

In 30 sample villages, 25 private schools are also running within the village, which are upto 12th class. 4579 students were enrolled in these schools. During field survey, maximum villages (86.67 per cent) preferred private schools. 2 or 6.67 per cent villages preferred government schools and the same percentage preferred both schools (government and private school) (see table 9).

Table 3.9: Private Schools and Preference of People for Schools

Number of schools within the village	25	
Up to the class level	12	
No. of students enrolled	4579	
Preference of the schools (No. & %)		
1. Government	2	6.67
2. Private	26	86.67
3. Both	2	6.67

3.3.5 Status of Anganwadi / ICDS Centres

In 30 sample villages, 28 aaganwadi centres are also running, in which 89.29 per cent centres are in government building (primary schools) and remaining 10.71 per cent in private building. Centres, which are running in private building, 2 are in Mukhiya's house and 1 in rented house. 46.43 per cent centre's building condition is good and rests 53.57 per cent centres satisfactory. 1094 mothers and 2562 children have been benefited during last one month. ICDS supervisor visited 96.43 per cent centres. Supervisor visits once in a month (see table 10).

Table 3.10: Aanganwadi / ICDS Centres

Details	Number	Percentage
Place of House where located:		
1. Govt. Building	25	89.29
2. Private Building	3	10.71
If Pvt. Building then whose house located:		
1. Mukhiya House	2	66.67
2. Sarpanch	0	0.00
3. Other PRI Representative	0	0.00
4. Anganwadi Workers	0	0.00
5. Others	1	33.33
Condition of Buildings:		
1. Good	13	46.43
2. Satisfactory	15	53.57
3. Poor	0	0.00
4. Bad	0	0.00
Number of Mothers and Children visited / benefited during the last one month:		
1. Mother	1094	-
2. Children	2562	-

Does the ICDS supervisor visit the centre:		
1. Yes	27	96.43
2. No	1	3.57
If Yes:		
1. Weekly	4	14.29
2. Monthly	22	78.57
3. Quarterly	2	7.14

3.4 Status of Health Facilities

3.4.1 Status of Hospital and Dispensaries

Out of 30 sample villages, sub-centre has been found only in 2 villages, while 23 villages have been benefited from sub-centres located at blocks. 3 village's sub-centres located at their panchayat and 2 village's sub-centres at the district. The average distance of sub-centres from village is 4.27 kms. 20 villages use pucca road, followed by 3 village's semi pucca, 1 village kutcha road and 6 villages kutcha-pucca mix roads. 26 villages are availing health services from PHCs and CHCs, which are located at 11 blocks in the district, followed by 1 village from panchayat's PHC and 3 from district's PHC. The average distance of PHC from village is 6.43 kms and CHCs 7.93 kms. About 26 villages use pucca and semi-pucca road to go there and remaining 4 villages use kutcha-pucca mix roads.

24 villages within block, 1 village within panchayat and 4 villages within district have used services of hospitals / dispensaries. The average distance of these centres from village is 8.93 kms. About 27 villages use pucca and semi-pucca road and remaining 3 use kutcha-pucca mix roads. As far as allopathic doctors is concerned, 25 village's people consult these doctors for treatment of diseases within block, followed by 1 village's people avail within panchayat and 4 villages go to district. Average distance of hospitals / dispensaries is 8.63 kms and about 27 villages use pucca and semi-pucca road and remaining 3 use kutcha-pucca mix roads.

The facilities of childcare centre have been used by 26 villages within block, 1 of within panchayat and 3 within district. Average distance of these centres is 8.70 kms and 27 villages use pucca and semi-pucca road and remaining 3 use kutcha-pucca mix roads to avail the benefits of these centres. Within 9 villages, chemist / medicine shops are available, whereas 16 village's people go to block, 3 and 2 village's population go to either panchayat or district for taking medicine. Average distance of these shops is 3.13 kms. 21 villages use pucca, semi-pucca road, remaining 10 villages use kutcha, and kutcha-pucca mix roads (see table 11).

Table 3.11: Hospitals and Dispensaries

Type of health Facility	Within Village	Within Block	Within Panchayat	Within District	Average Distance (Kms)	Pucca	Semi Pucca	Kutcha	Kutcha Pucca Mix
Sub-Centre	2	23	3	2	4.27	20	3	1	6
PHC	0	26	1	3	6.43	22	4	0	4
CHC	0	26	1	3	7.93	23	3	0	4
Hospital/Dispensary	0	24	1	5	8.93	25	2	0	3
Private Qualified Allopathic Doctors	0	25	1	4	8.63	24	3	0	3
Child Care Centre	0	26	1	3	8.70	24	3	0	3
Family Planning Clinic	0	14	0	6	11.43	17	2	0	1
Chemist/Medicine Shop	9	16	3	2	3.13	18	2	1	9

3.4.2 Status of Availability of Health Services

Table 12 represents the existing facilities at sub-centres and PHCs. The services of ANMs and medicines in sub-centre have been used by all villages and 29 villages in PHC. No doctor was available at the sub-centres, but all sample villages are availing doctors facilities in PHC. Only 2 villages get regular check-up in sub-centres, while all 30 villages get this facility in PHC. Pathological test, X-Ray and Bed facilities are not available in any sub-centres, but 26, 6 and 29 villages, respectively are availing these facilities in PHCs.

Table 3.12: Facilities at the Sub-centre or PHC

Facilities	Sub-Centres	PHC
ANM	30	29
Medicines	30	30
Doctor	0	30
Regular Check-up	2	30
Pathological Tests	0	26
X-Ray	0	6
Beds	0	29

3.4.3 Status of Frequency of visit of Health Staff

As shown in table 13, ASHA workers have been visiting once in a week in 28 villages. This frequency is relatively high as compared to other health staffs in the village. ANM visited 16 villages once in a week, followed by health educator visited in 27 villages and vaccinator in 1 village. In 26 villages, vaccinator visited once in a month. It has been found

during field survey of 30 sample villages that the frequency of visits of medical officer, lady health visitor and malaria inspector is less in almost all the villages.

Table 3.13: Frequency of visit of Health Staff in the Village

Type of staff	Frequency				
	Weekly	monthly	Quarterly	Half Yearly	Rarely
Medical Officer	0	0	0	3	27
Lady Health Visitor	0	0	3	1	26
ANM	16	3	1	0	0
Malaria Inspector	0	0	0	0	30
Health Educator	27	1	1	0	1
Vaccinator	1	26	3	0	0
ASHA	28	0	0	0	2

3.4.4 Status of Conditions of PHC/Sub-Centre in the Village

There were no PHC found in 30 sample villages. All PHCs are located at blocks in the district of Bijnor. Thus, rural people go to block for treatment in PHC. Only 2 villages have been identified, where sub-centre exists within village. The condition of infrastructure of these sub-centres is satisfactory. However, doctor rarely visits in these centres and the problem of medicine is remaining acute (see table 14).

Table 3.14: Conditions of PHC / Sub-Centre

<u>Buildings</u>	
1. Good	0
2. Satisfactory	2
3. Poor	0
4. Very bad	0
<u>Doctor</u>	
1. Available daily	0
2. Available sometimes	0
3. Available rarely	1
<u>Medicines</u>	
1. Available Regularly	0
2. Occasional Problems	0
3. Constant Problems	1

As far as private medical facilities are concerned, 70.00 per cent villages have services of jhola chap doctors, who are easily available in the villages or nearby villages (see table 15).

Table 3.15: Private Medical Facilities

Items	Number of Villages	Percentage
Availability of doctor		
Yes	21	70.00
No	9	30.00
Type of doctor		
Allopathic	0	0.00
Homeopathic	0	0.00
Unani	0	0.00
Ayurvedic	0	0.00
Jhola Type	21	100.00

3.5 Status of Economic Activities

3.5.1 Status of Occupation

According to census 2001, maximum workers are agricultural labourer, which constitutes 36.84 per cent, followed by 31.60 per cent other workers, 24.63 per cent cultivators and remaining are engaged in household industry i.e. 6.93 per cent (see table 16).

Table 3.16: Occupational Pattern (2001)

Category	Number of workers	Percentage
Cultivators	2825	24.63
Agricultural Labour	4226	36.84
Household Industry	795	6.93
Other workers	3625	31.60
Total	11471	100.00

3.5.2 Status of Land Use Pattern

As shown in table 17, the total reported area of 30 villages is 12092 acres. Forest cover area is 398 acres, followed by 1414 acres uncultivable land, 94 acres non-agricultural used, 31 acres cultivable waste, 45 acres pasture / grazing land and 273 acres come under orchards. Only 25 acres area has been recorded as fallow land and 99 acres current fallow. Net sown area is 8900 acres and area sown more than once is 2788 acres.

Table 3.17: Land Use Pattern

Item	Area	Percentage
1. Total Reporting Area (Acres)	12092	100.00
2. Forest	398	3.29
3. Uncultivable Land	1412	11.68
4. Non-Agricultural Uses	94	0.77
5. Cultivable Waste	31	0.26
6. Pasture/Grazing	45	0.37
7. Orchards	273	2.26
8. Other Fallow	25	0.21
9. Current Fallow	99	0.81
10. Net Area Sown	8900	73.60
11. Area Sown More Than once	2788	

3.5.3 Status of Irrigation

Table 18 reveals the source of irrigation in surveyed villages. Private tube well is the main source of irrigation, which constitute 93.11 per cent. Irrigation by government tube well is 1.11 per cent and rest area has been irrigated by canal, which is 5.10 per cent.

Table 3.18: Source of Irrigation

Source	Irrigated Area (%)
Canal	5.10
Tube well (Govt.)	1.11
Tube well (Private)	93.77
Ponds, etc.	0.02

3.5.4 Status of Non-agricultural Activities

As shown in table 19, the involvement of villagers in dairy related activities has been maximum, i.e. 60.00 per cent villages are engaged in dairy activities. Fishery has been found in 20.00 per cent villages, followed by manufacturing activities in 13.33 per cent villages and service activities like (training etc.) in 3.33 per cent. Those who are engaged in these activities, sale their product to the persons or agencies in the district in exchange of rupees.

Table 3.19: Non-agricultural Activities

Type of Activity	No. of Villages	Percentage
Dairy	18	60.00
Fishery	6	20.00
Service Activity	1	3.33
Manufacturing Activity	4	13.33

3.5.5 Status of Handicraft

As shown in table 20, artisan or handicraft activities have been reported in 66.67 per cent villages. The finished goods have been sold either in the village or nearby markets. It has been found during field survey that there is acute problem of training and credit facilities to the artisan / handicraft worker. As far as availability of raw material and their marketing is concerned, the problem is not very severe.

Table 3.20: Artisan / Handicraft Activities

Type of Activity	No. of Villages	Percentage
Villagers engaged in any artisan or traditional handicraft	20	66.67

3.6 Status of Government Programmes

3.6.1 Status of Beneficiaries through Various Government Programmes

Table 21 shows the information regarding beneficiaries through various government programmes. In Swarnajayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana (SGSY), 81 persons have been benefited, in which 52 are SC, followed by 13 minorities and rest belongs to other communities. In National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS), number of beneficiaries are 18, in which 13 are SC. Rest 5 beneficiaries belongs to minority and other religious groups. Under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), 44 villagers have been benefited. Beneficiaries under Indira Awas Yojana (IYA) are 158, in which 97 belongs to SC, followed by 35 minorities and 26 other communities. 503 villagers have also been benefited through other government programmes, in which number of minority beneficiaries is higher (273) than that of Scheduled Caste (210).

In Old Age Pension Scheme, total 477 beneficiaries have been recorded. Out of which 239 are SCs, 156 minorities and 82 belongs to others caste. Under Widow Pension Yojana, 143 females have been benefited. 58 beneficiaries belonging to Scheduled caste, 48 minorities and rest 37 are of other castes.

Table 3.21: Individual Beneficiary Oriented Programmes

Programme	Total	SC	Minority	Others
SGSY	81	52	13	16
NREGA	18	13	3	2
PMGSY	44	38	6	0
IAY	158	97	35	26
Others	503	210	273	20
Pension Scheme:				
Old Age Pension Scheme	477	239	156	82
Widow Pension Scheme	143	58	48	37

3.6.2 Status of Public Distribution System (PDS)

As shown in table 22, out of 30 sample villages, 80.00 per cent villages having Public Distribution System (PDS) within village, whereas 20.00 per cent village's people have to go nearby villages for receiving their ration. Total 16365 ration cards have been issued, in which 1.91 per cent are antodya and 2.94 per cent BPL cards. The maximum 95.15 per cent cards are APL, in which only kerosene oil has been provided to the villagers. Regular supply of foodgrains has been recorded in all villages and every village receive their quota regularly.

Table 3.22: Public Distribution System

Particulars	Numbers	Percentage
PDS in the Village:		
Yes	24	80.00
No	6	20.00
If yes, the how many shops in the village	24	100.00
If no, then distance	0.4	-
Number of ration card	16365	
Type of Card:		
1. Annapurna	0	0.00
2. Antodya	312	1.91
3. BPL	481	2.94
4. APL	15572	95.15
Is supply regular?		
Foodgrain		
1. Yes	30	100.00
2. No.	0	0.00
Sugar		
1. Yes	30	100.00
2. No	0	0.00
Kerosene Oil		
1. Yes	30	100.00
2. No	0	0.00

3.6.3 Status of Self Help Groups (SHGs)

Table 23 shows the existence of Self Help Groups (SHGs) in 30 surveyed villages. In 53.33 per cent villages, 16 SHGs have been formed. The main objective of these groups is to make self-dependent to the villagers through various activities and credit facilities.

Table 3.23: Self-help Groups

Villages having SHGs		(%)
Yes	16	53.33
No	14	46.67
If yes, then how many	26	100.00

3.6.4 Status of Village Organisation

Table 24 reveals the information regarding village organisations. Only 3 credit cooperatives are functioning with average 3 members. Cooperatives of Agricultural Inputs are functioning 2 with average 4 members, followed by 3 Khadi Production Cooperatives with 1 member, 2 marketing cooperatives with 1 member, 3 Dairy cooperatives with 2 average members and 1 other cooperatives with 1 member in 30 sample villages. There are 2 workers organisation / union with 1 member and 1 voluntary organisation with 1 member working. There are 2 youth mandal with average 1 member and 4 women mandal functional in sample villages. 12 other organisations are also functional with average 28 members.

Table 3.24: Village Organization

Organization	Functional	Non-Functional	Average Number of Members
1. Cooperatives			
i Credit	3	27	3
ii Agricultural Inputs	2	28	4
iii Production of Khadi	3	27	1
iv Marketing	2	28	1
v Dairy Coop	3	27	2
vi Others	1	29	1
2. Workers Organizations/Unions	2	28	1
3. Farmers Organisation	0	30	0
4. Voluntry Organisations	1	29	1
5. Religious/Caste organizations	0	30	0
6. Political Organizations	0	30	0
7. Cultural Organizations	0	30	0
8. Youth Mandal	2	28	1
9. Women Mundel	4	26	2
10. Flood Relief Village Security Force	0	30	0
11. Others	12	18	28

Chapter 4

Socio-economic Status of Rural Households of District Bijnor

4.1 Demographic Status

4.1.1 Status of Sample Households

In Bijnor district, 900 households have been surveyed in 30 sample villages, out of which 58.56 per cent community belong to Hindu, followed by, 38.33 per cent Muslim, 0.22 per cent Christian, 2.33 per cent Sikh, 0.11 per cent Buddhist, and remaining community belongs to other religions shown in Table 1.

Table 4.1: Distribution of Sample Households by Religion

Religion	Number of Households	Percentage
Hindu	527	58.56
Muslim	345	38.33
Christian	2	0.22
Sikh	21	2.33
Buddhist	1	0.11
Others	4	0.44
Total	900	100.00

As shown in table 2, cast-wise distribution of 900 sample households, scheduled castes (Hindu) constitute maximum proportion (35.67 per cent) in surveyed households. The proportion of upper caste in Hindus and Muslims belongs to 22.89 per cent and 30.22 per cent, respectively. Rest households come under OBC of Muslim, Christian, Sikh, Buddhist and other religion.

Table 4.2: Distribution of Sample Households by Caste

Religion	Caste	Households	Percentage
Hindu	SC	321	35.67
	Upper Caste	206	22.89
	Total	527	58.56
Muslim	OBC	73	8.11
	Upper Caste	272	30.22
	Total	345	38.33
Christian	OBC	02	0.22
	Total	02	0.22
Sikh	OBC	21	2.33
	Total	21	2.33
Buddhist	OBC	01	0.11
	Total	01	0.11
Others	OBC	04	0.44
	Total	04	0.44
Grand Total		900	100.00

Among Muslims, most of the households claimed themselves as upper caste, but officially, they are OBC. Thus, they are not aware of OBC reservation facilities and other benefits. They prefer to call themselves as upper caste for social reasons.

As far as religion-wise mother tongue is concerned, 527 Hindu households, followed by 290 Muslims, 2 Christians, 8 Sikhs, 1 Buddhist and 4 other communities reported Hindi language as their mother tongue. Only 55 Muslim and 13 Sikh households reported Urdu and Panjabi languages as their mother tongue, respectively. Apart from this, 2 Christian families know English language and 4 other religious groups speak other languages.

Table 4.3: Number of Households Reporting their Mother Tongue and Other Known Languages

Languages	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Others
Hindi	527	290	2	8	1	4
Urdu	-	55	-	-	-	-
Panjabi	-	-	-	13	-	-
English	-	-	2	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	4

4.1.2 Status of Size of Households

As shown in the following table, religion-wise average size of family in Bijnor district are among 527 Hindus, the average households size of family is 5.43, followed by Muslims household's family size 6.20, Christian's 5.50, Sikh's 5.81, Buddhist's 7.00 and remaining average size of family belongs to other community.

Table 4.4: Distribution of Sample Households by Family Size

Religion		Family Size (Number of Family Members)					Total HH	Avg. Size
		Below 3 Persons	3-5	5-7	7-9	9 and Above		
Hindu	No.	20	146	225	32	104	527	5.43
	%	64.52	63.48	62.67	35.16	55.03	100.00	
Muslim	No.	10	74	124	56	81	345	6.20
	%	32.26	32.17	34.54	61.54	42.86	100.00	
Christian	No.	0	1	0	0	1	02	5.50
	%	0.00	0.43	0.00	0.00	0.53	100.00	
Sikh	No.	0	7	9	3	2	21	5.81
	%	0.00	3.04	2.51	3.30	1.06	100.00	
Buddhist	No.	0	0	0	0	1	01	7.00
	%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.53	0.53	
Others	No.	1	2	1	0	0	04	3.25
	%	3.23	0.87	0.28	0.00	0.00	100.00	
Total	No.	31	230	359	91	189	900	5.72
	%	3.44	25.56	39.89	10.11	21.00	100.00	

The smallest family size with below 3 and 3 to 5 persons are proportionately two times more among Hindus than the Muslims. The largest family size with 9 and above is also proportionately higher in Hindu family as compared to Muslim community. This trend shows the extreme poverty and high proportion of illiteracy among Hindus.

4.1.3 Status of Household Members

In absolute terms, male and female population in Hindu community is more than that of Muslim community, which is 56.12 per cent and 54.85 per cent, respectively. Further, in case of sex ratio, Hindu community has adverse sex ratio as compared to Muslims community, which is 847 and 894, respectively in the district. This means 47 females are less in Hindu community as that of Muslims population. Religious consideration and dogmatic ideology might be the reason with the trend, where male child is preferred more than that of female child in Hindu community (see table 5).

Table 4.5: Composition of Population and Sex Ratio of Sample HH Members

Religion	Male	%	Female	%	Total Population	Sex Ratio
Hindu	1549	56.12	1312	54.85	2861	847
Muslim	1129	40.91	1009	42.18	2138	894
Christian	9	0.33	2	0.08	11	222
Sikh	66	2.39	56	2.34	122	848
Buddhist	2	0.07	5	0.21	07	2500
Others	5	0.18	8	0.33	13	1600
Total	2760	53.57	2392	46.43	5152	867

4.1.4 Status of Age Composition

In surveyed Households of Bijnor district, over all 41.00 per cent population comes under below 15 years of age group, which is the highest population as compared to other age groups. Old age population (60 and above years) are the least i.e. 6.11 per cent. In population of below 15 years of age group, the proportion of Muslims is higher than that of the Hindu proportion, but in the age group of 15-30 years, the situation is just opposite. In age group 60 and above, Hindu proportion is again higher as compared to Muslim proportion. Due to poor living condition, the average longevity of life among Muslims is shorter than the Hindu Population.

Table 4.6: Classification of Population by Age

Religion	Age Groups (in Years)					
	Below 15	15 -30	30-45	45-60	60 and above	Total
Hindu	1103	765	557	249	187	2861
	38.55	26.74	19.47	8.70	6.54	100.00
Muslim	965	527	352	180	114	2138
	45.14	24.65	16.46	8.42	5.33	100.00
Christian	2	5	1	1	2	11
	18.18	45.46	9.09	9.09	18.18	100.00
Sikh	36	33	27	16	10	122
	29.51	27.05	22.13	13.11	8.20	100.00
Buddhist	3	2	2	0	0	7
	42.86	28.57	28.57	0.00	0.00	100.00
Others	3	4	0	4	2	13
	23.08	30.77	0.00	30.77	15.38	100.00
Total	2112	1336	939	450	315	5152
%	41.00	25.93	18.23	8.73	6.11	100.00

4.2 Status of Houses and Availability of Amenities

4.2.1 Housing Status

Table 10 represents type of housing, condition and availability of basic amenities in surveyed households. Overall, it is found that 95.89 per cent houses are owned, followed by 4 per cent Indira Awas or government houses and 0.11 per cent rented. During survey, the maximum of 36.00 per cent houses are found Semi pucca and 31.89 per cent pucca houses. Only 16.78 per cent and 15.22 per cent houses are identified as thatched and kuccha khaprail, respectively. As far as number of rooms is concerned, maximum houses have two rooms, which is 46.22 per cent, followed by 36.33 per cent one room, 14.56 per cent three rooms, 4.89 per cent four rooms and 1.33 per cent five rooms in the houses. Only 0.44 per cent houses have more than six rooms. Religion-wise trend is shown in the table

Table 4.7: Distribution of Households by the Type of Ownership of Houses

Type	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Others	All
Type of Ownership							
Owned	501	334	2	21	1	4	863
	95.07	96.81	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	95.89
Indira Awas / Govt. Provided	26	10	0	0	0	0	36
	4.93	2.90	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.00
Rented	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
	0.00	0.29	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.11
Total	527	345	2	21	1	4	900
%	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Sources of Homestead							
Owned	501.00	335	2	20	1	4	863

	95.07	97.10	100.00	95.24	100.00	100.00	95.89
Provided by Govt Panchayat	20.00	7	0	0	0	0	27
	3.80	2.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.00
Landlords Land	5.00	2	0	1	0	0	8
	0.95	0.58	0.00	4.76	0.00	0.00	0.89
Others	1	1	0	0	0	0	2
	0.19	0.29	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.22
Total	527	345	2	21	1	4	900
%	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Type of House							
Thatched	84	64	0	0	0	3	151
	15.94	18.55	0.00	0.00	0.00	75.00	16.78
Kaccha Khaprail	75	62	0	0	0	0	137
	14.23	17.97	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	15.22
Semi-Pucca	183	133	0	6	1	1	324
	34.72	38.55	0.00	28.57	100.00	25.00	36.00
Pucca	184	86	2	15	0	0	287
	34.91	24.93	100.00	71.43	0.00	0.00	31.89
Others	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
	0.19	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.11
Total	527	345	2	21	1	4	900
%	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
No. of Rooms							
One	183.00	140.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	3.00	327
	34.72	40.58	50.00	0.00	0.00	75.00	36.33
Two	222.00	155.00	0.00	3.00	1.00	1.00	382
	42.13	44.93	0.00	14.29	100.00	25.00	42.44
Three	86.00	38.00	0.00	7.00	0.00	0.00	131
	16.32	11.01	0.00	33.33	0.00	0.00	14.56
Four	31.00	8.00	0.00	5.00	0.00	0.00	44
	5.88	2.32	0.00	23.81	0.00	0.00	4.89
Five	4.00	3.00	0.00	5.00	0.00	0.00	12
	0.76	0.87	0.00	23.81	0.00	0.00	1.33
Six & Above	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	4
	0.19	0.29	50.00	4.76	0.00	0.00	0.44
Total	527.00	345.00	2.00	21.00	1.00	4.00	900
%	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

4.2.2 Availability of Basic Amenities in the House

Table 11 refers area, value, existence of basic amenities and other facilities in the house. 49.44 per cent residence lies between 501 to 1000 sq. ft areas and 38.44 per cent below 500 sq. ft area. Only 12.11 per cent houses cover 10001 and above sq ft. area as residence. It is found during survey that maximum houses have no electric connection (71.44 per cent). They use oil lamps as a source of light.

In Bijnor district, surveyed households are either dependent upon own hand pump in their premises or public hand pump for drinking water and other uses, which are 49.11 per cent and 40.44 per cent, respectively. Tap water facility is little bit there, i.e. 9.33 per cent. 58.67 per cent and 34.00 per cent households got water within the premises and at a distance upto 100 metre. Due to unavailability of toilet facility inside the house, most of population have to go outside for daily routine. Rural people mainly use wood as a fuel for cooking i.e. 92.89 per cent.

Table 4.8: Availability of Basic Amenities

Area of House (Sq ft)							
Below 500	197	143	0	1	1	4	346
	37.38	41.45	0.00	4.76	100.00	100.00	38.44
501-1000	254	183	2	6	0	0	445
	48.20	53.04	100.00	28.57	0.00	0.00	49.44
1001-5000	72	16	0	11	0	0	99
	13.66	4.64	0.00	52.38	0.00	0.00	11.00
5000 and Above	4	3	0	3	0	0	10
	0.76	0.87	0.00	14.29	0.00	0.00	1.11
Total %	527	345	2	21	1	4	900
	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Value of House (000Rs)							
Below 50000	266	218	0	1	0	4	489
	50.47	63.19	0.00	4.76	0.00	100.00	54.33
50000-100000	160	94	1	2	1	0	258
	30.36	27.25	50.00	9.52	100.00	0.00	28.67
100000-200000	72	26	0	3	0	0	101
	13.66	7.54	0.00	14.29	0.00	0.00	11.22
200000 and above	29	7	1	15	0	0	52
	5.50	2.03	50.00	71.43	0.00	0.00	5.78
Total %	527	345	2	21	1	4	900
	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Electricity Facility							
Electrified Yes	150	87	2	18	0	0	257
	28.46	25.22	100.00	85.71	0.00	0.00	28.56
Electrified No	377	258	0	3	1	4	643
	71.54	74.78	0.00	14.29	100.00	100.00	71.44
Electrified Total %	527	345	2	21	1	4	900
	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Sources of Drinking Water							
Own hand pump/ Tube well	269	160	2	11	0	0	442
	51.04	46.38	100.00	52.38	0.00	0.00	49.11
Public hand pump/ tube well	215	149	0	0	0	0	364
	40.80	43.19	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	40.44
Tap in dwelling	35	34	0	10	1	4	84

	6.64	9.86	0.00	47.62	100.00	100.00	9.33
Own protected dug well	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Unprotected dug well	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Public unprotected dug well	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
	0.19	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.11
Public protected dug well	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Public Tap	1	2	0	0	0	0	3
	0.19	0.58	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.33
Others	6	0	0	0	0	0	6
	1.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.67
Total %	527	345	2	21	1	4	900
	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Distance of Sources of Drinking Water							
Within House	302	199	1	21	1	4	528
	57.31	57.68	50.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	58.67
Upto 100 metres	189	116	1	0	0	0	306
	35.86	33.62	50.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	34.00
100-250 metres	33	24	0	0	0	0	57
	6.26	6.96	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.33
250 & above metres	3	6	0	0	0	0	9
	0.57	1.74	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00
Total %	527	345	2	21	1	4	900
	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Toilet Facility							
In House	109	164	1	15	1	0	290
	20.68	47.54	50.00	71.43	100.00	0.00	32.22
Outside House	418	181	1	6	0	4	610
	79.32	52.46	50.00	28.57	0.00	100.00	67.78
Total %	527	345	2	21	1	4	900
	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Type of Toilet Facility							
Septic Tank Latrine	7	4	0	3	0	0	14
	1.33	1.16	0.00	14.29	0.00	0.00	1.56
In the dwelling/ Water- sealed	89	107	1	6	0	0	203
	16.89	31.01	50.00	28.57	0.00	0.00	22.56
Pit Latrine	12	55	0	6	1	0	74
	2.28	15.94	0.00	28.57	100.00	0.00	8.22
Covered Dry Latrine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
In the community: Water sealed	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
In the field	419	179	1	6	0	4	609
	79.51	51.88	50.00	28.57	0.00	100.00	67.67

Others	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total %	527	345	2	21	1	4	900
	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Type of Fuel							
Wood	483	329	2	17	1	4	836
	91.65	95.36	100.00	80.95	100.00	100.00	92.89
Coal	5	2	0	0	0	0	7
	0.95	0.58	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.78
Kerosene Oil	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
	0.00	0.29	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.11
Hay/ Leaves	19	4	0	0	0	0	23
	3.61	1.16	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.56
Cow dung Cake	3	2	0	0	0	0	5
	0.57	0.58	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.56
Agricultural Waste	1	2	0	0	0	0	3
	0.19	0.58	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.33
Gobar Gas Plant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Liquid Petroleum gas	16	5	0	4	0	0	25
	3.04	1.45	0.00	19.05	0.00	0.00	2.78
Others	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total %	527	345	2	21	1	4	900
	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

4.2.3 Status of Assets

As shown in table 12, it has been observed that the living standard of rural people is very bad. Most of the population live below the poverty line. They have very little assets. If we talk about agricultural inputs, 40.00 per households have fodder machine, followed by 12.33 per cent bullock cart, 9.33 per cent pump sets, 7.78 per cent plough, 3.89 per cent sprayer, 3.56 per cent tractor, and 24.34 per cent other agricultural inputs. In context of Hindu and Muslim religion, Hindus are relatively higher as compared to Muslims in all aspect of agricultural equipments. In respect of non-agricultural equipments, overall other implements are only 14.78 per cent. Cycle is the main means of transport of rural population, i.e. 77.56 per cent. If we compare three religions- Hindu, Muslim and Sikh, we find that Sikhs are the maximum users of cycle than the Hindus and Muslims.

Modern household assets like television users are maximum as 31.78 per cent in rural areas. In addition, 25.78 households have electric fan and 22.89 per cent have mobile phone for communication purposes.

Means of Transport							
Jeep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Bus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Car	0	0	0	4	0	0	4
	0.00	0.00	0.00	19.05	0.00	0.00	0.44
Motor Cycle	38	21	1	14	0	0	74
	7.21	6.09	50.00	66.67	0.00	0.00	8.22
Scooter	6	3	0	1	0	0	10
	1.14	0.87	0.00	4.76	0.00	0.00	1.11
Cycle	429	246	2	18	1	2	698
	81.40	71.30	100.00	85.71	100.00	50.00	77.56
Other	1	1	0	0	0	0	2
	0.19	0.29	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.22
Modern Household Assets							
Electric Fan	127	85	2	18	0	0	232
	24.10	24.64	100.00	85.71	0.00	0.00	25.78
Others	50	15	0	3	0	0	68
	9.49	4.35	0.00	14.29	0.00	0.00	7.56
Cooler	5	4	0	4	0	0	13
	0.95	1.16	0.00	19.05	0.00	0.00	1.44
T. V.	183	82	2	19	0	0	286
	34.72	23.77	100.00	90.48	0.00	0.00	31.78
Refrigerator	10	3	0	5	0	0	18
	1.90	0.87	0.00	23.81	0.00	0.00	2.00
CD Player	53	35	2	10	0	0	100
	10.06	10.14	100.00	47.62	0.00	0.00	11.11
Gas Stove (LPG)	21	8	0	10	0	0	39
	3.98	2.32	0.00	47.62	0.00	0.00	4.33
Phone	6	4	0	4	0	0	14
	1.14	1.16	0.00	19.05	0.00	0.00	1.56
Mobile	117	67	2	19	0	1	206
	22.20	19.42	100.00	90.48	0.00	25.00	22.89
Furniture	40	22	0	17	1	1	81
	7.59	6.38	0.00	80.95	100.00	25.00	9.00
Type of Financial Assets							
Savings in Bank/ Office	376	198	2	21	1	2	600
	71.35	57.39	100.00	100.00	100.00	50.00	66.67
Fixed Deposits	41	17	0	4	0	0	62
	7.78	4.93	0.00	19.05	0.00	0.00	6.89
Gold Silver Ornaments	410	250	2	21	1	2	686
	77.80	72.46	100.00	100.00	100.00	50.00	76.22
Others	2	1	0	0	0	0	3

4.3 Educational Status

4.3.1 Status of Educational Level

As shown in the table 7, the educational status of surveyed households overall illiterate constitutes 31.71 per cent, in which Muslim illiterate maximum as 33.52 per cent than that of rest communities. In case of primary education, Muslim's literate percentage is higher 43.44 per cent than rest communities. However, the trend of above primary education is higher (87.25 per cent) as compared to rest religious groups. If we compare Muslim literates, among educated Muslims only 4.73 per cent and 1.69 per cent passed high school and intermediate, respectively, while Hindu constitute 9.97 per cent and 4.36 per cent, respectively. As far as graduation and masters' degree Hindu's percentage (1.94 per cent and 0.69 per cent, respectively) and Muslims (0.73 per cent and 0.17 per cent, respectively).

In case of literacy rate in absolute term, level of education is relatively higher and lower in other religions, which is 71.42 per cent and 30.77 per cent, respectively. Hindu and Muslims literacy is 59.73 per cent and 55.19 per cent, respectively.

Table 4.12: Classification of Population by Level of Education

Level	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Others	All
In Relative Term							
Illiterate	768 31.01	595 33.52	1 1250	20 18.69	1 16.67	4 33.33	1389 31.71
Below primary or informal education	98 3.96	197 11.10	0 0.00	2 1.87	0 0.00	0 0.00	297 6.78
Primary	692 27.94	574 32.34	0 0.00	21 19.63	0 0.00	1 8.33	1288 29.40
Upper primary	481 19.42	272 15.32	1 12.50	25 23.36	2 33.33	5 41.67	785 17.92
Matric/High School / Secondary	247 9.97	84 4.73	2 25.00	15 14.02	1 16.67	1 8.33	349 7.97
Higher Secondary/Pre University/Intermediate	108 4.36	30 1.69	1 12.50	13 12.15	2 33.33	1 8.33	155 3.54
Technical diploma or certificate holder	12 0.48	3 0.17	0 0.00	1 0.93	0 0.00	0 0.00	16 0.37
Technical/Professional Degree (Medical, Engineering, Law, MA)	1 0.04	3 0.17	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	4 0.09
Graduate degree (General)	48 1.94	13 0.73	1 12.50	7 6.54	0 0.00	0 0.00	69 1.57
Postgraduate degree (General)	17 0.69	3 0.17	0 0.00	2 1.87	0 0.00	0 0.00	22 0.50
Others (specify)	5	1	2	1	0	0	7

	0.20	0.06	25.00	0.93	0.00	0.00	0.16
Total	2477	1775	8	107	6	12	4381
	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Total Literates (%)	68.99	66.48	87.50	81.31	83.33	66.67	68.23
In Absolute Term							
Illiterate	768	595	1	20	1	4	1389
	26.84	27.83	9.09	16.39	14.29	30.77	26.96
Literate	1709	1180	7	87	5	8	2996
	59.73	55.19	63.64	71.31	71.42	61.54	58.12
Population	2861	2138	11	122	7	13	5152
	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

4.3.2 Status of Enrolment and School Attendance

As per table 8, enrolment status shows that 90.30 per cent children surveyed households. Children, who are enrolled but not regular goers, are 4.95 per cent. 4.75 per cent children have enrolled or never enrolled. Out of 1474 enrolments, it has been observed that 72.66 per cent enrolments are in government schools, while only 24.56 per cent children enrolled in private schools.

Out of total enrolment, maximum children have enrolled in class I, further in classes, diminishing trend has been recorded. In school class higher encouraging trend has been observed, after that, the level decreased gradually. Maximum children are enrolled in government schools.

So far as distance of schools is concerned, students attend their schools within 2 km. and 12.80 per cent students go for attending their schools.

8.30 per cent students cover 2 to 4 and above km distance to attend the school. Out of total enrolment, 90.51 per cent students are enrolled in Hindi medium, 1.08 per cent English medium and 6.10 per cent students in both Hindi and English medium while only 2.31 per cent Muslim students adopted Urdu medium school.

Dropout cases are matter of serious concern for school management in the district and the state as well. Many steps have been taken by school management to improve the situation could not be improved. The main reason of dropout is that parents can't afford schools fees and other miscellaneous expenses. Maximum dropout cases have been found in Muslim community, i.e. 43.33 per cent, then in Hindu community, which constitutes 36.36 per cent. Overall major reasons reported as 39.62 per cent for not pay school fees, other expenses, followed by 20.64 per cent for interest and 18.83 per cent for other reasons.

cent want to earned money through their children. About 49.36 per getting government assistance in form of scholarship, books etc.

Table 4.13: Educational Status of Children (5 to 15 years) and Dropout

Educational Status	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Others	All
Never Enrolled	20	13	0	0	0	0	33
	2.47	2.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.21
Left after enrolment	19	19	0	0	0	0	38
	2.35	2.93	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.54
Enrolled but irregular	29	44	0	0	0	1	74
	3.58	6.78	0.00	0.00	0.00	50.00	4.95
Enrolled and regular	741	573	0	31	4	1	1350
	91.59	88.29	0.00	100.00	100.00	50.00	90.30
Total %	809	649	0	31	4	2	1495
	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Characteristics of enrolled children							
Enrolled in Class I	107	101	0	4	1	0	213
	13.46	16.19	0.00	12.90	25.00	0.00	14.63
Enrolled in Class II	107	97	0	6	0	0	210
	13.46	15.54	0.00	19.35	0.00	0.00	14.42
Enrolled in Class III	105	81	0	2	0	0	188
	13.21	12.98	0.00	6.45	0.00	0.00	12.91
Enrolled in Class IV	83	62	0	2	0	1	148
	10.44	9.94	0.00	6.45	0.00	50.00	10.16
Enrolled in Class V	111	90	0	1	0	0	202
	13.96	14.42	0.00	3.23	0.00	0.00	13.87
Enrolled in Class VI	86	65	0	5	1	0	157
	10.82	10.42	0.00	16.13	25.00	0.00	10.78
Enrolled in Class VII	74	52	0	3	1	0	130
	9.31	8.33	0.00	9.68	25.00	0.00	8.93
Enrolled in Class VIII	81	51	1	3	0	1	137
	10.19	8.17	100.00	9.68	0.00	50.00	9.41
Enrolled in Class IX	29	16	0	4	0	0	49
	3.65	2.56	0.00	12.90	0.00	0.00	3.37
Enrolled in Class X	11	3	0	1	1	0	16
	1.38	0.48	0.00	3.23	25.00	0.00	1.10
Total	795	624	1	31	4	2	1456
	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Government	585	473	0	7	4	2	1071
	73.40	73.91	0.00	22.58	100.00	100.00	72.66
Private	207	131	0	24	0	0	362
	25.97	20.47	0.00	77.42	0.00	0.00	24.56
Madarsa	0	27	0	0	0	0	27
	0.00	4.22	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.83
Missionary	1	0	0	0	0	0	1

Teacher do not teach	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Fees/Expenditure not afford	8	13	0	0	0	0	21
	36.36	43.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	39.62
Not interested in reading	7	4	0	0	0	1	12
	31.82	13.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	22.64
Marriage	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
	0.00	3.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.89
Others	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
	0.00	3.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.89
Reasons for dropout (Total)	22	30	0	0	0	1	53
	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	100.00
Yes	399	332	0	2	1	0	734
	49.50	51.47	0.00	6.45	25.00	0.00	49.36
No	407	313	0	29	3	1	753
	50.50	48.53	0.00	93.55	75.00	100.00	50.64
Availing Government Assistance (Total)	806	645	0	31	4	1	1487
	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

4.3.3 Status of Enrolment and School Attendance

It has been observed that, in case of boys, 50 per cent parents wanted their get education upto High Schools, 4.98 per cent wanted upto Intermediate upto PG/Graduation/Diploma, 16.73 per cent upto Graduation, 20.64 per cent upto Graduation and maximum as 55.69 wanted upto Technical Degree. In case of Girls, 2.3 per cent parents wanted upto High School, followed by Intermediate, 4.23 per cent upto PG/Graduation/Diploma, 20.51 per cent upto Graduation and 32.14 per cent upto Post Graduation. 26.85 per cent wanted upto Technical Degree.

Table 4.14: Aspiration of Parents of their Children Regarding Education

Aspirations of Parents for Education	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Others	All
Boys Total	327	221	0	13	1	0	562
	62.05	64.0	0.00	61.90	100.00	0.00	62.44
High School	2	1	0	0	0	0	3
	0.61	0.45	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.53
Intermediate	6	22	0	0	0	0	28
	1.83	9.95	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.98
PreGraduation/ Diploma	4	4	0	0	0	0	8
	1.22	1.81	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.42
Bachelors Degree	45	49	0	0	0	0	94
	13.76	22.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	16.73
Post Graduation	85	31	0	0	0	0	116
	25.99	14.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	20.64

Technical Degree	185	114	0	13	1	0	313
	56.57	51.58	0.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	55.69
Girls Total	274	185	0	12	1	1	473
	43.77	70.61	0.00	200.00	100.00	100.00	52.56
High School	1	10	0	0	0	0	11
	0.36	5.41	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.33
Intermediate	28	38	0	0	0	0	66
	10.22	20.54	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	13.95
PreGraduation/ Diploma	12	8	0	0	0	0	20
	4.38	4.32	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.23
Bachelors Degree	60	36	0	0	1	0	97
	21.90	19.46	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	20.51
Post Graduation	80	68	0	3	0	1	152
	29.20	36.76	0.00	25.00	0.00	100.00	32.14
Technical Degree	93	25	0	9	0	0	127
	33.94	13.51	0.00	75.00	0.00	0.00	26.85

4.4 Status of Health

4.4.1 Status of Diseases among Family Members

According to table 14, in absolute term, overall 753 or 14.62 per cent from various diseases, in which Hindus constitute 15.66 per cent, 13.61 per cent, Christians 18.18 and Sikhs 9.84 per cent. Fever and related diseases were more prevalent as out of total reported suffering. In relative term, 29.21 per cent Muslims have suffered from fever, compared to Sikhs (25.00 per cent) and Hindu (23.88 per cent), but in respect of related diseases, Hindus and Muslims percentages are more or less the same, 29.21 per cent and 24.40 per cent, respectively and in Sikhs, it is lower than other communities (8.33 per cent) and Cancer is relatively lower than that of Jains. Typhoid diseases in the district. On the one hand, the patient of cancer among Muslims (3.78 per cent) as compared to Hindus (3.57 per cent). On the other hand, Typhoid patients and accident cases are maximum in Hindus i.e. 5.36 per cent than that of Muslims i.e. 3.44 per cent and 5.15 per cent, respectively. Duration of treatment are 48 days, but among Christian, the average duration of treatment are 137 days) than that of rest communities. In Hindus, it is 52 days, followed by Muslims 66 days and Sikhs 66 days.

Table 4.15: Type of Diseases

Type	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	All
Fever	107	85	0	3	195
	23.88	29.21	0.00	25.00	25.90
Jaundice, Typhoid	24	10	0	1	35
	5.36	3.44	0.00	8.33	4.65
ENT	9	7	0	0	16
	2.01	2.41	0.00	0.00	2.12
Accident	31	15	1	1	48
	6.92	5.15	50.00	8.33	6.37
Stomach related	110	71	0	1	182
	24.55	24.40	0.00	8.33	24.17
Cancer, T. B.	16	11	0	0	27
	3.57	3.78	0.00	0.00	3.59
Any other	151	92	1	6	250
	33.71	31.62	50.00	50.00	33.20
Total	448	291	2	12	753
	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Average days of Treatment	52	41	137	66	48

4.4.2 Status of treatment of Family Members

As shown in table 15, in surveyed households of them go for treatment in hospitals, which is 67.33 per cent, and only 15.80 per cent go to Jhola Chhapdoctors, which is always available within village or nearby village. 13.15 per cent.

Only 12.95 per cent Hindus and 20.27 per cent Muslims avail by go to Jhola Chhapdoctors, whereas private practitioners (MMBS) treat 71.65 per cent Hindus and 55.81 per cent Muslims patients. Hindus and Muslims households also avail by go to Jhola Chhapdoctors, but comparatively, Muslims proportion are higher than that of Hindu patients. 15.81 per cent and 11.83 per cent. Among all religion, 30.77 per cent admitted in hospitals and rest did not admit them (521 patients). 31.96 per cent) than that of Hindus (30.07 per cent). It was found that 15.81 per cent of diseases were not admitted in government hospitals. The average expenditure was recorded Rs. 2662. Average expenditure is higher in Hindus compared to Muslims (Rs. 2121).

Table 4.16: Place of Treatment of Diseases

Place	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	All
Government Hospital	58	59	0	2	119
	12.95	20.27	0.0	16.67	15.80
Private Hospital	321	174	2	10	507
	71.65	59.79	100.00	83.33	67.33
Government and Private	3	3	0	0	6
	0.67	1.03	0.00	0.00	0.80
Traditional	1	0	0	0	1
	0.22	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.13
Homeopathic	0	3	0	0	3
	0.00	1.03	0.00	0.00	0.40
Local Government Health worker	1	0	0	0	1
	0.22	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.13
Voluntary Health Worker	0	0	0	0	0
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Home Treatment	11	6	0	0	17
	2.46	2.06	0.00	0.00	2.26
Jhola Chap Doctor	53	46	0	0	99
	11.83	15.81	0.00	0.00	13.15
Others	0	0	0	0	0
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Percent of Patient admitted	30.07	31.96	100.00	16.67	30.77
Average Expenditure	2945.491	2121.176	7500	4308.333	2662.183

4.4.3 Status of Immunization of Children

As shown in table 16, overall proportion of immunisation is 100 per cent immunised for polio, except Hindus, which is 99.71 per cent. Diphtheria is lower in Sikh and Muslim community (76.92 per cent and respectively) than that of rest community. Immunisation of BCG and Christian community (66.67 per cent) as compared to rest community immunisation was done by ANMs in government hospitals. On an average were immunised in government hospitals.

Table 4.17: Immunization of Children (5 of age)

Immunization	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Others	Total
Polio	347	336	3	13	1	1	701
	99.71	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	99.86
Diphtheria	300	266	3	10	0	1	580
	86.21	79.17	100.00	76.92	0.00	100.00	82.62
BCG	302	269	2	11	1	1	586
	86.78	80.06	66.67	84.62	100.00	100.00	83.48

Pox	292	255	2	9	0	1	559
	83.91	75.89	66.67	69.23	0.00	100.00	79.63
Hepatitis	30	38	0	1	0	1	70
	8.62	11.31	0.00	7.69	0.00	100.00	9.97

4.4.4 Status of Mother Care

In the district, maximum mothers prefer at home. In this context, 90.7 per cent of last deliveries have been reported at home. Due to lack of facilities at government hospitals, that is why, the percentage of deliveries at government hospitals is very low, i.e. 7.4 per cent. Deliveries at private hospitals are relatively higher than to government hospitals, which is 6.84 per cent.

Overall, 83.97 per cent deliveries have been conducted by untrained personnel, 16.03 per cent by doctors, 3.92 per cent by trained midwives and 2.69 per cent by other personnel. In Hindus and Muslims, deliveries conducted by doctors and other personnel are higher in Muslims (9.36 per cent and 3.51 per cent, respectively) and in Hindus, which constitute 8.62 per cent and 2.30 per cent, respectively. Nevertheless, deliveries conducted by trained midwives (ANMs and ASHA workers) and untrained personnel are higher in Hindus (4.02 per cent and 85.06 per cent, respectively) than that in Muslims (0.00 per cent and 88.68 per cent, respectively).

Pre and post delivery assistance is given only 30.67 per cent mothers, while 69.33 per cent mothers were left from this facility. In case of Hindus and Muslims, pre and post delivery assistance is given to 41.25 per cent and 38.55 per cent Hindus and 38.55 per cent Muslims respectively.

Table 4.18: Assistance to Mothers at the Time of Last Delivery

Detail	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Others	All
Place of Birth of Last Child							
Government Hospital	12	10	0	0	0	0	22
	2.30	2.92	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.47
Private Hospital	30	22	1	7	0	1	61
	5.75	6.43	50.00	33.33	0.00	25.00	6.84
Home	480	310	1	14	1	3	809
	91.95	90.64	50.00	66.67	100.00	75.00	90.70
Total	522	342	2	21	1	4	892
%	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Help at the Time of Last Delivery							
Doctor	45	32	1	6	0	0	84
	8.62	9.36	50.00	28.57	0.00	0.00	9.42
Trained Midwife	21	12	0	1	0	1	35
	4.02	3.51	0.00	4.76	0.00	25.00	3.92
Untrained Dai	444	286	1	14	1	3	749
	85.06	83.63	50.00	66.67	100.00	75.00	83.97
Others	12	12	0	0	0	0	24
	2.30	3.51	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.69
Total	522	342	2	21	1	4	892
%	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Pre and post Delivery Assistance							
Yes	128	133	2	12	0	1	276
	24.29	38.55	100.00	57.14	0.00	25.00	30.67
No	394	209	0	9	1	3	616
	74.67	60.58	0.00	42.86	100.00	75.00	68.44
No Response	5	3	0	0	0	0	8
	0.95	0.87	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.89
Total	527	345	2	21	1	4	900
%	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

4.5 Status of Economic Activities

4.5.1 Status of Agriculture

Table 19 shows that 62.67 per cent surveyed household are landless in total. Of Hindu and Muslim, 78.55 per cent Muslim households are landless and 21.45 per cent Hindus.

Rest households have own agricultural land, in which 11.44 per cent have 1 to 2.50 acres, followed by 15.33 per cent 1 to 2.50 acres, 4.44 per cent 2.50 to 5.00 acres, 0.33 per cent 5.00 to 7.50 acres, 0.33 per cent 7.50 to 10.00 acres and 1.22 per cent 10.00 to 15.00 acres. Only 18.03 per cent Hindus and 10.14 per cent Muslims have agricultural land. 19.73 per cent Hindus, 8.99 per cent Muslims and 9.52 per cent Christians have agricultural land.

acres, followed by 5.88 per cent, 1.74 per cent and 14.29 per cent have 2.09 per cent, 0.29 per cent and 9.52 per cent to 7.50 acres agricultural land among Hindus, Muslims and Sikhs respectively.. Only 0.57 per cent have 10.00 acres agricultural land. Households, who have more than 10 acres agricultural land are as follows: 0.19 per cent Hindus, 0.29 per cent Muslims, 50.00 per cent Christians and 38.10 per cent Sikhs.

Table 4.19: Distribution of Households by Land Size of Agricultural Land

Land Size (In Acres)	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Others	All
Landless	282	271	1	6	0	4	564
	53.51	78.55	50.00	28.57	0.00	100.00	62.67
Below 1.00	95	35	0	0	0	0	130
	18.03	10.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	14.44
1.00-5.00	104	31	0	2	1	0	138
	19.73	8.99	0.00	9.52	100.00	0.00	15.33
5.00-10.00	31	6	0	3	0	0	40
	5.88	1.74	0.00	14.29	0.00	0.00	4.44
10.00 & above	11	1	0	2	0	0	14
	2.09	0.29	0.00	9.52	0.00	0.00	1.56
Total	3	0	0	0	0	0	3
	0.57	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.33
10.00 & above	1	1	1	8	0	0	11
	0.19	0.29	50.00	38.10	0.00	0.00	1.22
Total	527	345	2	21	1	4	900
%	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

The following Table 20 shows that distribution of households by value of land. Average value of land per household of Christians is higher than that of Hindus which is Rs. 2750000. Sikh's average land value is Rs. 2342857, followed by Hindus Rs. 233170, Buddhist Rs. 200000, and Muslims Rs. 106986.

Table 4.20: Classification of Households by Value of their Land

Land Value (Rs.)	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Others	All
Landless	282	271	1	6	0	4	564
	53.51	78.55	50.00	28.57	0.00	100.00	62.67
Below 50000	20	4	0	0	0	0	24
	3.80	1.16	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.67
50000-100000	28	12	0	0	0	0	40
	5.31	3.48	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.44
100000-150000	12	5	0	0	0	0	17
	2.28	1.45	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.89
150000-200000	20	5	0	1	0	0	26
	3.80	1.45	0.00	4.76	0.00	0.00	2.89

200000-250000	18	9	0	0	1	0	28
	3.42	2.61	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	3.11
250000-300000	11	1	0	0	0	0	12
	2.09	0.29	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.33
300000-500000	52	11	0	0	0	0	63
	9.87	3.19	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.00
500000 & Above	84	27	1	14	0	0	126
	15.94	7.83	50.00	66.67	0.00	0.00	14.00
Total	527	345	2	21	1	4	900
%	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total Value of Land	122880500	36910000	5500000	49200000	200000	-	214690500
Average per HH	233170	106936	2750000	2342857	200000	-	238545

Table 21 represents characteristics of land like average own land, irrigated land, uncultivated etc. Overall, on an average per household having own land. Sikhs are occupying maximum (6.71 acres) as compared to other communities, followed by Christian 5.50 acres, Hindu 0.78 acres, Muslim 0.32 acre, Buddhist 1 acre. Out of total land (including leased land), 95.06 per cent irrigated, and 92.32 per cent cultivated. In case of lease, on an average 1.17 per cent household of Hindus taken land on lease and similarly, 1.38 per cent Muslims have given their land on lease.

Table 421: Characteristics of Land Owned by Different Religious Groups

Detail	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	All
Average land owned per HH (Acres)	0.78	0.32	5.50	6.71	1.00	0.75
Percentage of irrigated land in land owned	93.76	93.05	100.00	100.00	100.00	95.06
Percentage of cultivated land in owned land	91.50	94.69	100.00	92.20	100.00	92.32
Percentage of own cultivated land (irrigated)	99.36	97.97	100.00	98.46	100.00	98.95
Per household leased in land	1.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.17
Per household leased out land	1.38	5.41	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.74

4.5.2 Status of Livestock

Table 22 denotes ownership of livestock per household by the different communities. Overall surveyed households have 1021 livestock, in which 37.41 per cent are cattle, followed by 9.89 per cent drought animals, young cattle, 86.92 per cent goats, 0.29 per cent sheep, 3.62 per cent cock, hen, duck, 0.29 per cent other animals like horse, ass, etc.

Table 422: Per Household Ownership of Livestock

Livestock	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Others	All
Milk animal	257	105	1	16	1	2	382
	48.77	30.43	50.00	76.19	100.00	50.00	42.44
Draught animal	73	19	0	9	0	0	101
	13.85	5.51	0.00	42.86	0.00	0.00	11.22
Young cattle	262	94	1	15	1	4	377
	49.72	27.25	50.00	71.43	100.00	100.00	41.89
Goats	20	93	0	0	0	0	113
	3.80	26.96	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.56
Sheep	2	1	0	0	0	0	3
	0.38	0.29	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.33
Cock/Hen/Duck	5	32	0	0	0	0	37
	0.95	9.28	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.11
Pigs	3	0	0	0	0	0	3
	0.57	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.33
Other Horse, Ass,	2	3	0	0	0	0	5
	0.38	0.87	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.56

As shown in table 23, the average value of animal owing by per household is highest in Sikh community Rs. 27043, followed by Christians Rs. 13500, Buddhists Rs. 11000, other communities Rs. 9030, and Muslims Rs. 6014. Animal husbandry could have been the livelihood for villagers, but unfortunately, no concrete steps are taken.

Table 4.23: Distribution of Households by Value of Livestock (Rs.)

Value	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Others	All
Below 1500	121	88	0	0	1	2	212
	19.39	25.36	0.00	0.00	50.00	33.33	20.76
1500-30000	488	253	2	33	1	4	781
	78.21	72.91	100.00	82.50	50.00	66.67	76.49
30000-45000	10	5	0	5	0	0	20
	1.60	1.44	0.00	12.50	0.00	0.00	1.96
45000-60000	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
	0.64	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.39
60000-75000	1	1	0	2	0	0	4
	0.16	0.29	0.00	5.00	0.00	0.00	0.39
75000 & above	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	624	347	2	40	2	6	1021
%	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Average per household	9030	6014	13500	27043	11000	9300	8308

4.5.3 Status of Employment

Table 24 represents the working status of surveyed households. It shows that 1.63 per cent rural persons are self employed, followed by 0.6 per cent in government offices, 1.03 per cent regular salaried, 10.85 per cent in agricultural activities, 10.48 per cent casual agricultural activities, 0.64 per cent unemployed, 23.89 per cent engaged in domestic work, 0.70 per cent engaged in domestic work including economic activities, 32.16 per cent students, 0.10 per cent pensioners, 16.83 per cent too old/young and 1.03 per cent not specified. In case of Hindu, Muslim and Sikh, 9.84 per cent Sikhs are self employed, which is relatively higher as compared to Hindu and Muslim proportions (1.43 per cent, respectively). In case of regular salary, Sikhs are also higher (16.39 per cent) than that of Hindu (0.84 per cent) and Muslim (0.28 per cent). The proportion is higher in agricultural labour, which is 13.24 per cent than that of Hindu. The unemployment proportion is higher in other religion i.e. 7.69 per cent in other communities. Religion wise trend of working status is shown in table 24.

Table 24: Work Status of Population

Activity	Hindu	Muslim	Christ	Sikh	Buddhist	Others	All
Self-employed	41	28	2	12	1	0	84
	1.43	1.31	18.18	9.84	14.29	0.00	1.63
Regular salaried (Government)	24	6	1	2	0	1	34
	0.84	0.28	9.09	1.64	0.00	7.69	0.66
Regular salaried (Private) including domestic services	28	22	1	1	0	1	53
	0.98	1.03	9.09	0.82	0.00	7.69	1.03
Casual labour non agriculture	275	283	0	1	0	0	559
	9.61	13.24	0.00	0.82	0.00	0.00	10.85
Casual agriculture labour	365	152	0	20	0	3	540
	12.76	7.11	0.00	16.39	0.00	23.08	10.48
Unemployed	18	14	0	0	0	1	33
	0.63	0.65	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.69	0.64
Only domestic work	679	515	3	31	1	2	1231
	23.73	24.09	27.27	25.41	14.29	15.38	23.89
Domestic work but also engaged in gainful economic activities	20	15	0	0	0	1	36
	0.70	0.70	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.69	0.70
Student	945	664	0	40	5	3	1657
	33.03	31.06	0.00	32.79	71.43	23.08	32.16
Retired/pensioners	4	1	0	0	0	0	5
	0.14	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10
Too old/too young (unable to work)	434	413	4	15	0	1	867
	15.17	19.32	36.36	12.30	0.00	7.69	16.83
Others (specify)	28	25	0	0	0	0	53

	0.98	1.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.03
Total	2861	2138	11	122	7	13	5152
%	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

4.5.4 Status of Employment by Industrial Category

Table 25 shows the status of employment by industrial categories households. 73.46 per cent households are engaged in agricultural activities, maximum as compared to other activities followed by 22.37 per cent in manufacturing, 21.12 per cent in construction, Education, Health and Other Services. The rest are engaged in other activities like livestock, trade, transport and communication.

In agricultural and administrative categories, the proportion of Sikhs is higher than that of rest communities i.e. 72.22 per cent. In manufacturing, financial and administrative services, livestock, construction and manufacturing activities, Muslims proportion is highest (1.13 per cent, 26.18 per cent respectively) as compared to rest communities.

Table 4.25: Status of Employment by Industrial Category

Activity	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Others	All
Agriculture	420	183	2	26	0	4	635
	53.78	34.46	50.00	72.22	0.00	66.67	46.73
Livestock	6	6	0	0	0	0	12
	0.77	1.13	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.88
Fishes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Forestry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Construction	147	139	0	1	0	0	287
	18.82	26.18	0.00	2.78	0.00	0.00	21.12
Manufacturing	141	162	1	0	0	0	304
	18.05	30.51	25.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	22.37
Trade	18	21	0	6	1	0	46
	2.30	3.95	0.00	16.67	100.00	0.00	3.38
Transport	5	0	0	0	0	0	5
	0.64	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.37
Financial and Administrative Services	4	1	0	1	0	0	6
	0.51	0.19	0.00	2.78	0.00	0.00	0.44
Education, Health and Other Services	40	19	1	2	0	2	64
	5.12	3.58	25.00	5.56	0.00	33.33	4.71
Total	781	531	4	36	1	6	1359

Remittances	9	19	0	0	0	0	29
	1.71	5.51	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.22
Pension	5	0	0	0	0	0	5
	0.95	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.56
Others	23	13	0	0	0	0	36
	4.36	3.77	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.00
Total %	527	345	2	21	1	4	900
	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

4.5.6 Status of Main and Secondary Occupation

Table 27 shows the main occupation of family member households. The working members of the family are engaged in higher proportion in compared to other occupational patterns, which constitutes 65.44 per cent. The proportion of cultivators is 24.32 per cent and rest of the 24 different activities.

So far as manual and cultivation work is concerned, 80.62 per cent M manual work and 62.86 per cent Sikhs in cultivation work, which are m rest communities.

Table 4.27: Distribution of Working Family Members by their Main Occupation

Occupation	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Others	All
Professional, Managerial & Administrative Work	10	2	0	1	0	0	13
	1.33	0.41	0.00	2.86	0.00	0.00	1.02
Male	8	2	0	1	0	0	11
	80.0	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	84.62
Female	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
	20.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	15.38
Clerk / Supervisor / Accounts	18	4	0	1	0	2	25
	2.40	0.82	0.00	2.86	0.00	40.00	1.95
Male	15	4	0	0	0	1	20
	83.33	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	50.00	80.00
Female	3	0	0	1	0	1	5
	16.67	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	50.00	20.00
Sales/Business work	17	25	0	6	1	0	49
	2.27	5.15	0.00	17.14	100.00	0.00	3.83
Male	17	25	0	6	1	0	49
	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00
Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cultivator	233	53	3	22	0	0	311
	31.07	10.93	100.00	62.86	0.00	0.00	24.32
Male	230	53	3	22	0	0	308

	98.71	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	99.04
Female	3	0	0	0	0	0	3
	1.29	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.97
Manual Labour	438	391	0	5	0	3	837
	58.40	80.62	0.00	14.29	0.00	60.00	65.44
Male	428	373	0	5	0	2	808
	97.72	95.40	0.00	100	0.00	66.67	96.54
Female	10	18	0	0	0	1	29
	2.28	4.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	33.33	3.46
Caste Occupation	16	7	0	0	0	0	23
	2.13	1.44	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.80
Male	11	7	0	0	0	0	18
	68.75	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	78.26
Female	5	0	0	0	0	0	5
	31.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	21.74
Other	18	3	0	0	0	0	21
	2.40	0.62	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.64
Male	4	2	0	0	0	0	6
	22.22	66.67	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	28.57
Female	14	1	0	0	0	0	15
	77.78	33.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	71.43
Total	750	485	3	35	1	5	1279
	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Male	705	464	3	33	1	3	1209
	94.00	95.67	100.00	94.29	100.00	60.00	94.53
Female	35	19	0	1	0	2	57
	4.67	3.92	0.00	2.86	0.00	40.00	4.46

Table 28 shows the secondary occupation of family members. Manual work occupation of family members is recorded as maximum in the district, cent. Moreover, 24.18 per cent households rely on cultivation.

In manual work, 86.44 per cent Muslims are engaged than 67.20 per cent of H. In cultivation work, the situation is just opposite, where 30.30 per cent are engaged in cultivation as a secondary occupation as compared to Muslims.

Table 4.28: Distribution of Working Family Members by their Secondary Occupation

Occupation	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Others	All
Professional, Managerial & Administrative Work	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Clerk / Supervisor / Accounts	2	1	0	0	0	0	3
	0.46	0.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.43
Male	2	1	0	0	0	0	3
	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sales/Business work	3	5	0	0	0	0	8
	0.68	1.98	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.14
Male	3	5	0	0	0	0	8
	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Cultivator	133	27	1	9	0	0	170
	30.30	10.71	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	24.18
Male	132	27	1	9	0	0	169
	99.25	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	99.41
Female	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
	0.75	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.59
Manual Labour	295	217	0	0	0	2	514
	67.20	86.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	73.12
Male	291	210	0	0	0	2	503
	98.64	96.77	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	97.86
Female	4	7	0	0	0	0	11
	1.36	3.23	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.14
Caste Occupation	2	1	0	0	0	0	3
	0.46	0.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.43
Male	2	1	0	0	0	0	3
	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Other	4	1	0	0	0	0	5
	0.92	0.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.71
Male	3	1	0	0	0	0	4
	0.75	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.80
Female	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.20
Total	439	252	1	9	0	2	703
	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00
Male	433	245	1	9	0	2	690
	98.63	97.22	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	98.15
Female	6	7	0	0	0	0	13
	1.37	2.78	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.85

4.5.7 Status of Seeking Additional Employment

As per shown in table 29, in respect of seeking additional employment shown their interest in business, this proportion is 25.87 per cent in dairy activities, 15.67 per cent wanted to be engaged in industry wanted to start poultry farms and 8.50 per cent in animal husbandry.

Apart from this, 5.24 per cent families wanted employment in service as agricultural labourer, 3.10 per cent as non-agricultural labourer, and 3.50 per cent to start fisheries and other activities like cycle and motor repair, repairing of electronic items, general merchant shop etc.

Table 29: Households Seeking Additional Employment and their most Preferred Activities

Detail	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Others	All
Dairy	369	198	0	8	4	579
	25.10	20.63	0.00	20.00	33.33	23.33
Poultry	92	164	0	0	1	257
	6.26	17.08	0.00	0.00	8.33	10.35
Piggery	40	5	0	0	0	45
	2.72	0.52	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.81
Sheep/Goat	79	85	0	0	2	166
	5.37	8.85	0.00	0.00	16.67	6.69
Fisheries	49	22	0	0	0	71
	3.33	2.29	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.86
Agricultural Labour	62	48	0	0	0	110
	4.22	5.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.43
Non-Agricultural Labour	48	29	0	0	0	77
	3.27	3.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.10
Industry	246	129	0	13	1	389
	16.73	13.44	0.00	32.50	8.33	15.67
Business	389	236	0	13	4	642
	26.46	24.58	0.00	32.50	33.33	25.87
Service	85	39	0	6	0	130
	5.78	4.06	0.00	15.00	0.00	5.24
Other	11	5	0	0	0	16
	0.75	0.52	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.64
Total %	492	320	0	14	4	830
	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

4.5.8 Status of Income and Expenditure

4.5.8.1 Status of Income

Table 30 represents the average annual income of surveyed household sources. Overall, average annual income per household is Rs. 213, maximum income from service sector i.e. Rs. 50616, which is higher

Moreover, they also get income from trading activities i.e. Rs. 18296. Income from agricultural activities is reported only by Rs. 28607. In terms of maximum average household income, Hindus get Rs. 125601. On an average, Hindu's per annum income is Rs. 30948 and Muslims Rs. 25994. In terms of maximum average household income, Hindus get Rs. 125601 followed by Muslims, Sikhs and Buddhist from trading activities i.e. Rs. 113800, Rs. 125601 and Rs. 15000, respectively. Christians generate maximum average annual income from agriculture i.e. Rs. 200000 and other religious groups from Rs. 36000.

Table 4.30: Average Income per Household from Various Sources

Source	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Others	All
Agriculture	26133	18661	200000	99031	8000	0	28607
Animal Husbandry	7945	7443	6000	7060	0	2000	7726
Artisan Work	0	17400	0	0	0	36000	23600
Trade	21394	33838	0	135600	15000	0	40166
Manufacturing other than artisan	14775	32400	0	0	0	0	18300
Agricultural wages	15996	14531	0	0	0	8333	15325
Non Agricultural wages	15467	19020	0	60000	0	0	17157
Services	48296	46286	0	115200	0	14400	50616
Interest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Remittances	16256	17857	0	0	0	0	17230
Pension	9484	1800	0	0	0	0	8631
Others	12012	12972	21600	0	0	0	12425
Per HH average	30948	25994	113800	125601	23000	19350	31381

Table 31 shows that of total households, 88.33 per cent household's annual income is less than Rs. 50000, followed by 7.44 per cent comes under Rs. 100000 and 4.23 per cent above Rs. 100000 slab. Community wise, maximum of 95.07 per cent Muslim households come under Rs. 50000 annual income than that of Hindus (87.10 per cent) and Christians (14.28 per cent). Under more than Rs. 50000 annual income slab,

constitute the maximum (85.72 per cent) as compare to Hindus (12.33 per cent) and Muslims (4.93 per cent)

Table 4.31: Distribution of Households by the Size of Family Income (Annual)

Income Group (Rs.)	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Others	All
Below 25000	287	222	1	1	1	3	515
	54.46	64.35	50.00	4.76	100.00	75.00	57.22
25000-50000	172	106	0	2	0	0	280
	32.64	30.72	0.00	9.52	0.00	0.00	31.11
50000-100000	51	12	0	3	0	1	67
	9.68	3.48	0.00	14.29	0.00	25.00	7.44
100000-150000	10	3	0	5	0	0	18
	1.90	0.87	0.00	23.81	0.00	0.00	2.00
150000-250000	7	2	1	10	0	0	20
	1.33	0.58	50.00	47.62	0.00	0.00	2.22
250000-400000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
400000 and Above	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	527	345	2	21	1	4	900
%	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Per HH average	30948	25994	113800	125601	23000	19350	31381

4.5.8.2 Status of Expenditure

Table 32 represents the average annual expenditure of surveyed households on various items. Overall average annual expenditure is recorded Rs. 30269, which is 15% more than that of rest communities. The average annual expenditure of Hindus is Rs. 28340, followed by Muslims Rs. 25565, Buddhists Rs. 12588 and other castes Rs. 21400. Maximum expenditure is recorded on cereals and pulses, followed by vegetables, milk, spices, sugar and meat etc., and construction work. Expenditure on education and medical is relatively low. Expenditure on education is higher in Christian community than that of rest communities.

Table 4.32: Average Expenditure per Household on Different Items

Item	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Others	All
Cereal and Pulses	9069	9590	11500	22214	8000	4500	9559
	32.00	37.51	7.59	14.99	37.38	35.75	31.58
Own Produced Cereal	1938	965	6000	15857	8000	0	1897
	6.84	3.78	3.96	10.70	37.38	0.00	6.27
Purchased Cereal	7130	8625	5500	6357	0	4500	7662
	25.16	33.74	3.63	4.29	0.00	35.75	25.31
Vegetable, Meat, Milk, Spices, Sugar	5257	5129	7000	12225	4000	3300	5364
	18.55	20.06	4.62	8.25	18.69	26.22	17.72

Own Produced Vegetables	1124	644	3000	4296	1000	625	1016
	3.97	2.52	1.98	2.90	4.67	4.97	3.36
Purchased Vegetables	4133	4484	4000	7929	3000	2675	4348
	14.58	17.54	2.64	5.35	14.02	21.25	14.37
Clothes, Foot Bedding	4501	1389	1500	4595	2000	1075	1529
	5.30	5.43	0.99	3.10	9.35	8.54	5.05
Education	1508	903	0	7705	3000	525	1415
	5.32	3.53	0.00	5.20	14.02	4.17	4.67
Medical	2591	1939	8000	2681	500	250	2343
	9.14	7.59	5.28	1.81	2.34	1.99	7.74
Festival & Social Ceremonies	1475	1449	2500	3971	700	325	1520
	5.21	5.67	1.65	2.68	3.27	2.58	5.02
Electricity, Gas, Fuel wood	1204	1017	4250	5500	0	75	1233
	4.25	3.98	2.80	3.71	0.00	0.60	4.07
Telephone	935	801	3750	5914	200	663	1004
	3.30	3.13	2.47	3.99	0.93	5.26	3.32
House Repairing / Construction	1272	672	1800	57024	500	125	2338
	4.49	2.63	1.19	38.48	2.34	0.99	7.73
Payment of Loans and Interest	163	320	0	0	0	0	218
	0.57	1.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.72
Beedi, Cigarette and Intoxicants	1004	789	1000	2438	1000	700	954
	3.54	3.09	0.66	1.65	4.67	5.56	3.15
Recreation	189	131	1750	952	0	0	187
	0.67	0.51	1.15	0.64	0.00	0.00	0.62
Marriage and Other Ceremonies	766	625	500	3729	1000	600	780
	2.70	2.45	0.33	2.52	4.67	4.77	2.58
Others	1406	811	108000	19238	500	450	1826
	4.96	3.17	71.26	12.98	2.34	3.57	6.03
Total %	28340	25565	151550	148187	21400	12588	30269
	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table 33 shows that out of total households, 89.89 per cent households below Rs. 50000 annually. Rest household's expenditure is above Rs. 100000. In this respect, maximum of 89.89 per cent Muslim households come under below Rs. 50000 annual income than that of Hindus (89.56 per cent) and Sikhs (13.98 per cent). In Rs. 50000 annual income slab, Sikhs households constitute as maximum (13.98 per cent) compare to Hindus (4.44 per cent) and Muslims (4.93 per cent).

Table 4.33: Distribution of Households by the Size of Expenditure (Annual)

Expenses Group (Rs.)	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Others	All
Below 25000	313	226	1	2	1	3	546
	59.39	65.51	50.00	9.52	100.00	75.00	60.67
25000-50000	159	102	0	1	0	1	263

	30.17	29.57	0.00	4.76	0.00	25.00	29.22
50000 100000	44	12	0	7	0	0	63
	8.35	3.48	0.00	33.33	0.00	0.00	7.00
100000 150000	9	3	0	6	0	0	18
	1.71	0.87	0.00	28.57	0.00	0.00	2.00
150000 250000	2	2	0	3	0	0	7
	0.38	0.58	0.00	14.29	0.00	0.00	0.78
250000 400000	0	0	1	1	0	0	2
	0.00	0.00	50.00	4.76	0.00	0.00	0.22
400000 and Above	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.76	0.00	0.00	0.11
Total	527	345	2	21	1	4	900
%	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Per HH average	28340	25595	151550	148187	21400	12587.5	30280

4.5.9 Status of Loan Taken by Households

As shown in table 34, out of total households, only 7.89 per cent borrowed from different sources for various purposes. The maximum households have borrowed less than Rs.15000 for accomplishment of their needs. Among Muslims, the number of indebted households is higher in Hindus (8.73 per cent) compared to Muslims (6.38 per cent). On an average, Hindu's loan is Rs.1168, while the Muslim's less than Hindu i.e. Rs.949.

Table 4.34: Distribution of Households by Outstanding Amount of loan

Amount of Loan Outstanding	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	All
Indebted	46	22	0	2	1	71
	8.73	6.38	0.00	9.52	100.00	7.89
Below 15000	33	16	0	0	0	49
	71.74	72.73	0.00	0.00	0.00	69.01
15000-30000	8	5	0	0	1	14
	17.39	22.73	0.00	0.00	100.00	19.72
30000-45000	2	0	0	1	0	3
	4.35	0.00	0.00	50.00	0.00	4.23
45000-60000	1	0	0	1	0	2
	2.17	0.00	0.00	50.00	0.00	2.82
60000-75000	1	0	0	0	0	1
	2.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.41
75000 and above	1	1	0	0	0	2
	2.17	4.55	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.82
Total HH	46	22	0	2	1	71
	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Per Household	1168	949	0	4048	25000	1170

4.510 Status of Migration

Table 35 represent characteristics of migration of family members in the district. Out of total population of 900 households, 93 or 10.33 per cent migrated, in which the percentage of Muslim migrants (63 or 2.95 per cent) is higher than that of Hindus (28 or 0.98 per cent). Maximum migrants are age group, in which the proportion of Hindus is higher (60.71 per cent) as compared to Muslims (55.56 per cent). It has been found in survey that below 20 years age group migrants are mostly dropout students. In this age group, the number of Muslims is three times higher than that of Hindus.

In Hindu and Muslim migrants, their main involvement is in agricultural labourer, which constitutes 78.57 per cent and 84.13 per cent respectively. Further, 3.57 per cent Hindus and 6.35 per cent Muslims have migrated for business related work, followed by 3.57 per cent and 3.17 per cent respectively for their traditional caste occupation. Hindus and 4.76 per cent Muslims are working in government and private offices. Most of Hindus and Muslims migrated in urban areas of the state. Overall, 73.12 per cent are migrants, followed by 21.51 per cent short term commuters and 5.38 per cent daily commuters. It is found that many young aspirants migrate for educational opportunities to migrate outside the village for earning purpose, to improve the living condition of their family.

Table 4.35: Migration Characteristics of Working Family Members

Details	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	All
Total Migrants	28	63	0	2	93
%	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00
Male	28	63	0	2	93
	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00
Female	0	0	0	0	0
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Age of Migrants					
Below 20 years	8	23	0	0	31
	28.57	36.51	0.00	0.00	33.33
20-40 years	17	35	0	0	52
	60.71	55.56	0.00	0.00	55.91
40-60 years	3	5	0	2	10
	10.71	7.94	0.00	100.00	10.75
60 years & Above	0	0	0	0	0

	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Migrants Occupation					
Professional, Managerial & Administrative Work	2	0	0	0	2
	7.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.15
Clerk/Supervisor/accounts	1	3	0	1	5
	3.57	4.76	0.00	50.00	5.38
Sales/Business work	1	4	0	0	5
	3.57	6.35	0.00	0.00	5.38
Cultivator	22	53	0	0	75
	78.57	84.13	0.00	0.00	80.65
Manual Labour	1	2	0	0	3
	3.57	3.17	0.00	0.00	3.23
Caste Occupation	1	1	0	1	3
	3.57	1.59	0.00	50.00	3.23
Place of Migration					
Within District (Rural)	0	1	0	0	1
	0.00	1.59	0.00	0.00	1.08
Within District (Urban)	4	7	0	0	11
	14.29	11.11	0.00	0.00	11.83
Within State (Rural)	1	0	0	0	1
	3.57	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.08
Within State (Urban)	7	5	0	0	12
	25.00	7.94	0.00	0.00	12.90
Outside State (Rural)	2	0	0	0	2
	7.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.15
Outside State (Urban)	14	44	0	2	60
	50.00	69.84	0.00	100.00	64.52
Outside Country	0	6	0	0	6
	0.00	9.52	0.00	0.00	6.45
Duration of Migration					
Short Term	8	12	0	0	20
	28.57	19.05	0.00	0.00	21.51
Long Term	18	48	0	2	68
	64.29	76.19	0.00	100.00	73.12
Daily Commuters	2	3	0	0	5
	7.14	4.76	0.00	0.00	5.38

4.5.1 Status of Training

As shown in table 36, out of 900 households, 91.00 per cent has shown interest in getting training -employment and searching better jobs opportunities in the district or outside, while 2.11 per cent has not shown their interest in training and 6.89 per cent households have not given any response.

per cent households wanted training, followed by Muslims 89.86 per cent Christians, 80.95 per cent Sikhs, 100 per cent Buddhist and 75.00 per cent community.

Table 4.36: Interest in Training of Working Family Members

Religion	Yes	No	No Response	Total
Hindu	486	12	29	527
	92.22	2.28	5.50	100.00
Muslim	310	6	29	345
	89.86	1.74	8.41	100.00
Christian	2	0	0	2
	100.00	0	0	100.00
Sikh	17	1	3	21
	80.95	4.76	14.29	100.00
Buddhist	1	0	0	1
	100.00	0	0	100.00
Others	3	0	1	4
	75.00	0.00	25.00	100.00
Total %	819	19	62	900
	91.00	2.11	6.89	100.00

As far as type of training is concerned, out of total surveyed households third households wanted training in stitching or tailoring work, in are 38.14 per cent, followed by 42.90 per cent Muslims, Christians, 14.29 per cent of Sikhs and 25.00 per cent other communities. In computer and 19.44 per cent and 14.11 per cent households have shown their interest. The number of Hindu households is higher (20.30 per cent) as compared to Muslims (17.97 per cent and 11.01 per cent).

Apart from this, 3.89 per cent households wanted to get training in handicraft work, followed by 10.00 per cent carpet making, 1.33 per cent technical degree, 0.89 per cent technical degree, 1.11 per cent driving related training. If households were interested in cottage industry related training. If start their own business or shop within village and make themselves self dependent (see table 37).

Table 4.37: Type of Training

Detail	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Others	All
Handicraft	20	13	0	1	0	1	35
	3.80	3.77	0.00	4.76	0.00	25.00	3.89
Carpet making	51	38	0	1	0	0	90

	9.68	11.01	0.00	4.76	0.00	0.00	10.00
Computer	107	62	0	6	0	0	175
	20.30	17.97	0.00	28.57	0.00	0.00	19.44
Techni cal /El ectri ci ty	5	5	0	1	0	0	12
	1.14	1.45	0.00	4.76	0.00	0.00	1.33
Techni cal Degree	6	2	0	0	0	0	8
	1.14	0.58	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.89
Sti tchi ng	201	148	2	3	0	1	355
	38.14	42.90	100.00	14.29	0.00	25.00	39.44
I. T. I	82	38	0	5	1	1	127
	15.56	11.01	0.00	23.81	100.00	25.00	14.11
Dri vi ng	6	3	0	1	0	0	10
	1.14	0.87	0.00	4.76	0.00	0.00	1.11
Cottage Indust ry	10	2	0	0	0	0	12
	1.90	0.58	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.33
Poul try	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Busi ness	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Educati on	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
No Response	38	34	0	3	0	1	76
	7.21	9.86	0.00	14.29	0.00	25.00	8.44
Grand Total	527	345	2	21	1	4	900
	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Regarding duration of training, 48.11 per cent households are willing to undergo training for 3 months, followed by 45.18 per cent for 6 months and 6.72 per cent upto 3 years. Hindu's proportion is higher in all duration of training than the other religions. Religion-wise details are shown in table 38.

Table 4.38: Duration of Training

Religion	3 Months	3-6 Months	1-3 Years	Total
Hindu	235	212	39	486
	59.64	57.30	70.91	59.34
Muslim	150	149	11	310
	38.07	40.27	20.00	37.85
Christian	0	2	0	2
	0.00	0.54	0.00	0.24
Sikh	6	6	5	17
	1.52	1.62	9.09	2.08
Buddhist	0	1	0	1

	0.00	0.27	0.00	0.12
Others	3	0	0	3
	0.76	0.00	0.00	0.37
Total	394	370	55	819
%	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

In Table 39, overall 57.18 per cent households are ready to bear the training programmes, in which 62.14 per cent Hindu households are able followed by 47.42 per cent Muslims, Christians, 33.33 per cent others and 100 per cent Sikh and Buddhist. Same households are also ready to bear in this respect.

Table 4.39: Willingness to Bear Expenditure of Training

Religion	Willing to bear expenditure	Unwilling to bear expenditure	Total	Willing to bear share of expenses
Hindu	302	184	486	302
	62.14	37.86	100.00	62.14
Muslim	147	163	310	147
	47.42	52.58	100.00	47.42
Christian	1	1	2	1
	50.00	50.00	100.00	50.00
Sikh	17	0	17	17
	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00
Buddhist	1	0	1	1
	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00
Others	1	2	3	1
	33.33	66.67	100.00	33.33
Total	469	350	819	469
%	57.18	42.82	100.00	57.18

4.6 Status of Government Programmes

4.6.1 Status of Aanganwadi / ICDS

As shown in table 40, out of 906 households, 56.78 per cent households have benefited from aanganwadi /ICDS programmes, whereas 43.00 per cent have not benefited and 0.22 per cent has given no response. Those who were not benefited from aanganwadi /ICDS, some of them were not eligible and availability of eligible members in the household. Some households did not want to be benefited due to social reasons.

Table 4.40: Households Benefited from Aaganwadi / ICDS

Item	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Others	All
Whether any member benefited of your family benefited from ICDS?							
Yes	289	212	1	7	1	1	511
	54.84	61.45	50.00	33.33	100.00	25.00	56.78
No	236	133	1	14	0	3	387
	44.78	38.55	50.00	66.67	0.00	75.00	43.00
No Response	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
	0.38	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.22
Total %	527	345	2	21	1	4	900
	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

4.6.2 Status of Public Distribution System

As shown in table 41, out of total sample households, 19.89 per cent are in BPL category, while 80.11 per cent does not belong to BPL category. The maximum 23.84 per cent Hindu households are in BPL category, whereas 18.84 per cent are not in BPL category. Only 11.22 per cent BPL cards have been distributed to Hindu and 88.78 per cent are not in BPL category. Hindu BPL card holders are 11.76 per cent and 88.24 per cent are not in BPL category. It is found from field survey that those who are not eligible for this category, they are getting benefits from PDS. On an average, they get around 18 kgs sugar, 3 litres kerosene and 1 kg pulses. 45.16 per cent households are satisfied to receive their share of ration from PDS. Those who are not satisfied, 57.69 per cent due to lack of money, followed by 3.85 per cent lack of BPL card, 7.69 per cent dissatisfaction by PDS trader and 30.77 per cent due to other reasons.

Table 4.41: Public Distribution System

Items	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Others	All
Are you in BPL Category?							
Yes	115	65	0	0	0	0	180
	21.82	18.84	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	20.00
No	412	280	2	21	1	4	720
	78.18	81.16	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	80.00
Total	527	345	2	21	1	4	900
	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Do you have a BPL card?							
Yes	62	39	0	0	0	0	101
	11.76	11.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	11.22
No	465	306	2	21	1	4	799
	88.24	88.70	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	88.78
Total	527	345	2	21	1	4	900
	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Do you get ration from PDS?							
Yes	62	39	0	0	0	0	101
	11.96	11.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	11.22
No	465	306	2	21	1	4	799
	88.24	88.70	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	88.78
Total	527	345	2	21	1	4	900
	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
If yes, mention the quantity							
Wheat (kg)	1110	705	0	0	0	0	1815
Average (kg)	17.90	18.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	17.97
Rice (kg)	1035	645	0	0	0	0	1680
Average (kg)	16.69	16.54	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	16.63
Sugar (kg)	610	84.5	0	0	0	0	694.5
Average (kg)	9.84	2.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.88
Kerosene (litres)	187	114	0	0	0	0	301
Average (kg)	3.02	2.92	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.98
Others (kg)	2	2	0	0	0	0	4
Average (kg)	0.03	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04
Problems Faced in PDS							
Insufficient quantity	6	3	0	0	0	0	9
	9.68	7.68	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.91
Bad quality	6	7	0	0	0	0	13
	9.68	17.95	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.87
Less weight	6	7	0	0	0	0	13

	9.68	17.95	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.87
Non-availability in time	17	11	0	0	0	0	28
	27.41	28.21	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	27.73
Others	7	0	0	0	0	0	7
	11.29	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.93
No response	20	11	0	0	0	0	31
	32.26	28.21	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	30.69
Total	62	39	0	0	0	0	101
	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
Are you capable of getting your share of PDS?							
Yes	28	21	0	0	0	0	49
	45.16	53.85	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	48.51
No	34	18	0	0	0	0	52
	54.84	46.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	51.49
Total	62	39	0	0	0	0	101
	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
If no, then reasons:							
Lack of money	17	13	0	0	0	0	30
	50.00	72.22	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	57.69
Lack of supply in PDS	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
	0.00	11.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.85
Discrimination by PDS trader	3	1	0	0	0	0	4
	8.82	5.56	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.69
Others	14	2	0	0	0	0	16
	41.18	11.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	30.77
Total	34	18	0	0	0	0	52
	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00

4.6.3 Status and Awareness of Government Programmes

4.6.3.1 Swarnajayanti Gram Swarajgar Yojana (SGSY)

Table 42 reveals the level of awareness and those benefited households in the district. Out of 900 households, 84 households are aware about the programme. Out of 84 households are Hindus, followed by 21 Muslims and 3 Sikhs. Only 1 Hindu household is benefited through this programme.

Table 4.42: Status of Swarnajayanti Gram Swarajgar Yojana

Details	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Others	All
Awareness Yes	60	21	0	3	0	0	84
	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
Benefited Yes	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
	1.67	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.19
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

4. 6. 3. National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS)	Did you pay commission: Yes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Did you pay commission: Yes	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Table 43 reveals that aware and benefited households through NREGS are 36 households, only 36 households are aware about NREGS, in which 23 Hindus, followed by 10 Muslims and 3 Sikhs. None of them has been benefited through this programme.

Table 4.43: Status of National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme

Details	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Others	All
Awareness Yes	23	10	0	3	0	0	36
	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
Benefited Yes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Did you pay commission: Yes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

4. 6. 3.3. Indira Awas Yojana (IYA)

As shown in table 44, out of 900 households, 749 are aware about Indira Awas Yojana, in which 445 households belong to Hindus, followed by 278 Muslims, 20 Christians, 20 Sikhs, 1 Buddhist and 3 other religious groups. Over 50 households are benefited through IYA. The proportion of Hindu and Muslim beneficiaries are more or less the same and 1 Sikh household is also benefited through this scheme. The beneficiaries are selected either by village's pradhan or by village committee. 9 Hindu households and 4 Muslims households paid commission for getting benefits of IYA.

Table 4.44: Status of Indira Awas Yojana

Details	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Others	All
Awareness Yes	445	278	2	20	1	3	749
	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Benefited Yes	31	18	0	1	0	0	50
	6.97	6.47	0.00	5.00	0.00	0.00	6.68
	9	4	0	0	0	0	13
	29.03	22.22	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	26.00

4.6.3.1 Old Age / Widow Pension

Out of total surveyed households, 820 households are aware pension old age scheme. Among them, only 37 Hindu households and 18 Muslim households benefited through this programme. Among beneficiaries, 7 Hindu households paid commission (see table 45).

Table 4.45: Status of Age / Widow Pension

Details	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Others	All
Awareness Yes	483	310	2	20	1	4	820
	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Benefited Yes	37	18	0	0	0	0	55
	7.66	5.81	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.71
Did you pay commission:	7	4	0	0	0	0	11
Yes	19.44	23.53	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	20.75

4.6.3.2 Total Sanitation Campaign Swajaldhara (TSC)

As shown in table 46, under Total Sanitation Campaign, 229 households are aware of the programme, but 121 households are benefited through the programme. Among beneficiaries, 60 Hindus, 60 Muslims and 3 Sikhs. Only 1 Muslim household has paid commission. 121 households have reported that their family have been benefited.

Table 4.46: Status of Total Sanitation Campaign

Details	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Others	All
Awareness Yes	123	101	1	3	0	1	229
	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00
Benefited Yes	60	60	1	0	0	0	121
	48.78	59.41	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	52.84
Did you pay commission:	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Yes	0.00	1.67	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.83

4.6.3.3 Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP)

Under this programme, 271 households are aware, but in case of beneficiaries, 148 Hindu and 116 Muslim households are benefited through this programme in surveyed households. The proportion of beneficiaries is more or less same in religion Hindu and Muslim. Regarding commission, 6 Hindu and 1 Muslim household had paid the same (see table 47).

Table 4.47: Status of Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme

Details	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Others	All
Awareness Yes	148	116	1	6	0	0	271
	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	100.00

Benefited Yes	87	68	1	1	0	0	157
	58.78	58.62	100.00	16.67	0.00	0.00	57.93
Did you pay commi ssi on: Yes	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
	0.00	1.47	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.64

4.6.3. Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA)

Table 48 reveals the aware and benefited households through SSA in the 900 households, 398 households are aware about this, in which 247 households are followed by 137 Muslims, 13 Sikhs and 1 other community. In case of benefited households have been benefited through this programme, in which 150 households are Hindus, Muslims and Sikhs, respectively. 1 Hindu family has been benefited for getting the benefits of this programme

Table 4.48: Status of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan

Details	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Others	All
Awareness Yes	247	137	0	13	0	1	398
	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00
Benefited Yes	150	100	0	6	0	0	256
	60.73	72.99	0.00	46.15	0.00	0.00	64.32
Did you pay commi ssi on: Yes	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
	0.67	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.39

4.6.4. Status Preferences regarding Existing Government Programmes

As shown in table 49, maximum of 58.40 per cent households have given preference to SSA programme, followed by 14.21 per cent TSC, Old Age Pension, 11.49 per cent IYA, 10.85 per cent ARWSP and 0.26 per cent SGSY.

Table 4.49: Most Useful Programmes of the Respondents

Programme	Hindu	Muslim	Sikh	All
SGSY	1	0	0	1
	0.43	0.00	0.00	0.26
NREGS	0	0	0	0
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Indira Awas Yojana	27	15	0	42
	11.49	10.20	0.00	10.85
Old Age / Widow Pension	34	16	0	50
	14.47	10.88	0.00	12.92
TSC	28	27	0	55
	11.91	18.37	0.00	14.21
ARWSP	11	2	0	13
	4.68	1.36	0.00	3.36

SSA	134	87	5	226
	57.02	59.18	100.00	58.40

4.7 Status of Community Participation

4.7.1 Status of Participation in Election and Organisations

As shown in 50, almost all households participated in panchayat election and parliament elections. In terms of office bearers, Hindu households are maximum than that of Muslims, but in SHGs and religious / social participation is higher as compared to Hindus.

Table 4.50: Participation in Administrative Communities and Organisations

Particulars	Y/N	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Others	All
Does you or your family members vote in:								
Panchayat Election	Yes	527	345	1	21	1	1	896
	No	-	-	1	-	-	3	4
State Assembly	Yes	527	345	2	21	1	1	897
	No	-	-	-	-	-	3	3
Parliament	Yes	522	343	2	21	1	1	890
	No	5	2	-	-	-	3	10
Are you an office bearer of the Panchayat?	Yes	10	2	-	-	-	-	12
	No	517	343	2	21	1	4	888
Are you a member of SHG?	Yes	12	15	-	-	-	-	27
	No	515	330	2	21	1	4	873
Are you a member of any religious / social org.?	Yes	4	12	2	3	1	-	22
	No	523	333	-	18	-	4	878

4.7.2 Status of Community Concern

Table 51 reveals that neither family member killed nor lost property in violence in surveyed households of different religious groups.

Table 4.51: Problem and Losses in Communal Violence

Particulars	Y/N	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Others	All
Death of your family members during recent communal violence	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	No	527	345	2	21	1	4	900
Loss of your property during recent communal violence	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	No	527	345	2	21	1	4	900
Do you feel insecure due to communal feelings?	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	No	527	345	2	21	1	4	900

4.7.3 Status of Access to Media and Communication

As far as access of media and communication is concerned, out of 100 households, 5.22 per cent households go through newspaper daily, 11.56 per cent listen radio and 27.78 per cent watch television. A part from 21.56 per cent households have mobile phones for communication purpose (see table 52).

Table 4.52: Access to Media and Communication

Particulars	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Others	All
Do you read newspaper regularly?	31	8	1	7	0	0	47
	5.88	2.32	50.00	33.33	0.00	0.00	5.22
Do you listen radio regularly?	60	39	1	4	0	0	104
	11.39	11.30	50.00	19.05	0.00	0.00	11.56
Do you watch T.V. regularly?	157	76	1	16	0	0	250
	29.79	22.03	50.00	76.19	0.00	0.00	27.78
Do you have mobile phone?	116	58	2	17	0	1	194
	22.01	16.81	100.00	80.95	0.00	25.00	21.56

4.7.4 Status of Household Facilities and Deprivation

When we asked to the rural people that which three facilities are most lacking in the village, 83.11 per cent (83.11 per cent) said that there is an acute problem in the village. 69.22 per cent households reported that electricity supply in the village have not been electrified and the supply of electricity are very bad. Further, 69.22 per cent households reported unsatisfactory health institutions, 62.00 per cent unemployment, 49.11 per cent unavailability of drinking water and 45.56 per cent unavailability of PHC in the village etc (see table 53).

Table 4.53: Three Important Facilities, which are lacking in Village

Particulars	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Other	All
Unemployment	317	225	1	12	1	2	558
	60.15	65.22	50.00	57.14	100.00	50.00	62.00
Electricity	436	296	1	10	1	4	748
	82.73	85.80	50.00	47.62	100.00	100.00	83.11
Drinking Water	258	178	0	5	0	1	442
	48.96	51.59	0.00	23.81	0.00	25.00	49.11
Road	159	189	0	9	0	2	359
	30.17	54.78	0.00	42.86	0.00	50.00	39.89
Hospital	246	145	1	14	0	4	410
	46.68	42.03	50.00	66.67	0.00	100.00	45.56
Educational Institution	301	299	2	17	1	3	623
	57.12	86.67	100.00	80.95	100.00	75.00	69.22
Others	42	75	0	10	1	3	131
	7.97	21.74	0.00	47.62	100.00	75.00	14.56

Chapter 5

Identification of Problem Areas

1. The condition of infrastructure in surveyed villages is very discomf. drinking water, sanitation etc. are in bad shape. Even the existing are very poorly maintained.
2. It has been observed during survey that drainage system in almost a bad. Polluted water flows in the open drainage, which is the source related diseases in the area.
3. Out of total surveyed villages, only 5 villages having all weather the villages, condition of road is very poor, which is full of garbage. Heap of garbage is the cause of many diseases in the area.
4. Shortage of power supply in the area is reported to be the most important path of development.
5. Health facilities are very inadequate in the rural areas. No primary or sub-centres are located within the village. People have to go to block headquarters for treatment. The situation is more alarming for children.
6. Veterinary hospitals are practically none existent in the surveyed villages, which have this facility.
7. Government schools are poorly maintained and are alarming. It becomes even serious as we move from primary level to the higher levels. Children go to schools only to receive scholarship and (MMD) Most of the children are forced to earn money by their parents largely due to poverty. Quality of scholarship and their earned money are being used for drinking and father.
8. Even the school teachers are not satisfied with programme due to poor quality of food grains supply and corruption involving in it.
9. Maximum girls in the surveyed villages have left the schools after unavailability of higher secondary schools in the village or nearby secondary schools are far away from villages and due to social reasons stay back in their houses and learn the traditional domestic chores

10. Average family size of surveyed households is much higher. They are dependent on their basic ~~need~~ limited resources.
11. Living condition of rural people in the surveyed villages is a matter of concern. Majority are living in below the poverty line.
12. Number of BPL ~~card~~ holders in surveyed villages is very less. It has been reported that cards have not been issued to the needy persons but those, whose livelihood is below the poverty line have BPL Card.
13. It has been reported by most of the villagers that pradhan and village secretary commissions (about ~~Rs20000~~) and unethical favouritism ~~respect~~ women, for issuing BPL card.
14. There is unfavourable ~~employment~~ ratio. Most of the poor people are landless labourers without even a piece of land. Condition of marginal farmers is bad.
15. In the district, people ~~depend~~ mostly on agriculture and sugarcane is the main crop. Due to irregular payment of the bill by mill owners, even the farmers are in trouble.
16. Many farmers of surveyed villages are facing irrigation problem. Government tube wells are ~~less~~. They are dependent mostly on private tube wells. Acute power supply is adding new dimension to the problem.
17. Corruption is one of the most important causes for under development. It has been reported during ~~survey~~ that pradhan and village secretary did not maintain records properly. They procrastinating the matter, when the survey is in progress.
18. Most of the rural people are not aware about the government development schemes. Even the pradhan and secretary are reluctant to circulate the information to the people.
19. The instalments of grants are insufficient for village development. They are not proportional to the population. Most of the rural people are not aware about developmental programmes.
20. There is no village level record of population and occupational data. This is a major impediment for welfare measures for ~~the~~ people.

21. For minority and other deprived sections of the society, there is a shortage of supply of raw materials and marketing of finished goods.
22. In most of the government developmental programmes, the minority sections are not getting their share in proportion of their population.

Chapter 6

Recommendations and Suggestions

1. There should be healthy environment of living conditions in the villages have access to the basic needs.
2. To create employment opportunities within the agrarian sector and outside it.
3. Encouragement should be given to small, cottage and household industries not only provide employment opportunities in the rural areas, but also in the urban process.
4. Effort should be made to improve the electricity supply in the rural areas as an important need for rural development.
5. More government tube wells should be built for irrigation and drinking water.
6. There should be proper drainage system and village roads in the rural areas.
7. Developmental grants should be given to villages in accordance to the existing needs.
8. Corruption can be minimized through people awareness and people participation in transparency in utilisation of development funds at every level of local government administration and execution.
9. More PHCs and sub-centres should be constructed within the cluster of villages to improve the health condition of the rural people.
10. Serious effort should be made to minimize dropout rates of children in schools.
11. Credit facilities, supply of raw materials and marketing of finished products should be provided by the government. This will encourage handicraft and household industries which are important for minorities and weaker sections of the society.

ANNEXTURE

Photographs of Sample Villages



Behind the Mud Walls (Picture)



Handicraft Activities (Picture)



Completing the Household Schedules (Picture)



Condition of the Village Roads (Picture)



Group Discussion with the Villagers (Picture)



Poor Maintenance of Hand Pump (Picture)



Pitiable Condition of Drainage System (Picture)



Dangerous Pond of the Village (Picture)

List of Selected Tehsils and Sample villages in Bijnor District

District Strata	Tehsil	Sl. no	Name of Village
Strata 1	Nagi na	1	Shari f pur Khauraj
		2	Ni j ampur Devsi
		3	Dharmsha Nangli
		4	Narayanpur
		5	Maksudabad
		6	Saboowal a
Strata 2	Dhampur	7	Si j aul i
		8	Harra Ahamdpur Jal al
		9	Dehra Bul andi
		10	Sherpur Ball a
	Nij ababad	11	Kanshi Rampur
		12	Sabal pur
		13	Shahj hanpur Jasrath
		14	Naj i mpur
		15	Dari yapur
		16	AkbarpurAonl a
		17	Si kri
		18	Ghanghedi
		19	Bhogpur
		20	Prempur
Chandpur	21	Bi bi pura	
	22	Fai j pur	
	23	Abdul l anagar Tanda	
	24	Mubarakpur Navada	
	25	Aurangabad	
Strata 3	Bi j nor	26	Sukkhapur
		27	Bagarpur Garhi
		28	Tari kampur Roopchand
		29	Il aii qur Khargu
		30	I sl ampur Thambuchau