

**BASE LINE SURVEY IN THE MINORITY
CONCENTRATED DISTRICTS OF UTTAR PRADESH**

(District: Badaun)

Sponsored by:

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Study conducted by:

**Dr. Fahimuddin
Senior Fellow**

**GIRI INSTITUTE OF DEVELOPMENT STUDIES
SECTOR-O, ALIGANJ HOUSING SCHEME
LUCKNOW-226 024**

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Baseline Survey of Minority Concentrated Districts

Executive Summary: Badaun District

The purpose of the Base-line Survey was to identify the development deficit in Badaun district and identification of priority areas for the preparation of Multi-sectoral Development Plan of the district. For this purpose, basically 8 indicators were identified by the expert committee constituted by the Ministry of Minority Affairs, New Delhi. The idea was to identify those districts which have a minority concentration and are also relatively backward. The indicators selected for identification of these districts were as follows:

Five Top Development Priorities of Badaun District

- Electrification
- Housing
- Female Literacy
- General Literacy
- Female Employment Generation

(a) Religion-Specific Socio -Economic Indicators

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

(b) Indicators of Basic Amenities

- i. Percentage of Households with pucca houses
- ii. Percentage of Households with safe drinking water
- iii. Percentage of Households with electricity
- iv. Percentage of Households with W/C latrines.

Besides the above, 2 additional indicators for assessing health status have been used.

These are:

- i. Percentage of fully -vaccinated children
- ii. Percentage of institutional deliveries

The purpose of the Baseline Survey is to identify the infrastructural gaps which could be filled up through the Multi-Sector District Development Plan (MsDP) for the Minority Concentrated Districts (MCDs) which are also characterized by relative backwardness. By the Multi-Sectoral District Development Plan, the relative backwardness of such districts could be reduced at least to the National level. For this purpose, we have taken most recent National level official estimates for finding the development deficits in terms of 10 selected indicators. Taking

deficit as weight, the indicators representing specific sectors are ranked on a 10 point score scale in which rank 1 indicates highest deficit. Thus, an indicator is given highest rank if the value of deficit between the survey result and the estimate for the India is highest. The other indicators are ranked in descending order according to their value of deficit. In case, the deficit comes positive (survey result higher than the estimate of the India), the lower rank is assigned to that indicator which has lower positive value and higher rank is given if the positive value is higher. Accordingly, the main eight indicators have been ranked to find out that how the priority should be accorded to different eight indicators in planning the Multi-Sector District Development Plan of Badaun district. The deficits on eight indicators as identified by the Ministry of Minority Affairs (MMA) have been calculated by using the latest All India data from the NSSO-2005. Health related data are from the latest NHFC-3 Survey. The development deficit, thus, worked in case of Badaun district has been presented in the following table:

Table 1: Development Deficit in key Socio-economic, Basic amenities and Health indicators: Badaun District

S N	Indicators	Survey Results 2008	All India (2005)	Gap between Survey result of the district and all India	Rank
1.	Rate of literacy	40.06	67.30	-27.24	4
2.	Rate of female literacy	29	57.10	-28.1	3
3.	Work participation rate	26.53	38.00	-11.47	6
4.	Female work participation rate	3.71	21.50	-17.79	5
5.	Percentage of households with pucca walls	25.67	59.40	-33.73	2
6.	Percentage of households with safe drinking water	100.00	87.90	+12.1	8
7.	Percentage of households with electricity	12.22	67.90	-55.68	1
8.	Percentage of households with water close set latrines	69.00	39.20	+29.8	7
9.	Percentage of fully vaccinated children	4.15	43.50		
10	Percentage of institutional delivery	3.22	38.70		

Though, Badaun district is part of the Western region of Uttar Pradesh, which is considered to be the most developed part of the Uttar Pradesh, yet striking development gaps have emerged in the district when compared with National. The followings are gaps which require proper planning in the Multi-sector Development Plan of the district in order to alleviate the district at the national and state level:

Electricity:

- ❖ The present status of electrification in the households of Badaun district is miserably poor. The baseline survey has shown that only 12 per cent of total rural households are electrified which is quite low in comparison with the National average of 68 per cent. Thus, 56 per cent of total rural households are less electrified in Badaun district as compared with the nation level. On the basis, electrification of rural houses may be accorded highest priority in the Multi-Sectoral Development Plan of the district.

Housing:

- ❖ Improvement of housing is the next priority area, which requires intervention in Badaun District. The percentage of households with Pucca walls in total households was 26 percent, which emerged from our household survey in comparison with 59 percent at the all India level, showing a gap of 33 percentage points in the district. Hence, the provision of additional houses on the lines of Indira Awas Yojana (IAY) may be planned in the district as a next priority in the Multi-Sectoral development plan of the district.

Female Literacy:

- ❖ The rate of literacy among the females of the district has been found to be 29 per cent thorough the baseline survey while the same was 57 per cent at the all India Level. Thus, 28 per cent females of rural part of the Badaun district were more illiterate as compared with the national average. Therefore, in the Multi-sectoral Development Plan of the district, efforts to increase the female literacy should be given fourth priority.

General Literacy:

- ❖ The fact has emerged from the Base-line survey in Badaun district that general literacy rate is lower in the district as compared with the national level literacy rate. It is only 40 per cent in the district as against 67.30 at the national level. Hence, Badaun district is backward in literacy by 27 percentage points than the all India level. Therefore, proper planning is to be made in the Multi-sectoral development Plan of the District to increase the literacy level among the population in general of the Muslims in particular in Badaun district.

Female Work Participation Rate:

- ❖ The Base-line data has revealed that the female work participation rate is only 4.06 per cent in district versus 21.50 per cent at the all India level. Thus, it is 17.44 per cent lower in the district as compared with the national average. In our rank analysis, this indicator has got the fifth rank, as far the deficit is concerned. Therefore, availability of job opportunities for the females are to be increased in the district and such programmes which employ largely the women may be accorded due priority in the Multi-Sectoral Development Plan of the district.

Work Participation Rate:

- ❖ The people in the district has serious problem of employment. The baseline survey has shown that the work participation rate in the district is 26.53 per cent in comparison with 38 per cent at the national level. Therefore, multi-sectoral development plan of the district must lay greater emphasis on the promotion of employment generating activities in the district.

Suggested Components of Multi-Sector District Development Plan: Badaun District

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

- The extension of electrification at the household level in rural areas of the district should be given the top most priority. In this context, alternative sources of energy may also be considered.
- The condition of housing is generally poor in rural areas of Badaun district. The baseline survey has revealed that Muslims in Badaun district have not been adequately benefited under the Indira Awas Yojana (IAY). In the Multi-sectoral Development Plan, some Muslim families who are below the poverty line may be identified across different tehsils of the district and may be provided housing units on the lines of Indira Awas Yojana.
- The enhancement of literacy level among the rural population in general and among minorities in particular needs to be accorded due priority in the Multi-sector Development Plan of the district. It has been found through the baseline survey that a very high proportion of Muslims is still in the district. The literacy among the females is very low. It is also evident that large number of Muslim children falling in the age group of 5-15 years were never enrolled in schools. The aspiration of Muslim parents for the education of their children is also relatively lower. To mitigate this problem, due convergence with the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan needs to be established in the district. There is also need to carry out a campaign to arouse the feelings of importance of education among the rural masses of the district. The NGOs may also be involved to launch an awareness campaign for this purpose.
- It has been found that employment generation is the critical problem in the district. In regard to this, ongoing programme to improve the productivity and diversification in agriculture need to be revitalized. Various non-farm activities are also being carried out in the rural areas of the district. There is a need to identify such activities and plan for their development in the Multi-sectoral Plan of the district. The employment of women should also be given due consideration.
- Provision of health care facilities is also the important priority identified through the baseline survey in the district. It has been found that the health care infrastructure is poor in the district. At the Tehsil level accessibility of these health care facilities should be reassessed and planning for the addition of such facilities may be made in the Multi-sectoral Plan of the district. Besides, immunization of children in general and of Minorities in particular, may be planned as a campaign. The involvement of NGOs may also be thought of. The training should also be given to untrained dais in rural areas of the district in order to ensure greater number of safe deliveries.

CHAPTER I

OUTLINE OF THE STUDY

1. **About the Study:**

According to the Census of India 2001, minorities constitute 19.5 per cent of the total population of the country. Out of the total as many as 1381.9 lakhs or 13.4 per cent alone were Muslims. The only other religious groups of some significance are Christians (2.3 per cent) and Sikh (1.9 per cent). The others all have a share of below one per cent in the total population. The dominance of Muslims becomes more prominent if we work out their share in the total minority population, which comes to almost 79 per cent. In case of Uttar Pradesh the overall share of the minority community is almost the same as obtained at the National level. But the share of Muslims is much higher in the total population (18.5 per cent). All other religious communities have a negligible share in the total population of the State. In fact Muslims in the State account for around 95 per cent of all the minorities taken together.

With the Minorities forming almost one-fifth of the total population it is but obvious that they need to be adequately taken care of. The Ministry of Minority Affairs, New Delhi has the responsibility to chalk out policies and programmes so that those who are disadvantaged among this group are provided an opportunity for their upliftment. One of the latest efforts in this direction has been in the form of constituting an expert Committee by the Ministry to identify those districts, which have a minority concentration and are also relatively backward. The indicators selected for identification of these districts were as follows:

(a) **Religion-Specific Socio-Economic Indicators**

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

(b) **Indicators of Basic Amenities**

- (i) Percentage of Households with pucca houses
- (ii) Percentage of Households with safe drinking water
- (iii) Percentage of Households with electricity, and
- (iv) Percentage of Households with W/C latrines.

As many as 53 districts were found to have values below the National level average for both sets of indicators while another 37 had values below the National average for one or the other set of indicators. Thus a total of 90 districts from all over the country were identified as being backward

and having minority concentration. Of these as many as 21 (almost one-fourth) are in U.P. The Ministry aims at devising suitable policy measures during the Eleventh Plan in order to develop these districts. The Ministry then identified several institutions in different parts of the country to carry out a baseline survey of these districts. The task of undertaking this study in the 21 districts of Uttar Pradesh was entrusted to the Giri Institute of Development Studies, Lucknow.

2. Objectives of the Study:

The main objectives of the study are as follows:

- (i) To conduct a gap analysis of availability of infrastructure 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 villagers have a comparative advantage;
- (iv) To identify the existing gaps in other infrastructural facilities such as roads, ITIs, banking and marketing facilities which will provide the missing links and act as a catalyst in the process of development of the district.

3. Methodology and Sample Design:

It was decided that 30 villages would be selected from each district. For village selection the Tehsils of the district were first grouped into three strata in terms of minority population after arranging them in descending order of minority population. The first stratum consisted of 20 per cent of the Tehsils and the second and third stratum constituted 50 and 30 per cent Tehsils respectively. Tehsil was used for stratification because religion-wise data is available in the 2001 census only upto the Tehsil level. The number of villages selected from each stratum was directly proportional to the share of each stratum and were selected as per the probability proportion to size with replacement method.

Once the villages were identified, house listing was conducted by door-to-door visit in villages where total population was upto 1200. But in case of villages with higher population the different hamlets were considered and two hamlets were selected. The first hamlet was the one where concentration of minority population was highest and the other hamlet was selected randomly.

From each village 30 households were selected by listing the households according to their religion. Sample selected were in proportion to the population in each religious category according to the systematic random sampling without replacement method.

In this way our total sample worked out to be as follows:

Total number of villages	30
Total number of households	900

4. Tools:

The study has been taken up at three levels. First is to study the status at the district level. For this secondary, information was collected from Census records, Office of the District Statistics Officer, Office of the CDO, Office of the Minority Welfare Officer, NABARD, etc. The second and third level is the village and the household level. Even the village information has been obtained from secondary sources like the Tehsil and Block Development Office. For the household level, of course, we have used primary information obtained by conducting a field survey of all the 30 villages selected for the study.

Three Schedules were developed for collecting District, Village and Household level information. The survey was initiated on 3 December 2007 and completed by 15 January 2008. The names of villages surveyed by us in Badaun district are:

Table 1.1: Sample Villages of Badaun District

Tehshil	Block	Village
1. Badaun	1. Jagat 2. Kadarchauk 3. Ujhani	1. Sobhanpur 1. Asharari 1. Jyora parvala 2. Manakpur 3. Alla Purbhogi
2. Bilsa	1. Islamnagar 2. Bisauli 3. Ambiapur	1. Maikhurd 1. Palia 1. Sirtaul 2. Raipur Majara
3. Sahaswan	1. Dahgawan	1. Bajpur 2. Bisaulia 3. Antar 4. Nadha 5. Sakatpur
4. Dataganj	1. Samrer 2. Dataganj 3. Miyaun 4. Osawan	1. Semariya 2. Sehra Pukhta 1. Ismaipur 1. Roopamai 1. Gariya Hardopatti 2. Mirzapur Atiraj
5. Bisauli	1. Bisauli 2. Asafpur 3. Islamnagar 4. Wazirganj	1. Piwari 1. Dabtora 1. Sakhamai 1. Serandajpur 2. Udaipur
6. Gunnaur	1. Gunnaur 2. Junamai 3. Rajpura	1. Sainjor 1. Baghoi 2. Patai kyasalh 1. Sailma 2. BahatKaran

Source: Census of India, 2001.

CHAPTER II

DEVELOPMENT STATUS IN BADAUN DISTRICT

1. Introduction:

Badaun district, with an area of 5168 Sq. Kms., forms part of the Western Region of Uttar Pradesh, which is the most, developed part of the state. The district is divided into 6 tehsils, 18 blocks and 1782 inhabited villages. The district accounted for 1.85 per cent of the state's population during 2001 census. The share of minorities population in total population of the district was higher (21.9 per cent) as compared to the percentage of minority population in the state (19.40 per cent). Though the district is a part of the developed region of Uttar Pradesh, yet, there may be certain gaps in the development of different sectors of the district, which may require plans of development in order to improve the socio-economic conditions of the people in the district. In this chapter, existing status of socio-economic development of Badaun district has been compared with the state scenario in order to find the gaps, if any, in the development of the district.

1. Demographic Status:

Badaun district is facing high and increasing population pressure. The population in Badaun district increased from 24.48 lakh in 1991 to 30.69 lakh in 2001. The decadal growth in population during 1991-2001 was 25.4 per cent in the district as against 25.88 per cent at the state level during the same period. The relative population pressure is higher in the district as compared to the state as evident from population density. Though level of urbanization is quite high in the district but level of literacy and work participation rate have been lower in the district as compared to the state (Table 2.1). Thus, the population explosion with high density and lower literacy coupled with lower work participation rate may plunge the Badaun district deeper into poverty and unemployment, if not checked through comprehensive planning.

Table 2.1: Characteristics of Population in Badaun District and Uttar Pradesh, 2001

Items	Badaun District	Uttar Pradesh
Size of Households	6.51	6.50
Population Growth (1991-2001) in %	25.4	25.88
Density of Population (per Km.)	594	690
Sex Ratio	842	898
Percentage of SC/ST population	1.4	21.15
Percentage of Urban Population	18.16	20.78
Literacy Rate:		
Male	38.2	68.80
Female	49.0	42.20
Total	25.1	56.20
Worker Population Ratio (%)	30.00	32.51

Source: Census of India, 2001.

2. Demographic Status by Religion:

The classification of population comprising of followers of different religions in Badaun district shows that the population of Hindus is highest (78.26 Per cent) followed by that of Muslims (21.33 Per cent) as per 2001 Census. Though, on the parameters of literacy and work participation rate, Muslims are most backward among all the religious groups in the district. The position of Hindus is worse off as compared to Jains in literacy achievement and Buddhist and Christians in work participation. Thus, on two important development parameters of literacy and work participation, Muslims are at the bottom in Badaun district (Table 2.2).

Table 2.2: Demographic Status by Religion in Badaun District and Uttar Pradesh, 2001

Religion	Percentage in total Population		Literacy Rate	Work Participation Rate
	Badaun	Uttar Pradesh	Badaun District	Badaun District
Hindu	78.26	80.61	38.9	30.9
Muslim	21.33	18.49	35.3	27.0
Christian	0.11	0.13	72.9	32.0
Sikh	0.09	0.41	72.9	30.9
Buddhist	0.16	0.18	57.1	41.3
Jain	0.02	0.13	94.2	30.6
Others	0.03	0.05	76.4	51.0

Source: Census of India, 2001.

3. Structure and Growth in Employment:

Agriculture is the main source of employment in Uttar Pradesh as a whole and in its constituent districts as well. The data of 2001 Census as placed in table-2.3 showed that the proportion of main workers employed in agricultural sector have been comparatively higher in Badaun district than in the state as a whole. The proportion of main workers engaged in household industries and other activities in the district is lower in state's comparison. This situation points to the fact that there has been lesser diversification of workers from agriculture to other sectors in Badaun district because full time employment could not be created for the growing workforce in the district.

Table 2. 3: Main Workers in Badaun District and Uttar Pradesh-2001 Census

Category	Badaun	Uttar Pradesh
Cultivators	500921 (65.14)	18479865 (47.03)
Agricultural Labour	105449 (13.71)	5956547 (15.16)
Total Agricultural Workers	606370 (78.85)	24436412 (62.18)
Household Industry	16635 (2.17)	2056944 (5.23)
Others	145940 (18.98)	12803228 (32.58)
Total	768945 (100.00)	39296584 (100.00)

Source: Census of India, 2001.

The above observation gets further support from the data presented in table-2.4, which shows that the growth of main workers as cultivators and agricultural labour in Badaun district during 1991-2001 has been lower as compared to the state which indicated that the marginalization process of workers has been swiftly working in Badaun district. Therefore, special attention needs to be given to generate full time employment on large scale in Badaun district.

Table 2.4: Growth in Main Workers in Badaun District and Uttar Pradesh (1991-2001)

Category	Badaun	Uttar Pradesh
Cultivators	-8.87	-16.12
Agricultural Labour	22.85	-23.96
Total Agricultural Workers	-4.59	-18.17
Household Industry	221.88	106.28
Others	35.72	21.95
Total	2.77	-4.99

Source: Census of India, 2001.

4. Unemployment:

Though the data on the unemployment situation in Badaun district is not available, however, we have tried to gauge the problem on the basis of data of employment exchange in the district. The provision of employment through employment exchange has been very dismal in Badaun district. It is evident from table 2.5 that there has been continuous increase in the registration of unemployed persons with the employment exchange during 2003-4 to 2004-05. On an average, 20 thousand persons per year got them registered with the employment exchange but negligible number of persons got the job. The number of vacancies notified during the period also showed a declining trend, indicating thereby that the white-collar jobs, which were already very few, are fast diminishing in Badaun district.

Table 2. 5: Employment through Employment Exchange in Badaun district

Items	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06
Total Number of registration	18903	19125	23334
Registration during the year	6903	4718	8220
Number of Vacancies notified	41	69	34
Number of Persons got employment	1	6	31

Source: Statistical Bulletin, 2006, District Badaun.

5. Land Use Pattern:

On account of high population pressure in Badaun district, around 80 per cent of the reporting area has been brought under cultivation in the district, which is higher as compared to the proportion of net cultivated area at the state level (69 per cent). The percentage of area under forest in the district is quite low (1.33 per cent) in comparison with the forest area at the state

level (6.97 per cent). Despite higher proportion of net area sown in the district, cropping intensity has remained quite low (141 per cent in Badaun district versus 193 per cent in the state) which indicates that traditional structure of agriculture has not changed much in the district despite the fact that level of irrigation in the district has been far better than what could be in the state as a whole (Table 2. 6).

Table 2.6: Land Use Pattern in Badaun District and Uttar Pradesh-2004-05 (Hectare)

Items	Badaun	Uttar Pradesh
Reporting Area	519948 (100.00)	24201292 (100.00)
Forest	6903 (1.33)	1685936 (6.97)
Barren and uncultivable Land	10447 (2.01)	548213 (2.27)
Land put to non-agricultural uses	46441 (8.93)	2594289 (10.71)
Cultural waste land	5612 (1.07)	467557 (1.93)
Pasture and other land under trees, plants etc.	6503 (1.25)	424728 (1.75)
Current and other fallow	29047 (5.58)	1731035 (7.15)
Net Area Sown	414995 (79.81)	16749534 (69.21)

Source: Statistical Bulletin, 2006, District Badaun

6. Irrigation Coverage and Sources:

As observed above that the irrigation coverage has been much higher in Badaun district to the extent that more than 92 per cent of the net area sown in the district has been brought under irrigation. In this way most of the cultivated land is irrigated in the district. Most important source of irrigation is tube wells, mostly by the private, through 71.97 per cent of the net areas sown is irrigated in the district (Table 2.7).

Table 2.7: Sources of Irrigation in Badaun District-2004-05

Source	Area	Percentage
Canal	19	0.005
Tube well	271731	71.97
Well	43356	11.48
Others	62472	16.55
Total	377578	100.00

Source: Statistical Bulletin, 2006, District Badaun

7. Cropping Pattern:

The agriculture in Badaun district is less diversified as compared to the level of agricultural diversification at the state level. The percentage of area put to the cultivation of food

crops is higher in the district than the state. The opposite is the case of cultivation of oilseeds and other commercial crops. Surprisingly, percentage of total area put for sugarcane cultivation is less than what is at the state level (Table 2.8).

Table 2.8: Area under Principal Crops in Badaun District and Uttar Pradesh-2004-05

Crop	Badaun District	Uttar Pradesh
Cereals	(81.21)	73.92
Pulses	(5.99)	11.87
Total Food grains	(87.20)	85.79
Oilseeds	(3.19)	3.80
Sugarcane	(2.78)	8.44
Potato	(2.81)	1.83
Others	(4.01)	0.14

Source: Statistical Bulletin, 2006, District Badaun

8. Productivity of Major Crops:

The productivity of two major crops viz. rice and wheat is lower in the district than what is at the state level. However, in case of pulses, oilseeds and other main cash crops like sugarcane, yield levels are higher in the district in comparison with the state. Therefore, concerted efforts are required to increase the productivity of food crops in the district, which will provide increased income to the farmers (Table 2.9).

Table 2.9: Productivity of Major Crops in Badaun District and Uttar Pradesh-2004-05

(quintal/hectare)

Crop	Badaun District	Uttar Pradesh
Rice	15.73	18.13
Wheat	24.97	25.00
Barley	21.14	19.75
Maize	15.22	15.53
Urd	6.04	3.88
Moong	3.01	4.56
Arhar	9.74	9.62
Mustard	10.77	9.92
Groundnut	8.23	8.23
Sugarcane	632.48	608.07
Potato	224.85	223.83

Source: Statistical Bulletin, 2006, District Badaun

9. Livestock:

It is evident from the table 2.10 that the district has sizeable number of livestock specially the milch animals, which offers great potential to develop dairy and its related activities in the district.

Table 2.10: Livestock in Badaun District-2004-05

Type of animal	Number	Per 100 hectare of net area sown
Drought Animals : Bullock	65554	20
Buffaloes	68555	21
Milch Animals: Cows	78705	24
Buffaloes	222160	68
Young Stock: Cattle	94815	29
Buffaloes	194769	59
Others: Sheep	11141	1
Goats	231831	51
Horse	8871	4
Pigs	29544	7
Other animal	3528	0
Total Livestock	933112	284
Poultry	183300	56

Source: Statistical Bulletin, 2006, District Badaun.

10. Industrial Development:

The industrial development in Badaun district has been lackluster as yet. It is evident from table 2.11 that number of registered factories per lakh of population by 2005-06 were around 1.11 only and out of these only 13 factories were in operation and remaining were closed. The working factories provided employment to 21 persons and produced out put to the tune of rupees 4 lakh on per lakh of population. The development of Khadi and village industries was also very much tardy in the district. There were just 3905 small scale, 652 Khadi and village industries per lakh of population in 2005-06. The employment in each of these units was only 15 persons per lakh of population. The number of industrial estates was reported to be 10 in the district but their existing status in terms of number of different working units could not be available.

Table 2.11: Industrial Development in Badaun District (2006-07)

Registered Factories:		Per lakh of population
Total Units	34	1.11
Number of units working	21	0.68
Average daily workers/employed	2608	85
Value of Production	8126715	264763
Khadi and Small scale units:		
Small scale units	3905	127.22
Employment in small scale units	28483	927.95
Khadi and Village Industries	652	21.24
Employment in Khadi and Village Industries	---	
Number of industrial estates	5	0.16

Source: Statistical Bulletin, 2006, District Badaun

11. Economic Infrastructure Development:

Gaps in the development of important infrastructure in Badaun district are evident when compared with the state level situation (Table 2.12). For example, average length of national highways was zero and the length of other district roads per lakh of population was lesser in the district as compared to the state as a whole. Per capita consumption of electricity was lower (120 kW) in Badaun district versus state as whole (168 kW). However, Badaun district is better placed in terms of having larger number of post offices and telephone connections and higher credit-deposit ratio as compared to the state as whole despite the fact that number of nationalized bank offices per lakh of population was lower in the district than the state average.

Table 2.12: Economic Infrastructure Indicators in Badaun District and Uttar Pradesh

Sl. No.	Items	Badaun	Uttar Pradesh
1.	Length of National highways per lakh of population (2004-05)	0	2.43
2.	Length of state level per lakh of population (2004-5)	9.74	5.34
3.	Length of other district road per lakes of population (2004-05)	3.20	65.34
4.	Per capita consumption of electricity (2004-5)	86	168.11
5.	Number of post offices per lakh of population (2004-5)	323	10.62
7.	Number of telephone connections per lakh of population (2004-05)	736	1679
9.	Bank offices per lakh of population (2004-05)	2.19	5.00
	Credit Deposit ratio (2004-05)	66	42.03

Source: 1. Statistical Diary, Uttar Pradesh, 2006.
2. Statistical Bulletin, 2006, District Badaun.

12. Rural Infrastructure:

In case of vital rural infrastructure, Badaun district is also not better placed when compared with the U.P. State as a whole (Table 2.13). Only the number of rural go-downs, fertilizer stores, cold storages, agro service centres agro service regulated markets and rural banks are relatively higher in the district.

Table 2.13: Rural Infrastructure in Badaun District and Uttar Pradesh (2005-06)

Items	Badaun	Uttar Pradesh
Percentage of villages connected with all weather roads	47	71
Percentage of villages electrified in total villages	58	71
Number of Rural Go downs per lakh of net area sown	241	91
Number of Seed Stores per lakh of net area sown	87	91
Number of Fertilizer Stores per lakh of net area sown	249	172
Number of Pesticides Stores per lakh of net area sown	77	66
Number of Tractors per lakh of net area sown	3582	4346
Number of Cold Storage per lakh of net area sown	15	7
Number of Agro Service Centres per lakh of net area sown	157	48
Number of Regulated Markets per lakh of net area sown	3	2
Number of Rural Banks per lakh of population	13	3
Number of Veterinary Centres per lakh of livestock	3	4
Number of Animal Service Centres per lakh of livestock	3	4

Source: 1. Statistical Diary, Uttar Pradesh, 2006.
2. Statistical Bulletin, 2006, District Badaun.

13. Educational Infrastructure:

Educational infrastructure particularly of basic education is getting spread across all the districts of Uttar Pradesh under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan. But it is still lower to that of state level (Table 2.14). Some serious pitfalls like higher teacher-students ratio in primary and senior basic schools during 2004-05 were evident in the district, when compared with the state level situation. However, such gaps will be minimized as the process of recruitment of additional teachers is being done in every district of the state

Table 2.14: Educational Infrastructure in Badaun District and Uttar Pradesh, 2004-05

Items	Badaun	Uttar Pradesh
Number of primary schools per lakh of population	73	78
Number of secondary schools per lakh of population	21	22
Number of higher secondary schools per lakh of population	5	8
Number of degree colleges per lakh of population	.33	.86
Number of primary schools per 100 sq. km.	43	54
Number of secondary schools per 100 sq. km.	12	15
Teacher Student ratio in primary schools	110	57
Teacher Student ratio in senior basic schools	77	37

Source: 1. Statistical Diary, Uttar Pradesh, 2006. 2. Statistical Bulletin, 2006, District Badaun.

14. Health Infrastructure:

The status of health infrastructure in Badaun district is not as developed as it is at the state level (Table 2.15). Thus, all the major health infrastructure is to be increased in the rural areas of the district.

Table 2.15: Health Infrastructure in Badaun District and Uttar Pradesh, 2005-06

Items	Badaun	Uttar Pradesh
Number of allopathic hospitals per lakh of population	0.75	3.50
Number of beds in allopathic hospitals per lakh of population	29	35.0
Number of Ayurvedic/Unani hospitals per lakh of population	1.11	1.42
Number of beds in Unani/Unani hospitals per lakh of population	1.14	6.55
Number of primary health centers per lakh of population	0.59	2.44
Number of child/women welfare centers per lakh of population	10.46	12.72

Source: 1. Statistical Diary, Uttar Pradesh, 2006.

2. Statistical Bulletin, 2006, District Badaun.

15. Housing in Badaun District:

The Census 2001 data has revealed that the proportion of permanent houses in total houses in Badaun district was 64.40 per cent while the same was 53.40 per cent in the state as a whole. However, in case of other type of houses, situation in Badaun district was opposite to that of state's situation (Table 2.16).

It is also evident that majority of houses are of smaller size in the district; having one or two rooms. The proportion of houses with three or more rooms is relatively higher in the district as compared to the state.

Table 2.16: Housing Conditions in Badaun District and Uttar Pradesh

Item	Badaun District	Uttar Pradesh
Type of Houses		
Permanent	64.40	53.40
Semi-Permanent	21.90	25.60
Serviceable	11.40	16.90
Non- Serviceable	2.30	4.10
Number of Dwelling Rooms		
One Room	40.30	29.60
Two Rooms	34.20	31.20
Three Rooms	12.50	16.8
Four Rooms	6.80	9.6
Five Rooms & Above	4.80	10.5
No Exclusive Room	1.40	2.3

Source: Census 2001.

16. Sources of Drinking Water:

As evident from 2001 Census, Badaun district was better placed in terms of availability of safe drinking water as taps and hand pumps/tube wells, which are considered as safe sources of drinking water; were the main sources of drinking water in the district (Table 2.17).

Table 2.17: Sources of Drinking Water in Badaun District and Uttar Pradesh

Source	Badaun District	Uttar Pradesh
Tap	27.72	23.60
Hand pump/Tube well	70.59	64.1
Well	1.02	11.6
River/ Canal	0.01	0.10
Any other	0.66	0.60

Source: Census 2001.

17. Sources of Cooking Fuel:

Fire wood, Cow dung cake, and crop residue were reported to be the major sources of cooking fuel in Badaun district. The use of modern means of cooking (LPG) was much lower in Badaun district as compared to the state as a whole (Table 2.18).

Table 2.18: Sources of Cooking in Badaun District and Uttar Pradesh

Source	Badaun District	Uttar Pradesh
Firewood	35.60	44.3
Crop residue	22.26	13.7
Cow- dung cake	35.52	27.3
Kerosene	1.12	2.30
LPG	5.21	11.3
Any other	0.29	1.10

Source: Census 2001.

18. Income and Poverty Level:

The per capita income and poverty level are the indicators of overall development. The per capita income at 1993-94 and current prices during the year 2003-04 was found to be lower in Badaun district than the state level per capita income. The percentage of rural BPL households was slightly higher in the district as compared to the state. It implies that the economic condition of people living in rural areas of the district is certainly poor in comparison with the people of rural areas in Uttar Pradesh as a whole (Table 2.19).

Table 2.19: Income and Poverty in Badaun District and Uttar Pradesh

Details	Badaun District	Uttar Pradesh
Per capita income at 1993-94 prices (2003-04)	5224	5975
Per capita income at current prices (2003-04)	9766	10637
Total number of rural households (BPL census 2002)	5577734	24026176
Total Rural Population (BPL census 2002)	2250390	127191122
Total number of BPL households (BPL census 2002)	163932	9956384
Total number of BPL population (BPL census 2002)	275409	49606616
Percentage of BPL households	28.37	27.50

Source: 1. Statistical Diary, Uttar Pradesh, 2006.

2. Statistical Bulletin, 2006, District Badaun.

CHAPTER III

DEVELOPMENT STATUS AT THE VILLAGE LEVEL

1. Introduction:

As mentioned earlier that a survey was conducted in 30 selected villages of Barielly district. The detailed information regarding the status of development including various facilities and amenities was obtained from various sources regarding the sample villages. In this chapter, analysis of village level information has been made as under:

2. Population:

The combined demographic features of 30 villages as presented in table 3.1 shows that 70.82 per cent of the households are Hindu followed by Muslim households (29.18 per cent). The average size of the family has come to 6.46 persons in case of Hindu households but it is higher in case of Muslim households (7.15 persons).

Table 3.1: Religion-wise population

Religion	Number of households	Percentage	Total population	Average Family size
Hindu	6338	70.82	40917	6.46
Muslim	2611	29.18	18673	7.15
Total	8949	100.00	59590	6.66

Source: Based on the Primary data.

3. Occupational Pattern:

The occupational pattern has been shown in table 3.2, which reveals that 46.22 per cent of the total workers are cultivators followed by 15.68 per cent as agricultural labour and 17.40 per cent are engaged in animal husbandry. The workers engaged in household and non-household industry constitute 7.61 per cent. The trade and commerce and transport and communication each employ less than one percent of total workers. The construction is other important sector, which provided employment to 2.28 per cent of total workers.

Table 3.2: Occupational Pattern

Category	Number of workers	Percentage
Cultivators	11800	46.22
Agricultural Labour	4004	15.68
Animal Husbandry	4441	17.40
Mining	0	0.00
Household Industry	530	2.08
Non-household Industry	1413	5.53
Construction	582	2.28
Trade & Commerce	240	0.94
Transport & Communication	238	0.93
Other workers	2282	8.94
Total	25530	100.00

Source: Based on the Primary data.

4. Land use Pattern:

The land use pattern shows that more than 89.72 per cent of the reported area has been brought under cultivation. Forest area is absent. . The area under pasture/grazing, orchards and fallows is around two per cent. The details of land use pattern have been shown in table 3.3.

Table 3.3: Land Use Pattern

Item	Area	Percentage
1. Total reporting area (Acres)	18174	100.00
2. Forest	0	0.00
3. Uncultivable land	873	4.80
4. Non-agricultural uses	997	5.49
5. Cultivable Waste	198	1.09
6. Pasture/Grazing	11	0.06
7. Orchards	359	1.98
8. Other Fallow	167	0.92
9. Current Fallow	216	1.19
10. Net Area Sown	16305	89.72
11. Area Sown More Than once	17611	

Source: Based on the Primary data.

5. Sources of Irrigation:

The sources of irrigation has been shown in table 3.4 which indicates that maximum 53.41 per cent of total irrigated area is being irrigated through other sources which included canal, wells etc. Followed by the private tube wells, which irrigated 42.62 per cent of total irrigated areas in Badaun district. The contribution of government tube wells is 3.97 per cent.

Table 3.4: Sources of Irrigation

Source	Percentage of Irrigated Area
Canal	0.00
Tube well (Govt.)	3.97
Tube well (private)	42.62
Hand pump	0.00
Wells	0.00
Ponds, etc.	0.00
Other	53.41

Source: Based on the Primary data.

6. Roads and Electricity:

Out of total 30 villages surveyed by us, 60 per cent has connectivity with all weather roads. 53.33 of the total villages have Kharanja roads and kutch-pucca roads are only in 3.33 per cent of total villages. The average distance of all the sample villages from the main road comes to 3.13 kms.

Though 83.33 per cent of total villages have electricity, only 12.39 per cent of total households have electricity connections. Connections for agriculture and commercial purposes are quite a few (Table 3.5).

Table 3.5: Road and Electricity in Sample Villages

Facilities	Number of villages	Percentage
A. Type of Roads		
1. All weather road	18	60.00
2. Kharanja	16	53.33
3. Kutcha-pucca mixed	1	3.33
4. Kutcha	11	36.67
5. Average distance from main road	3.13	-----
B. Electricity		
1. Villages with electricity	25	83.33
2. Villages without Electricity	5	16.67
3. Households with Electricity connection	1109	12.39
4. Number of Domestic Connections	1005	87.17
5. Number of Agricultural Connections	126	10.93
6. Number of Commercial Connections	21	1.82
7. Others		0.08
8. Avg hrs of electricity per day	1	4.34

Source: Based on the Primary data.

7. Drinking Water:

Private hand pumps, private wells and public hand pumps are the sources of drinking water in sample villages. Quite a few of them are non-functional as evident from table 3.6.

Table 3.6: Per Household Availability of Sources of Drinking Water and their Status

Type	Total	Functional	% Functional
Public well	0	0	0.00
Private well	52	16	30.77
Public Hand pumps	523	125	23.90
Private Hand pumps	6823	6798	99.63
Public Tube well	0	0	0.00
Private Tube well	0	0	0.00
Public stand post	0	0	0.00
Tab water inside house	0	0	0.00
Tank	0	0	0.00

Source: Based on the Primary data.

8. Toilet Facility:

The toilet facility is available only in 1 sample village and only 3.22 per cent of total households of these villages have toilet in their houses (Table-3.7). All the toilets have been constructed under the Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC).

Table 3.7: Toilet Facility

Toilet Facility	Number of Villages
	Yes
No	29
If, yes, then type	
Private Toilet Facility (Households)	288
Total Sanitation Campaign	288

Source: Based on the Primary data.

9. Educational Facility:

29 out of 30 sample villages have primary schools within the village. The average distance of primary schools from village is less than 1 Km. and students generally use pucca road to reach primary schools. 15 out of 30 villages have middle schools with in their villages and in case of 6 villages' schools are located within their panchayats. The location of most of the higher secondary schools both for the boys and girls is with in the respective blocks and students cover on an average 4.9 Kms to reach their schools from their villages (Table 3.8). The status of educational facilities has been presented in the following table 8.

Table 3.8: Educational Facility

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	29	0	1	0	0.1	18	1	1	1
Middle School	15	8	6	1	1.3	17	1	1	5
High/Higher Secondary (Boys)	2	21	2	5	4.9	17	3	0	10
High/Higher Secondary (Girls)	3	15	1	11	7.4	17	3	0	10
Religious School	1	2	0	27	15.4	18	3	0	9
Non Formal Education Centre	1	0	0	29	16.6	18	2	0	9
Others	2	0	0	28	27.3	18	3	0	8

Place code: 1. Within village, 2. within block, 3. within panchayat, 4. within district.

Road code: 1. Pucca, 2. Semi-pucca, 3. Kutcha, 4. Kutcha-pucca mix

Source: Based on the Primary data.

10. Students Enrollments:

The average enrollment of boys and girls in class-I to class-V in the entire sample schools considered to gather has been shown in table 3.9. The enrollment seems to be lower in all the classes in view of the fact that each primary school average number of teachers should be 5 and the teacher-student's ratio should be 40.

Table 3. 9: School Enrollment

Class	Boys	Girls
Class I	27	25
Class II	29	24
Class III	29	24
Class IV	25	20
Class V	18	17

Source: Based on the Primary data.

11. Physical Structure of Schools:

All schools in the sample villages have own buildings except one school. The structure is mostly pucca and made of cement, stone and tiles. The condition of school buildings has been reported to be good and satisfactory in most cases. The classes are held in the classrooms in 23 sample schools. While rest use verandah and open space for the classes. Most of the schools have useable blackboard and play ground. Tat-Patti is provided for seating in majority of schools. The average number of teachers in each primary school is 3 (Table 3.10).

Table 3.10: Physical Structure of Schools

Details	Number
<u>Schools with buildings</u>	
Yes	29
No	1
Total	30
<u>Type of Structure</u>	
1. Katcha/thatch	1
2. Katcha/tile	0
3. Semi pucca	2
4. Pucca	26
<u>Main Flooring Materials</u>	
1. Mud	2
2. Brick	3
3. Cement, stone, tile	24
4. others	0
<u>Condition of Building</u>	
1. Good	11
2. Satisfactory	15
3. Poor	3
4. Very bad	0
<u>Where classes normally held</u>	
1. in the class room	23
2. In the Verandah	5
3. Open space	1
<u>Does the school have useable blackboard</u>	
Yes	29
No	0
<u>Does the school have playground</u>	
Yes	19
No	12
<u>Seating facility provided to students</u>	
1. Tat-patti	29
2. Desk	0
<u>How many teachers are currently teaching classes (1-5)</u>	3

Source: Based on the Primary data.

12. Private Schools and Preferences of the People for Schools:

There are 11 private schools in 30 sample villages. The group discussion with the people in sample villages has revealed that in 6 villages' people prefer government schools over private and other type of schools for the education of their children (Table 3.11).

Table 3.11: Private schools and Preferences of the People for Schools

Number of schools within the village	11
Up to the class level	12
No. of students enrolled	1335
Preference of the schools	
1. Government	6
2. Private	5
3. Both	8

Source: Based on the Primary data.

13. Health Facility:

It has been reported that the facility of medical sub center is available only in 5 villages out of 30 sample villages. This facility is available to 11 villages in their respective blocks. None of the sample village has the Primary Health Center (PHC). The people of 27 and 3 villages have to travel within their blocks and district respectively to get the facility of Primary Health Center. On the whole, health facilities are generally available at block or district level to the rural people of the district. The rural people have to travel more around 10 kilometers from their villages to get the major health facilities. The structure of approach roads on which the rural people generally travel to get the medical facilities is good (Table 3.12).

Table 3.12: Health Facilities

Type of health Facility	Within Village	Within Block	Within Panchayat	Within District	Average Distance (Kms)	Pucca	Semi Pucca	Kutcha	Kutcha Pucca Mix
Sub-center	5	11	7	7	3.33	18	1	1	9
PHC	0	27	0	3	9.03	17	2	0	11
CHC	0	15	0	15	13.67	17	2	0	11
Hospital/Dispensary	0	20	0	10	11.37	17	2	0	11
Private Qualified Allopathic Doctors	2	21	2	5	7.70	17	2	0	10
Child Care Center	1	21	3	5	9.33	17	2	0	11
Family Planning Clinic	1	21	3	5	9.03	17	2	0	11
Chemist/Medicine Shop	3	19	5	3	4.97	17	2	0	9

Code: 1-Within village, 2-Within block, 3-within panchayat, 4-within district.

Source: Based on the Primary data.

14. Facilities at PHC/Sub centre:

Most of the medical facilities are available at the Primary Health Centres. However, at majority of sub-centers important medical facilities are lacking (Table 3.13).

Table 3.13: Facilities at the Sub-centre or PHC

Facilities	Sub-Centers	PHC
ANM	20	30
Medicines	15	30
Doctor	9	30
Regular Checkup	3	30
Pathological Tests	1	29
X-Ray	1	21
Beds	2	15
Any Other	2	10

Source: Based on the Primary data.

15. Frequency of Visit of Health Staff in Villages:

The frequency of visits of health staff in the villages has been shown in table 3.14. It has become evident that the frequencies of visit of important medical staff like medical officer, ANM etc. are not weekly in most of the villages.

Table 3.14: Frequency of Visit of Health Staff in Villages

Type of staff	Frequency				
	Weekly	monthly	Quarterly	HalOf Yearly	Rarely
Medical Officer	1	11	5	0	13
Lady Health Visitor	3	5	1	0	21
ANM	11	17	2	0	
Malaria Inspector	3	1	1	0	25
Health Educator	3	3	2	0	22
Vaccinator	7	14	1	0	8
ASHA	24	2	4	0	0
Others	1	9	0	0	20

Source: Based on the Primary data.

16. The Condition of PHCs:

The buildings of the PHCs have been reported to satisfactory in case of 3 PHCs out of 5 PHCs and poor in 2PHCs. The availability of doctors and medicines is inadequate (Table 3.15).

Table 3.15: Conditions of PHC/sub-center in the village (put number of villages)

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

17. Aanganwadi/ICDS Centres:

Out of 28 ICDS centres, 26 are located in government buildings and 3 are located in private buildings owned by the Aanganwadi workers. The condition of most of the buildings has been reported to be good and satisfactory. It was found from the record of the/ICDS centres that on average 923 mothers and 2360 children visited these centers during the last month. Visit of the ICDS supervisor is reported to be irregular in majority of cases (Table 3.16).

Table 3.16: Details of Aanganwadi/ICDS Centers in Sample Villages

Details	Number
<u>Place of House where located</u>	
1. Govt. Building	26
2. Private Building	2
<u>If Pvt. Building then whose house located</u>	
1. Mukhiya House	0
2. Sarpanch	0
3. Other PRI representative	0
4. Aanganwadi workers	2
5. Others	0
<u>Condition of Buildings</u>	
1. Good	11
2. Satisfactory	14
3. Poor	3
4. Bad	
<u>Number of Mothers and Children visited/benefited during the last one month</u>	
1. Mother	923
2. Children	2360
<u>Does the ICDS supervisor visit the center</u>	
1. Yes	21
2. No	7
<u>If yes the:</u>	
1. Weekly	1
2. Monthly	14
3. Quarterly	6

Source: Based on the Primary data.

18. Private Medical Facilities:

The private doctors are available in 21 villages out of 30 villages. However, only in 2 villages and 1 village, Allopathic and Ayurvedic doctors are available. In rest the villages, Jhola type doctors are there. In this way, condition of medical services is very poor in the villages of Badaun district and people are main depending on Jhola type doctors for their medical needs (Table 3.17).

Table 3.17: Private Medical Facilities (put number of villages)

Items	Number of villages
Availability of doctor	
Yes	21
No	9
Type of doctor	
Allopathic	2
Homeopathic	0
Unani	0
Ayurvedic	1
Jhola type	19

Source: Based on the Primary data

19. Public Distribution System

It has been reported that PDS shops are located in 24 villages. The BPL cardholders are around 50 percent in all the cardholders. The supply has been reported to be irregular in majority of villages (Table 3.18).

Table 3.18: Public Distribution System in the Villages

PDS in the Village	
1. Yes	24
2. No	6
If yes, the how many shops in the village	26
If no, then distance	0.6 kms
Number of ration card	9820
Type of card	
1. Annapurna	0
2. Antodya	849
3. BPL	1487
4. APL	7484
Is supply regular	
<u>Foodgrain</u>	
1. yes	26
2. No.	4
<u>Sugar</u>	
1. Yes	27
2. No	3
<u>Kerosene oil</u>	
1. Yes	27
2. No	3

Source: Based on the Primary data.

20. Other Facilities:

Important facilities as shown in Table 17 are not available in all the 30 sample villages. Only the facilities of GP office, fair price shop, other general shops and commercial bank are available in 10, 24, 27 and 3 villages. Most of the villages have important facilities available within their panchayats, though to get certain facilities like veterinary and regulated markets, people of some villages travel 10 to 6 kms (Table 3.19).

Table 3.19: Other Facilities

Type	Within Village	Within Block	Within Panchayat	Within District	Average Distance
Block HQ	1	29			13.47
Nearest Town		12	1	17	11.73
Nearest Bus Stop	4	18	4	4	4.37
Nearest Regular Market	2	19	4	5	7.17
Nearest Rail Station	1	7	1	21	20.13
Nearest Post Office	6	12	12		2.10
Commercial Bank	3	18	7	2	4.73
Gram Panchayat Office	10	13	5	2	7.57
Fair Price Shop	24		3	3	2.20
Other General Shops	27	1	2		0.63
Veterinary	1	19	4	6	7.70
Govt. Procurement Centre	2	21	2	5	8.30
Panchayat ghar	13		4	13	7.07

Source: Based on the Primary data.

21. Beneficiaries of the Government Programmes:

As evident from table 3.20 that the proportion of total beneficiaries under different government Programmes in total population of all the sample 30 villages has come out to be quite low. Only in old age/widow pension schemes, the beneficiaries are 688 in total population which is 1.15 per cent in total population.. Under all other Programmes, percentage of beneficiaries varies 1 to 3 per cent in their total population. The beneficiaries from the minority community are relatively lower to that of their Hindu counterpart in respect of all the government programmes. .

Table 3.20: Total Beneficiaries in the Government Programmes

Programme	Total	SC	Minority	Others
SGSY	160	63	21	76
NREGA	1653	490	288	875
PMGSY	0	0	0	0
IAY	142	83	15	44
Others	70	32	13	25
Pension Scheme				
Old age pension scheme	465	167	57	241
Widow pension scheme	223	91	43	89

Source: Based on the Primary data.

22. Village Organizations:

The type of village organizations reported to be in the sample villages have been shown in table 3.21. Most of such organizations are related with agricultural activities. Large number of them has non-functional too.

Table 3.21: Village Organization

Organization	Functional	Non-Functional	Average number of members
1. Cooperatives			
i. Credit	17	13	58
ii. Agricultural Inputs	25	5	84
iii. Production of Khadi	14	16	0
iv. Marketing	14	16	2
v. Dairy Coop	16	14	1
vi. Others	5	25	0
2. Workers organizations/unions	14	16	2
3. Farmers organization	15	15	4
4. Voluntary Organizations	13	17	0
5. Religious/Caste organizations	20	10	8
6. Political Organizations	15	15	2
7. Cultural Organizations	14	16	1
8. Youth Mandal	15	15	1
9. Women Mundal	18	12	3
10. Flood Relief Village Security Force	14	16	0
11. Others	4	26	1

CHAPTER IV

DEVELOPMENT STATUS AT THE HOUSEHOLD LEVEL

As mentioned earlier that a household survey was conducted in Badaun district, covering nine hundred households. The objective was to find out the major socio-economic disparities between minorities versus non-minorities and to identify the gaps in various infrastructural facilities and amenities between the two groups at the household level. The exercise would be useful in planning for bridging the gap that is perceived to be between the minorities and non-minorities in Badaun district in particular and Uttar Pradesh in general. The following are the findings of analysis based on the primary data.

1. Religion-wise Composition of Households:

In the nine hundred households surveyed in Badaun district, the representation of Hindu households was 63.22 percent, followed by 36.78 percent of the Muslim households (Table 4.1). In this way, the survey covered Hindu and Muslim households on the pattern of their representation in the population of the district as evident from the Census of 2001.

Table 4.1: Composition of Different Religious Groups in the Sample

Religion	Number of Households	Percentages
Hindu	569	63.22
Muslim	331	36.78
All Religions	900	100.00

Source: Primary data based.

2. Family Size:

It is evident from table 4.2 that average size of the family is highest among Muslims (6.31 persons) followed by Hindus (5.53 persons). It is also evident that 19 per cent of the Muslim households have 7-9 persons as compared to 10 per cent of Hindu households. Thus, the analysis has shown that the average size of the family is not only highest among the Muslim households but the proportion of Muslim households with larger family size (7 persons and above) is relatively higher also as compared to Hindu households in Badaun district.

Table 4.2: Family Size in Different Religious Groups

Religion	Below 3 Persons	3 to 5 Persons	5 to 7 Persons	7 to 9 Persons	9 and above Persons	Total Persons	Average HH Size
Hindu	82	210	206	56	15	569	5.53
Muslim	40	72	129	64	26	331	6.31
Total	122	282	335	120	41	900	5.81

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentages.

Source: Primary data based.

3. Populations and Sex Ratio:

The composition of male and female population in total population across different religious groups (Table 4.3) indicates that the share of male population is higher in comparison with their female population among Hindus as well as Muslims in the district. The impact of varying proportion of males and females among different religious groups is evident in their sex ratios. The table indicates shows that the Muslim has relatively lower number of females per thousand of males in comparison with Hindus though situation remains generally otherwise. On the whole, it is apparent that Badaun district has considerably lower sex ratio in its rural areas.

Table 4.3: Population and Sex Ratio among Different Religious Groups

Religion	Male	Percent	Female	Percent	Total	Percent
Hindu	1760	55.96	1385	44.04	3145	100.00
Muslim	1182	56.64	905	43.36	2087	100.00
Total	2942	56.24	2290	43.73	5232	100.00

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentages.

Source: Primary data based.

3. Classification of Population by Age:

The distribution of total population in different age groups as presented in table 4.4 shows that 17 per cent of the total population of Hindus in rural areas of Badaun district is in the younger age group of up to 45 years compared to 16 per cent in Muslims. The average age is 22 years in case of Hindus as well as Muslims.

Table 4.4: Classification of Population by Age among Different Religious Groups

Religion	Below 15 Years	15-30 Years	30-45 Years	45-60 Years	60 and above Years	Total Years	Average Age
Hindu	1492	775	526	268	84	3145	21.92
Muslim	997	546	303	186	55	2087	21.54
Total	2489	1321	829	454	139	5232	21.77

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentages.

Source: Primary data based.

5. Education:

It reflects from the table 4.5 that more than half (59.94 per cent) of the rural population of Badaun district is still illiterate. The illiteracy has been found to be the highest (63.30 per cent) among the Muslims as against 57.65 per cent illiteracy among the Hindus. It is found that proportion of population decreases as the level of education rises. In total, less than two per cent of the population has higher education. However, the percentage of Muslims population with below primary and upper primary education is also lower to that of Hindus indicating to a fact that the Muslim in rural areas of Badaun district are not sending their children to primary schools to the extent Hindus are doing and if the situation continues like this, Muslims would not be able to catch

up the Hindus in attainment of basic education in the district. Muslims are also lagging behind the Hindus in terms of attainment of higher/technical education in the district. On the whole, Muslims are educationally backward as compared to the Hindus of the district.

Table 4.5: Classification of Population by Level of Education among Different Religious Groups

Level of Education	Hindu	Percentage	Muslim	Percentage	Total	Percentage
Illiterate	1813	57.65	1323	63.39	3136	59.94
Below Primary	72	2.29	65	3.11	137	2.62
Primary	755	24.01	436	20.89	1191	22.76
Upper Primary	304	9.67	149	7.14	453	8.66
High School	125	3.97	70	3.35	195	3.73
Intermediate	47	1.49	24	1.15	71	1.36
Technical Diploma	7	0.22	2	0.10	9	0.17
Technical professional degree	2	0.06	1	0.05	3	0.06
Graduate degree	13	0.41	13	0.62	26	0.50
Post graduate	3	0.10	2	0.10	5	0.10
Child	4	0.13	2	0.10	6	0.11
Total	3145	100.00	2087	100.00	5232	100.00

Source: Primary data based.

5. Work Status:

The working status of Hindu and Muslim population has been presented in table 4.6. The table shows that the unemployment among the Muslims is relatively higher as compared to Hindus of the district. Employment status is also higher among the Muslims which indicates that Muslim may be facing greater deprivation of employment as a result they are forced to work more as compared to their Hindu counterparts of the district.

Table 4. 6: Work Status of Hindu and Muslim Population

Working Status	Hindu	Percentage	Muslim	Percentage	Total	Percentages
Employed	860	27.34	594	28.46	1454	27.79
Unemployed	33	1.05	38	1.82	71	1.36
Domestic Work	722	22.96	496	23.77	1218	23.28
Students	847	26.93	408	19.55	1255	23.99
Retired/pensioners	0	0.00	1	0.05	1	0.02
Old/child	683	21.72	550	26.35	1233	23.57
Total	3145	100.00	2087	100.00	5232	100.00

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentages.

Source: Primary data based.

6. Main Activities of the Population:

In table 4.7, main activities of the working population of different religious groups of Badaun district have been shown. It reflects from the table that 37.21 per cent of the working population of Hindus and 27.44 per cent working population of Muslims is engaged in agriculture. Apart from agriculture, the Hindus as well as Muslims are found to be largely engaged in manufacturing activities.

Table 4.7: Main Activities of Population

Category	Hindu	Percentage	Muslim	Percentage	Total	Percentage
Agriculture	320	37.21	163	27.44	483	33.22
Livestock	59	6.86	26	4.38	85	5.85
Fisheries	1	0.12	2	0.34	3	0.21
Forestry	1	0.12	1	0.17	2	0.14
Manufacturing	453	52.67	374	62.96	827	56.88
Construction	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Trade and Commerce	10	1.16	10	1.68	20	1.38
Transport	1	0.12	4	0.67	5	0.34
Fin & admin services	2	0.23	2	0.34	4	0.28
Education health services	13	1.51	12	2.02	25	1.72
Total	860	100.00	594	100.00	1454	100.00

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentages.

Source: Primary data based.

8. Search for Additional Employment and Preference for Different Activities

The respondents were asked whether they are in search of additional employment. The majority of them reported that they were searching additional employment which is evident from table 4.8. A higher percentage of Muslims reported that they are in search of additional employment as compared to Hindus. The preferred activities are dairy, business, service and industry for Hindus as well as for the Muslims.

Table 4.8: Religion-wise Households Seeking Additional Employment and their most Preferred Activities

Preferred Activities	Hindu	Percentage	Muslim	Percentage	Total	Percentage
Searching employment	492	86.47	302	91.24	794	88.22
Not searching	77	13.53	29	8.76	106	11.78
Total	569	100.00	331	100.00	900	100.00
First Preferred Activity						
Dairy	224	45.53	165	54.64	389	48.99
Services	63	12.80	17	5.63	80	10.08
Poultry	29	5.89	30	9.93	59	7.43
Piggery	6	1.22	0	0.00	6	0.76
Sheep/Goat	5	1.02	23	7.62	28	3.53
Fishery	3	0.61	1	0.33	4	0.50
Ag. Labour	38	7.72	0	0.00	38	4.79
Non Ag Labour	3	0.61	2	0.66	5	0.63
Industry	55	11.18	32	10.60	87	10.96
Business	66	13.41	32	10.60	98	12.34
Total	492	100.00	302	100.00	794	100.00
Second Preferred Activity						
Dairy	108	21.95	42	13.91	150	18.89
Services	14	2.85	12	3.97	26	3.27
Poultry	74	15.04	71	23.51	145	18.26
Piggery	9	1.83	1	0.33	10	1.26
Sheep/Goat	66	13.41	52	17.22	118	14.86
Fishery	1	0.20	1	0.33	2	0.25
Ag. Labour	11	2.24	1	0.33	12	1.51
Non Ag Labour	4	0.81	5	1.66	9	1.13
Industry	98	19.92	61	20.20	159	20.03
Business	107	21.75	56	18.54	163	20.53
Total	492	100.00	302	100.00	794	100.00

Table 4.8 (contd...)

Third Preferred Activity						
Dairy	73	14.84	31	10.26	104	13.10
Services	94	19.11	24	7.95	118	14.86
Poultry	20	4.07	16	5.30	36	4.53
Piggery	12	2.44	3	0.99	15	1.89
Sheep/Goat	72	14.63	53	17.55	125	15.74
Fishery	13	2.64	5	1.66	18	2.27
Ag. Labour	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Non Ag Labour	3	0.61	2	0.66	5	0.63
Industry	115	23.37	89	29.47	204	25.69
Business	90	18.29	79	26.16	169	21.28
Total	492	100.00	302	100.00	794	100.00

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentages.

Source: Primary data based.

9. Households Owning Different Land Sizes:

All the sample households were classified according to their religion and land size. It became evident that more than 45.62 per cent of the Muslim households are landless in comparison with 36.03 per cent of Hindus households (Table 4.9). The pattern shows that the number of Muslim households decreases as the size of land increases, revealing the fact that the Muslims in Badaun district of Uttar Pradesh possess the smaller size of land in comparison with their Hindu counterparts.

Table-4.9: Distribution of Households of Different Religious Groups according to Land Size

Size of Land Holding	Hindu	Muslim	Total
Landless	205	151	356
Below 1.0	178	116	294
1.00 to 2.50	120	44	164
2.50 to 5.00	61	19	80
5.00 to 7.50	5	1	6
7.50 to 10.00	0	0	0
10 and above	0	0	0
Total	569	331	900
Average land per household (Acres)	1.64	1.22	1.50

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentages.

Source: Primary data based.

10. Value of Land Owned:

The value of land owned by different households has been assessed and shown in table 4.10. The Muslim households owning land with higher values are also lesser as compared to Hindu households. It indicates that the quality of land owned by the Muslim households is comparatively poor to that of Hindus. Hence the value of the land owned by the Muslims is also relatively lower.

Table-4.10: Classification of Households according to the Value of their Land

Value of Own Land (Rs 000)	Hindu	Muslim	Total
Below 50	65	51	116
50-100	48	29	77
100-150	38	24	62
150-200	47	17	64
200-250	19	11	30
250-300	28	8	36
300-500	72	29	101
500 And above	47	11	58
Total	364	180	544

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentages.

Source: Primary data based.

11. Livestock:

The ownership of livestock per household according to different religious group has been placed in table 4.11. The table shows that around 37 per cent of the Hindu households in Badaun district owned milch cattle as compared 34 per cent by the Muslim households. It reflects from the table that relatively lower number of Muslim households owned high valued livestock like milch, draught and young cattle as compared to Hindu households. In this way, the livestock base of the Muslims is relatively poor as compared to the Hindus of the district.

Table-4.11: Per Household Ownership of Livestock by Different Religious Groups

Type of live stock	Hindu	Muslim	Total
Milch Animal	290	153	443
Draught Animal	95	39	134
Young Cattle	310	138	448
Goats	72	93	165
Sheep	3	1	4
Poultry	10	30	40
Pigs	3	0	3
Others	1	2	3
Grand Total	784	456	1240

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentages.

Source: Primary data based.

12. Value of Livestock:

The average value of all the livestock owned by the sample households comes to Rs. 8184 while the value of livestock owned by the Muslim households is Rs. 6518 versus Rs. 9155 in case of Hindu households respectively (Table 4.12). It is also evident that a very high percentage of Muslim households owned lower value livestock as compared to their Hindu counterparts.

Table 4.12: Distribution of Households by the Value of Livestock (Rs.)

Value of Livestock (Rs.)	Hindu (HH)	Percentage	Muslim (HH)	Percentage	Total (HH)	Percentage
No Livestock	135	23.73	48	14.50	183	20.33
Below 1500	31	5.45	43	12.99	74	8.22
1500 - 30000	350	61.51	176	53.17	526	58.44
30000 - 45000	40	7.03	14	4.23	54	6.00
45000 - 60000	5	0.88	47	14.20	52	5.78
60000 - 75000	4	0.70	2	0.60	6	0.67
75000 and above	4	0.70	1	0.30	5	0.56
Total	569	100.00	331	100.00	900	100.00
Average per HH	9155		6518		8184	

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentages.

Source: Primary data based.

13. Value of Productive and other Assets:

The average value of all the productive and other assets owned by the sample households comes to Rs. 21547. The value of such assets owned by the Muslim households was found to be marginally higher in comparison with Hindu households (Table 4.13). The table shows that a higher proportion of Muslim households owned lower valued assets as compared to Hindu households.

Table 4.13: Distribution of household by Value of Productive and other Assets

Value (Rs 000)	Hindu	Percentage	Muslim	Percentage	Total	Percentage
Below 25	432	75.92	249	75.23	681	75.67
25 - 50	80	14.06	47	14.20	127	14.11
50 - 75	33	5.80	10	3.02	43	4.78
75 - 100	12	2.11	10	3.02	22	2.44
100 and above	12	2.11	15	4.53	27	3.00
Total	569	100.00	331	100.00	900	100.00
Average per HH	21513		21607		21547	

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentages.

Source: Primary data based.

14. Ownership of Productive and Other Assets:

The value of productive and other assets has been calculated in table 4.14. The table shows that each sample household of the district Badaun possesses productive and other assets to the tune of Rs. 21547. However, it is evident that the value of such assets owned by each Muslim household is marginally higher as compared to Hindu households. The similar trend is observed when per household value of different type of productive and other assets of Muslim households are compared with the Hindu households. The average value of agricultural implements owned by the Muslim households is substantially lower when compared with the value of agricultural implements owned by the Hindu households.

Table 4.14: Per Household Value of Productive and Other Assets

Asset	Average value per Household		
	Hindu	Muslim	Total
Agriculture implements	5246	2766	4334
Non-agriculture	403	577	467
Transport	2640	3159	2831
Household Assets	3282	3731	3447
Total Financial Assets	9941	11374	10468
Total	21513	21607	21547

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentages.

Source: Primary data based.

15. Type of Ownership of Houses:

The ownership of houses is of two types in rural areas of Badaun district. One is the self ownership and other is the houses provided under the India Awas Yojana. It is to be recorded here that the percentage of Muslims who have been given houses under the Indira Awas Yojana is higher to that of the Hindus in the district (Table 4.15).

Table 4.15: Distribution of Households by the Type of Ownership of Houses

Housing Status	Hindu	Percentage	Muslim	Percentage	Total	Percentage
Own	564	99.12	323	97.58	887	98.56
Indira Awas	5	0.88	8	2.42	13	1.44
Rented	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Grand Total	569	100.00	331	100.00	900	100.00

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentages.

Source: Primary data based.

16. Type of Owned Houses:

Four types of houses are constructed in the rural areas of Badaun district. These are thatched, Kutchha/Khaprail, semi-pucca and pucca. There is no substantial difference between the ownership of different type of houses by the Hindus and Muslims (Table 4.16).

Table 4.16: Distribution of Households by the Type of Houses

Type of House	Hindu	Percentage	Muslim	Percentage	Total	Percentage
Thatched	114	20.04	61	18.43	175	19.44
Kachha/Khaprail	101	17.75	103	31.12	204	22.67
Semi Pucca	207	36.38	83	25.08	290	32.22
Pucca	147	25.83	84	25.38	231	25.67
Others	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Total	569	100.00	331	100.00	900	100.00

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentages.

Source: Primary data based.

17. Number of Rooms in Houses:

Mostly one and two rooms are there in majority of houses in Badaun District (Table 4.17). As for the number of rooms in the houses of Hindus and Muslim is concerned, a higher percentage of Hindu households owned larger number of rooms as compared to the Muslim households.

Table 4.17: Distribution of Households by the Number of Rooms

Number of Rooms	Hindu	Percentage	Muslim	Percentage	Total	Percentage
One	189	33.22	132	39.88	321	35.67
Two	253	44.46	122	36.86	375	41.67
Three	103	18.10	53	16.01	156	17.33
Four	12	2.11	22	6.65	34	3.78
Five	10	1.76	0	0.00	10	1.11
Six	1	0.18	2	0.60	3	0.33
Seven	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Eight	1	0.18	0	0.00	1	0.11
Total	569	100.00	331	100.00	900	100.00

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentages.

Source: Primary data based.

18. Ownership of Homestead:

The table 4.18 shows that around 98 per cent of total homestead are owned. Around 2 per cent has been provided by government. There is no major difference across the religious group of Hindus and Muslims as far the ownership of homestead is concerned.

Table 4.18: Distribution of Households according to Sources of Homestead

Homestead	Hindu	Percentage	Muslim	Percentage	Total	Percentage
Own	560	98.42	323	97.58	883	98.11
Provided by Panchayat	8	1.41	7	2.11	15	1.67
Landlord's Land	1	0.18	1	0.30	2	0.22
Others		0.00		0.00		0.00
Total	569	100	331	100	900	100.00

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentages.

Source: Primary data based.

19. Electrification and Sources of Lighting:

It is evident from table 27 that only 12 per cent of all rural houses have electricity so far while 12 per cent of the Hindu houses have electricity as compared to 13 per cent of the Muslim houses.

The majority of houses are still using Kerosene oil lamp for lighting of their houses (Table 4.19). This is true also in case of Muslim and Hindu houses but it has been reported that 93 per cent of Muslim houses are using oil lamp while 74 per cent of the Hindu households use oil lamp.

Table 4.19: Distribution of Households by the Electrification and Sources of Lighting

Electrification	Hindu	Percentage	Muslim	Percentage	Total	Percentage
Yes	67	11.78	43	12.99	110	12.22
No	502	88.22	288	87.01	790	87.78
Total	569	100	331	100	900	100.00
Source of Light						
Oil Lamp	369	73.51	270	93.75	639	80.89
Lantern	133	26.49	18	6.25	151	19.11
Petromax	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00
Others	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00
Total	502	100	288	100	790	100.00

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentages.

Source: Primary data based.

20. Sources of Drinking Water:

The own handpump/tubewell is the main source of drinking water for 64 per cent of total rural house hold in Badaun District (Table 4.20). This is true for the Hindu as well as Muslim households. The households using tap in dwelling are higher in case of Hindu households than the Muslim households.

Table 4.20: Classification of Households According to Sources of Drinking Water

Source	Hindu	Percentage	Muslim	Percentage	Total	Percentage
Own hand pump/tube well	364	63.97	210	63.44	574	63.78
Public hand pump/tube well	134	23.55	89	26.89	223	24.78
Tap in dwelling	71	12.48	32	9.67	103	11.44
Own protected dug well	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Unprotected dug well	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Public unprotected dug well	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Public protected dug well	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Public tap	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Pond/River/Stream	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Others	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Total	569	100	331	100	900	100.00

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentages.

Source: Primary data based.

21. Distance from Sources of Drinking Water:

Most of the households (78 per cent) have source of drinking water within the house. Muslim households are poorly placed in this regard as 76 per cent of them have drinking water source within their houses as compared to 79 per cent of the Hindu houses (Table 4.21).

Table 4.21: Classification of Households According to Distance from Sources of Drinking Water

Distance	Hindu	Percentage	Muslim	Percentage	Total	Percentage
With in House	451	79.26	251	75.83	702	78.00
Upto 100 meters	106	18.63	67	20.24	173	19.22
100 - 250 meters	12	2.11	12	3.63	24	2.67
250 & above meters	0	0.00	1	0.30	1	0.11
Total	569	100	331	100	900	100.00

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentages.

Source: Primary data based.

22. Toilet Facility:

In house toilet facility is available to 21 per cent of the total households in rural areas of Badaun district. Muslim households are better in this regards (Table 4.22). Pit latrine and watershed or the two types of toilets, which are being used by majority of the houses across Hindu and Muslim households.

Table 4.22: Classification of Households According to Toilet Facility and its type

	Hindu	Percentage	Muslim	Percentage	Total	Percentage
Toilet Facility						
In House	103	18.10	89	26.89	192	21.33
Outside House	466	81.90	242	73.11	708	78.67
Total	569	100	331	100	900	100.00
Type of Toilet Facility						
Septic Tank Latrine	9	1.58	8	2.42	17	1.89
In the Dwelling water sealed	17	2.99	12	3.63	29	3.22
Pit Latrine	74	13.01	63	19.03	137	15.22
Covered Dry Latrine	3	0.53	8	2.42	11	1.22
In the community; water sealed	1	0.18	0	0.00	1	0.11
In the field	465	81.72	240	72.51	705	78.33
Total	569	100	331	100	900	100.00

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentages.

Source: Primary data based.

23. Types of Cooking Fuel Used:

It has been reported by the sample household 61.22 per cent of them are using wood and 33 per cent using cow-dung cake as the two major sources of cooking fuel (Table 4.23). The similar pattern is evident in Hindu as well as Muslim households.

Table 4.23: Classification of Households According to Type of Cooking Fuel Used

Source of Fuel	Hindu	Percentage	Muslim	Percentage	Total	Percentage
Wood	340	59.75	211	63.75	551	61.22
Coal	3	0.53	0	0.00	3	0.33
Kerosene Oil	0	0.00	1	0.30	1	0.11
Hay/Leaves	6	1.05	9	2.72	15	1.67
Cow Dung Cake	199	34.97	98	29.61	297	33.00
Agricultural Waste	16	2.81	7	2.11	23	2.56
Gobar Gas Plant	2	0.35	1	0.30	3	0.33
LPG	3	0.53	4	1.21	7	0.78
Total	569	100	331	100	900	100.00

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentages.

Source: Primary data based.

24. Drainage Facility:

It has been reported by the sample respondents that 69 per cent of their total houses have drainage facility. This facility is available to larger number of Muslim households as compared with the Hindu households (Table 4.24)

Table 4.24: Drainage Facility

Facility of Drainage	Hindu	Percentage	Muslim	Percentage	Total	Percentage
Yes	378	66.43	243	73.41	621	69.00
No	191	33.57	88	26.59	279	31.00
Total	569	100	331	100	900	100.00

25. Sources of Income:

The average annual income has been calculated in case of sample households in table 4.25. It is evident from the table that around Rs. 25000 is the average income of all the rural households considered together. It is also evident that the average annual income is higher in case of Muslim households as compared with the Hindu households. Though the Muslim households get lower income from agriculture when compared the income of Hindu households from the agriculture but Muslim households draw higher income in manufacturing and other non-farm activities than the Hindu households.

Table 4.25: Average Annual Income per Household by Sources of Income

Source of Income (Rs.)	Hindu	Muslim	Total
Agriculture	9775	7777	9041
Animal Husbandry	2475	2713	2562
Artisan Work	38	107	64
Trade	168	350	236
Manufacturing	25	254	109
Ag Wages	1413	1798	1555
Non Ag Wages	8492	10337	9170
Services	848	1291	1011
Interest	231	15	152
Remittances	104	1562	640
Pension	6	91	37
Others	162	45	119
Total	23737	26341	24695

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentages.

Source: Primary data based.

26. Family Income:

It has been found that 67.78 per cent of the total households have annual income of less than Rs. 25,000 (Table 4.26). A higher percentage of Muslim households fall in this bracket of

income when compared with the Muslim households. Muslims households are also in greater percentage of their total households in highest income group of Rs.1,50,000 to 2,50,000 (0.60 per cent) versus Hindus (0.35 per cent).

Table 4.26: Distribution of Households by the Size of Family Income (yearly)

Size of Income (000 Rs)	Hindu	Percentage	Muslim	Percentage	Total	Percentage
Below 25	401	70.47	209	63.14	610	67.78
25-50	155	27.24	103	31.12	258	28.67
50-100	8	1.41	16	4.83	24	2.67
100-150	3	0.53	1	0.30	4	0.44
150-250	2	0.35	2	0.60	4	0.44
Total	569	100.00	331	100.00	900	100.00

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentages.

Source: Primary data based.

27. Household by the Size of the Expenditure:

The average annual expenditure of below Rs 25,000 is made by 76 per cent of sample households (Table 4.27). Lower percentage of Muslim households falls in this category. Muslim households are also in higher proportion in higher expenditure bracket as compared to the Hindu households falling in higher income brackets.

Table 4.27: Distribution of Households by the Size of Expenditure

Size of Expenditure (000 Rs)	Hindu	Percentage	Muslim	Percentage	Total	Percentage
Below 25	455	79.96	227	68.58	682	75.78
25-50	107	18.80	90	27.19	197	21.89
50-100	7	1.23	14	4.23	21	2.33
Total	569	100.00	331	100.00	900	100.00
Per Household Exp.	20424		24030		21750	

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentages.

Source: Primary data based.

28. Details of Expenditure:

The Details of expenditure made by the sample households has been shown in table 4.28. As usual major part of the expenditure is being made on food related items across all religious groups. Average expenditure made by the Muslim households on food related items has been found to be higher as against the Hindu households that too purchased from the market in greater proportion.

Table 4.28: Average Expenditure per Households on Different Items

Heads of expenditure (Rs.)	Hindu	Muslim	Total
Cereal and Pulse			
Own Produced	2981	3109	3028
Purchased	2011	4179	3441
Vegetable, Meal, Milk, Spices, Sugar			
Own Produced	892	908	898
Purchased	2936	3582	3173
Clothes, Foot ware, bedding	1416	1494	1445
Education	835	611	753
Medical	1114	1234	1158
Festivals	1283	1385	1321
Electricity, Gas and Fuel wood	583	922	707
Telephone	367	633	465
House repairing	1193	1093	1157
Payment of loans	403	514	444
Beedi, Cigarette, alcohol	591	726	641
Recreation	348	482	397
Marriage and other ceremonies	1461	1635	1525
Others	1009	1521	1198
Total	20424	24030	21750

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentages.

Source: Primary data based.

29. Migration Characteristics:

The details relating to the migration of workers have been worked out and placed in table 4.29. It came to be known that only male members in younger age group migrate irrespective of their religion. Most of them get involved in manual jobs and migrate with in their own district. Majority of them, in case of Hindu migrants, are daily commuters from their villages while Muslims migrate for short duration in large number of cases.

Table 4.29: Migration Characteristics of Working Family Members

Pattern of Migration	Hindu	Percentage	Muslim	Percentage	Total	Percentage
Total Persons	286	100.00	204	100.00	490	100.00
Men	286	100.00	204	100.00	490	100.00
Women	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Age (in years)						
Below 20	62	21.68	60	29.41	122	24.90
20-40	174	60.84	122	59.80	296	60.41
40-60	81	28.32	43	21.08	124	25.31
60 and above	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Occupational Destination						
Professional/Managerial and Administrative work (Total)	1	0.35	0	0.00	1	0.20
Clerk/ Supervisor/ Accountants (Total)	2	0.70	0	0.00	2	0.41
Sales/ Business (Total)	0	0.00	9	4.41	9	1.84

Table 4.29 (contd...)

Manual Labour	267	93.36	175	85.78	442	90.20
Cast Occupation (Total)	15	5.24	20	9.80	35	7.14
Cultivate	1	0.35	0	0.00	1	0.20
Place of Migration						
Within District (Rural)	90	31.47	17	8.33	107	21.84
Within District (Urban)	100	34.97	82	40.20	182	37.14
Within State (Rural)	2	0.70	2	0.98	4	0.82
Within State (Urban)	18	6.29	9	4.41	27	5.51
Outside State (Rural)	0	0.00	6	2.94	6	1.22
Outside State (Urban)	76	26.57	88	43.14	164	33.47
Outside Country	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Duration of Migration						
Short Term	77	26.92	93	45.59	170	34.69
Long Term	17	5.94	15	7.35	32	6.53
Daily Commuters	192	67.13	95	46.57	287	58.57
Total						

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentages.

Source: Primary data based.

30. Indebtedness:

The indebted households have been classified in table 4.30 according to the amount of loan outstanding. It has been found that around 77 per cent of the total households are under debt of below Rs 15000/-. The figure is higher in case of Muslim households (81.32 per cent) versus Hindu households (72.73 per cent).

Table 4.30: Distribution of Households by Outstanding Amount of loan

Amount (Rs.000)	Hindu	Percentage	Muslim	Percentage	Total	Percentage
Below 15	56	72.73	74	81.32	130	77.38
15-30	19	24.68	13	14.29	32	19.05
30-45	1	1.30	1	1.10	2	1.19
45-60	1	1.30	3	3.30	4	2.38
60-75	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
75-90	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
90 and above	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Total H.H.	77	100.00	91	100.00	168	100.00
Per Household	1683		3002		2168	

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentages.

Source: Primary data based.

31. Sources and Causes of Indebtedness:

It is evident from the table 4.31 that around 19 per cent of total rural households are under the debt. This proportion is higher in case of Muslim households (27.49 per cent) versus Hindu households (13.53 per cent). The loan has been taken in majority of cases for agriculture,

consumption and health care. Among the institutional sources of credit, rural banks are the main source while moneylenders are the major source among the non-institutional sources of loan irrespective of Hindu and Muslim households. However, Muslim households have lesser accessibility to institutional sources of credit when compared with the Hindu households.

Table 4.31: Distribution of Households by Indebtedness Characteristics

Pattern of Indebtedness	Hindu	Muslim	Total
Total sample households	569	331	900
Indebted Households	77 (13.53)	91 (27.49)	168 (18.67)
Non-Indebted households	492 (86.47)	240 (72.51)	732 (81.33)
Reason of Loan			
Agriculture	26	19	45
Trade and Commerce	3	6	9
Animal Purchase	13	9	22
House Construction	5	6	11
Consumption	2	22	24
Health	15	10	25
Festival/Functions	6	5	11
Others	7	14	21
Source of Loan			
Institutions			
Commercial Banks	8	8	16
Gramin Banks	21	12	33
Cooperative Bank/ Society	7	3	10
SHG/ NGO	4	5	9
Source of Loan Non- Institutional			
Trader	1	5	6
Money Lender	7	5	12
Land-lord Employee	2	5	7
Friends/ Relatives	23	50	73
Others	0	0	0

31. Educational Status of Children (5-15 Years):

The educational status of children in the age group of 5-15 years has been examined in table 4.32. It is evident that two-third of total children are found to be going to schools. It is also revealed that lower percentage of Muslim children is going to schools as compared with the Hindu children.

The children who are enrolled in the schools shows that their number declines as the standard of class increases. However, the proportion of Muslim children studying in higher classes (class VI to class X) is relatively lower to that of Hindu children in respective classes. It indicates that large numbers of Muslim children leave the schools as the standard of education increases.

It has been reported that majority of the total children are studying in Government schools. This is true in case of Hindu as well as Muslim children. The average distance of the school is within 1 kilometer for majority of students. However, 90 per cent of total Muslim

children are studying in those schools, which are within the distance of less than 1 kilometer while 89 per cent of Hindu children are going in such schools.

Medium of instruction is generally Hindi language but only 2 per cent of Hindu as well as Muslim children are studying in English medium schools.

The non-affordability of fees and other educational expenses is the major reason for dropout of the students. The work at home and need to earn are also the important reasons for the dropout of the Muslim children. The government assistance in the form of scholarship and others is being availed by 74 per cent of the total Hindu children versus 67 per cent of Muslim children.

Table 4.32: Educational Status of Children in the Age of 5 to 15 years

Item	Hindu	Muslim	Total
Total Children	984 (100.00)	633 (100.00)	1617 (100.00)
School going children	815 (82.82)	408 (64.45)	1223 (75.63)
Characteristics of enrolled children			
Class I	131	61	192
Class II	113	86	199
Class III	126	69	195
Class IV	121	58	179
Class V	155	67	222
Class VI	46	20	66
Class VII	39	18	57
Class VIII	55	14	69
Class IX	14	6	20
Class X	15	9	24
Left/Dropout			
Left Dropout in Class I	78	117	195
Left Dropout in Class II	5	2	7
Left Dropout in Class III	1	0	1
Type of School			
Government	750	371	1121
Private	58	35	93
Madrassa	4	1	5
Missionary	0	0	0
Non formal	1	1	2
Total	2	0	2
Distance of School			
Within 1 Km	727	370	1097
1-2 Kms	28	11	39
2-4 kms	38	18	56
4 and above	22	9	31
Medium of Instruction			
Hindi	766	392	1158
English	19	8	27
Hindi English Both	23	8	31
Urdu	0	0	0
Learning Minority Language			
Yes	7	35	42
No	808	373	1181
Reason for Dropout			
Work at home	10	3	13

Table 4.32 (contd...)

Need to earn	15	14	29
Far distance of School	2	3	5
Lack of facility in school	9	5	14
Teacher do not teach	0	2	2
Failed in exam	0	1	1
Fees/Expenditure not afford	70	35	105
Not interested in reading	13	21	34
Availing Govt Assistance			
Yes	603	273	876
No	212	135	347
Total			

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentages.

Source: Primary data based.

33. Aspiration of Parents for Education of their Children:

The respondents were asked to express their aspirations regarding the education of their children. Around 27 per cent of the total respondents have not revealed any aspiration. The percentage of no respondents is higher in Muslims as compared with Hindus (Table 4.33). Out of those who expressed their aspiration, around 35 per cent of them want their boys to get education up to the intermediate level. Aspiration for higher education of the boys is relatively lower among the Muslim respondents.

The no response respondents are higher as far the educational aspiration of their girls is concerned. Such respondents are higher among the Muslims as compared with the Hindus. The similar trend is evident as far the aspiration for higher education of girls is concerned in Hindus as well as in Muslims.

Table 4.33: Aspirations of parents regarding their Children's Education

Aspiration of Parents for education of their children	Hindu	Percentage	Muslim	Percentage	Total	Percentage
BOYS						
No Response	129	22.67	115	34.74	244	27.11
High school	55	9.67	23	6.95	78	8.67
Intermediate	137	24.08	96	29.00	233	25.89
Pre Graduation/Diploma	48	8.44	12	3.63	60	6.67
Bachelor's Degree	83	14.59	46	13.90	129	14.33
Post Graduation	93	16.34	30	9.06	123	13.67
Technical Education	24	4.22	9	2.72	33	3.67
Total	569	100.00	331	100.00	900	100.00
GIRLS						
No Response	182	31.99	147	44.41	329	36.56
High school	67	11.78	40	12.08	107	11.89
Intermediate	138	24.25	89	26.89	227	25.22
Pre Graduation/Diploma	40	7.03	10	3.02	50	5.56
Bachelor's Degree	114	20.04	36	10.88	150	16.67
Post Graduation	21	3.69	7	2.11	28	3.11
Technical Education	7	1.23	2	0.60	9	1.00
Total	569	100.00	331	100.00	900	100.00

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentages.

Source: Primary data based.

34. Interest in Training:

The sample respondents were asked to express their interest for different types of training to improve their employment and income level. Around 42 per cent of the working members showed their interest in training irrespective of Hindu and Muslim respondents (Table 4.34). B.Ed/BTC training, training in animal husbandry and mechanical works was desired by the Hindu as well as Muslim respondents. Quite a few of them were willing to bear the training expenses.

Table 4.34: Interest in Training of Working Family Members

Type of Training	Hindu	Percentage	Muslim	Percentage	Total	Percentage
Vocational Training	141	42.09	87	42.23	228	42.14
Driver	1	0.30	4	1.94	5	0.92
Mechanic	24	7.16	37	17.96	61	11.28
Computer	9	2.69	9	4.37	18	3.33
B.Ed/BTC	86	25.67	39	18.93	125	23.11
ITI/Polytechnics	2	0.60	0	0.00	2	0.37
Animal Husbandry	50	14.93	15	7.28	65	12.01
Small Enterprises	0	0.00	8	3.88	8	1.48
Others	22	6.57	7	3.40	29	5.36
Total	335	100.00	206	100.00	541	100.00
Place of Training						
Local	47	14.03	55	26.70	102	18.85
Nearby centre	216	64.48	131	63.59	347	64.14
District Headquarter	72	21.49	20	9.71	92	17.01
Total	335	100.00	206	100.00	541	100.00
Willingness to pay for training at least partly						
Yes	78	23.28	65	31.55	143	26.43
No	257	76.72	141	68.45	398	73.57
Total	335	100.00	206	100.00	541	100.00

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentages.

Source: Primary data based.

35. Types of Diseases

It has come out from the survey that around 19 per cent of rural population has suffered from various diseases during the last one year. While 20 per cent of the total Hindu population fell ill, 17 per cent of the Muslim population fell ill. The seasonal and stomach related diseases are the most prevalent (Table 4.35).

Table 4.35: Type of Diseases

Type of disease	Hindu	Percentage	Muslim	Percentage	Total	Percentage
Number of person falling ill	633	20.13	355	17.01	988	18.88
Seasonal Diseases	331	52.29	196	55.21	527	53.34
Prolong Fevers	97	15.32	29	8.17	126	12.75
ENT/Eyes	12	1.90	9	2.54	21	2.13
Accident	25	3.95	21	5.92	46	4.66
Stomach Related	105	16.59	54	15.21	159	16.09
Chronic diseases	41	6.48	32	9.01	73	7.39
Others	22	3.48	14	3.94	36	3.64
Total	633	100.00	355	100.00	988	100.00

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentages.

Source: Primary data based.

36. Place of Treatment:

In private hospitals, 65.28 percent of the patients receive treatment followed by more than 13 percent by the Jhola Chap doctors (Table 4.36). It was also reported that only 5 percent of the total patient were admitted in the hospital for treatment. The admission was taken by 6.48 percent of Muslim patients as compared to 3.95 percent by Hindu patients. The average annual expenditure incurred by the Muslims on their treatment was Rs 1234 as compared to Rs. 1114 incurred by the Hindus and Rs. 1158 by the total population.

Table 4.36: Place of Treatment of Diseases

Place of Treatment	Hindu	Percentage	Muslim	Percentage	Total	Percentage
Govt. Hospital	25	3.95	23	6.48	48	4.86
Private Hospital	446	70.46	199	56.06	645	65.28
Both Government and Private	63	9.95	55	15.49	118	11.94
Traditional	5	0.79	38	10.70	43	4.35
Local Government health employee	1	0.16	0	0.00	1	0.10
Home treatment	1	0.16	1	0.28	2	0.20
Quacks	92	14.53	39	10.99	131	13.26
Total	633	100.00	355	100.00	988	100.00
Average Expenditure per household	1114		1234		1158	

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentages.

Source: Primary data based.

37. Immunization of Children:

The respondents were enquired about the immunization of their children up to the age of 5 years. It was reported that more than 94 per cent of children were given polio drops. It was higher in case of children of Hindus (95.30 per cent) as against the Children of Muslims (92.56 per cent). The percentage of immunization of Muslim children was found to be lower to that of Hindu children in case of entire four major diseases (Table 4.37).

Table 4.37: Immunization of Children

Details of Vaccination	Hindu	Muslim	Total
Polio	501	326	827
Diphtheria	449	221	670
BCG	466	260	726
Small Pox	377	174	551
Jaundice	7	5	12
Where Vaccination received			
Government Hospital	5	4	9
Private Hospital	14	11	25
Midwife/ASHA	480	306	786
Untrained Dai			
Others			
Total	499	321	820

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentages.

Source: Primary data based.

38. Public Distribution System:

It is evident from the survey that 66 per cent of the total households are in BPL category in rural areas of Badaun district. The proportion of Muslim households is higher (68 per cent) as compared to Hindu households (64 per cent) as shown in Table 4.38.

The data shows that in general, 47 per cent of total households have BPL cards as against 43 per cent of Muslim households and 50 per cent of Hindu households. Majority of the households (90 per cent) get the ration from PDS and the Muslim households who obtain ration from PDS is 87 per cent versus 92 per cent of Hindu households.

The quantity of items (wheat, rice, sugar, kerosene etc.) obtained from the PDS by the sample households is inadequate. The non-availability of PDS items in time is the main problem faced by the PDS beneficiaries. Less weight and insufficient quantity are two other major problems. Lack of timely supply in PDS is the most important reason for not getting the PDS items for all the households. While the lack of money is the prime reason for the Muslims households of not taking PDS items, lack of timely supply in PDS is the most important reason for not getting PDS items for the Hindu households.

Table 4.38: Details of Public Distribution System

Are you in BPL Category	Hindu	Muslim	Total
Yes	366	226	592
No	203	105	308
Total	569	331	900
Do you have BPL Card			
Yes	185	98	283
No	181	128	309
Total	366	226	592
Do u get ration from PDS			
Yes	522	289	811
No	47	42	89
Total	569	331	900
Problems faced in PDS			
Insufficient Quantity	22	24	46
Bad Quality	2	2	4
Less Weight	41	22	63
Non-availability in time	295	110	405
Others	51	23	74
Are you capable of getting your share			
Yes	307	143	450
No	262	188	450
If No, than reasons			
Lack of Money	45	35	80
Lack of Supply in PDS	163	101	264
Discrimination by PDS Trader	23	29	52
Others	22	16	38

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentages.

Source: Primary data based.

39. Problems and losses during Communal Violence

None of the households among the 900 households has reported the problem of Communal violence in the 30 villages surveyed by us. Therefore no loss of human life, property and feelings of insecurity were reported.

40. Accessibility to Media and Communication

The survey has revealed that rural households in Badaun District have limited access to media and communication. Out of the total rural households surveyed, 4 percent read newspaper, 20 percent listen radio, 9 percent watch T.V. but 89 have mobiles. Within different religious group, Muslims have relatively lower access to different means of media including the mobiles (Table 4.39).

Table 4.39: Access to Media and Communication

Media	Hindu	Muslim	Total
Newspaper	18	16	34
Radio	110	73	183
Television	44	38	82
Telephone	1	0	1
Mobile	517	283	800

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentages.

Source: Primary data based.

41. Awareness and Benefited from Government Programmes:

The levels of awareness of the surveyed households about the Government Programmes and percentage of the households who have been benefited from these programmes in total households have been worked out in Table 4.40.

It is apparent that around 47 per cent and 52 per cent of all households are aware about SGSY and NREGS respectively. However, under both the Programmes, less than one per cent of all sample households have been benefited. In case of IAY and Old age/Widow pension, a very high proportion of all households have reported their awareness, yet benefits have remained confined to quite a few of them. The awareness level among the Muslim households about the various programmes has been found to be lower as compared with the Hindu households of the district.

Table 4.40: Awareness about Government Programmes

Awareness	Hindu	Muslim	Total
SGSY	291	131	422
NREGA	344	126	470
IAY	549	308	857
Widow Pension	546	313	859
TSC	440	249	689
ARWSP	92	12	104
SSA	530	294	824

Table 4.40 (contd...)

Benefited			
SGSY	1	2	3
NREGA	1	3	4
IAY	10	2	12
Widow Pension	10	1	11
TSC	142	81	223
ARWSP	4	1	5
SSA	346	160	506
Who selected			
SGSY			
Pradhan	1	2	3
NREGA			
Pradhan	1	3	3
IAY			
Pradhan	9	2	11
Village Secretary	1	0	1
Widow Pension			
Pradhan	10	1	11
TSC			
Pradhan	139	78	217
Village Secretary	1	0	1
Self	2	3	5
ARWSP			
Pradhan	4	1	5
SSA			
Pradhan	256	117	373
Self	90	43	133
Beneficial for you and your family			
SGSY	26	12	38
NREGA	43	10	53
IAY	169	74	243
Widow Pension	65	43	108
TSC	82	67	149
ARWSP	8	2	10
SSA	177	128	305

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentages.

Source: Primary data based.

42. Facilities which Need Special Attention: Views of the Respondents:

The respondents were asked to tell about the various facilities in order of their preference which need special attention. Health, road and education facilities were most desires by all the respondents. The similar views were expressed by the Hindu as well Muslim respondents (Table 4.41).

Table 4.41: Views of Respondents regarding Facilities which need Special Attention

First Preference	Hindu	Percentage	Muslim	Percentage	Total	Percentage
Road	76	13.36	66	19.94	142	15.78
Water	31	5.45	4	1.21	35	3.89
Health Facilities	202	35.50	90	27.19	292	32.44
Education	78	13.71	37	11.18	115	12.78
Transport	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Electricity	29	5.10	34	10.27	63	7.00
House	10	1.76	4	1.21	14	1.56
Employment	16	2.81	17	5.14	33	3.67
Sanitation	5	0.88	10	3.02	15	1.67
Others	122	21.44	69	20.85	191	21.22
Total	569	100.00	331	100.00	900	100.00
Second Preference						
Road	65	11.42	33	9.97	98	10.89
Water	38	6.68	7	2.11	45	5.00
Health Facilities	152	26.71	106	32.02	258	28.67
Education	144	25.31	50	15.11	194	21.56
Transport	0	0.00	3	0.91	3	0.33
Electricity	26	4.57	27	8.16	53	5.89
House	14	2.46	14	4.23	28	3.11
Employment	8	1.41	26	7.85	34	3.78
Sanitation	10	1.76	9	2.72	19	2.11
Others	112	19.68	56	16.92	168	18.67
Total	569	100.00	331	100.00	900	100.00
Third Preference						
Road	54	9.49	40	12.08	94	10.44
Water	67	11.78	28	8.46	95	10.56
Health Facilities	98	17.22	55	16.62	153	17.00
Education	132	23.20	59	17.82	191	21.22
Transport	1	0.18	3	0.91	4	0.44
Electricity	19	3.34	25	7.55	44	4.89
House	28	4.92	12	3.63	40	4.44
Employment	17	2.99	35	10.57	52	5.78
Sanitation	14	2.46	5	1.51	19	2.11
Others	139	24.43	69	20.85	208	23.11
Total	569	100.00	331	100.00	900	100.00

43. Important Aspects Lagging in the Life of Respondents:

Employment, land, housing, health care facilities and skill are the most important aspects which are lagging in the life of the respondents (Table 4.42). This is similar feeling in Hindus as well in Muslims.

Table 4.42: Views of the respondents regarding the Important Aspects lagging in their lives'

First Preference	Hindu	Percentage	Muslim	Percentage	Total	Percentage
Land	143	25.13	107	32.33	250	27.78
House	81	14.24	50	15.11	131	14.56
health	64	11.25	38	11.48	102	11.33
Education	69	12.13	26	7.85	95	10.56
Employment	186	32.69	97	29.31	283	31.44
Skill	18	3.16	10	3.02	28	3.11
Electricity/Water	3	0.53	0	0.00	3	0.33
Others	5	0.88	3	0.91	8	0.89
Total	569	100.00	331	100.00	900	100.00
Second Preference						
Land	32	5.62	30	9.06	62	6.89
House	96	16.87	70	21.15	166	18.44
health	87	15.29	38	11.48	125	13.89
Education	110	19.33	67	20.24	177	19.67
Employment	164	28.82	71	21.45	235	26.11
Skill	69	12.13	51	15.41	120	13.33
Electricity/Water	4	0.70	2	0.60	6	0.67
Others	7	1.23	2	0.60	9	1.00
Total	569	100.00	331	100.00	900	100.00
Third Preference						
Land	33	5.80	20	6.04	53	5.89
House	50	8.79	31	9.37	81	9.00
health	136	23.90	78	23.56	214	23.78
Education	125	21.97	61	18.43	186	20.67
Employment	125	21.97	84	25.38	209	23.22
Skill	81	14.24	51	15.41	132	14.67
Electricity/Water	5	0.88	1	0.30	6	0.67
Others	14	2.46	5	1.51	19	2.11
Total	569	100.00	331	100.00	900	100.00

CHAPTER V

CRITICAL DEVELOPMENT GAPS IN THE DISTRICT

1. Introduction:

In the preceding chapters, socio-economic development status has been examined at the three levels. First is the analysis of development status at the district level taking into account Badaun District as a whole. Second is the analysis based on the development status of all the 30 sample villages considered together. The last is the analysis based on the development status examined on the basis of primary data collected from 900-sample households. In this chapter, critical development gaps have been identified in relation to three spatial levels, i.e. (I) Badaun District as a whole; (II) Village level and (III) Household level.

2. Development Gaps at the District Level:

1. The growth of population and population density are very high in the district. Both these factors are exerting an adverse impact on the employment and income prospects of the people. Therefore the growth of population in the district is to be managed. The literacy level has also found to be lower in the district. This gap is also to be taken care of on priority basis.
2. The literacy level and work participation rate among Muslims of the district has been found to be at bottom when compared with other minorities and Hindus of the district. The gap between Muslims and other religious groups in terms of literacy and employment is to be abridged if balanced social development is to be achieved in Badaun District.
3. The full time employment opportunities are diminishing in the district and the number of marginal workers are fast increasing; pointing to the situation of distress diversification. Therefore special attention needs to be given to generate full time employment opportunities in Badaun District. The white-collar job opportunities are also fast diminishing in the district.
4. The agriculture is still at the subsistence level in the district. Crop intensity of the diversification is still low despite larger area has been brought under cultivation and irrigation. The productivity of major crops is still lower. So, the appropriate planning is required to fill these gaps in the agricultural sector.

5. The district has sizeable livestock population but of non-descript type with relatively low yield. The quality of livestock needs to be improved in the district.
6. Though industrial development in general has been lack luster in the district but development in Khadi and Village industries, which have great potential of employment generation, has not been reasonable enough in particular. Thus the activities of the Khadi and the Village industry board need to be activated to bridge these gaps.
7. Three major infrastructures; namely the road network, electricity expansion and its supplies, and the number of bank branches need to be increased at the district level.
8. There is a gap in rural infrastructure particularly in case of rural go-downs, agro service centers and regulated markets. These gaps are to be abridged to match with the state averages of these specialties.
9. Some gaps are visible in educational infrastructure of schools like bad condition of school buildings, high teacher student ratio etc. We expect these gaps to be filled under the SSA Programme.
10. There are also some gaps in the health infrastructure of Badaun district. So Primary health centers, Allopathic hospitals and Child/Women welfare centers are to be increased in the district
11. The analysis points to the fact that rural part of the district is comparatively backward to its urban part. Low return from agriculture, inadequate employment opportunities and critical gaps in key rural infrastructure has reduced the incomes of the rural people in the district. As a result the percentage of BPL population in rural population of the district is higher as compared to the State average. Therefore, proper planning for the composite development of rural areas of Badaun District is required.

3. Development Gaps at the Village Level:

1. The combined population data of 30 sample villages has revealed that the size of households in general and among the Muslims population in particular is high. This calls for the effective implementation of family planning measures. The high proportion of total workers (43 per cent) is engaged as cultivators followed by agricultural labours (14 per cent). Few of the workers are found to be employed in non-farm activities, which has tremendous potential of employment. This necessitates the planning for the development of non-farm activities in the villages of Badaun District.
2. A high proportion of total cultivated area has been brought under cultivation, yet the cropping intensity is still low which requires the intensification of cropping as well as its diversification.

3. It has been reported that majority of the villages (67 per cent) are connected with all weather roads but average distance of all 30 villages taken together from main road comes to 15 kilometers. On the whole road connectivity is still to be increased at the village level by covering more than 33 per cent of total villages, which are still unconnected with all weather roads.
4. Though the electricity connection has been extended to all the villages but only 21 per cent of the total households have electricity connections. Thus the electricity, which is a major infrastructure in development, is largely lacking at the village level in Badaun District.
5. Private and Public hand pumps are the major source of drinking water in sample villages. Quite a few of them have become non-functional. A campaign needs to be launched in rural areas of the district to rectify all the non-functional handpumps with the involvement of Gram panchayats.
6. Only in 7 per cent of the entire sample villages' toilet facility is available and 18 per cent of the total households of these villages have in-house toilet facility. The Total Sanitation Campaign (TSA) needs to be made more effective to abridge this gap.
7. The primary schools are in all the sample villages but higher secondary schools are generally located at block headquarters. The students travel generally 7-9 kilometers to reach the higher secondary schools. This gap in education status is to be narrowed down. The average enrollment of students (both boys and girls) has been found to be lower on the basis of recommended norms. Therefore enrollment in primary schools needs to be increased. The infrastructure in primary schools is by and large satisfactory. Though private schools are operational in 19 villages but half of the village people still prefer government schools for the education of their wards.
8. Serious gaps are evident in the availability of different health facilities of the sample villages, so much that the people generally travel more than 10 kilometers from their villages to access major health centres. This gap needs to be properly assessed and appropriate steps are required to be taken.
9. Public Distribution System (PDS) is not functioning effectively. The irregular supply is the major problem. This needs to be taken care of to make the PDS more result oriented.
10. Gaps in certain key facilities like Veterinary and Regulated markets are visible. Developing a convergence with the UP State Markets Board and Animal Husbandry Department can reduce these gaps.

11. A number of non-agricultural activities are being undertaken in sample villages. The problems in marketing and production are generally hampering the growth of these activities. The Khadi and Village Industry Board should be activated to look in to these problems. Lack of skill development is also one of the serious constraints in the development of these industries.
12. The functioning of Self-help groups has been reported in 15 villages. Saving and credit is their major activity. Now these groups are to be oriented to undertake some income generating activities as well.
13. The number of beneficiaries under different Government programmes is quite a few except Pension Scheme, benefits from other programmes accrued to only 3 per cent of the total population.

4. Development Gaps at the Household Level:

1. Hindu population accounts for the majority of population in Badaun district followed by the Muslims. Other minority groups like Christian, Sikh and Jain are in very negligible number. Therefore, the development characteristics of Hindu and Muslim households have been compared as far their development status is concerned.
2. The size of the family among Muslim households is relatively higher in rural areas of the district, which needs to be managed. On the whole, sex ratio is quite low in the district yet it is highest in case of Muslim households.
3. A high proportion of human resources have been found to be of younger age. This is true across all the religious groups which are the strength of rural areas of the district.
4. The level of literacy has been found to be high at the household level. More than half of the Muslim population is illiterate. This is one of the serious weaknesses of the population in general as well as the Muslims in particular.
5. Most of the rural population and Hindu population are employed in agriculture while the Muslims are largely employed in non-agricultural activities. Therefore for the development of Muslims in the rural part of Badaun district, promotion of non-farm activities is crucial.
6. It has come out that most of the households are in search of additional employment opportunities and they have expressed their preference largely for agro-based activity like dairy etc. It has already been pointed out that non-farm activities need to be promoted in rural areas of district. This point gets further validation from the fact that 30 per cent of

the total households are landless in rural areas of the district and landless Muslim households are more than 45 per cent among their total households.

7. Apart from lower land base of Muslim households, value of livestock and other productive assets owned by them is also relatively lower than the Hindu households.
8. The Muslim household has been least benefited under the Indira Awas Yojana and condition of their houses is also poor as compared to households of Hindus. Therefore more beneficiaries under the Indira Awas Yojana should be drawn up from the Muslims.
9. In general a very low proportion of rural households have electricity. Muslim households are marginally better as compared to their Hindu counterparts.
10. The facility of protected drinking water is available to most of the households across all religious groups. However, In-house toilet facility is available to only 31 per cent households. Muslim households are better in this regard as 50 per cent of their households have in-house toilet facility in comparison with 21 per cent households of Hindus. Thus, the coverage of Total Sanitation Campaign is to be speeded up in the district.
11. Wood and Cow-dung cake are two major sources of cooking fuel in rural areas of the district across different religious groups. In view of very low area under forest in the district, alternative sources of cooking fuel are to be searched for.
12. Indebtedness is highest among the rural households. Around 85 per cent households are reported to have average outstanding loan of Rs. 15000.
13. It has come out that 12 per cent of the total children in age group of 5-15 years were never enrolled in the schools. The rate of dropout among the Muslim children goes on increasing as their standard of class increases. This is a crucial issue which needs to be looked into seriously.
14. A high proportion of Hindu parents aspire for higher education of their children, opposite is the case with the Muslim parents. Therefore awareness about the value of education needs to be spread among the rural Muslim masses of the district.
15. Hindu and Muslim households have largely expressed their interest in taking further training in various local based non-farm activities. Most of them feel that the duration of training should be 3 to 6 months and more than half of them are ready to bear 100 per cent of their training expenses.
16. The ailment of the diseases is done at the private hospitals in majority of cases; irrespective of religion. Jhola chhap doctors are also playing important role in medicare

of the people. Therefore, state sponsored health care services need to be strengthened in rural areas of the district.

17. It has been found that a high proportion of total children are being immunized in the district. However, there is gap in the immunization between Muslim and Hindu children. This is needed to be taken care of. The maternity and child services are also poorly availed to the rural population of the district in general and to Muslims in particular. This necessitates the extension of women and child related medical services in rural part of the district.
18. The Public Distribution System (PDS) of the district is in disarray. Non-availability of PDS items in time and unavailability of sufficient quantity are the two major factors, which are making the PDS system ineffective. Thus, the present model of the PDS needs to be revamped completely.
19. The most important fact which is to be highlighted here is that the rural part of Badaun District has been free from communal violence so far.
20. The media and communication accessibility has been found to be generally poor in the rural areas of Badaun district. Its impact can be seen on the awareness level of people about the various development Programmes of the government. The Indira Awas Yojana, Old Age/Widow Pension Scheme and Total Sanitation Campaign are well known Programmes to large number of rural people in the district. The rural people of the district have little knowledge about other development Programmes. This is more in case of Muslim population.
21. Most of the people in rural areas of the district has recognized the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, Indira Awas Yojana and Old Age/Widow Pension Scheme as the three most useful government Programmes for the rural people of Badaun district..

Annexure-I: Value of Productive and Other Assets per Household

Asset	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Others	All
Plough	290.68	330	0	0	300	297.1
Bullock cart	1221.68	420.75	0	0	0	962.78
Tractor	5744.34	7924.53	0	28333.33	0	6655.56
Power Tiller	161.81	0	0	750	0	121.11
Threshing Machine	381.55	169.81	0	3916.67	0	364.22
Pump Set	1401.62	938.49	0	10125	0	1373.78
Sprayer	108.74	122.64	0	0	0	110.78
Fodder Cutter	1313.43	780.75	0	1937.5	1000	1158.72
Others	1126.15	597.7	1050	250	0	957.28
Total Agricultural Implements	7261501	2990442	4203	543754	1306	10801190
Floor /Rice Mills	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oil Crusher	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sugarcane Crusher	0	0	0	0	0	0
Handloom	0	0	0	0	0	0
Power loom	27.51	0	0	0	0	18.89
Welding Machine	12.94	0	0	0	0	8.89
Electric and Electronic repair equipment	15.86	0	0	266.67	0	14.44
Motor repair	11.89	16.04	250	133.33	0	15.78
Sewing machine	275.08	335.85	300	1425	0	308.11
Others	261.28	101.28	0	0	0	209.23
Total Non-agricultural machinery & equipments	373620	120090	2200	21900	0	517810
Jeep	614.89	0	0	0	0	422.22
Truck	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bus	0	0	0	0	0	0
Car	364.08	452.83	0	0	0	383.33
Motor Cycle	3702.27	1758.49	16250	23583.33	0	3446.67
Scooter	169.26	66.42	0	1666.67	0	158
Cycle	1111.42	919.85	850	1295.83	0	1055.08
Other						
Transport	3684460	847360	68400	318550	0	4918770
Electric Fan	106.15	107.36	2250	1620.83	0	136.11
Cooler	100.81	52.45	0	375	0	89.67
T.V.	586.73	446.98	1750	4112.5	0	597.11
Refrigerator	137.38	52.83	0	2733.33	0	146.33
CD Player	90.94	91.32	0	1583.33	0	110.44
Gas Stove (LPG)	135.92	77.36	1300	708.33	0	131.33
Phone	28.16	21.51	0	833.33	0	36.78
Mobile	525.57	410.75	2250	2616.67	1600	528.5
Furniture	1540.49	1250.91	550	4250	0	1485.23
Others	826.59	639.14	2650	3779.17	0	817.95
Total Modern household Assets	2520655	834913	43000	271350	1600	3671518
Savings in Bank/ Post Office/ Fixed Deposits	3900.92	2967.55	10000	13312.5	50000	3829.91
Gold Silver Ornaments	7860.61	4244.91	1750	16025	1000	6870.07
Others	1862.94	2443.03	8500	1025	0	2050
Total Financial Assets	8419928	2558702	81000	364350	51000	11474980
Gross Value of productive and other assets	22260164	7351507	198803	1519904	53906	31384268
Per household value of Productive and other assets	36019.68	27741.54	49700.75	126658.7	53906	34871.41

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentages.

Source: Primary data based.

Annexure II: Sample Villages of Badaun District

Tehshil	Block	Village
1. Badaun	1. Jagat 2. Kadarchauk 3. Ujhani	1. Sobhanpur 1. Asharari 1. Jyora parvala 2. Manakpur 3. Alla Purbhogi
2. Bilsa	1. Islamnagar 2. Bisauli 3. Ambiapur	1. Maikhurd 1. Palia 1. Sirtaul 2. Raipur Majara
3. Sahaswan	1. Dahgawan	1. Bajpur 2. Bisaulia 3. Antar 4. Nadha 5. Sakatpur
4. Dataganj	1. Samrer 2. Dataganj 3. Miyaun 4. Osawan	1. Semariya 2. Sehra Pukhta 1. Ismaipur 1. Roopamai 1. Gariya Hardopatti 2. Mirzapur Atiraj
5. Bisauli	1. Bisauli 2. Asafpur 3. Islamnagar 4. Wazirganj	1. Piwari 1. Dabtora 1. Sakhamai 1. Serandajpur 2. Udaipur
6. Gunnaur	1. Gunnaur 2. Junamai 3. Rajpura	1. Sainjor 1. Baghoi 2. Pat ai kyasalh 1. Sailma 2. BahatKaran

ABBREVIATIONS

ANM	Auxiliary Nurse Midwife
ARWSP	Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme
BHQ	Block Head Quarter
BPL	Below Poverty Line
CDO	Chief Development Officer
CDR	Credit Deposit Ratio
DRDA	District Rural Development Authority
IAY	Indira Awas Yojana
ITI	Industrial Training Institute
MCDs	Minority Concentrated Districts
MsDP	Multi-sector District Development Plan
NABARD	National Bank For Agriculture And Rural Development
NAREGA	National Rural Employment Guaranty Act/Scheme
NFHS	National Family And Health Survey
NSSO	National Sample Survey Organization
PDS	Public Distribution System
PHCs	Primary Health Centers
PMGSY	Pradhan Mantri Gramin Sadak Yojana
SGSY	Swrnjayanti Gramin Swarojgar Yojana
SHGs	Self-help Groups
SSA	Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan
TLC	Total Literacy Campaign