

**A Report  
On  
Base Line Survey of Minority  
Concentrated Balrampur District  
in Uttar Pradesh**

*Submitted to*

**Ministry of Minority Affairs  
Government of India  
New Delhi**

By  
**D. M. Diwakar**

**Giri Institute of Development Studies  
Sector O, Aliganj Housing Scheme  
Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh**

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## **Survey Team**

D.M. Diwakar

Santosh Kumar Jaiswal

Raghvendra Singh

Arvind Kumar Singh

Hemant Kumar Singh

Satish Chandra Rao

Arun Kumar Mishra



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D.M. Diwakar

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## Abbreviations

APL = Above poverty line

BPL = Below poverty line

CHC = Community Health Centre

ENT = Eyes Neck and Throat

Ha = Hectare

IAY = Indira Awas Yojana

ICDS = Integrated Child Development Scheme

KM = Kilo metre

NFHS = National Family Health Survey

NGO = Non – governmental Organisation

NREGS = National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme

NSA = Net Sown Area

NSS= National Sample Survey

PDS = Public Distribution System

PHC = Primary Health Centre

PPS = probability proportion to size

PRI = Panchayati Raj Institution

SC = Scheduled Caste

SGSY = Swarn Jayanit Gram Swarojgar Yojana

SHG = Self Help Groups

SRSWOR = systematic random sampling without replacement

SSA = Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan

SSS= second stage stratum

ST =scheduled tribe

UP = Uttar Pradesh

WPS = Widow Pension Scheme

## **Executive Summary**

Government of India identified minority concentrated 90 districts, which were relatively backward in terms of socio-economic indicators and basic amenities with respect to national average. In order to address the development needs of those districts it was decided at the level of Central Government to work out and implement a multi-sectoral development programme. For this purpose a base line survey in identified 90 backward districts was conducted. Balrampur was identified as one of such districts of Uttar Pradesh from which 900 sample households spread over 30 villages were covered for this study.

### **General Features**

- According to census 2001, population of the district was 16.8 lakh with a density of 576, nearly double to all India figure (Table 2.1). About 92 per cent of the population of this district was living in rural areas against 72 per cent of the total population of the country.
- Household survey data suggested that about 63 per cent households were Hindu and 37 per cent were Muslim (Table 4.1). Average size of the households was 7.15 (Table 4.4) and in case of Muslim it was higher (7.86) than that of Hindu (6.73).
- Over 21 per cent households were land less whereas landless Muslim households were over 28 per cent and Hindu counterpart was about 17 per cent. About 56 per cent of the total households were in the category of marginal farmers and 16 per cent small farmers.
- Per capita livestock was higher in case of Muslims but in terms of milch, draught and young cattle Hindu scored higher. Higher score of goat, sheep and poultry was found with Muslims (Table 4.20). However, livestock census data revealed depleting livestock in the district.
- Average value of productive and other assets per household was only Rs. 19694 in general (Table 4.22). In case of Muslim it was still lower (Rs. 17322) than that of Hindu (Rs.21094).
- Per capita income of the total households at current prices was Rs.6221, which was much higher than that of Muslim community (Rs.5260). Hindu community still enjoyed much higher value (Rs.6885) than the per capita income for total households.

### **Development Gaps and Priorities**

On the basis of survey results of sample area four broad dimensions i.e., literacy, work participation, select basic amenities and health indicators, were identified and compared with

eight development indicators at all India level average data for multi sectoral planning of the Balrampur district. Although, there was time lag of three years between the two sets of data and therefore, these gaps were merely indicative and not strictly comparable. However, these indicators were considered crucial for deciding priorities for multi sectoral development planning of backward districts. Gaps in select development indicators in survey with regard to national average were displayed in table for identifying development priority.

**Table: Development Gaps and Priorities for Multi - Sectoral Plan for Balrampur**

Indicators	All India (2005)	Survey Result (2008)	Gaps	Ranks
1	2	3	4 = (3-2)	5
Rate of Literacy	67.3	50.5	-16.8	7
Rate of Female Literacy	57.1	17.9	-39.2	2
Work Participation Rate	38.0	30.82	-7.18	8
Female Work Participation Rate	21.5	2.15	-19.35	6
Basic Amenities Indicators				
Percentage of Pucca House	59.4	29.4	-30.0	4
Percentage of House with Safe Drinking Water	87.9	98.5	10.6	9
Percentage of Households with Sanitation facilities	39.2	11.7	-27.5	5
Percentage of Electrified Households	67.9	21.0	-46.9	1
Health Indicators				
Percentage of Fully Vaccinated Children (NFHS-3)	43.5	99.0	55.5	10
Percentage of Institutional Deliveries (NFHS-3)	38.7	5.8	-32.9	3

- Highest gap was identified in terms of percentage electrified households compared with national average. Balrampur lagged far behind even if compared with state average. Electricity is a pre requisite infrastructure for the development of any region and household, be it the question of creating enabling environment for education in general for skill development and activities for employment and income generation. Therefore, effective electrification in terms of ensured supply fell in the category of topmost priority.
- Second in the list of development gaps was female literacy, which was abysmally low with second largest gaps. Literacy of female is one of the important indicators of enabling environment of the households in particular and society at large. Female literacy in the survey area of Balrampur district was found below 18 per cent. National average in 2005 was about three times higher than that of the survey results. Miserable literacy rate of female was grounded in unfavourable environment of education in the survey area. About 10 per cent of villages were still waiting for a primary school (Table 3.6) and there was no centre for non-formal education within panchayat. Primary schools were generally accessible through kutchra road in most of the villages. Therefore, focus on improving female literacy attracts second top most priority area, which needed initiatives of

strengthening infrastructure, sensitizing delivery system and effective monitoring and evaluation.

- Third highest gap was identified in terms of percentage institutional delivery of child. Third round of NFHS data suggested that percentage institutional delivery at the national level was only about 39 per cent, which was itself far below from satisfactory level. But in the survey area it was still worse. Data on delivery status for last baby suggest that 94 per cent of the delivery was in home with the help of untrained local helps (Table 4.35), i.e., only about 6 per cent enjoyed institutional delivery status. This gap is needed to be addressed on priority basis in terms of strengthening infrastructure, training, agencies and institutions at the village level.
- Next to institutional delivery it was percentage of pucca house, where survey results brought significant gaps from the national average. Over 95.22 per cent of the households had own house and 4.78 got housing either from Indira Awas or other schemes of the government (Table 4.24). About 22.56 per cent had thatched house and 12.56 per cent had kutcha and khaprail. Altogether 35.12 per cent were found with kutcha houses. About 35.4 per cent was with semi- pucca and 29.4 per cent with pucca houses. Majority of the households had two to three rooms. Over 62 per cent of the household reported having no drainage facility.
- Lack of sanitation facilities emerged with significant gaps. National average for this facility with households was 39 per cent and in the district it was merely about 12 per cent despite complete sanitation drive in the state. More than 88 per cent of the households did not have toilet facility. Proper initiatives are required through district level planning to address this gap.
- Female work participation at the national level itself was quite low. But it was still miserably low and almost negligible in the survey area. Merely 2.14 per cent of female participated in the workforce of the survey area. Manual labour scored highest percentage (Table 4.8). However, female participation in manual labour from Muslim community was at the lower pace. Reasons for low level of participation could be backward agriculture compounded with weak infrastructure support, depleting livestock and lack of non agricultural activities in absence of enabling environment, abysmally low level of literacy among females, etc., which further restricted the avenues to participate in workforce. Therefore, district planning needs to focus on expanding support base of enabling environment to improve female participation in work force.

- Literacy rate in the survey area was found significantly lower than that of national average. In view of time lag real gap would be even wider than what appeared from the table. As survey revealed, illiteracy among Muslims was as high as 54 per cent (Table 4.8). There was significant gap between enrolments and regularity. Reasons for drop out were: compulsions to work for earning, domestic help, distance of school, unable to pay fees, and indifference for education, etc. Therefore, it appears cogent to initiate enabling environment for general education on priority basis as complementary to bridge the gaps of female literacy rates.
- Total work participation rate was found lower than that of state and national averages. Since female work participation rate was very low, it depressed average figure of participation rate also. Hence solution lies in improving female participation besides providing additional employment opportunities through innovative strategies and initiatives.
- Survey results suggested comfortable position in terms of percentage of households with safe drinking water. Access to drinking water was found to every household. About 74 per cent households reported their own hand pump and 1.33 per cent had their own protected dug well. Remaining households had access to drinking water from public hand pump, dug well and taps within 250 meters.
- Performance regarding vaccination in terms of fully vaccinated children was quite satisfactory and above national average. On an average one child below 5 years was vaccinated from every household (Table 4.34). Vaccination related to Polio, Diphtheria, and BCG was administered above 80 per cent of the children covered. However, vaccination regarding Small Pox and Jaundice was administered on 18 to 20 per cent children. Maximum vaccination was administered by Midwife and Asha. There was critical gap in infrastructure. Only 20 per cent villages were having health sub-centre and 16.67 per cent villages had health sub-centre in panchayats (Table 3.10).

### **Other Areas of Development Considerations**

- Agriculture remained major source of employment (Table 4.13) and income (Table 4.25) as their primary occupation. Majority of the family members of households reported as cultivator followed by manual labour, non agriculture wages and services supplemented by trade, agricultural wages, animal husbandry and artisan. Agricultural implement, transport and financial assets dominated over non agricultural implements and household's assets.
- Per worker person days employment in primary occupation varied from six to ten months. Cultivators got on an average six months employment and manual worker got eight to nine

months, whereas, person engaged in service sector, sales/business and caste occupation got up to ten months of employment

- About 34 per cent households opted for business as their first preference, followed by dairy, poultry and services. In case of Muslims, as high as 32 per cent opted for poultry followed by business, dairy and sheep/goat rearing. In second preference again business was the choice for about 25 per cent in general followed by poultry and sheep/goat rearing. However, in case of Muslim, poultry remained major attraction for even in second list of preference followed sheep/goat and business. Third list of preference of activities in general remained unchanged. However, in case of Muslim, business, sheep/goat and fishery remained major attraction.
- Taking all the households together irrespective of religion, vocation training was aspired by over 42 per cent followed by animal husbandry, and mechanic. Preferred place of training for majority was near by centre followed by district head quarter. Majority of them reported willingness to pay for the training but over 24 per cent was not willing to pay for this training.
- On an average more than one person was reported suffering from various forms of illness such as, seasonal diseases, prolong fever, stomach, ENT and eye related illness, chronic diseases, accident and other problems. Out of which about 42 per cent reported seasonal diseases followed by stomach related disease (19.81 per cent) and prolong fever (9.82 per cent). Majority of them visited to private hospital (59 per cent) followed by government hospital (20.16 per cent) and quacks (11.46 per cent) for treatment. However, more than 4.65 percent depended on home treatment only. On an average health related expenditure per household per annum was estimated to the tune of Rs.2149. In case of Muslim it was higher (Rs. 2415) than that of Hindu (Rs.1992).
- About 52 per cent of the surveyed households were identified under BPL category. In case of Muslim community percentage of BPL households was higher by 4 per cent. However, only 27 per cent of the total households have BPL cards. Data also suggest that over 89 per cent of the households got facility of PDS provisions. About 51 per cent reported capability of getting their share of provisioning under PDS. However, they faced problems of underweight, non-timely, insufficient quantity and bad quality.
- About 31 per cent of the households reported non-accessibility to PDS because of the lack of purchasing power, discriminatory behavior of PDS dealer, and some times due to lack of supply in PDS when they had money.

- In terms of awareness out of seven select development programmes, Indira Awas Yojana (IAY) and Widow Pension Scheme (WPS) could reach the highest proportion (above 94 per cent) of the sample households (Table 4.37) followed by National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGS, 68 per cent), Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) 49 per cent and Swarn Jayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) only about 25 per cent of the households. Most of the other programmes operative in the districts were at the lower key so far awareness about the development programmes was concerned. Maximum percentage of beneficiaries was found in case of SSA. However, percentage beneficiary of Muslim was significantly lower than that of Hindu.
- Maximum number of households (56.2 per cent) considered SSA followed by NREGS (43 per cent), IAY (38.67 per cent), Widow Pension scheme, and SGSY beneficial.
- Participation in democratic process at the level of grassroot democracy and assembly was almost universal. However, in case of Lok Sabha participation was confined to 60 per cent. Surprisingly, participation in self help group (SHG) was absent in sample households of the district.
- Mobile occupancy was the highest (24.67 per cent) followed by radio (9.56 per cent), news paper (6.78 per cent). Television was found only with 3.22 per cent and telephone was below one per cent of the household. Thus, media exposure was found at very low key.
- Road emerged in their list of the highest priority among items of first preference for development need followed by health facilities, and electricity, water and education. Among the Muslims, road and health facility was followed by sanitation (Table 4.40).
- Irrespective of all the three preferences of total households, employment remained at the highest score. Besides employment, second highest score was of housing followed by land and education in first preference. Among the communities, highest number of Hindu opted for employment but Muslims went with housing followed by land and employment. In the second preference employment was followed by land, education and house. Among the Muslims, education topped the percentage of aspirants over employment, house, land, skills and health. However, among Hindus, land remained at the top in the second preference followed by employment, education, house, skills and health. Thus, in second preference, two different sets of strategies emerged from the data. Hindu aspired resource base (i.e., land) for employment to earn livelihood and secure education for skills upgrading and health facilities, whereas, Muslims preferred education for employment, and basic amenities

# Chapter I

## Introduction

Since inception of the planned development of the country after independence many initiatives were launched for over all development of the nation and to bring backward regions into the mainstream of development. Many positive results were witnessed towards achieving the goals. Still many regions remained to be developed and brought into the mainstream. Government of India identified minority concentrated 90 districts, which were relatively backward in terms of socio-economic indicators and basic amenities with respect to national average. In order to address the development needs of those districts it was decided at the level of central government to implement a multi-sectoral development programme. For this purpose a base line survey in identified 90 backward districts was conducted. Balrampur was identified as one of such districts of Uttar Pradesh for this base line survey.

### Objectives of Base Line Survey

This survey was intended to understand critical gaps towards preparation of a multi sector district development programme in Balrampur district. Basic objectives of this base line survey were:

1. To analyze the gaps of the availability of infrastructure like schools, health centres, ICDS centres and drinking water supply
2. To analyse the gaps of housing and sanitation
3. To identify artisan/income generating activities in which the villagers had comparative advantages.
4. To analyse the gap of linkages like rural roads, it is, banking facilities, markets, etc., which will provide the missing links that can act as catalyst.

### Methodology

For ascertaining relative backwardness of the district having substantial minority population, the following indicators were taken from Census 2001 data were considered by the Government of India:

**(a) Religion specific socio-economic indicators at the district level**

- (i) Literacy rate;
- (ii) Female literacy rate
- (iii) Work participation rate
- (iv) Female work participation raqte

**(b) Basic amenities indicators at the district level**

- (i) Percentage of the households with pucca walls



- (ii) Percentage of the households with safe drinking water
- (iii) Percentage of the households with electricity, and
- (iv) Percentage of the households with W/C latrines.

53 Districts having values below the national average for both sets of parameters were considered relatively more backward and classified in category A were identified. Remaining 37 districts having values below the national average for either of the two sets of backwardness parameters were classified in category B. Thus, minority concentrated 90 districts were identified by the government of India. Balrampur was one of them.

Within Balrampur district, first of all, tehsils were stratified into three groups in terms of minority population after arranging them into descending order of minority population. Stratification was done in such a way that the first stratum comprised of 20 per cent of tehsils, second stratum covered middle 50 per cent of tehsils and third stratum constituted bottom 30 per cent of tehsils.

**Table 1.1: Select Villages Locations and Size of Samples for Baseline Survey of the Minority Concentrated Balrampur District of Uttar Pradesh**

Tehsil	Development Block	Village	Sample Size
1.Utaraula	1.Shridattganj	1. Agayakhurd	30
		2. Vaibheet	30
		3. Babhanpurva	30
		4. Ahiraula nagva	30
	2. Utaraula	5. Babhani Buzurg	30
		6. Madhpur	30
	3. Gendas Buzurg	7. Bharatpur Grin t	30
	4. Rehra	8. Salempur	30
		9. Nava Kole	30
		10. Babhanpurva	30
<b>Sub-Total I</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>300</b>
2. Tulsipur	1. Tulsipur	1. Badalpur	30
		2. Amarahva	30
	2. Gaisadi	3. Chamarbojhia	30
		4. Koyal Khar	30
	3. Pachpedva	5. Mathva	30
		6. Harkhari	30
		7. Ramnagra	30
		8. Gobari	30
		9. Sishaniyabargdahi	30
		10. Ramnagar	30
		11. Vijay Nagar	30
<b>Sub-Total II</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>300</b>
3. Balrampur	1. Haraiya Satgharva	1. Bardaulia	30
		2. Haraiya Satgharva	30
		3. Itwa	30
		4. Amava	30
		5. Madhya Nagar	30
		6. Gondva	30
	2. Balrampur	1. Kharhargarhi	30
		2. Benijot	30
		3. Kalwari	30
<b>Sub-Total III</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>270</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>900</b>

First stage units for the survey were villages. 30 villages were selected from Balrampur district. The number of villages surveyed (Table 1.1) from each stratum was directly proportional to the share of each stratum of tehsils (according to population) to the district population, subject to a minimum allocation of 6 villages to each stratum. Required number of sample villages from each stratum was selected as per probability proportion to size (PPS) with replacement, size being total population of the village as per census 2001.

For the selection of households from sample village having less than 1200 households, complete listing of all households (by door to door visit) was done. However, sample village having more than 1200 households three or more hamlet - grouping of the village was done as per the practice followed by NSS. From among them two hamlet groups were selected for listing of the households. The hamlet group having maximum concentration of minority population was selected with probability 1. From among the remaining hamlet groups one more hamlet group was selected randomly. The listing and sampling of households was independent for each selected hamlet group. In each selected hamlet group, listed households were grouped into strata as per the minority stats of the household. In other words, all Muslim households formed one second stage stratum (SSS), another minority religious group formed another SSS, and so on.

In all thirty households were selected from each sample village for detailed enquiry. These 30 households were allocated over 2 selected hamlet group's (if hamlet group was formed) and among the respective SSS in proportion to total number of household listed in the respective frames. A minimum of 2 households were allocated to an ultimate SSS. The required number of sample households from each SSS was selected by systematic random sampling without replacement (SRSWOR).

For district and state level secondary data, respective statistical diaries were consulted.

Besides an Executive Summary, this base line survey report for Balrampur district of Uttar Pradesh was divided into following chapters:

- Introduction
- District Profiles
- Sample Village Profiles
- Socio-Economic Conditions of the Sample Households
- Development Gaps and Priorities

## Chapter II

### District Profiles

#### I. Introduction

Balrampur is one of the most backward district of Devipatan division of the eastern region of Uttar Pradesh at the foothills of the Himalayas. On the basis of composite development index prepared with 36 indicators by the government of UP, this district ranks 66<sup>th</sup> out of 70 districts and just above to Maharajganj, St Kabir Nagar, Sidharth Nagar and Shrawasti of this state. The district occupies an area of 3349 sq. km. and is bordered on the north and the northeast by Nepal, on the east by Siddharth Nagar district, on the southeast by Basti district, on the south and the southwest by Gonda district and on the west by Shrawasti district. Balrampur town is the district-headquarter, located on the bank of the Rapti.

It is said that this district was a capital founded in c.1600 CE named after Balram Das of the erstwhile princely estate (Taluqdari) and is famous for the ruins of the ancient city of Sravasti which is presently a place of pilgrimage for both the Buddhist and the Jain. The territory, which the present Balrampur district covers, was a part of the ancient Kosala kingdom. The area covered by the district was a part of Bahraich Sarkar of Awadh Subah during the Mughal rule. Later, it came under the control of the ruler of Awadh till its annexation in February, 1856 by the British government. British government separated Gonda from Bahraich and it became a part of Gonda. During the British rule a commissioner was constituted for the administration of this area with its headquarters at Gonda & military command at Sakraura Colonelganj. During this period Balrampur was an Estate (Taluqdari) in Utraula Tehsil of Gonda district, which consisted 3 tehsils, Gonda Sadar, Tarabganj and Utraula. After independence, Balrampur estate was merged with Utraula Tehsil of Gonda district. On July 1, 1953 the Tehsil of Utraula was bifurcated into two tehsils, Balrampur and Utraula. In 1987 three new tehsils were created from Gonda Sadar Tehsil, namely, Tulsipur, Mankapur and Colonelganj. Later, in 1997 Gonda district was bifurcated into two parts and a new district, Balrampur was born consisting of three tehsils of the northern part of the erstwhile Gonda district, Balrampur, Utraula and Tulsipur.

#### II. Demographic Features

According to census 2001, population of the district was 16.8 lakh with a density of 576, nearly double to all India figure (Table 2.1). About 92 per cent of the population of the district were living in rural areas against 79 per cent of UP and 72 per cent of the total population of the country. Scheduled Castes (SCs) constituted about 13.5 per cent of total population of the district.

Majority of them (over 13 per cent) lived in rural areas. About 1.15 per cent of the population was of scheduled tribes (STs). Considering population by religious category revealed that about 62.93 per cent of the population was of Hindu and about 36.72 per cent was of Muslim (Table 2.2). Remaining religious communities were almost negligible in their presence. Thus, next to Hindu, Muslim religious community was major population in Balrampur district.

**Table 2.1: Demographic shares in respective regions and with respect to India**

Demographic Status	Balrampur	UP	India
Area (sq km)	3349	240928	3287263
% to India	0.10	7.33	100.00
Total Population	1682350	166197921	1025251000
% to India	0.16	16.21	100.00
Population Density	576	690	325
%Rural Population	91.95	79.22	72.20
% to India	0.21	17.79	100.00
%SC Total Population	13.48	21.15	16.25
% to India	0.14	21.09	100.00
% SC Rural	13.01	18.54	12.97
% to India	0.16	23.17	100.00
%ST Total population	1.15	0.06	7.54
% to India	0.03	0.14	100.00

Source: UP Statistical Diary, 2006, Government of Uttar Pradesh and Census of India 2001.

**Table 2.2 Percentage Distribution of Population by Religious Category of respective regions and with respect to India**

Religion	Balrampur	UP	India
%Hindu	62.93	80.61	80.72
% to India	0.13	16.19	100.00
%Muslim	36.72	18.50	13.48
% to India	0.45	22.24	100.00
%Christian	0.08	0.13	0.23
% to India	0.05	8.83	100.00
%Sikh	0.08	0.41	0.19
% to India	0.07	35.28	100.00
% Bouddh	0.18	0.18	0.08
% to India	0.37	37.94	100.00
%Jain	0.01	0.12	0.04
% to India	0.02	48.96	100.00
%Others	0.02	0.05	0.06
% to India	0.05	11.86	100.00

Source: UP Statistical Diary, 2006, Government of Uttar Pradesh and Census of India 2001.

**Table 2.3: Status of Literacy by region and sex**

Percentage Literacy 2001	Balrampur	UP	India
Person	34.6	56.3	64.8
Male	45.8	68.8	75.3
Female	21.8	42.2	53.7

Level of literacy in Uttar Pradesh was quite lower with respect to all India average, but Balrampur still remained much below to state average and nearly half of all India figures (Table 2.3). In case of female literacy the situation was even worst.

**Table 2.4: Changes in Workforce Participation in Balrampur District**

Year/ Region	Cultivators	Agricultural Labourers	Livestock, forestry, tree plantation	Household Industry	Other than Household Industry	Construction	Trade and commerce	Transport, storage and com	Other workers	Main Workers	Marginal Workers	Total Workers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1991	56.92	18.96	0.53	0.5	1.2	0.34	3.03	0.59	3.93	86.09	13.91	100
2001	44.8	15.32	0	1.6	0	0	0	0	8.37	70.09	29.91	100
Total Rural	46.59	15.60	0	1.4	0	0	0	0	5.88	69.47	30.53	100
Total Urban	7.53	9.41	0	5.9	0	0	0	0	59.93	82.77	17.23	100
Total Districts	44.8	15.32	0	1.6	0	0	0	0	8.37	70.09	29.91	100

Source: District Statistical Diary, Balrampur, 2006

Data suggest that there were declines in workforce structure of cultivators, agriculture labour. Increase in household industry sector was also noticed against withdrawal from other than household industry. There was significant increase in other non-agricultural works (Table 2. 4).

### Land Use Pattern

Data of the land use pattern suggest that Balrampur covered over 18 percent of the reporting area under forest (Table 2. 5), which was nearly three times higher than that of the Uttar Pradesh but about 4.5 per cent lower than that of national average. About 10 per cent of the reporting area was put under non-cultivated use and about 3 per cent land was fallow.

**Table 2.5: Land Use Pattern in Balrampur District of UP.**

Land Use Pattern (ha)	%Balrampur	%UP	%India
Reporting Area	324697	24201292	305843000
Area under Forest	18.15	6.97	22.79
Non-cultivable Wasteland	0.62	2.27	13.80
Area under non-cultivated use	10.19	10.72	3.42
Cultivable waste land	1.08	1.93	4.31
Orchards, etc.	1.73	1.75	1.10
Fallow-current & others	2.74	7.15	8.52
Net Sown Area	65.48	69.21	46.06
Flood and rain affected	2.37	1.58	
Gross Cropped Area to NSA	45.28	51.80	35.32
Cropping Intensity	145.28	151.80	135.32
Gross irrigated area %	33.91	72.86	40.3
Net Irrigated Area %	38.27	78.97	39.11

Source: Agriculture at a Glance 2006, and UP and Balrampur Statistical Diary, 2006.

Net sown area was over 65 per cent, which was closer to state average and much higher than that of national average. Percentage area irrigated to net sown area was at par with national average but nearly half of the state average. Moreover, cropping intensity was found slightly lower than state average but higher than national average. This suggests that there is enormous potential to improve cropping intensity if irrigation cover and network is improved.

### Agrarian Structure

Majority of the holdings were of marginal and small farmers. About 92 per cent of the farmers were having access to about 67 per cent of operational area (Table 2.6).

**Table 2.6: Percentage Distribution of Operational Holdings in Balrampur, Uttar Pradesh and India during 2000-01 (%)**

Size of Holdings (Acre)	Uttar Pradesh		Balrampur	
	Number	Area	Number	Area
Less than 2.5	76.9	37.0	76.01	40.81
2.5 - 5.0	14.2	24.3	15.94	26.05
5.0 - 10.0	6.6	21.7	6.57	22.61
10.0 - 25.0	2.1	14.3	1.45	10.01
Above 25.0	0.2	2.7	0.03	0.51
Average size (acre)		0.90		0.77

Source: UP and Balrampur Statistical Diary, Government of Uttar Pradesh, 2006

With a marginal variation in case of state data there was no significant difference in agrarian structure. Therefore, any strategy for the development of the region necessarily will need to focus on this category of the stakeholders in agriculture.

## Irrigation Coverage and sources

Major coverage of irrigation was of tube well and that too private tube well in the district as well as state followed by canal and ponds (Table 2.7). We know that percentage area irrigated in this district was only 33, there is enormous scope to improve condition of agriculture to provide livelihood to the poor masses.

**Table 2.7: Percentage Area Irrigated by Source in the District**

Source	Balrampur	UP
1	2	3
Canal	5.41	20.9
Tube Well	89.29	70.8
Government	2.82	2.9
Private	86.47	67.9
Well	1.22	6.8
Pond	4.04	1.1
Others	0.04	0.4
Total	100	100

## Cropping Pattern

Rice, wheat, sugar cane, masur, and oilseeds are the major crops grown in this district (Table 2.8). Out of 33 per cent net irrigated area about 75 per cent of the irrigated area was covered by grains. If irrigation coverage is increased diversification of agriculture will be possible.

**Table 2.8: Cropping Pattern in Balrampur District and UP**

(ha)	Balrampur District		Uttar Pradesh	
	% Cropped Area	% Irrigated Area	% Cropped Area	% Irrigated Area
Major Crops				
RICE	33.87	17.95	23.39	24.78
WHEAT	26.46	50.72	36.87	49.32
BARLEY	0.06	0.02	0.82	0.76
MAIZE	2.67	0.23	3.40	1.51
URAD	0.54	0.02	2.05	0.32
MASUR	8.33	0.90		
GRAM	0.16	0.07	2.73	0.59
TUR	2.57	0.00	1.60	0.32
TOTAL PULSES	12.14	1.89	10.39	11.08
TOTAL GRAINS	75.23	70.81	64.93	68.98
MUSTARD SEED	5.57	6.22	2.20	2.43
TOTAL OILSEEDS	5.59	6.22	3.03	3.55
SUGAR CANE	17.13	20.41	8.45	7.87
POTATO	0.48	0.99	1.71	2.34
FODDAR	0.39	0.77		

Source: Balrampur District and UP Statistical Diary, 2006

## Livestock

There was significant decline in livestock in the district as displayed in table 2.9. Moreover, facilities available for livestock were inadequate to support livestock in the district.

**Table 2.9: Livestock in Balrampur District of Uttar Pradesh**

Year	Gojaatiya (Pure)				Gojaatiya cross breed				Total cattle
	More than 3 yrs (Male)	More than 3 yrs (Females)	Calf (Males & Females)	Total	More than 2.5 yrs (Male)	More than 2.5 yrs (Female)	Calf (Males & Females)	Total	
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
1993	169430	73156	101693	344279	7110	3544	3861	14515	358794
2003	120611	86516	90243	297370	54	407	425	886	298256

Data displayed in table 2.10 suggest that there were 18641 cattle on one veterinary hospital, 17544 cattle on one animal development centre, and 10,284 cattle per artificial fertility centre in the district.

**Table 2.10: Number of Livestock per facility available in the district**

Year	Veterinary hospital (No.)	Animal devl. centre (No.)	Artificial fertility centre (No.)
1	2	3	4
2006-07	16	17	29
Cattle per Facility	18641	17544.471	10284.69

## Mechanisation

Level of mechanisation was not satisfactory. Data suggest that cultivation was mainly carried out by traditional implements Table (2.11). However New and advance machinery was also being used for cultivation. Intensity of thresher, sowing machine and sprayer were still very low.



**Table 2.11: Net Sown Area (ha) per Machinery in Balrampur District**

Year	Ploughs		Advance Haroa & Cultivator	Advance Thrasher	Sprayer number	Advance Sowing instrument	Tractor
	Wooder	Iron					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2003	61576	15752	18469	2451	530	85	6530
NSA per Machinery	3.41	13.34	11.38	85.76	396.60	2361.80	32.198

### Fertilizer Consumption

Fertilizer consumption per hectare net sown area was quite low in comparison to state average (Table 2.12). Moreover, NPK ratio was highly disproportionate in case of district and state as well. However, situation in district Balrampur was quite alarming. This implied the absence of extension services in the district and state as a whole.

**Table 2.12: Fertilizer Consumption (Kg/ ha NSA) in Balrampur District and UP in 2005-06**

Region	Nitrogen	Phosphorus	Potash	Total	N:P:K Ratio
1	2	3	4	5	6
UP	145.55	49.19	12.06	206.81	12.07:4.08:1
Balrampur	82.42	12.25	3.56	98.24	23.15:3.44:1

### Productivity of Major Crops

Generally absence of modernization and extension services added with low level of irrigation resulted in lower productivity in agriculture of Balrampur district (Table 2.13). Water intensity crops yields were found lower than state average, such as maize, sugarcane, wheat, etc.

**Table 2.13: Productivity of Major Crops in Balrampur District (Qnt/ha)**

Name of crop	Balrampur	Uttar Pradesh
	2005-06	2004-05
Rice	18.89	18.13
Wheat	22.13	25.00
Barley	21.2	19.75
Maize	9.75	15.53
Urad	4.50	3.88
Masur	10.60	
Gram	9.06	9.16
Arhar	7.82	9.62
Total pulses	9.77	8.63
Total food grains	18.23	14.11
Mustard seeds	9.51	9.92
Total oilseeds	9.49	8.46
Sugarcane	536.16	608.07
Potato	224.62	223.83

## Industrial Development

Data suggest that there were 11 registered factories with average 2457 daily workers (Table 2.14).

**Table 2.14: Industrial Development in Balrampur District**

S.No.	Item	2003-04
1	Registered factories	11
2	Working factories	11
3	Factories from which return is obtained	11
4	Average no. of daily labour & workers	2457
5	Cost of production (in Rs. '000)	4514387

Source: Balrampur District Statistical Diary, 2006.

Industries in Balrampur district were run by industrial cooperatives, registered cooperatives and individual industrialists (Table 2.15). There was no khadi industry, as it was changed to rural industry.

**Table 2.15 Industries run by types of Institutions in Balrampur**

S.No.	Name of The Institution	Run by			
		Industrial Cooperative Society	Registered Cooperative Society	Private Industrialist	Total
-1	-2	-5	-6	-7	
1	Khadi Industry	0	0	0	0
2	Changed Rural Industry By Khadi Village Industry	3	4	629	636
3	Small Scale Industry Units				
3.1	Engineering	0	0	292	292
3.2	Chemical	0	0	39	39
3.3	Vidhayan	0	0	222	222
3.4	Other	0	0	936	936
4	Total (1+2)	3	4	629	636
5	Total (3.1 To 3.4)	0	0	1489	1489
	Total Rural and Small Scale Industry (4+5)	3	4	2118	2125
6	Total Employees(1 + 2)	25	50	1342	1417
7	Employees in Small Scale Industry Units (3.1 + 3.4)	0	0	4535	4535
8	Employees in Rural & Small Scale Industry (6+7)	25	50	5877	5952

Source: Balrampur District Statistical Diary, 2006.

Small scale industrial units included engineering, chemical, vidhayan and others. Small scale and rural industries were largely run by individual entrepreneurs. Altogether there were 2125 units and 59 52 employees working in the industry.

**Table 2. 16 : Agricultural and Non-Agricultural Entrepreneurs in Balrampur**

Description	Balrampur	UP
No. of Ag. Entrepreneur	1602 (5.95)	320521 (7.98)
No. of non ag. Units	25334 (94.05)	3695405 (92.02)
Total	26936 (100)	4015926 (100)
No. of workers in non-ag entrepreneur	47262	8540038
Honorary workers in non-ag entrepreneur	25621	4808493

Source: UP statistical Diary 2006 p.252-255

In terms of entrepreneurs by agricultural and non-agricultural activities are given in Table 2.16. Table suggests that the number of agricultural entrepreneur was only about 6 per cent and in case of state as a whole also it is slightly higher at about 8 per cent.

### **Infrastructure**

Infrastructure is the backbone of any development strategy. Level of backwardness or otherwise may be comprehended through the status of infrastructure in Balrampur district.

### **All Weather Roads**

Data suggest that only 49.27 per cent of the villages was connected with all weather pucca road and over 50 per cent of villages were yet to be connected with all weather pucca roads (Table 2.17).

### **Electrification**

About 67 per cent villages were electrified in Balrampur district, which was higher than general state average of 60.5 per cent. (Table 2.18). Data also suggest that 1339 hamlets of scheduled castes were left to be electrified. Per capita electricity consumption in the district was 0.041 kwh in Balrampur (Table 2.19) against 168 kwh in U.P. and 376.6 kwh at national level.

**Table 2. 17: Villages with All Weather Roads in Balrampur**

Year	Length of roads		No. of villages connected with roads usable in all seasons			
	Total	P.W.D.	Villages with	Villages with	Villages with	Total No. of Villages
			population less than 1000	population between 1000 - 1499	population more than 1500	
2005-06	1401	1336	176	131	196	503
% of total villages	-	-	17.24	12.83	19.20	49.27

**Table 2.18: Electrification in Balrampur Districts of Uttar Pradesh**

Year	Electrification of villages		Electrified harijan basti	Non- Electrified harijan basti	No. of electrified hand pumps/pump sets
	Number as per CEB	With L.T. mains			
1	2	3	4	5	6
2006-07	684	684	1125	1339	2041

**Table 2.19: Consumption of Electricity (kw/h) in Balrampur District**

S.No.	Item	2006-07
-1	-2	3
1	Domestic light & small electric power	37120
2	Commercial light & small electric power	2830
3	Industrial electric power	3775
4	Public light system	4640
5	Rail/Traction	0
6	Agricultural electric power	18620
7	Public water supply	520
Total		67505

### Cooperative Societies

There was no primary agricultural credit cooperative society in the district. However, there were many other cooperative societies, such as, Cooperatives for Primary Milk Production, Fishery, Industrial Cooperatives, Sugar Cane Cooperatives, and Land Development Bank as displayed in Table 2. 20.

### Food storage facility

There was only one food storage facility with a capacity 3500 tones in the district which was insufficient to cater the need of the producers.

## Seed and Fertilizer Sale Centre

There was no public seed sale centre either of cooperatives or agriculture department. However, seed was sold by other private centre. Similarly no cooperative was selling fertilizers but agriculture department managed only 8 centres for the entire district. Other fertilizer selling centre was catering the need of the people of the district (Table 2.21).

**Table 2.20: Cooperative Societies in Balrampur District**

1	Societies of Primary Milk Production	2006-07
1.1	Number	102
1.2	Number of members	2997
1.3	Long term capital (in Rs.)	199
1.4	Annual cost of production (in Rs. '000)	2477
2	Fishries Cooperative Societies	
2.1	Number	15
2.2	Number of membership	703
2.3	Working capital (in Rs. '000)	13622
2.4	Annual cost of sales/purchases of fishes	146200
3	Primary Industrial Cooperative Societies	
3.1	Number	2
3.2	Number of membership	35
3.3	Working capital (in Rs. '000)	17
3.4	Annual cost of distributed production (in Rs. '000)	112
4	Sugarcane Cooperative Societies	
4.1	Number	3
4.2	Number of membership	146895
4.3	Working capital (in Rs. '000)	53460
4.4	Annual cost of distributed production (in Rs. '000)	8880
5	Land Development Bank	
5.1	Branches	3
5.2	Membership	16706
5.3	Installments (in Rs. '000)	15843
5.4	Working capital (in Rs. '000)	223191
5.5	Loan distributed (in Rs. '000)	39348

Source: Balrampur District Statistical Diary, 2006.

**Table 2.21 : Seed and Fertile Sale Centres in Balrampur**

Year	Seed Sale Center			Fertilizer Sale Center		
	Cooperative Deptt.	Agriculture Deptt.	Others	Cooperative Deptt.	Agriculture Deptt.	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2006-07	0	9	118	0	8	314

Source: Balrampur District Statistical Diary, 2006.

### Educational Institutions

On an average 1289 persons were covered by a junior basic school to educate their children. Average population covered for senior basic school was about 3204. However senior basic school for female was still very few. On an average 56078 persons were covered by a senior basic school for female (Table 2.22). In case of higher secondary there was a school for on an average 357795 population. However in case of female one higher secondary school facility was available on 186928 populations.

**Table 2.22: Population per educational Institution in Balrampur**

Year	Junior Basic School	Senior Basic School		Higher Secondary School	
	Total	Total	Female	Total	Female
-1	-2	-3	-4	5	-6
2006-07	1305	525	30	47	9
Pop/instit	1289.16	3204.48	56078.33	35794.68	186927.78

There was only one girls degree and post graduate college in the district (Table 2.23). Optional education centre was available on 10,014 population. Only one industrial training centre was available and there was no female industrial training centre in the district. Thus, education infrastructure in general and such facilities for female in particular was inadequate.

**Table 2.23: Population per educational Institution in Balrampur**

Year	Optional Education	Degree College		Master Degree College		Industrial Training Center	
	Center	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2006-07	168	4	1	1	0	1	0
Pop/instit	10014	420587	1682350	1682350		1682350	

### Health Infrastructure

Data suggest that health infrastructure in the district was very weak. There was one hospital dispensary on over 52 thousand population, one primary health centre on 4.2 lakh population, one community health centre on 1.68 lakh population, one bed available on 3150 persons, one doctor on 41033 persons, and one para medical on 16823 population (Table 2.24).

**Table 2.24: Allopathic Health Infrastructure in Balrampur District**

Year	No. of hospitals / dispensaries	No. of Primary Health Centres	No. of Community Health Centres	No. of total beds available	Total workers		
					Doctors	Para-Medical	Others
-1	-2	-3	-4	-5	-6	-7	-8
2006-07	32	4	10	534	41	100	530
population/facility ratio	52573.44	420587.5	168235	3150.47	41032.93	168235	3174.25

In case of Ayurvedic stream of health infrastructure, one hospital and dispensary was available on an average over 84 000 population, one bed on over 22000 population and one doctor on 2.80 lakh population, (Table 2.25). In case of Unani and Homeopathy distribution of facility was even worse.

There were 15 child and mother care centres and 201 sub centres in the district.

**Table 2.25: Other Health Infrastructures in Balrampur District**

Year	Ayurvedic			Unani			Homeopathic	
	Hospital & dispensary	Available beds	No. of doctors	Hospital & dispensary	Available beds	No. of doctors	Hospital & dispensary	No. of doctors
-1	-2	-3	-4	-5	-6	-7	-8	-9
2006-07	20	76	6	5	12	3	13	9
population/ facility ratio	84117	22136	280392	336470	140196	560783	129412	186928

### Other Infrastructure

In Balrampur district on an average one post office catered the need of over 6 villages and one PCO was found in on an average 8 villages. There were 39 nationalized commercial banks and 29 Gramin banks in the district and credit deposit ration of the district remained 37 which lower than that of state, i.e., 42. Only 37 villages were found having bus stop.

### Income

Per capita income of the district was quite low (i.e., Rs.3806) against state per capita income Rs. 5687 (Table 2.26).

**Table 2.26: Per capita Income and Credit Deposit Ratio**

Per capita Income (Rs) 2001-02	Balrampur	UP
Constant Price 93-94	3806	5687
Current Price	6556	97533
Credit Deposit Ratio March 2004	37	42

**Development Constraints**

Looking at the profile of district one can hardly escape a conclusion that agrarian economy of the district was mainly based on rain fed agriculture with low cropping intensity, less diversified cropping patterns and least modernized compounded with weak infrastructure resulting into low productivity and non-viability amidst vagaries of monsoon. Animal husbandry was found in a least productive syndrome. Roads, electricity, education and health remained scanty and inadequate towards addressing the need of the people. Cooperatives, especially credit cooperative society was almost absent which was a matter of serious concern. Public and cooperative seed and fertilizer sale centre was almost non existent. Industrialization at the household and micro level remained in the private individual initiatives. Since non agriculture initiatives were also not coming up in absence of proper infrastructure, lower per capita income remained inevitable outcome. There is strong need to address infrastructure and agriculture for its viability to provide livelihood of the masses along with non-agricultural initiatives and training for skill formation.



## CHAPTER III

### SAMPLE VILLAGE PROFILE

This chapter is intended to understand the broad features of select 30 sample villages of Balrampur district of Uttar Pradesh which includes demographic features, occupational structure, land use pattern, infrastructure, basic amenities, education, health, cooperative structure, public distribution system, social security, and other development programmes.

#### 3.1. Demographic Features

According to Census of India 2001, about 63 per cent households were of Hindu and 37 per cent of Muslim (Table 3.1). However, in terms of population Hindu was about 60 per cent and Muslim was over 40 per cent. Average family size of Muslim was higher by one per cent than that of Hindu.

**Table 3.1: Population of Sample Villages by Religious category**

Religion	Number of households	Percentage	Total population	Average family size
Hindu	6033	63.01	40945 (59.81)	6.79
Muslim	3541	36.99	27516(40.19)	7.77
Total	9574	100.00	68461 (100.00)	7.15

#### 3.2 Occupational Structure

Majority of the population survives on agriculture and allied activities. About 81 per cent of the population was engaged in agriculture. About 44.4 per cent was agricultural labour and 36.6 per cent as cultivator (Table 3.2). Adding up animal husbandry (6.68 per cent) together, primary sector accounts for 87.68 per cent. Occupational base in household industry was found almost negligible.

**Table 3.2: Occupational Pattern in sample villages**

Category	Number of workers	Percentage
Cultivators	7682	36.68
Agricultural Labour	9304	44.43
Animal Husbandry	1399	6.68
Mining	0	0.00
Household Industry	29	0.14
Non-household Industry	10	0.05
Construction	792	3.78
Trade & Commerce	339	1.62
Transport & Communication	294	1.40
Other workers	1094	5.22
Total	20943	100.00

#### 3.3 Land Use Pattern

Land use pattern of the village suggests that more than 72 per cent of the reported area was being operated and about 3 per cent of the reported area was fallow and more than 2 per cent was cultivable waste land (Table 3.3). Thus, about 5 per cent of the reported area was to be brought

into cultivation. Moreover, only 51.67 per cent of net sown area could be brought into cultivation for more than one crop. Thus, cropping intensity was still 151.68 per cent. Only 38.27 per cent of net sown area was irrigated and major source of irrigation was private tube wells (Table 3.4). Adequate irrigation could have brought higher cropping intensity. Forest cover was only about 3 per cent.

**Table 3.3: Land Use Pattern in sample villages of Balrampur District**

Item	Area	Percentage
1. Total reporting area (Acres)	23064.23	100.00
2. Forest	757.853	3.29
3. Uncultivable land	271.999	1.18
4. Non-agricultural uses	2220.35	9.63
5. Cultivable Waste	482.483	2.09
6. Pasture/Grazing	17.689	0.08
7. Orchards	225.937	0.98
8. Other Fallow	66.88	0.29
9. Current Fallow	642.105	2.78
10. Net Area Sown	16714.83	72.47
11. Area Sown more than once	8638.125	51.68*
12. Net Area Irrigated	6396.76	38.27*

\*Indicates percentage of Net Sown Area.

**Table 3.4: Sources of Irrigation**

Source	Percentage of Irrigated Area
Canal	5.41
Tube well (Govt.)	2.82
Tube well (private)	86.47
Hand pump	N.A.
Wells	1.22
Ponds, etc.	4.04
Other	0.04

### 3.4. Status of Infrastructure

In order to understand broadly about status of infrastructure available in the select villages, a few important infrastructure, such as road, electricity, education, health, drinking water, sanitation, etc., were considered to understand the status of basic amenities in the sample villages.

#### 3.4.1. Road

Data suggest that there was no all weather road in the sample villages (Table 3.5). Average distance from main road was more than 5 KM. About 66.67 per cent of the villages had kutchha roads and kharanja, but only 20 per cent of the villages had kutchha-pucca mixed.

### 3.4.2. Electricity

About 83 per cent villages were found electrified and 96 per cent households were with electricity connections. About 89 per cent was domestic connections and merely 3 per cent agricultural connections. Commercial connection was less than one per cent. Although number of connections was very high, availability of electricity was reported only 4.2 hours per day. Thus investment in electrification suffered gross underutilization and capital sinking.

**Table 3. 5: Facilities in Selected Sample Villages**

Facilities	Number of villages
<b>A. Type of Roads</b>	
1. All weather road	0
2. Kharanja	20 (66.67)
3. Kutcha-pucca mixed	6 (20.00)
4. Kutcha	20 (66.67)
5. Average distance from main road	5.13
<b>B. Electricity</b>	
1. Villages with electricity	25 (83.33)
2. Villages without electricity	5 (16.67)
3. Households with electricity connection	867 (96.33)
4. Number of Domestic Connections	804(89.33)
5. Number of Agricultural Connections	28 (3.11)
6. Number of Commercial Connections	6(0.67)
7. Others	29(3.22)
Average hours of electricity per day	4.2

Note: Figures in parentheses indicate percentage.

### 3.4.3. Education

Primary school generally accessible with kutcha road was found in most of the villages. However, 10 percent of villages were still waiting for a primary school (Table 3.6). About 43.33 per cent of the villages were with middle school and 23.33 per cent of villages could avail this facility within panchayat and remaining 33.33 per cent village had to send their children to other panchayat within Block. Most of the middle school was accessible with kutcha and kutcha-pucca mix road. About 90 per cent of the high school and higher secondary schools for boys and girls was reported within Block. However, over 23 per cent of the villages had to send their girl child to other blocks or Tehsil within district. Average distance for girls high school was 10.5 Kms whereas for boys the distance was only 6.63 Kms. Most of the roads were kutcha-pucca mix. About 80 per cent of the villages were found with religious school within village. There was no centre for non-formal education within panchayat. Only 16.67 per cent villages reported such centres within Blocks. Average enrolment of boys and girls up to class five revealed inverse relation with increasing classes (Table 3.7). However, drop outs were sharper in case of girls than that of boys. About 96.67 per cent villages were found with pucca buildings for school (Table 3.8).

**Table 3. 6: Percentage Distribution of Villages with Educational Facilities**

Type	Place				Distance (average)	Type of road			
	Within Village	Within Panchayat	Within Block	Within District	(Kms)	Pucca	Semi Pucca	Kutcha	Kutcha Pucca Mix
Primary School	90.00	10.00	0.00	0.00	0.23	0.00	0.00	80.00	20.00
Middle School	43.33	23.33	33.33	0.00	1.43	3.33	3.33	56.67	36.67
High/Higher Secondary (Boys)	0.00	3.33	90.00	6.67	6.63	13.33	0.00	16.67	70.00
High/Higher Secondary (Girls)	0.00	0.00	76.67	23.33	10.5	23.33	0.00	6.67	70.00
Religious School	80.00	6.67	13.33	0.00	0.63	0.00	0.00	80.00	20.00
Non Formal Education Centre	0.00	0.00	16.67	83.33	2.9	46.67	0.00	0.00	53.33
Others	0.00	3.33	20.00	76.67	27.03	43.33	0.00	0.00	56.67

**Table 3. 7: Class wise Average Number of Enrolment in Primary School**

Class	Boys	Girls
Class I	27	24
Class II	26	23
Class III	24	18
Class IV	22	16
Class V	20	14

However 3.33 per cent villages did not have building for school. About 86 per cent villages reported school buildings in satisfactory condition but 14 per cent villages were found with poor and very bad condition of the buildings of the school for which proper maintenance was required. Generally class was held in rooms but also on Verandah and open space. There was no desk for students. They used tat-patti. Most of the schools have black board but 7 per cent villages reported absence of it. About 69 per cent villages reported lack of play ground for the

**Table 3. 8: Physical Structure of the Schools**

Details	Villages
<u>Schools with buildings</u>	
Yes	29 (96.67)
No	1 (3.33)
Total	30 (100.00)
<u>Type of Structure</u>	
1. Thatch/thatch	0 (0.00)
2. Tile/tile	0 (0.00)
3. Semi pucca	0 (0.00)
4. Pucca	29 (100.00)

<u>Main Flooring Materials</u>	
1. Mud	2 (6.89)
2. Brick	0 (0.00)
3. Cement, stone, tile	27 (93.11)
4. others	0 (0.00)
<u>Condition of Building</u>	
1. Good	2 (6.90)
2. Satisfactory	23 (79.30)
3. Poor	3 (10.34)
4. Very bad	1 (3.45)
<u>Where classes normally held</u>	
1. in the class room	21 (72.41)
2. In the Verandah	6 (20.69)
3. Open space	2 (6.90)
<u>Does the school have useable blackboard</u>	
Yes	27 (93.10)
No	2 (6.90)
<u>Does the school have playground</u>	
Yes	9 (31.03)
No	20 (68.97)
<u>Seating facility provided to students</u>	
1. Tat-patti	29 (100.00)
2. Desk	0 (0.00)
How may teachers are currently teaching classes (1-5) Average	3

**Table 3.9 : Private Schools and Preference of People for Schools**

Number of schools within the village	7 (23.33)
Up to the class level 8 <sup>th</sup> Average No. of students enrolled	171
Preference of the schools	
1. Government	24(80.0)
2. Private	0
3. Both	6 (20.0)

school. On an average three teachers were available in a school for all five classes. There were private schools up to the class 8<sup>th</sup> in 23.33 per cent of villages. Average number of students in each school was about 171 (Table 3.9). However, 80 per cent of villages preferred for government school and 20 per cent villages expressed their preference for both public and private schools.

#### 3.4.4. Health Facilities

Only 20 per cent villages were with health sub-centres and 16.67 per cent villages had health sub-centres in panchayats (Table 3.10). About 63 per cent of the villages had this facility within block for which average distance to be covered was 2.3 Kms mostly approachable by

kutchha and kutchha-pucca mix road. Primary health centre, community health centres hospital dispensary, private qualified doctors, child care centres, family planning clinic and chemist medical shops for most of the villages were located at block levels approachable through pucca-pucca mixed road. However 33.33 per cent villages had to approach district for such facilities through pucca-pucca mix roads. Average distance for CHC and hospital dispensary was 13 Kms. Child care centre and family planning clinic was located at average distance of 11 Kms.

**Table 3.10: Percentage of Villages with Health Facilities in Balrampur District**

Type of health Facility	Within Village	Within Panch ayat	Within Block	Within District	Average Distance (Kms)	Pucca	Semi Pucca	Kutchha	Kutchha Pucca Mix
Sub-centre	20.00	16.67	63.33	0.00	2.33	3.33	0.00	40.00	56.67
PHC	3.33	3.33	93.33	0.00	7.77	13.33	0.00	3.33	83.33
CHC	0.00	0.00	66.67	33.33	13.33	30.00	0.00	0.00	70.00
Hospital/Dispensary	0.00	0.00	70.00	30.00	13.1	26.67	0.00	0.00	73.33
Private Qualified Allopathic Doctors	3.33	3.33	90.00	3.33	5.9	16.67	0.00	16.67	66.67
Child Care Centre	0.00	0.00	83.33	16.67	10.93	23.33	0.00	3.33	73.33
Family Planning Clinic	0.00	0.00	83.33	16.67	10.93	23.33	0.00	0.00	76.67
Chemist/Medicine Shop	6.67	3.33	90.00	0.00	4.83	13.33	3.33	10.00	73.33

Most of the sub-centre in villages was found with ANM and more than half of them were found with beds and medicines. There was no regular check up and pathological tests at any sub-centres. Only 3.33 per cent villages had X-ray facilities and only 10 per cent villages had doctor facilities. At the PHC levels ANM, Medicine, Doctor, regular check up and beds were reported available. However, only 10 to 13 per cent PHC had X-ray and pathological tests facilities (Table 3.11).

**Table3. 11: Percentage Distribution of Villages with Facilities at the Sub-centre or PHC**

Facilities	Sub Centre	PHC
ANM	83.33	100.00
Medicines	56.67	100.00
Doctor	10.00	100.00
Regular Checkup	0.00	96.67
Pathological Tests	0.00	13.33
X-Ray	3.33	10.00
Beds	60.00	100.00
Any Other	0.00	3.33

About 86 per cent of the villages reported weekly visit of ANM and 93.3 per cent villages reported about weekly visit of ASHA (Table 3.12). Data suggest that medical officer, lady health visitor, malaria health inspector, health educator and vaccinator rarely visited any village.

**Table 3.12: Percentage Distribution of Village by Frequency of Visits and Types of Health Staff**

Type of staff	Frequency of Visits				
	Weekly	Monthly	Quarterly	Half Yearly	Rarely
Medical Officer	0.00	3.33	3.33	0.00	93.33
Lady Health Visitor	0.00	13.33	0.00	0.00	86.67
ANM	86.67	3.33	0.00	0.00	10.00
Malaria Inspector	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
Health Educator	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
Vaccinator	0.00	6.67	0.00	0.00	93.33
ASHA	93.33	6.67	0.00	0.00	0.00

**Table 3. 13: Percentage Distribution of Village by Conditions of PHC/sub-centre**

<b>Condition of Buildings</b>	
1. Good	3.33
2. satisfactory	10.00
3. Poor	3.33
4. Very bad	3.33
<b>Availability of Doctor</b>	
1. Available daily	3.33
2. Available sometimes	3.33
3. Available rarely	13.33
<b>Availability of Medicines</b>	
1. Available regularly	3.33
2. Occasional problems	13.33
3. constant problems	3.33

**Table 3.14: Private Medical Facilities**

Items	Number of villages (%)
<b>Availability of Quacks</b>	
Yes	9 (30.00)
No	21 (70.00)
<b>Type of doctor</b>	
Allopathic	0
Homeopathic	0
Unani	0
Ayurvedic	0
Jhola type	9 (30.0)

Only 10 per cent of villages reported satisfactory condition of buildings of PHC and sub-centres. Doctors were rarely available and problems about the availability of medicine was reported (Table 3.13). Regarding private medical facility, only 30 per cent villages reported availability of quacks (Table 3.14).

### 3.4.5. Drinking water

Drinking water availability from various sources – public and private wells, hand pumps, tube wells, and tanks (Table 3.15) was reported. However, only about 40 per cent of public wells and 43 per cent of private wells was found functional. Hand pumps and tube wells were found almost cent per cent functional.

**Table 3. 15: Drinking water**

Type	Total	Functional	% Functional
Public well	244	97	39.75
Private well	212	91	42.92
Public Hand pumps	486	486	100.00
Private Hand pumps	7058	7058	100.00
Public Tube well	129	128	99.22
Private Tube well	1882	1882	100.00
Public stand post	0	0	0.00
Tap water inside house	0	0	0.00
Tank	76	74	97.37
Other	1	1	100.00

### 3.4.6. Sanitation

About 97 per cent of villages did not have sanitation facilities. Only one village was found with private toilet facilities (Table 3.16). Total sanitation campaign was yet to reach in sample villages.

**Table 3. 15: Status of Sanitation in sample villages**

Toilet Facility	Number of Villages
Yes	1 (3.33)
No	29 (96.67)
If, yes, then type	
Private Toilet Facility (Households)	89(9.89)
Total Sanitation Campaign	

Note: Figures in parentheses are respective percentage.

### 3.4.7. Aanganwadi/ICDS Centre

About 30 per cent of the Aanganwadi/ ICDS centre were located in government building and remaining 70 per cent centre were put in private building (Table 3.17) of Aanganwadi workers.



**Table 3. 17: Aanganwadi/ICDS Centre in Sample Villages**

Details	Number (27)
<u>Place of House where located</u>	
1. Govt. Building	8 (29.63)
2. Private Building	19 (70.37)
<u>If Pvt. Building then in whose house ICDS located</u>	
1. Mukhiya House	0
2. Sarpanch	0
3. Other PRI representative	0
4. Aanganwadi workers	19
5. Others	0
<u>Condition of Buildings</u>	
1. Good	1 (3.70)
2. Satisfactory	13 (48.15)
3. Poor	10 (37.04)
4. Bad	3 (11.11)
<u>Per Centre Number of Mothers and Children visited/benefited during last one month</u>	
1. Mother	751(27.81)
2. Children	3110 (115.19)
<u>ICDS supervisor visit the centre</u>	
1. Yes	17 (62.96)
2. No	10 (37.04)
<u>Frequency of visits:</u>	
1. Weekly	0
2. Monthly	17 (62.96)
3. Quarterly	0

Half of the buildings were not in good condition. Per centre about 28 mothers and 115 children got benefits from these centres. About 63 per cent villages reported monthly visits of ICDS supervisors.

### Select Development Programmes and social security measures

On an average two persons per household was reported as beneficiary under National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGS). In case of SC, number of beneficiary was reported approximately 4 persons and in case of minority it turned more than one. Next to this scheme other was old age pension in which one person per household in SC got benefitted. But in case of SGSY, IAY, and Widow Pension scheme only selected household was beneficiary (Table 3.18).

**Table 3.18: Individual Beneficiary per Household by Select Development and Social Security Programmes**

Programme	Total	SC	Minority
SGSY	0.27	0.34	0.27
NREGS	2.35	3.78	1.51
IAY	0.20	0.44	0.10
Old age pension scheme	0.69	1.08	0.51
Widow pension scheme	0.38	0.54	0.30

### 3.4.8. Public Distribution System

About 60 per cent of the villages reported PDS with one shop in these villages (Table 3.19). Remaining 40 per cent of the villages had to avail this facility from near by villages at distance of one km. On an average 351 ration cards were issued in each village. Data suggest that maximum number of cards in each village was issued to APL category (240) followed by BPL (71), Antyodya 39 and Annapurna was negligible. Only 9 cards were issued in the sample villages. Supply of food grains, sugar and kerosene oil was reported as regular.

**Table 3. 19: Public Distribution System**

PDS in the Village (Per cent)	No. of Village	%
1. Yes	18	(60.00)
2. No	12	(40.00)
If yes, the how many shops in these villages If no, then distance in KM	18	(one each) 1.06
Number of ration card	10533(351per village)	
Type of card per sample village		
1. Annapurna	9 (0.3)	
2. Antodya	1156(38.53)	
3. BPL	2166(70.87)	
4. APL	7202 (240.07)	
Is supply regular <u>Foodgrain</u>		
1. yes	30 (100)	
2. No.	0	
Sugar		
1. Yes	30 (100)	
2. No	0	
Kerosene oil		
1. Yes	30 (100)	
2. No	0	

### 3.4.8. Self Help Groups

About 37 per cent villages reported existence of Self Help Groups (Table 3.20). There were 26 groups operating in 11 villages. Therefore, **on an average two groups were found in each village. This suggests that SHG was at lower profile in these villages.**

**Table 3. 20: Self-help Groups**

Villages having SHGs	No.	%
1.yes	11	(36.67)
2. No	19	(63.33)
If yes, then how many (per village)	26	(2.36)

### 3.4.10 Organisations in Villages

Existence of various organizations in village reflects level of consciousness of development that villages could have acquired. But in the sample villages of Balrampur district, no cooperative society for credit, agricultural inputs, production of Khadi, marketing, dairy, etc. was found (Table 3.21).

**Table 3.21: Percentage Distribution of Villages by Organization**

Organization	Functional	Non-Functional	Average number of members
<b>1. Cooperatives</b>			
i. Credit	0.00	100.00	0
ii. Agricultural Inputs	0.00	100.00	0
iii. Production of Khadi	0.00	100.00	0
iv. Marketing	0.00	100.00	0
v. Dairy Coop	0.00	100.00	0
vi. Others	0.00	100.00	0
<b>2. Workers organizations/unions</b>	0.00	100.00	0
<b>3. Farmers organisation</b>	0.00	100.00	0
<b>4. Voluntary Organisations</b>	0.00	100.00	0
<b>5. Religious/Caste organizations</b>	6.67	93.33	2
<b>6. Political Organizations</b>	96.67	3.33	13
<b>7. Cultural Organizations</b>	16.67	83.33	2
<b>8. Youth Mandal</b>	6.67	93.33	1
<b>9. Women Mundel</b>	0.00	100.00	0
<b>10. Flood Relief Village Security Force</b>	3.33	96.67	1
<b>11. Others</b>	0.00	100.00	0

There was no organization of farmers, workers, women mandal and voluntary organization. However, almost every village except one had political organization with on an average 13 members. Cultural organization, religious and caste based organization, youth mandal and flood relief security village force was reported in a few villages.

### 3.4.11. Connectivity

Development of villages depends on their connectivity with administrative head quarters, transport, marketing, financial institutions and other facilities. Data suggest that average distance of the sample villages from Block Head Quarters and Gram Panchayat Office was above ten Kms. Average distance for nearest Bus stop and regular market was above 5 Kms, railway station and government procurement centre over 20 Kms, and veterinary centre was about 8 Kms.

**Table 3.22: Percentage Distribution of Villages with Other Facilities**

Type	Within Village	Within Panchayat	Within Block	Within District	Average Distance in Kms
Block HQ	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	10.47
Nearest Town	6.67	3.33	86.67	3.33	4.73
Nearest Bus Stop	13.33	6.67	73.33	6.67	5.2
Nearest Regular Market	6.67	6.67	83.33	3.33	5.13
Nearest Rail Station	0.00	0.00	43.33	56.67	20.97
Nearest Post Office	10.00	26.67	63.33	0.00	2.57
Commercial Bank	10.00	3.33	83.33	3.33	4.43
Gram Panchayat Office	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	9.73
Fair Price Shop	3.33	6.67	80.00	10.00	6.8
Other General Shops	36.67	3.33	56.67	3.33	3.1
Veterinary	3.33	0.00	90.00	6.67	7.73
Govt. Procurement Centre	3.33	0.00	43.33	53.33	20.07
Panchayat ghar	40.00	26.67	3.33	30.00	1.4

To sum up it can be said that these villages were yet to become vibrant to participate in the mainstream development, as they lack essential infrastructure and basic amenities for enabling environment .

## CHAPTER IV

### SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONDITIONS OF THE SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS

This chapter is devoted to deal with socio-economic conditions of the surveyed 900 sample households spread over 30 villages of Balrampur district. Socio-economic dimensions will include demographic features (i.e., population, level of education), occupation and employment scenario, migration, agrarian structure, livestock, assets, living conditions and environment, income and expenditure, indebtedness, aspirations for skill development, health status and facilities, public distribution system, awareness of development programmes, participation in democratic process, level of exposure to media, preference for development agenda, and expectations for resources and opportunities.

#### 4.1 Demographic Features

Data suggested that about 63 per cent households belonged to Hindu religion and over 37 per cent were of Muslim religion (Table 4.1). Considering caste break up of the households, 62 per cent belonged to upper caste followed by Scheduled castes (21.11 percent), Other Backward Castes (16.33 per cent) and simply 0.56 per cent presence was of Scheduled Tribes (Table 4.2).

**Table 4.1 Distribution of household by religion**

Religion	Number of Households	Percentages
Hindu	566	<b>62.89</b>
Muslim	334	<b>37.11</b>
All Religions	900	<b>100.00</b>

**Table 4.2 Distribution of Households by caste**

Caste	Number of Households	Percentages
SC	190	<b>21.11</b>
ST	5	<b>0.56</b>
OBC	147	<b>16.33</b>
Upper Castes	558	<b>62.00</b>
Total	900	<b>100.00</b>

Distribution of population of the sample households suggest that 59.22 per cent population was of Hindu and 40.78 per cent of the Muslim (Table 4.3). Over all sex ratio was critically adverse (i.e., 837 female per thousand male). However, sex ratio of Hindu population (798 per thousand male) was even worse and significantly lower than that of Muslims (897 female per thousand male).

**Table 4.3: Percentage Distribution of the Population of Sample Households by Religion and Sex**

Sex/Religion	Hindu	Muslim	Total	%Hindu	%Muslim	%Total
Population						
Male	2,120	1,384	3,504	32.93	21.50	54.44
Female	1,692	1,241	2,933	26.29	19.28	45.56
Total	3,812	2,625	6,437	59.22	40.78	100.00
Sex Ratio per 000 male	798.113	896.676	837.043			

On the basis of mother tongue, majority (98.89 per cent) speaks Hindi and remaining 1.11 per cent reported Urdu (Table 4.4). Looking at the size of family (Table 4.4) average size of the total households is 7.15 and the size of the households of Muslim is higher (7.86) than average size and that of Hindu (6.73). About 77.25 per cent of Muslim households have family size above 5 persons whereas in case of Hindu family, about 61 per cent of the households have more than 5 persons.

**Table 4.4 Distribution of household by Mother Tongue and other known Language**

Language	Mother Tongue	%	Second Known Lang.	%
<b>Hindi</b>	890	98.89	87	<b>9.67</b>
<b>Urdu</b>	10	1.11	123	<b>13.67</b>
<b>No Response</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.00</b>	690	<b>76.67</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>100.00</b>	900	<b>100.00</b>

**Table 4.5 Distribution of Households by size of Family**

Religion	Below 3	3 to 5	5 to 7	7 to 9	9 and above	Total	Avg. HH Size
<b>Hindu</b>	53(9.36)	168(29.68)	149(26.33)	107(18.9)	89(15.72)	566	6.73
<b>Muslim</b>	21(6.29)	55(16.47)	106(31.74)	67(20.06)	85(25.45)	334	7.86
<b>Total</b>	74(8.22)	223(24.78)	255(28.33)	174(19.33)	174(19.33)	900	7.15

Figures in parentheses indicate religion wise percentage share by size of households.

No significant variation was found in the population of sample village by average age group (Table 4.6). About 85 per cent population was below the age of 45. About 40 per cent was at the age below 15 followed by about 30 per cent between the age of 15 and 30.

**Table 4.6 Composition of Family Members by age groups**

Religion	Below 15	15-30	30-45	45-60	60 and above	Total	Avg Age
<b>Hindu</b>	1492(39.14)	1121(29.41)	615(16.13)	417(10.94)	167(4.38)	3812(100)	24.94
<b>Muslim</b>	1071(40.8)	784(29.87)	386(14.7)	267(10.17)	117(4.46)	2625(100)	24.01
<b>Total</b>	2563(39.82)	1905(29.59)	1001(15.55)	684(10.63)	284(4.41)	6437(100)	24.56

Figures in parentheses indicate religion wise percentage share by size of households.

#### 4.1.1 Level of Education

Literacy level of the sample household was 50.47 per cent. Out of which 32.5 per cent male and 17.94 per cent were found literate (Table 4.7). Major share among the literates was of

primary level of education followed by high school and inter mediate in general and also for males and females. With the increasing level of education inverse relation with population was found. About 49.27 per cent were found illiterate. Illiteracy in case of female was sharper than that of males.

**Table 4.7: Percentage Distribution of population of the sample households by Sex and Level of Education**

Literacy and Level of Education	Male	Female	Total	%Male	%Female	%Total
Illiterate	1,405	1,773	3,178	21.83	27.54	49.37
Literate	2094	1155	3249	32.53	17.94	50.47
Below Primary	198	120	318	3.08	1.86	4.94
Primary	954	606	1,560	14.82	9.41	24.23
Upper Primary	453	270	723	7.04	4.19	11.23
High School	291	90	381	4.52	1.40	5.92
Intermediate	133	50	183	2.07	0.78	2.84
Technical Diploma	2	2	4	0.03	0.03	0.06
Technical professional degree	1	0	1	0.02	0.00	0.02
Graduate degree	39	14	53	0.61	0.22	0.82
Post graduate	23	3	26	0.36	0.05	0.40
Child	5	5	10	0.08	0.08	0.16
<b>Total Population</b>	<b>3,504</b>	<b>2,933</b>	<b>6,437</b>	<b>54.44</b>	<b>45.56</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Level of education is one of the key indicators of development. Data on various levels of education and religion (Table 4.8) revealed that percentage of illiteracy was higher in surveyed households (49.37 per cent) than the state average (43.7 per cent). In case of Muslim households illiteracy was still higher (54.4 per cent) than that of Hindu (45.91 per cent). However, illiteracy level in the Hindu household was also higher than the state average. Data suggest that as high as 24.23 per cent could attain only the primary level of education. Inverse relation was found in participation of education with increasing level of education. Primary level of education was marginally higher in case of Muslim households. But in case of upper primary level, Hindu scored significantly higher than Muslim. Interestingly, percentage of Muslim at the high school level was found higher than that of Hindu, whereas, at the intermediate level score of Hindu was found better but at the community levels percentage of participation was found miserably low. At the Graduation level Muslim participation was almost insignificant.

**Table 4.8: Educational characteristics of family members of the sample households**

Level of Education	Hindu	%	Muslim	%	Total	%
Illiterate	1750	45.91	1428	54.40	3178	49.37
Below Primary	141	3.70	177	6.74	318	4.94
Primary	915	24.00	645	24.57	1560	24.23
Upper Primary	550	14.43	173	6.59	723	11.23
High School	218	5.72	163	6.21	381	5.92
Intermediate	151	3.96	32	1.22	183	2.84
Technical Diploma	2	0.05	2	0.08	4	0.06
Technical professional degree	1	0.03	0	0.00	1	0.02
Graduate degree	52	1.36	1	0.04	53	0.82
Post graduate	24	0.63	2	0.08	26	0.40
Child	8	0.21	2	0.08	10	0.16
<b>Total</b>	<b>3812</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>2625</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>6437</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Data suggest that overall score in terms of the level of education was found pitifully low in the surveyed households of the Balrampur district.

Most of the sample household had on an average two children in the age group of 5 to 15. Education status of children in the age group of 5 to 15 suggests that over 85 per cent of the children were found enrolled (Table 4.9). However, only 78 per cent was found regular. About 73 per cent of Hindu children, 48 per cent of Muslim and overall 63 per cent of the children got enrolled in government school.

**Table 4.9: Education Status of Children 5 to 15 years**

Description	Hindu	Muslim	Total	% Hindu	% Muslim	% Total
<b>Total Children</b>	967	616	1583	100.00	100.00	100.00
<b>Non School going children</b>	119	110	229	12.31	17.86	14.47
<b>Total Children Enrolled</b>	848	506	1354	87.69	82.14	85.53
<b>Details of School Going Children</b>						
Left after enrolment	19	12	31	1.96	1.95	1.96
Enrolled but irregular	44	38	82	4.55	6.17	5.18
Enrolled and regular	785	456	1241	81.18	74.03	78.40
Total	848	506	1354	87.69	82.14	85.53
<b>Characteristics of enrolled children</b>						
Class I	129	102	231	13.34	16.56	14.59
Class II	133	101	234	13.75	16.40	14.78
Class III	142	115	257	14.68	18.67	16.23
Class IV	127	63	190	13.13	10.23	12.00
Class V	114	54	168	11.79	8.77	10.61
Class VI	54	22	76	5.58	3.57	4.80
Class VII	60	24	84	6.20	3.90	5.31
Class VIII	53	18	71	5.48	2.92	4.49
Class IX	18	7	25	1.86	1.14	1.58
Class X	12	0	12	1.24	0.00	0.76
Class XI	6	0	6	0.62	0.00	0.38
<b>Total</b>	848	506	1354	87.69	82.14	85.53
<b>Type of School</b>						
Govt	708	297	1005	73.22	48.21	63.49
Private	122	44	166	12.62	7.14	10.49
Madarsa	3	160	163	0.31	25.97	10.30
Missionary	12	5	17	1.24	0.81	1.07
Non Formal	2	0	2	0.21	0.00	0.13
Others	1	0	1	0.10	0.00	0.06
Total	848	506	1354	87.69	82.14	85.53
<b>Distance of School</b>						
Within 1 Km	585	371	956	60.50	60.23	60.39
1-2 Kms	111	102	213	11.48	16.56	13.46
2-4 Kms	70	14	84	7.24	2.27	5.31
4 and above	82	19	101	8.48	3.08	6.38
<b>Total</b>	848	506	1354	87.69	82.14	85.53
<b>Medium of Instruction</b>						
Hindi	727	316	1043	75.18	51.30	65.89
English	21	3	24	2.17	0.49	1.52
Hindi English Both	98	27	125	10.13	4.38	7.90
Urdu	2	160	162	0.21	25.97	10.23



Total	848	506	1354	87.69	82.14	85.53
Learning Minority Language						
Yes	8	264	272	0.83	42.86	17.18
No	840	242	1082	86.87	39.29	68.35
Total	848	506	1354	87.69	82.14	85.53
<b>Reason for Dropout</b>						
Work at home	6	4	10	0.62	0.65	0.63
Need to earn	4	1	5	0.41	0.16	0.32
Far distance of school	3	2	5	0.31	0.32	0.32
Fee not afford	3	9	12	0.31	1.46	0.76
Not interested in reading	17	18	35	1.76	2.92	2.21
Marriage	0	1	1	0.00	0.16	0.06
Others	3	0	3	0.31	0.00	0.19
<b>Availing Govt Assistance</b>						
Yes	455	211	666	47.05	34.25	42.07
No	393	295	688	40.64	47.89	43.46
Total	848	506	1354	87.69	82.14	85.53

About 25 per cent of the children from Muslim community were enrolled in Madarsa. About 60 per cent of the school was within one KM. Medium of instruction for majority of the schools was Hindi followed by Urdu in Madarsa. A few of them dropped out for various reasons such as, work for earning, domestic help, distance of school, unable to pay fees, and indifference for education, etc. About 50 per cent of the enrolled got government assistance.

### 3.2 Occupation and Employment Structure

Majority of the family members of households reported as cultivator followed by manual labour as their primary occupation. In case of women manual labour scored highest percentage (Table 4.10) followed by cultivator, sales/ business and services. However, services in general and Professional, Managerial and administrative work in particular found higher presence of women confined to Hindu community only. Manual labour emerged as major secondary occupation for both the communities. (Table 4.11). Although, female participation in manual labour from Muslim community was at the lower pace, interestingly females' presence in sales/business was remarkably high (50 per cent), whereas it was almost absent from the counterpart Hindu community.

**Table 4.10: Distribution of family members by their primary occupation**

<b>Total</b>	<b>Hindu</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Muslim</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>
Professional/Managerial and administrative work	26	2.11	9	1.20	35	1.76
Clerk/Supervisor/Accountant	19	1.54	1	0.13	20	1.01
Sales/Business	54	4.38	51	6.78	105	5.29
Cultivator	652	52.92	356	47.34	1008	50.81
Manual labour	459	37.26	310	41.22	769	38.76
Caste Occupation	20	1.62	25	3.32	45	2.27
Animal Husbandry	2	0.16	0	0.00	2	0.10
<b>Total</b>	<b>1232</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>752</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>1984</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>Men</b>						
Professional/Managerial and administrative work	21	1.77	9	1.22	30	1.56
Clerk/Supervisor/Accountant	12	1.01	1	0.14	13	0.68
Sales/Business	48	4.05	49	6.65	97	5.05
Cultivator	647	54.65	350	47.49	997	51.90
Manual labour	435	36.74	303	41.11	738	38.42
Caste Occupation	19	1.60	25	3.39	44	2.29
Animal Husbandry	2	0.17		0.00	2	0.10
<b>Total</b>	<b>1184</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>737</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>1921</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>Women</b>						
Professional/Managerial and administrative work	5	10.42	0	0.00	5	7.94
Clerk/Supervisor/Accountant	7	14.58	0	0.00	7	11.11
Sales/Business	6	12.50	2	13.33	8	12.70
Cultivator	5	10.42	6	40.00	11	17.46
Manual labour	24	50.00	7	46.67	31	49.21
Caste Occupation	1	2.08	0	0.00	1	1.59
Animal Husbandry	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Table 4.12 suggests that maximum number of family members was self-employed followed by casual and regular employment. But in case of women highest percentage was of casual employment, irrespective of communities. In case of Muslim however, percentage is much higher than that of Hindu. It suggests that working condition of Muslim women in the district was much vulnerable than that of Hindu.

Data displayed in Table 4.13 suggest that 30.8 per cent of the family members of the surveyed households reported employed. Employment status of Hindu family was marginally higher than overall picture. However, percentage of employed family members of the Muslim was lower than that of overall scenario of the sample households.

**Table 4.11: Distribution of working family members by their Secondary occupation**

Secondary Occupation	Hindu	%	Muslim	%	Total	%
<b>Total</b>						
Professional/Managerial and administrative work	5	1.30	2	0.96	7	1.18
Clerk/Supervisor/Accountant	0	0.00	2	0.96	2	0.34
Sales/Business	23	5.97	8	3.83	31	5.22
Cultivator	87	22.60	49	23.44	136	22.90
Manual labour	258	67.01	148	70.81	406	68.35
Caste Occupation	12	3.12	0	0.00	12	2.02
<b>Total</b>	<b>385</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>594</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>Men</b>						
Professional/Managerial and administrative work	5	1.34	2	0.97	7	1.20
Clerk/Supervisor/Accountant	0	0.00	2	0.97	2	0.34
Sales/Business	23	6.15	7	3.38	30	5.16
Cultivator	84	22.46	49	23.67	133	22.89
Manual labour	250	66.84	147	71.01	397	68.33
Caste Occupation	12	3.21	0	0.00	12	2.07
<b>Total</b>	<b>374</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>207</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>581</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>Women</b>						
Professional/Managerial and administrative work						
Clerk/Supervisor/Accountant	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Sales/Business	0	0.00	1	50.00	1	7.69
Cultivator	3	27.27	0	0.00	3	23.08
Manual labour	8	72.73	1	50.00	9	69.23
Caste Occupation	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>100.00</b>

**Table 4.12: Distribution of working household members by type of employment**

Type of Employment	Hindu	%	Muslim	%	Total	%
<b>Total</b>						
Self Employed	587	47.65	347	46.14	934	47.08
Regular	274	22.24	188	25.00	462	23.29
Casual	371	30.11	217	28.86	588	29.64
<b>Total</b>	<b>1232</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>752</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>1984</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>Men</b>						
Self Employed	574	48.48	344	46.68	918	47.79
Regular	261	22.04	186	25.24	447	23.27
Casual	349	29.48	207	28.09	556	28.94
<b>Total</b>	<b>1184</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>737</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>1921</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>Women</b>						
Self Employed	13	27.08	3	20.00	16	25.40
Regular	13	27.08	2	13.33	15	23.81
Casual	22	45.83	10	66.67	32	50.79
<b>Total</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>100.00</b>

**Table 4.13: Working Status of Family Members**

Working Status	Hindu	%	Muslim	%	Total	%
Employed	1232	32.32	752	28.65	1984	30.82
Unemployed	31	0.81	28	1.07	59	0.92
Domestic Work	951	24.95	763	29.07	1714	26.63
Students	936	24.55	542	20.65	1478	22.96
Retired/pensioners	17	0.45	4	0.15	21	0.33
Old/child	634	16.63	487	18.55	1121	17.41
Others	11	0.29	49	1.87	60	0.93
<b>Total</b>	3812	100.00	2625	100.00	6437	100.00

**Table 4.14: Employment/Occupational Characteristics of working family members**

Nature of Work	Hindu	%	Muslim	%	Total	%
Self employed	587	47.65	351	46.68	938	47.28
Regular Salaried (Govt)	34	2.76	3	0.40	37	1.86
Regular Salaried (Pvt)	92	7.47	115	15.29	207	10.43
Non Agri worker	375	30.44	212	28.19	587	29.59
Agricultural Worker	118	9.58	43	5.72	161	8.11
Other activities	26	2.11	28	3.72	54	2.72
<b>Total</b>	1232	100.00	752	100.00	1984	100.00

Insignificant presence was found in the category of regular government services and that of Muslim was still much lower than that of Hindu (Table 4.14). However, presence of Muslim in private regular salaried employment was significantly higher than the Hindu family members. Next to self-employment major engagement was found as non-agriculture workers.

Employment by industrial category suggests that agriculture remained major source of employment (Table 4.15). Agriculture and allied sectors, i.e., livestock and fisheries and forestry together made over 49 percent followed by construction (33.72 per cent), education and health services (9.38 per cent), trade and commerce (3.83 per cent) and transport (2.92 per cent).

**Table 4.15 Employment by industrial category**

Category	Hindu	%	Muslim	%	Total	%
Agriculture	645	52.35	298	39.63	943	47.53
Livestock	13	1.06	4	0.53	17	0.86
Fisheries	1	0.08	10	1.33	11	0.55
Forestry	1	0.08	1	0.13	2	0.10
Manufacturing	4	0.32	7	0.93	11	0.55
Construction	401	32.55	268	35.64	669	33.72
Trade and Commerce	33	2.68	43	5.72	76	3.83
Transport	35	2.84	23	3.06	58	2.92
Fin & admin services	6	0.49	2	0.27	8	0.40
Education health services	91	7.39	95	12.63	186	9.38
Others	2	0.16	1	0.13	3	0.15
<b>Grand Total</b>	1232	100.00	752	100.00	1984	100.00

Presence of Hindu was much higher in agriculture, whereas, in case of construction, education and health services and trade and commerce Muslim scored better than that of Hindu. Manufacturing sector in terms of employment remained insignificant. This suggests that level of industrialization is almost non-existent in which less than one percent reported their presence for employment.

**Table 4.16: Per worker person days employment in main occupation**

<b>Main Occupation</b>	<b>Hindu</b>	<b>Muslim</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Total</b>			
Professional/Managerial and administrative work	248	232	244
Clerk/Supervisor/Accountant	237	300	241
Sales/Business	300	283	291
Cultivator	191	186	189
Manual labour	246	263	253
Caste Occupation	224	298	266
Animal Husbandry	210	0	210
<b>Men</b>			
Professional/Managerial and administrative work	252	232	246
Clerk/Supervisor/Accountant	255	300	258
Sales/Business	306	281	292
Cultivator	191	186	190
Manual labour	248	262	254
Caste Occupation	223	298	267
Animal Husbandry	210	0	210
<b>Women</b>			
Professional/Managerial and administrative work	231	0	231
Clerk/Supervisor/Accountant	207	0	207
Sales/Business	260	330	278
Cultivator	144	170	158
Manual labour	218	260	228
Caste Occupation	240	0	240
Animal Husbandry	0	0	0

Table 4.16 suggests that in primary occupation per worker person days employment varied from six to ten months. Cultivators got on an average six months employment and manual worker got eight to nine months, whereas, person engaged in service sector, sales/business and caste occupation got up to ten months of employment.

In secondary occupation per worker employment varied from three to four months (Table 4.17) in manual labour. In case of sales and business it went up to six months.

**Table 4.17: Per worker person days employment in secondary occupation**

<b>Secondary Occupation</b>	<b>Hindu</b>	<b>Muslim</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Men</b>			
Professional/Managerial and administrative work	2	50	15
Clerk/Supervisor/Accountant	0	30	30
Sales/Business	180	166	177
Cultivator	101	89	97
Manual labour	129	105	120
Caste Occupation	143	0	143
<b>Women</b>			
Professional/Managerial and administrative work			
Clerk/Supervisor/Accountant	0	0	0
Sales/Business	0	180	180
Cultivator	120	0	120
Manual labour	111	0	98
Caste Occupation	0	0	0

Mainly men workers mostly between the age of 20 and 40 were found migrating (Table 4.18) to urban area outside state followed by within district and state for manual labour. Migration for long term duration was found 40 to 50 percent in case of migrated labour followed by daily commuters and short term migrations.

Data also suggest that over 80 per cent of the households were in search of additional employment (Table 4.19). Three preferences were asked for additional employment. Survey results suggest that as high as 34 per cent households opted for business as their first preference, followed by dairy, poultry and services. However, in case of Muslims, as high as 32 per cent opted for poultry followed by business, dairy and sheep/goat rearing. In case of second preference again business was the choice for about 25 per cent in general followed by poultry and sheep/goat rearing.

**Table 4.18 : Details of Migrants Workers**

<b>Pattern of Migration</b>	<b>Religion</b>					
	<b>Hindu</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Muslim</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>
<b>Total Persons</b>	132	100.00	176	100.00	<b>308</b>	100.00
Men	132	100.00	176	100.00	308	100.00
Women	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
<b>Age (in years)</b>						
Below 20	45	34.09	45	25.57	90	29.22
20-40	74	56.06	115	65.34	189	61.36
40-60	13	9.85	16	9.09	29	9.42
Total	132	100.00	176	100.00	308	100.00

<b>Occupational Destination</b>						
Professional/Managerial and Administrative work (Total)	7	5.30	3	1.70	10	3.25
Clerk/ Supervisor/ Accountants (Total)	4	3.03		0.00	4	1.30
Sales/ Business (Total)	6	4.55	19	10.80	25	8.12
Manual Labour	106	80.30	125	71.02	231	75.00
Cast Occupation (Total)	8	6.06	20	11.36	28	9.09
Cultivate	1	0.76		0.00	1	0.32
Animal Husbandry		0.00	9	5.11	9	2.92
<b>Total</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>308</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>Place of Migration</b>						
Within District (Rural)	7	5.30	6	3.41	13	4.22
Within District (Urban)	27	20.45	33	18.75	60	19.48
Within State (Rural)	1	0.76	1	0.57	2	0.65
Within State (Urban)	7	5.30	5	2.84	12	3.90
Outside State (Rural)	2	1.52	2	1.14	4	1.30
Outside State (Urban)	88	66.67	126	71.59	214	69.48
Outside Country		0.00	3	1.70	3	0.97
<b>Duration of Migration</b>						
Short Term	27	20.45	32	18.18	59	19.16
Long Term	55	41.67	88	50.00	143	46.43
Daily Commuters	50	37.88	56	31.82	106	34.42
<b>Total</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>308</b>	<b>100.00</b>

In case of Muslim, poultry remained major attraction for even in second list of preference followed sheep/goat and business. Third list of preference of activities in general remained unchanged. However, in case of Muslim, business, sheep/goat and fishery remained major attraction.

**Table 4.19 Preferences of households for additional employment**

	<b>Hindu</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Muslim</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>
Total	566	100.00	334	100.00	900	100.00
<b>Searching employment</b>	468	82.69	268	80.24	736	81.78
<b>Not searching</b>	98	17.31	66	19.76	164	18.22
<b>First Preferred Activity</b>	<b>Hindu</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Muslim</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>
Dairy	121	25.85	52	19.40	173	23.51
Services	56	11.97	15	5.60	71	9.65
Others	3	0.64	2	0.75	5	0.68
Poultry	24	5.13	86	32.09	110	14.95
Piggery	6	1.28		0.00	6	0.82
Sheep/Goat	14	2.99	21	7.84	35	4.76
Fishery	18	3.85	6	2.24	24	3.26
Ag. Labour	13	2.78	8	2.99	21	2.85
Non Ag Labour	10	2.14	6	2.24	16	2.17
Industry	15	3.21	9	3.36	24	3.26
Business	188	40.17	63	23.51	251	34.10
<b>Total</b>	<b>468</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>268</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>736</b>	<b>100.00</b>

<b>Second Preferred Activity</b>	<b>Hindu</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Muslim</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>
Dairy	39	8.33	13	4.85	52	7.07
Services	17	3.63	9	3.36	26	3.53
Others	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Poultry	48	10.26	88	32.84	136	18.48
Piggery	7	1.50		0.00	7	0.95
Sheep/Goat	34	7.26	71	26.49	105	14.27
Fishery	16	3.42	16	5.97	32	4.35
Ag. Labour	35	7.48	13	4.85	48	6.52
Non Ag Labour	40	8.55	12	4.48	52	7.07
Industry	86	18.38	10	3.73	96	13.04
Business	146	31.20	36	13.43	182	24.73
<b>Total</b>	<b>468</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>268</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>736</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>Third Preferred Activity</b>	<b>Hindu</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Muslim</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>
Dairy	95	20.30	17	6.34	112	15.22
Services	69	14.74	7	2.61	76	10.33
Others	1	0.21	2	0.75	3	0.41
Poultry	36	7.69	30	11.19	66	8.97
Piggery	5	1.07	2	0.75	7	0.95
Sheep/Goat	33	7.05	52	19.40	85	11.55
Fishery	20	4.27	33	12.31	53	7.20
Ag. Labour	45	9.62	32	11.94	77	10.46
Non Ag Labour	46	9.83	19	7.09	65	8.83
Industry	55	11.75	14	5.22	69	9.38
Business	63	13.46	60	22.39	123	16.71
<b>Total</b>	<b>468</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>268</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>736</b>	<b>100.00</b>

### 3.3 Agrarian Structure

Average size of land holdings was only 2.39 acres in general. Muslim had even less than 2 acres and Hindu reported on an average about 2.65 acres (Table 4.20). Survey results suggest that over 21 per cent households were land less whereas landless Muslim households were over 28 per cent and Hindu counterpart was about 17 per cent. About 56 per cent of the total households were in the category of marginal farmers and 16 per cent small farmers. If one adds up marginal and small together, they were about 72 per cent of the households under this bracket.

**Table 4.20: Distribution of households by size of land holding**

<b>Size of Land Holding</b>	<b>Hindu</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Muslim</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>
Landless	96	16.96	95	28.44	191	21.22
Below 1.0	221	39.05	124	37.13	345	38.33
1.00 to 2.50	101	17.84	61	18.26	162	18.00
2.50 to 5.00	102	18.02	42	12.57	144	16.00
5.00 to 7.50	14	2.47	7	2.10	21	2.33
7.50 to 10.00	16	2.83	4	1.20	20	2.22
10 and above	16	2.83	1	0.30	17	1.89
<b>Total</b>	<b>566</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>334</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>100.00</b>
Avg land per household (Acres)	2.65		1.89		2.39	



If we look at community wise variations marginal and small holdings in Muslim was about 68 per cent and in Hindu it was about 75 per cent. Thus, majority of the holdings was marginal and small. Survey results also reveal that only about 6.44 per cent holdings were medium and large in general. However, Hindu accounted for about 8 percent and Muslim only about 3.6 per cent of medium and large holdings.

**Table 4.21: Distribution of Households by value of land**

Value of Own Land (Rs 000)	Hindu	Muslim	Total
Below 50	63	21	84
50-100	126	83	209
100-150	60	40	96
150-200	53	34	84
200-250	18	5	23
250-300	31	10	41
300-500	60	25	85
Above 500	59	21	80
<b>Total</b>	<b>470</b>	<b>239</b>	<b>702</b>
<b>Avg Value of Land Per HH</b>	<b>3.00</b>	<b>2.55</b>	<b>2.85</b>

Table 4.21 suggests that average value of land per hectare is higher in case of Hindu than that of Muslim. It implies that quality and location of land of Muslim community was inferior to Hindu.

### 3.4 Livestock

Survey data suggest that per capita livestock is higher in case of Muslims but in terms of milch, draught and young cattle Hindu scored higher. Goat, sheep and poultry were found with higher score in case of Muslims (Table 4.22).

**Table 4.22: Distribution of Livestock in the Sample Households**

Type of live stock	Hindu	Muslim	Total	PHLS -H	PHLS -M	PHLS -T
Milch Animal	408	90	498	0.72	0.27	0.55
Draught Animal	297	113	410	0.52	0.34	0.46
Young Cattle	369	74	443	0.65	0.22	0.49
Goats	199	475	674	0.35	1.42	0.75
Sheep	0	12	12	0.00	0.04	0.01
Poultry	35	109	144	0.06	0.33	0.16
Pigs	39	0	39	0.07	0.00	0.04
Others	8	0	8	0.01	0.00	0.01
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>1355</b>	<b>873</b>	<b>2228</b>	<b>2.39</b>	<b>2.61</b>	<b>2.48</b>

Note: PHLS stands for livestock per household and H,M, and T stands for Hindu, Muslim and Total.

Altogether 27 per cent of the households, i.e., about 25 per cent of Hindu and 31 per cent of Muslims had no livestock (Table 4.23). For majority of the households irrespective of religion value of livestock was below Rs.30, 000. However, concentration of Muslim on lowest value

bracket, i.e., below 1500, was found much higher than that of Hindu, because score for milching and draught cattle was lower for Muslim than that of Hindu.

**Table 4.23: Distribution of households by value of livestock**

Value of Livestock (Rs.)	Hindu	%	Muslim	%	Total	%
No Livestock	140	24.73	104	31.14	244	27.11
Below 1500	45	7.95	68	20.36	113	12.56
1500 - 30000	371	65.55	161	48.20	532	59.11
30000 - 45000	7	1.24	1	0.30	8	0.89
45000 - 60000	1	0.18	0	0.00	1	0.11
60000 - 75000	1	0.18	0	0.00	1	0.11
75000 and above	1	0.18	0	0.00	1	0.11
Total	566	100.00	334	100.00	900	100.00
Average per HH	7662		5064		6751	

### 3.5 Productive and Other Assets

Average value of productive and other assets per household was only Rs. 19694 in general (Table 4.24) and in case of Muslim in particular it was still lower (Rs. 17322). However, in case of Hindu this value was above average (Rs.21094).

**Table 4.24: Distribution of Households by value of productive and other Assets**

Value (Rs 000)	Hindu	%	Muslim	%	Total	%
<b>Below 25</b>	479	84.63	267	79.94	746	82.89
<b>25 – 50</b>	36	6.36	44	13.17	80	8.89
<b>50 – 75</b>	16	2.83	11	3.29	27	3.00
<b>75 – 100</b>	8	1.41	5	1.50	13	1.44
<b>100 and above</b>	27	4.77	7	2.10	34	3.78
<b>Total</b>	566	100.00	334	100.00	900	100.00
Average per HH	21094		17322		19694	

Majority of the households irrespective of religion was found in the lowest bracket of 25000. Table 4.24 suggests that agricultural implement, transport and financial assets dominated over non agricultural implements and household's assets.

**Table 4.25: Average Value (Rs) of various asset owned by different religious categories**

Asset/ Avg per Household	Hindu	Muslim	Total
<b>Tot agri implements</b>	9195	7979	8744
<b>Transport</b>	4198	3000	3753
<b>Tot non agri Imp</b>	106	278	170
<b>Household Asset</b>	1582	1790	1659
<b>Total Financial Assets</b>	6013	4274	5368
<b>Grand Total</b>	21094	17322	19694

### 3.6 Living Environment

Over 95.22 per cent of the households had own house and 4.78 got housing either from Indira Awas or other scheme of the government (Table 4.26). About 22.56 per cent had thatched

house and 12.56 per cent had kutcha and khaprail. Altogether 35.12 per cent were found with kutcha houses. About 35.4 per cent was with semi-pucca and 29.4 per cent with pucca houses. Majority of the households had two to three rooms. About 98 per cent households have their own homestead land. Only 21 per cent households reported having electricity connection for light. However, 99 per cent reported using oil lamp and lantern for lights.

**Table 4.26: Distribution of Households by Housing status of the Sample Households**

Housing Status	Hindu	%	Muslim	%	Total	%
Own	531	93.82	326	97.60	857	95.22
Indira Awas/Govt Provided	35	6.18	8	2.40	43	4.78
Grand Total	566	100.00	334	100.00	900	100.00
<b>Type of House</b>						
Thatched	115	20.32	88	26.35	203	22.56
Kutcha Khaprail	69	12.19	44	13.17	113	12.56
Semi Pucca	220	38.87	99	29.64	319	35.44
Pucca	162	28.62	103	30.84	265	29.44
Total	566	100.00	334	100.00	900	100.00
<b>NO. Of Rooms</b>						
One	66	11.66	26	7.78	92	10.22
Two	257	45.41	123	36.83	380	42.22
Three	123	21.73	118	35.33	241	26.78
Four	58	10.25	39	11.68	97	10.78
Five	28	4.95	19	5.69	47	5.22
Six	18	3.18	8	2.40	26	2.89
Seven	9	1.59	0	0.00	9	1.00
Eight	4	0.71	1	0.30	5	0.56
Nine	1	0.18	0	0.00	1	0.11
Ten	2	0.35	0	0.00	2	0.22
Total	566	100.00	334	100.00	900	100.00
<b>Details of Homestead land</b>						
Own	559	98.76	327	97.90	886	98.44
Provided by Govt/Panchayat	5	0.88	6	1.80	11	1.22
Landlord's Land	2	0.35	1	0.30	3	0.33
Total	566	100.00	334	100.00	900	100.00
<b>Electrification</b>						
Yes	104	18.37	85	25.45	189	21.00
No	462	81.63	249	74.55	711	79.00
Total	566	100.00	334	100.00	900	100.00
<b>Source of Light</b>						
Oil Lamp	225	48.70	154	61.85	379	53.31
Lantern	235	50.87	89	35.74	324	45.57
Petromax	0	0.00	1	0.40	1	0.14
Others	2	0.43	5	2.01	7	0.98
Total	462	100.00	249	100.00	711	100.00
<b>Source of Drinking Water</b>						
Own hand pump/tube well	411	72.61	254	76.05	665	73.89
Public hand pump/tube well	87	15.37	41	12.28	128	14.22
Tap in dwelling	16	2.83	25	7.49	41	4.56
Own protected dug well	10	1.77	2	0.60	12	1.33
Unprotected dug well	1	0.18	0	0.00	1	0.11

Public unprotected dug well	12	2.12	1	0.30	13	1.44
Public protected dug well	10	1.77	5	1.50	15	1.67
Public tap	19	3.36	6	1.80	25	2.78
Total	566	100.00	334	100.00	900	100.00
<b>Distance of Source of Drinking Water</b>						
With in House	429	75.80	276	82.63	705	78.33
Upto 100 meters	123	21.73	50	14.97	173	19.22
100 - 250 meters	13	2.30	8	2.40	21	2.33
250 & above meters	1	0.18	0	0.00	1	0.11
Total	566	100.00	334	100.00	900	100.00
<b>Toilet Facility</b>						
In House	58	10.25	35	10.48	93	10.33
Outside House	508	89.75	299	89.52	807	89.67
Total	566	100.00	334	100.00	900	100.00
<b>Type of Toilet Facility</b>						
Septic Tank Latrine	5	0.88	8	2.40	13	1.44
In the Dwelling water sealed	39	6.89	20	5.99	59	6.56
Pit Latrine	17	3.00	9	2.69	26	2.89
Covered Dry Latrine	3	0.53	3	0.90	6	0.67
community: water sealed	1	0.18	0	0.00	1	0.11
In the field	501	88.52	294	88.02	795	88.33
Total	566	100.00	334	100.00	900	100.00
<b>Source of Fuel</b>						
Wood	425	75.09	229	68.56	654	72.67
Coal	1	0.18	0	0.00	1	0.11
Hay/Leaves	37	6.54	48	14.37	85	9.44
Cow Dung Cake	88	15.55	49	14.67	137	15.22
Agricultural Waste	6	1.06	6	1.80	12	1.33
Gobar Gas Plant	2	0.35	1	0.30	3	0.33
LPG	7	1.24	1	0.30	8	0.89
Total	566	100.00	334	100.00	900	100.00
<b>Facility of Drainage</b>						
Yes	234	41.34	103	30.84	337	37.44
No	332	58.66	231	69.16	563	62.56
Total	566	100.00	334	100.00	900	100.00

This explains the supply condition of electricity in the villages of Balrampur district. Access to drinking water was found to every household. About 74 per cent households reported their own hand pump and 1.33 per cent had their own protected dug well. Remaining households had access to drinking water from public hand pump, dug well and taps. Availability of water was reported within 250 meters.

More than 88 per cent of the households did not have toilet facility. They had to go to field to attend their nature call (Table 4.26). A few of them had septic (1.44 per cent), water sealed (6.56 per cent), pit (2.89 per cent), covered dry latrine (0.67 per cent) and community water sealed (0.11 per cent) also.

Almost every one reported using wood, cow dung cake, hey/leaves and other agricultural wastes for fuel with a few exceptions. They were having gober gas plant or LPG subscription. And over 62 per cent of the household reported having no drainage facility. Thus, living environment was found quite difficult in absence of proper sanitation.

### 3.7 Household Income and Expenditure

Households of the survey areas largely depended on agriculture for major source of income and for both the communities (Table 4.27) followed by non agriculture wages and services supplemented by trade, agricultural wages, animal husbandry and artisan.

**Table 4.27: Average income per household by different source**

(Rs)

Source of Income	Hindu	Muslim	Total	%Hindu	%Muslim	%Total
Agriculture	23731	16110	20902	51.22	38.97	46.99
Animal Husbandry	1342	539	1044	2.90	1.30	2.35
Artisan Work	35	859	341	0.08	2.08	0.77
Trade	1330	1904	1543	2.87	4.61	3.47
Manufacturing	53	449	200	0.11	1.09	0.45
Ag Wages	1659	1240	1503	3.58	3.00	3.38
Non Ag Wages	8329	11638	9557	17.98	28.15	21.49
Services	7990	6275	7354	17.25	15.18	16.53
Interest	0	320	119	0.00	0.77	0.27
Remittances	479	1105	711	1.03	2.67	1.60
Pension	1228	387	916	2.65	0.94	2.06
Others	157	515	290	0.34	1.25	0.65
<b>Total</b>	<b>46333</b>	<b>41341</b>	<b>44480</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>Per capita income</b>	<b>6885</b>	<b>5260</b>	<b>6221</b>			

**Table 28: Distribution of Households by Size of family Income**

Size of Income (000 Rs)	Hindu	%	Muslim	%	Total	%
Below 25	186	32.86	98	29.34	284	31.56
25-50	254	44.88	169	50.60	423	47.00
50-100	86	15.19	54	16.17	140	15.56
100-150	20	3.53	9	2.69	29	3.22
150-250	14	2.47	4	1.20	18	2.00
250-400	4	0.71	0	0.00	4	0.44
400 and above	2	0.35	0	0.00	2	0.22
<b>Total</b>	<b>566</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>334</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>Per HHs</b>	<b>46333</b>		<b>41341</b>		<b>44480</b>	

With marginal variations among the community 31 per cent of the households reported less than 25000 family income (Table 4.28). However, average income of the household emerged over Rs. 44000. About 78 per cent households were found below 50000 of family income. Per capita income of the households at current prices was Rs.6221 which was much higher than that of Muslim community (Rs.5260). Hindu community still enjoyed much higher value (Rs.6885) than the per capita income for all households.

**Table 4.29 Distribution of Households by Size of family Expenditure (annual)**

Size of Expenditure (000) Rs	Hindu	%	Muslim	%	Total	%
<b>Below 25</b>	224	39.58	126	37.72	350	38.89
<b>25-50</b>	249	43.99	155	46.41	404	44.89
<b>50-100</b>	73	12.90	46	13.77	119	13.22
<b>100-150</b>	16	2.83	6	1.80	22	2.44
<b>150-250</b>	3	0.53	1	0.30	4	0.44
<b>250-400</b>	1	0.18	0	0.00	1	0.11
<b>Total</b>	566	100.00	334	100.00	900	100.00
<b>Per Household Exp.</b>	36700		35191		36140	

About 39 per cent of the households reported annual expenditure below Rs. 25000 and about 45 per cent came under the expenditure bracket of 25 to 50 thousand (Table 4.29). Thus, over 83 per cent of the households were found spending up to 50,000. However, average expenditure of the household was Rs.36140. About 35 per cent of the household's expenditure was reported on cereals out of which nearly half of the amount was purchased from the market (Table 4.30).

**Table 4.30: Average expenditure per households on different heads**

Heads of expenditure	Hindu	Muslim	Total	%Hindu	%Muslim	%Total
<b>Cereal and Pulse</b>						
Own Produced	7416	5530	6716	20.21	15.71	18.58
Purchased	5608	6259	5849	15.28	17.79	16.19
<b>Vegetable, Meat, Milk, Spices, Sugar</b>						
Own Produced	1745	1455	1637	4.75	4.13	4.53
Purchased	6494	6863	6631	17.70	19.50	18.35
Clothes, Footwear, bedding	2088	2208	2133	5.69	6.27	5.90
education	905	717	835	2.47	2.04	2.31
Medical	1992	2415	2149	5.43	6.86	5.95
Festivals	2560	2445	2517	6.98	6.95	6.97
Electricity, Gas and Fuel wood	1073	1127	1093	2.92	3.20	3.03
Telephone	524	831	638	1.43	2.36	1.77
House repairing	725	701	716	1.98	1.99	1.98
Payment of loans	471	284	402	1.28	0.81	1.11
Beedi, Cigarette, alcohol	840	1171	963	2.29	3.33	2.66
Recreation	203	171	191	0.55	0.48	0.53
Marriage and other ceremonies	1707	823	1379	4.65	2.34	3.82
Others	2349	2190	2290	6.40	6.22	6.34
<b>Total</b>	36700	35191	36140	100.00	100.00	100.00

Muslim households reported significantly lower score for own produce. Expenditure on vegetable, meat, milk, spices and sugar constituted about 23 per cent of the total amount. More than 18 percent was purchased from the market. Altogether 58 per cent expenditure was on food. Expenditure on clothes foot wear was around 6 per cent. Medical bill also went around 6 per cent, whereas education got only about 2 per cent of the total expenditure. Festivals and social functions including marriage and other ceremonies could corner about 11 per cent of the expenditure.

### 3.8 Indebtedness

About 9 per cent of the households were found indebted (Table 4.31). About 50 per cent of the households were with outstanding loan below Rs.15000 followed by 24 per cent between 15 and 30000. On an average Rs.2678 outstanding loan was reported by 9 per cent of the households. Number of indebted household was less in case of Muslim but amount of outstanding loan was higher than Hindu households.

**Table 4.31: Distribution of households by amount of loan**

Amount of loan outstanding (000 Rs)	Religion					
	Hindu	%	Muslim	%	Total	%
Below 15	31	62.00	10	32.26	41	50.62
15-30	10	20.00	9	29.03	19	23.46
30-45	2	4.00	4	12.90	6	7.41
45-60	3	6.00	2	6.45	5	6.17
60-75	0	0.00	3	9.68	3	3.70
75-90	1	2.00	1	3.23	2	2.47
90 and above	3	6.00	2	6.45	5	6.17
Total H.H.	50	100.00	31	100.00	81	100.00
Per Household	2066		3716		2678	

Most of the loan was borrowed for agriculture and other productive purposes (Table 4.32). About 32 per cent loan was consumed for health, festivals, functions and consumptions. About 42 per cent loan was taken from informal institutions, which included money lender, land lord-employers, traders and friends and relatives.

**Table 4.32: Distribution of Households by Reason and Source of Indebtedness**

Pattern of Indebtedness	Religion					
	Hindu	Muslim	Total	%Hindu	%Muslim	% Total
Total sample households	566	334	900	100	100	100
Indebted Households	50	31	81	8.83	9.28	9.00
Non-Indebted households	516	303	819	91.17	90.72	91.00
<b>Reason of Loan</b>						
Agriculture	18	21	39	3.18	6.29	4.33
Trade and Commerce	1	3	4	0.18	0.90	0.44
Animal Purchase	4	0	4	0.71	0.00	0.44
House Construction	1	0	1	0.18	0.00	0.11
Consumption	7	0	7	1.24	0.00	0.78
Health	8	4	12	1.41	1.20	1.33
Festival/Functions	8	1	9	1.41	0.30	1.00
Others	3	2	5	0.53	0.60	0.56
Total Indebted HH	50	31	81	8.83	9.28	9.00
<b>Source of Loan</b>						
<b>Institutions</b>						
Commercial Banks	17	13	30	3.00	3.89	3.33
Gramin Banks	7	7	14	1.24	2.10	1.56

Cooperative Bank/ Society	0	2	2	0.00	0.60	0.22
SHG/ NGO	1	0	1	0.18	0.00	0.11
<b>Source of Loan</b>						
<b>Non- Institutional</b>						
Trader	3	0	3	0.53	0.00	0.33
Money Lender	3	4	7	0.53	1.20	0.78
Land-lord Employee	2	1	3	0.35	0.30	0.33
Friends/ Relatives	17	4	21	3.00	1.20	2.33

Remaining 58 per cent was delivered by commercial bank, cooperative banks and SHGs. However, this coverage accounts for merely 5.2 per cent. Thus, credit coverage was found miserable and almost non-existent.

### 3.9 Aspirations for education and training

Majority of parents (about 60 per cent) aspired for education of their male children and 48 per cent for their female children at various levels (Table 4.33). In case of Muslim about 31 per cent parents aspired their male children to achieve intermediate level followed by 15 per cent at graduation level, which is lower than that of Hindu. In case of girl child scale of aspiration remained lower irrespective of community.

**Table 4.33: Aspiration of Parents regarding their children's education**

Aspiration of Parents for education of their children	Hindu	%	Muslim	%	Total	%
<b>BOYS</b>						
No Response	225	39.75	134	40.12	359	39.89
High school	46	8.13	32	9.58	78	8.67
Intermediate	139	24.56	104	31.14	243	27.00
Pre Graduation/Diploma	13	2.30	6	1.80	19	2.11
Bachelor's Degree	102	18.02	50	14.97	152	16.89
Post Graduation	26	4.59	4	1.20	30	3.33
Technical Education	15	2.65	4	1.20	19	2.11
<b>Total</b>	<b>566</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>334</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>GIRLS</b>						
No Response	289	51.06	182	54.49	471	52.33
High school	156	27.56	98	29.34	254	28.22
Intermediate	91	16.08	42	12.57	133	14.78
Pre Graduation/Diploma	2	0.35	1	0.30	3	0.33
Bachelor's Degree	24	4.24	10	2.99	34	3.78
Post Graduation	4	0.71	1	0.30	5	0.56
Technical Education		0.00		0.00		0.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>566</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>334</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Willingness to get vocational training towards skill development scored in Muslim community (64 per cent), almost double than that of Hindu (Table 4.34). Second highest choice for Muslim was to become Mechanic followed by Bed/BTC. In case of Hindu also highest aspirants (31.9 per cent) were for vocation training followed by animal husbandry, B.Ed/BTC and



Mechanic. Taking all the households together irrespective of religion, vocation training was aspired by over 42 per cent followed by animal husbandry, Bed./BTC and mechanic. Preferred place of training for majority was near by centre followed by district head quarter. Majority of them reported willingness to pay for the training but over 24 per cent was not willing to pay for this training.

**Table 4.34: Willingness of respondents for obtaining training**

<b>Type of Training</b>	<b>Hindu</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Muslim</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>
Vocational Training	53	31.93	49	64.47	102	42.15
Driver	0	0.00	2	2.63	2	0.83
Mechanic	22	13.25	10	13.16	32	13.22
Computer	1	0.60	1	1.32	2	0.83
B.Ed/BTC	36	21.69	9	11.84	45	18.60
ITI/Polytechnics	6	3.61	1	1.32	7	2.89
Animal Husbandry	44	26.51	4	5.26	48	19.83
Agriculture	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Small Enterprises	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Others	4	2.41		0.00	4	1.65
Total	166	100.00	76	100.00	242	100.00
<b>Place of Training</b>						
Local	7	4.22	9	11.84	16	6.61
Nearby centre	108	65.06	53	69.74	161	66.53
District Headquarter	51	30.72	14	18.42	65	26.86
Total	166	100.00	76	100.00	242	100.00
<b>Willingness to pay for training at least partly</b>						
Yes	127	76.51	56	73.68	183	75.62
No	39	23.49	20	26.32	59	24.38
Total	166	100.00	76	100.00	242	100.00

### 3.10 Health Status and Facilities

Various problems related to health were reported in the households of survey area (Table 4.35). On an average more than one person was reported suffering from various forms of illness such as, seasonal diseases, prolong fever, stomach, ENT and eye related illness, chronic diseases, accident and other problems. Out of which about 42 per cent reported seasonal diseases followed by stomach related disease (19.81 per cent) and prolong fever (9.82 per cent). Majority of them visited to private hospital (59 per cent) followed by government hospital (20.16 per cent)

**Table 4.35: Details of Illness in the family**

<b>No of Persons falling ill</b>	<b>Hindu</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Muslim</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>
Total	756		405		1161	
<b>Type of disease</b>						
Seasonal Diseases	324	42.86	165	40.74	489	42.12
Prolong Fevers	82	10.85	32	7.90	114	9.82
ENT/Eyes	23	3.04	10	2.47	33	2.84
Accident	49	6.48	25	6.17	74	6.37
Stomach Related	155	20.50	75	18.52	230	19.81
Chronic diseases	65	8.60	45	11.11	110	9.47
Others	58	7.67	53	13.09	111	9.56
Total	756	100.00	405	100.00	1161	100.00

<b>Where treated</b>						
Govt. Hospital	164	21.69	70	17.28	234	20.16
Private Hospital	440	58.20	245	60.49	685	59.00
Both Govt and Private	25	3.31	25	6.17	50	4.31
Traditional	1	0.13	2	0.49	3	0.26
NGO Health worker	1	0.13	1	0.25	2	0.17
Home treatment	37	4.89	17	4.20	54	4.65
Quacks	88	11.64	45	11.11	133	11.46
Total	756	100.00	405	100.00	1161	100.00
<b>Household Average Expenditure</b>	1992		2415		2149	

and quacks (11.46 per cent) for treatment. However, more than 4.65 percent depended on home treatment only. On an average health related expenditure per household per annum was estimated to the tune of Rs.2149. In case of Muslim it was higher (Rs. 2415) than that of Hindu (Rs.1992). On an average one child below 5 years was vaccinated from every household (Table 4.36).

**Table 4.36: Details of Vaccination among children below five years**

<b>Total No. of Children below 5 years</b>	<b>Hindu</b>	<b>Muslim</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>% Hindu</b>	<b>% Muslim</b>	<b>% Total</b>
<b>Details of Vaccination</b>						
Polio	484	370	854	100.00	99.20	99.65
Diphtheria	429	316	745	88.64	84.72	86.93
BCG	426	303	729	88.02	81.23	85.06
Small Pox	106	70	176	21.90	18.77	20.54
Jaundice	103	54	157	21.28	14.48	18.32
Total	484	373	857	0.86*	1.12*	0.95*
<b>Where Vaccination received</b>						
Govt Hospital	41	38	79	8.47	10.19	9.22
Private Hospital	9	6	15	1.86	1.61	1.75
Midwife/ASHA	431	328	759	89.05	87.94	88.56
Untrained Dai	1	1	2	0.21	0.27	0.23
Others	2	0	2	0.41	0.00	0.23
Total	484	373	857	100.00	100.00	100.00

Vaccination related to Polio, Diphtheria, and BCG was administered above 80 per cent of the children covered. However, vaccination regarding Small Pox and Jaundice was administered on 18 to 20 per cent children. Maximum vaccination was administered by Midwife and ASHA. Data on delivery status for last baby suggest that 94 per cent of the delivery was in home with the help of untrained local helps (Table 4.37).

**Table 4.37: Assistance in last delivery**

	Hindu	Muslim	Total	%		
				%Hindu	Muslim	% Total
<b>Last Baby Born</b>						
Govt. Hospital	24	5	29	4.24	1.50	3.22
Private Hospital	16	7	23	2.83	2.10	2.56
Home	526	322	848	92.93	96.41	94.22
Total	566	334	900	100.00	100.00	100.00
<b>Who Assist in birth</b>						
Doctor	24	8	32	4.24	2.40	3.56
Midwife/ASHA	38	8	46	6.71	2.40	5.11
Untrained Dai	401	271	672	70.85	81.14	74.67
Others	103	47	150	18.20	14.07	16.67
Total	566	334	900	100.00	100.00	100.00
<b>Pre/Post Natal Care</b>						
Yes	191	151	342	33.75	45.21	38.00
No	375	183	558	66.25	54.79	62.00
Total	566	334	900	100.00	100.00	100.00
<b>Benefitted by Aaganwadi/ICDS</b>						
Yes	89	47	136	15.72	14.07	15.11
No	477	287	764	84.28	85.93	84.89
Total	566	334	900	100.00	100.00	100.00
<b>If No reason</b>						
No one is suitable in Family	248	145	393	43.82	43.41	43.67
Far distance of centre	56	39	95	9.89	11.68	10.56
Discrimination	141	73	214	24.91	21.86	23.78
Others	32	30	62	5.65	8.98	6.89
Total	477	287	764	84.28	85.93	84.89

Only 38 per cent reported pre post natal care. Benefits of/ICDS reached only 15 per cent. Although 43.67 per cent household was not eligible for this scheme, remaining over 41 percent could not avail the benefits because of discrimination, distance and other reasons.

### 3.11 Access to Public Distribution System

Public distribution system was aimed at providing access to food grains, sugar and kerosene oil to households below poverty line (BPL) and above poverty line (APL) at the subsidized rate. Data displayed in Table 4.38 suggest that about 52 per cent of the surveyed households was under BPL category. In case of Muslim community percentage of BPL households was higher by 4 per cent. However, only 27 per cent of the total households have BPL cards. Data also suggest that over 89 per cent of the households got facility of PDS provisions. About 51 per cent reported capability of getting their share of provisioning under PDS. However, they faced problems of underweight, non-timely, insufficient quantity and bad quality.

**Table 4.38: Details related to Status of BPL Households and Availability of Foodgrains and Other Items through PDS**

<b>Are you in BPL Category</b>	<b>Hindu</b>	<b>Muslim</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>% Hindu</b>	<b>% Muslim</b>	<b>% Total</b>
Yes	287	183	470	50.71	54.79	52.22
No	279	151	430	49.29	45.21	47.78
Total	566	334	900	100.00	100.00	100.00
<b>Do you have BPL Card</b>						
Yes	155	88	243	27.39	26.35	27.00
No	411	246	657	72.61	73.65	73.00
Total	566	334	900	100.00	100.00	100.00
<b>Do You get ration from PDS</b>						
Yes	509	299	808	89.93	89.52	89.78
No	57	35	92	10.07	10.48	10.22
Total	566	334	900	100.00	100.00	100.00
<b>Problems faced in PDS</b>						
Insufficient Quantity	97	49	146	17.14	14.67	16.22
Bad Quality	80	56	136	14.13	16.77	15.11
Less Weight	154	102	256	27.21	30.54	28.44
Not in time	136	50	186	24.03	14.97	20.67
Others	9	1	10	1.59	0.30	1.11
<b>Are you capable of getting your share</b>						
Yes	268	191	459	47.35	57.19	51.00
No	298	143	441	52.65	42.81	49.00
Total	566	334	900	100.00	100.00	100.00
<b>If No, than reasons</b>						
Lack of Money	180	98	278	31.80	29.34	30.89
Lack of Supply in PDS	60	18	78	10.60	5.39	8.67
Discrimination by PDS Dealer	57	47	104	10.07	14.07	11.56
Others	29	14	43	5.12	4.19	4.78

About 31 per cent of the households reported non-accessibility because of lack of purchasing power, discriminatory behavior of PDS dealer, and some times due to lack of supply in PDS when they had money.

### 3.12 Awareness of Development Programmes

In terms of awareness out of seven select development programmes, Indira Awas Yojana (IAY) and Widow Pension Scheme (WPS) could reach the highest proportion (above 94 per cent) of the sample households (Table 4.39) followed by National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS, 68 per cent), Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) 49 per cent and Swarn Jayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) only about 25 per cent of the households. Most of the other programmes operative in the districts were at the lower key so far awareness about the development programmes was concerned. Maximum percentage of beneficiaries was found in case of SSA. However, percentage beneficiary of Muslim was significantly lower than that of Hindu.

**Table 4.39: Awareness of Development Programmes**

Development Programmes	Hindu	Muslim	Total	% Hindu	% Musli m	% Total
<b>Awareness</b>						
SGSY	160	64	224	28.27	19.16	24.89
NREGS	403	216	619	71.20	64.67	68.78
IAY	537	313	850	94.88	93.71	94.44
Widow Pension	541	306	847	95.58	91.62	94.11
TSC	42	18	60	7.42	5.39	6.67
ARWSP	23	10	33	4.06	2.99	3.67
SSA	329	112	441	58.13	33.53	49.00
<b>Benefited</b>						
SGSY	8	1	9	1.41	0.30	1.00
NREGS	45	11	56	7.95	3.29	6.22
IAY	36	5	41	6.36	1.50	4.56
Widow Pension	13	6	19	2.30	1.80	2.11
TSC	0	1	1	0.00	0.30	0.11
ARWSP	4	2	6	0.71	0.60	0.67
SSA	327	139	466	57.77	41.62	51.78
<b>Who selected</b>						
<b>SGSY</b>	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
Pradhan	2	0	2	0.35	0.00	0.22
Village Secretary	3	0	3	0.53	0.00	0.33
DRDA Officer	0	1	1	0.00	0.30	0.11
SHG/NGO	1	0	1	0.18	0.00	0.11
Self	2	0	2	0.35	0.00	0.22
<b>NREGS</b>	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
Pradhan	39	7	46	6.89	2.10	5.11
Village Secretary	3	1	4	0.53	0.30	0.44
Self	1	1	2	0.18	0.30	0.22
<b>IAY</b>	10	5	0	1.77	1.50	0.00
Pradhan	27	2	29	4.77	0.60	3.22
BDO	1	0	1	0.18	0.00	0.11
Self	1	0	1	0.18	0.00	0.11
<b>Widow Pension</b>						
Pradhan	13	4	17	2.30	1.20	1.89
Village Secretary	0	1	1	0.00	0.30	0.11
<b>ARWSP</b>	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
Pradhan	0	1	1	0.00	0.30	0.11
Village Secretary	1	0	1	0.18	0.00	0.11
Self	1	1	2	0.18	0.30	0.22
<b>SSA</b>						
Village Secretary	0	1	1	0.00	0.30	0.11
SHG/NGO	1	1	2	0.18	0.30	0.22
Self	319	132	451	56.36	39.52	50.11
<b>Beneficial for you and your family</b>						
SGSY	94	65	159	16.61	19.46	17.67

NREGS	239	148	387	42.23	44.31	43.00
IAY	208	140	348	36.75	41.92	38.67
Widow Pension	133	98	231	23.50	29.34	25.67
TSC	1	1	2	0.18	0.30	0.22
ARWSP	3	3	6	0.53	0.90	0.67
SSA	333	173	506	58.83	51.80	56.22
Total Households	566	334	900	100.00	100.00	100.00

Selection of beneficiary for development schemes except SSA was not known to the beneficiary very much. In case of SSA self selection made its presence more than 50 per cent. There was varied response against whether these programmes were beneficial for the family. Maximum number of households (56.2 per cent) considered SSA followed by NREGS (43 per cent), IAY (38.67 per cent), Widow Pension scheme, and SGSY.

### 3.13: Participation in Democratic Process

Participation in democratic process is one of the important indicators for participation in development process. Table 4.40 suggests that participation at the level of grassroot democracy and assembly was almost universal. However, in case of Lok Sabha participation was confined to 60 per cent. Surprisingly, participation in self help group (SHG) was absent in sample households of the district.

**Table 4.40: Participation in Democratic Political and Collective Activities by communities**

Level of Participation	Hindu	Muslim	Total	% Hindu	% Muslims	% Total
Panchayat Election	564	334	898	99.65	100.00	99.78
Lok Sabha Election	337	204	541	59.54	61.08	60.11
Assembly election	563	330	893	99.47	98.80	99.22
Are you officer of any panchayat	3	1	4	0.53	0.30	0.44
Are you member of SHG	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
Are you member of any religious or social organisation	1	0	1	0.18	0.00	0.11
Total Households	566	334	900	100.00	100.00	100.00

### 3.14 Level of Media Exposure

Data displayed in Table 4.41 suggest that Mobile occupancy was the highest (24.67 per cent) followed by radio (9.56 per cent), news paper (6.78 per cent). Television was found only with 3.22 per cent and telephone was below one per cent of the household. Thus, media exposure was found at very low key.

**Table 4.41: Level of Media Exposure of Respondents by Religious Community**

Level of Media	Hindu	Muslim	Total	%Hindu	%Muslim	%Total
Newspaper	41	20	61	7.24	5.99	6.78
Radio	57	29	86	10.07	8.68	9.56
Television	26	3	29	4.59	0.90	3.22
Telephone	7	1	8	1.24	0.30	0.89
Mobile	114	108	222	20.14	32.34	24.67
Total	245	161	406	43.29	48.20	45.11
Total Households	566	334	900	100.00	100.00	100.00

### 3.15. Expectations and Preference for Development Agenda

Felt need preference by the sample households were consolidated by religious community in Table 4.42. Survey results suggest that road was their highest priority among items of first preference for development need followed by health facilities, and electricity, water and education. Among the Muslims road and health facility was followed by sanitation.

**Table 4.42: Expectations and Preference of respondents regarding facilities needed special attention**

First Preference	Hindu	%	Muslim	%	Total	%
Road	207	36.57	104	31.14	311	34.56
Water	48	8.48	15	4.49	63	7.00
Health Facilities	75	13.25	51	15.27	126	14.00
Education	19	3.36	16	4.79	35	3.89
Transport	1	0.18	1	0.30	2	0.22
Electricity	75	13.25	30	8.98	105	11.67
House	0	0.00	2	0.60	2	0.22
Employment	3	0.53	1	0.30	4	0.44
Sanitation	46	8.13	47	14.07	93	10.33
Others	92	16.25	67	20.06	159	17.67
Total	566	100.00	334	100.00	900	100.00
<b>Second Preference</b>						
Road	120	21.20	72	21.56	192	21.33
Water	37	6.54	27	8.08	64	7.11
Health Facilities	125	22.08	61	18.26	186	20.67
Education	44	7.77	14	4.19	58	6.44
Transport	2	0.35	1	0.30	3	0.33
Electricity	118	20.85	58	17.37	176	19.56
House	4	0.71		0.00	4	0.44
Employment		0.00	2	0.60	2	0.22
Sanitation	57	10.07	47	14.07	104	11.56
Others	59	10.42	52	15.57	111	12.33
Total	566	100.00	334	100.00	900	100.00
<b>Third Preference</b>						
Road	70	12.37	70	20.96	140	15.56
Water	74	13.07	41	12.28	115	12.78
Health Facilities	118	20.85	46	13.77	164	18.22
Education	48	8.48	25	7.49	73	8.11
Transport	3	0.53	2	0.60	5	0.56
Electricity	121	21.38	45	13.47	166	18.44
House	3	0.53	3	0.90	6	0.67
Employment	7	1.24	6	1.80	13	1.44
Sanitation	60	10.60	44	13.17	104	11.56
Others	62	10.95	52	15.57	114	12.67
Total	566	100.00	334	100.00	900	100.00

There was no significant difference in second preference. In third preference in general electricity and health topped the list followed by road and water. However, there were variations among communities. Among Muslims, road remained highest followed by health facilities, electricity and sanitation.

### 3.16. Expectations for Resources and Opportunities

A few indicators were selected for need based assessment of the households for improvement of their living conditions. These select indicators displayed in Table 4.43 suggest priority and preference to secure access to resources, acquiring skills and availability of opportunities with supplementary requirements of facilitating infrastructures.

**Table 4.43: Views of the respondents regarding the most important aspects lagging in their lives'**

<b>First Preference</b>	<b>Hindu</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Muslim</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>
Land	85	15.02	83	24.85	168	18.67
House	126	22.26	91	27.25	217	24.11
Health	29	5.12	25	7.49	54	6.00
Education	56	9.89	47	14.07	103	11.44
Employment	249	43.99	68	20.36	317	35.22
Skill	9	1.59	9	2.69	18	2.00
Electricity/Water	4	0.71	1	0.30	5	0.56
Others	8	1.41	10	2.99	18	2.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>566</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>334</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>Second Preference</b>						
Land	138	24.38	59	17.66	197	21.89
House	94	16.61	65	19.46	159	17.67
Health	43	7.60	22	6.59	65	7.22
Education	108	19.08	83	24.85	191	21.22
Employment	124	21.91	74	22.16	198	22.00
Skill	57	10.07	24	7.19	81	9.00
Electricity/Water	1	0.18	1	0.30	2	0.22
Others	1	0.18	6	1.80	7	0.78
<b>Total</b>	<b>566</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>334</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>Third Preference</b>						
Land	85	15.02	37	11.08	122	13.56
House	80	14.13	28	8.38	108	12.00
Health	99	17.49	53	15.87	152	16.89
Education	113	19.96	69	20.66	182	20.22
Employment	121	21.38	89	26.65	210	23.33
Skill	61	10.78	49	14.67	110	12.22
Electricity/Water	0	0.00	2	0.60	2	0.22
Others	7	1.24	7	2.10	14	1.56
<b>Total</b>	<b>566</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>334</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Irrespective of all the three preferences of total households, employment remained at the highest score. Besides employment, second highest score was of housing followed by land and education in first preference. Among the communities, highest number of Hindu opted for



employment but Muslims went with housing followed by land and employment. In the second preference employment was followed by land, education and house. Among the Muslims, education topped the percentage of aspirants over employment, house, land, skills and health. However, among Hindus, land remained at the top in the second preference followed by employment, education, house, skills and health. Thus, in second preference, two different sets of strategies emerged from the data. Hindu aspired resource base (i.e., land) for employment to earn livelihood and secure education for skills upgrading and health facilities, whereas, Muslims preferred education for employment, and basic amenities.

Thus, analysis of socio-economic condition of the households suggests that illiteracy, adverse sex ratio, dependence on low productive backward agriculture, lack of meaningful employment opportunities, weak delivery system, inadequate infrastructure in terms of education and skill development, health, connectivity, irrigation, spread and supply electricity, etc. were the main reasons for the backwardness of this area. In terms of per capita income there was huge gap between Hindu and Muslim. Muslim community was found with much lower income than the average Hindu. Condition of minority and women was even worse. Focused initiatives to address the hardship of the target groups are essential but unless general environment of the region is made vibrant through investment for sustainable livelihood prosperity of the region and thereby the people will remain difficult. Since majority depends on agriculture, ensuring irrigation, extension services towards modernization and diversification with forward and backward linkage is necessary. Simultaneously opportunities for skill development through vocational training and credit support will help reorienting and supplementing income of the household. Delivery mechanism needs to be reoriented to address the environmental requirement through inclusive and friendly sensitiveness and behavior.

## CHAPTER V

### DEVELOPMENT GAPS AND PRIORITIES

Based on official data of Balrampur district and survey data of sample villages and sample households, this chapter is intended to analyze the gaps of the availability of infrastructure like schools, health centre, ICDS centre and drinking water supply, the gaps of housing and sanitation, bases of artisanal/income generating activities in the village and the gaps of linkages like rural roads, ITs, banking facilities, markets, etc.

#### **Education**

It emerged from the district level analysis that there was one junior basic school on an average on 1289 population to educate their children. Average population on one senior basic school was about 3204. However for girls, one senior basic school was available on an average 56 thousand population (Table 2.22). In case of higher secondary there was only one school on an average 35.8 thousand population and in case of female it was available on 1.87 lakh populations.

Analysis of sample village suggested that about 10 per cent of villages were still waiting for a primary school (Table 3.6). Generally primary school was accessible through kutchra road in most of the villages. About 43.33 per cent of the villages were with middle school and 23.33 per cent of villages could avail this facility within panchayat and remaining 33.33 per cent villages had to send their children to other panchayat within Block. Most of the middle school was accessible with kutchra and kutchra-pucca mix road. About 90 per cent of the high school and higher secondary schools for boys and girls was available within Block. However, over 23 per cent of the villages had to send their girl child to other blocks or Tehsil within district. Average distance for girls' high school was 10.5 Kms whereas for boys the distance was only 6.63 Kms. Most of the roads were kutchra-pucca mix. About 80 per cent of the villages were found with religious school within village. There was no centre for non-formal education within sample village panchayat. Only 16.67 per cent villages reported such centre within Blocks. Average enrolment of boys and girls up to class five revealed inverse relation with increasing classes (Table 3.7). However, drop outs were sharper in case of girls than that of boys. About 96.67 per cent villages with schools were found with pucca buildings for school (Table 3.8). There was only one girl's degree and post graduate college in the district (Table 2.23). Centre for optional education was available on 10 thousand population. Only one industrial training centre was available and there was no industrial training centre for female in this district.

It emerged from the analysis of sample households' data on various levels of education by sex that literacy level of the sample household was 50.47 per cent. Out of which 32.5 per cent male and 17.94 per cent were found literate (Table 4.7). Major share among the literates was of primary level of education followed by high school and inter mediate in general and also for males and females. With the increasing level of education inverse relation with population was found. This was true even with the distribution of education by religion (Table 4.8). Percentage of illiterate was higher in surveyed households (49.37 per cent) than the state average (43.7 per cent). In case of Muslim households illiteracy was still higher (54.4 per cent) than that of Hindu (45.91 per cent). However, illiteracy level in the Hindu household was also higher than the state average. Thus, access to education in general and such facilities for minority female in particular remained a major concern compounded with inadequate infrastructure in the district.

### **Health Care**

District level Data suggested that health infrastructure in the district was very weak. There was one hospital dispensary on over 52 thousand population, one primary health centre on 4.2 lakh population, one community health centre on 1.68 lakh population, one bed available on 3.2 thousand persons, one doctor on 41 thousand population, and one paramedical staff on 16.8 thousand population (Table 2.24). In case of Ayurvedic, Unani and Homeopathy streams, distribution of facility was even worse (Table 2.25). There were only 15 child and mother care centre and 201 sub - centre for the population more than 17 lakh in the district.

Only 20 per cent villages were with health sub-centre and 16.67 per cent villages had health sub-centre in panchayats (Table 3.10). About 63 per cent of the villages had this facility within block for which average distance to be covered was 2.3 Kms, mostly approachable by kutcha and kutcha-pucca mix road. Primary health centre, community health centre, hospital dispensary, private qualified doctors, child care centre, family planning clinic and chemist medical shops for most of the villages were located at block levels, approachable through kutcha-pucca mixed roads. However 33.33 per cent villages had to approach district for such facilities through pucca-pucca mix roads. Average distance for CHC and hospital dispensary was 13 Kms. Child care centre and family planning clinic was located at average distance of 11 Kms.

Most of the sub-centre in villages was found with an ANM and more than half of them were found with beds and medicines. There was no regular check up and pathological tests at any sub-centre. Only 3.33 per cent villages had X-ray facilities and only 10 per cent villages had doctor facilities. At the PHC levels ANM, Medicine, Doctor, regular check up and beds were reported available. However, only 10 to 13 per cent PHC had X-ray and pathological tests facilities (Table 3.11). About 86 per cent of the villages reported weekly visit of ANM and 93.3

per cent villages reported about weekly visit of ASHA (Table 3.12). Data suggest that medical officer, lady health visitor, malaria health inspector, health educator and vaccinator rarely visited any village. Only 10 per cent of villages reported satisfactory condition of buildings of PHC and sub-centre. Doctors were rarely available and problems about the availability of medicine was reported (Table 3.13). Regarding private medical facility, only 30 per cent villages reported availability of quacks (Table 3.14).

Village data suggested that only 30 per cent of the Aanganwadi/ ICDS centre were located in government building and remaining 70 per cent centre were placed in private buildings (Table 3.17) of Aanganwadi workers. Half of the buildings were not in good condition. Per centre about 28 mothers and 115 children got benefits from these centres. About 63 per cent villages reported monthly visits of ICDS supervisors. Benefits of Aanganwadi/ICDS reached only 15 per cent. Although 43.67 per cent household was not eligible for this scheme, remaining over 41 percent could not avail the benefits because of discrimination, distance and other reasons.

Vaccination related to Polio, Diphtheria, and BCG was administered above 80 per cent of the children. However, vaccination regarding Small Pox and Jaundice was administered on 18 to 20 per cent children. Maximum vaccination was administered by Midwife and ASHA. Data on delivery status for last baby suggest that 94 per cent of the delivery was domestic and in home with untrained local helps (Table 4.37). However, only 38 per cent reported pre/post natal care.

### **Drinking water**

Sample village data suggested drinking water availability in the village from various sources – public and private wells, hand pumps, tube wells, and tanks (Table 3.14). However, only about 40 per cent of public wells and 43 per cent of private wells were found functional. Hand pumps and tube wells were found almost cent per cent functional. Household survey data suggested that about 74 per cent households reported their own hand pump and 1.33 per cent had their own protected dug well (Table 4.26). Remaining households had access to drinking water from public hand pump, dug well and taps. Availability of water was reported within 250 meters.

### **Housing**

Over 95 per cent of the households had own house and about 5 per cent got housing either from Indira Awas Yojana or from other schemes of the government (Table 4.26). About 22.56 per cent of the households had thatched house and 12.56 per cent had kutcha and khaprail. Altogether 35.12 per cent were found with kutcha houses. About 35.4 per cent was with semi- pucca and 29.4 per cent with pucca houses. Majority of the households had two to three rooms for on an average size of 7 persons. About 98 per cent households have their own homestead land. Only 21 per cent households reported having electricity connection for light and 99 per cent reported using oil lamp and lantern for lights.

## **Sanitation**

About 97 per cent of villages did not have sanitation facilities. Only one village was found with private toilet facilities (Table 3.16). Total sanitation campaign was yet to reach in sample villages. More than 88 per cent of the households did not have toilet facility (Table 4.26). They had to go to field to attend their nature's call. However, a few of them had septic (1.44 per cent), water sealed (6.56 per cent), pit (2.89 per cent), covered dry latrine (0.67 per cent) and access to community water sealed latrine (0.11 per cent) also.

## **Income Generating Base**

Survey data on employment by industrial category suggested that agriculture remained major source of livelihood (Table 4.15). Agriculture and allied sectors, i.e., livestock and fisheries and forestry together made over 49 percent followed by construction (33.72 per cent). In primary sector besides agriculture, livestock was an important base for complementary employment and income generating activities. District level data suggested that during last one decade livestock declined (Table 2.9). Survey data revealed that altogether 27 per cent of the households, i.e., about 25 per cent of Hindu and 31 per cent of Muslims had no livestock (Table 4.23). For majority of the households, irrespective of religion, value of livestock was below Rs.30, 000. However, major concentration of Muslim was on lowest value bracket, i.e., below Rs.1500.

Education and health services constituted 9.38 per cent of employment followed by trade and commerce (3.83 per cent) and transport (2.92 per cent). Cultivation followed by manual labour was their primary occupation. In case of women, manual labour scored highest percentage (Table 4.10) followed by cultivation, sales/ business and services. However, services in general and professional, managerial and administrative work in particular found higher presence of women confined to Hindu community only. Manual labour emerged as major secondary occupation for both the communities (Table 4.11). Although, female participation in manual labour from Muslim community was at the lower pace, interestingly females' presence in sales/business was remarkably high (50 per cent), whereas it was almost absent from the counterpart of Hindu community.

Self employment was major occupation (Table 4.12) followed by casual and regular employment. But in case of women highest percentage was of casual employment, irrespective of communities. In case of Muslim percentage of employed family members was lower than that of overall scenario of the sample households. However, percentage of casual employment was much higher than that of Hindu (Table 4.13). It suggests that working condition of Muslim women in the district was much more vulnerable than that of Hindu.

Presence of Hindu was much higher in agriculture, whereas, in case of construction, education and health services and trade and commerce Muslim scored better than that of Hindu. Manufacturing sector in terms of employment remained insignificant. This suggested that level of industrialization was almost non-existent in which less than one percent reported their presence for employment. Insignificant presence was found in the category of regular government services and presence of Muslim was still much lower than that of Hindu (Table 4.14). Presence of Muslim in private regular salaried employment was significantly higher than the Hindu family members. Next to self employment major engagement was found as non-agriculture workers.

In primary occupation per worker person days employment varied from six to ten months (Table 4.16). Cultivators got on an average six months employment and manual worker got eight to nine months, whereas, person engaged in service sector, sales/business and caste occupation got up to ten months of employment. In secondary occupation per worker employment went up to six months. Three to four months employment was found (Table 4.17) through manual labour.

Survey data also suggest that over 80 per cent of the households were in search of additional employment (Table 4.19). Mainly men workers mostly between the age of 20 and 40 were found migrating (Table 4.18) to urban area, outside state followed by within district and state for manual labour. Migration for long term duration was found 40 to 50 percent in case of migrated labour followed by daily commuters and short term migrations.

In order to know preferences for additional employment three preferences were asked to sample households. Survey results suggested that as high as 34 per cent households opted for business as their first preference, followed by dairy, poultry and services. However, in case of Muslims, as high as 32 per cent opted for poultry followed by business, dairy and sheep/goat rearing. In case of second preference again business was the choice for about 25 per cent in general followed by poultry and sheep/goat rearing. In case of Muslim, poultry remained major attraction for even in second list of preference followed sheep/goat and business. Third list of preference of activities in general remained unchanged. However, in case of Muslim, business, sheep/goat and fishery remained major points of attraction.

### **All Weather Road**

District profile data suggest that only 49.27 per cent of the villages were connected with all weather pucca road and 51.73 per cent were yet to be connected with all weather pucca roads (Table 2.17). However survey data revealed that there was no all weather road in the sample villages (Table 3.5). Average distance from main road was more than 5 KM. About 66.67 per cent of the villages had kutchha roads and kharanja, but only 20 per cent of the villages had kutchha-pucca mixed.

## **Electricity**

District level data suggested that about 67 per cent villages were electrified in Balrampur districts, which was higher than general state average of 60.5 per cent (Table 2.18). Data also suggested that 1339 hamlets of scheduled castes were left to be electrified. But there was huge gap in per capita electricity consumption in the district (only 0.041 kwh) Balrampur (Table 2.19) against 168 kwh in U.P. and 376.6 kwh at national level. When data were collected through village schedule about 83 per cent villages were found electrified and 96 per cent households were with electricity connections. About 89 per cent was domestic connections and merely 3 per cent agricultural connections. Commercial connection was less than one per cent. Although number of connections was very high, availability of electricity was reported only 4.2 hours per day. Thus, any income generating activity including agriculture and artisanal did not find encouraging environment in the district and sample villages. Moreover, investment made in electrification suffered gross underutilization of scarce resources and amounted to capital sinking. Data from sample household suggested that merely 21 per cent households were electrified. This might be indicated underestimation of electrification perhaps because of illegal connections. But the fact remained that almost, 99 per cent reported using oil lamp and lantern for lights. In such a situation using electricity for income generating activities did not provide any plausible basis unless the supply of electricity is improved.

## **Storage, Seed and Fertilizer Sale Centre**

There was only one food storage facility with a capacity 3500 tones in the district which was insufficient to cater the need of the producers. There was no public seed sale centre either of cooperatives or agriculture department. Seed was sold by other private centre. Similarly no cooperative was selling fertilizers. However, agriculture department managed only 8 centre for the entire district. Other fertilizer selling centre were catering the need of the people of the district (Table 2.21).

Development of villages depends on their connectivity with administrative head quarters, transport, marketing, financial institutions and other facilities. Data suggested that average distance of the sample villages from Block Head Quarters and Gram Panchayat Office was above 10 Kms. Average distance for nearest Bus stop and regular market was above 5 Kms, railway station and government procurement centre over 20 Kms, and veterinary centre was about 8 Kms. On an average one post office catered the need of over 6 villages and one PCO was found in on an average 8 villages. There were 39 nationalized commercial banks and 29 Gramin banks in the district and credit deposit ratio of the district remained 37 which lower than that of state, i.e., 42. Only 37 villages were found having bus stop.

## Development Gaps and Priorities

In order to sum up above mapping of development gaps for multi sectoral planning of the district particularly in Balrampur, four broad dimensions, i.e., literacy, work participation, select basic amenities and health indicators, were identified and compared with eight development indicators at all India level average data. Although, there was time lag of three years between the two sets of data and therefore, these gaps were merely indicative and not strictly comparable. However, these indicators were considered crucial for deciding priorities for multi sectoral development planning of backward districts. Gaps in select development indicators in survey with regard to national average were displayed in table 5.1 for identify development priority.

**Table 5.1: Development Gaps on the Basis of Select Socio-Economic Indicators**

Indicators	All India (2005)	UP (2001)	Survey Result (2008)	Gaps	Ranks
1	2	3	4	5=(4-2)	6
Rate of Literacy	67.3	56.3	50.5	-16.8	7
Rate of Female Literacy	57.1	42.2	17.9	-39.2	2
Work Participation Rate	38.0	32.24	30.82	-7.18	8
Female Work Participation Rate	21.5	15.29	2.15	-19.35	6
Basic Amenities Indicators					
Percentage of Pucca House	59.4	27.3	29.4	-30.0	4
Percentage of House with Safe Drinking Water	87.9	89.93	98.5	10.6	9
Percentage of Households with Sanitation facilities	39.2	31.43	11.7	-27.5	5
Percentage of Electrified Households	67.9	31.9	21.0	-46.9	1
Health Indicators					
Percentage of Fully Vaccinated Children (NFHS-3)	43.5	22.9	99.0	55.5	10
Percentage of Institutional Deliveries (NFHS-3)	38.7	22.0	5.8	-32.9	3

Highest gap was identified in terms of percentage electrified households compared with national average. Balrampur lagged far behind even if compared with state average. Electricity is a pre requisite infrastructure for the development of any region and household, be it the question of creating enabling environment for education in general for skill development and activities for employment and income generation. Therefore, effective electrification in terms of ensured supply fell in the category of topmost priority.

Second in the list of development gaps was female literacy, which was abysmally low with second largest gaps. Literacy of female is one of the important indicators of enabling environment of the households in particular and society at large. Female literacy in the survey area of Balrampur district was found below 18 per cent which was less than half of the state average figure of the census 2001. This gap at the state level would be wider today. National average in 2005 was three times higher than that of the district average. Today the gap in terms of female literacy would be wider. Therefore, focus on improving female literacy attracts second top most priority area, which needed initiatives of strengthening infrastructure, sensitizing delivery system and effective monitoring and evaluation.



Third highest gap was identified in terms of percentage institutional delivery of child. Third round of NFHS data suggested that percentage institutional delivery at the national level was only about 39 per cent, which was itself far from satisfactory level. But at the state level it was merely 22 per cent and in the survey area it was only about 6 per cent. This gap is needed to be addressed on priority basis in terms of strengthening infrastructure, training, agencies and institutions at the village level.

Next to institutional delivery it was percentage of pucca house, where survey results brought significant gaps from the national average.

Lack of sanitation facilities emerged with significant gaps. National average for this facility with households was 39 per cent and at the state level it was over 39 per cent. But in the district it was merely about 12 per cent despite complete sanitation drive in the state. Proper initiatives are required through district level planning to address this gap.

Female work participation at the national level itself was quite low. State level it was still lower and it was found almost absent in the survey area. Merely 2.14 per cent of female participate in the workforce of the survey area. Agriculture remained backward compounded with weak infrastructure support, livestock was in depleting syndrome and non agricultural activities were not developed in absence of enabling environment. The level of literacy of female was found abysmally low in the survey area, which further restricted the avenues to participate in workforce. Therefore, district planning needs to focus on expanding support base for enabling environment to improve female participation in work force.

Literacy rate in 2008 in the survey area was found even lower than that of state average in census 2001. One can conveniently extrapolate that the state average would have gone up by now. Hence the real gap is wider than what appears from the table. Moreover, illiteracy among Muslims was as high as 54 per cent (Table 4.8). Miserable literacy rate of female was grounded in unfavourable environment of education in the survey area. Therefore, it appears cogent to initiate enabling environment for general education on priority basis as complementary to bridge the gaps of female literacy rates.

Total work participation rate was found lower than that of state and national averages. Since female work participation rate was very low, it depressed average figure of participation rate also. Hence solution lies in improving female participation besides providing additional employment opportunities through innovative strategies and initiatives.

Survey results suggested that percentage of households with safe drinking water and fully vaccinated children was quite satisfactory and above national average.

## Annexure I

### List of Sample Villages in Balrampur District

Tehsil	Development Block	Village
1. Utaraula	1. Shridattganj	1. Agayakhurd 2. Vaibheet 3. Babhanpurva 4. Ahiraula nagva
	2. Utaraula	5. Babhani Buzurg 6. Madhpur
	3. Gendas Buzurg	7. Bharatpur Grint
	4. Rehra	8. Salempur 9. Nava Kole 10. Babhanpurva
<b>Sub-Total I</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>10</b>
2. Tulsipur	1. Tulsipur	1. Badalpur 2. Amarahva
	2. Gaisadi	3. Chamarbojhia 4. Koyal Khar
	3. Pachpedva	5. Mathva 6. Harkhari 7. Ramnagra 8. Gobari 9. Sishaniyabargdahi 10. Ramnagar 11. Vijay Nagar
<b>Sub-Total II</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>11</b>
3. Balrampur	1. Haraiya Satgharva	1. Bardaulia 2. Haraiya Satgharva 3. Itwa 4. Amava 5. Madhya Nagar 6. Gondva
	2. Balrampur	1. Kharhargarhi 2. Benijot 3. Kalwari
<b>Sub-Total III</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>30</b>