

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

(Report of District Barabanki)



Sponsored by

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

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February 2008

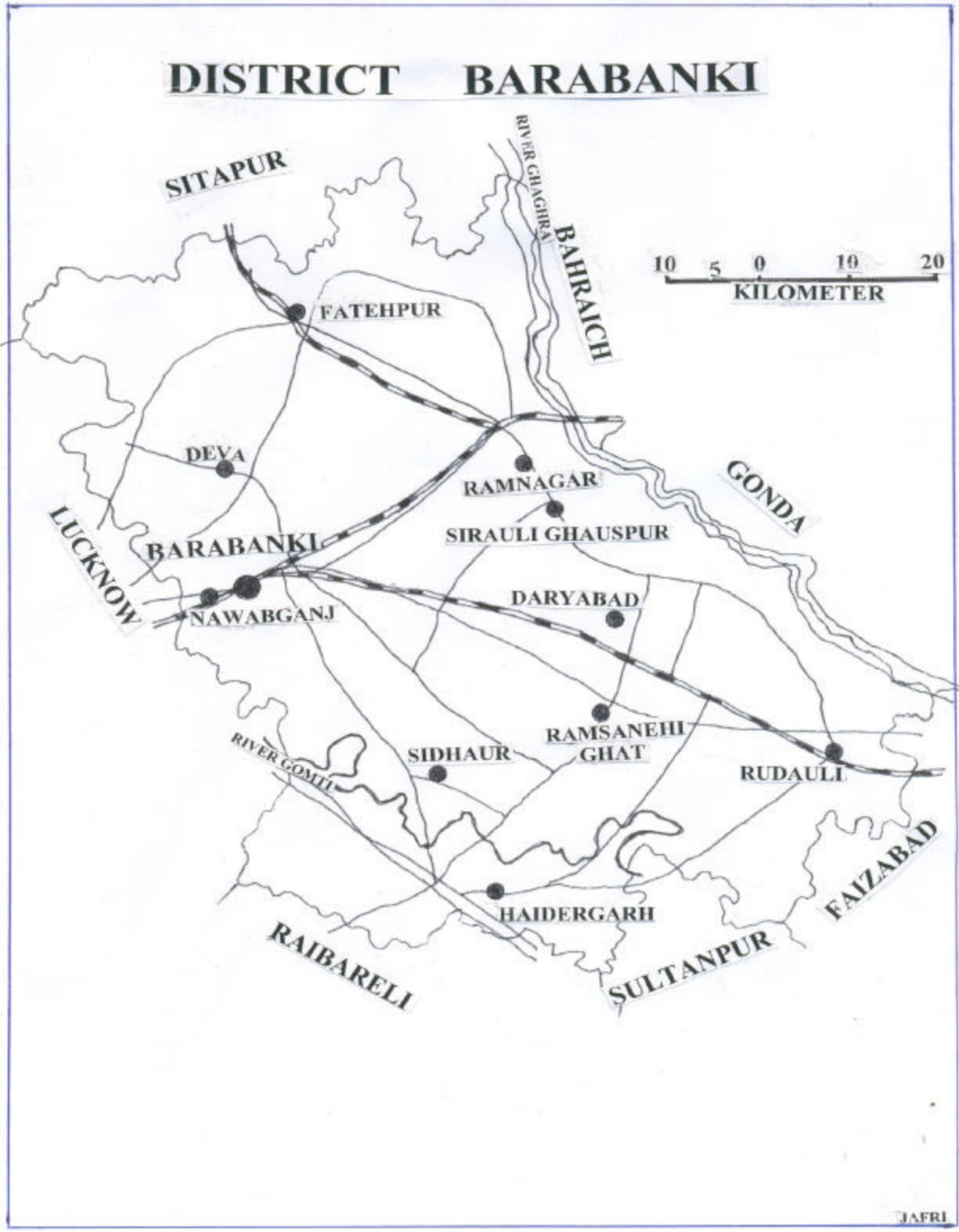
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BASELINE SURVEY OF MINORITY CONCENTRATED DISTRICTS

Executive Summary Barabanki District

The Baseline Survey was conducted to assess the development deficit in the district and identification of priority areas for policy interventions in the district.

Ten indicators were identified by the Ministry of Minority Affairs, Government of India for identifying the minority concentrated districts across the country. The

5 Top Development Priorities of Barabanki District:

- Electrification
- Sanitation
- Employment Generation
- Health
- Housing

The purpose of Baseline Survey was specified as a requirement for preparation of Multi-Sector District Development Plan for the Minority Concentrated Districts having relative backwardness and to bring these districts at least to the national level. We have taken most recent national as well as state level (2001) official estimates for finding the development deficits in ten (10) selected indicators, which are as follows:

(a) Socio-Economic Indicators

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

(b) Indicators of Basic Amenities

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

(c) Indicators of Health

9. Percentage of fully-vaccinated children
10. Percentage of Institutional Deliveries.

Taking deficit so derived as weight the indicators representing specific sectors are ranked on a ten point score scale. The exercise results in the following relative ranking for Barabanki district. Rank 1 means the highest deficit and highest priority and Rank 10 means the lowest deficit with lowest priority. Thus 1-10 is the range of priority. The development deficit, thus worked out in case of Barabanki district has been presented in the following tables.

Table 1: Development Deficit in key Socio-Economic, Basic amenities & Health indicators: Barabanki District

Sl.No.	Indicators	Survey Results of district	Estimate for state	Estimate for India	Gap between District-State	Rankings	Gap between District-India	Rankings
Socio-economic indicators								
1	Rate of Literacy	63.45	56.30	64.84	7.15	8	-1.39	8
2	Rate of Female Literacy	53.11	42.20	53.67	10.91	10	-0.56	9
3	Work participation rate	28.16	32.24	39.26	-4.08	5	-11.10	6
4	Female work participation rate	3.68	15.29	25.68	-11.61	3	-22.00	3
Basic amenities indicators								
5	% of pucca houses	33.33	27.30	51.62	6.03	7	-18.29	4
6	% of HH. With access to safe drinking water	94.44	89.93	77.90	4.51	6	16.54	10
7	% of HH. with sanitation facilities	11.11	31.43	21.92	-20.32	1	-10.81	7
8	% of electrified HH.	18.33	31.90	56.50	-12.57	2	-38.17	1
Health indicators								
9	% of fully vaccinated children	31.40	22.90	44.00	8.50	9	-12.60	5
10	% of institutional delivery	12.72	22.00	48.70	-9.28	4	-35.98	2

Priority-wise Indicators according to Gaps between District/State and District/India**District/State**

1. Sanitation
2. Electricity
3. Female Work Participation
4. Institutional delivery
5. Work Participation

District/India

1. Electricity
2. Institutional Delivery
3. Female Work Participation Rate
4. Pucca Houses
5. Child Vaccination

Table 2: Tehsil-wise Development Deficit in key Socio-economic, Basic amenities & Health indicators: Barabanki District

S. No	Indicators	District	Tehsil: Fatehpur			Tehsil: Siraulighauspur			Tehsil: Nawabganj			Tehsil: Ramnagar			Tehsil: Ramsanahighat			Tehsil: Haidargarh		
			Tehsil	Gap	Rank	Tehsil	Gap	Rank	Tehsil	Gap	Rank	Tehsil	Gap	Rank	Tehsil	Gap	Rank	Tehsil	Gap	Rank
Socio-economic indicators																				
1.	Rate of literacy	63.45	63.97	-0.52	4	60.14	3.31	7	64.04	-0.59	6	56.30	7.15	8	57.27	6.18	10	68.38	-4.93	2
2.	Rate of female literacy	53.11	54.36	-1.25	2	51.47	1.64	6	51.78	1.33	9	48.28	4.83	5	50.24	2.87	7	57.49	-4.38	3
3.	Work participation rate	28.16	16.37	11.79	9	28.90	-0.74	5	27.96	0.20	7	28.26	-0.10	2	28.26	-0.10	4	28.51	-0.35	6
4.	Female work participation rate	3.68	1.79	1.89	6	8.86	-5.18	1	2.89	0.79	8	1.55	2.13	3	1.55	2.13	5	4.52	-0.84	5
Basic amenities indicators																				
5.	% of pucca houses	33.33	33.89	-0.56	3	16.67	16.66	9	38.67	-5.34	2	26.67	6.66	7	31.11	2.22	6	31.43	1.90	8
6.	% of households with access of safe drinking water	94.44	93.33	1.11	5	96.67	-2.23	3	93.00	1.44	10	91.11	3.33	4	96.67	-2.23	3	97.62	-3.18	4
7.	% of households with sanitation facilities	11.11	6.67	4.44	8	13.33	-2.22	4	16.00	-4.89	3	3.33	7.78	9	15.56	-4.45	2	9.05	2.06	9
8.	% of electrified households	18.33	16.11	2.22	7	23.33	-5.00	2	21.67	-3.34	4	18.89	-0.56	1	23.33	-5.00	1	12.38	5.95	10
Health indicators																				
9.	% of fully vaccinated children	31.40	16.13	15.27	10	10.71	20.69	10	39.32	-7.92	1	9.09	22.31	10	25.71	5.69	9	46.90	-15.50	1
10.	% of institutional delivery	12.72	16.87	-4.15	1	3.57	9.15	8	13.55	-0.83	5	7.50	5.22	6	9.21	3.51	8	12.83	-0.11	7

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Priority-wise Indicators According to Gaps between District and Tehsils**Fatehpur**

1. Institutional Delivery
2. Female Literacy
3. Pucca Houses
4. Literacy
5. Safe Drinking water

Siraulighauspur

1. Female Work Participation Rate
2. Electrified Households
3. Safe drinking Water
4. Sanitation facilities
5. Work Participation Rate

Nawabganj

1. Vaccinated children
2. Pucca houses
3. Sanitation facilities
4. Electrified Households
5. Institutional Delivery

Ramnagar

1. Electrified Household
2. Work Participation Rate
3. Female work participation rate
4. Safe Drinking Water
5. Female Literacy

Ramsanehighat

1. Electrified Households
2. Sanitation Facilities
3. Safe Drinking Water
4. Work Participation Rate
5. Female Work Participation Rate

Haidargarh

1. Vaccinated Children
2. Literacy
3. Female Literacy
4. Safe Drinking water
5. Female work participation Rate

Barabanki as a whole is a fast growing district in central region of Uttar Pradesh, yet striking development gaps have emerged in the district when compared with national and state level indicators. The following are the gaps, which are to be incorporated while making the Multi-Sector Development Plan of Barabanki, in view to alleviate the district at the national and state level:

- In Barabanki the status of electrification is quite poor as only about 18 per cent households are electrified according to Baseline Survey, when at national level it is 57 per cent and at State level 32 per cent households are electrified. In Multi-Sectoral Development Plan of Barabanki electrification must be taken as the first priority.
- Development of sanitation facilities is the next priority area needs to be emphasized. In Barabanki district, 11 per cent households are having toilet facility at home, when in the State it is more than 31 per cent. Therefore, sanitation facilities should be given the second priority in the Multi-Sectoral Plan of Barabanki.
- Work Participation Rate specially among female is quite poor, as in Barabanki only less than 4 per cent females are gainfully engaged, when this average at national and state level are 26 and 15 per cent respectively. Therefore, employment generation should be given the third priority in the Multi-Sector Development Plan.
- In Barabanki Institutional Deliveries are quite poor as in the district it is only 13 per cent, when at national level it is 49 and state level 22 per cent. In case of child vaccination also it is quite low, i.e. 31 per cent in the district when at national level it is 44 per cent, therefore, health care should be taken as fourth priority in the Multi-Sectoral Development Plan.
- Pucca houses is the most important facility for overall development of family. In Barabanki 33 per cent houses were found pucca when at national level it is 51.6 per cent. Housing is the fifth priority needs to be incorporated in district level Multi-Sectoral Plan.
- Since Muslim community mostly does not have agricultural land, most of them are engaged in handloom, chikan and zardozi handicrafts and they work on low wages for the traders. Therefore, in order to liberate them from bondedness a provision is to be made for soft credit like Kisan Credit Card (KCC) in district Multi-Sectoral Plan.
- Female drop-outs from schools is quite high specially of Muslims, because of tradition and culture, therefore, it is required to open more girls' schools, so that female may be equally educated. This needs to be taken care of while preparing the district Multi-Sectoral Plan.

At micro-level priorities have been mentioned in Table 2, according to the gaps between district and Tehsil.

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

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

- In villages electrification at the household level needs to be given top most priority as it is the key of overall development.
- Sanitation is the second priority which is linked with the overall health of people therefore it should be made mandatory to have toilet facility in each house. This priority may be incorporated in Multi-Sectoral District Development Plan.
- Employment generation is a third priority as the majority of households either do not have agricultural land at all or they are marginal farmers. Therefore it is most essential to encourage handicraft/household industry mainly by soft loans in the form of Shilpkar Credit Card, so that they may be freed from the clutches of bondedness from traders.
- Overall health situation is not comparatively better as number of PHCs and its paraphernalia are not sufficiently available in villages which needs to be included in the Multi-Sectoral District Development Plan.
- Better housing or pucca houses are the basic need of a family for which efforts are required either through Indira Awas Yojana or by giving soft loans or long term basis so that households may be benefited. This needs to be incorporated in Multi-Sectoral District Development Plan.
- As stated that the female school drop-outs are maximum specially among Muslims, therefore independent girls' schools are essential to be opened. This may be taken up while preparing the Multi-Sectoral District Development Plan.

In Table 2, Tehsil-wise priorities are mentioned which may be considered while making the priorities of Tehsil level in Multi-Sectoral District Development Plan.

CHAPTER I

BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY

1.0 Introduction

In Uttar Pradesh the share of Muslim population is about 18.5 per cent (2001), which is the largest minority as the other religious minority groups are quite negligible. Overall minorities are forming almost one-fifth of the state population and mostly they are considered deprived class. Ministry of Minority Affairs, has undertaken the task to understand the real situation of minorities in the country, so that accordingly measures may be taken to uplift them for overall balanced development. Those relatively backward minority concentrated districts are identified by the expert committee. The identification of minority concentrated districts was done on the following criterion:

(a) Religion-Specific Socio-Economic Indicators

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

(b) Indicators of Basic Amenities

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

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

1.1 Objectives of the Study

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

- (iii) To identify the income generating activities such as artisan/handicrafts in which villagers have a comparative advantage;
- (iv) To identify the existing gaps in other infrastructural facilities such as roads, ITIs, banking and marketing facilities, etc.

1.2 Methodology and Sample Design

To identify 30 villages, the Tehsil of the district were first grouped into the strata in terms of minority population after arranging them in descending order of minority population. The first stratum consisted of 20 per cent of the Tehsils and the second and third stratum constituted 50 and 30 per cent Tehsils respectively. Tehsil was used for stratification because religion-wise data is available at Tehsil level in 2001 Census. The number of villages selected from each stratum was directly proportional to the share of each stratum and were selected as per the probability proportional to size with replacement method.

After identification of 30 villages, house listing was conducted by door-to-door survey in the villages having a population upto 1200. In case of villages with higher population the different hamlets were considered and 2 hamlets were selected. The first hamlet was the one where the concentration of minority population was highest and the other hamlet was selected randomly.

From each village 30 households were selected by listing the households according to their religion. The samples selected were in proportion to the population in each religious category according to the systematic random sampling without replacement method. Thus, the sample of 30 villages and 90 households were identified and surveyed.

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

List of Selected Sample Villages in District Barabanki

District	Tehsil	Village
Strata I	Fatehpur	1. Katurikhurd
		2. Salempur
Strata II	Sirauli Gauspur	3. Manikpur
		4. Gurauli
	5. Bindoura Dharthariya	
	6. Kyontali	
	7. Mushka Bad	
	Nawabganj	8. Chandauli
		9. Jasmanda
10. Ganaura		
11. Fatehsaray		
12. Jafarpur		
13. Bhagwanpur		
14. Magarwal		
Ram Nagar	15. Saray Hizra	
	16. Tera Daulatpur	
	17. Rasoolpur	
	18. Mohari	
Strata III	Ram Sanehi Ghat	19. Alipur
		20. Chachari
		21. Mathura Nagar
	Haidergarh	22. Rasoolpur
		23. Saraisauf
		24. Pure Rudra
25. Sandi Dih		
26. Achkamau		
27. Kotwa		
28. Khan Pur		
29. Jaskapur		
30. Shivrajpur		

CHAPTER II

SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS OF DISTRICT BARABANKI

2.0 Introduction

District Barabanki is named after the twelve vana (jungles) in ancient period found in the area. Barabanki is adjacent with district Lucknow in the north-east, located between 26.30° – 27.19° Latitude and 80.98° – 81.55° Longitude. Districts Faizabad in the east, Rae Bareilly and Sultanpur in the south, Lucknow in the west, Bahraich and Gonda in the north-east and Sitapur in the north-west form the common boundaries. The total geographical area of the district Barabanki is 4402 sq.km. There are 7 tehsils and 17 blocks. There are 2 municipalities, 11 town areas, 1 census town, 2063 inhabited revenue villages and 24 uninhabited villages. There are 1139 Gram Sabha, 154 Nyaya Panchayat, 2 Parliamentary and 8 Legislative Assembly Constituencies.

Barabanki has plane fertile alluvial soil, except a little under wasteland, which is undertaken for treatment. River Ghaghra flows from north to south-east and forms the district boundary distinctly. From Lucknow, River Gomti enters in Barabanki and flows in the southern part of Haidargarh Tehsil. There are other tributaries like *Roth*, Chauki, Chaurari and Simli, which sometimes create floods during monsoon season.

During 2003-04 district was having 9298 hectare or 1.41 per cent forest land where only ordinary wood is available. The biggest patch of forest of 1564 hectares is found in Banikoder block which is at the southern part of the district. Barabanki has no mineral resources, except sand of river Ghaghra which is used for construction of buildings.

There are three important religious places where tourists from other parts are attracted, they are Deva Shrine of Haji Waris Ali Shah, Lodheshwar Mahadev Temple for 'Kanvariya', and Kotwadham of Baba Jagjiwan Das. An indigenous tree of Vedic period is found in Village Barouliya.

2.1 Demographic Status

2.1.1 Population Composition and Growth

In Barabanki SC population is 26.9 per cent when in U.P. it is 21.2 per cent (2001). The ST population is 0.02 per cent where in U.P. it is 0.06 per cent. During 2001 the sex

ratio was 892, when U.P. was having 898. Average size of household is 5.8 where in U.P. it is 6.5. The population density in the district is quite high, i.e., 695 persons per sq. km. as compared to State which is 689 in 2001. During 1981 and 1991 decade it was only 453 and 542 respectively. If we see the decadal population growth it was less than 10.0 per cent till 1951, but during 1961 and 1971 the growth rate moved to 12.2 and 15.6 per cent respectively. It further jumped to 21.8 and 26.3 per cent during 1981 and 2001 decade respectively. During 1981-91 decade the growth rate was recorded low as Rudauli Tehsil was transferred to district Faizabad.

Table 1 Population Growth in Barabanki

Sl. No	Year	Population		Decadal Growth	
		Total	Rural	Total	Rural
1.	1901	1175444	1108008	--	--
2.	1911	1080302	1021813	(-)8.1	(-)7.8
3.	1921	1026567	969472	(-)5.0	(-)5.1
4.	1931	1060501	995047	3.3	2.6
5.	1941	1159013	10181212	9.3	8.7
6.	1951	1260403	1177304	8.7	8.9
7.	1961	1414543	1644297	12.2	14.2
8.	1971	1635593	1541380	15.6	14.7
9.	1981	1992074	1814142	21.8	17.7
10.	1991	2112805	1918216	6.1	5.7
11.	2001	3060996	2775475	26.3	26.3

Source: 1. Statistical Diary, U.P., 2006.
2. Statistical Abstract, U.P., 2006.

In Barabanki 90.7 per cent population is rural and 9.3 per cent urban (2001). The decadal growth rate of rural and urban population in the district is showing a great variation as during 1971-2001 the rural growth is 80.0 per cent when urban growth is 203.1 per cent. Since the rural areas are incapable to support the livelihood of landless and marginal land holders, the masses are migrating to urban areas, mainly to metropolitan cities. The literacy rate in Barabanki was 14.2 per cent in 1971, which grew to 19.6 in 1981, 25.5 in 1991 and 58.3 per cent in 2001. In 2001 male literacy was 58.3 when female literacy was only 33.5 per cent. During 2001 total work participation rate in the district is 36.8 per cent in which 51.7 per cent males and 20.0 per cent females respectively when in U.P. work participation rate is 32.5 and male 46.8, female 16.5 per cent. Among workers, cultivators and agricultural labourers in the district are 55.5 per cent, when only agricultural labourers are 16.0 per cent. Marginal workers are 34,633, who are mainly dependent on agriculture. Agriculture is the main stay of the population and during off season they have no work.

There is an immense need to establish industries in the district to engage the landless workforce and marginal farmers who can improve their living condition.

2.1.2 Status of Population by Religion

According to various religion-wise percentage of population in the district is Hindus 77.51, Muslims 22.04, Sikhs 0.12, Jains 0.11, Buddhists 0.09, Christians 0.08, others not specified 0.05. In U.P. the religion-wise percentage of population is Hindus 80.61, Muslims 18.50, Sikhs 0.41, Jains 0.12, Buddhists 0.18, Christians 0.13, Others not specified 0.05.

Table 2: Percentage of Population by Religion, Literacy and Work Participation Rate in 2001

(Per Cent)

Sl. No.	Religion	Proportion to Total Population		Literacy Rate		Work Participation Rate	
		Barabanki	U.P.	Barabanki	U.P.	Barabanki	U.P.
1.	Hindu	77.51	80.61	39.72	58.00	37.80	33.20
2.	Muslim	22.04	18.50	32.89	47.80	33.20	29.10
3.	Christian	0.08	0.13	42.37	72.80	52.00	33.90
4.	Sikh	0.12	0.41	50.60	71.90	32.50	32.70
5.	Buddhist	0.09	0.18	34.43	56.20	39.30	33.40
6.	Jain	0.11	0.12	83.70	93.20	26.90	28.80
7.	Others and not specified	0.05	0.05	63.37	64.00	36.01	36.40
	Total U.P.				56.30		32.50

Source: 1. Census of India, 2001.

2. Statistical Diary, U.P., 2006.

The above table shows that in Barabanki, Muslims have least literacy with 32.9 per cent only when it is highest among Jains with 83.7 per cent. The same is true when we compare it with U.P. as a whole, where again Muslims are least literate with 47.8 per cent and Jains are highest literates with 93.2 per cent, but in both cases the proportions are higher than the district. Overall in Barabanki literacy rate is quite low in comparison to U.P. as a whole which is also reflected among communities. Besides Muslims, Buddhists 34.4, Hindus 39.7 and Christians 42.4 per cent are coming under the lower strata of literacy in the district, when only Sikhs are somewhat in better position in literacy with 50.6 per cent. If we see U.P. as a whole after Muslims, Buddhists with 56.2 per cent and Hindus with 58.0 per cent also come under the lower strata of literacy, when Christians with 72.8 and Sikhs with 71.9 per cent literacy are in the higher stratum.

Community-wise work participation rate in the district is lowest among Jains 26.9, Sikhs 32.5 and Muslims 33.2 per cent. At medium level work participation rate among

Buddhist is 39.3 and Hindus 37.8 per cent. The highest work participation rate is among Christians with 52.0 per cent. In U.P. as a whole the work participation rate is lowest among Jains, i.e. 28.8 and Muslims 29.1 per cent, whereas among Christians, Buddhists, Hindus and Sikhs it is slightly higher which is 33.9, 33.4, 33.2 and 32.7 per cent respectively.

2.2 Economic Status

2.2.1 Status of Growth in Employment

As per 2001 census report in Barabanki cultivators are 501087 or 60.5 per cent, agricultural labourers 131987 or 16.0 per cent, household industry 49153 or 6.0 per cent and other 144318 or 17.5 per cent. According to District Industries Office, Barabanki, the average daily employed workers in registered 116 factories in 2000-01 were 3359 which grew to 4117 in 2002-03, which is increasing at the average rate of 4.75 per cent annually.

There are total 462 units of rural and small scale industries under various societies in Barabanki in which total 4620 workers are engaged. In the district (2005-06) there were 107 registered factories in which 10425 workers were engaged. Registered small scale industrial units were 463 where 2315 workers were engaged, when in 70 khadi rural industrial units 490 workers were engaged.

Table 3: **Registered Factories, Small Scale Industrial Units and Khadi Rural Industrial Units in Barabanki**

Year	Registered Factories		Small Scale Industrial Units		Khadi Rural Industrial Units	
	Number of Factories	Workers	Number of Units	Workers	Number of Units	Workers
2003-04	100	10383	460	1910	65	65
2004-05	100	10383	463	2315	55	345
2005-06	107	10425	463	2315	70	490
Rural (2005-06)	81	4120	426	2130	70	490
Urban (2005-06)	26	6305	37	185	00	00

Source: District Sankhyaki Patrika, Barabanki, 2006, p.90.

In 2005-06, there were 81 registered factories in rural areas in which 4120 workers were engaged, when in urban areas there were 26 factories with 6305 workers. It shows that on an average, one factory in rural area gives employment to only about 51 workers when it is quite high in urban areas, i.e. 243. Similarly, there were 426 small scale industrial units in rural areas with total employment of 2130 workers, when in urban areas

these units were 37 and employment capacity was 185. Here per small scale industrial unit average rural and urban employment rate is 5, the same. The above analysis suggests that the installation of factories in urban areas is the only solution to overcome the mass scale unemployment rather than emphasizing for only small scale industries. Most of the rural minority Muslims workforce who are almost landless are engaged in handloom and zardozi, who are supplied with raw material from Barabanki and Lucknow cities and they are paid according to piece of work. As per estimate an adult craftsman/woman gets about Rs.40 to Rs.50 per day, whereas a child gets about Rs.10 to Rs.20 per day.

2.2.2 Status of Unemployment

Direct information on unemployment situation is not available for the district. The provision of employment through employment exchange has been very dismal in the district. One can guess unemployment situation from employment exchange data shown below in the table. There is a fast growth in registration every year, i.e. from 2221 in 2001-02 to 5163 in 2004-05. Similarly total registered unemployed in 2001-02 were 21672 which grew to 27176 in 2004-05. But the vacancies notified were quite low as only 49 in 2001-02 and 190 in 2004-05 and for Scheduled Castes only 10 and 40 during 2001-02 and 2004-05 respectively. Total number of persons employed were only 14 in 2001-02 and 18 in 2004-05, SC nil in 2001-02 and only 3 in 2004-05.

Table 4: **Registration and Employment through Employment Exchange in District Barabanki**

Registration/ Employment	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05
Number of Registration during the year	2221	3616	2158	5163
Total Registration	21672	22228	25840	27176
Total Number of Vacancies notified	49	137	190	190
Number of Vacancies for SC	10	33	40	40
Total Number of Persons Employed	14	4	18	18
Number of SCs employed	–	–	03	03

Source: Samajarthic Samikcha 2006, District Barabanki.

2.2.3 Status of Land Use Pattern

Comparative figures of Barabanki and U.P. for 2003-04 are shown in the following table reveals that the forest cover is only 1.4 per cent in the district, when it is about 7.0 per cent in the state. However, both district and state lack the forests than the required 33.0 per cent as per Forest/Environment Policy of India. It is the main reason that the ground water

and fertile soil cover is under constant threat besides overall damage to environment. Already productivity/yield is showing the diminishing returns and due to extreme poverty among rural masses, people compelled to migrate to only metropolitan cities as small neighbouring towns are also poor and have no potential to accommodate them. There is ample scope of mango/guava orchards in Barabanki, which can be planted in open space where cultivation is not possible, as it would also be effective like forests.

Table 5: **Land Use Pattern in District Barabanki and Uttar Pradesh, 2003-04**

(Hectare)

Sl. No.	Items	Barabanki		Uttar	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
1.0	Total Reported Area	443671	100.00	24201292	100.00
1.1	Forests	6298	1.42	1685936	6.97
1.2	Culturable waste	9050	2.04	467557	1.93
1.3	Current Fallow	48147	10.85	1137082	4.70
1.4	Other Fallow	19690	4.44	593953	2.45
1.5	Barren and Uncultivable land	5520	1.24	548213	2.27
1.6	Land put to Non-agricultural uses	57886	13.05	2594289	10.72
1.7	Grazing land	1904	0.43	66043	0.27
1.8	Area under Trees & Orchards	9121	2.06	358685	1.48
1.9	Net area sown	286055	64.47	16749534	69.21
2.0	Area sown more than once	227116		8675071	
3.0	Gross cultivated area	513171		25424605	
4.0	Net Irrigated Area	240846		13227338	
5.0	Gross Irrigated Area*	426000		18524000	

* Rounded figure.

Source: 1. Statistical Diary, U.P., 2006.
2. Statistical Abstract, U.P., 2006.

In Barabanki the proportion of culturable wasteland is 2.0, current fallow 11.0 and other fallow 4.4 per cent are comparatively higher than the state proportions, which can be fully utilised. Land put to non-agricultural uses is 13.1 per cent which is higher as compared to U.P., as most of the adjoining part especially Nawabganj Tehsil is about to merge with Lucknow Metropolitan City. Urbanization is unavoidable as it is the engine of growth and development, but we can direct urbanisation towards barren and uncultivable or at least to unirrigated lands.

In Barabanki net area sown is 64.5 per cent which is less than U.P., i.e., 69.2 per cent, but in Barabanki intensity of agriculture is much higher, i.e., 179.0 per cent than the U.P. 151.8 per cent due to better irrigation facilities. In Barabanki district there are 1018962 land holdings, of various sizes, in which less than 2 hectares land holdings are 97.1 per cent as compared to cultivated area, which is 69.5 per cent. There are 2.3 per cent land holdings

of the size of 2-4 hectares under which 19.7 per cent cultivated land is devoted. Land holdings of 4 hectares and above are 0.63 per cent which are occupying 10.8 per cent cultivated land.

Table 6: **Land Holdings and Cultivated Land : 1997-98**

Size of Holding	Number of Holdings	Percentage	Cultivated Land	Percentage
Less than 1 hectare	389400	38.20	144418	44.50
1 – 2 hect.	600083	58.90	80789	25.00
2 – 4 hect.	23488	2.30	63700	19.70
4 – 10 hect.	5721	0.60	30721	9.50
Above 10 hect.	270	0.03	4130	1.30
Total	1018962	100.00	323758	100.00

Source: Samajarthic Samikcha 2006, District Barabanki.

2.2.4 Status of Irrigation Coverage and Sources

In Barabanki net irrigated area is 84.2 per cent as compared to U.P. 79.0 per cent. The intensity of irrigation in Barabanki is 176.9 per cent when it is 140.0 per cent in U.P.

Table 7: **Irrigated Area by Source**

(Hectare)

Source	Barabanki		Uttar Pradesh	
	Area	Percentage	Area	Percentage
Canal	71943	29.87	2767233	20.92
State Tubewell	2161	0.90	379122	2.87
Private Tubewell	166288	69.04	8978021	67.87
Other	454	0.19	1102962	8.34
Total	240846	100.00	13227338	100.00

Source: 1. Statistical Diary, U.P., 2006.

2. Statistical Abstract, U.P., 2006.

As stated above in district Barabanki irrigation facility is above the state average. In Barabanki most of irrigation is done by private Tubewells and canals, which are 69.0 and 29.9 per cent respectively, whereas in U.P. it is 87.9 and 20.9 per cent respectively. In Barabanki irrigation by state Tubewells and other sources like pond/river, etc. are comparatively less than the state average.

2.2.5 Status of Cropping Pattern

In district Barabanki subsistence agriculture is practiced. The dominant crops are cereals mainly paddy and wheat covering 34.4 and 31.3 per cent respectively lands of gross

cropped area, whereas in U.P., it is 23.1 and 40.6 per cent respectively. Overall in Barabanki, cereal crops occupy 68.4 per cent area when in U.P., it occupies 73.2 per cent area. In Barabanki overall pulses occupy 10.1 per cent, when in U.P., it is 11.6 per cent. Total foodgrains area in Barabanki is 78.5 per cent, when in U.P., it is 84.9 per cent. Area under sugarcane is quite less, i.e. 3.6 per cent, whereas in U.P., it is 9.5 per cent. Potato covers 2.8 per cent area, which is more than U.P., i.e. less than 2.0 per cent.

Another anomaly is observed that good average is brought under menthe mainly by large farmers, which is a cash crop, but there is no official record of it is available.

**Table 8: Cropping Pattern in Barabanki District and Uttar Pradesh, 2003-04
(Percentage to Gross Cropped Area)**

Crop	Barabanki	Uttar Pradesh
Paddy	34.43	23.10
Wheat	31.33	40.62
Barley	0.07	1.07
Jowar	0.88	1.19
Bajra	0.19	3.68
Maize	1.34	3.45
Other cereals	0.17	0.10
Total Cereals	68.41	73.21
Urd	1.91	2.03
Moong	0.02	0.25
Arhar	1.08	1.58
Gram	0.38	3.78
Other pulses	6.72	4.05
Total pulses	10.11	11.69
Total foodgrains	78.52	84.90
Sugarcane	3.57	9.52
Potato	2.75	1.95
Gross Cropped area	100.00	100.00

Source: Sankhyaki Patrika, Barabanki, 2006, and Statistical Diary, U.P., 2006.

2.2.6 Status of Productivity of Major Crops

Average productivity of major crops like wheat and paddy in district Barabanki is higher in comparison to the state's average productivity. However, the average productivity of potato, oilseeds and sugarcane, which are the cash crops, is lower than the average productivity of the state. Despite of higher productivity in cereal crops majority of farmers in district Barabanki are poor mainly due to small holdings they possess (Table 9).

Table 9: **Productivity of Major Crops in District Barabanki and Uttar Pradesh, 2002-03**

(Production in Quintal per hectare)

Crops	Barabanki	Uttar Pradesh
Wheat	27.6	25.9
Paddy	21.2	18.4
Potato	199.6	232.0
Oilseeds	7.9	8.7
Sugarcane	474.5	562.8

Source: Sankhyaki Patrika, Barabanki, 2006, and Statistical Diary, U.P., 2005.

2.2.7 Livestock Status

Number of livestock population per 100 hectare of net sown area in Barabanki is higher than the State average. If the same livestock is made more productive, it may add the economy of the district rather calling it beyond the carrying capacity of land. Number of poultry birds are quite less in Barabanki in comparison to state average, when Barabanki has a lot of scope to develop it as Lucknow is the ready market in its neighbourhood.

Table 10: **Livestock in District Barabanki and Uttar Pradesh, 2003**

Type of Animal	Barabanki		Uttar Pradesh		Animal Number per 100 hectare of Net Sown Area	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Barabanki	Uttar Pradesh
<u>Drought Animal</u>						
Bullock	133302	12.4	5603878	9.2	46.6	33.5
Buffalo	6947	0.7	1608809	2.6	2.4	9.6
<u>Milch Animals</u>						
Cow	126366	11.8	6187672	10.2	44.2	36.9
Buffalo	164171	15.3	11194710	18.4	57.4	66.8
<u>Young Stock</u>						
Cattle	142104	13.2	6759210	11.1	49.7	40.4
Buffalo	148501	13.8	10110181	16.6	51.9	60.4
<u>Others</u>						
Sheep	4603	0.4	1436731	2.4	1.6	8.6
Goat	278421	25.9	12941013	21.2	97.3	77.3
Horse	2565	0.2	154049	0.3	0.9	0.9
Pig	62378	5.8	2602130	4.3	21.8	15.5
Other Animals	5057	0.5	2324997	3.8	1.8	13.9
Total Livestock	1074415	100.0	60923380	100.0	375.6	363.7
Poultry Birds	160650	--	12193964		56.2	72.8

Source: Sankhyaki Patrika, Barabanki, 2006, and Statistical Diary, U.P., 2006.

2.2.8 Status of Industrial Development (Large, Small and Unorganized)

Though number of industrial areas are quite high in Barabanki in comparison to the state, but industrial estates, functional factories, employment and production is quite low as compared to U.P. It may be possible that in the name of industries the valuable land is occupied for future returns.

Table 11: **Industrial Development in Barabanki and Uttar Pradesh: 2003-04**

Item	Barabanki	Uttar Pradesh
Number of Industrial Areas per lakh of population	0.11	0.08
Number of Industrial Estates per lakh of population (2005-06)	0.07	0.09
Number of Registered factories per lakh of population (2000-01)	3.80	5.40
Number of Functional factories per lakh of population	2.10	3.20
Number of Persons employed in registered factories per lakh of population	158	267
Per capita value of industrial production	2072	4788

Source: District-wise development indicators in U.P., 2006.

Small scale industries were 462 in Barabanki during 2005-06 in which 2310 workers were earning their livelihood. In rural areas of Barabanki under unorganized sector handloom industry is run by at least 80.0 per cent of Muslim population who are almost landless and their record is not maintained. Per capita per day handloom worker's income is estimated to be only fifty rupee.

2.2.9 Status of Economic Infrastructure

District Barabanki is quite well off the pucca road, as it is 97.6 km. per lakh of population, where in U.P. it is 67.9 km. Credit deposit ratio in Barabanki is 51.0 which is quite impressive, as in U.P. it is only 37.0. However, in many other economic infrastructure districts Barabanki is lagging behind than the state. For example, electricity is considered as key of economic development, but in Barabanki per capita consumption of electricity is only 56.6 KWH in comparison to Uttar Pradesh, where it is 183.3 KWH. Overall still the picture of economic infrastructure is quite poor in Barabanki as compared to the state.

Table 12: **Infrastructure Indicators in District Barabanki and Uttar Pradesh, 2003-04**

Item	Barabanki	Uttar Pradesh
Length of road constructed by PWD per lakh of population in Km.	93.2	68.1
Length of total pucca road per lakh of population in km.	97.6	67.9
Per capita consumption of electricity in KWH	56.6	183.3
Number of Post Offices per lakh of population	13.3	10.6
Number of Telegraph Offices per lakh of population	0.4	0.6
Number of Telephone connections per lakh of population	1029.9	1737.3
Number of PCOs per lakh of population	34.0	52.5
Bank Offices per lakh of population (2005-06)	4.5	4.4
Credit Deposit Ratio (2005)	51.0	37.0

Source: Samajarthic Samikcha 2006, District Barabanki and Statistical Diary, U.P., 2005.

2.2.10 Status of Domestic Product

Average annual growth rates of total and per capita Net Domestic Product (NDP) for Barabanki and whole of Uttar Pradesh, during the period 1993-94 to 2004-05 have been demonstrated through the following table.

Table 13: Growth Rates of Total and Per Capita Net Domestic Product (NDP) in Barabanki and Uttar Pradesh During 1993-94 to 2004-05 (At 1993-94 prices)

Year	Barabanki		Uttar Pradesh	
	Total NDP (Rs.Crore)	Per Capita NDP (Rs.)	Total NDP (Rs.Crore)	Per Capita NDP (Rs.)
1993-94	608	2861	37240	2677
2004-05	1588	5938	102012	6138
Average Annual Growth Rates During 1993-94 to 2004-05 (%)	9.12	6.86	9.59	7.84

As would be evident from the above table, the total NDP in absolute terms is found to have increased about two and a half times in respect of both Barabanki as well as Uttar Pradesh. With the result the per capita NDP has slightly more than doubled in either of the case during the period under consideration. Also as a sequel to this, average annual growth rate of total NDP is found to be significantly high (between 9 and 10 per cent) in Barabanki and Uttar Pradesh during the period under review. Not only this, even the per capita NDP in either of the case is found to have hovered around 7 and 8 per cent during the same period.

Further, a comparative analysis of the performance in terms of growth rate of NDP clearly suggests that there is a marginal difference in performance of the economy at both the levels. Important among the factors responsible for this high growth rates appear to have been: (i) low base of income prior to 1993-94; (ii) increased investment due to free entry of MNCs; (iii) Foreign Direct Investment (FDI); (iv) Implementation of externally added projects; (v) implementation of employment promotion schemes and other welfare programmes targeted to the people Below Poverty Line (BPL).

2.2.11 Status of Income and Poverty

In district Barabanki, per capita net domestic product in 1993-94 is Rs.2861, which is higher than the average of state, i.e. Rs.2677, but in 2004-05 it was reduced to Rs.5938 as compared to state where it is Rs.6138. However, compound growth rate during 1993-94 to 2004-05 of total NDP and per capita NDP of Barabanki could not match the average state growth rate. According to available official records of 2002, under below poverty level 46.2 per cent population is found in district Barabanki which is too high in comparison to average poverty level 31.2 per cent in U.P. in 1999.

2.3 Rural Infrastructure

2.3.1 Status of Rural Amenities and Facilities

Except few rural infrastructure like length of road per lakh of population, cold storage per thousand sq. km., primary agricultural societies per lakh rural population and number of cooperative marketing centres per lakh of population are above the state average, otherwise rest of the rural infrastructure are below the state average. The most important infrastructure is electrification of villages, which is far behind than the state average. Even if the villages are electrified but people hardly get electricity for their domestic use, what to talk about cottage/village industry to grow. Overall rural infrastructure is limited in Barabanki, which is not sufficient for sustainable rural development.

Table 14: **Rural Infrastructure in Barabanki and Uttar Pradesh, 2005-06**

Item	Barabanki	Uttar Pradesh
Length of pucca road per lakh of population, 2004-05	106.9	90.9
Percentage of electrified villages to total inhabited villages	70.0	77.0
Number of cold storage per thousand sq. km.	0.5	0.4
Number of livestock per veterinary hospital	32558	33294
Number of livestock per livestock development centre/ animal husbandry centre	16279	22890
Number of Cooperative marketing societies per lakh of population	0.1	0.1
Number of primary agricultural credit societies per lakh of rural population	6.3	5.7
Number of cooperative marketing centres per lakh of population	2.1	2.0
Number of regulated markets per lakh hectare of net area sown	22.1	22.3

Source: District-wise Development Indicators in Uttar Pradesh, 2005-06.

2.3.2 Status of Social Infrastructure

Education is an important social infrastructure, as the quality of human resource, which is one of the most important resources, depends upon levels of education among people. In district Barabanki, the availability of education infrastructure particularly at primary and secondary levels shows a better picture, when compared with the state level. The situation is also satisfactory in primary and secondary schools per hundred square kilometer and teacher-student ratio at primary school in comparison to state. However, in State comparison the situation of higher secondary schools per lakh population and teacher-student ratio in senior basic schools is not satisfactory.

Table 15: **Educational Infrastructure in Barabanki and Uttar Pradesh, 2003-04**

Item	Barabanki	Uttar Pradesh
Number of primary schools per lakh of population	64.2	60.0
Number of secondary schools per lakh of population	17.8	14.5
Number of higher secondary schools per lakh of population	4.5	7.6
Number of primary schools per 100 sq. km.	44.7	41.4
Number of secondary schools per 100 sq.km.	12.4	10.0
Teacher-student ratio in primary schools	62.8	55.0
Teacher-student ratio in senior basic schools	26.4	35.0

Source: Samajarthic Samikcha 2006, District Barabanki and Statistical Diary, U.P., 2005..

Health services in district Barabanki are almost parallel to state average. However, the number of beds in allopathic hospitals per lakh of population are only 23.9 which are too less in comparison to state average which is 38.0

Table 16: **Health Infrastructure in District Barabanki and Uttar Pradesh, 2005-06**

Item	Barabanki	Uttar Pradesh
Number of allopathic hospitals per lakh of population	2.4	2.3
Number of beds in allopathic hospitals per lakh of population	23.9	38.0
Number of Ayurvedic/Unani/Homeopathic hospitals per lakh of population	1.9	2.0
Number of beds Ayurvedic/Unani/Homeopathic hospitals per lakh of population	4.8	5.4
Number of primary health centres per lakh of population	2.3	1.6
Number of child/women welfare centres per lakh of population	13.3	11.14

Source: District-wise Development Indicators in Uttar Pradesh, 2005-06.

2.3.3 Status of Gaps in Amenities and Facilities

In district Barabanki, housing condition is not as good as overall in the state. About 35.5 per cent houses in rural areas and 66.7 per cent in Barabanki are permanent, whereas state average is 46.2 and 82.2 per cent respectively. Similarly in case of serviceable houses in rural areas are 44.4 per cent and in urban areas it is 16.5 per cent, when the state average is only 20.3 and 3.7 per cent respectively.

In Barabanki, one room set houses in rural areas are 33.1 per cent and in urban areas 30.2 per cent whereas the state average is 29.3 and 30.8 per cent.

Tap as a source of drinking water in Barabanki is comparatively less in dwellings, as 12.5 per cent in rural dwellings and 44.9 per cent in urban dwellings tap water is available, when in the state the average is 16.0 and 54.5 per cent respectively. Comparatively both in

rural and urban areas more dwellings are provided with the well water, as in comparison to state average.

In Barabanki, mostly the source of cooking is firewood both in rural and urban areas, i.e. 62.1 and 52.4 per cent respectively, when the State average is 47.7 and 30.4 per cent respectively.

2.4 Status of Development Constraints in District

In district Barabanki, the density of population is beyond the carrying capacity of land. Most of the agricultural land is devoted to cereal crops. Area under pulses, oilseeds and cash crops is minimum, cash crops like menth is confined to big farmers and its profit is not percolated among poor. Landless and marginal farmers are side tracked and they are depending on rudimentary village industries and as agricultural labour, with no surety of regular employment. Most of the small and marginal farmers are not capable to afford their own Tubewells, thus it results to low productivity and ultimate poverty. Overall industrialisation is very slow and poor which provide very little employment. The power supply in both rural and urban areas is too poor, to think about any industrial activity. If government directly supplies raw material to village handloom industry and provides low interest credit, then it can easily reduce a good proportion of below poverty level population. Besides improving the avenues of livelihood, there is also a need to improve the housing, health, education and law and order situation in the district for over all development.

CHAPTER III

SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS OF SAMPLE VILLAGES IN DISTRICT BARABANKI

3.1 Demographic Status

3.1.1 Status of Households, Population and Size of Family

Overall 30 sample villages were surveyed in district Barabanki in which 7863 households were recorded. About 80.7 per cent households belonged to Hindu community, 19.2 per cent Muslims and 0.03 per cent of Sikh community. About 33,142 population belongs to Hindus, 8357 Muslims and 14 Sikhs. Community-wise average size of households was 5.2 Hindus, 5.5 Muslims and 7.0 Sikhs. Overall average size of households was 5.3 persons (See Table 1).

Table 1: Religion-wise population

Religion	Number of households	Percentage	Population	Average family size
Hindu	6348	80.73	33142	5.22
Muslim	1513	19.24	8357	5.52
Sikh	2	0.03	14	7.00
Christian	0	0.00	0	0
Buddhist	0	0.00	0	0
Total	7863	100.00	41513	5.28

3.2 Status of Economic Activities

3.2.1 Occupational Status

Maximum workers were engaged as cultivators 45.6 per cent followed by agricultural labourers 24.2, construction 11.8, and animal husbandry 7.8. Overall in primary activity 77.7 per cent, in secondary activity 15.4 per cent and in tertiary activity 6.9 per cent people are engaged (See Table 2).

Table 2: Occupational Pattern

Category	Number of workers	Percentage
Cultivators	6833	45.63
Agricultural Labour	3686	24.16
Animal Husbandry	1164	7.77
Mining	19	0.13
Household Industry	389	2.60
Non-household Industry	94	0.62
Construction	1763	11.77
Trade & Commerce	249	1.66
Transport & Communication	173	1.16
Other workers	606	4.05
Total	14976	100.00

3.2.2 Status of Land Utilisation

Total area of 30 villages was reported 5730 acres in which maximum 73.2 per cent was occupied by agriculture, followed by 13.8 per cent by area under non-agricultural uses, 5.1 per cent under current fallow and rest in other purposes. Area sown more than once was 4324 acres which was more than net area sown. Gross sown area was 8517 acres, thus intensity of cropping was found quite high (See Table 3).

Table 3: **Land Use Pattern**

Item	Area	Percentage
1. Total reporting area (Acres)	5730	100.00
2. Forest	0	0.00
3. Uncultivable land	173	3.02
4. Non-agricultural uses	788	13.75
5. Cultivable Waste	94	1.64
6. Pasture/Grazing	23	0.40
7. Orchards	85	1.48
8. Other Fallow	82	1.43
9. Current Fallow	292	5.10
10. Net Area Sown	4193	73.18
11. Area Sown more than once	4324	
12. Gross Area Sown	8517	

3.2.3 Status of Irrigation

Irrigation was maximum done by Tubewell, i.e. 52.0 per cent and canal 44.8 per cent and rest by other sources (See Table 4).

Table 4: **Sources of Irrigation**

Source	Percentage of Irrigated Area
Canal	44.82
Tube well (Govt.)	0.02
Tube well (private)	52.03
Hand pump	0.00
Wells	0.15
Ponds, etc.	2.86
Other	0.12
Gross Area Irrigated	83.25

In non-agricultural activities dairying was dominant in 73.3 per cent villages, fisheries in 36.7 per cent villages, manufacturing in 36.7 per cent villages, services in 10.0 per cent villages and rest other activities in 6.7 per cent villages (See Table 5).

3.2.4 Status of Agricultural Activities

Table 5: **Non-Agricultural Activities in the village or near by:**

Type of Activity	No. of villages	Percentage
Dairying	22	73.33
Fishery	11	36.67
Service activity	3	10.00
Manufacturing activity	11	36.67
Any other	2	6.67

3.2.5 Status of Handicraft

About 17 villages or 56.7 per cent of surveyed villages where artisan/handicraft work was reported (See Table 6).

Table 6: **Artisan/Handicraft activities in the village :**

Detail	Yes (No. of villages)	Per Cent
Villagers engaged in any artisan or traditional handicraft	17	56.67

3.3 Status of Health Facilities

3.3.1 Status of Hospital and Dispensaries

In two sample villages health sub-centres were found located. 27 villages were benefited from sub-centres located in block and one village was served by Panchayat's sub-centre. Average distance to sub-centres was 4.5 km. More than half villages (17) were using pucca or semi-pucca roads. All the 30 villages were availing health services of PHC which were located in block. Average distance to PHC was 8.7 kms. About 16 villages were using pucca/semi-pucca roads. About 25 villages were availing CHC services from block and 5 villages from district. Average distance to CHC was 10.7 km. and 17 villages were having access of CHC by pucca/semi-pucca roads. Hospital/dispensary services were used by 14 villages within the block and 15 villages within district and 1 village within Panchayat. Average distance to hospital/dispensary was 19.3 km. and 16 villages were using pucca and semi-pucca roads. Most of villages (25) avail health services of private qualified allopathic Doctors who are available in block where average distance is 7.1 km. About 25 villages avail child care services within block mostly villagers use pucca/semi-pucca roads. For family planning clinic 29 villages avail services which are available

within block wherever distance is 9.4 kms. mostly by pucca/semi-pucca roads. To most villages the chemist/medicine shops are available within block (See Table 7).

Table 7: Hospitals and Dispensaries

Type of health Facility	Within Village	Within Block	Within Panchayat	Within District	Average Distance (Kms)	Pucca	Semi Pucca	Kutcha	Kutcha Pucca Mix
Sub-centre	2	27	1	0	4.5	15	2	2	11
PHC	0	30	0	0	8.7	15	1	2	12
CHC	0	25	0	5	10.7	16	1	2	11
Hospital/Dispensary	0	14	1	15	19.3	15	1	2	12
Private Qualified Allopathic Doctors	1	25	2	2	7.1	14	2	3	11
Child Care Centre	0	25	1	4	8.0	16	1	3	10
Family Planning Clinic	0	29	0	1	9.4	16	1	2	11
Chemist/Medicine Shop	1	23	3	3	7.2	14	2	3	11

3.3.2 Status of Treatment

ANM services are available to maximum of villages in sub-centres and PHCs and similarly medicines. Doctor's services are availed by 6 and 30 villages who are available in sub-centres and PHC. Only 4 villages get regular check up in sub-centre when majority 27 villages get this facility at PHC. Pathological test is not available to 11 villages when maximum 17 villages get this facility at PHC. X-Ray facility is availed only by 10 villages at sub-centre and PHC and rest 20 villages do not get this facility. Only 14 villages avail hospital bed either in sub-centre or PHC. Health services are yet to be improved, which is also in demand by majority households (See Table 8).

Table 8: Facilities at the Sub-centre or PHC (put number of villages)

Facilities	Sub Centres	PHC
ANM	21	29
Medicines	14	28
Doctor	6	30
Regular Checkup	4	27
Pathological Tests	2	17
X-Ray	2	8
Beds	3	11
Any Other	2	4

3.3.3 Status of Availability of Health Services

Except Lady Health Visitor/ASHA or ANM no other health services are reported covering most of the villages (See Table 9).

Table 9: Frequency of visit of Health Staff in the Village

Type of staff	Frequency		
	Weekly	Monthly	Quarterly
Medical Officer	2	2	7
Lady Health Visitor/ASHA	1	10	19
ANM	14	9	5
Malaria Inspector	0	1	6
Health Educator	0	2	6
Vaccinator	3	4	12
ASHA	23	3	2

About condition of PHC and Sub-Centre, good condition was reported by 44.4 per cent villages, satisfactory 48.2 per cent and poor 7.4 per cent villages. For availability of doctor was in 74.01 per cent villages, their availability for some time was in 14.8 per cent villages and their rare availability was in 11.1 per cent villages. Medicines were available in 37.0 per cent villages, occasional problem in availing medicines in 59.3 per cent villages and only in one or 3.7 per cent villages there was constant problem of availability of medicines. As stated earlier rural health services need attention at priority (See Table 10).

Table 10: Conditions of PHC/sub-centre in the village

<u>Buildings</u>		Percentage (%)
1. Good	12	44.44
2. Satisfactory	13	48.15
3. Poor	2	7.41
4. Very bad	0	-
<u>Doctor</u>		
1. Available daily	20	74.07
2. Available sometimes	4	14.82
3. Available rarely	3	11.11
<u>Medicines</u>		
1. Available regularly	10	37.04
2. Occasional problems	16	59.26
3. Constant problems	1	3.70

Availability of private doctors was in 76.7 per cent villages. Most of the villages, i.e. 75.9 per cent were availing services of quakes (See Table 11).

Table 11: Private Medical Facilities

Items	Number of villages	Percentage
Availability of doctor		
Yes	23	76.67
No	7	23.33
Type of doctor		
Allopathic	4	13.79
Homeopathic	1	3.45
Unani	1	3.45
Ayurvedic	1	3.45
Jhola type	22	75.86

3.4 Status of Educational Facilities

3.4.1 Status of Availability of Educational Institutions

Out of 30 sample villages 26 villages were having primary schools when 4 villages were availing education from the schools located within Panchayat. Average distance to primary schools was reported 1.1 km. and most of the villages were connected with schools by Kutcha and Kutcha-pucca mix roads. Only 7 villages were having Middle School, rest 17 and 6 villages were availing services in block and panchayat respectively. Average distance was 2.2 km. About 16 villages 2 were using Kutcha and Kutcha pucca mix roads. Majority 27 villages avail High/Higher Secondary (Boys) education in block, while girls of 16 villages also go to block. Girls of 13 villages go to district schools for secondary education. Average distance to Secondary Schools is 16.9 kms. and most of the villages are having access to schools by Pucca and Semi-Pucca roads, except 11 villages by Kutcha road. Education of religious schools is available within 10 villages and 8 villages avail education in block, 1 in Panchayat and 1 in district. Average distance is about 2 kms. and accessibility is mostly by Kutcha road. In 12 villages non-formal education is available and average distance is 1.0 km through Kutcha roads.

Table 12: Educational Facilities (put number of villages)

Type	Place				Distance (average) (kms)	Type of road			
	Within Village	Within Block	Within Panchayat	Within District		Pucca	Semi Pucca	Kutcha	Kutcha Pucca Mix
Primary School	26	0	4	0	1.13	5	5	10	10
Middle School	7	17	6	0	2.23	11	3	6	10
High/Higher Secondary (Boys)	0	27	0	2	7.16	12	2	3	12
High/Higher Secondary (Girls)	0	16	0	13	16.9	16	2	1	10
Religious School	10	8	1	1	1.9	5	3	5	7
Non Formal Education Centre	12	0	2	1	1.26	5	2	4	4
Others	4	4	0	0	1.03	2	1	2	3

3.4.2 Status of Availability of Educational Institutions

Overall average school enrolment in primary schools (Class I to V) is about 102 and 98 for boys and girls respectively. Average enrolment in a class is 20 students. It is estimated that at least one-third school going age children are not yet enrolled in any school (see Table 13).

Table 13: Average School Enrolment

Class	Boys	Girls
Class I	31	20
Class II	19	21
Class III	17	19
Class IV	17	20
Class V	18	18
Average enrolment in school	102	98
Average enrolment in class	20.4	19.6

3.4.3 Status of Availability of Educational Institutions

Out of 30 schools 29 or 96.7 per cent reported with building and 1 school was reported without building. Among schools 28 or 96.6 per cent were in pucca building while 1 school was semi-pucca. Cement, stone, tile material was used in flooring of 17 schools, 12 schools were having floor of other material. Except 1 school rest schools were having good and satisfactory condition. In most of schools, i.e. 65.5 per cent where classes were held in classrooms. Only in 2 schools classes were held in open space. All the schools reported having usable blackboard. Less than 50.0 per cent schools were having playground. About 93.1 per cent schools provided tat-patti to children except in 2 schools where desk was provided. Total 96 teachers were teaching village primary schools (See Table 14).

Table 14: Physical Structure of the Schools

Details	Number	Percentage (%)
<u>Schools with buildings</u>		
Yes	29	96.67
No	1	3.33
Total	30	100.00
<u>Type of Structure</u>		
1. Katcha/thatch	0	0.00
2. Katcha/tile	0	0.00
3. Semi pucca	1	3.45
4. Pucca	28	96.55
<u>Main Flooring Materials</u>		
1. Mud	0	0.00
2. Brick	0	0.00
3. Cement, stone, tile	17	58.62
4. Others	12	96.55

<u>Condition of Building</u>		
1. Good	12	41.38
2. Satisfactory	16	55.17
3. Poor	1	3.45
4. Very bad	0	0.00
<u>Where classes normally held</u>		
1. In the class room	19	65.52
2. In the Verandah	8	27.59
3. Open space	2	6.89
<u>Does the school have useable blackboard</u>		
Yes	29	100.00
No	0	0.00
<u>Does the school have playground</u>		
Yes	14	48.28
No	15	51.72
<u>Seating facility provided to students</u>		
1. Tat-patti	27	93.10
2. Desk	2	6.90
<u>How may teachers are currently teaching classes (1-5)</u>	96	-

3.4.4 Status of Preference of Schooling

There were 24 primate schools upto class level X within the villages where 3878 students were enrolled. About 30.4 per cent preferred government school when private or both were preferred by 47.8 or 21.7 per cent respectively. Private schools are preferred because of better education than the government schools, therefore it is required that the government school education should be improved and more private schools should be encouraged to come up (see Table 15).

Table 15: **Private Schools and Preference of People for Schools**

Number of schools within the village	24	
Up to the class level	10	
No. of students enrolled	3878	
Preference of the schools		%
1. Government	7	30.44
2. Private	11	47.82
3. Both	5	21.74

3.4.5 Status of Availability of Educational Institutions

Total 28 Aanganwadis are running in villages in which 20 are in government buildings and 8 are in private building. Out of 8 Aanganwadis run in private buildings, 6 are located in the houses of Aanganwadi workers and one each in Sarpanch and in PRIs houses.

Except two Aanganwadis most of them are run in good and satisfactory buildings. During last one month 753 mothers visited the Aanganwadis and 2154 children were benefited. In most cases, i.e. 89.7 per cent reported that ICDS supervisor visit the centre, and mostly they visit quarterly (See Table 16).

Table 16: Aanganwadi/ICDS Centre

Details	Number	Percentage
<u>Place of House where located</u>		
1. Govt. Building	20	71.43
2. Private Building	8	28.57
<u>If Pvt. Building then whose house located</u>		
1. Mukhiya House	0	0.00
2. Sarpanch	1	12.50
3. Other PRI representative	1	12.50
4. Aanganwadi workers	6	75.00
5. Others	0	0.00
<u>Condition of Buildings</u>		
1. Good	8	28.57
2. Satisfactory	18	64.29
3. Poor	2	7.14
4. Bad	0	0.00
<u>Number of Mothers and Children visited/benefited during the last one month</u>		
1. Mother	753	
2. Children	2154	
<u>Does the ICDS supervisor visit the centre</u>		
1. Yes	26	89.66
2. No	3	10.34
<u>If yes the:</u>		
1. Weekly	4	15.38
2. Monthly	8	30.77
3. Quarterly	14	53.85

3.5 Status of Public Amenities and Facilities

3.5.1 Status of Roads

In 14 or 46.7 per cent villages there is Kutcha-pucca mixed roads, 8 villages or 26.7 per cent were having kharanja road, 5 or 16.7 per cent with pucca road and only 3 villages were having Kutcha roads. Average distance from main road was reported 15 kms. (see Table 17)

3.5.2 Status of Electricity

All 30 sample villages were having electricity connection. Overall 1013 or 12.9 per cent households were having electric connection in which domestic 94.1, commercial 3.5 and

other connections were 2.4 per cent. Availability of power in villages is a major problem due to which socio-economic development is generally standstill. More power generation and affordable power supply is urgently required to have fast pace of development (See Table 17).

Table 17: Electricity Facilities

Facilities	Number of villages	Percentage
A. Type of Roads		
1. All weather road	5	16.67
2. Kharanja	8	26.67
3. Kutcha-pucca mixed	14	46.66
4. Kutcha	3	10.00
5. Average distance from main road		
B. Electricity		
1. Villages with electricity	30	100.00
2. Villages without electricity	0	
3. Number of Electricity connection	1013	94.07
4. Number of Domestic Connections	953	3.55
5. Number of Agricultural Connections	36	
6. Number of Commercial Connections	24	2.38

3.5.3 Status of Drinking Water

There are 104 public wells out of which 46.2 per cent were functional. Private wells are 290 but only 32.1 per cent are working. Public hand pumps are 6875 and working are 87.2 per cent. Private hand pumps are 2682 and 83.7 per cent are working. All 2 public Tubewells are in working condition. Private Tubewells are 99 out of which 63.6 per cent are working. There is only one public stand post tap water is only in 19 houses (see Table 18).

Table 18: Drinking water

Type	Total in villages	Functional	Percentage (%)
Public well	104	48	46.15
Private well	290	93	32.07
Public Hand pumps	685	597	87.15
Private Hand pumps	2682	2245	83.71
Public Tube well	2	2	100.00
Private Tube well	99	63	63.64
Public stand post	1	1	100.00
Tap water inside house	21	19	90.48
Tank/river	1	0	0.00
Others	0	0	0.00

3.5.4 Sanitation

Out of 30 villages only 7 villages reported having some toilet facility, rest 23 villages have no toilet facility. Under total sanitation campaign 82 toilets were made (see Table 19).

Table 19: **Toilet Facilities**

Toilet Facility	Number of Villages	Percentage (%)
Yes	7	
No	23	23.33
Toilets of Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC)	82	76.67

3.5.5 Status of Other Facilities

Only two village's Block Headquarters are located within district Headquarters at a distance of 10 kms, otherwise 28 village's Blocks have their own offices. For 25 villages nearest town is in Block for 2 in Panchayat and for 3 in district. Average distance to town is 8 kms. For 18 villages nearest bus stop is in block, 1 in Panchayat and for 11 villages in district. Average distance to bus stand is 12 kms. For 23 villages nearest regular market is in Block, 3 in Panchayat and 4 in district. Average distance to regular market is reported 8 kms. for nearest railway station, only one village is having station, otherwise for 15 villages within block and for 14 villages within the district. Average distance to railway station was reported 11 kms. For nearest Post Office 2 villages have within, 21 villages avail services from Block, and 7 villages from Panchayat. Average distance to Post Offices is 3 kms. Most of the villages (25) get Bank services from Block. Gram Panchayat office is within 10 villages, for 4 villages it is in Block, and for 16 in Panchayat. Maximum fair price shop are located within Block (16) or in district (12) and the average distance is 19 kms. About 12 villages have general shops, for 15 villages general shops are located in Block, for 2 in Panchayat and for 1 village in district. Average distance to shops is 3 kms. for mostly villages, i.e. 15, veterinary services are available within Block. Average distance to veterinary centre is 6 kms. In 19 villages Government Procurement Centres are located when 4 villages are linked with Block and 7 within Panchayat. Average distance to procurement centre is 1 km. In 12 villages Panchayat Ghar is located, while for 1 village it is in Block and for 3 it is in Panchayat. Average distance to Government Procurement Centre is 1 km. (see Table 20).

Table 20: Other Facilities:

Type	Within village	Within Block	Within Panchayat	Within District	Average Distance (km)
Block HQ	0	28	0	2	10
Nearest Town	0	25	2	3	8
Nearest Bus Stop	0	18	1	11	12
Nearest Regular Market	0	23	3	4	8
Nearest Rail Station	1	15	0	14	11
Nearest Post Office	2	21	7	0	3
Commercial Bank	1	25	2	2	5
Gram Panchayat Office	10	4	16	0	1
Fair Price Shop	2	16	0	12	19
Other General Shops	12	15	2	1	3
Veterinary	2	27	1	0	6
Govt. Procurement Centre	19	4	7	0	1
Panchayat Ghar	12	1	3	0	1
Others	1	0	0	0	0

3.6 Status of Government Programmes

3.6.1 Status of SGSY

In Sarva Gramin Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) 305 were total beneficiaries in which 74.4 per cent SCs were benefited, 5.9 per cent Minorities and 19.7 per cent others were benefited. In National Rural Employment Guarantee Agency (NREGA) 4610 were total beneficiaries out of which 54.2 per cent SCs, 14.0 per cent Minorities and 31.8 per cent others were benefited. In Indra Awas Yojana total 272 beneficiaries were there, in which 61.8 per cent SCs, 9.2 per cent Minorities and 29.1 per cent others were benefited. In Old Age Pension Scheme total 796 beneficiaries were recorded out of which 56.9 per cent went to SCs, 16.6 per cent to Minorities and 26.5 per cent to Others. In Widow Pension Scheme total 273 beneficiaries were reported in which 49.8 per cent were SCs, 16.5 per cent minorities and others 33.7 per cent (see Table 21).

Table 21: Individual Beneficiary Oriented Programmes

Programme	Total	SC	%	Minority	%	Others	%
SGSY	305	227	74.43	18	5.90	60	19.67
NREGA	4610	2499	54.21	647	14.03	1464	31.76
IAY	272	168	61.76	25	9.19	79	29.05
Others	14	0	0.00	0	0.00	14	100.00
Pension Scheme							
Old age pension scheme	796	453	56.91	132	16.58	211	26.51
Widow pension scheme	273	136	49.82	45	16.48	92	33.70

3.6.2 Status of PDS

Public Distribution System (PDS) was available in 26 or 86.7 per cent villages when in 4 or 13.3 per cent villages no PDS was found. Total 12,823 ration cards were there with the households in sample villages. About 16.1 per cent ration cards were provided by Antyodaya, 26.3 per cent by BPL and 57.6 per cent by APL. In 23 or 76.7 per cent villages foodgrains was supplied while in 7 or 23.3 villages it was not supplied. Sugar was supplied in 19 or 63.3 per cent villages and in 11 or 36.7 per cent villages it was not supplied. Kerosene oil was supplied in 21 or 70.0 per cent villages and 9 or 30.0 per cent villages it was not supplied. PDS services are poor in villages, which needs to be improved (see Table 22).

Table 22: **Public Distribution System**

PDS in the Village		Percentage (%)
1. yes	26	86.67
2. No	4	13.33
If yes, the how many shops in the village	26	
If no, then distance		
Number of ration card	12823	
Type of card		
1. Annapurna	0	0.00
2. Antyodya	2070	16.14
3. BPL	3371	26.29
4. APL	7382	57.57
Is supply regular		
<u>Foodgrain</u>		
1. Yes	23	76.67
2. No.	7	23.33
Sugar		
1. Yea	19	63.33
2. No	11	36.67
Kerosene oil		
1. Yes	21	70.00
2. No	9	30.00

3.6.3 Status of SHGs

In 18 or 60.0 per cent villages SHGs are formed when in 12 or 40.0 per cent villages it does not exist. There is a total 241 SHGs in villages (see Table 23).

Table 23: **Self-help Groups**

Villages having SHGs	Number	Percentage
1.yes	18	60.00
2. No	12	40.00
Total SHGs	241	100.00

3.6.4 Status of Credit Cooperatives

Total Credit Cooperatives in villages are 14 which are functional with average number of 28, when 32 are non-functional. Cooperatives of Agricultural inputs are 11 functional with average number of members 45, when 36 are non-functional. In Cooperative for production of khadi only 58 non-functional organizations are there and no one is functional. In Cooperative Marketing 6 are functional with average 2 members and 44 are non-functional. Dairy Cooperatives are 8 functional with average 10 members and 40 are non-functional. There are only 58 non-functional workers' organizations/unions. Functional farmers organizations are 10 with average 12 members. Functional Voluntary Organization is one with only one member. When 56 are non-functional. There is one functional religions/caste organization with one member, when 56 organizations are non-functional. There are 5 functional political organizations with average 13 members when 46 organizations are non-functional. Cultural organizations are 8 functional with average 6 members when 42 organizations are non-functional. There are 2 functional youth mandals with average 2 members when 54 organizations are non-functional. There is one functional women Mandal with one member when 56 organizations are non-functional. Flood relief and village security force is one functional with one member when 54 organizations are non-functional. Cooperative system seems to be quite weak in rural areas as majority of cooperative organization become victim of lack of public as well as government support (see Table 24).

Table 24: **Village Organization**

Organization	Functional	Non-Functional	Average number of members
1. Cooperatives			
i. Credit	14	32	28
ii. Agricultural Inputs	11	36	45
iii. Production of Khadi	0	58	0
iv. Marketing	6	44	2
v. Dairy Coop	8	40	10
vi. Others	2	48	3
2. Workers organizations/unions	0	58	0
3. Farmers organisation	10	38	12
4. Voluntary Organizations	1	56	1
5. Religious/Caste organizations	1	56	1
6. Political Organizations	5	46	13
7. Cultural Organizations	8	42	6
8. Youth Mandal	2	54	2
9. Women Mandel	1	56	1
10. Flood Relief Village Security Force	1	54	1

CHAPTER IV

SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS OF RURAL HOUSEHOLDS IN DISTRICT BARABANKI

4.1 Demographic Status

4.1.1 Status of Sample Households

Out of 900 sample households surveyed in 30 sample villages of district Barabanki 602 or 66.9 per cent households belonged to Hindus, 297 households or 33.0 per cent belonged to Muslims and only 1 household or 0.11 per cent belonged to Sikh community.

Table 1: **Distribution of Sample Households by Religion**

Religion	Number of HH	Percentages
Hindu	602	66.89
Muslim	297	33.00
Sikh	1	0.11
Total	900	100.00

If we go through table showing the caste-wise distribution of communities among 900 sample surveyed households we find the maximum proportion of households belong to Upper Caste Hindus 30.1 and Upper Caste Muslims 29.8 per cent. Rest households belong to Hindu SC 29.2, Hindu OBC 7.1, Muslim OBC 3.2, Sikh OBC 0.11 and Hindu ST 0.4 per cent. Specially among Muslims most of the households reported as Upper Caste are actually OBC, but since they are not aware about OBC reservation and benefits, they prefer to call themselves as Upper Caste (see Table 2).

Table 2: **Distribution of Sample Households by caste**

Religion	Caste	Households	Percentage
Hindu	SC	263	29.22
	ST	4	0.44
	OBC	64	7.11
	Upper Caste	271	30.11
	Total	602	66.89
Muslim	OBC	29	3.22
	Upper Caste	268	29.78
	Total	297	33.00
Sikh	OBC	1	0.11
	Total	1	0.11
Combined	Grand Total	900	100.00

In religion-wise mother-tongue, total 599 and 3 Hindus households reported Hindi and Urdu languages as their mother tongue respectively, whereas 193 and 104 Muslims reported their mother tongue as Hindi and Urdu respectively. Only one household of Sikh religion has reported speaking Punjabi as their mother tongue (see Table 3).

Table 3: Number of Sample Households Reporting their Mother Tongue

Religion	Hindu		Urdu		Punjabi		Total	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Hindu	599	99.50	3	0.50	--		602	100.00
Muslim	193	64.98	104	35.02	--		297	100.00
Sikh	--	--	--	--	1	100.00	1	100.00
Total	792	88.00	107	11.89	1	0.11	900	100.00

4.1.2 Status of Size of Households

The following table showing the religion-wise average size of families reflects that overall among Hindus the family size is smaller with 5.1 persons, when the family size of Muslims is about 6.0 persons. The smallest size of families with below 3 and 3 to 5 persons are proportionately one and a half time more among Hindus than the Muslims. The largest size of families with 9 and above persons are proportionately more than double among Muslims than Hindus. It is a clear reflection of extreme poverty and high proportion of illiteracy among Muslims than Hindus (see Table 4).

Table 4: Distribution of Sample households by size of family

Religion		Size of Family (Number of family members)						Total	Avg Size
		Below 3	3 - 5	5 - 7	7 - 9	9 and above			
Hindu	N	77	161	224	110	30	602	5.06	
	%	12.79	26.74	37.21	18.27	4.98	100.00		
Muslim	N	25	51	99	82	40	297	5.96	
	%	8.42	17.17	33.33	27.61	13.47	100.00		
Sikh	N	0	0	0	0	1	1	12.00	
	%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	100.00		
Total	N	102	212	323	192	71	900	5.37	
	%	11.33	23.56	35.89	21.33	7.89	100.00		

4.1.3 Status of Household Members

The proportion of male population among Muslim community is 2.31 per cent less than the Hindu community because of foeticide and biased family planning among Hindus. The result is that among Hindus sex ratio is 826, when among Muslims it is 906, means in

comparison to Muslims 80 females are missing among Hindus, which needs drastic reform (see Table 5).

Table 5: Composition of Sample HH members

Religion	Male		Female		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	Sex ratio
Hindu	1670	54.78	1379	45.22	3049	826
Muslim	928	52.46	841	47.54	1769	906
Sikh	6	50.00	6	50.00	12	1000
Total	2604	53.91	2226	46.09	4830	885

4.1.4 Status of Age Composition

Overall below 15 years age group in our surveyed population is 39.0 per cent which is highest than the other age groups population. Old age population of 60 years and above are only 7.9 per cent which is quite low in comparison to advanced countries. In the population of below 15 years of age group the proportion of Muslim population is higher than the Hindu population and even the same situation is there in the age group of 15-30 years age group. In the age group 60 years and above the proportion of Hindu population is more than Muslims' proportion. It seems that due to poor living condition the longevity of life among Muslims is shorter than the Hindu population (see Table 6).

Table 6: Age Composition of Family Members

Religion		Age Groups (in years)					Total
		Below 15	15 -30	30-45	45-60	60 &above	
Hindu	N	1143	764	581	304	257	3049
	%	37.49	25.06	19.06	9.97	8.43	100.00
Muslim	N	737	465	286	161	120	1769
	%	41.66	26.29	16.17	9.10	6.78	100.00
Sikh	N	4	4	2	0	2	12
	%	33.33	33.33	16.67	0.00	16.67	100.00
Total	N	1884	1233	869	465	379	4830
	%	39.01	25.53	17.99	9.63	7.85	100.00

4.2 Economic Status

4.2.1 Status of Employment

The working status of surveyed household population is that 28.2 per cent are employed, 1.5 per cent unemployed, 24.06 per cent work as domestic workers, 28.8 per cent students, 0.3 per cent retired, 16.9 per cent are too old and children (unemployable). Among Hindu population 28.9 per cent are employed, 1.0 per cent unemployed, 22.96 per cent domestic workers, 30.3 per cent students, retired 0.4 per cent and too old and children

(unemployable) 16.2 per cent. In case of Muslims, employed are 26.9 per cent, unemployed 2.4, domestic work 25.9, students 26.5, retired 0.06, too old and unemployable children 18.0 per cent. Household of Sikh community is only one with 12 persons, which is not significant for analysis. Muslim human resource is comparatively inferior than the Hindus, which needs special attention (see Table 7).

Table 7: **Working Status of Family Members**

		Hindu	Muslim	Sikh	Total
Employed	N	881	476	3	1360
	%	28.89	26.91	25.00	28.16
Unemployed	N	31	42	0	73
	%	1.02	2.37	0.00	1.51
Domestic Work	N	700	458	4	1162
	%	22.96	25.89	33.33	24.06
Students	N	924	468	1	1393
	%	30.31	26.46	8.33	28.84
Retired/Pensioners	N	12	1	0	13
	%	0.39	0.06	0.00	0.27
Too old/children (unable to work)	N	495	318	4	817
	%	16.23	17.98	33.33	16.92
Others	N	6	6	0	12
	%	0.20	0.34	0.00	0.25
Total	N	3049	1769	12	4830
	%	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

If we go in detail about the overall employment and occupation we find that self-employed are maximum with 13.6 per cent, casual labour non-agriculture 10.8 per cent, casual agricultural labour 2.8 per cent, regular salaried (private including domestic servants) 0.58 per cent, regular salaried employees (government) 0.56 per cent and domestic work but also engaged in gainful economic activities. Unemployed are 1.5 per cent. In non-earning categories students 28.8 per cent, only domestic work 21.2, too old and too young (unemployable) 16.9 per cent (see Table 8).

As stated that Muslim human resource is comparatively poor than Hindus as self-employed Muslims are only 9.7 per cent when Hindus are 15.9 per cent. Muslim casual labour non-agriculture are 14.6 per cent when Hindus are only 8.6 per cent. Muslim students are 26.5 per cent when Hindu students are 30.3 per cent. Similarly among Muslims too old and too young who are unable to work are comparatively more than Hindus. The poor status of Muslims is the result of overall poor socio-economic status of the community in comparison to Hindus (see Table 8).

Table 8: **Employment / Occupational characteristics of working family members**

Work Status		Hindu	Muslim	Sikh	Total
Self-employed	N	484	171	1	656
	%	15.87	9.67	8.33	13.58
Regular salaried (government)	N	21	4	2	27
	%	0.69	0.23	16.67	0.56
Regular salaried (Pvt. including domestic servants)	N	22	6	0	28
	%	0.72	0.34	0.00	0.58
Casual labour non-agriculture	N	261	259	0	520
	%	8.56	14.64	0.00	10.77
Casual agriculture labour	N	93	36	0	129
	%	3.05	2.04	0.00	2.67
Unemployed	N	31	42	0	73
	%	1.02	2.37	0.00	1.51
Only domestic work	N	622	399	4	1025
	%	20.40	22.56	33.33	21.22
Domestic work but also engaged in gainful economic activities	N	78	59	0	137
	%	2.56	3.34	0.00	2.84
Student	N	924	468	1	1393
	%	30.31	26.46	8.33	28.84
Retired/pensioners	N	12	1	0	13
	%	0.39	0.06	0.00	0.27
Too old/too young (unable to work)	N	495	318	4	817
	%	16.23	17.98	33.33	16.92
Others (specify)	N	6	6	0	12
	%	0.20	0.34	0.00	0.25
Total	N	3049	1769	12	4830
	%	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Overall status of employment by industrial categories of working family members is that the maximum employment is provided to family members is by agriculture 51.6 per cent followed by manufacturing (mainly in household industry) 19.7 per cent, construction 12.4 per cent, trade 5.1 per cent and livestock 4.7 per cent. In agriculture Muslims are almost proportionately half of Hindus, i.e. 33.1 per cent when Hindus are 62.0 per cent. Muslim are exceptionally high in construction work (mainly in building construction) with 24.9 per cent, when Hindus are only 5.5 per cent. In manufacturing a good proportion of Muslim workers are engaged, i.e. 23.7 per cent, when Hindus are 17.5 per cent (see Table 9).

Table 9: Status of Employment by Industrial Categories of Working Family Members

Industrial categories		Hindu	Muslim	Sikh	Total
Agriculture	N	595	177	1	773
	%	62.04	33.08	33.33	51.64
Livestock	N	49	22	0	71
	%	5.11	4.11	0.00	4.74
Fisheries	N	2	0	0	2
	%	0.21	0.00	0.00	0.13
Forestry	N	0	3	0	3
	%	0.00	0.56	0.00	0.20
Construction	N	53	133	0	186
	%	5.53	24.86	0.00	12.42
Manufacturing	N	168	127	0	295
	%	17.52	23.74	0.00	19.71
Trade	N	38	39	0	77
	%	3.96	7.29	0.00	5.14
Transport	N	14	17	0	31
	%	1.46	3.18	0.00	2.07
Financial and administrative services	N	6	3	2	11
	%	0.63	0.56	66.67	0.73
Education, health and other services	N	34	14	0	48
	%	3.55	2.62	0.00	3.21
Total	N	959	535	3	1497
	%	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

4.2.2 Source of Income Status

Overall maximum households reported their main source of income from agriculture, i.e. 78.4 per cent, followed by non-agricultural wages 51.7 per cent, agricultural wages 18.4 per cent and animal husbandry 13.3 per cent. Maximum Muslim households, i.e. 65.3 per cent reported their income from non-agricultural wages when Hindus are 45.0 per cent. For agriculture income 58.6 per cent Muslim households have reported when Hindu households are too high, i.e. 88.2 per cent in this category. In trade also Muslim households are 10.8 per cent which are double than the Hindus, i.e. 5.2 per cent. Muslim households receiving income from remittances were 6.1 per cent when Hindus were only 3.8 per cent. Proportion of Muslim households receiving income from services, interest and pension is quite low and also low in comparison to proportion of Hindu households.

4.2.3 Status of Type of Employment

Overall 47.7 per cent workers are self-employed, 5.2 per cent are regular and 47.1 per cent are casual. Among Muslims on 32.5 per cent workers are self-employed when

Hindus are 56.2 per cent. Muslim casual workers are 62.5 per cent when Hindus are quite less, i.e. 38.7 per cent. Overall in all type of employment both Hindu and Muslim female workers are quite less than the male workers mostly females are casual workers, i.e., Hindus 51.5 per cent and Muslims 81.4 per cent (see Table 10).

Table : 10. Distribution of working family members by type of employment

		Hindu	Muslim	Sikh	All
Self employed	Total	509	163	1	673
	%	56.18	32.53	33.33	47.73
	Male	472	155	1	628
	%	57.91	35.07		49.84
	Female	37	8	0	45
	%	40.66	13.56		30.00
Regular	Total	46	25	2	73
	%	5.08	4.99	66.67	5.18
	Male	39	22	2	63
	%	4.79	4.98		5.00
	Female	7	3	0	10
	%	7.69	5.08		6.67
Casual	Total	351	313	0	664
	%	38.74	62.48		47.09
	Male	304	265	0	569
	%	37.30	59.95		45.16
	Female	47	48	0	95
	%	51.65	81.36		63.33
Total	Total	906	501	3	1410
	%	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
	Male	815	442	3	1260
	%	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
	Female	91	59	0	150
	%	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

4.2.4 Agricultural Status

Landlessness among Muslim households is maximum as 41.4 per cent Muslim households reported to be landless when only 13.5 per cent Hindu households are landless. It means that 86.5 per cent Hindu and 59.6 per cent Muslim households possess land. Among Muslims 70.7 per cent households possess less than one acre land when Hindus are 49.9 per cent in this category. In 1.0 to 2.50 acres category 33.4 per cent Hindu households fall when Muslims are only 23.0 per cent. In 2.5 – 5.0 acres category 10.6 per cent Hindu households are coming but Muslims households are only 4.0 per cent. Land distribution is quite bias as average per household agricultural land among Sikhs is 9.5 acres, Hindus 1.28 acres and Muslims 0.55 acres (see Table 11).

**Table 11: Distribution of households by size category of Land holdings (owned land)
(In Acres)**

Land Category		Hindu	Muslim	Sikh	Total
Total Households	N	602	297	1	900
	%	100	100	100	100
Landless Households	N	81	123	0	204
	%	13.46	41.41	0.00	22.67
Households with Land	N	521	174	1	696
	%	86.55	58.59	100	77.33
Below 1.00 Acres	N	260	123	0	383
	%	49.90	70.69		55.03
1.00-2.50	N	174	40	0	214
	%	33.40	22.99		30.75
2.50-5.00	N	55	7	0	62
	%	10.56	4.02		8.91
5.00-7.50	N	15	2	0	17
	%	2.88	1.15		2.44
7.50-10.00	N	11	0	1	12
	%	2.11	0.00	100.00	1.72
10.00 & above	N	6	2	0	8
	%	1.15	1.15		1.15
<i>Per HH Agricultural Land</i>		1.28	0.55	9.50	1.05

The following table 12 shows the distribution of households by value of own land. Average value of land per land owning households among Hindus is Rs.279,334 while the average land value among Muslim land owning households is only Rs.105,712, which is only 37.8 per cent of Hindu's average land values. Only one Sikh household of our survey shows that it possess the land of Rs.1,200,000 value (see Table 12).

Table 12 : Distribution of Household by value of own land

Land Value(000)		Hindu	Muslim	Sikh	Total
Below 50	N	67	32	0	99
	%	12.86	18.39	0.00	14.22
50-100	N	95	48	0	143
	%	18.23	27.59	0.00	20.55
100-150	N	66	28	0	94
	%	12.67	16.09	0.00	13.51
150-200	N	45	16	0	61
	%	8.64	9.20	0.00	8.76
200-250	N	57	13	0	70
	%	10.94	7.47	0.00	10.06
250-300	N	33	5	0	38
	%	6.33	2.87	0.00	5.46
300-5000	N	70	21	0	91
	%	13.44	12.07	0.00	13.07
5000 & above	N	88	11	1	100
	%	16.89	6.32	100.00	14.37
Total	N	521	174	1	696
	%	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Avg per HH		279,334	105,712	1,200,000	223,062

Overall surveyed households possess 1851 livestock in which milch animals are 30.7 per cent followed by young cattle 29.6, goats 25.3, draught animals 10.8, sheep 2.1, pig 1.1 and others (horse, ass, etc.) only 0.5 per cent. Among Muslims maximum goats are there with 54.7 per cent heads which is comparatively quite high proportion than Hindus 13.3 per cent. Milch animals with Muslims are 17.7 per cent which are almost proportionately half of Hindus, i.e. 36.0 per cent. Draught animals are 7.8 per cent with Muslims which are quite less than Hindus, i.e. 12.0 per cent. Overall average number of animals (livestock and cock/hen/duck) per Hindu and Muslim surveyed household is worked out 2.2 and 1.9 per cent (see Table 13).

Table 13: Distribution of Average Livestock per household

		Hindu	Muslim	Sikh	Total
Milch animal	N	0.78	0.32	Negligible	0.63
Drought animal	N	0.26	0.14	Negligible	0.22
Young cattle	N	0.77	0.28	Negligible	0.61
Goats	N	0.29	0.99	Negligible	0.52
Sheep	N	0.04	0.05	Negligible	0.04
Pigs	N	0.03	-	Negligible	0.02
Others(horse, ass, etc)	N	1	0.03	Negligible	0.01
Cock/Hen/Duck	N	0	0.14	Negligible	0.05

Overall 642 households or 71.3 per cent of 900 surveyed households possess domestic animals. The average value per animal owning household is Rs.7091. Community-wise average value per animal owning Hindu household is highest, i.e. Rs.8566 followed by Sikh Rs.5500 and least among Muslim Rs. 4107. Animal husbandry could have been the second source of livelihood in villages, but unfortunately no concrete steps are taken in this direction (see Table 14).

Table 14 : Distribution of households by value of livestock

<i>Livestock(Rs.)</i>		Hindu	Muslim	Sikh	Total
Below 1500	N	36	45	0	81
	%	7.93	24.06	0.00	12.62
1500-30000	N	388	140	1	529
	%	85.46	74.87	100.00	82.40
30000-45000	N	14	2	0	16
	%	3.08	1.07	0.00	2.49
45000-60000	N	7	0	0	7
	%	1.54	0.00	0.00	1.09
60000-75000	N	9	0	0	9
	%	1.98	0.00	0.00	1.40
Total	N	454	187	1	642
	%	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Per HH	Rs.	8,566	4,107	5,500	7,091

4.2.5 Status of Main and Other Occupation

Overall main working household members are maximum engaged as manual labourers with 47.3 per cent and cultivators 41.1 per cent and rest 11.6 per cent in other different activities. Among Hindu main workers 51.0 per cent are engaged as cultivators and 39.3 per cent as manual labourers. The situation among Muslim main workers is just opposite to Hindu main workers, as maximum are engaged as manual labourers, i.e. 62.0 per cent and then as cultivators, i.e. 23.2 per cent (See Table 15).

Table 15: Distribution of working family members by their main occupation

		Hindu	Muslim	Sikh	Total
Professional, managerial & administrative work	Total	21(2.30)	6(1.19)	0	27(1.90)
	%	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00
	Male	15	6	0	21
	%	71.43	100.00	0.00	77.78
	Female	6	0	0	6
	%	28.57	0.00	0.00	22.22
Clerk/Supervisor/accounts	Total	21(2.30)	5(0.99)	2(50.00)	28(1.97)
	%	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
	Male	16	5	2	23
	%	76.19	100.00	100.00	82.14
	Female	5	0	0	5
	%	23.81	0.00	0.00	17.86
Sales/Business work	Total	42(4.61)	36(7.13)	0	78(5.49)
	%	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00
	Male	30	30	0	60
	%	71.43	83.33	0.00	76.92
	Female	12	6	0	18
	%	28.57	16.67	0.00	23.08

Table 15 (contd...)

Cultivator	Total	465(50.99)	117(23.17)	2(50.00)	584(41.10)
	%	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
	Male	440	113	1	554
	%	94.62	96.58	50.00	94.86
	Female	25	4	1	30
	%	5.38	3.42	50.00	5.14
Manual Labour	Total	358(39.25)	313(61.98)	0	671(47.22)
	%	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00
	Male	314	265	0	579
	%	87.71	84.66	0.00	86.29
	Female	44	48	0	92
	%	12.29	15.34	0.00	13.71
Caste Occupation	Total	5(0.55)	28(5.54)	0	33(2.32)
	%	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00
	Male	4	26	0	30
	%	80.00	92.86	0.00	90.91
	Female	1	2	0	3
	%	20.00	7.14	0.00	9.09
Total	Total	912(100)	505(100)	4(100)	1421(100)
	%	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
	Male	819	445	3	1267
	%	89.80	88.12	100.00	89.16
	Female	93	60	1	154
	%	10.20	11.88	33.33	10.84

Overall there are 580 workers who have their secondary occupation and who are maximum engaged as either manual labourers or as cultivators. Community-wise Hindu and Muslim workers are mainly engaged in the same as cultivator or manual labourers. Sikh household members did not choose to work in secondary occupation. Only 28 female workers opted for secondary occupation in which 24 are Hindus and 4 are Muslims (see Table 16).

Table 16: Distribution of working family members by their secondary occupation

		Hindu	Muslim	All
Professional, managerial & administrative work	Total	1(0.25)	1(0.57)	2(0.34)
	%	100.00	100.00	100.00
	Male	1	0	1
	%	100.00	0.00	0.00
	Female	0	1	1
	%	0.00	100.00	0.00
Clerk/Supervisor/accounts	Total	1(0.25)	0	1(0.17)
	%	100.00	0.00	100.00
	Male	1	0	1
	%	100.00	0.00	0.00
	Female	0	0	0
	%	0.00	0.00	0.00

Table 16 (contd....)

Sales/Business work	Total	22(5.43)	8(4.57)	30(5.17)
	%	100.00	100.00	100.00
	Male	18	8	26
	%	81.82	100.00	0.00
	Female	4	0	4
	%	18.18	0.00	0.00
Cultivator	Total	184(45.43)	85(48.57)	269(46.38)
	%	100.00	100.00	100.00
	Male	176	85	261
	%	95.65	100.00	0.00
	Female	8	0	8
	%	4.35	0.00	0.00
Manual Labour	Total	193(47.65)	79(45.15)	272(46.90)
	%	100.00	100.00	100.00
	Male	184	75	259
	%	95.34	94.94	0.00
	Female	9	4	13
	%	4.66	5.06	0.00
Caste Occupation	Total	4(0.99)	2(1.14)	6(1.04)
	%	100.00	100.00	100.00
	Male	3	2	5
	%	75.00	100.00	0.00
	Female	1	0	1
	%	25.00	0.00	0.00
Total	Total	405(100)	175(100)	580(100)
	%	100.00	100.00	100.00
	Male	383	171	554
	%	94.57	97.71	0.00
	Female	24	4	28
	%	5.93	2.29	0.00

In main occupation overall average per head mandays employment is 191 days in a year means that for average 174 days there is no main occupation. Here mandays employment is more among Muslims, i.e. 202 days in comparison to Hindu workers with 184 days. Overall Muslim female mandays employment is 204 which is highest when Hindu female mandays are only 153. Cultivators and manual workers where highest workers are engaged have least mandays employment than the other occupations. Clerk/ Supervisor/Accountant where least workers are engaged have highest mandays employment (see Table 17).

Table 17. Per family worker average man days employment in main occupation

		Hindu	Muslim	Sikh	Total
Professional, managerial & administrative work	Male	234	293		251
	Female	248			248
	Total	238	293		250
Clerk/Supervisor/accounts	Male	306	250	295	293
	Female	304			304
	Total	306	250	295	295
Sales/Business work	Male	260	244		252
	Female	272	236		260
	Total	263	243		254
Cultivator	Male	177	156	300	173
	Female	107	110		107
	Total	173	155	300	169
Manual Labour	Male	187	205		195
	Female	118	204		163
	Total	179	205		191
Caste Occupation	Male	245	275		271
	Female	60	300		220
	Total	208	277		266
Total	Male	188	201	297	193
	Female	153	204		173
	Total	184	202	297	191

Overall mandays employment in secondary occupation is 105 days in which male 106 days and females only 76 days. Among Hindus and Muslims mandays employment in secondary occupation is 106 and 102 days respectively in which Hindu and Muslim female have 10872 and 10296 mandays respectively (see Table 18).

Table 18: Per Family Worker Man days Employment in Secondary Occupation

		Hindu	Muslim	Total
Professional, managerial & administrative work	Male	100		100
	Female		0	0
	Total	100	0	50
Clerk/Supervisor/accounts	Male	240		240
	Female			
	Total	240		240
Sales/Business work	Male	174	190	179
	Female	95		95
	Total	160	190	168
Cultivator	Male	82	77	80
	Female	57		57
	Total	81	77	80
Manual Labour	Male	125	122	124
	Female	66	120	83
	Total	123	122	122
Caste Occupation	Male	153	75	122
	Female	150		150
	Total	153	75	127
Total	Male	108	102	106
	Female	72	96	76
	Total	106	102	105

4.2.6 Status of Income and Expenditure

Total average annual income per household from various sources is Rs.30480. The community-wise average is, among Hindus Rs.32195, Muslims Rs.26306 and maximum in lone Sikh household Rs.237875. The maximum average household income among Hindus was reported from agriculture, while among Muslim and Sikh it was from non-agricultural wages and services respectively (see Table 19).

Table 19: Average household income from various sources

		Hindu	Muslim	Sikh	Total
Agriculture	N	17,751	6,442	87,875	14,097
	%	55.14	24.49	36.94	46.25
Animal Husbandry	N	936	818	0	896
	%	2.91	3.11	0.00	2.94
Artisan Work	N	43	403	0	162
	%	0.13	1.53	0.00	0.53
Trade	N	1,341	3,038	0	1,900
	%	4.17	11.55	0.00	6.23
Manufacturing other than artisan	N	66	821	0	315
	%	0.21	3.12	0.00	1.03
Agricultural wages	N	1,590	1,845	0	1,672
	%	4.94	7.01	0.00	5.49
Non Agricultural wages	N	6,287	10,595	0	7,702
	%	19.53	40.28	0.00	25.27
Services	N	2,501	1,404	150,000	2,303
	%	7.77	5.34	63.06	7.56
Interest	N	42	0	0	28
	%	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.09
Remittances	N	258	529	0	347
	%	0.80	2.01	0.00	1.14
Pension	N	1,092	302	0	830
	%	3.39	1.15	0.00	2.72
Others	N	288	108	0	228
	%	0.89	0.41	0.00	0.75
Total	N	32,195	26,306	237,875	30,480
	%	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Total Sample HH		602	297	1	900

Average per household annual expenditure is worked out to be Rs.23865, which among Hindu, Muslim and Sikh households, it was Rs.24,628, Rs.22,240 and Rs.46857 respectively. Expenses in Sikh household were almost double than other communities. Maximum expenditure was on cereal and pulses followed by vegetable, meat, milk, spices, sugar, etc., however, on these items Hindu household expenses were comparatively less than other communities. Hindu households were comparatively spending more on education while Muslims were spending more on medical (see Table 20).

Table 20: Average Household Expenditure on different heads

	Hindu	Muslim	Sikh	Total
Cereal And Pulse	8173 33.19	7936 35.68	20500 43.75	8109 33.98
Vegetable, Meal, Milk, Spices, Sugar etc	4636 18.82	5151 23.16	15357 32.77	4818 20.19
Clothes, foot ware, bedding	2122 8.62	1941 8.73	4000 8.54	2064 8.65
Education	1207 4.90	429 1.93		949 3.98
Medical	2405 9.76	2463 11.07	1000 2.13	2422 10.15
Festival & social Ceremonies	1190 4.83	1254 5.64	2500 5.34	1213 5.08
Electricity, Gas, and Fuel wood	473 1.92	523 2.35	1500 3.20	491 2.06
Telephone	465 1.89	247 1.11	2000 4.27	395 1.65
House repairing / construction	609 2.47	100 0.45		440 1.84
Payment of loans and interest	631 2.56	223 1.00		496 2.08
Beedi, Cigarette and intoxicants	1104 4.48	872 3.92		1026 4.30
Recreation	72 0.29	23 0.10		55 0.23
Marriage and other ceremonies	1435 5.83	980 4.40		1283 5.38
Others	107 0.44	100 0.45		105 0.44
Total	24628 100.00	22240 100.00	46857 100.00	23865 100.00

More than 80.0 per cent sample households were coming under less than Rs.50,000 annual income both among Hindus and Muslims. In higher average income slab of Rs.100000 and above 22 Hindu, 3 Muslim and 1 Sikh household was recorded. Per household and per capita average income among Hindus Rs.32185 and Rs.6357, Muslims Rs.26306 and Rs.4417, Sikhs Rs.237875 and Rs.19823 respectively. Overall Muslims average income is too less than the other communities (see Table 21).

Table 21: **Distribution Households by size of family income (yearly)**

Rs.in '000'		Hindu	Muslim	Sikh	Total
Below 25	No	330	178	0	508
	%	54.74	59.93	0.00	56.40
25-50	No	193	97	0	290
	%	32.11	32.66	0.00	32.26
50-100	No	57	19	0	76
	%	9.48	6.40	0.00	8.45
100-150	No	13	2	0	15
	%	2.16	0.67	0.00	1.67
150-250	No	6	1	1	8
	%	1.00	0.34	100.00	0.89
250-400	No	3	0	0	3
	%	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.33
Total	No	602	297	1	900
	%	100	100	100	100
<i>Per capita Rs.</i>		<i>6357</i>	<i>4417</i>	<i>19823</i>	<i>5680</i>
<i>Per HH Rs.</i>		<i>32195</i>	<i>26306</i>	<i>237875</i>	<i>30480</i>

Overall 69.00 per cent household fall in less than Rs.25,000 annual expenditure slab, in which Hindus were slightly better off with less proportion of households. In higher expenditure slabs Muslim households are almost nil (see Table 22).

Table 22: **Distribution of households by size of Expenditure (Annual)**

Rs. in '000'		Hindu	Muslim	Sikh	Total
Below 25	N	415	206	0	621
	%	68.9	69.36	0	69.00
25-50	N	145	81	1	227
	%	24.9	27.27	100	25.22
50-100	N	35	9	0	44
	%	5.81	3.03	0.00	4.89
100-150	N	5	1	0	6
	%	0.83	0.34	0.00	0.67
250-400	N	2	0	0	2
	%	0.33	0.00	0.00	0.22
Total	N	602	297	1	900
	%	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
<i>Per capita</i>		<i>4863</i>	<i>3734</i>	<i>3905</i>	<i>4447</i>
<i>Per HH</i>		<i>24628</i>	<i>22240</i>	<i>46857</i>	<i>23865</i>

4.2.7 Status of Household Assets

The following table reflects the level of poverty among community-wise surveyed households. Agricultural equipments are available with 68.6 per cent Hindu households, when the same is possessed by 32.3 per cent Muslim households, which are just half of Hindu households. Different transport vehicles are available with 86.7 per cent Hindu households, when it is possessed by 78.5 per cent Muslim households. Non-agricultural equipments are possessed by 7.8 per cent Hindu and 9.4 per cent Muslim households. Modern household assets

are available with 41.5 per cent Hindu households when it is only 27.3 per cent with Muslim households. Financial assets are available with 75.8 per cent Hindu households when it is possessed by 59.9 per cent Muslim households. Good proportion of Hindu households possess fodder cutter, plough and pumpsets which are 56.5, 21.9 and 19.8 per cent respectively. While substantial Muslim households only possess fodder cutter and plough which are 26.3 and 7.7 per cent respectively. Rest of the agricultural implements are with only less the 5.0 per cent Muslim households. In agriculture most important implements are tractor and pumpsets which are least with Muslim households, i.e. 0.7 and 3.0 per cent respectively when the same are with 5.2 and 19.8 per cent Hindu households.

With certain variation, both Hindu and Muslim households possess with substantial proportion cycle, motorcycle which are 83.9, 11.0 and 74.8, 6.1 per cent respectively. Income generating non-agricultural equipments are maximum with Hindu households in comparison to Muslim households. Saving bank/post office account is with 55.3 per cent Hindu when only 30.0 per cent Muslim households have it. About 2.0 per cent Hindu households have fixed deposit when only 0.7 per cent Muslim households have it (see Table 23).

Table 23: Average Availability of Assets per of Household

Assets		Hindu	Muslim	Sikh	Total
Agriculture Implement					
Plough	N	132(0.22)	23(0.08)	1(1.00)	156(0.17)
	%	21.93	7.74	100.00	17.33
Bullock cart	N	7(0.01)	1(0.00)	0	8(0.01)
	%	1.16	0.34	0.00	0.89
Tractor	N	31(0.05)	2(0.01)	1(1.00)	34(0.04)
	%	5.15	0.67	100.00	3.78
Power Tiller	N	4(0.01)	1(0.00)	0	5(0.01)
	%	0.66	0.34	0.00	0.56
Threshing Machine	N	8(0.01)	1(0.00)	0	9(0.01)
	%	1.33	0.34	0.00	1.00
Pump Set	N	119(0.20)	9(0.03)	1(1.00)	129(0.14)
	%	19.77	3.03	100.00	14.33
Sprayer	N	14(0.02)	2(0.01)	0	16(0.02)
	%	2.33	0.67	0.00	1.78
Fodder Cutter	N	340(0.56)	78(0.26)	1(1.00)	419(0.47)
	%	56.48	26.26	100.00	46.56
Others	N	133(0.22)	10(0.03)	0	143(0.16)
	%	22.09	3.37	0.00	15.89
Transport					
Jeep	N	1(0.00)	0	0	1(0.00)
	%	0.17	0.00	0.00	0.11
Truck	N	1(0.00)	1(0.00)	0	2(0.00)
	%	0.17	0.34	0.00	0.22
Bus	N	1	0	0	1(0.00)
	%	0.17	0.00	0.00	0.11
Car	N	2	0	0	2(0.00)
	%	0.33	0.00	0.00	0.22

Motor Cycle	N	66(0.11)	18(0.06)	0	84(0.09)
	%	10.96	6.06	0.00	9.33
Scooter	N	3	2	0	5(0.005)
	%	0.50	0.67	0.00	0.56
Cycle	N	505(0.84)	222(0.75)	1(1.00)	728(0.81)
	%	83.89	74.75	100.00	80.89
Other	N	7(0.01)	2(0.01)	0	9(0.01)
	%	1.16	0.67	0.00	1.00
Non Agri Equipments					
Floor /Rice Mills	N	3(0.00)	1(0.00)	0	4(0.004)
	%	0.50	0.34	0.00	0.44
Oil Crusher	N	3(0.00)	1(0.00)	0	4(0.004)
	%	0.50	0.34	0.00	0.44
Sugarcane Crusher	N	1(0.00)	0	0	1(0.00)
	%	0.17	0.00	0.00	0.11
Handloom	N	1(0.00)	2(0.01)	0	3(0.003)
	%	0.17	0.67	0.00	0.33
Electric and Electronic repair equipment	N	1(0.00)	0	0	1(0.00)
	%	0.17	0.00	0.00	0.11
Motor repair	N	2(0.00)	1(0.00)	0	3(0.003)
	%	0.33	0.34	0.00	0.33
Sewing machine	N	1(0.00)	0	0	1(0.00)
	%	0.17	0.00	0.00	0.11
Electric Fan	N	68(0.11)	38(0.13)	0	106(0.12)
	%	11.30	12.79	0.00	11.78
Others	N	73(0.12)	28(0.09)	1(1.00)	102(0.12)
	%	12.13	9.43	100.00	11.33
Modern HH Asset					
Cooler	N	5(0.01)	6(0.02)	0	11(0.01)
	%	0.83	2.02	0.00	1.22
T.V.	N	102(0.17)	36(0.12)	0	138(0.15)
	%	16.94	12.12	0.00	15.33
Refrigerator	N	5(0.01)	3(0.01)	0	8(0.008)
	%	0.83	1.01	0.00	0.89
CD Player	N	40(0.07)	17(0.06)	0	57(0.06)
	%	6.64	5.72	0.00	6.33
Gas Stove (LPG)	N	44(0.07)	18(0.06)	1(1.00)	63(0.07)
	%	7.31	6.06	100.00	7.00
Phone	N	17(0.03)	1(0.00)	0	18(0.02)
	%	2.82	0.34	0.00	2.00
Mobile	N	92(0.15)	38(0.13)	1(1.00)	131(0.14)
	%	15.28	12.79	100.00	14.56
Furniture	N	136(0.02)	14(0.05)	0	150(0.17)
	%	22.59	4.71	0.00	16.67
Financial Asset					
Savings in Bank/ Post Office	N	333(0.55)	89(0.30)	1(1.00)	423(0.47)
	%	55.32	29.97	100.00	47.00
Fixed Deposits	N	12(0.02)	2(0.006)	1(1.00)	15(0.02)
	%	1.99	0.67	100.00	1.67
Gold Silver Ornaments	N	181(0.30)	65(0.22)	1(1.00)	247(0.27)
	%	30.07	21.89	100.00	27.44
Others	N	151(0.25)	80(0.27)	0	231(0.26)
	%	25.08	26.94	0.00	25.67

In value terms per Hindu household value of asset comes Rs.26453 and for Muslims it is only Rs.4116. It means that average per household Muslims have only 15.56 per cent in terms of value of assets what average Hindu household posses. Per Hindu household average agricultural equipment value is Rs.12069 when on average Muslim household it comes only Rs.1060, which is only 8.8 per cent of Hindu's assets. Similarly per Hindu household value of transport vehicles comes Rs.5019, when it is only 1487 for Muslims or it is only 28.65 per cent of Hindu's assets in terms of value. Value of non-agricultural equipment per Hindu household is Rs.547 when it is only Rs.136 for average Muslim household or only 24.86 per cent of Hindu's average assets in terms of value. Average value of modern asset per Hindu and Muslim household is worked out Rs.1360 and Rs.323 respectively. Here average Muslim household assets is only 23.75 per cent of average Hindu household asset. Average financial asset per Hindu household is Rs.7458 and Muslim household is only Rs.1111 or 14.9 per cent of Hindus asset. It shows that Muslims are throughout exploited after Independence and they are only considered as vote bank, otherwise this decimal condition could have not emerged. Politicians and bureaucrats must review their policies for future reform otherwise country would continue to remain poor (see Table 24).

Table 24: Value of Assets per Households

Asset	Hindu	Muslim	Sikh	Total
Plough	403	47	33	483
Bullock cart	287	1	0	288
Tractor	7,661	581	141	8,384
Power Tiller	53	5	0	58
Threshing Machine	238	5	0	243
Pump Set	2,188	210	32	2,429
Sprayer	78	28	0	107
Fodder Cutter	978	167	33	1,178
Others	183	15	0	198
<i>Agriculture Equip</i>	12,069	1,060	239	13,368
Jeep	299	0	0	299
Truck	664	664	0	1,329
Bus	415	0	0	415
Car	326	0	0	326
Motor Cycle	2,533	571	0	3,104
Scooter	4	5	0	9
Cycle	756	245	2	1,002
Other	21	2	0	23
<i>Transport</i>	5,019	1,487	2	6,508
Floor /Rice Mills	133	33	0	166
Oil Crusher	52	1	0	54
Sugarcane Crusher	2	0	0	2
Handloom	1	4	0	5
Electric and Electronic repair equipment	3	0	0	3

Motor repair	35	1	0	36
Sewing machine	1	0	0	1
Electric Fan	153	55	0	209
Others	167	40	2	210
<i>Non Agri Equip</i>	547	136	2	685
Cooler	14	20	0	34
T.V.	429	104	0	533
Refrigerator	46	18	0	64
CD Player	96	26	0	123
Gas Stove (LPG)	123	44	3	170
Phone	54	1	0	55
Mobile	338	87	4	429
Furniture	260	22	0	282
<i>Modern HH asset</i>	1,360	323	7	1,689
Savings in Bank/ Post Office	4,681	486	47	5,213
Fixed Deposits	152	21	8	181
Gold Silver Ornaments	1,050	307	17	1,374
Others	1,577	297	0	1,874
<i>Financial Asset</i>	7,458	1,111	71	8,641
Gross Value	26,453	4,116	321	30,890

4.2.8 Status of Loan Taken by Households

About 34.4 and 18.2 per cent households among Hindus and Muslims respectively had taken loan for various purposes. Proportionately Muslim borrowing households are almost half of Hindu borrowing households, but they got Rs.1146200 as loan which is only one-fifth of total Hindu borrowing. If we distribute this loan amount, we find that average per Hindu sample household loan is Rs.9516 when it is only Rs.3859 per sample Muslim household or which is only 40.6 per cent of average Hindu household loan amount. It shows that poor condition of Muslims either they don't have access to financial institutions or they can't take risk of paying back of loan with high interest (see Table 25).

Table 25: Distribution of HH by outstanding Amount of loan

Loan(000)	Hindu	Muslim	Total
Below 15	113	33	146
	18.77	11.11	16.24
15-30	52	13	65
	8.64	4.38	7.23
30-45	20	1	21
	3.32	0.34	2.34
45-60	7	5	12
	1.16	1.68	1.33
60-75	1	0	1
	0.17	0.00	0.11
75-90	4	0	4
	0.66	0.00	0.44
90 & above	10	2	12
	1.66	0.67	1.33
Total HH	602	297	899
Amount Rs.	5,728,500	1,146,200	6,874,700
Per HH Rs.	9516	3859	7647

Loan taken for various purposes is highest for agriculture 56.3 per cent followed by health 12.6, animal purchase 9.6 per cent. Among proportion of Muslim households, though agricultural loan taken is highest but it is much less than the average, i.e., 37.0 per cent, then followed by health 16.7, trade and commerce 11.1 and for animal purchase 9.3 per cent. Among Hindu households maximum 61.4 per cent have taken agricultural loans, followed by health 11.6 and animal purchase 9.7 per cent.

Overall among maximum Hindu households loan was taken from Gramin Bank, i.e. 51.2 per cent, followed by friends/relatives 15.9, Cooperative Bank/Society 9.2, moneylender 8.2, institutional commercial banks 7.3, SHG/NGOs 6.3 per cent, etc. Among Muslim households maximum loan was taken from friends/relatives 31.5 per cent followed by Gramin Banks 25.9, moneylender 16.7, Cooperative Bank/Society 11.1, trader 3.7 per cent, etc. It shows that moneylenders are maximum exploiting Muslim borrowers, it is perhaps due to inaccessibility of the community to proper financial institutions. Since Muslims are generally artisans and craftsmen they need frequent loans for which government must allow access to Kisan Credit Card. The lowest interest rate was reported below 12.0 per cent when the highest interest was prevalent 24.0 and above per cent. About 70.1 per cent Hindu households and 51.9 per cent Muslim households have taken loan on less than 12.0 per cent interest rate. About 1.0 per cent Hindu and 7.4 per cent Muslim households have taken loans with highest interest rate, i.e. 24.0 per cent and above. Measures should be taken that the maximum interest rate must not exceed 12.0 per cent in rural areas (see Table 26).

Table 26: Distribution of HH by Pattern of Indebtedness.
Religion

		Hindu	Muslim	All	
Total HH		602	297	899	1 HH Sikh not indebted
	Yes	207	54	261	
		34.39	18.18	29.03	
	No	395	243	638	
		65.61	81.82	70.97	
Reason	Agriculture	127	20	147	
		61.35	37.04	56.32	
	Trade & Commerce	1	6	7	
		0.48	11.11	2.68	
	Animal Purchase	20	5	25	
		9.66	9.26	9.58	
	House Construction	5	1	6	
		2.42	1.85	2.30	
	Consumption	10	4	14	
		4.83	7.41	5.36	
	Health	24	9	33	
		11.59	16.67	12.64	
	Festival/Functions	12	6	18	
		5.80	11.11	6.90	
	Others	8	3	11	
		3.86	5.56	4.21	
	Total	207	54	261	
		100.00	100.00	100.00	5 HH Not reported
Source	<i>Institutional</i>				
	Commercial Banks	15	3	18	
		7.25	5.56	6.90	
	Gramin Banks	106	14	120	
		51.21	25.93	45.98	
	Cooperative Bank/ Society	19	6	25	
		9.18	11.11	9.58	
	SHG/NGO	13	1	14	
		6.28	1.85	5.36	
	Total	153	24	177	
		73.91	44.44	67.82	
	<i>Non Institutional</i> Trader	0	2	2	
		0.00	3.70	0.77	
	Money Lender	17	9	26	
		8.21	16.67	9.96	
	Land-lord Employee	1	0	1	
		0.48	0.00	0.38	
	Friends/ Relatives	33	17	50	
		15.94	31.48	19.16	
	Total	51	28	79	
		24.64	51.85	30.27	

Rate of interest	Below 12	145	28	173
		70.05	51.85	66.28
	12-15	21	4	25
		10.14	7.41	9.58
	15-18	1	1	2
		0.48	1.85	0.77
	18-21	1	0	1
		0.48	0.00	0.38
	24 and above	2	4	6
		0.97	7.41	2.30
	Total	170	37	207
		82.13	68.52	79.31
	Total indebted	207	54	261
		100.00	100.00	100.00

4.2.9 Status of Loan Taken by Households

For livelihood 106 or 3.5 Hindus and 63 or 3.6 per cent Muslims have migrated out of their villages. Two Sikhs have also migrated out from their lone family in our surveyed villages. From no community any female has migrated out. Maximum Hindu and Muslim households have migrated for manual labour work, they are 77.4 and 77.8 per cent respectively. From Hindus 8.5 and 5.7 per cent persons have migrated for sales/business work and professional, managerial and administrative work respectively. While from Muslims other workers have migrated for caste occupation 12.7 and sales/business work 6.4 per cent (see Table 27).

Most of the Hindus and Muslims migrated either within the district in rural or urban areas. Few Hindus and Muslims have also migrated within the state (urban) and outside state (urban). It was found that there were many young aspirants who were waiting for the opportunity to migrate outside the villages for work to earn their livelihood. Among Muslims 55.6 per cent were daily commuters, 31.8 per cent were long term migrants and 12.7 per cent were short-term migrants. Among Hindus the pattern and trend of migration is almost similarly as Muslim migrants (see Table 27).

Table 27: Migration characteristics of working family members.

	Hindu	Muslim	Sikh	Total
Male	106 100.00	63 100.00	2 100.00	171 100.00
Female	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00
Below 20 years	11 10.38	10 15.87	0 0.00	21 12.28
20-40 years	67 63.21	41 65.08	2 100.00	110 64.33
40-60 years	26 24.53	11 17.46	0 0.00	37 21.64
60 and above years	2 1.89	1 1.59	0 0.00	3 1.75
Professional, managerial & administrative work	6 5.66	1 1.59	0 0.00	7 4.09
Clerk/Supervisor/accounts	5 4.72	1 1.59	2 100.00	8 4.68
Sales/Business work	9 8.49	4 6.35	0 0.00	13 7.60
Manual Labour	82 77.36	49 77.78	0 0.00	131 76.61
Caste Occupation	4 3.77	8 12.70	0 0.00	12 7.02
Within district (rural)	46 43.40	24 38.10	0 0.00	70 40.94
Within district (urban)	41 38.68	21 33.33	0 0.00	62 36.26
Within state (rural)	2 1.89	1 1.59	0 0.00	3 1.75
Within state (urban)	4 3.77	7 11.11	0 0.00	11 6.43
Outside state (rural)	1 0.94	1 1.59	0 0.00	2 1.17
Outside state (urban)	10 9.43	5 7.94	2 100.00	17 9.94
Outside country	2 1.89	4 6.35	0 0.00	6 3.51
Short term	22 20.75	8 12.70	0 0.00	30 17.54
Long term	25 23.58	20 31.75	2 100.00	47 27.49
Daily Commuters	59 55.66	35 55.56	0 0.00	94 54.97
Total	106 100.00	63 100.00	2 100.00	171 100.00

4.2.10 Status of Households Searching Employment

It is interesting that out of total 900 surveyed households in which Hindu households are 602 out of which 535 or 88.9 per cent households reported that their members are searching employment and only 11.1 per cent are not searching employment. In case of

Muslims whose total surveyed households are 297 out of which 279 or 93.9 per cent reported searching employment and only 6.1 per cent are not searching employment. Overall if we combine all the communities then we find that 90.6 per cent households reported searching the employment whereas only 9.4 per cent households did not report searching the employment (see Table 28).

Table 28 : Situation of unemployment and under-employment in Households

	Hindu (%)	Muslim (%)	Sikh (%)	Total (%)
Searching employment	535(88.87)	279(93.94)	1(100.00)	815(90.56)
Not searching employment	67(11.13)	18(6.06)	0(0.00)	85(9.44)
Total HH	602(100.00)	297(100.00)	1(100.00)	900(100.00)

As stated above that 535 Hindu households and 279 Muslim households reported searching the employment, out of which both the communities first preferred maximum dairy 38.5 and 25.5 per cent and business 20.8 and 25.1 per cent respectively. The second preferred activity was reported by Hindu and Muslim households was in order, first business then industry, dairy sheep/goat rearing, etc. The third preferred activities in order among Hindus and Muslims are almost the same in proportion, as described in second preferred activity (see Table 29).

Table 29 : Type of first preferred activity in Households

		Hindu	Muslim	Sikh	Total
Dairy	N	206	71	0	277
	%	38.50	25.45	0.00	33.99
Poultry	N	6	18	0	24
	%	1.12	6.45	0.00	2.94
Piggery	N	7	0	0	7
	%	1.31	0.00	0.00	0.86
Sheep/Goat	N	34	20	0	54
	%	6.36	7.17	0.00	6.63
Fisheries	N	8	5	0	13
	%	1.50	1.79	0.00	1.60
Agri Labour	N	47	29	0	76
	%	8.79	10.39	0.00	9.33
Non-Agri Labour	N	26	4	0	30
	%	4.86	1.43	0.00	3.68
Industry	N	44	29	0	73
	%	8.22	10.39	0.00	8.96
Business	N	111	70	0	181
	%	20.75	25.09	0.00	22.21
Service	N	39	32	1	72
	%	7.29	11.47	100.00	8.83
Other	N	7	1	0	8
	%	1.31	0.36	0.00	0.98
Total	N	535	279	1	815
	%	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table 30 : Type of second preferred activity in Households

		Hindu	Muslim	Sikh	Total
Dairy	N	70	35	0	105
	%	13.08	12.54	0.00	12.88
Poultry	N	11	22	0	33
	%	2.06	7.89	0.00	4.05
Piggery	N	10	0	0	10
	%	1.87	0.00	0.00	1.23
Sheep/Goat	N	62	32	0	94
	%	11.59	11.47	0.00	11.53
Fisheries	N	10	14	0	24
	%	1.87	5.02	0.00	2.94
Agr Labour	N	65	24	0	89
	%	12.15	8.60	0.00	10.92
Non-Agr Labour	N	42	13	0	55
	%	7.85	4.66	0.00	6.75
Industry	N	97	56	0	153
	%	18.13	20.07	0.00	18.77
Business	N	138	64	1	203
	%	25.79	22.94	100.00	24.91
Service	N	28	19	0	47
	%	5.23	6.81	0.00	5.77
Other	N	2	0	0	2
	%	0.37	0.00	0.00	0.25
Total	N	535	279	1	815
	%	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table 31 : Type of third preferred activity in Households

		Hindu	Muslim	Sikh	Total
Dairy	N	89	34	0	123
	%	16.64	12.23	0.00	15.11
Poultry	N	10	7	0	17
	%	1.87	2.52	0.00	2.09
Piggery	N	6	0	1	7
	%	1.12	0.00	100.00	0.86
Sheep/Goat	N	38	33	0	69
	%	7.10	11.87	0.00	8.48
Fisheries	N	13	2	0	15
	%	2.43	0.72	0.00	1.84
Agri Labour	N	47	21	0	68
	%	8.79	7.55	0.00	8.35
Non-Agri Labour	N	40	19	0	59
	%	7.48	6.83	0.00	7.25
Industry	N	110	52	0	162
	%	20.56	18.71	0.00	19.90
Business	N	139	64	0	203
	%	25.98	23.02	0.00	24.94
Service	N	41	41	0	82
	%	7.66	14.75	0.00	10.07
Other	N	2	5	0	7
	%	0.37	1.80	0.00	0.86
Total	N	535	278	1	814
	%	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

4.2.11 Status of Training for Employment

Overall 33.9 per cent households were interested in getting training for better employment, when 66.1 per cent households showed no interest in getting the training. Among Hindus 37.5 per cent households wanted the training and 62.5 per cent households didn't want any training. Among Muslims it was less, as only 26.3 per cent households desired some training and maximum declined for training, i.e. 73.7 per cent. It may be because Muslims are already involved in non-farm activities and they are trained from childhood in their household enterprises. There is one sample household of Sikh community which desired to get training (see Table 32).

Table 32: **Interest in training of families**

Religion	Yes	No	Total
Hindu	226(37.54)	376(62.46)	602(100.00)
Muslim	78(26.26)	219(73.74)	297(100.00)
Sikh	1(100.00)	0(0.00)	1(100.00)
Combined	305(33.89)	595(66.11)	900(100.00)

Among the households who wanted training over all 36.7 per cent wanted computer training, and 28.5 per cent training in tailoring, which are maximum. In agriculture cottage industry, hair cutting and carpentry least households showed their interest in getting the training. Among Hindu and Muslim communities 42.5 and 21.8 per cent households respectively wanted training in computer, while in tailoring the proportion was 23.9 and 42.3 per cent respectively. Maximum Hindu households desired training in computer when maximum Muslim households wanted the training in tailoring. The second order desire of training among Hindu households was tailoring while Muslim households choice was computer (see Table 33).

Table 33 : **Details of training Described by Households**

Type of training	Hindu(%)	Muslim(%)	Sikh(%)	All(%)
Computer	96(42.50)	17(21.79)	0(0.00)	113(36.72)
Tailoring	54(23.89)	33(42.32)	0(0.00)	87(28.52)
Air conditioner	2(0.88)	4(5.13)	0(0.00)	6(1.97)
Doctor	2(0.88)	1(1.28)	0(0.00)	3(0.98)
Animal Husbandry	35(15.49)	6(7.69)	0(0.00)	41(13.77)
Embroidery	3(1.33)	3(3.85)	0(0.00)	6(1.97)
Mechanic	21(9.29)	8(10.26)	0(0.00)	29(9.51)
Agriculture	7(3.10)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	7(2.29)
Cottage industry	1(0.44)	0(0.00)	1(100.00)	2(0.66)
Hair cutting	2(0.88)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	2(0.66)
Painting	1(0.44)	2(2.56)	0(0.00)	3(0.98)
Carpentry	0(0.00)	2(2.56)	0(0.00)	2(0.66)
Driving	2(0.88)	2(2.56)	0(0.00)	4(1.31)
Total	226(100.00)	78(100.00)	1(100.00)	305(100.00)

Note: Figures in parentheses shows percentage.

Maximum duration upto one year of training in computer was desired by 24.4 per cent Hindu households while maximum 3 to 6 months training in tailoring was desired by Muslim households (see Table 34).

Table 34 : Duration of training Described by Families

Type of training		Hindu(%)	Muslim(%)	Sikh(%)	All(%)
Computer	Up to 3 months	7(3.10)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	7(2.29)
	3-6 months	33(14.61)	10(12.83)	0(0.00)	43(14.09)
	up to 1 year	55(24.35)	7(8.98)	0(0.00)	62(20.32)
Tailoring	Up to 3 months	13(5.75)	6(7.70)	0(0.00)	19(6.23)
	3-6 months	28(12.40)	21(26.93)	0(0.00)	49(16.06)
	up to 1 year	13(5.75)	6(7.69)	0(0.00)	19(6.23)
Air conditioner	3-6 months	1(0.44)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	1(0.33)
	up to 1 year	1(0.44)	4(5.13)	0(0.00)	5(1.64)
Doctor	3-6 months	0(0.00)	1(1.28)	0(0.00)	1(0.33)
	up to 1 year	2(0.88)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	2(0.66)
Animal Husbandry	Up to 3 months	17(7.52)	3(3.85)	0(0.00)	20(6.56)
	3-6 months	15(6.65)	1(1.28)	0(0.00)	16(5.24)
	up to 1 year	6(2.65)	2(2.56)	0(0.00)	8(2.62)
Embroidery	Up to 3 months	1(0.44)	1(1.28)	0(0.00)	2(0.66)
	3-6 months	2(0.88)	1(1.28)	0(0.00)	3(0.98)
	up to 1 year	0(0.00)	1(1.28)	0(0.00)	1(0.33)
Mechanic	Up to 3 months	1(0.44)	1(1.28)	0(0.00)	2(0.66)
	3-6 months	8(3.55)	2(2.56)	0(0.00)	10(3.28)
	up to 1 year	10(4.42)	5(6.41)	0(0.00)	15(4.91)
Agriculture	Up to 3 months	5(2.21)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	5(1.63)
	3-6 months	2(0.88)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	2(0.66)
Cottage industry	3-6 months	1(0.44)	0(0.00)	1(100.00)	2(0.66)
Hair cutting	Up to 3 months	1(0.44)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	1(0.33)
	3-6 months	1(0.44)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	1(0.33)
Painting	Up to 3 months	0(0.00)	2(2.56)	0(0.00)	2(0.66)
	up to 1 year	1(0.44)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	1(0.33)
Carpentry	Up to 3 months	0(0.00)	1(1.28)	0(0.00)	1(0.33)
	3-6 months	0(0.00)	1(1.28)	0(0.00)	1(0.33)
Driving	Up to 3 months	0(0.00)	2(2.56)	0(0.00)	2(0.66)
	3-6 months	2(0.88)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	2(0.66)
Total		226(100.00)	78(100.00)	1(100.00)	305(100.00)

In the following table 35 the average per head household expenditure of training is told by the households is not quite accurate perhaps due to their ignorance, however, the average demand of training expenses were highest in computer, i.e. Rs.3518 (see Table 35).

Table 35 :Demand of Average per head Expenditure of Training(in Rs)

Type of training	Hindu	Muslim	Sikh	All
Computer	3271	4912	0	3518
Tailoring	399	409	0	403
Air conditioner	2500	2500	0	2500
Doctor	0	0	0	0
Animal Husbandry	1214	0	0	1037
Embroidery	733	0	0	367
Mechanic	1005	300	0	810
Agriculture	1543	0	0	1543
Cottage industry	0	0	0	0
Hair cutting	250	0	0	250
Painting	0	0	0	0
Carpentry	0	0	0	0
Driving	2500	1000	0	1750
Total	1875	465	0	1751

In computer training 27.0 per cent Hindu households and in tailoring 23.1 per cent Muslim households were willing to share the training expenses. In other trades the response of households to share the training expenses was not significant.

Table 36: Families Willing to share (Training Expenses)

Type of training		Hindu(%)	Muslim(%)	Sikh(%)	All(%)
Computer	Yes	61(27.00)	10(12.82)	0(0.00)	71(23.27)
	No	34(15.05)	7(8.97)	0(0.00)	41(13.44)
Tailoring	Yes	21(9.30)	18(23.09)	0(0.00)	39(12.79)
	No	33(14.60)	15(19.23)	0(0.00)	48(15.73)
Air conditioner	Yes	2(0.88)	1(1.28)	0(0.00)	3(0.98)
	No	0(0.00)	3(3.85)	0(0.00)	3(0.98)
Doctor	No	2(0.88)	1(1.28)	0(0.00)	3(0.98)
	Yes	13(5.75)	1(1.28)	0(0.00)	14(4.59)
Animal Husbandry	No	25(11.07)	5(6.41)	0(0.00)	30(9.84)
	Yes	2(0.88)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	2(0.66)
Embroidery	No	1(0.44)	3(3.85)	0(0.00)	4(1.31)
	Yes	7(3.10)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	7(2.29)
Mechanic	No	12(5.32)	8(10.26)	0(0.00)	20(6.56)
	Yes	2(0.88)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	2(0.66)
Agriculture	No	5(2.21)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	5(1.64)
	Yes	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	1(100.00)	1(0.33)
Cottage industry	No	1(0.44)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	1(0.33)
	No	2(0.88)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	2(0.66)
Hair cutting	Yes	0(0.00)	1(1.28)	0(0.00)	1(0.33)
	No	1(0.44)	1(1.28)	0(0.00)	2(0.66)
Painting	Yes	0(0.00)	1(1.28)	0(0.00)	1(0.33)
	No	0(0.00)	1(1.28)	0(0.00)	1(0.33)
Carpentry	Yes	0(0.00)	1(1.28)	0(0.00)	1(0.33)
	No	0(0.00)	1(1.28)	0(0.00)	1(0.33)
Driving	Yes	1(0.44)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	1(0.33)
	No	1(0.44)	2(2.56)	0(0.00)	3(0.98)
Total		226(100.00)	78(100.00)	1(100.00)	305(100.00)

Note: Figures in parentheses shows percentage.

Out of overall total 602 Hindu sample households 109 or 18.1 per cent were willing to contribute some amount for their training, when out of total 297 Muslim sample households 22 or 7.41 per cent were willing to contribute. Overall average amount proposed to contribute for their training was least by Muslims, i.e. Rs.809, when average proposed amount by Hindus was more than three times of Muslims, i.e. Rs.2725. It is because of rampant poverty and ignorance among Muslims, they can't afford to contribute for their training (see Table 37).

Table 37 : Average amount Families willing to contribute for training Expenses

Type of training	Hindu	Muslim	Sikh	All
Computer	3721	1470	0	3404
Tailoring	600	472	0	541
Air conditioner	1275	2000	0	1517
Doctor	0	0	0	0
Animal Husbandry	2481	300	0	2325
Embroidery	1100	0	0	1100
Mechanic	2179	0	0	2179
Agriculture	100	0	0	100
Cottage industry	0	0	1500	1500
Hair cutting	0	0	0	0
Painting	0	200	0	200
Carpentry	0	200	0	200
Driving	5000	0	0	5000
Total	2725	809	1500	2285

4.3 Status of Government Programmes

4.3.1 Status of Aanganwadi/ICDS

In response to question whether the household was benefited from Aanganwadi, out of 900 sample households 82.4 per cent households reported that they were not benefited from Aanganwadi, however, 17.6 per cent households reported benefited. Those who reported that they are not benefited from Aanganwadi among whom 65.9 per cent reported that there is no eligible member in the family. Other 22.4 per cent and 11.7 per cent reported that Aanganwadi is beyond accessibility and there is discrimination against them respectively. Among both the communities for not getting benefit from Aanganwadi, proportion of informant households are similar (see Table 38).

Table 38: Households Benefited from Aanganwadi/ICDS

Item		Hindu	Muslim	Sikh	All
Whether Benefited	Yes	16.61	19.19	100.00	17.56
	No	83.39	80.81	0.00	82.44
If no, then tell the reason	No eligible member in family	66.13	65.55	0.00	65.94
	Location of the centre is inaccessible	22.65	21.85	0.00	22.39
	Discrimination	11.22	12.60	0.00	11.67
	Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

4.3.2 Status of Public Distribution System

Out of total 900 sample households 71.7 per cent reported that they belong to BPL category, while 28.3 per cent households were not in BPL category. Muslim households were maximum in BPL category, i.e. 78.8 per cent when Hindu households were comparatively less, i.e. 68.4 per cent. Among BPL category, overall 50.9 per cent households were BPL Card holders. Among Hindu and Muslim communities 48.2 and 56.6 per cent households respectively reported that they are BPL Card holders. It was noted that those BPL households who do not possess BPL Cards are also benefited from PDS. Overall 69.9 per cent of total sample households who were also under BPL category were benefited from PDS. Among Hindu and Muslim communities 67.7 and 74.4 per cent sample households respectively were benefited from PDS and they were getting the ration (see Table 39).

Table 39: **Households reporting about Public Distribution System (PDS)**

Items		Hindu	Muslim	Sikh	All
Are you in BPL category	Yes	68.39	78.79	0.00	71.75
	No	31.61	21.21	100.00	28.29
Do you have BPL card	Yes	48.17	56.57	0.00	50.89
	No	51.83	43.43	0.00	49.11
Do you get ration from PDS	Yes	67.72	74.41	0.00	69.86
	No	32.28	25.59	0.00	30.14
If yes , then mention					
Average quantity in Kg/Litre					
Wheat		12.1	12.80	0.00	12.40
Rice		12.1	14.80	0.00	13.10
Sugar		1.8	1.70	0.00	1.70
Kerosene		2.8	2.80	0.00	2.70
Problems faced in PDS					
	Insufficient quantity	21.98	18.99	0.00	21.17
	Bad quality	6.15	12.03	0.00	7.75
	Less weight	23.88	20.88	0.00	23.06
	Non-availability in time	34.99	34.18	0.00	34.77
	Others	13.00	13.92	0.00	13.25
Are you capable of getting your share of PDS					
	Yes	71.97	77.43	0.00	73.79
	No	28.03	22.57	0.00	26.21
If no, then reasons					
	Lack of money at a time	14.29	12.64	0.00	13.74
	Lack of supply in PDS	36.00	32.18	0.00	34.73
	Discrimination by PDS trader	10.86	13.79	0.00	11.83
	Others	38.86	41.38	0.00	39.69

Households reported that they get average around 12 kg wheat, 13 kg rice, less than 2 kg sugar and less than 3 litres of kerosene per month. Among Hindu and Muslim communities the quantity of ration is about the same. Overall 73.8 per cent sample

households reported that they are able to get their share of ration from PDS, however 26.2 per cent households were not able to receive it. Both in Hindu and Muslim households who were 72.0 and 77.4 per cent respectively were able to receive their share of ration. Those households who were not able to receive their share of ration from PDS reported various problems like 13.7 per cent due to lack of money, 34.7 per cent due to lack of supply of PDS, 11.8 per cent due to discrimination by PDS trader and 39.7 per cent due to many other reasons. Among Hindu and Muslim households more or less the same situation was found.

4.3.3 Status and Awareness of SGSY

Overall about half of the total 900 sample surveyed households reported that they are aware about the SGSY government programmes, except Muslim households were slightly lacking behind as 43.4 per cent reported to be aware. In SGSY overall 38 households were benefited which are only 8.37 per cent of the total aware households. Households belonging to Hindu and Muslim communities were almost proportionately benefited with 26 and 12 households respectively. Most of the selections for Hindu households were made by NGO/SHGs, Sarpanch and Secretary while Muslim households were mostly selected by Sarpanch. Out of 26 Hindu households beneficiaries, 3 reported that they paid the commission. All the beneficiary households reported that their families are benefited by the programme.

Table 40: Awareness about Government Programmes (%)

	Details		Hindu	Muslim	Sikh	All
SGSY	Awareness	Yes	53.82	43.43	100.00	50.44
		No	46.18	56.57	0.00	49.56
	Benefited	Yes	8.02	9.30	0.00	8.37
		No	91.98	90.70	100.00	91.63
		Number	3	0	0	3
Paid commission Beneficial for family	Number	26	12	0	38	
NREGS	Awareness	Yes	53.82	49.16	0.00	52.22
		No	46.18	50.84	0.00	47.78
	Benefited	Yes	9.57	7.53	0.00	8.94
		No	90.43	92.47	0.00	91.06
Paid commission Beneficial for family	Number	1	1	0	2	
	Number	31	11	0	42	
Indira Awas Yojana	Awareness	Yes	84.88	82.83	100.00	84.22
		No	15.12	17.17	0.00	15.78
	Benefited	Yes	12.13	12.60	0.00	12.27
		No	87.87	87.40	100.00	87.73
	Paid commission Beneficial for family	Number	19	8	0	27
		62	31	0	93	

Old Age/ Widow Pension	Awareness	Yes	82.89	83.50	100.00	83.11	
		No	17.11	16.50	0.00	16.89	
	Benefited	Yes	8.22	8.06	0.00	8.15	
		Paid commission	Number	7	3	0	10
		Beneficial for family	Number	41	20	0	61
TSC Swajaldhara	Awareness	Yes	30.07	28.62	100.00	29.67	
		No	69.93	71.38	0.00	70.30	
	Benefited	Yes	3.31	2.35	0.00	3.00	
		No	96.69	97.65	100.00	97.00	
	Paid commission	Number	0	0	0	0	
Beneficial for family	Number	6	2	0	8		
ARWSP	Awareness	Yes	56.31	52.86	100.00	55.22	
		No	43.69	47.14	0.00	44.78	
	Benefited	Yes	45.43	50.32	0.00	46.88	
		No	54.57	49.68	100.00	53.12	
	Paid commission	Number	0	0	0	0	
		Beneficial for family	Number	16	3	0	19
Sarvashiksha	Awareness	Yes	61.96	38.05	100.00	54.11	
		No	38.04	61.95	0.00	45.89	
	Benefited	Yes	22.79	11.50	0.00	20.12	
		No	77.21	88.50	100.00	79.88	
	Paid commission	Number	2	0	0	2	
Beneficial for family	Number	66	13	0	80		

4.3.4 Status and Awareness of NREGS

Almost half of the sample surveyed households informed that they are aware about the NREGS programme, which is also true in case of Hindu and Muslim communities. Overall 42 or 8.94 per cent households who were aware about the programme were benefited by NREGS. Almost the same proportion both Hindu and Muslims were benefited. All the beneficiaries of NREGS reported that their families were benefited by the programme. All beneficiaries were selected either by Sarpanch or Secretary. One each from Hindu and Muslim households reported for paying the commission. Families of all the beneficiaries were benefited by the programme.

4.3.5 Status and Awareness of IAY

More than 80 per cent of all the surveyed households were found aware about the Indra Awas Yojana and even among the communities. In all 93 household were benefited by IAY programme, in which 62 were Hindu and 31 were Muslim households. Mostly Sarpanch and Secretary selected the Hindu household when Muslims were selected by Sarpanch and NGO/SHGs. Among Hindus 19 and among Muslims 8 households reported for paying the commission for getting the IAY benefits. All the beneficiaries reported that their families were benefited.

Another scheme of Old Age/Widow Pension is known among more than 80.0 per cent households in our survey. Among 748 aware households about the scheme, only 61 or 8.16 per cent households reported benefited. Among Hindu and Muslim communities 41 and 20 households respectively reported benefited. Most of the beneficiaries were selected by Sarpanch. Among beneficiaries, 7 Hindus and 3 Muslims reported paying commission. All the beneficiaries reported their families were benefited.

4.3.6 Status and Awareness of TSC Swajaldhara

Under TSC Swajaldhara, i.e. Total Sanitation Campaign Swajaldhara, only one-third households were found aware, even in the same proportion among communities. Overall 8 households reported benefited in which 6 were Hindus and 2 were Muslims. Beneficiaries were selected either by Sarpanch or Secretary. No beneficiary paid the commission and the beneficiaries reported that their families were benefited.

4.3.7 Status and Awareness of ARWSP

Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP) for drinking water was known to more than half of the surveyed households including among the communities. A good proportion, i.e. 46.9 per cent households who were aware about the programme were benefited. Among aware Hindu and Muslim households 45.4 and 50.3 per cent were benefited by the programme. Most of the beneficiaries were selected by Sarpanch and very few by the Secretary. No beneficiary was found paying the commission. However, very few reported that their families were benefited by the programme.

In Sarvashiksha programme for educating the children was known by majority 54.1 per cent of households, except among Muslim households only 38.1 per cent reported knowing about it. Overall 98 or 20.12 per cent of aware households reported they were benefited. Among Hindus and Muslims 20.8 and 11.5 per cent aware households respectively were benefited. Muslims are found lagging behind in getting the benefits of Sarvashiksha programme, which needs special care. Majority beneficiaries were selected by self-efforts. Only 2 Hindu beneficiaries reported paying commission. Majority beneficiaries reported that their children were benefited (See Table 40).

4.4 Health Status

4.4.1 Status of Diseases among Family Members

In our survey overall 901 persons or 18.7 per cent of the total sample population was suffering in various diseases in which Hindus were suffering 20.3 and Muslims were

suffering 15.8 per cent. Fever and stomach related diseases were more prevalent as out of total reported sufferings Hindus 31.8 and Muslims 24.6 per cent were suffering from fever. Next was stomach disease in which Hindus 20.3 and Muslims 17.5 per cent were suffering. In cancer and TB 4.8 per cent Hindus and 6.4 per cent Muslims were affected. There are many unspecific diseases reported in which people were suffering.

Table 41: **Health and Family Welfare**

Type of Diseases	Hindu	Muslim	Sikh	All
Fever	197(31.77)	69(24.64)	0(0.00)	266(29.53)
Jaundice, Typhoid	32(05.16)	22(07.86)	0(0.00)	54(05.99)
ENT	35(05.65)	10(03.57)	0(0.00)	45(04.99)
Accident	23(03.71)	8(02.86)	0(0.00)	31(03.44)
Stomach related	126(20.32)	49(17.50)	0(0.00)	175(19.42)
Cancer, T,B	30(04.84)	18(06.43)	0(0.00)	48(05.33)
Any other	177(28.55)	104(37.14)	1(100.00)	282(31.30)
Total	620(100.00)	280(100.00)	1(100.00)	901(100.00)

Average duration of suffering was reported 78 days, but among Muslims the average duration of suffering was highest, i.e. 92 days, when among Hindus it was 71 days. It may be because Muslims have less access to health services and less paying capacity in comparison to Hindus. Suffering by Cancer, TB, ENT, accident and stomach were reported for longer duration (see Table 42).

Table 42: **Average duration of Disease (days)**

Type of Diseases	Hindu	Muslim	Sikh	All
Fever	41	49	0	43
Jaundice, Typhoid	38	44	0	41
ENT	119	46	0	103
Accident	74	73	0	74
Stomach related	62	85	0	72
Cancer, T,B	137	155	0	144
Any other	95	125	120	106
Total	71	92	120	77

4.4.2 Status and Treatment of Family Members

The following table shows the pathetic public health services as only 14.10 per cent patients reported availing treatment from government hospitals otherwise rest 71.3 per cent are treated by private practitioners and 14.7 per cent go to quakes. Among Hindus only 11.9 per cent patients get treatment from government hospitals, 72.1 per cent are treated by private doctors and 16.0 per cent go to quakes. Muslim patients availing treatment from government hospitals are 18.9 per cent, from private doctors 69.3 per cent and going to

quakes is 11.8 per cent. Only one Sikh patient was reported who is also treated by government and private doctors (See Table 43).

Table 43: **Place of Treatment**

Type of Diseases		Hindu	Muslim	Sikh	All
Fever	Govt. Hospital	15	12	0	27
	Private medical practitioner	108	41	0	149
	Govt. and private doctor both	16	3	0	19
	Homeopath	1	0	0	1
	Home treatment	4	1	0	5
	Quake	53	12	0	65
Jaundice, Typhoid	Govt. Hospital	3	0	0	3
	Private medical practitioner	21	14	0	35
	Govt. and private doctor both	1	1	0	2
	Home treatment	1	0	0	1
	Quake	6	7	0	13
ENT	Govt. Hospital	5	2	0	7
	Private medical practitioner	18	7	0	25
	Govt. and private doctor both	6	0	0	6
	Homeopath	1	0	0	1
	Quake	5	1	0	6
Accident	Govt. Hospital	3	3	0	6
	Private medical practitioner	15	3	0	18
	Govt. and private doctor both	4	1	0	5
	Quake	1	1	0	2
Stomach related	Govt. Hospital	19	14	0	33
	Private medical practitioner	76	26	0	102
	Govt. and private doctor both	14	6	0	20
	Traditional	3	0	0	3
	Homeopath	1	1	0	2
	Local govt, health worker	1	0	0	1
	Quake	12	2	0	14
Cancer, T,B	Govt. Hospital	10	6	0	16
	Private medical practitioner	15	7	0	22
	Govt. and private doctor both	4	5	0	9
	Quake	1	0	0	1
Any other	Govt. Hospital	19	16	0	35
	Private medical practitioner	101	51	0	152
	Govt. and private doctor both	30	18	1	49
	Traditional	1	1	0	2
	Homeopath	1	1	0	2
	Home treatment	4	7	0	11
	Quake	21	10	0	31
Total		620	280	1	901

Among total 901 sick persons 48 persons reported suffering from Cancer or TB, but only 11 patients were admitted in hospital rest 37 patients were not admitted. Among overall total 602 Hindu patients 19.2 per cent, among 280 Muslim patients 18.2 per cent and out of total 901 patients 18.9 per cent patients were hospitalized. It was found that due to lack of health services, the patients with serious diseases could not get admission in hospitals (see Table 44).

Table 44: Whether admitted for Treatment

Type of Diseases		Hindu	Muslim	Sikh	All
Fever	Yes	1.61	1.79	0.00	1.66
	No	30.16	22.86	0.00	27.86
Jaundice, Typhoid	Yes	0.97	1.79	0.00	1.22
	No	4.19	6.07	0.00	4.77
ENT	Yes	1.61	0.71	0.00	1.33
	No	4.03	2.86	0.00	3.66
Accident	Yes	1.13	1.43	0.00	1.22
	No	2.58	1.42	0.00	2.22
Stomach related	Yes	6.13	2.86	0.00	5.11
	No	14.19	14.64	0.00	14.32
Cancer, T,B	Yes	1.13	1.43	0.00	1.22
	No	3.72	5.00	0.00	4.11
Any other	Yes	6.61	8.21	0.00	7.10
	No	21.94	28.93	100.00	24.20
Total		100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Average expenses per patient comes Rs.2445. The highest average expenses per cancer or TB patient are highest with Rs.4290 when the lowest are among fever patients, i.e. Rs.984. Overall per patient expenditure among Muslims is Rs.2575, which is higher than the average Hindu patient, i.e. Rs.2390. Similarly Muslim Cancer or TB patient spent average Rs.5472 when it is lower among Hindus, i.e. Rs.3580. It seems that public health services are not easily accessible to Muslim patients than the Hindu patients (See Table 45).

Table 45: Average Per capita Expenditure on patient

(in Rs.)

Type of Diseases	Hindu	Muslim	Sikh	All
Fever	994.04	956.23	0	984.23
Jaundice, Typhoid	2467.18	1789.09	0	2190.93
ENT	3234.28	2310	0	3028.88
Accident	2982.60	4012.5	0	3248.39
Stomach related	2440.07	2289.18	0	2397.83
Cancer, T,B	3580	5472.22	0	4289.58
Any other	3447.45	3363.55	0	3407.84
Total	2389.72	2575.07	1000	2445.77

4.4.3 Status of Immunization among Children

Overall proportion of immunization among Sikh and Muslim children is higher than the children of Hindu community. Sikh children are maximum immunized for polio and BCG. Among Hindu and Muslim children the immunization against polio is highest followed by DPT/Diphtheria, BCG, small pox/chicken pox and the least for hepatitis (see Table 46).

Table 46: Immunization of children (5 years of age)

Immunization	Hindu	Muslim	Sikh	All
Polio	26.12	26.32	33.33	26.23
DPT/ Diphtheria	23.00	22.94	11.11	22.92
BCG	23.24	21.59	33.33	22.67
Small pox/ chicken pox	17.63	16.60	11.11	17.22
Hepatitis	10.02	12.55	11.11	10.96
Agency	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Govt. hospital	28.53	29.26	100.00	29.22
Private hospital	1.88	4.26	0.00	2.74
midwife/ Asha	66.46	62.77	0.00	64.71
Untrained dai	2.82	3.72	0.00	3.14
Others	0.31	0.00	0.00	0.20
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Maximum immunization was done by midwife/Asha 64.7 per cent, followed by government hospitals 29.2 per cent, untrained Dai 3.1 per cent and by private hospital 2.74 per cent.

4.4.4 Status of Mother Care

Overall 87.4 per cent mothers reported the delivery took place at home, while only 7.3 and 5.3 per cent reported their delivery at government hospitals and private hospitals respectively. Among Hindus 85.0 per cent mothers reported delivery at home, 8.7 per cent at government hospitals and 6.4 per cent at private hospitals. The highest delivery at home were reported by Muslim mothers, i.e. 92.1 per cent, followed by least 4.7 and 3.3 per cent in government and private hospitals respectively, which shows extreme poverty, deprivation and ignorance among them (see Table 47).

Table 47: Assistance to Mothers at the last delivery

Details	Hindu	Muslim	Sikh	All
Birth place of last child				
Govt. Hospital	8.65	4.69	0.00	7.28
Private Hospital	6.39	3.25	0.00	5.31
Home	84.96	92.06	100.00	87.41
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Overall 75.2 per cent deliveries were conducted by untrained Dai followed by 15.3 per cent by Doctors, 3.7 per cent by trained midwife/Asha and 5.8 per cent by other (perhaps it is by family members). Among Muslims maximum deliveries, i.e. 77.6 per cent were conducted by untrained Dais followed by 12.6 per cent by Doctor, 6.9 per cent by others and least 2.9 per cent by trained midwife/Asha. Deliveries among Hindu community are slightly better off as comparatively more Doctors and trained midwife/Asha are involved (see Table 48).

Table 48: **Help to Mothers at the time of delivery**

Details	Hindu	Muslim	Sikh	All
Doctor	16.70	12.64	0.00	15.29
Trained midwife/Asha	3.94	2.89	100.00	3.70
Untrained Dai	74.11	77.62	0.00	75.22
Others	5.25	6.86	0.00	5.80
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Pre and post-delivery assistance was given to overall 57.6 per cent mothers, while 42.4 per cent reported otherwise. Among Hindus and Muslims 56.1 and 60.3 per cent mothers reported for receiving the pre and post assistance respectively, while 43.9 and 39.7 per cent respectively didn't receive any such assistance (see Table 49).

Table 49: **Pre and post-delivery assistance to Mothers**

Details	Hindu	Muslim	Sikh	All
Yes	56.10	60.29	100.00	57.58
NO	43.90	39.71	0.00	42.42
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

4.5 Educational Status

4.5.1 Status of Level of Educational

While going through the educational characteristics among the family members of sample households it was found that among Muslims and Hindus about 35.7 and 30.6 per cent respectively are illiterates. Overall illiteracy is found 32.4 per cent in Barabanki. Among Hindus overall literacy is 64.6 per cent, among them males 75.3 and females are 51.2 per cent literates. Muslims are overall 58.1 per cent literates, when males are 64.3 and females are 51.2 per cent literates. Sikhs are highest literates. Among Muslims, the level of education is too low in comparison to Hindus. Among Muslims, 78.1 per cent are below primary or primary educated, when among Hindus it is 53.7 per cent. Among Muslims as we go towards higher classes the decline is too sharp. Among educated Muslims only 3.4 and 2.1 per cent are high school and intermediate pass respectively, when Hindus are 11.7 and 6.7 per cent respectively. Muslim graduates and with master's degree are 0.43 and 0.27 per cent respectively while Hindus are 2.3 and 0.84 per cent respectively. In absolute terms 58.4 per cent Hindu population is educated and Muslims are 52.3 per cent, but Hindus are much more educated in higher classed than the Muslims (see Table 50).

Table 50: Educational characteristics of Family Members

Level of Education		Hindu	Muslim	Sikh	Total
Illiterate (% to total population)	N	932	631	1	1564
	%	30.57	35.67	8.33	32.38
Literate (%)	M	75.34	64.29	75.00	71.45
	F	51.19	51.24	100.00	51.32
	T	64.60	58.13	87.50	62.30
General & Technical education					
Below primary or informal education	N	575	478	1	1054
	%	32.29	51.62	12.50	38.82
Primary	N	382	245	2	629
	%	21.45	26.46	25.00	23.17
Upper primary	N	426	143	0	569
	%	23.91	15.44	0.00	20.96
Matric/high school/secondary	N	208	31	3	242
	%	11.68	3.35	37.50	8.91
Higher secondary/pre-university/intermediate	N	119	19	2	140
	%	6.68	2.05	25.00	5.16
Technical diploma or certificate below degree	N	14	2	0	16
	%	0.79	0.22	0.00	0.59
Technical/professional degree (Medical, Engineering, Law, M.A)	N	2	2	0	4
	%	0.11	0.22	0.00	0.15
Graduate degree (General)	N	40	4	0	44
	%	2.25	0.43	0.00	1.62
Post-graduate degree (General)	N	15	2	0	17
	%	0.84	0.22	0.00	0.63
Total Educated	N	1781	926	8	2715
	%	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

4.5.2 Status of Enrolment and School Attendance

According to following table 5.3 per cent Hindu and 11.5 per cent Muslim children do not go to school. Female non-school going children are more among Hindus when they are less among Muslims in comparison to male children. Among these non-school going children more than 80.0 per cent left schools after enrolment. About 1 to 2.5 per cent children who are enrolled in school but they do not attend the classes regularly. Out of total enrolment Class I to Class VIII the highest is 21.1 per cent in Class I which goes on dropping in higher classes and finally only 6.2 per cent are enrolled in Class VIII. One can understand that in Class I total students were 232 when in Class VIII total students were only 68, reflects heavy dropout. Even at Class I level total 24 students were reported drop –outs (see Table 51).

Currently total 1246 students of our 900 sample surveyed households are registered in different schools and about 74.1 per cent of them study in government schools. Besides government schools, 25.6 per cent Hindu and 14.2 per cent Muslim students attend private schools. About 11.3 per cent Muslim students attend Madarsas. About two-thirds students attend their schools within 1-2 kms when one-third go 2-4 km. Out of total enrolment about

67.2 per cent Hindu and 69.3 per cent Muslim students adopted Hindi medium, when 29.4 and 15.7 per cent adopted both English and Hindi medium in mixed school, English by 3.3 per cent and 1.5 per cent respectively. While 13.5 per cent Muslim and 0.13 per cent Hindus adopted for Urdu medium.

Maximum Hindu children gave reason of their being drop out as they are not interested in studies, i.e. 45.6 per cent followed by 21.1 per cent not able to afford their fee/expenses, 12.3 per cent each wanted to work at home and wanted to earn. Among Muslims 36.4 per cent not interested in studies, 22.7 per cent wanted to work at home, 13.6 per cent each because of distance of school and fee/expenses not affordable and 9.1 per cent wanted to earn. About 60.0 per cent students were getting government assistance in the form of scholarship, etc. (see Table 51).

Table 51: Education: Enrollment, Dropout, and Type of Education (Below 15 years age group)

Educational Status	Hindu	Muslim	Sikh	All
Total Children	830	520	1	1351
Male	464	277	0	741
	55.90	53.27	0.00	54.85
Female	366	243	1	610
	44.10	46.73	100.00	45.15
School going Children	786	460	1	1247
Male	443	245	0	688
	56.36	53.26	0.00	55.17
Female	343	215	1	559
	43.64	46.74	100.00	44.83
Non School going children	44	60	0	104
Male	21	32	0	53
	47.73	53.33	0.00!	50.96
Female	23	28	0	51
	52.27	46.67	0.00!	49.04
Schooling Status	830	520	1	1351
Never Enrolled	44	60	0	104
	5.30	11.54	0.00	7.70
Left after enrolment	56	43	0	99
	6.75	8.27	0.00	7.33
Enrolled but irregular	11	12	0	23
	1.33	2.31	0.00	1.70
Enrolled and regular	719	405	1	1125
	86.63	77.88	100.00	83.27
Characteristics of enrolled children				
Enrolled in Class 1	143	88	1	232
	20.76	21.46	100.00	21.09
Enrolled in Class II	118	73	0	191
	17.13	17.80	0.00	17.36
Enrolled in Class III	100	68	0	168
	14.51	16.59	0.00	15.27
Enrolled in Class IV	74	56	0	130
	10.74	13.66	0.00	11.82

Enrolled in Class V	82	48	0	130
	11.90	11.71	0.00	11.82
Enrolled in Class vi	84	31	0	115
	12.19	7.56	0.00	10.46
Enrolled in Class vii	43	23	0	66
	6.24	5.61	0.00	6.00
Enrolled in Class viii	45	23	0	68
	6.53	5.61	0.00	6.18
Total	689	410	1	1100
	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Left / Dropout in Class I	12	12	0	24
Left / Dropout in Class II	6	11	0	17
Left / Dropout in Class III	4	2	0	6
Left / Dropout in Class IV	3	1	0	4
Left / Dropout in Class V	11	12	0	23
Left / Dropout in Class VI	3	2	0	5
Left / Dropout in Class VII	3	0	0	3
Left / Dropout in Class VIII	14	2	0	16
Type of School Enrolled No.	786	459	1	1246
Govt	581	341	1	923
	73.92	74.29	100.00	74.08
Private	201	65	0	266
	25.57	14.16	0.00	21.35
Madrasa	3	52	0	55
	0.38	11.33	0.00	4.41
Non-formal	1	0	0	1
	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.08
Others	0	1	0	1
	0.00	0.22	0.00	0.08
Distance of School (Km)	786	458	1	1245
1-2	472	329	1	802
	60.05	71.83	100.00	64.42
2-4	251	103	0	354
	31.93	22.49	0.00	28.43
4 and above	63	26	0	89
	8.02	5.68	0.00	7.15
Medium of instruction	786	459	1	1246
Hindi	528	318	1	847
	67.18	69.28	100.00	67.98
English	26	7	0	33
	3.31	1.53	0.00	2.65
Hindu & English both	231	72	0	303
	29.39	15.69	0.00	24.32
Urdu	1	62	0	63
	0.13	13.51	0.00	5.06
Reason for Drop out	57	44	0	101
Work at home	7	10	0	17
	12.28	22.73	0.00!	16.83
Need to earn	7	4	0	11
	12.28	9.09	0.00	10.89
Far distance of School	3	6	0	9
	5.26	13.64	0.00	8.91
Lack facility in School	1	0	0	1
	1.75	0.00	0.00	0.99
Failed in Examination	1	0	0	1
	1.75	0.00	0.00!	0.99
Fees/Expenditure not afford	12	6	0	18
	21.05	13.64	0.00	17.82

Not interested in reading	26 45.61	16 36.36	0 0.00	42 41.58
Others	0 0.00	2 4.55	0 0.00	2 1.98
Availing Govt Assistance	786	459	1	1246
Yes	491 62.47	265 57.73	0 0.00	756 60.67
No	295 3.75	194 4.23	1 10.00	490 3.93

4.5.3 Status of Aspiration of Parents for their Children

About 16.8 per cent parents wanted their sons to get education upto High School, 35.5 per cent wanted upto Intermediate, 22.9 per cent upto Graduate, 13.6 per cent upto Post-Graduate and only 7.0 per cent Technical Degree. In case of girl's parents 29.9 per cent wanted their daughters upto High School, 35.9 per cent upto Intermediate and 16.3 per cent upto Graduate. In case of Muslim parents who wanted their daughter's education upto High School, i.e. 40.0 per cent (see Table 52).

Table 52: Aspirations of parents of current students

		Hindu	Muslim	Sikh	Total	
Boys	High School	52 13.13	47 24.35	0 0.00	99 16.81	
	Intermediate	149 37.63	60 31.09	0 0.00	209 35.48	
	Pre-Graduation/ Diploma	14 3.54	11 5.70	0 0.00	25 4.24	
	Bachelors Degree	81 20.45	54 27.98	0 0.00	135 22.92	
	Post Graduation	76 19.19	4 2.07	0 0.00	80 13.58	
	Technical Degree	24 6.06	17 8.81	0 0.00	41 6.96	
	Total	396 100.00	193 100.00	0 0.00	589 100.00	
	Girls	High School	77 24.68	66 40.00	0 0.00	143 29.92
		Intermediate	125 40.06	47 28.48	0 0.00	172 35.98
Pre-Graduation/ Diploma		7 2.24	7 4.24	0 0.00	14 2.93	
Bachelors Degree		49 15.71	28 16.97	1 100.00	78 16.32	
Post Graduation		34 10.90	3 1.82	0 0.00	37 7.74	
Technical Degree		20 6.41	14 8.48	0 0.00	34 7.11	
Total		312 100.00	165 100.00	1 100.00	478 100.00	

4.6 Status of Housing and Amenities

4.6.1 Housing Status

Among surveyed Hindu and Muslim households 87.7 and 91.3 per cent are respectively owners of their houses, while 12.3 and 8.8 per cent have Indra Awas or government houses. About one-third houses are thatched, in which Muslim's proportion is higher. Similarly more than one-third houses are pucca but here pucca houses belonged to Muslims are comparatively less. Semi-pucca are little less than one-third. More than 50.0 per cent houses have only one room, among Hindus 53.3 and Muslims 51.2 per cent. About 22.9 per cent houses belonging to Hindu and 31.7 per cent belonging to Muslims are with two rooms. Houses with 6 and above rooms are 2.2 per cent with Hindus and 1.0 per cent with Muslims.

4.6.2 Status of Housing Amenities

More than 80.5 per cent houses have no electric connection. More than 80.0 per cent houses use oil lamps. More than 80.0 per cent houses either have hand pumps in the premises or depend on public hand pumps. About little less than half of houses have drinking water source within the premises and about 35-45 per cent households got water at a distance upto 100 metres.

About 92.4 per cent Hindus and 81.8 per cent Muslims don't have toilet within their premises. About 80.0 per cent households either use wood or cow-dung as source of fuel. About 70.0 per cent houses have 300 sq. metres area. In value terms more than 70.0 per cent houses belonging to Muslims are of less than Rs.50,000 cost, when houses belonging to Hindus are 59.3 per cent in this cost slab (see Table 53).

Table 53: **Distribution of Households by Housing Status**

S.no	Housing Status	Hindu	%	Muslim	%	Sikh
A	Ownership	602	66.89	297	33.00	1
	Own	528	87.71	271	91.25	1
	Indira Awas/ Govt. provided	74	12.29	26	8.75	0
B	Type of House	602	66.89	297	33.00	1
	Thatched	148	24.58	91	30.64	0
	Kutchra Khaprail	54	8.97	23	7.74	0
	Semi-pucca	166	27.57	87	29.29	1
	Pucca	214	35.55	86	28.96	0
	Others	20	3.33	10	3.37	0
C	Number of rooms in house	602	66.89	297	33.00	1
	One	321	53.32	152	51.18	0
	Two	138	22.92	94	31.65	1
	Three	62	10.30	25	8.42	0
	Four	50	8.31	19	6.39	0
	Five	18	2.99	4	1.35	0
	Six & above	13	2.16	3	1.01	0

<i>D</i>	Details of homestead land	602	66.89	297	33.00	1
	Own	571	94.85	284	95.62	1
	Provided by Govt Panchayat	23	3.82	9	3.03	0
	Landlords Land	8	1.33	4	1.35	0
<i>E</i>	Electrification	602	66.89	297	33.00	1
	Yes	107	17.77	58	19.53	0
	No	495	82.23	239	80.47	1
<i>F</i>	Other Source of Light	508	66.93	250	32.94	1
	Oil Lamp	405	79.72	225	90.00	0
	Lantern	96	18.90	19	7.60	0
	Petromax	2	0.39	1	0.40	0
	Others	5	0.99	5	2.00	1
<i>G</i>	Source of Drinking Water	602	66.89	297	33.00	1
	Own hand pump/ Tube well	275	45.68	179	60.27	0
	Public hand pump/ tube well	245	40.70	103	34.68	0
	Tap in dwelling	37	6.15	10	3.56	1
	Own protected dug well	10	1.66	2	0.67	0
	Unprotected dug well	5	0.83	1	0.34	0
	Public unprotected dug well	13	2.16	1	0.34	0
	Public protected dug well	16	2.65	1	0.34	0
	Pond/River/ Stream	1	0.17	0	0.00	0
<i>H</i>	Distance of source of Drinking Water	602	66.89	297	33.00	1
	Within House	282	46.84	171	57.57	1
	Upto 100 metres	278	46.18	107	36.03	0
	100-250 metres	36	5.98	12	4.04	0
	250 & above metres	6	1.00	7	2.36	0
<i>I</i>	Toilet Facility	602	66.89	297	33.00	1
	In House (toilets)	46	7.64	54	18.18	0
	Outside House	556	92.36	243	81.82	1
<i>J</i>	Type of Toilet facility	602	66.89	297	33.00	1
	Septic Tank Latrine	10	1.66	12	4.04	0
	In the dwelling/ Water- sealed	6	1.00	17	5.72	0
	Pit Latrine	43	7.14	24	8.08	0
	Covered Dry Latrine	3	0.50	13	4.38	0
	In the community: Water sealed	0	0.00	1	0.34	0
	In the field	538	89.37	228	76.77	1
Others	2	0.33	2	0.67	0	
<i>K</i>	Source of Fuel	602	66.89	297	33.00	1
	Wood	211	35.05	144	48.48	0
	Coal	1	0.17	0	0.00	0
	Hay/Leaves	49	8.14	38	12.79	0
	Cow dung Cake	285	47.34	91	30.63	0
	Agricultural Waste	24	3.99	15	5.05	0
	Gobar Gas Plant	1	0.16	0	0.00	0
Liquid Petroleum gas	31	5.15	9	3.03	1	
<i>L</i>	Facility of Drainage	602	66.89	297	33.00	1
	Yes	423	70.27	221	74.41	0
	No	179	29.73	76	25.59	1
<i>M</i>	House Area (Sqr Mtrs)	599	100.00	295	100.00	1
	Below 100	8	1.34	6	2.03	0
	100-200	70	11.69	32	10.85	0
	200-300	91	15.19	53	17.97	0
	300 and above	430	71.79	204	69.15	1

N	Value of house (000 Rs)	600	100.00	297	100.00	1
	Below & 50	356	59.33	210	70.71	0
	50-100	156	26.00	65	21.89	1
	100-200	55	9.17	20	6.73	0
	200 and above	33	5.50	2	0.67	0

4.7 Status of Community Participation

4.7.1 Status of Participation in Election and Organizations

Almost all the households reported voting in Panchayat, State Assembly and Parliamentary elections. Very few households reported to be the office bearers or members of Panchayat, SHG or religious/social organizations (see Table 54).

Table 54: **Participation of HH in Administrative Community**

Organization		Hindu	Muslim	Sikh	All
Does you or your family members caste vote in: Panchayat Election	Yes	601	297	1	899
	No	1	0	0	1
State Assembly	Yes	600	296	1	897
	No	2	1	0	3
Parliament	Yes	597	296	1	894
	No	5	1	0	6
Are you an office bearer of the Panchayat?	Yes	14	4	0	18
	No	588	293	1	882
Are you a member in SHG	Yes	22	2	0	24
	No	580	295	1	876
Are you a member of any religious/ social organization	Yes	14	4	0	18
	No	588	293	1	882
Total		602	297	1	900

4.7.2 Status of Community Concern

Out of 900 samples surveyed households total 7 persons were reported killed during recent communal violence. Among those killed 2 members belonged to Hindu and 5 members belonged to Muslim households. In recent communal violence the loss of property was reported by 10 households in which 5 each were from Hindu and Muslim households. Overall 56 households reported to be insecure due to communal feelings which includes 16 Hindu and 39 Muslim households (see Table 55).

Table 55: **Problem and losses Reported by HH during communal violence**

Details		Hindu	Muslim	Sikh	All
Death of your family members during recent communal violence	Yes	2	5	0	7
	No	600	292	1	893
Loss of your property during recent communal violence	Yes	5	5	0	10
	No	597	292	1	890
Do you feel insecure due to communal feelings	Yes	16	39	1	56
	No	586	258	0	844

4.7.3 Status of Access to Media and Communication

On asking about the access to media and communication, 10.2 per cent households reported reading newspapers regularly. Among Hindu and Muslim households 11.6 and 7.4 per cent respectively were reading newspapers regularly. Overall 18.6 per cent households reported listening the radio in which 20.4 and 14.5 per cent were Hindus and Muslims respectively. Similarly 12.8 per cent households reported watching the television regularly in which 15.0 and 8.4 per cent were Hindu and Muslim households respectively. Only 2.7 per cent households were connected with telephones where 3.8 and 0.34 per cent were Hindu and Muslim households respectively (see Table 56).

Table 56: **Households with Access to Media and Communication**

Details		Hindu	Muslim	Sikh	All
Do you read newspaper regularly?	Yes	70(11.63)	22(7.41)	0	92(10.22)
	No	532	275	1	808
Do you listen to radio regularly?	Yes	123(20.43)	43(14.48)	1	167(18.56)
	No	479	254	0	733
Do you watch Television regularly?	Yes	90(14.95)	25(8.42)	0	115(12.78)
	No	512	272	1	785
Do you have telephone at home?	Yes	23(3.82)	1(0.34)	0	24(2.67)
	No	579	296	1	876

4.7.4 Status of Household Facilities and Family Deprivation

Households were asked which three facilities are lacking in their village, in which maximum 51.2 per cent reported for hospital, followed by 41.6 per cent road, 41.1 per cent education, 24.1 per cent for electricity, 20.0 per cent for employment, 16.0 per cent for drinking water. Almost in the same proportion all the households of different communities have reported about the lack of facilities (see Table 57).

Table 57: **Households Reporting Three important Facilities which are lacking in village**

Details	Hindu	Muslim	Sikh	All
Employment	121(20.40)	59(19.87)	0	180(20.00)
Education	257(42.69)	112(37.71)	0	370(41.11)
Technical Education	12(1.99)	12(4.04)	0	24(2.67)
Hospital	272(45.18)	189(63.64)	0	461(51.22)
Road	260(43.19)	113(38.05)	0	374(41.56)
Electricity	151(25.08)	65(21.89)	0	217(24.11)
Drinking water	104(17.28)	40(13.47)	0	144(16.00)
Market	2(0.33)	3(1.01)	0	5(0.56)

In another following table three major deprivations of families was asked in which maximum 82.5 per cent told for employment (Hindu 61.1, Muslim 85.2), followed by 51.2 per cent for education, 49.9 per cent for health facilities, 37.2 per cent for land (Hindu 34.2, Muslims 43.1), 33.9 per cent for house, 31.6 per cent for skill and 7.5 per cent for social organisation. These orders of deprivations should be the priorities in the agenda of government planning (see Table 58).

Table 58: **Households Reporting three most important deprivations in their families**

Details	Hindu	%	Muslim	%	Sikh	%	All	%
Land	206	34.22	128	43.10	0	0.00	334	37.15
House	207	34.39	98	33.00	0	0.00	305	33.93
Health	318	52.82	131	44.11	0	0.00	449	49.94
Education	310	51.50	150	50.51	0	0.00	461	51.28
Employment	488	61.06	253	85.19	0	0.00	742	82.54
Skill	191	31.73	92	30.98	0	0.00	284	31.59
Social Organization	52	8.64	15	5.05	0	0.00	67	7.45
Others	13	2.16	12	4.04	0	0.00	25	2.78
Total Households	602	100.00	297	100.00	0	0.00	899	100.00

CHAPTER V

IDENTIFICATION OF PROBLEM AREAS

1. First of all there is no village level record of population and occupational activities of minority community households neither with Block nor with District Minority Welfare Department. It should be made compulsory to maintain the record at village, block and district levels. For example there is no village record showing number of handlooms and its workers and similarly in chikan and zardozi, when it is a popular occupation in Barabanki.
2. The density of population in Barabanki is too high which is beyond the carrying capacity of land.
3. The land is fast degrading because of lack of forests and lack of compost manure as due to use of cow dung as a source of fuel.
4. Among the minorities Muslims are the major community which has almost no agricultural land who are mainly manual labourers or craftsmen.
5. After daily wage earning, Muslim mainly depend upon handloom, chikan work, and zardozi work, in which males earn average about Rs.40 and females earn about Rs.20 per day. They should be provided credit cards as provided to farmers in order to protect them from Mahajans who are charging heavy interest rates, which are more than 24 per cent. Credit, raw material and marketing of finished goods are the major problems, it should be tackled by the government as done for the tribals.
6. Since Muslim children have to work for livelihood, they have hardly enough time to go to school. Therefore, creation of income avenues is the foremost priority in case of this minority.
7. In terms of infrastructure, Muslim households have less than one-third infrastructure than the majority community because after independence, they are facing only downfall, therefore, special economic package is required to fill the large gap.
8. Health facilities are hardly accessible to Muslims and other poorest of the poor which needs to be provided free of cost.

9. Special assistance is required to encourage Muslims to open their schools so that the children may not be discriminated, and other communities may also be benefited and harmonious condition may prevail in overall society.
10. In most of the Government development programmes, they are hardly given their share according to their population.
11. The traditional educational system for upliftment of literacy and education is Madarsa which is recently looked down by the government and media, which is in fact the key instrument of educational enhancement of Muslims. Of course now it is required to modernize them with modern education and facilities, where government support is required. In each Madarsa of High School, Intermediate and above level NOIS Centre should be opened for formal education with traditional one.
12. Because of Purdah system among Muslims, including majority community heavy drop out of female children from schools are reported. Therefore, it would be wise that girls' schools should also be opened and private entrepreneurs may be encouraged to open girls' schools.
13. In Panchayat community-wise representation should be initiated by various means so that they may have a say in their own and village development.

Annexure I: **List of Selected Sample Villages in District Barabanki**

District	Tehsil	Village
Strata I	Fatehpur	1. Katurikhurd 2. Salempur 3. Manikpur 4. Gurauli 5. Bindoura Dharthariya 6. Kyontali
Strata II	Sirauli Gauspur	7. Mushka Bad
	Nawabganj	8. Chandauli 9. Jasmanda 10. Ganaura 11. Fatehsaray 12. Jafarpur 13. Bhagwanpur 14. Magarwal 15. Saray Hizra 16. Tera Daulatpur 17. Rasoolpur
	Ram Nagar	18. Mohari 19. Alipur 20. Chachari
Strata III	Ram Sanehi Ghat	21. Mathura Nagar 22. Rasoolpur 23. Saraisauf
	Haidergarh	24. Pure Rudra 25. Sandi Dih 26. Achkamau 27. Kotwa 28. Khan Pur 29. Jaskapur 30. Shivrajpur