

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

**(Report of Bareilly District)**

Sponsored by:

**Ministry of Minority Affairs  
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Study conducted by:

**Dr. Fahimuddin  
Senior Fellow**

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

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## **Baseline Survey of Minority Concentrated Districts**

### **Executive Summary: Bareilly District**

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

#### Five Top Development Priorities of Bareilly District

- Electrification
- Housing Employment
- Sanitation
- Literacy
- Generation

#### **(a) Religion-Specific Socio -Eco nomic Indicators**

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

#### **(b) Indicators of Basic Amenities**

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

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

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

The purpose of the Baseline Survey was to identify the infrastructural gaps which could be filled up through the Multi-Sector District Development Plan (MsDP) for the Minority Concentrated Districts (MCDs) which are characterized by relative backwardness. By the Multi-Sectoral District Development Plan, the relative backwardness of such districts could be reduced at least to the National/State level. For this purpose, we have taken most recent National level official estimates for finding the development deficits in terms of 10 selected indicators. Taking deficit as weight, the indicators representing specific sectors are ranked on a 10 point score scale in which rank 1 indicates highest deficit. Thus, an indicator is given highest rank if the value of

deficit between the survey result and the estimate for the India and the State is highest. The other indicators are ranked in descending order according to their value of deficit. In case, the deficit comes positive (survey result higher than the estimate of the India and the State), the lower rank is assigned to that indicator which has lower positive value and higher rank is given if the positive value is higher. Accordingly, all the ten indicators are ranked to find out that how the priority should be accorded to different ten indicators in planning the Multi-Sector District Development Plan of Bareilly district. The selected indicators have been taken from the Census 2001, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation and Ministry of Labour and Employment. The state level indicators have been obtained from the Census, 2001, Statistical Diary of Uttar Pradesh and National Family and Health Survey. The development deficit, thus, worked out in case of Bareilly district has been presented in the following table:

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

Indicators	Survey Results 2008	All India (2005)	Gap between Survey result of the district and all India	Rank
Rate of literacy	54.73	67.30	-12.57	6
Rate of female literacy	40.89	57.10	-16.21	4
Work participation rate	30.64	38.00	-7.36	7
Female work participation rate	8.41	21.50	-13.09	5
Percentage of households with pucca walls	26.88	59.40	-32.52	2
Percentage of households with safe drinking water	98.67	87.90	+10.77	8
Percentage of households with electricity	13.67	67.90	-54.23	1
Percentage of households with water close set latrines	14.78	39.20	-24.42	3
Percentage of fully vaccinated children	11.24	43.50	--	--
Percentage of institutional delivery	12.04	38.70	--	--

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

- ❖ The present status of electrification in households of Bareilly district is miserably poor. The baseline survey has shown that only 14 per cent of total rural households are electrified which is quite low in comparison with the National average of 32 per cent. As a result the electrification of houses may be accorded highest priority in the Multi-Sectoral Development Plan of the district.
- ❖ Improvement of housing is the next priority area, which requires intervention in Bareilly District. The percentage of households with Pucca walls in total households was 27 percent, which emerged from our household survey in comparison with 59 percent at the

all India level, showing a gap of 32.52 percentage points. Hence, the provision of additional houses on the lines of Indira Awas Yojana (IAY) may be planned in the district as a next priority of the Multi-Sectoral development plan of the district.

- ❖ The development deficit in case of households with water close-set latrines in Barielly District was found on third rank. The survey result has indicated that 15 of the total rural households have water close latrines in Barielly District as against 39.20 percent at the all India level, thus showing a gap of –24.42 percent in the district. Therefore, the provision of water close-set latrines may be accorded third priority in the Multi Sectoral Development Plan of the district.
- ❖ The rate of literacy among the females of the district has been found to be lower by 16.21 percentage points as compared with the all India literacy level among the females. As per ranking of indicators, emphasis to increase the female literacy in the district comes on the fourth position. Therefore, in the Multi-sectoral Development Plan of the district, efforts to increase the female literacy should be given fourth priority.
- ❖ The Base-line data has revealed that the female work participation rate is only 8.41 per cent in district versus 21.50 per cent at the all India level. Thus, it is 13.09 per cent lower in the district as compared with the national average. In our rank analysis, this indicator has got the fifth rank, as far the deficit is concerned. Therefore, availability of job opportunities for the females are to be increased in the district and such programmes which employ largely the women may be accorded due priority in the Multi-Sectoral Development Plan of the district.
- ❖ The fact has emerged from the Base-line survey in Bareilly district that general literacy rate is lower in the district as compared with the national level literacy rate. It is 54.73 per cent in district as against 67.30 at the national level. Hence, Barielly district is backward in literacy by 12.57 percentage points than the all India level. This may be on account of the fact that more than half of the Muslim's population has been found to be illiterate in the baseline survey. Therefore, efforts need to plan to increase the literacy level of the population in general and of the Muslims in particular in Barielly district.
- ❖ The people in the district has serious problem of employment. The baseline survey has shown that the work participation rate in the district is 30.64 per cent in comparison with 38 per cent at the national level. Therefore, multi-sectoral development plan of the district must lay greater emphasis on the promotion of employment generating activities in the district.

### **Suggested components of Multi-Sector District Development Plan: Bareilly District**

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

- The extension of electrification at the household level in rural areas of the district should be given the top most priority. In this context, alternative sources of energy may also be considered.
- Provision of health care facilities is also the important priority identified through the baseline survey in the district. It has been found that the number of allopathic hospitals, number of primary health centers (PHCs) and number of child/women welfare centers per lakh of population are comparatively lower in the district than the State average. At the Tehsil level accessibility of these health care facilities should be reassessed and planning for the addition of such facilities may be made in the Multi-sectoral Plan of the district. Besides, immunization of children in general and of Minorities in particular, may be planned as a campaign. The involvement of NGOs may also be thought of. The training should also be given to untrained dias in rural areas of the district in order to ensure greater number of safe deliveries.
- It has been found that employment generation is the critical problem in the district. In regard to this, ongoing programme to improve the productivity and diversification in agriculture need to be revitalized. Various non-farm activities are also being carried out in the rural areas of the district. There is a need to identify such activities and plan for their development in the Multi-sectoral Plan of the district.
- The enhancement of literacy level among the rural population in general and among minorities in particular needs to be accorded due priority in the Multi-sector Development Plan of the district. It has been found through the baseline survey that around half of the Muslim population is illiterate. It was also evident that 20 per cent of Muslim children falling in the age group of 5-15 years were never enrolled in schools. The aspiration of Muslim parents for the education of their children was also relatively lower. The infrastructure in terms of school buildings and the location of higher-secondary schools was found to be poor. To mitigate this problem, due convergence with the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan needs to be established in the district. There is also need to carry out a campaign to arouse the feelings of importance of education among the rural masses of the district. The NGOs may also be involved to launch an awareness campaign for this purpose.
- The condition of housing is generally poor in rural areas of Bareilly district. The baseline survey has revealed that Muslims have been least beneficiary under the Indira Awas Yojana (IAY). In the Multi-sectoral Development Plan, some minority families who are below the poverty line may be identified across different tehsils of the district and may be provided housing units on the lines of Indira Awas Yojana.
- It has become evident from the baseline survey that the rural-road network needs to be increased in the district. In this context, minority dominated villages, for example Hazratpur village in Aonla tehsil, may be identified and rural roads may be constructed.



## CHAPTER I

### OUTLINE OF THE STUDY

#### 1. **About the Study:**

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

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

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

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

#### (b) **Indicators of Basic Amenities**

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

As many as 53 districts were found to have values below the National level average for both sets of indicators while another 37 had values below the National average for one or the other set of indicators. Thus, a total of 90 districts from all over the country were identified as being backward and having minority concentration. Of these, as many as 21 (almost one-fourth) are in U.P. The Ministry aims at devising suitable policy measures during the Eleventh Plan in order to develop these districts. The Ministry then identified several institutions in different parts of the country to carry out a baseline survey of these districts. The task of undertaking this study in the 21 districts of Uttar Pradesh was entrusted to the Giri Institute of Development Studies, Lucknow.

## **2. Objectives of the Study:**

The main objectives of the study are as follows:

- (i) To conduct a gap analysis of availability of infrastructure such as schools, health, ICDS centers and drinking water supply;
- (ii) To find out the gaps in housing and sanitary facilities;
- (iii) To identify the income generating activities such as artisan/handicrafts in which villagers have a comparative advantage;
- (iv) To identify the existing gaps in other infrastructural facilities such as roads, ITIs, banking and marketing facilities which will provide the missing links and act as a catalyst in the process of development of the district.

## **3. Methodology and Sample Design:**

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

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

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

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

Total number of villages	30
Total number of households	900

#### 4. Tools:

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

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

Table 1.1: Name of the Surveyed Villages

Name of Tehsil	Name of the Village	
Bareilly	1. Aina 2. Gokulpur 3. Abheypur Camp	4. Bhartaul 5. Alampur 6. Purnapur
Baheri	1. Laloo Nagla 2. Saidpur Buzurg 3. Bhakawa	4. Saidpur
Nawabganj	1. Pipra Nighai 2. Khanjanpur Khanjania 3. Thiriya Saidpur	4. Khaikhera 5. Murarur Prempur 6. Dhimra
Meerganj	1. Pipalsana Khatian 2. Mansoor Ganj 3. Labhera Durga Prasad	4. Chandpur Kazi
Faridpur	1. Ladpur Mudia 2. Megi Nagla 3. Kadarganj	
Aonla	1. Chandupur 2. Sikha	3. Bajhera 4. Biharipur Jageer 5. Lachmepur 6. Hazratpur 7. Dhanaura

## CHAPTER II

### DEVELOPMENT STATUS IN BAREILLY DISTRICT

#### 1. Introduction:

Bareilly district, with an area of 4120 Sq. Kms., forms part of the Western Region of Uttar Pradesh which is the most developed part of the state. The district is divided into 6 tehsils, 15 blocks and 1865 inhabited villages. The district accounted for 2.18 per cent of the state's population during 2001 census. The share of monitories population in total population of the district was much higher (35.20 per cent) as compared to the percentage of minority population in the state (19.40 per cent). Though the district is a part of the developed region of Uttar Pradesh, yet, there may be certain gaps in the devepment of different sectors of the district, which may require plans of development in order to improve the socio-economic conditions of the people in the district. In this chapter, existing status of socio-economic development of Bareilly district has been compared with the state scenario in order to find the gaps, if any, in the development of the district.

#### 2. Demographic Status:

Bareilly district is facing high and increasing population pressure. The population in Bareilly district increased from 28.35 lakh in 1991 to 36.19 lakh in 2001. The decadal growth in population during 1991-2001 was 27.40 per cent in the district as against 25.88 per cent at the state level during the same period. The relative population pressure is much higher in the district as compared to the state as evident form population density. Though level of urbanization is quite high in the district but level of literacy and work participation rate have been lower in the district as compared to the state (Table 2.1). Thus, the population explosion with high density and lower literacy coupled with lower work participation rate may plunge the Bareilly district deeper into poverty and unemployment, if not checked through comprehensive planning.

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

Items	Bareilly District	Uttar Pradesh
Size of Households	6.50	6.50
Population Growth (1991-2001) in %	27.40	25.88
Density of Population (per Km.)	878	690
Sex Ratio	855	898
Percentage of SC/ST population	12.65	21.15
Percentage of Urban Population	32.93	20.78
Literacy Rate:		
Male	47.27	68.80
Female	28.07	42.20
Total	38.33	56.20
Worker Population Ratio (%)	30.30	32.51

Source: Census of India, 2001.

### 3. Demographic Status by Religion:

The classification of population comprising of followers of different religions in Bareilly district shows that the population of Hindus is highest (65 Per cent) followed by that of Muslims (34 Per cent) as per 2001 Census. Though, on the parameters of literacy and work participation rate, Muslims are most backward among all the religious groups in the district. The position of Hindus is worse off as compared to Jains in literacy achievement and Christians in work participation. Thus, on two important development parameters of literacy and work participation, Muslims are at bottom in Bareilly district (Table 2.2).

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

Religion	Percentage in total Population		Literacy Rate	Work Participation Rate
	Bareilly	Uttar Pradesh	Bareilly District	Bareilly District
Hindu	64.81	80.61	52.90	31.10
Muslim	33.89	18.49	37.00	28.40
Christian	0.26	0.13	55.10	34.60
Sikh	0.80	0.41	76.80	31.60
Buddhist	0.20	0.18	48.80	28.40
Jain	0.02	0.13	96.40	28.40
Others	0.02	0.05	78.30	31.50

Source: Census of India, 2001.

### 4. Structure and Growth in Employment:

Agriculture is the main source of employment in Uttar Pradesh as a whole and in its constituent districts as well. However, data of 2001 Census as placed in table 2.3 showed that the proportion of total workers employed in agricultural sector both as main and marginal workers has been comparatively lower in Bareilly district than in the state as a whole. It does not mean that the economy of Bareilly district has become relatively more diversified than that of U.P. in general because the proportion of workers engaged in household and other activities as marginal workers in the district are much higher in state's comparison. This situation points to the fact that there has been greater distress diversification of workers from agriculture to other sectors as marginal workers in Bareilly district because full time employment could not be created for the growing workforce in the district.

Table 2.3: Main, Marginal and Total Workers in Bareilly District and Uttar Pradesh-2001 Census

Category	Bareilly District			Uttar Pradesh		
	Main	Marginal	Total	Main	Marginal	Total
Cultivators	377830 (43.79)	59485 (25.61)	437315 (39.93)	18479865 (47.03)	3687697 (25.23)	22167562 (41.12)
Agricultural Labour	124195 (14.39)	81692 (35.17)	205887 (18.80)	5956547 (15.16)	7444364 (50.93)	13400911 (24.86)
Total Agricultural Workers	502025 (58.18)	141177 (60.78)	643202 (58.73)	24436412 (62.18)	11132061 (76.16)	35568473 (65.97)
Household Industry	32342 (3.75)	19704 (8.48)	52056 (4.75)	2056944 (5.23)	335287 (2.29)	2392231 (94.44)
Others	328454 (38.07)	71379 (30.74)	399833 (36.52)	12803228 (32.58)	3149364 (21.55)	15952592 (29.58)
Total	862821 (100.00)	232260 (100.00)	1095081 (100.00)	39296584 (100.00)	14616712 (100.00)	53913296 (100.00)

Source: Census of India, 2001.

The above observation gets further support from the data presented in table 2.4 which shows that the growth of marginal workers in Bareilly district during 1991-2001 across different categories of activities has been extremely high as compared to the state which indicated that the marginalization process of workers has been swiftly working in Bareilly district. Therefore, special attention needs to be given to generate full time employment on large scale in Bareilly district.

Table 2.4: Growth in Main, Marginal and Total Workers in Bareilly District and Uttar Pradesh (1991-2001)

Category	Bareilly District			Uttar Pradesh		
	Main	Marginal	Total	Main	Marginal	Total
Cultivators	-12.66	644.95	-0.74	-16.12	82.31	-7.84
Agricultural Labour	6.00	2576.67	71.27	-23.96	539.34	48.94
Total Agricultural Workers	-8.68	1179.12	14.69	-18.17	64.48	7.62
Household Industry	165.73	4461.11	312.96	106.28	358.20	123.50
Others	30.22	6884.25	57.87	21.95	1666.64	49.41
Total	5.98	1759.42	32.47	-4.99	325.08	20.34

Source: Census of India, 2001.

## 5. Unemployment:

Though the data on the unemployment situation in Bareilly district is not available, however, we have tried to gauge the problem on the basis of data of employment exchange in the district. The provision of employment through employment exchange has been very dismal in Bareilly district. It is evident from table 2.5 that there has been continuous increase in the registration of unemployed persons with the employment exchange during 2004-05 to 2006-07.

On an average, 20 thousand persons per year got themselves registered with the employment exchange but only around 250 persons got the job. The number of vacancies notified during the period also showed a declining trend, indicating thereby that white-collar jobs, which were already very few, are fast diminishing in Bareilly district.

Table 2.5: Employment through Employment Exchange in Bareilly district

Items	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07
Total Number of registration	58920	65510	72826
Registration during the year	14988	22135	24199
Number of Vacancies notified	616	368	378
Number of Persons got employment	244	298	198

Source: Statistical Bulletin, 2006, District Bareilly.

## 6. Land Use Pattern:

On account of high population pressure in Bareilly district, more than 80 per cent of the reporting area has been brought under cultivation in the district which is high as compared to the proportion of net cultivated area at the state level (69 per cent). The percentage of area under forest in the district is quite low (0.06 per cent) in comparison with the forest area at the state level (6.97 per cent). Despite higher proportion of net area sown in the district, cropping intensity has remained quite low (141 per cent in Bareilly district versus 193 per cent in the state) which indicates that traditional structure of agriculture has not changed much in the district despite the fact that level of irrigation in the district has been far better than what could be in the state as a whole (Table 2.6).

Table 2.6: Land Use Pattern in Bareilly District and Uttar Pradesh-2004-05

Items	Bareilly (hectares)	Uttar Pradesh (000 hectares)
Reporting Area	406915 (100.00)	24201 (100.00)
Forest	226 (0.06)	1686 (6.97)
Barren and uncultivable Land	7915 (1.94)	548 (2.27)
Land put to non-agricultural uses	50610 (12.44)	2594 (10.71)
Culturable waste land	1869 (0.46)	467 (1.93)
Permanent pastures and grazing land	294 (0.07)	66 (0.27)
Land under miscellaneous trees, crops and groves	2694 (0.67)	359 (1.48)
Current fallows	12096 (2.97)	1137 (4.69)
Other fallows	2976 (0.73)	594 (2.46)
Net area sown	328235 (80.66)	16750 (69.22)
Area sown more than once	233292	8675
Cropping intensity	140.65	193.08
Percentage of irrigated area to net area sown	96.10	78.97
Percentage of irrigated area to gross area sown	90.41	72.86

Source: Statistical Bulletin, 2006, District Bareilly

## 7. Irrigation Coverage and Sources:

As observed above that the irrigation coverage has been much higher in Bareilly district to the extent that more than 96 per cent of the net area sown in the district has been brought under irrigation. In this way most of the cultivated land is irrigated in the district. Most important source of irrigation is tube wells, mostly the private, through which more than 85 per cent of the net areas own is irrigated in the district (Table 2.7).

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

Source	Area (hectares)	Percentage
Canal	37718	13.05
Tube well	244578	84.61
Well	1515	0.52
Tank	2098	0.73
Others	3140	1.09
Total	289049	100.00

Source: Statistical Bulletin, 2006, District Bareilly

## 8. Cropping Pattern:

The agriculture in Bareilly district is less diversified as compared to the level of agricultural diversification at the state level. The percentage of area put to the cultivation of food crops is higher in the district than the state. The opposite is the case of cultivation of oilseeds and other commercial crops. Surprisingly, percentage of total area put for sugarcane cultivation is less than what is at the state level (Table 2.8)

Table 2.8: Area under Principal Crops in Bareilly District and Uttar Pradesh-2004-05 (%)

Crop	Bareilly District	Uttar Pradesh
Cereals	44.72	39.78
Pulses	1.71	6.39
Total Food grains	46.42	46.18
Oilseeds	1.99	2.05
Sugarcane	3.68	4.54
Potato	0.47	0.99
Others	1.01	0.08

Source: Statistical Bulletin, 2006, District Bareilly

## 9. Productivity of Major Crops:

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



Table 2.9: Productivity of Major Crops in Bareilly District and Uttar Pradesh-2004-05,  
(Quintal/Hectare)

Crop	Bareilly District	Uttar Pradesh
Rice	<b>23.58</b>	18.13
Wheat	<b>30.98</b>	25.00
Barley	<b>21.14</b>	19.75
Maize	<b>16.23</b>	15.53
Urd	<b>3.30</b>	3.88
Moong	<b>3.54</b>	4.56
Arhar	<b>9.74</b>	9.62
Mustard	<b>6.72</b>	9.92
Groundnut	<b>8.23</b>	8.23
Sugarcane	<b>598.6</b>	608.07
Potato	<b>276.84</b>	223.83

Source: Statistical Bulletin, 2006, District Bareilly

## 10. Livestock:

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

Table 2.10: Livestock in Bareilly District-2004-05

Type of animal	Number	Per 100 hectare of net area sown
Drought Animals		
Bullock	65554	20
Buffaloes	68555	21
Milch Animals		
Cows	78705	24
Buffaloes	222160	68
Young Stock		
Cattle	94815	29
Buffaloes	194769	59
Others		
Sheep	2721	1
Goats	168285	51
Horse	12817	4
Pigs	24037	7
Other animal	664	0
Total Livestock	933112	284
Poultry	183300	56

Source: Statistical Bulletin, 2006, District Bareilly.

## 11. Industrial Development:

The industrial development in Bareilly district has been lackluster. It is evident from table 2.11 that number of registered factories per lakh of population by 2005-06 were around 8 only and out of these only 3 factories were in operation and remaining were closed. The working factories provided employment to 476 persons and produced out put to the tune of rupees 4 lakh

on per lakh of population. The development of Khadi and village industries was also very much tardy in the district. There were just 3 small scale, 3 Khadi and village industries per lakh of population in 2005-06. The employment in each of these units was only 15 persons per lakh of population. The number of industrial estates was reported to be 10 in the district but their existing status in terms of number of different working units could not be available.

Table 2.11: Industrial Development in Bareilly District (2005-06)

<b><u>Registered Factories:</u></b>		Per lakh of population
Total Units	285	7.88
Number of units working	103	2.85
Average daily workers/employed	17208	476
Value of Production	13263447	366536
<b><u>Khadi and Small scale units:</u></b>		
Small scale units	101	2.79
Employment in small scale units	566	15.64
Khadi and Village Industries	95	2.63
Employment in Khadi and Village Industries	538	14.87
<b>Number of industrial estates</b>	10	0.28

Source: Statistical Bulletin, 2006, District Bareilly

## 12. Economic Infrastructure Development:

Gaps in the development of important infrastructure in Bareilly district are evident when compared with the state level situation (Table 2.12). For example, average length of national highways, state level roads and other district roads per lakh of population was lesser in the district as compared to the state as a whole. Per capita consumption of electricity was around 28 per cent lower (120 kW in Bareilly district versus 168 kW in U.P.) in the district. However, Bareilly district is better placed in terms of having larger number of telephone connections and higher credit-deposit ratio as compared to the state as whole despite the fact that number of nationalized bank offices per lakh of population was lower in the district than the state average.

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

Sl. No.	Items	Bareilly	Uttar Pradesh
1.	Length of National highways per lakh of population (2004-05)	2.29	2.43
2.	Length of state level per lakh of population (2004-5)	3.26	5.34
3.	Length of other district road per lakes of population (2004-05)	52.89	65.34
4.	Per capita consumption of electricity (2004-5)	120.35	168.11
5.	Number of post offices per lakh of population (2004-5)	8.01	10.62
7.	Number of telephone connections per lakh of population (2004-05)	1992	1679
9.	Bank offices per lakh of population (2004-05)	3.70	5.00
	Credit Deposit ratio (2004-05)	51.34	42.03

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

2. Statistical Bulletin, 2006, District Bareilly.

### 13. Rural Infrastructure:

In case of vital rural infrastructure, Bareilly district is better placed when compared with the U.P. State as a whole (Table 2.13). Only the number of rural go downs, agro service centers, regulated markets and animal service centers on per lakh of population is relatively lower in the district in state's comparison.

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

Items	Bareilly	Uttar Pradesh
Percentage of villages connected with all weather roads	85	71
Percentage of villages electrified in total villages	80	71
Number of Rural Go downs per lakh of net area sown	53	91
Number of Seed Stores per lakh of net area sown	109	91
Number of Fertilizer Stores per lakh of net area sown	194	172
Number of Pesticides Stores per lakh of net area sown	133	66
Number of Tractors per lakh of net area sown	4645	4346
Number of Cold Storage per lakh of net area sown	9	7
Number of Agro Service Centres per lakh of net area sown	18	48
Number of Regulated Markets per lakh of net area sown	1	2
Number of Rural Banks per lakh of population	2	3
Number of Veterinary Centres per lakh of livestock	4	4
Number of Animal Service Centres per lakh of livestock	3	4

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

2. Statistical Bulletin, 2006, District Bareilly.

### 14. Educational Infrastructure:

Educational infrastructure particularly of basic education is getting spread across all the districts of Uttar Pradesh under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan. It is evident in Bareilly district as well when most of the basic education infrastructure was found to be at par with the state level (Table 2.14). Some serious pitfalls like higher teacher-students ratio in primary and senior basic schools during 2004-05 were evident in the district, when compared with the state level situation. However, such gaps will be minimized as the process of recruitment of additional teachers is being done in every district of the state. It is to be recorded here that Bareilly district is fast emerging as a hub of technical, medical and managerial education in Uttar Pradesh. As reported, there were 2 Engineering Colleges, 2 Medical Colleges, 2 Polytechnic and 4 Industrial Training Institutes (IITs) in Bareilly district during 2005-06. Some more technical/professional institutes have come up in the district during last two years.

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

Items	Bareilly	Uttar Pradesh
Number of primary schools per lakh of population	77	78
Number of secondary schools per lakh of population	23	22
Number of higher secondary schools per lakh of population	3	8
Number of degree colleges per lakh of population	.14	.86
Number of primary schools per 100 sq. km.	67	54
Number of secondary schools per 100 sq. km.	20	15
Teacher Student ratio in primary schools	63	57
Teacher Student ratio in senior basic schools	60	37

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

2. Statistical Bulletin, 2006, District Bareilly.

## 15. Health Infrastructure:

The status of health infrastructure in Bareilly district is generally at par with state level availability of health facilities (Table 2.15). Though minor gaps are evident from 2005-06 data but such gaps might have been removed during the last two years about which data is not available yet. It was observed during the visit to the Bareilly city and its hinterland that like other places in Uttar Pradesh; private sector in health care is expanding in the district. However, in rural part of the district, number of PHCs is to be increased and strengthened in order to serve the rural poor for whom the private health care facilities are too costly to afford.

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

Items	Bareilly	Uttar Pradesh
Number of allopathic hospitals per lakh of population	2.50	3.50
Number of beds in allopathic hospitals per lakh of population	39.40	35.0
Number of Aurvedic/Unani hospitals per lakh of population	1.44	1.42
Number of beds in Aurvedic/Unani hospitals per lakh of population	7.16	6.55
Number of primary health centers per lakh of population	1.68	2.44
Number of child/women welfare centers per lakh of population	11.69	12.72

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

2. Statistical Bulletin, 2006, District Bareilly.

## 16. Housing in Bareilly District:

The Census 2001 data has revealed that the proportion of permanent houses in total houses in Bareilly district was 64.40 per cent while the same was 53.40 per cent in the state as a whole. However, in case of other type of houses, situation in Bareilly district was opposite to that of state's situation (Annexure-I). It may be on account of the fact that the level of urbanization has been much higher in Bareilly district as compared to the state and since in urban areas mostly the permanent houses are constructed, this trend has reflected in Bareilly district as well.

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

### 17. Sources of Drinking Water:

As evident from 2001 Census, Bareilly district was better placed in terms of availability of safe drinking water as taps and hand pumps/tube wells, which are considered as safe sources of drinking water; were the main sources of drinking water in the district (Table 2.16).

Table 2.16: Sources of Drinking Water in Bareilly District and Uttar Pradesh

Source	Bareilly District	Uttar Pradesh
Tap	40.5	23.60
Hand pump/Tube well	58.2	64.1
Well	0.70	11.6
River/ Canal	0.00	0.10
Any other	0.60	0.60

Source: Census 2001.

### 18. Sources of Cooking Fuel:

Cow dung cake, fire wood, LPG and crop residue were reported to be the major sources of cooking in Bareilly district while fire wood, cow dung cake and crop residue were the major sources at the state level. On the whole, use of modern means of cooking was much higher in Bareilly district as compared to the state as a whole (Table 2.17).

Table 2.17: Sources of Cooking in Bareilly District and Uttar Pradesh

Source	Bareilly District	Uttar Pradesh
Firewood	26.90	44.3
Crop residue	13.50	13.7
Cow- dung cake	34.50	27.3
Kerosene	1.60	2.30
LPG	22.50	11.3
Any other	1.00	1.10

Source: Census 2001.

### 19. Income and Poverty Level:

The per capita income and poverty level are the indicators of overall development. The per capita income at 1993-94 and current prices during the year 2003-04 was found to higher in Bareilly district than the state level per capita income. However the percentage of rural BPL households and rural BPL population was slightly higher in the district as compared to the state. It implies that the economic condition of people living in rural areas of the district is certainly poor in comparison with the people of rural areas in Uttar Pradesh as a whole (Table 2.18).

Table 2.18: Income and Poverty in Bareilly District and Uttar Pradesh

Details	Bareilly District	Uttar Pradesh
Per capita income at 1993-94 prices (2003-04)	6656	5975
Per capita income at current prices (2003-04)	11805	10637
Total number of rural households (BPL census 2000)	554761	24026176
Total Rural Population (BPL census 2000)	2427139	127191122
Total number of BPL households (BPL census 2000)	152992	9956384
Total number of BPL population (BPL census 2000)	667507	49606616
Percentage of BPL households	27.58	27.50
Percentage of BPL population	41.44	39.00

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

2. Statistical Bulletin, 2006, District Bareilly.

## CHAPTER III

### DEVELOPMENT STATUS AT THE VILLAGE LEVEL

#### 1. Introduction:

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

#### 2. Population:

The combined demographic features of 30 villages as presented in table 3.1 shows that 72 per cent of the households are Hindu followed by Muslim households (27 per cent). Sikh and Christian households are less than 1 per cent. The average size of the family has come to 6.48 persons which is slightly higher in case of Muslim households (6.75 persons).

Table 3.1: Religion-wise population

Religion	Number of households	Percentage	Average Family Size
Hindu	4201	72.37	6.38
Muslim	1592	27.42	6.75
Sikh	5	0.09	6.40
Christian	7	0.12	5.43
Total	5805	100.00	6.48

Source: Based on the Primary data.

#### 3. Occupational Pattern:

The occupational pattern has been shown in table 3.2, which reveals that 43 per cent of the total workers are cultivators followed by 14 per cent as agricultural labour and 13 per cent in animal husbandry. Around 4-5 per cent of total workers are engaged in industrial activities.

Table 3.2: Occupational Pattern

Category	Number of workers	Percentage
Cultivators	5687	42.61
Agricultural Labour	1848	13.85
Animal Husbandry	1789	13.40
Mining	0	0.00
Household Industry	590	4.42
Non-household Industry	629	4.71
Construction	216	1.62
Trade & Commerce	152	1.14
Transport & Communication	118	0.88
Other workers	2318	17.37
Total	13347	100.00

Source: Based on the Primary data.

#### 4. Land use Pattern:

The land use pattern shows that more than 85 per cent of the reported area has been brought under cultivation. Forest area is negligible. The area under cultivable waste, pasture/grazing, orchards and fallows is less than one per cent. The details of land use pattern have been shown in table 3.3.

Table 3.3: Land Use Pattern

Item	Area	Percentage
1. Total reporting area	15009	36.33
2. Forest	3	0.01
3. Uncultivable land	1652	4.00
4. Non-agricultural uses	651	1.58
5. Cultivable Waste	155	0.38
6. Pasture/Grazing	9	0.02
7. Orchard etc	108	0.26
8. Other Fallow	148	0.36
9. Current Fallow	190	0.46
10. Net Area Sown	12789	85.21
11. Area Sown more than once	10601	82.89
12. Cropping Intensity		120.63

Source: Based on the Primary data.

#### 5. Sources of Irrigation:

The sources of irrigation has been shown in table 3.4 which indicates that more than 77 per cent of total irrigated area is being irrigated through private tube wells followed by canal (11.78 per cent), Government tube wells (3.67 per cent), ponds (1 per cent). About 7 per cent of the reported area is being irrigated through other sources of irrigation.

Table 3.4: Sources of Irrigation

Source	Percentage of Irrigated Area
Canal	11.78
Tube well (Govt.)	3.67
Tube well (private)	77.21
Hand pump	0.04
Wells	0.04
Ponds, etc.	1.00
Other	6.28
Total	100.00

Source: Based on the Primary data.

#### 6. Roads and Electricity:

Out of total 30 villages surveyed by us, 67 per cent has connectivity with all weather roads. All of them have kharanja road and kutcha-pucca roads are in 23 per cent of total villages. The average distance of all the sample villages from the main road comes to 15 kms.



Though all the villages have electricity, only 21 per cent of total households have electricity connections. Connections for agriculture and commercial purposes are quite a few (Table 3.5).

Table 3.5: Road and Electricity in Sample Villages

Facility	Number of Villages	Percentage
<b>A. Type of Roads</b>		
1. All weather Roads	20	66.67
2. Kharanja	30	100.00
3. Kutch-pucca mixes	7	23.33
4. Kutch	30	100.00
5. Average distance from main road (kms)	4.59	15.30
<b>B. Electricity</b>		
1. Villages with electricity	30	100.00
2. Households with electricity connections	1225	21.09
3. Number of Domestic Connections	1010	17.39
4. Number of Agricultural connections	156	2.68
5. Number of commercial connections	59	0.98

Source: Based on the Primary data.

## 7. Drinking Water:

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

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

Type	Total	Functional (%)
Public Well	0.04	23.50
Private Well	0.03	30.86
Public Hand Pumps	0.12	92.05
Private Hand Pumps	1.14	98.13
Public Tube well	0	0
Private Tube Well	0	0
Public Stand Post	0	0
Tap Water inside house	0	0

Source: Based on the Primary data.

## 8. Toilet Facility:

The toilet facility is available only in 6.67 per cent of all sample villages and only 18.45 per cent of total households of these villages have toilet in their houses (Table 3.7). All the toilets have been constructed under the Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC).

Table 3.7: Toilet Facility

Availability of Toilet Facility	Number of Villages
1. Yes	2 (6.67)
2. No	28 (93.33)
3. Total	30 (100.00)
Type of Toilets	
Public	0
TSC (No. of households)	1071 (18.45)

Source: Based on the Primary data.

## 9. Educational Facility:

All the sample villages have primary schools within the village. The average distance of schools from village is 1 Km. and students use kutch-pucca mixed road to reach primary schools. 19 out of 30 villages have middle schools with in their villages and in case of 8 villages' schools are located within their panchayats. The location of most of the higher secondary schools both for the boys and girls is with in the respective blocks and students cover on an average 7-9 Kms to reach their schools from their villages (Table 3.8).

Table 3.8: Educational Facility

Type	Place (code)				Distance	Type of Roads (code)			
	1	2	3	4		1	2	3	4
Primary School	30	0	0	0	1.00	5	4	8	13
Middle School	19	2	8	1	1.33	6	2	4	18
High/Higher Secondary (Boys)	1	21	3	4	7.56	15	1	2	12
High/Higher Secondary (Girls)	1	24	1	4	8.56	16	0	1	13
Religious School	8	15	1	2	6.90	15	2	3	4
Non-formal Education Centre	2	0	0	0	1.00	1	1	0	1
Other Educational Facility	2	0	0	0	0.66	1	1	0	1

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

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

Source: Based on the Primary data.

## 10. Students Enrollments:

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

Table 3.9: School Enrollment

Class	Boys (Average Number)	Girls (Average Number)
Class-I	32	33
Class-II	28	28
Class-III	26	27
Class-IV	30	29
Class-V	27	26

Source: Based on the Primary data.

## 11. Physical Structure of Schools:

All the schools in the sample villages have own buildings. The structure is mostly pucca and made of cement, stone and tiles. The condition of school buildings has been reported to be satisfactory in most cases. The classes are held in the class rooms in 60 per cent of sample

schools while verandah and open space are used in 40 per cent schools for the classes. Most of the schools have useable blackboard and play ground. Tat-Patti is provided for seating in majority of schools. The number of teachers on each primary school is 3 (Table 3.10).

Table 3.10: Physical Structure of Schools

Detail	Number
<b><u>Schools Buildings</u></b>	
Yes	30
No	0
Total	30
<b><u>Type of Structure</u></b>	
1. Katcha/thatched	1
2. Katcha/tile	2
3. Semi pucca	0
4. Pucca	27
<b><u>Main Flooring Materials</u></b>	
1. Mud	1
2. Brick	1
3. Cement, stone, tile	28
<b><u>Condition of Buildings</u></b>	
1. Good	11
2. Satisfactory	14
3. Poor	5
4. Very Poor	0
<b><u>Where classes normally held</u></b>	
1. In the class room	18
2. In the Verndah	6
3. Open space	6
<b>Does schools have usable blackboard</b>	
1. Yes	27
2. No.	3
3. Total	30
<b><u>Does schools have playground</u></b>	
4. Yes	23
5. No.	7
6. Total	30
<b><u>Seating Facility Provided to Schools</u></b>	
1. Tat-patti	28
2. Desk	2
3. Total	30
<b><u>Number of Teachers per Primary Schools</u></b>	3

Source: Based on the Primary data.

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

There are 19 private schools in 30 sample villages. The group discussion with the people in sample villages has revealed that in 15 villages' people prefer government schools over private and other type of schools for the education of their children (Table 3.11).

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

Number of Schools	19
Up to the Class level	10 <sup>th</sup> standard
Average number of students per schools	90
Preference of the Schools	
1. Government	15
2. Private	8
3. Both	6

Source: Based on the Primary data.

### 13. Health Facility:

It has been reported that the facility of medical sub center is available only in 5 villages out of 30 sample villages. This facility is available to 22 villages in their respective blocks. None of the sample village has the Primary Health Center (PHC). The people of 16 and 14 villages have to travel within their blocks and district respectively to get the facility of Primary Health Center. On the whole, health facilities are generally available at block or district level to the rural people of the district. The rural people have to travel more than 10 kilometers from their villages to get the major health facilities. It could be evident in the field that medical facilities are poorly available to the people of the sample villages. The structure of approach roads on which the rural people generally travel to get the medical facilities is good (Table 3.12).

Table 3.12: Health Facilities

Type	Place (code)				Distance	Type of Roads			
	1	2	3	4		1	2	3	4
Sub-Centre	5	22	3	0	2	3	5	0	7
Primary Health Centre	0	28	0	2	11	7	1	0	16
Community Health Centre (CHC)	0	19	0	11	14	7	7	0	16
Hospital/Dispensary	0	16	0	14	15	7	7	0	16
Private Qualified Allopathic Doctor	0	25	0	5	8	7	7	0	16
Maternity/Child Care Centre	2	21	0	7	12	5	7	0	16
Family Planning Clinic	0	18	0	12	14	7	7	0	16
Chemist/Medicine shop	1	21	2	6	5	6	8	0	15
Other (Specify)	1	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	4

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

Source: Based on the Primary data.

### 14. Facilities at PHC/Sub centre:

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

Table 3.13: Facilities at the Sub-centre or PHC

Facilities	Sub Centres	PHC
ANM	20	30
Medicines	9	29
Doctor	9	29
Regular Check-up	14	32
Pathological Tests	16	34
X-Ray	16	37
Beds	2	24
Any Other (specify)	-	7

Source: Based on the Primary data.

### 15. Frequency of Visit of Health Staff in Villages:

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

Table 3.14: Frequency of Visit of Health Staff in Villages

Type of staff	Frequency		
	Weekly	Monthly	Quarterly
Medical Officer	10	15	5
Lady Health Visitor	0	20	10
A.N.M	11	15	4
Malaria Inspector	0	14	16
Vaccinator	4	20	6
ASHA	26	4	0

Source: Based on the Primary data.

### 16. The Condition of PHCs:

Out of 5 PHCs located in the sample villages, 2 are in very bad condition and doctors are rarely available in 4 PHCs. The medicines are also rarely available in 4 PHCs (Table 3.15).

Table 3.15: Condition of PHC

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

Source: Based on the Primary data.

### 17. Aanganwadi/ICDS Centres:

Out of 30 Aanganwadi/ICDS centres, 23 are located in government buildings and 7 are located in the buildings owned by the village pradhans. The condition of most of the buildings has been reported to be satisfactory. It was found from the record of the Aanganwadi/ICDS centres that on average 8 mothers and 29 children visited these centers during the last month. Visit of the ICDS supervisor is reported to be irregular in majority of cases (Annexure-I).

### 18. Public Distribution System:

It has been reported that PDS shops are located within the village in 60 per cent of total villages. The BPL card holders are 50 percent in all the card holders. The supply has been reported to be irregular in majority of villages (Table 3.16).

Table 3.16: Public Distribution System in the Villages

Detail	Number of Villages
PDS in the Village	
1. Yes	18
2. No	12
Number of shops within Village	18
If no then average distance	1.03
Number of Ration Cards	5660
Percentage of BPL Cards	50.03
Is Supply Irregular	
<u>Food grain</u>	
1. Yes	23
2. No	7
<u>Sugar</u>	21
1. Yes	9
2. No	24
<u>Kerosene Oil</u>	6
1. Yes	
2. No	

Source: Based on the Primary data.

### 19. Other Facilities:

Important facilities as shown in Annexure-II are not available in all the 30 sample villages. Only the facilities of GP office, fair price shop, other general shops and commercial bank are available in 7, 18, 23 and 1 villages. Most of the villages have important facilities available within their panchayats, though to get certain facilities like veterinary and regulated markets, people of some villages travel 10 to 6 kms (Annexure-II).

## 20. Non-Agricultural Activities in the Villages:

In most of the sample villages, different types of non-agricultural activities are being done (Table 3.17). The prominent are the dairying, fishery, service activities and different types of artisan based works.

Table 3.17: Non-Agricultural Activities in the Villages

Type	Number of Villages
Dairying	30
Fishery	20
Service Activities	26
Manufacturing	19
Artisan Based Activities	18
Any other	13

Source: Based on the Primary data.

## 21. Beneficiaries of the Government Programmes:

As evident from table 3.18 that the proportion of total beneficiaries under different government Programmes in total population of all the sample 30 villages has come out to be quite low. Only in old age/widow pension schemes, the percentage of beneficiaries is 11 per cent in total population and 24 per cent of minority population. Under all other Programmes, percentage of beneficiaries varies 1 to 3 per cent in their total population.

Table 3.18: Total Beneficiaries in the Government Programmes

Programme	Total	Minority
SGSY	83 (1.43)	11 (0.69)
NREGA	100 (1.72)	5 (0.31)
PMGSY	167 (2.88)	36 (2.26)
IAY	167 ((2.88)	36 (2.26)
Pension Schemes	649 (11.15)	(24.38)
Others	147 (2.53)	44 (2.76)

Source: Based on the Primary data.

## CHAPTER IV

### DEVELOPMENT STATUS AT THE HOUSEHOLD LEVEL

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

#### 1. Religion-wise Composition:

In the nine hundred households, surveyed in Bareilly district, the representation of Hindu households was 69 percent, followed by 29 percent of the Muslim households, less than half per cent of the Christian households, slightly less than one and half per cent of Sikh households and less than half per cent by other religious groups (Table 4.1). In this way, the survey covered different religious groups mostly on the pattern of their representation in the population of the district as evident from the Census of 2001.

Table 4.1: Composition of Different Religious Groups in the Sample

Religion	Number of Household Surveyed	Percentage
Hindu	618	68.67
Muslim	265	29.45
Christian	4	0.44
Sikh	12	1.33
Others	1	0.11
Total	900	100.00

Source: Primary data based.

#### 2. Family Size:

It is evident from table 4.2 that average size of the family is highest among Muslims (6.38 persons) followed by Hindus (5.72 persons), Sikhs (4.58 persons) and Christians (4.00 persons). It is also evident that 30 per cent of the Muslim households have 7-9 persons as compared to 24 per cent of Hindu household and 25 per cent of Christian households with 7-9 persons. Similarly 17 per cent of surveyed Muslim households have 9 persons and above versus 9 per cent of the Hindu households with 9 persons and above. Thus, the analysis has shown that the average size of the family is not only highest among Muslim households but the proportion of Muslim households with larger family size (7 persons and above) is relatively higher also as compared to other religious groups in Bareilly district.



Table 4.2: Family Size in Different Religious Groups

Religion	Below 3 persons	3-5 persons	5-7 persons	7-9 persons	9 persons & above	Average Family Size
Hindu	48 (7.77)	125 (20.23)	239 (38.67)	148 (23.95)	58 (9.33)	5.72
Muslim	13 (4.91)	45 (16.98)	83 (31.32)	80 (30.19)	44 (16.60)	6.38
Christian	1 (25.00)	1 (25.00)	2 (50.00)	0	0	4.00
Sikh	2 (16.67)	5 (41.67)	2 (16.67)	3 (25.00)	0	4.58
Others	0	1 (100.00)	0	0	0	6.00
Total	64 (7.11)	176 (19.56)	327 (36.33)	231 (25.67)	102 (11.33)	5.89

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentages.

Source: Primary data based.

### 3. Population and Sex Ratio:

The composition of male and female population in total population across different religious groups (Table 4.3) indicates that the share of male population is higher in comparison with their female population among followers of every religion in the district. However, it is highest among Christians, followed by Sikhs, Hindus and the Muslims. The followers of other religion are not concerned that their representation in the sample is very low. The impact of varying proportion of males and females among different religious groups is evident in their sex ratios. The table shows that the Muslim have highest number of females per thousand of males in comparison with other groups. On the whole, it is apparent that Bareilly district has considerably lower level of sex ratio in its rural areas.

Table 4.3: Population and Sex Ratio among Different Religious Groups

Religion	Male	Female	Sex Ratio
Hindu	2012 (56.85)	1527 (43.15)	759
Muslim	907 (53.64)	784 (46.36)	864
Christian	10 (62.50)	6 (37.50)	600
Sikh	33 (60.00)	22 (40.00)	667
Others	2 (33.33)	4 (66.67)	2000
Total	2964 (55.85)	2343 (44.15)	790

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentages.

Source: Primary data based

### 4. Classification of Population by Age:

The distribution of total population in different age groups as presented in table 4.4 shows that 87 per cent of the total population in rural areas of Bareilly district is in the younger age group of up to 45 years. The Muslims and Christians have slightly higher proportion of their population in this age bracket in comparison with Hindus and Sikhs. Since the Christian population is low in the sample, reliable comparison with other groups is not justifiable. The age break up of population of Hindus and Muslims is comparable with each other which indicates that the Muslim in rural areas of Bareilly district have more young population than the Hindus and their average age is 23 years as compared to 24 years of Hindus.

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

Religion	Below 15 years	15-30 years	30-45 years	45-60 years	60 + years	Total	Average Age
Hindu	1377 (38.91)	1098 (31.03)	593 (16.76)	324 (9.16)	147 (4.15)	3539 (100.00)	24
Muslim	719 (42.45)	500 (29.57)	258 (15.26)	151 (8.93)	63 (3.73)	1691 (100.00)	23
Christian	3 (18.75)	9 (56.25)	2 (12.50)	2 (12.50)	0 (0.00)	16 (100.00)	28
Sikh	7 (12.73)	20 (36.36)	9 (16.36)	9 (16.36)	10 (18.18)	55 (100.00)	37
Others	3 (50.00)	1 (16.67)	2 (33.33)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	6 (100.00)	20
Total	2109 (39.74)	1628 (30.68)	864 (16.28)	486 (9.16)	220 (5.15)	5307 (100.00)	24

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentages.  
Source: Primary data based.

## 5. Education:

It reflects from table 4.5 that near to half (47.22 per cent) of the rural population of Bareilly district is still illiterate. It is found that proportion of population decreases as the level of education rises. In total less than two per cent of the population has higher education. Among different religious groups, illiteracy has been found to be the highest (53.16 per cent) among the Muslims. However, the percentage of Muslims population with below primary and upper primary education is also highest, indicating to a fact that the Muslim in rural areas of Bareilly district are sending higher percentage of their children to primary schools and if they do not drop out in between, Muslims would be able to catch up other religious groups in attainment of basic education in the district. Muslims are also lagging behind the Hindus in terms of attainment of higher/technical education in the district.

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

Level	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Others	Total
Illiterate	1586 (44.81)	899 (53.16)	6 (37.5)	14 (25.45)	1 (16.67)	2506 (47.22)
Below Primary	147 (4.15)	125 (7.39)	0 (0.00)	1 (1.82)	2 (33.33)	275 (5.18)
Primary	702 (19.84)	343 (20.28)	0 (0.00)	10 (18.18)	1 (16.67)	1056 (19.90)
Upper Primary	480 (13.56)	158 (9.34)	4 (25.00)	8 (14.55)	2 (33.33)	652 (12.29)
High Schools	381 (10.77)	82 (4.85)	3 (18.75)	13 (23.64)	0 (0.00)	479 (9.03)
Intermediate	81 (2.29)	19 (1.12)	3 (18.75)	2 (3.64)	0 (0.00)	105 (1.98)
Technical Diploma	8 (0.23)	2 (0.12)	0 (0.00)	1 (1.82)	0 (0.00)	11 (0.21)
Technical/Professional Degree	6 (0.17)	1 (0.06)	0 (0.00)	1 (1.82)	0 (0.00)	8 (0.15)

Tale 4.5 (contd...)

Graduate General	60 (1.7)	7 (0.41)	0 (0.00)	4 7.27	0 (0.00)	71 (1.34)
Post-graduate	18 (0.51)	2 (0.12)	0 (0.00)	1 1.82	0 (0.00)	21 (0.4)
Others	70 (1.98)	53 (3.13)	0 (0.00)	0 0	0 (0.00)	123 (2.32)
Total	3539 (100)	1691 (100)	16 (100)	55 100	6 (100)	5307 (100)

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentages.

Source: Primary data based.

## 6. Work Status:

The working status of population across different religion has been presented in table 4.6. The table shows that the Muslim working in Government services and in regular salaried jobs are less than one per cent of their population as compared to 5 per cent of Hindus. Muslims are found to be largely engaged in non-agricultural activities and household based income generating activities. This is also true when work status of Muslims is compared with other minorities like Sikhs and Christians who are found to be mostly engaged in activities, which are self-employed or salaried in character.

Table 4. 6: Work Status of Population of Different Religious Groups

Activity	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Others	All
Self-Employed	390 (11.02)	191 (11.30)	0 (0.00)	20 (36.36)	0 (0.00)	602 (17.01)
Govt. Service	111 (3.14)	3 (0.18)	3 (18.75)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	115 (2.17)
Regular Salaried	64 (1.81)	6 (0.36)	2 (12.50)	1 (1.82)	0 (0.00)	72 (0.76)
Non-Agriculture	284 (8.11)	230 (13.78)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	516 (9.83)
Agricultural Labour	129 (3.68)	31 (1.86)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	1 (16.67)	161 (3.07)
Unemployed	71 (2.03)	25 (1.5)	1 (6.25)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	97 (1.85)
Household work	803 (22.93)	365 (21.87)	3 (18.8)	20 (36.36)	3 (50.00)	1194 (22.75)
Household work with other income activities	90 (2.57)	87 (5.21)	1 (6.25)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	178 (3.39)
Students	1055 (30.13)	404 (24.21)	3 (18.8)	5 (9.09)	2 (33.33)	1469 (27.99)
Retired/pensioner	13 (0.37)	20 (1.2)	0 (0.00)	3 (5.45)	0 (0.00)	36 (0.69)
Old age	512 (14.62)	315 (18.87)	3 (18.8)	6 (10.91)	0 (0.00)	836 (15.93)
Others	16 (0.46)	14 (0.84)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	30 (0.57)
<b>Total</b>	3539 (100)	1691 (100)	16 (100)	55 (100)	6 (100)	5307 (100)

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentages.

Source: Primary data based.

## 7. Main Activities of the Population:

In table 4.7, main activities of the working population of different religious groups of Bareilly district have been shown. It reflects from the table that around half of the working population of Hindus and 91 per cent working population of Sikhs is engaged in agriculture as against around one-third working population of the Muslims. Apart from agriculture, the Hindus are found to largely engage in finance and administration, education, health and other services, while Muslims are mostly engaged with construction, trade and livestock.

Table 4.7: Main Activities of Population of Different Religious Groups

Activity	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Others	All
Agriculture	499 (47.07)	182 (31.25)	0 (0)	21 (91.3)	1 (100)	651 (42.47)
Livestock	50 (4.97)	21 (4.23)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	71 (4.63)
Fisheries	1 (0.1)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	1 (0.07)
Forestry	8 (0.79)	1 (0.2)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	9 (0.59)
Construction	150 (35.45)	239 (48.19)	2 (33.33)	0 (0)	0 (0)	598 (39.01)
Manufacturing	4 (0.4)	1 (0.2)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	5 (0.33)
Trade	31 (3.08)	25 (5.04)	0 (0)	1 (4.35)	0 (0)	57 (3.72)
Transport	6 (0.6)	4 (0.81)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	10 (0.65)
Finance & administrative	119 (1.19)	1 (0.2)	2 (33.33)	0 (0)	0 (0)	15 (0.98)
Education, health & other services	139 (6.36)	22 (9.88)	2 (33.33)	1 (94.35)	0 (0)	116 (7.57)
Total	1007 (100)	496 (100)	6 (100)	23 (100)	1 (100)	1533 (100)

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentages.

Source: Primary data based.

## 8. Search for Additional Employment and Preference for Different Activities :

The respondents were asked whether they are in search of additional employment, the majority of them reported that they were searching for additional employment which is evident from table 4.8. The Hindu as well as the Muslim told in same proportion that their family members are in search of additional employment. The most preferred activities were dairy, business, service and industry for Hindus as well as for the Muslims.

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

Detail	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Others	Total
Number of households whose family members are in search of additional employment	525 (84.95)	227 (85.66)	4 (100.00)	11 (91.67)	1 (100.00)	768 (85.33)
Most Preferred Activities						
Dairy	237 (43.65)	88 (36.82)	1 (14.29)	4 (26.67)	1 (14.29)	331 (41.64)
Poultry	9 (1.66)	22 (9.21)	0	0	0	31 (3.89)
Piggery	5 (0.92)	0	0	0	0	5 (0.63)
Sheep/Goat rearing	10 (1.84)	6 (2.51)	0	0	0	16 (2.01)
Fishery	4 (0.74)	2 (0.84)	0	0	0	6 (0.75)
Agricultural Labour	48 (8.84)	12 (5.02)	0	0	0	60 (7.55)
Non-agricultural Labour	14 (2.58)	8 (3.35)	0	1 (96.67)	0	23 (2.89)
Industry	54 (9.94)	27 (11.3)	1 (14.29)	0	0	82 (10.32)
Business	91 (16.76)	41 (17.15)	0	4 (26.67)	0	136 (17.11)
Service	65 (11.97)	30 (12.55)	2 (28.57)	2 (13.33)	0	99 (12.45)
Others	5 (0.92)	1 (0.42)	0	0	0	6 (0.75)
Total	543 (100)	239 (100)	7 (100)	15 (100)	7 (100)	795 (100)

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentages.

Source: Primary data based.

## 9. Households Owning Different Land Sizes:

All the sample households were stratified according to their religion and land size. It became evident that more than 45 per cent of the Muslim households are landless in comparison with 23 per cent of Hindus and 25 per cent of the Sikhs (Table 4.9). The pattern shows that the number of Muslim households decreases as the size of land increases, revealing the fact that the Muslims in Bareilly district of Uttar Pradesh possess the smaller size of land in comparison with their Hindu counterparts.

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

Land Size	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Others	All
Landless	143 (23.14)	120 (45.28)	4 (100)	3 (25)	0	270 (30.00)
Below 1	179 (28.96)	59 (22.26)	0	0	0	238 (26.44)
1.00-2.50	195 (31.55)	65 (24.53)	0	3 (25)	0	263 (29.22)
2.50-5.00	83 (13.43)	18 (6.79)	0	2 (16.67)	1 (100)	104 (11.56)
5.00-7.50	8 (1.29)	1 (0.38)	0	1 (8.33)	0	10 (91.11)
7.50-10.00	5 (0.81)	1 (0.38)	0	3 (25)	0	9 (1)
10.00 & above	5 (0.81)	1 (0.38)	0	0	0	6 (0.67)
Grand Total	618 (100)	265 (100)	4 (100)	12 (100)	1 (100)	900 (100)

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentages.

Source: Primary data based.

## 10. Characteristics of Land:

On an average 1.24 acres of land was owned by the sample households. The average size of land owned by the Muslim households was lowest (0.80 acres) in comparison with other religious groups. The proportion of irrigated land of Muslims was also lowest though the land used for cultivation out of owned land was higher in case of Muslim households than the average of all groups and the Hindu households. Again the percentage of irrigated land in cultivated land is found to be lowest in case of Muslim households (Table 4.10). On the whole, though Muslim households cultivate larger percentage of their owned land as compared to Hindu households in Bareilly district but the percentage of irrigated land of Muslims is significantly lower to that of Hindu households.

Table-4.10: Characteristics of Land Owned by Different Religious Groups

Detail	Hindu	Muslim	Sikh	Others	All
Average land owned per household	1.38	0.80	3.50	5.00	1.24
Percentage of irrigated land in land owned	96.14	91.47	100.00	100.00	95.33
Percentage of cultivated land in owned land	76.11	79.62	100.00	100.00	77.72
Percentage of own cultivated land (irrigated)	90.92	71.43	100.00	100.00	87.63
Per household leased in land	0.03	0	0	0	0.02
Per household leased in land	0.03	0	0	0	0.02

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentages.

Source: Primary data based.

## 11. Value of Land Owned:

The value of land owned by different households has been assessed and shown in table 4. 11. It reflects from the table that 30 per cent of total households of the district are landless. The landlessness is found to be highest among Muslim households (46.42 percent of the Muslim households are landless) in comparison with 23 per cent of Hindu households and 25 per cent of the Sikh households. The Muslim households owning land with higher values are also lesser as compared to Hindu and Sikh households. It indicates that the quality of land owned by the Muslim households is comparatively poor to that of Hindu and Sikh households. Hence the value of the land owned by the Muslims is also relatively lower.

Table -4.11: Classification of Households according to the Value of their Land across Different Religious Groups (Rs.)

	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Others	All
Landless	140 (22.65)	123 (46.42)	4 (100)	3 (25)	0	270 (30.00)
Below 50,000	71 (11.49)	17 (6.42)	0	0	0	88 (9.78)
50,000-1,00,000	91 (14.72)	28 (10.57)	0	0	0	119 (13.22)
1,00,000-2,00,000	119 (19.26)	34 (12.83)	0	1 (98.33)	0	154 (17.11)
2,00,000-3,00,000	55 (8.9)	25 (9.43)	0	1 (8.33)	0	81 (9)
3,00,000-4,00,000	39 (6.31)	12 (94.53)	0	2 (16.67)	0	53 (5.89)
3,00,000-5,00,000	25 (4.05)	9 (3.4)	0	2 (16.67)	0	36 (4)
5,00,000 & above	78 (12.62)	17 (6.42)	0	3 (25)	1 (100)	99 (11)
Total	618 (100)	265 (100)	4 (100)	12 (100)	1 (100)	900 (100)

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentages.

Source: Primary data based.

## 12. Livestock:

The ownership of livestock per household according to different religious group has been placed in table 4.12. The table shows that more than two-third of the households in Bareilly district owned milch and young cattle. It reflects from the table that relatively lower number of Muslim households owned high valued livestock like milch, draught and young cattle as compared to Hindu and Sikh households.

Table-4.12: Per Household Ownership of Livestock by Different Religious Groups

Livestock	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Others	All
Milch animal	525 (84.95)	153 (57.73)	1 (25.00)	12 (100.00)	0	691 (76.77)
Draught animal	194 (31.39)	30 (11.32)	0	3 (25.00)	0	227 (25.22)
Young cattle	557 (90.12)	132 (49.81)	0	6 (50.00)	1 (100.00)	696 (77.33)
Goats	165 (26.69)	142 (53.58)	1 (25.00)	0	1 (100.00)	309 (34.33)
Sheep	47 (7.60)	1 (0.37)	0	0	0	48 (5.33)
Cock/Hen duck	38 (6.14)	143 (53.96)	0	0	1 (100.00)	182 (20.22)
Pigs	0	8 (3.01)	0	0	0	0
Others	32 (5.17)	3 (1.13)	2 (50.00)	0	0	39 (4.33)

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentages.

Source: Primary data based.

### 13. Value of Livestock:

The average value of all the livestock owned by the sample households comes to Rs. 12,546 while the value of livestock owned by the Muslim households is Rs. 8,449 versus Rs. 14,141, Rs. 22,917 and Rs. 19,400 of Hindu, Sikh and Other households respectively (Table 4.13). It is also evident that a very high percentage of Muslim households owned lower value livestock as compared to their counterparts of other religions.

Table 4.13: Distribution of Households by Value of Livestock (Rs.)

Value	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Others	All
Below 1500	151 (24.43)	108 (40.75)	2 (50)	3 (25)	0	264 (29.33)
1500-30,000	390 (63.11)	144 (54.34)	2 (50)	6 (50)	1 (100)	543 (60.33)
30,000-45,000	54 (8.74)	12 (4.53)	0	2 (16.67)	0	68 (7.56)
45,000-60,000	15 (2.43)	0	0	0	0	15 (1.67)
60,000-75,000	4 (0.65)	0	0	1 (8.33)	0	5 (0.56)
75,000 & above	4 (0.65)	1 (0.38)	0	0	0	5 (0.56)
Total	618 (100)	265 (100)	4 (100)	12 (100)	1 (100)	900 (100)
Average per household	14141	8449	4750	22917	19400	12546

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentages.

Source: Primary data based.

### 14. Value of Productive and other Assets:

The average value of all the productive and other assets owned by the sample households comes to Rs. 17,404. The value of such assets owned by the Muslim households was found to be lowest in comparison with Hindu, Sikh, Christian and Other households (Table 4.14). The table also shows that a higher proportion of Muslim households owned lower valued assets as compared to other minority groups.

Table 4.14: Distribution of household by Value of Productive and other Assets

Value (Rs.)	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Others	All
Below 25,000	490 (79.29)	225 (84.91)	3 (75.00)	4 (33.33)		722 (80.22)
25,000-50,000	79 (12.78)	29 (10.94)		1 (8.33)		109 (12.11)
50,000-75,000	27 (4.37)	7 (2.64)		3 (25.00)	1 (100.00)	38 (4.22)
75,000-1,00,000	8 (1.29)	1 (0.38)	1 (25.00)	3 (25.00)		13 (1.44)
1,00,000 and above	14 (2.27)	3 (1.13)		1 (8.33)		18 (2.00)
Total	618 (100.00)	265 (100.00)	4 (100.00)	12 (100.00)	1 (100.00)	900 (100.00)
Average per household	18308	13259	31550	54800	52600	17404

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentages.

Source: Primary data based.



## 15. Ownership of Productive and Other Assets:

The value of productive and other assets has been calculated in table 4.15. The table shows that each sample household of the district Bareilly possesses productive and other assets to the tune of Rs. 34,871. However, it is evident that the value of such assets owned by each Muslim household is lowest as compared to other religious groups. The similar trend is observed when per household value of different type of productive and other assets of Muslim households are compared with the similar assets of other religious groups. Thus, it has come out that the asset base of Muslim households is lowest when compared with other religious groups in Bareilly district. The details have been presented in Annexure-I.

Table 4. 15: Per Household Value of Productive and Other Assets

Asset	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Others	All
Agricultural Implements	11,750	11,285	1,051	45,313	1,306	12,001
Non-Agricultural Implements	605	453	550	1,825	-	575
Transport	5,962	3,198	17,100	26,546	-	5,465
Modern Household Assets	4,079	3,151	10,750	22,613	1,600	4,079
Financial assets	13,624	9,655	20,250	30,363	51,000	12,750
Per household value of productive and other Assets	36,020	27,742	49,701	1,26,658	53,906	34,871

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentages.

Source: Primary data based.

## 16. Ownership of Agricultural Implements:

The sample households of different religious groups were classified in table 4.16 according to the type of agricultural implements they owned. It became evident that relatively smaller number of Muslim households possesses various types of agricultural implements as compared to their counterparts of other religions. Such type of difference between Muslims and Non-Muslims was more revealing in case of possession of modern agricultural implements when few of the Muslim households were found to be own modern farm implements as against the Hindu and Sikh households.

Table 4.16: Distribution of Households by Ownership of Agricultural Implements

Type	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Others	All
Plough	334 (54.04)	155 (58.49)	2 (50.00)	3 (25.00)	1 (100.00)	495 (55.00)
Bullock cart	98 (15.85)	16 (6.03)	-	-	-	114 (12.66)
Tractor	20 (3.23)	8 (3.01)	-	3 (25.00)	-	31 (3.44)
Power Tiller	1 (0.16)	0 (0)	-	1 (8.00)	-	2 (0.22)
Threshing Machine	18 (2.91)	3 (1.13)	-	3 (25.00)	-	24 (2.66)
Pump Set	80 (12.94)	18 (6.79)	-	8 (66.66)	-	106 (11.77)
Sprayer	16 (2.58)	5 (1.88)	-	1 (8.33)	-	22 (2.44)
Fodder Cutter	349 (56.47)	101 (38.11)	-	7 (58.33)	1 (100.00)	458 (50.88)
Others	198 (32.03)	65 (24.52)	2 (50.00)	1 (8.33)	1 (100.00)	267 (29.66)

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentages.

Source: Primary data based.

## 17. Ownership of Non-Agricultural Implements:

The distribution of households by ownership of non-agricultural implements by different religious groups has been presented in table 4.17. It is evident that the proportion of Muslim households owing different type of non-agricultural items is lower as compared to Hindu and Sikh households.

Table 4.17: Distribution of Households by Ownership of Non-Agricultural Implements

Type	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Others	All
Oil Crusher	3 (0.49)	0	0	0	0	3 (0.33)
Sugarcane Crusher	1 (0.16)	1 (0.38)	0	0	0	2 (0.22)
Handloom	1 (0.16)	0	0	0	0	1 (0.11)
Powerloom	5 (0.81)	0	0		0	5 (0.11)
Welding Machine	1 (0.16)	3 (1.13)	0	0	0	4 (0.44)
Electric repairing equipment	23 (3.72)	3 (1.13)	1 (25.00)	4 (33.33)	0	31 (3.44)
Sewing Machine	86 (13.92)	44 (16.60)	1 (25.00)	7 (58.33)	0	138 (15.33)

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentages.

Source: Primary data based.

## 18. Ownership of Means of Transport:

As far the ownership of means of transport is concerned, Muslim households are not generally behind to those of Hindu households. In case of few items like jeep and scooter, these items are owned by higher proportion of Muslim households as compared to the percentage of Hindu households who own jeep and scooter (Table 4.18)

Table 4.18: Distribution of Households by Ownership of Means of Transport

Type	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Others	All
Jeep	55 (8.89)	34 (12.83)	1 (25.00)	-	-	91 (10.11)
Truck	1 (0.16)	-	-	-	-	1 (0.11)
Bus	-	-	-	-	-	-
Car	2 (0.32)	1 (0.37)	-	-	-	3 (0.33)
Motor cycle	50 (8.09)	14 (5.38)	2 (50.00)	9 (75.00)	-	75 (8.33)
Scooter	9 (1.45)	6 (2.26)	-	3 (25.00)	-	18 (2.00)
Cycle	542 (87.70)	222 (83.77)	3 (75.00)	10 (83.33)	-	777 (86.33)

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentages.

Source: Primary data based.

## 19. Ownership of Modern Household Assets:

The highest percentage of Sikh households own modern items of living as against other religious groups. There is no noticeable dissimilarity between the percentage of Muslim and Hindu households who have these items in our sample as evident from table 4.19.

Table 4.19: Distribution of Households by Ownership of Modern Household Assets

Type	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Others	All
Electric Fan	171 (27.66)	76 (28.67)	2 (50.00)	10 (83.33)	-	259 (28.77)
Cooler	19 (3.07)	7 (2.64)	-	2 (16.66)	-	28 (3.11)
T. V.	95 (15.37)	43 (16.22)	1 (25.00)	9 (75.00)	-	148 (16.44)
Refrigerator	17 (2.75)	7 (2.64)	-	4 (33.33)	-	28 (3.11)
C. D. Player	27 (4.36)	13 (4.90)	-	6 (50.00)	-	46 (5.11)
L.P.G.	35 (5.66)	9 (3.39)	2 (50.00)	4 (33.33)	-	50 (5.55)
Phone	10 (1.61)	4 (1.50)	-	1 (8.33)	-	15 (1.66)
Mobile	102 (16.50)	44 (16.60)	3 (75.00)	10 (83.330)	1 (100.00)	160 (17.77)
Furniture	256 (41.42)	100 (37.73)	1 (25.00)	8 (66.66)	-	365 (40.55)
Others	318 (51.45)	145 (54.71)	2 (50.00)	4 (33.33)	-	469 (52.11)

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentages.

Source: Primary data based.

## 20. Financial Assets:

All the Sikh households have reported to be using banks for savings and have gold jewelry. More than half of the total Muslim households put their savings in the bank and own gold jewelry though this proportion is lower to that of the Hindu households (Table 4.20).

Table 4.20: Distribution of Households by the Type of Financial Assets

Types	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Others	All
Saving in Banks	429 (69.41)	136 (51.32)	2 (50.00)	12 (100.00)	1 (100.00)	580 (64.44)
Gold/Jew leery	494 (79.93)	176 (66.41)	1 (25.00)	12 (100.00)	1 (100.00)	684 (76.00)
Others	291 (47.08)	132 (49.81)	3 (75.00)	8 (66.660)	-	434 (48.22)

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentages.

Source: Primary data based.

## 21. Type of Ownership of Houses:

All the Sikh households have reported to have their own house while 94 per cent of the total Hindu and 96 per cent of total Muslim households have their own house. However, only one percent of total Muslim households have got the house under the Indira Awas Yojana in comparison with 3 per cent of the Hindu households (Table 4.21).

Table 4.21: Distribution of Households by the Type of Ownership of Houses

Type	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Others	All
Own	582 (94.18)	254 (95.84)	3 (75.00)	12 (100.00)	1 (100.00)	852 (94.66)
Indira Awas/Govt.	18 (2.91)	3 (1.13)	-	-	-	21 (2.34)
Rented	18 (2.91)	8 (3.03)	1 (25.00)	-	-	27 (3.00)
Total	618 (100.00)	265 (100.00)	4 (100.00)	12 (100.00)	1 (100.00)	900 (100.00)

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentages.

Source: Primary data based.

## 22. Type of Owned Houses:

Four types of houses are constructed in rural areas of Bareilly district. These are Kuccha/Khaprail, semi-pucca, pucca and thatched. The thatched houses are generally made in the field and mostly the Sikh community makes such type of houses. This is the reason that we have found that 67 per cent of the total Sikh households have thatched houses. As far the percentages of Hindu and Muslim households owing different type of houses are concerned, not much variation is evident except that out of the total Muslim households only 27 per cent has Pucca houses in comparison with 31 per cent of total Hindu households who own Pucca houses (Table 4.22).

Table 4.22: Distribution of Households by the Type of Houses

Type	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Others	All
Kuccha/Khaprail	110 (17.78)	42 (15.84)	1 (25.00)	-	-	153 (17.00)
Semi-Pucca	150 (24.28)	92 (34.73)	-	-	-	242 (26.88)
Pucca	189 (30.58)	71 (26.70)	2 (50.00)	4 (33.33)	1 (100.00)	267 (29.67)
Others (thatched)	169 (27.34)	60 (22.64)	1 (25.00)	8 (66.67)	-	238 (26.45)
Total	618 (100.00)	265 (100.00)	4 (100.00)	12 (100.00)	1 (100.00)	900 (100.00)

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentages.

Source: Primary data based.

### 23. Number of Rooms in Houses:

There are three rooms in majority of houses in Bareilly District (Table 4.23). As for the number of rooms in the houses of different religious groups of concerned, Hindus as well as Muslims have around three rooms in majority of cases. However the proportion of Muslim households owning more than three rooms is relatively lower to that of Hindu households who own three rooms.

Table 4.23: Distribution of Households by the Number of Rooms

Room	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Others	All
One	153 (24.75)	83 (31.33)	1 (25.00)	1 (8.33)	0	238 (26.45)
Two	277 (44.82)	118 (44.54)	0	2 (16.67)	1 (100.00)	398 (44.22)
Three	122 (19.75)	44 (16.60)	2 (50.00)	3 (25.00)	0	171 (19.00)
Four	54 (8.75)	16 (6.03)	1 (25.00)	1 (8.33)	0	72 (8.00)
Five	7 (1.13)	2 (0.75)	0	4 (33.34)	0	13 (1.45)
Six & Above	5 (0.80)	2 (0.75)	0	1 (8.33)	0	8 (0.88)
Total	618 (100.00)	265 (100.00)	4 (100.00)	12 (100.00)	1 (100.00)	900 (100.00)

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentages.

Source: Primary data based.

### 24. Area of Houses:

In most of the cases area of houses is up to 5000 sq ft. (Table 4.24). The proportion of houses of Muslim with area of less than 500 sq ft is higher (40 per cent) as compared to the Hindu houses with an area of 500 sq ft (30.90 per cent). However the percentage of total houses of Muslim with area of 1000 and above is found to be higher than the Hindu houses having the same area.

Table 4.24: Classification of Households According to the Area of Houses

Area (sq.ft)	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Others	All
Below 500	191 (30.90)	106 (40.00)	2 (50.00)	1 (8.33)	-	300 (33.33)
500-1000	233 (37.70)	72 (27.16)	2 (50.00)	5 (41.67)	1 (100.00)	313 (34.77)
1001-5000	185 (29.95)	81 (30.58)	-	4 (33.33)	-	270 (30.00)
Above 5000	9 (1.45)	6 (2.26)	-	2 (16.67)	-	17 (1.90)
Total	618 (100.00)	265 (100.00)	4 (100.00)	12 (100.00)	1 (100.00)	900 (100.00)

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentages.

Source: Primary data based.

## 25. Value of Houses:

More than half the of houses in rural areas of Bareilly District have value of below Rs 5000 as reported by the respondent (Table 4.25). It is also evident that around 3 per cent of the Hindus as well as Muslims are living in rented houses. No major difference in the value of houses owned by different religious group is evident.

Table 4 25: Classification of Households According to the Value of their Houses

Value (000Rs)	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Others	All
Below 50000	339 (54.87)	143 (53.96)	2 (50.00)	2 (16.67)	-	486 (54.00)
50,000-1,00,000	185 (29.93)	74 (27.92)	-	3 (25.00)	-	262 (29.11)
1,00,000-2,00,000	52 (8.41)	34 (12.85)	-	4 (33.33)	1 (100.00)	91 (10.11)
Above 2,00.00	23 (3.72)	6 (2.26)	1 (25.000)	3 (25.00)	-	33 (3.67)
Rented Houses	19 (3.07)	8 (3.01)	1 (25.00)	-	-	28 (3.11)
Total	618 (100.00)	265 (100.00)	4 (100.00)	12 (100.00)	1 (100.00)	900 (100.00)

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentages.

Source: Primary data based.

## 26. Ownership of Homestead:

The table 4.26 shows that 94 per cent of total households owned homestead. Around 3 per cent has been provided by government and 3 per cent by the landlord. The proportion of Muslim households owning homestead is relatively lower as compared to their Hindu counterparts. In case of Sikh homestead all are owned.

Table 4.26: Distribution of Households according to Sources of Homestead

	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Others	All
Owned	584 (94.49)	245 (92.45)	2 (50.00)	12 (100.00)	1 (100.00)	844 (93.77)
Provided by Government Panchayat	18 (2.93)	8 (3.01)	1 (25.00)	-	-	27 (3.00)
Landlords Land	14 (2.26)	12 (4.54)	0	0	0	26 (2.90)
Others	2 (0.32)	0	1 (25.00)	0	0	3 (0.33)
Total	618 (100.00)	265 (100.00)	4 (100.00)	12 (100.00)	1 (100.00)	900 (100.00)

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentages.

Source: Primary data based.

## 27. Electrification and Sources of Lighting:

It is evident from table 4.27 that only 14 per cent of all rural houses have electricity so far while 12 per cent of the Hindu houses have electricity as compared to 14 per cent of the Muslim houses, 25 per cent of Christian houses and 83 per cent of Sikh houses.

The majority of houses are still using Kerosene oil lamp for lighting of their houses (Table 27). This is true also in case of Muslim and Hindu houses but it has been reported that 83 per cent of Sikh houses are using electricity for lighting.

Table 4.27: Distribution of Households by the Electrification and Sources of Lighting

Particular	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Others	All
Electrified: Yes	74 (11.97)	38 (14.33)	1 (25.00)	10 (83.33)	-	123 (13.67)
Electrified: No	544 (88.03)	227 (85.66)	3 (75.00)	2 (16.67)	1 (100.00)	777 (86.33)
Electrified: Total	618 (100.00)	265 (100.00)	4 (100.00)	12 (100.00)	1 (100.00)	900 (100.00)
<u>Sources of Lighting</u>						
Oil lamp	391 (63.27)	159 (60.00)	1 (25.00)	1 (8.33)	-	552 (61.33)
Lantern	148 (23.96)	65 (24.54)	2 (50.00)	1 (8.33)	1 (100.00)	217 (24.12)
Petromax	1 (0.16)	2 (0.75)	-	-	-	3 (0.33)
Electricity	74 (11.97)	38 (14.34)	1 (25.00)	10 (83.34)	-	123 (13.67)
Others	4 (0.64)	1 (0.37)	-	-	-	5 (0.55)
Total	618 (100.00)	265 (100.00)	4 (100.00)	12 (100.00)	1 (100.00)	900 (100.00)

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentages.

Source: Primary data based.

## 28. Sources of Drinking Water:

The own handpump/tubewell is the main source of drinking water for 79 per cent of total rural house hold in Bareilly District (Table 4.28). All the Sikh households and 85 per cent of Muslim households are using own handpump/tubewell as compared to 76 per cent of Hindu households using own handpump/tubewell. On the whole use of unprotected sources of drinking water has by a large vanished in rural areas of the district.

Table 4.28: Classification of Households According to Sources of Drinking Water

Type	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Others	All
Own Hand-pump	467 (75.57)	225 (84.90)	3 (75.00)	12 (100.00)	1 (100.00)	708 (78.67)
Public Hand-pumps	90 (14.56)	29 (10.97)	1 (25.00)	-	-	120 (13.35)
Tap in dwelling	42 (6.79)	5 (1.89)	-	-	-	47 (5.22)
Own protected well	1 (0.16)	-	-	-	-	1 (0.11)
Own Unprotected well	1 (0.16)	-	-	-	-	1 (0.11)
Public Unprotected well	1 (0.16)	1 (0.37)	-	-	-	2 (0.22)
Public Protected well	12 (1.96)	1 (0.37)	-	-	-	13 (1.44)
Pond/River/Stream	4 (0.64)	4 (1.50)	-	-	-	8 (0.88)
Total	618 (100.00)	265 (100.00)	4 (100.00)	12 (100.00)	1 (100.00)	900 (100.00)

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentages.

Source: Primary data based.

## 29. Distance from Sources of Drinking Water:

Most of the households (82 per cent) have source of drinking water within the house. Sikh and Muslim households are better placed in this regard as 100 per cent and 85 per cent of them have drinking water source within their houses (Table 4.29).

Table 4.29: Classification of Households According to Distance from Sources of Drinking Water

Distance	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Others	All
With in House	491 (79.44)	225 (84.90)	4 (100.00)	12 (100.00)	1 (100.00)	733 (81.45)
Up to 100 meters	103 (16.66)	29 (10.94)	-	-	-	132 (14.67)
100-250 meters	12 (1.95)	6 (2.28)	-	-	-	18 (2.00)
Above to 250 meters	12 (1.15)	5 (1.88)	-	-	-	17 (1.88)
Total	618 (100.00)	265 (100.00)	4 (100.00)	12 (100.00)	1 (100.00)	900 (100.00)

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentages.

Source: Primary data based.

## 30. Toilet Facility:

In house toilet facility is available to 31 per cent of the total households in rural areas in the district. Christian, Sikh and Muslim house hold are in better position as 100 per cent, 59 per cent and 50 per cent of them have in house toilet facility as compared to only 23 per cent of total Hindu houses (Table 4.30). Pit latrine and watershed or the two types of toilets, which are being used by majority of the houses across different religious group.



Table 4.30: Classification of Households According to Toilet facility and its type

Toilet facility	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Others	All
In House	141 (22.82)	130 (49.05)	4 (100.00)	7 (58.33)	0	282 (31.33)
Outside House	477 (77.18)	135 (50.95)	0	5 (41.67)	1 (100.00)	618 (68.67)
Total	618 (100.00)	265 (100.00)	4 (100.00)	12 (100.00)	1 (100.00)	900 (100.00)
Type						
Septic tank latrine	10 (1.61)	16 (6.05)	0	0	0	26 (2.90)
In the dwelling/water-sealed	55 (8.89)	46 (17.35)	-	6 (50.00)	0	107 (11.88)
Pit latrine	80 (12.97)	67 (25.28)	4 (100.00)	2 (16.67)	0	153 (17.00)
Covered dry latrine	1 (0.16)	9 (3.41)	0	0	0	10 (1.11)
In the community/water sealed	8 (1.29)	2 (0.75)	0	0	0	10 (1.11)
In the field	464 (75.08)	125 (47.16)	0	4 (33.33)	1 (100.00)	594 (66.00)
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	618 (100.00)	265 (100.00)	4 (100.00)	12 (100.00)	1 (100.00)	900 (100.00)

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentages.

Source: Primary data based.

### 31. Types of Cooking Fuel Used:

It has been reported by the sample household 57.33 per cent of them are using wood and 32.11 per cent using cow-dung cake as the two major sources of cooking fuel (Table 4.31). The similar pattern is evident in Hindu, Muslim, Christian, Sikh and other households.

Table 4.31: Classification of Households According to Type of Cooking Fuel Used

Type	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Others	All
Wood	359 (58.09)	148 (55.84)	1 (25.00)	8 (66.67)	-	516 (57.33)
Coal	2 (0.34)	2 (0.75)	-	-	-	4 (0.44)
Kerosene oil	-	1 (0.39)	-	-	-	1 (0.11)
Hay/Leaves	24 (3.88)	13 (4.90)	-	-	-	37 (4.11)
Cow dung cake	197 (31.87)	91 (34.35)	-	-	1 (100.00)	289 (32.11)
Agricultural Waste	6 (0.97)	3 (1.13)	-	-	-	9 (1.00)
Goobar Gas plant	2 (0.32)	1 (0.37)	-	-	-	3 (0.33)
L.P.G.	28 (4.53)	6 (2.26)	3 (75.00)	4 (33.33)	-	41 (4.57)
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	618 (100.00)	265 (100.00)	4 (100.00)	12 (100.00)	1 (100.00)	900 (100.00)

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentages.

Source: Primary data based.

### 32. Sources of Income:

Agriculture is the main source of income that contributes 42 per cent in total household income followed by non-agriculture wages (20.96 per cent), agriculture wages (10.68 per cent), animal husbandry (8.60 per cent) and service (8.45 per cent). The major source of income of Christian and Sikh household is service and agriculture respectively while wage employment is the major source income of Muslim household, and agriculture along with wage employment for Hindu household (Table 4.32).

Table 4.32: Classification of Households by Sources of Income

Source	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Others	All
Agriculture	7741396 (45.49)	2203071 (32.89)	0 0	421600 (67.53)	17000 (80.95)	10383067 (42.25)
Animal Husbandry	1686772 (9.91)	359020 (5.36)	0 0	66760 (10.69)	0 0	2112552 (8.6)
Artisan Work	76800 (0.45)	154600 (2.31)	0 0	0 0	0 0	231400 (0.94)
Trade	341800 (2.01)	260560 (3.89)	0 0	40000 (6.41)	0 0	642360 (2.61)
Agricultural Wages	1883240 (11.07)	741170 (11.06)	0	0	0	2624410 (10.68)
Non-agricultural Wages	2979120 (17.51)	2123270 (31.7)	45700 (21.09)	0	4000 (19.05)	5152090 (20.96)
Services	1619100 (9.52)	227400 (3.39)	171000 (78.91)	60000 (9.61)	0	2077500 (8.45)
Interest	31400 (0.18)	0	0	0	0	31400 0.13
Remittances	103000 (0.61)	204300 (3.05)	0	0	0	307300 1.25
Pension	255000 (1.5)	195000 (2.91)	0	36000 5.77	0	486000 1.98
Others	298500 (1.75)	230300 (3.44)	0	0	0	528800 2.15
Total	17016128 (100)	6698691 (100)	216700 (100)	624360 (100)	21000 (100)	24576879 (100)

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentages.

Source: Primary data based.

### 33. Family Income:

It has been found that more than 92 per cent of the total households have annual income in the range of below Rs 25,000 to Rs 50,000. Similar trend is also found across different religious groups except that higher proportion of Sikh households who are in higher income bracket (Table 4.33).

Table 4.33: Distribution of Households by the Size of Family Income (yearly)

Income	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Others	All
Below 25,000	124 (20.06)	71 (26.79)	1 (25)	0	0	196 (21.78)
15000-25000	273 (44.17)	104 (39.25)	1 (25)	2 (16.67)	1 (100)	381 (42.33)
25000-50000	176 (28.48)	73 (27.55)	1 (25)	5 (41.67)	0	255 (28.33)
50000-10000	32 (5.18)	14 (5.28)	0	4 (33.33)	0	50 (5.56)
10000-15000	10 (1.62)	2 (0.75)	1 (25)	1 (8.33)	0	14 (1.56)
15000-25000	1 (0.16)	1 (0.38)	0	0	0	2 (0.22)
25000-40000	1 (0.16)	0	0	0	0	1 (0.11)
40000 and above	1 (0.16)	0	0	0	0	1 (0.11)
Total Households	618 (100)	265 (100)	4 (100)	(12) (100)	1 (100)	900 (100)
Per Household	27534.19	25278.08	54175	52030	21000	27307.64

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentages.

Source: Primary data based.

### 34. Average Annual Income per Household:

The average annual income per household has come to Rs 27,308 and as usual agriculture is the main source of income (Table 4.34). Among different religious groups Muslim households have relatively lowest annual income and in case of them, income from service is less than half of the income of Hindu households from the service. The income from wage employment is the major source of income for the Muslim households.

Table 4.34: Average Income per Households and Contribution of Different Sources in Total Income

Source	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Others	All
Agriculture	12526	8313	0	35133	17000	11537
Animal Husbandry	2729	1355	0	5563	0	2347
Artisan Work	124	583	0	0	0	257
Trade	553	983	0	3333	0	714
Manufacturing	0	0	0	0	0	0
Agricultural Wages	3047	2797	0	0	0	2916
Non-agricultural Wages	4821	8012	11452	0	4000	5725
Services	2620	858	42750	5000	0	2308
Interest	50	0	0	0	0	35
Remittances	167	771	0	0	0	341
Pension	413	736	0	3000	0	540
Others	483	869	0	0	0	588
All sources Average	27534	25278	54175	52030	21000	27308

Source: Primary data based.

### 35. Household by the Size of the Expenditure:

The average annual expenditure of Rs 15,000 to Rs 50,000 is made by 72 per cent of sample households (Table 4.35). The similar pattern is evident in case of Hindu and Muslim households.

Table 4.35: Distribution of Households by the Size of Expenditure (Annual)

Size (Rs.)	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Others	All
Below 15,000	133 (21.52)	67 (25.28)	1 (25)	0	0	201 (22.33)
15,000-25,000	278 (44.98)	104 (39.25)	1 (25)	3 (25)	1 (100)	387 (43.00)
25,000-50,000	168 (27.18)	83 (31.32)	1 (25)	6 (50)	0	258 (28.67)
50,000-1,00,000	34 (5.5)	8 (3.02)	1 (25)	3 (25)	0	46 (5.11)
1,00,000-1,50,000	4 (0.65)	3 (1.13)	0	0	0	7 (0.78)
1,50,000-2,50,000	1 (0.16)	0	0	0	0	1 (0.11)
2,50,000-4,00,000						
Total H.H	618 (100)	265 (100)	4 (100)	12 (100)	1 (100)	900 (100)
Per households	25097.17	24789.72	40697.5	40608.33	15000	25271.57

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentages.

Source: Primary data based.

### 36. Details of Expenditure:

The Details of expenditure made by the sample households has been shown in table 4.36. As usual major part of expenditure is being made across all religious groups on food related items.

Table 4.36: Average Expenditure per Households on Different Items

Item	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Others	All
Cereal And Pulse (Total)	4220572 (27.21)	1870634 (28.43)	17100 (10.5)	96500 (19.8)	3000 (20)	6207806 (27.28)
Own produced	2491890 (16.07)	851400 (12.94)	4000 (2.46)	55500 (11.39)	1000 (6.67)	3403790 (14.96)
Purchased	1728682 (11.15)	1019234 (15.49)	13100 (8.05)	41000 (8.41)	2000 (13.33)	2804016 (12.32)
Vegetable, Meal, Milk, Spices, Sugar etc (Total)	2511149 (16.19)	1135860 (17.26)	15200 (9.34)	98500 (20.21)	2500 (16.67)	3763209 (16.54)
Own produced	662190 (4.27)	232460 (3.53)	0 (0)	49000 (10.06)	500 (3.33)	944150 (4.15)
Purchased	1848959 (11.92)	903400 (13.73)	15200 (9.34)	49500 (10.16)	2000 (13.33)	2819059 (12.39)

Table 4.36 (contd...)

Clothes, foot ware, bedding	918745 (5.92)	386392 (5.87)	6800 (4.18)	33700 (6.92)	1500 (10)	1347137 (5.92)
Education	901832 (5.81)	226635 (3.44)	13000 (7.99)	7000 (1.44)	1800 (12)	1150267 (5.06)
Medical	1589277 (10.25)	566030 (8.6)	17500 (10.75)	49800 (10.22)	3000 (20)	2225607 (9.78)
Festival & social Ceremonies	849665 (5.48)	365150 (5.55)	5000 (3.07)	45000 (9.23)	1200 (8)	1266015 (5.56)
Electricity, Gas, and Fuel wood	549659 (3.54)	364784 (5.54)	42100 (25.86)	35100 (7.2)	1000 (6.67)	992643 (4.36)
Telephone	306510 (1.98)	115620 (1.76)	10500 6.45	27500 5.64	0	460130 (2.02)
House repairing / construction	558622 (3.6)	238200 (3.62)	20000 (12.29)	12000 (2.46)	0	828822 (3.64)
Payment of loans and interest	850960 (5.49)	297510 (4.52)	0	3000 (0.62)	0	1151470 (5.06)
Beedi, Cigarette and intoxicants	372067 (2.4)	153500 (2.33)	4590 (2.82)	5400 (1.11)	0	535557 (2.35)
Recreation	214150 (1.38)	99040 (1.51)	2100 (1.29)	11600 (2.38)	500 (3.33)	327390 (1.44)
Marriage and other ceremonies	917833 (5.92)	503120 (7.65)	4600 (2.83)	26300 (5.4)	500 (3.33)	1452353 (6.38)
Others	749010 (4.83)	257320 (3.91)	4300 (2.64)	35900 (7.37)	0	1046530 (4.6)
Total Households	15510051 (100)	6579795 (100)	162790 (100)	487300 (100)	15000 (100)	22754936 (100)

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentages.

Source: Primary data based.

### 37. Main employment of Family Members:

About 60 per cent of all working family members have reported that they are employed in manual jobs as their main source of employment. This proportion is much higher in case of Muslim working member as compared to their Hindu counterparts. It is also evident that the main employment of Muslim workers in white caller jobs is insignificant (Table 4.37).

Table 4.37: Distribution of Working Family Members by their Main Employment

Occupation	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Others	All
Professional/Managerial and Administrative work (Total)	33 (3.56)	7 (1.49)	3 (50)	1 (4.35)	1 (100)	45 (3.15)
Men	30 (90.91)	7 (100)	3 (100)	1 (100)	1 (100)	42 (93.33)
Women	3 (9.09)	0	0	0	0	3 (6.67)
Clerk/ Supervisor/ Accountants (Total)	15 (1.62)					15 (1.05)
Men	11 (73.33)					11 (73.33)
Women	4 (26.67)					4 (26.67)
Sales/ Business (Total)	61 (6.57)	46 (9.77)				108 (7.56)
Men	46 (75.41)	28 (60.87)		1 (4.35)		75 (69.44)
Women	15 (24.59)	18 (39.13)		1 (100)	0	33 (30.56)
Cultivation (Total)	301 (32.44)					388 (27.15)
Men	295 (98.01)	66 (14.01)		21 (91.3)		382 (98.45)
Women	6 (1.99)	66 (100)	0	21 (100)	0	6 (1.55)
Manual Labour	514 (55.39)	344 (73.04)	3 (50)			861 (60.25)
Men	493 (95.91)	293 (85.17)	2 (66.67)			788 (91.52)
Women	21	51	1	0	0	73
Caste Occupation (Total)	(4.09)	(14.83)				(8.48)
Men	4 (0.43)	8 (1.7)	33.33 0	0	0	12 (0.84)
Women	4 (100)	8 (100)				12 (100)
Total	928 (100)	471 (100)	6 (100)	23 (100)	1 (100)	1429 (100)
Men	879 (94.72)	402 (85.35)	5 (83.33)	23 (100)	1 (100)	1310 (91.67)
Women	49 (5.28)	69 (14.65)	1 (16.67)	0	0	119 (8.33)

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentages.

Source: Primary data based.

### 38. Migration Characteristics:

The details relating to the migration of workers have been worked out and placed in table 4.38. It came to be known that around 7 per cent of the total workers migrate from their respective villages. The proportion of migrant workers in total workers is slightly higher in case of Muslims (7.91 per cent) as compared to Hindus (7.02 per cent). The migrants are generally the male workers. It has been found that more than half of the migrants are in the age group of 20-40 years but Muslim migrants below the age of 20 years are 26 per cent versus Hindu migrants in the same age (13 per cent). The manual labour is the migrant's main occupation in most of the cases as well as across different religious groups. Migration of workers is confined to within the Bareilly District while majority of Hindu migrants remain in the rural areas within the district, more than half of the Muslim migrants go to the urban area of the district. The majority of the migrants are daily commuters.

Table 4.38: Migration Characteristics of Working Family Members.

Details	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Others	All
<b>Total Migrants</b>	246	132	3	0	0	381
	(7.02)	(7.91)	(18.75)			(7.26)
Men	244	130	3			377
	(99.19)	(98.48)	(100.00)			(98.95)
Women	2	2				4
	(0.81)	(1.52)	(0.00)			(1.05)
<b>Age of Migrants</b>						
Below 20 years	33	34				67
	(13.41)	(25.76)	(0.00)			(17.59)
20-40 years	146	64	1			211
	(59.35)	(48.48)	(33.33)			(55.38)
40-60 years	65	30	1			96
	(26.42)	(22.73)	(33.33)			(25.20)
60 years and above	2	4	1			7
	(0.81)	(3.03)	(33.33)			(1.84)
<b>Migrants Occupation</b>						
Professional/Managerial and Administrative work	7	1	2			10
	(2.85)	(0.76)	(66.67)			(2.62)
Clerk/ Supervisor/ Accountants (Total)	10					10
	(4.07)	(0.00)	(0.00)			(2.62)
Sales/ Business (Total)	14	9				23
	(5.69)	(6.82)	(0.00)			(6.04)
Manual Labour	210	115	1			326
	(85.37)	(87.12)	(33.33)			(85.56)
Cast Occupation (Total)	5	6				11
	(2.03)	(4.55)	(0.00)			(2.89)
Cultivate		1				1
	(0.00)	(0.76)	(0.00)			(0.26)
<b>Place of Migration</b>						
Within District (Rural)	110	34	1			145
	(44.72)	(25.76)	(33.33)			(38.06)
Within District (Urban)	93	68	2			163
	(37.8)	(51.52)	(66.67)			(42.78)
Within State (Rural)	1					1
	(0.41)	(0.00)	(0.00)			(0.26)

Table 4.38 (contd...)

Within State (Urban)	4	6				10
	(1.63)	(4.55)	(0.00)			(2.62)
Outside State (Rural)	4	1				5
	(1.63)	(0.76)	(0.00)			(1.31)
Outside State (Urban)	34	22				56
	(13.82)	(16.67)	(0.00)			(14.7)
Outside Country		1				1
	(0.00)	(0.76)	(0.00)			(0.26)
<b>Duration of Migration</b>						
Short Term	44	28				72
	(17.89)	(21.05)	0			(18.85)
Long Term	31	16				47
	(12.6)	(12.03)	0			(12.3)
Daily Commuters	171	89	3			263
	(69.51)	(66.92)	(100.00)			(68.85)

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentages.

Source: Primary data based.

### 39. Indebtedness:

The proportion of indebted households in total households and their amount of outstanding loan have been calculated in table 4.39. It has been found that around 66 per cent of the total households are under debt. The figure is higher in case of Hindu households (68.45 per cent) versus Muslim households (61.13 per cent). The majority of houses (around 85 per cent) reported to have outstanding loan of up to Rs 15,000.

Table 4.39: Distribution of Households by Outstanding Amount of loan

Amount of loan outstanding	Religion						
	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Others	All
Indebted Households	423	162	4	8		1	598
	(68.45)	(61.13)	(100.00)	(66.67)		(100.00)	(66.44)
Below 15,000	362	136					498
	(85.57)	(83.95)	(0.00)	(0.00)		(0.00)	(83.29)
15,000-30,000	33	11		2			46
	(7.80)	(6.79)	(0.00)	(25.00)		(0.00)	(7.69)
30,000-45,000	15	6		2			22
	(3.55)	(3.70)	(0.00)	(25.00)		(0.00)	(3.68)
45,000-60,000	9	9		3			21
	(2.13)	(5.56)	(0.00)	(37.50)		(0.00)	(3.51)
60,000-75,000	4	0		1			5
	(0.95)		(0.00)	(12.50)		(0.00)	(0.84)
Total H.H.	423	162	4	8		1	598
	(100.00)	(100.00)	(100.00)	(100.00)		(100.00)	(100.00)
Per Household	5175.74	5968.45	0	10166.67		0	5446.94

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentages.

Source: Primary data based.



#### **40. Educational Status of Children (5-15 Years):**

It has been reported that on the whole 12 per cent of the total children in the age group of 5-15 years were never enrolled in schools. This figure is higher in case of Muslim children (19 per cent) as compared to Hindu children (8 per cent). We also found a higher percentage of Muslim children who left schooling (10.26 per cent) in comparison with Hindu children (4.03 per cent) who left schools after enrollment. More or less same proportion of children has been found to be irregular in attending schools across different religious groups.

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

It has been reported that more than 80 per cent of the total children are studying in Government schools. This is true in case of Hindu as well as Muslim children. The average distance of the school is within 1kilometre for 72 per cent of total students. However, 83 per cent of total Muslim children are studying in those schools, which are within the distance of less than 1 kilometer while 69 per cent of Hindu children are going in such schools.

Medium of instruction is generally Hindi language but only 5 per cent of Muslim children are studying in English medium schools as compared to 10 per cent of Hindu children who are studying in English medium schools.

The non-affordability of fees and other educational expenses is the major reason for dropout of the students. The work at home and need to earn are also the important reason for Muslim children. The government assistance in the form of scholarship and others is being availed by 69 per cent of the total children across all the religious groups. The details of educational status of children in the age group of 5-15 years have been shown in Annexure-III.

#### **41. Aspiration of Parents for Education of their Children:**

The respondents were asked to express their aspirations regarding the education of their children. Around 78 per cent of the total respondents told their aspiration while 60 per cent of the Hindu parents told that their children should take education up to intermediate and graduate level, while desire for higher education among the Muslim parents is found to be relatively lower. In case of girls, aspiration of parents was not as much as for the boys (Table 4.40).

Table 4.40: Aspiration of parents of Current Students

Aspiration of parents for education of	Religion						
	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Others	All
Boys (Total)	481 (77.83)	212 (80.00)	4 (100.00)	8 (66.67)		1	706 (78.44)
%	100	100	100	100		100	100
High School	40	33					73
%	8.32	15.57	0	0		0	10.34
Intermediate	144	68	1				213
%	29.94	32.08	25	0		0	30.17
Pre-Graduation/ Diploma	42	16	1	3			62
%	8.73	7.55	25	37.5		0	8.78
Bachelor's Degree	145	42		1			188
%	30.15	19.81	0	12.5		0	26.63
Post Graduation	59	40				1	100
%	12.27	18.87	0	0		100	14.16
Technical Degree	51	13	2	4			70
%	10.6	6.13	50	50		0	9.92
Girls (Total)	427 (69.09)	189 (71.32)	4 (100.00)	4 (33.37)		1	625 (69.44)
%	100	100	100	100		100	100
High School	78	63	1	1			143
%	18.27	33.33	25	25		0	22.88
Intermediate	178	57	1	2			238
%	41.69	30.16	25	50		0	38.08
Pre- Graduation/ Diploma	21	13					34
%	4.92	6.88	0	0		0	5.44
Graduation	99	39		1			139
%	23.19	20.63	0	25		0	22.24
Post Graduation	24	13				1	38
%	5.62	6.88	0	0		100	6.08
Technical Degree	27	4	2				33
%	6.32	2.12	50	0		0	5.28

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentages.

Source: Primary data based.

## 42. Interest in Training:

The sample respondents were asked to express their interest for different types of training to improve their employment and income level. Surprisingly, only 11 per cent of the working members showed their interest in training. No major difference across different religious groups is evident in this regard (Table 4.41).

Table 4.41: Interest in Training of Working Family Members

Religion	Yes	No	No Response	Total
Hindu	372(10.62)	224(6.39)	22(0.63)	618(17.65)
Muslim	186(11.14)	70(4.19)	9(0.54)	265(15.88)
Christian	2(12.50)	2(12.50)	-	4(25.00)
Sikh	6(10.90)	6(10.90)	-	12(21.82)
Others	-	-	-	-
All	567(10.69)	302(5.69)	31(0.58)	900(16.97)

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentages.

Source: Primary data based.

### 43. Types of Training:

The types of training desired by the respondents have been shown in table 4.42. It is evident that most of the respondents across different religious groups desired to have training in Rural-based industries. Computer is another area, which is second most preferred training activity of the respondents of different religious groups.

Table 4.42: Type of Trainings

Detail	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Jain	Others	All
Type of Training								
Traditional	25	11						36
Driver	5	5						10
Repairing work	37	24	1	2				64
Electrician	9	6						15
Computer	127	33	1	3				164
Education (B.ed, B.tc)	3							3
ITI/Polytechnic	25	8		1				34
Animal Husbandry	6	7						13
Agriculture	8	1						9
Small Industry	16	14						30
Rural Industries	128	84	1				1	214
No response	229	72	1	6				308
Grand Total	618	265	4	12			1	900

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentages.

Source: Primary data based.

### 44. Duration of Training:

Out of those who desired to have training, 53 per cent were in view that duration of training should be 3-6 months. While around 60 per cent Muslim respondents were in view that training duration should be 3-6 months, 83 per cent of the Sikh respondents desired to have training of 1-3 year's duration. In case of Hindu respondent also 51 per cent were in view that training should be of 3-6 months (Table 4.43).

Table 4.43: Duration of Training

Religion	3 Months	3-6 Months	1-3 Years	Total
Hindu	120(32.26)	189(50.81)	63(16.94)	372(100.00)
Muslim	66(35.48)	110(59.14)	10(5.37)	186(100.00)
Christian	-	2(100.00)	-	2(100.00)
Sikh	1(16.67)	-	5(83.33)	6(100.00)
Total	186(32.86)	301(53.18)	78(13.78)	566(100.00)

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentages.

Source: Primary data based.

### 45. Willingness to Bear Training Expenditure:

Out of those who have shown willingness to get training; only 35 percent were willing to bear expenses in which Muslims were in lowest proportion who want to bear the training

expenses. Out of total training expenses, respondents were willing to bear 95 percent of the cost among different religious groups. Muslims were ready to bear 83 percent of their training expenses which the highest across all groups (Table 4.44).

Table 4.44: Willingness to Bear Expenditure of Training

Religion	Willing to bear expenditure	Unwilling to bear expenditure	Total	Willing to bear share of expenses (%)
Hindu	139(37.36)	233(62.63)	372(100.00)	77.50
Muslim	55(29.57)	131(70.43)	186(100.00)	82.67
Christian	1(50.00)	1(50.00)	2(100.00)	33.71
Sikh	4(66.67)	2(33.33)	6(100.00)	81.82
Total	199 (35.16)	367 (64.84)	566 (100.00)	94.90

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentages.

Source: Primary data based.

## 46. Types of Diseases

It has come out from the survey that around 20 per cent of rural population has suffered from various diseases during the last one year and no significant difference across different religious groups is evident. The seasonal diseases are most prevalent followed by the maternity related diseases (Table 4.45)

Table 4.45: Type of Diseases

Type	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Other	All
Seasonal Diseases	303(42.02)	128(40.25)	1(25.00)	5(35.71)	1(50.00)	438(41.36)
Fever of long duration	37(5.13)	24(7.56)	0	1(7.14)	0	62(5.85)
ENT and Eyes	88(12.21)	40(12.57)	1(25.00)	0	0	129(12.18)
Accident	20(2.78)	17(5.35)	0	1(7.14)	0	38(3.58)
Stomach related	103(14.28)	39(12.26)	0	2(14.28)	0	144(13.59)
Cancer, TB Hepatitis	34(4.72)	10(3.14)	0	0	0	44(4.15)
Others (Pregnancy)	136(18.86)	60(18.86)	2(50.00)	5(35.71)	1(50.00)	204(19.26)
Total	721(100.00) (20.37)	318(100.00) (18.81)	4(100.00) (25.00)	14(100.00) (25.45)	2(100.00) (33.33)	1059(100.00) (19.95)
Average Days of Treatment	43	40	49	48	3	42

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentages.

Source: Primary data based.

## 47. Place of Treatment:

In private hospitals, 67 percent of the patients receive treatment followed by more than 12 percent by the Jhola Chhap doctors. Government and private hospital together accounted for 11 percent. The places of treatment are more or less same for the categories of all religious groups (Table 4.46). It was also reported that only 9 percent of the total patient were admitted in the hospital for the treatment. The admission was taken by 3 percent of Muslim patients as compared

to 6 percent by Hindu patients. The average annual expenditure incurred by the Muslim on their treatment was 25 percent less (Rs 1758) as compare to the Hindu (Rs 2356) and general population (Rs 22020).

Table 4.46: Place of Treatment of Diseases

Place	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Other	All
Government Hospital	42 (5.72)	20 (6.27)	0	0	0	62 (5.76)
Private Hospital	490 (66.58)	210 (65.83)	2 (50.00)	14 (100.00)	2 (100.00)	718 (66.79)
Government and Private	86 (11.65)	33 (10.34)	2 (50.00)	0	0	121 (11.27)
Traditional	11 (1.49)	10 (3.13)	0	0	0	21 (1.95)
Homeopathic	2 (0.27)	1 (0.32)	0	0	0	3 (.028)
Local Government Health worker	2 (0.27)	0	0	0	0	2 (0.18)
Voluntary Health Worker	0	1 (0.32)	0	0	0	1 (0.09)
Home Treatment	10 (1.37)	2 (0.63)	0	0	0	12 (1.13)
Jhola Chhap Doctor	93 (12.65)	41 (12.84)	0	0	0	134 (12.46)
Others	0	1 (0.32)	0	0	0	1 (0.09)
Total	736 (100.00)	319 (100.00)	4 (100.00)	14 (100.00)	2 (100.00)	1075 (100.00)
Percent of Patient admitted	5.73	3.35	0.04	0.08	0.05	9.08
Average Expenditure	2356	1758	4375	3536	2000	2202

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentages.

Source: Primary data based.

#### 48. Immunization of Children:

The respondents were enquired about the immunization of their children up to the age of 5 years. It was reported that more than 94 per cent of children were given polio drops. It was higher in case of children of Hindus (95.30 per cent) as against the Children of Muslims (92.56 per cent). The percentage of immunization of Muslim children was found to be lower to that of Hindu children in case of entire four major diseases (Table 4.47).

Table 4.47: Immunization of Children

Immunization	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Total
Polio	426 (95.30)	224 (92.56)	2 (100.00)	3 (100.00)	655 (94.38)
Diphtheria	363 (81.21)	183 (75.62)	2 (100.00)	2 (66.67)	550 (79.25)
BCG	389 (87.02)	204 (84.30)	2 (100.00)	3 (100.00)	598 (86.17)
Pox	311 (69.67)	161 (66.53)	2 (100.00)	1 (33.33)	475 (68.44)

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentages.

Source: Primary data based.

#### 49. Assistance at the time of Last Delivery:

It has been reported that out of total deliveries of the last year, 88 per cent were at the home. Only 4-8 per cent were at Government and private hospitals respectively (Table 4.48). It is to be noted here that in case Muslim households the deliveries at the home accounted for more than 93 per cent as compared to 86 per cent in respect of Hindu households.

The untrained dais provided assistance at the time of delivery in most of the cases. However, Muslim households were in better position as trained midwives attended 31 per cent of their deliveries as compared to 17 per cent in case of Hindu households.

Table 4.48: Assistance at the Time of Last Delivery

Detail	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Jain	Others	All
<b>Place of Birth of Last Child</b>								
1. Government Hospital	17 (4.76)	4 (2.27)		1 (20.00)				22 (4.07)
2. Private Hospital	32 (8.96)	8 (4.55)		3 (60.00)				43 (7.96)
3. Home	308 (86.27)	164 (93.18)	1 (100.00)	1 (20.00)			1 (100.00)	475 (87.96)
Total	357 (100.00)	176 (100.00)	1 (100.00)	5 (100.00)			1 (100.00)	540 (100.00)
<b>Help at the Time of Last Delivery</b>								
1. Doctor	39 (10.92)	12 (6.82)		4 (80.00)				55 (10.19)
2. Trained Midwife	61 (17.09)	54 (30.68)	1 (100.00)					116 (21.48)
3. Untrained Dai	251 (70.31)	110 (62.50)		1 (20.00)			1 (100.00)	363 (67.22)
4. Others	6 (1.68)							6 (1.11)
Total	357 (100.00)	176 (100.00)	1 (100.00)	5 (100.00)			1 (100.00)	540 (100.00)
<b>Pre and post Delivery Assistance</b>								
Yes	133 (21.52)	56 (21.13)	1 (25.00)	3 (25.00)			1 (100.00)	194 (21.55)
No	224 (36.24)	120 (45.28)		1 (8.33)				345 (38.33)
No Response	261 (42.23)	89 (33.58)	3 (75.00)	8 (66.67)				361 (40.12)
Total	618 (100.00)	265 (100.00)	4 (100.00)	12 (100.00)			1 (100.00)	900 (100.00)

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentages.

Source: Primary data based.

#### 50. Households benefited from Anganwadi/ICDS Centres:

It is evident from the field survey that outreach of the Anganwadi/ICDS Centres is limited to only 34 per cent of the total households and more or less equal proportion of Hindu as well as Muslim households have been benefited under the programme (Table 4.49).

Table 4.49: Households Benefited from Aanganbadi/ICDS

Item	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Jain	Others	All
Whether any member of your family benefited from Aanganbadi/ICDS								
Yes	206 (33.33)	94 (35.47)	1 (25.00)	2 (16.67)				303 (33.67)
No	408 (66.67)	170 (64.15)	3 (75.00)	10 (83.33)			1 (100.00)	592 (65.78)
No Response	4 (0.65)	1 (0.38)						5 (0.55)
Total	618 (100.00)	265 (100.00)	4 (100.00)	12 (100.00)			1 (100.00)	900 (100.00)

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentages.

Source: Primary data based.

## 51. Public Distribution System:

It is evident from the survey that 61 per cent of the total households are in BPL category. The proportion of Muslim households is higher (69 per cent) as compared to Hindu households (58 per cent) as shown in Annexure III.

The data shows that in general, 49 per cent of total households have BPL cards as against 53 per cent of Muslim households and 48 per cent of Hindu households. Majority of the households (86 per cent) get the ration from PDS and the Muslim households who obtain ration from PDS is 85 per cent versus 86 per cent of Hindu households.

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

## 52. Problems and losses during Communal Violence

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

## 53. Accessibility to Media and Communication

The survey has revealed that rural households in Bareilly District as limited access to media and communication. Out of the total households, 10 percent read newspaper, 33 percent

listen radio, 17 percent watch T.V. and only 3 percent have mobile phones. Within different religious group, Muslims have better accessibility to radio and mobile telephones as compared to their Hindu counterparts (Table 4.50).

Table 4.50: Access to Media and Communication

Particulars	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Other	All
Do you read newspaper regularly	52 (8.41)	22 (8.30)	4 (100.00)	8 (66.67)	1 (100.00)	87 (9.67)
Do you listen radio regularly	130 (21.03)	126 (47.55)	3 (75.00)	10 (83.33)	0	269 (29.88)
Do you watch T.V. regularly	82 (13.26)	58 (21.88)	3 (75.00)	10 (83.33)	1 (100.00)	154 (17.11)
Do you have mobile	15 (2.43)	8 (3.02)	0	4 (33.33)	1 (100.00)	28 (3.11)

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentages.

Source: Primary data based.

#### **54. Awareness and Benefited from Government Programmes:**

The level of awareness of the surveyed households about the Government Programmes and percentage of the households who have been benefited from these Programmes in total households have been worked out in Annexure-V.

It is apparent that around 34 per cent and 38 per cent of all households are aware about SGSY and NREGS respectively. However, under both the Programmes, less than one per cent of all sample households have been benefited. In case of IAY and Old age/wWidow pension, a very high proportion of all households have reported their awareness, yet benefits have remained confined to only 3 per cent and 6 per cent of all rural households respectively. To avail benefits of the Programmes, some of the households have also paid bribes/commission.

#### **55. Preferences of the Respondents about various Government Programmes:**

The sample respondents were asked to rank the important Government Programmes to which they consider as the most useful for them. Their choices for different Programmes have been presented in Annexure-V.

The NREGS, Indira Awas Yojana and Old age/Widow Pension Programmes have been viewed by large number of households as the most useful Programmes for them.



## CHAPTER V

### CRITICAL DEVELOPMENT GAPS IN THE DISTRICT

#### 1. Introduction:

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

#### 2. Development Gaps at the District Level:

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

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

### **3. Development Gaps at the Village Level:**

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

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

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

#### **4. Development Gaps at the Household Level:**

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

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

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

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

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

## Annexure-I: Housing Conditions in Bareilly District and Uttar Pradesh

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

Source: Census 2001.

## Annexure-II: Other Facilities

Type	Within the Village	Within the Panchayat	Within the block	With in the district	Average distance
Block HQ	0	29	0	1	12
Nearest Town	0	18	0	12	11
Nearest Bus Stop	1	21	1	7	7
Nearest regulated Market	0	23	1	6	6
Nearest Railway Station	0	19	0	11	12
Nearest Post office	0	25	3	2	4
Commercial Bank	1	23	3	3	6
GP Office	7	19	4	0	4
Fair Price Shop	18	4	8	0	1
Other general Shop	23	6	1	0	1
Veterinary Facility	0	24	1	5	10
Procurement Centre	0	21	0	9	1

Source: Based on the Primary data.

## Annexure-III: Value of Productive and Other Assets per Household

Sl. No.	Asset	Religion						
		Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Others	All
1	Plough	290.68	330	0	0		300	297.1
2	Bullock cart	1221.68	420.75	0	0		0	962.78
3	Tractor	5744.34	7924.53	0	28333.33		0	6655.56
4	Power Tiller	161.81	0	0	750		0	121.11
5	Threshing Machine	381.55	169.81	0	3916.67		0	364.22
6	Pump Set	1401.62	938.49	0	10125		0	1373.78
7	Sprayer	108.74	122.64	0	0		0	110.78
8	Fodder Cutter	1313.43	780.75	0	1937.5		1000	1158.72
9	Others	1126.15	597.7	1050	250		0	957.28
Total Agricultural Implements		7261501	2990442	4203	543754		1306	10801190
1	Floor /Rice Mills	0	0	0	0		0	0
2	Oil Crusher	0	0	0	0		0	0
3	Sugarcane Crusher	0	0	0	0		0	0
4	Handloom	0	0	0	0		0	0
5	Power loom	27.51	0	0	0		0	18.89
6	Welding Machine	12.94	0	0	0		0	8.89
7	Electric and Electronic repair equipment	15.86	0	0	266.67		0	14.44
8	Motor repair	11.89	16.04	250	133.33		0	15.78
9	Sewing machine	275.08	335.85	300	1425		0	308.11
10	Others	261.28	101.28	0	0		0	209.23
Total Non-agricultural machinery & equipments		373620	120090	2200	21900		0	517810
1	Jeep	614.89	0	0	0		0	422.22
2	Truck	0	0	0	0		0	0
3	Bus	0	0	0	0		0	0
4	Car	364.08	452.83	0	0		0	383.33
5	Motor Cycle	3702.27	1758.49	16250	23583.33		0	3446.67
6	Scooter	169.26	66.42	0	1666.67		0	158
7	Cycle	1111.42	919.85	850	1295.83		0	1055.08
8	Other							
Transport		3684460	847360	68400	318550		0	4918770
1	Electric Fan	106.15	107.36	2250	1620.83		0	136.11
2	Cooler	100.81	52.45	0	375		0	89.67
3	T.V.	586.73	446.98	1750	4112.5		0	597.11
4	Refrigerator	137.38	52.83	0	2733.33		0	146.33
5	CD Player	90.94	91.32	0	1583.33		0	110.44
6	Gas Stove (LPG)	135.92	77.36	1300	708.33		0	131.33
7	Phone	28.16	21.51	0	833.33		0	36.78
8	Mobile	525.57	410.75	2250	2616.67		1600	528.5
9	Furniture	1540.49	1250.91	550	4250		0	1485.23
10	Others	826.59	639.14	2650	3779.17		0	817.95
Total Modern household Assets		2520655	834913	43000	271350		1600	3671518
1	Savings in Bank/ Post Office/ Fixed Deposits	3900.92	2967.55	10000	13312.5		50000	3829.91
3	Gold Silver Ornaments	7860.61	4244.91	1750	16025		1000	6870.07
4	Others	1862.94	2443.03	8500	1025		0	2050
Total Financial Assets		8419928	2558702	81000	364350		51000	11474980
Gross Value of productive and other assets		22260164	7351507	198803	1519904		53906	31384268
Per household value of productive and other assets		36019.68	27741.54	49700.75	126658.7		53906	34871.41

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentages.

Source: Primary data based.



## Annexure-IV: Tehsil-wise and Block-Wise List of Sample Villages

Tehsil	Block	Village
1. Bareilly	1. Bidharichainpur 2. Kyara	1. Bhartaul 2. Purnapur 3. Alampur 1. Aina 2. Abheypur Camp 3. Gokulpur
2. Baheri	1. Baheri 2. Damkhoda	1. Lalu Nagla 2. Bhakawa 3. Saidpur Bujurg 1. Saidpur
3. Nawabganj	1. Nawabganj 2. Bhadpura	1. Murarpur-Prempur 2. Thiriya Saidpur 3. Khanjanpur Khanjania 4. Pipra Nigahi 5. Khaikhera 1. Dhimra
4. Meerganj	1. Fatehganj 2. Meerganj 3. Kyara	1. Mansoorganj 2. Pipalsana Khatian 1. Labheradurgaprasad 1. Chandpur Kazi
5. Faridpur	1. Bhuta 2. Faridpur	1. Ladpur Mudia 1. Megi Nagla 2. Kadarganj
6. Aonla	1. Majhganwan 2. Alampur Jafrabad 3. Ram Nagar	1. Biharipur Jagir 2. Bajhera 3. Sikha 1. Hazratpur 2. Dhanora 1. Chandupur 2. Lachmipur

## ABBREVIATIONS

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