

**BASELINE SURVEY IN THE MINORITY
CONCENTRATED DISTRICTS OF U.P.
(REPORT OF BULANSHAHAR DISTRICT)**

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BASELINE SURVEY IN THE MINORITY CONCENTRATED DISTRICTS OF UTTAR PRADESH

Executive Summary of Bulandshahr District

1. Introduction

Since the Minorities comprise almost one-fifth of the total population in India, they have to be adequately taken care of. A survey conducted by the Centre highlighted the fact that as many as 90 districts, having minority concentration, are backward and of these as many as 21 are from U.P. alone. The Ministry of Minority Affairs, New Delhi, therefore, aims at developing suitable measures during the Eleventh Plan to develop these districts. In order to identify the gaps in the development, a baseline survey was conducted in 19 districts of U.P. by the Giri Institute of Development Studies, Lucknow and the Executive Summary of Bulandshahr District is being presented below.

2. Objectives of the Study

To identify gaps:

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

3. Methodology, Sample Design and Tools

The Tehsils of each district were first classified into 3 strata by arranging them in descending order of Minority population in the 2001 Census. Then 30 villages were selected from each district. A door-to-door survey conducted to do the house listing in each village with a population upto 1200. In larger sized villages two hamlets were selected. The first was the one with highest minority population and the second any other hamlet of the village. Then from each village 30 households were selected in proportion to the religious categories of people living in the village. Thus, a total of 900 households were identified and surveyed from each district.

The study was undertaken at 3 levels:

- District Profile using secondary information
- Village level using secondary information
- Household level using data generated from the field survey.

4. Brief Profile of Bulandshahr District

Bulandshahr district is situated between Ganga and Jamuna rivers. Its geographical area is 4322 sq.kms. and constitutes 1.47 per cent of the total area of the U.P. State. The district has 7 Tehsils, 16 blocks and 1175 inhabited villages and have a total population of 30.09 lakh as per the 2001 census. The soil is very fertile and irrigation facilities are well developed. The main crops are wheat and sugarcane. Dairy is the main subsidiary occupation. Non-farm sector also occupies an important role in the district. Khurja and Sikandrabad are the industrial areas of the district. Pottery, ceramic products and handicrafts (zari work) are the main activities which play an important role in the district's economy.

According to the Census 2001 some important indicators were as follows:

Table 1: **Some Selected Indicators of the District**

Features	Figure
Total Population	3009860
Sex Ratio	881
Percentage of SC Population	20.30
Percentage of Minority Population	21.07
Percentage of Urban Population	22.63
Percentage of Households having permanent houses	71.82
Percentage of Households having electricity	28.70
Percentage of Households having tap/hand pump/tubewell water	98.37
Percentage of Households having latrines	41.80

Source: Census of India, 2001 AND Sankyakiya Patrika, Bulandshahr, 2006.

The total population of the district is 30.10 lakh. The percentage of SC population is 20.30 which is below the state average. The population residing in urban areas is 22.63 per cent. The sex ratio which was 881 was below the state average. The total literacy level is 56.46 per cent is higher than the state average. The minority population constitutes 21.07 per cent to total population. The literacy rate among Muslim is 45 per cent lowest among all religious categories. A shift has been seen from cultivation and agricultural labourers towards household industries.

With respect to industrial sector, the district has a good potential. There were 246 registered factories out of which only around 48 per cent are working. Under DIC 10609 units were registered out of which 48 per cent are working. Besides this 650 units are producing pottery. Handloom is another area where rural families are engaged in manufacturing khas, durries/lohies, etc. and providing employment to 7198 persons. Small scale units accounted for 2025 units and provided employment to 10124 persons.

It is also important to highlight that regarding the health services only 61 PHCs and 8 CHCs are providing medical care facilities to rural people which is below the prescribed norms. There were 2329 primary and 784 upper primary schools running in the district during 2005-06.

Bulandshahr district is well connected by roads but the roads are poorly maintained. The district is also directly or indirectly linked with other cities by rail but there is a single line so district is facing problems with respect to rail connectivity. It should now be converted to double lines for developing the district and its industries. The average population served by a Bank branch is 16800 in the district compared to U.P. where it is 20,000.

5. Main Findings of the Field Survey

A close look at the survey findings highlights the fact that the minority community clearly emerges as a disadvantaged group in comparison to the other religious communities. A look at Table 2 reveals the fact that the condition of Muslims is far from satisfactory, whether we look at literacy rates, size of land holdings, monthly income and expenditure as well as work participation rates. Added to this is the fact that they also have a relatively larger size of household. Since our survey had very few Sikh, Christian and other religious group, this comparison mainly boils down to a comparison between Hindu and Muslim households. Therefore, it is essential that some concrete and effective policy measures are introduced if all round development is to take place in Bulandshahr as a result of which even the living condition of the Muslims can improve. Moreover some special schemes will also have to be designed to provide direct benefits to this community.

Table 2: **Results of the Household Survey**

Indicators	Hindu	Muslim	Sikh	Christian	Other	Total
Number of total households surveyed	693	204	1	1	1	900
Percentage distribution by caste	77.00	22.67	0.11	0.11	0.11	100.00
Average size of the household	6.47	7.20	7.00	5.00	6.00	6.63
Percentage of illiterates	24.69	33.65	14.69	80.00	0	26.93
Average size of land holdings (in acres)	1.66	0.75	6.00	00	11.50	1.47
Average size of assets per household (in Rs.)	4779	22813	5200	1100	152350	38184
Average yearly income of households (in Rs.)	52985	35482	24500	18700	89260	49020
Average monthly expenditure of households (in Rs.)	49650	43709	23600	16900	102300	48505
Average indebtedness per household (in Rs.)	16457	11330	0	2000	50000	15298
Work participation rate (percentage)	39.47	37.38	40.00	42.86	33.33	39.06
Percentage of households living in pucca houses	75.47	59.31	0	100.00	100.00	71.78
Percentage of electrified households	42.71	58.33	100.00	100.00	0	46.33
Percentage of households having own hand pump/tube-well or tap	98.41	97.55	100.00	100.00	100.00	98.22
Percentage of households having toilet facilities	19.77	24.02	0	0	100.00	20.78

It is equally important to compare some socio-economic indicators between the district and all India average. This will enable us to find out the extent to which Bulandshahr lags behind the national average. This comparison is being presented with the help of Table 3.

Table 3: **Comparative Picture of Bulandshahr with Some Key All India Indicators**

Sl. No.	Indicators	Survey Results	Estimates for India 2005	Deviation from National Average	Priority Ranking
1.	Socio-Economic Indicators				
	Literacy Rate Total	73.10	67.3	+5.8	7
	Literacy Rate Female	52.82	57.1	-4.3	3
	Work Participation Rate Total	37.79	38.0	-0.2	4
	Work Participation Rate Female	26.87	21.5	+5.4	6
2.	Basic Amenities				
	Percentage of pucca houses	71.78	59.4	+12.4	9
	Percentage of households with safe drinking water	96.69	87.9	+8.8	8
	Percentage of households with sanitation facilities	22.67	66.9	-44.2	1
	Percentage of electrified households	46.33	39.2	+17.1	10
3.	Indicators of Health				
	Percentage of Fully Vaccinated children	45.54	43.5	+2.0	5
	Percentage of Institutional Deliveries	32.24	38.7	-6.5	2

Points to be Considered While Preparing Multi-Sectoral District Development Plan: Bulandshahr District

Keeping in mind the priority areas in Table 3 and some major findings of the survey highlighted in Table 2, the following aspects need to be accorded priority when a plan for

the development of the district is being formulated. To sum up, therefore, the areas to be prioritized by the planners and policy makers are as follows:

- The number of household having toilets is extremely low. In fact the picture which emerges is very poor in comparison to National average. Keeping in mind hygiene and sanitation as well as convenience availability of latrines is essential. The total sanitation campaign provides some subsidy for the construction of toilets but the amount is small. Since the subsidy amount cannot be increased provision can be made for giving loan to willing households at subsidized rate of interest.
- Although efforts are being made to ensure that deliveries in rural areas are done in government hospitals, the level of achievement is still not very satisfactory therefore the National Rural Health Mission needs to be strengthened in the district and the ASHA should become more active to achieve the desired results.
- Since lack of health services has been indicated by the villagers, it is necessary that the sub-centres and PHC be upgraded and revamped so that they can provide services effectively. This will not only reduce the dependence of rural people on unqualified doctors but will also ease their level of expenditures on medical and health.
- The Indira Awas Yojana needs to be extended to Minorities families which come under the BPL category.
- In Bulandshahr the literacy rate among females particularly among Muslims is again below the National average. Therefore adequate attention needs to be given towards in general and women in particular.
- The Minority Welfare Department can initiate a medical insurance scheme for weaker section in the minority group in collaboration with some insurance company. This will further prove beneficial in meeting the cost of medical services.
- In case of Bulandshahr the work participation rate was marginally lower than the National average. Moreover, it was also observed that awareness regarding various government schemes was also low. This proves that if the levels of awareness can be enhanced this target can be achieved at no extra cost since funds for various schemes of employment are already in operation.
- Our survey have revealed that a fairly high percentage of respondents wish to receive vocational training of different types. In fact almost half of them are also willing to pay the expenditure which will be incurred at least partially. The government can provide such training quite easily either through the DICs or by

identifying suitable NGOs for this job. In fact, training should be compulsory before any individual is sanctioned term loan to start an enterprise from the fund allocated by the Minority Welfare Department.

- It is generally observed that the commercial banks and other financial institutions are not very cooperative when it comes to extending loan to the poorer sections. Therefore, some efforts need to be made in this direction by the Central and State Governments. For example, the people engaged in handicrafts and other artisan activities can be provided credit cards on the lines of Kisan Credit Cards.
- In the case of Minorities the problem of loaning can be tackled effectively by allocating larger funds under the term loan scheme for Minorities. Even the amount provided per person may be raised suitably.
- District Bulandshahr is in an advantageous position by virtue of various small and large scale industries which are already present in the district. Some of them include pottery, ceramic, food processing, carpet industry and hand pump manufacturing, zari work and handlooms. The need is to identify clusters of villages where a specific activity is concentrated and a cluster development approach be formulated for the promotion of the activity.
- Bulandshahr enjoys an advantage in milk production. Since Delhi is close to the district it possesses a high potential for selling the marketable surplus in Delhi. Thus, banks may consider Dairy projects and finance them so that the people engaged in the activity can keep larger number of animals, afford better quality animals and give them proper feed. All this will further the marketable surplus and the earning levels of the individuals. It will also be ideal if milk processing plants are established for producing various milk produces. This will make value addition and enhance the economy of the district further.
- Finally, it is the Minority Welfare Department which will play a very significant role in the development of minorities in the given circumstances. Therefore, it is essential that the department should be fully equipped for gearing itself to meet this challenge. For this it is mandatory that Minority Welfare Department should have proper office accommodation, adequate staff and infrastructure, such as, computer with internet services, etc. Moreover, since officials of the Department have to tour all over the district to look into problems of minorities the Department must have at least one vehicle at the state headquarter.

CHAPTER I

OUTLINE OF THE STUDY AND PROFILE OF BULANSHAHR DISTRICT

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 Mohammadans becomes more prominent if we work out their share in the total minority population which comes to almost 79 per cent. In the case of Uttar Pradesh the overall share of the minority community is almost the same as obtained at the National level. But the share of Muslims is much higher in the total population (18.5 per cent). All other religious communities have a negligible share in the total population of the State. In fact Muslims in the State account for around 95 per cent of all the minorities taken together.

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

(a) Religion-Specific Socio-Economic Indicators

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

(b) Indicators of Basic Amenities

- (i) Percentage of Households with pucca walls
- (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 and ICDS centres and drinking water supply;
- (ii) To find out the gaps in housing and sanitary facilities;
- (iii) Identification of income generating activities such as artisan/handicrafts in which villagers have a comparative advantage;
- (iv) To identify the existing gaps in other infrastructural facilities such as roads, ITIs, banking and marketing facilities which will provide the missing links and act as a catalyst in the process of development of the district.

3. Methodology and Sample Design

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

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

From each village 30 households were selected by listing the households according to their religion. Sample selected was 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 is taken up at three levels. One is the district profile. 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 5 February 2008.

The names of villages surveyed by us in Bulandshahr district is as follows:

Name of Tehsil	Name of the Village	
Bulandshahr	1. Khawajpur Ashrafpur 2. Pavsara 3. Poth 4. Rapur Talab	5. Kurala 6. Daulatgarh 7. Rajhaura
Khurja	1. Bauoli	2. Badauli
Anupshahar	1. Jugasana Khurd 2. Ahamad Nagar Urf Touli 3. Raura	4. Khaunada 5. Paharpur
Sikandrabad	1. Barkherah 2. Kanwara	3. Butena
Siana	1. Saidpur 2. Harwanpur Urf Bhagwanpur	3. Makri 4. Sonjhana Jhaya
Shikarpur	1. Jatpura 2. Rajpura 3. Kutabpur 4. Asrauli	5. Akbarpur Bas Kaneni 6. Soi 7. Hauganpur
Debai	1. Ghusrana Harisingh	2. Bhamraua

5. Brief Introduction of Bulandshahr District

The district Bulandshahr is situated between Ganga and Jamuna rivers. It is surrounded in the east by Badaun and Moradabad, in the west by Gautam Budh Nagar, in the north by Meerut and Aligarh lies to the south of it. It is situated between 27°N to 28°N latitude and 77° E to 78°E longitude. The altitude of the district is 780 ft. above mean sea level. The Ganga river flows on its eastern perimeter. Kali, Neem and Karban rivers also flow through the district.

The total geographical area of the district is 4322 sq.kms. and constitutes 1.47 per cent of the total area of the U.P. State. The climate is generally dry and average rainfall is 696 mm. Bulandshahr district has 7 Tehsils, 16 blocks and 1175 inhabited villages. The soil is very fertile for agriculture. Irrigation facilities are well developed and about 84 per cent land is irrigated by private Tubewells. The average is above the state average. Wheat and sugarcane are the main crops produced in the district. Dairy activity is the main subsidiary occupation. Pottery and Zari work plays an important role as a non-farm activity in district's economy. Khurja is an industrial area and Sikandrabad is an industrial estate located about 17 kms away from the district headquarter.

6. Demographic Features

According to the Census of India 2001 the total population of the district is 30.10 lakh persons, among them 16.02 lakh were males and 14.08 lakh were female. The population registered 18.1 per cent decadal growth between 1991 and 2001. The percentage of SC population is 20.3 which is below the State average. About 77.37 per cent population lives in rural areas of the district and rest 22.63 per cent resides in urban areas. The share too is found to be marginally above the State average (21 per cent). The density of population was 692 near to the State (690). The sex ratio was 881 at the district level and this was below the State average. The level of literacy in the district is high in all respects in comparison to the State. The total literacy level is 56.46 per cent and among males it is 74.44 per cent and in female 42.47 per cent. The data shows a remarkable improvement in the female literacy as compared to 1991. Work participation rate is an another important indicator in the district where overall work participation rate is 40.3 per cent which is above the Stage average and among females it is also on the higher side. Average family size is 6 in the district (see Table 1.1).

Table 1.1: **Demographic Features**

Features	Bulandshahr		U.P. (2001)
	1991	2001	
Geographical Area(Sq.km.)	4352	4352	240928
Number of Tehsils	7	7	312
Number of Blocks	15	16	820
Number of Inhabited Villages	1122	1175	97942
Average size of the Household	7.0	6.4	
Population			
Total	2849859	3009860	166197921
Male	1535572	1602191	87565369
Female	1314287	1407669	78632552
Sex Ratio	857	881	898
Density of Population	714	692	690
Decadal Growth of Population (1991-2001)	28.8	18.1	258
SC Population (%)	18.25	20.3	21.1
Rural Population (%)	78.72	77.37	79.2
Urban Population (%)	21.05	22.63	20.8
ST Population (%)	0.93	0.01	0.1
Literacy (%)			
Total	44.6	59.46	56.3
Male	61.5	74.44	68.8
Female	24.6	42.47	42.2
Work Participation Rate (Nos. & %)			
Person	758260	40.3	32.5
Male	722406	50.9	46.8
Female	35854	28.2	16.5

Source: Census of India, 2001 AND Sankyakiya Patrika, Bulandshahr, 2006.

According to the Census 2001 the total Hindu population is 22.86 lakh (78.47 per cent to the total population), 6.14 lakh constitute the Muslim population (21.07 per cent) and rest is Christian, Sikh, Buddhist and Jain (0.41 per cent) in Bulandshahr district. It is observed that a higher proportion of minority population resides in urban areas since the total urban minority population is 38.95 per cent as compared to 16.28 per cent in rural areas. The literacy rate among Muslims which is 45 per cent is lowest among all religious categories while work participation rate is 34.2 per cent in Muslims much below to Hindus (40.0 per cent). Christians have the second highest work participation rate among minorities, i.e. 36.3 per cent (see Table 1.2).

Table 1.2: **Distribution of Population by Religion**

(2001)

Religion	Details						
	Proportion to Total Population (Bulandshahr)		Religion-wise Distribution of Population in U.P. (%)	Literacy Rate		Work Participation Rate	
	Number	Percentage		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Hindu	2285976	78.47	80.61	1183261	63.0	959166	40.0
Muslim	613660	21.07	18.49	217291	45.0	209640	34.2
Christian	3773	0.13	0.13	1719	83.3	1305	36.3
Sikh	4598	0.16	0.41	2823	91.8	1747	30.0
Buddhist	2097	0.07	0.18	1047	68.9	770	30.1
Jain	1560	0.05	0.13	1214	91.8	463	27.8
Others	34	0.00	0.05	15	51.4	120	28.3

Source: Census of India, 2001.

Table I.3 shows the pattern of main workers by different categories in 1991 and 2001. We can see the shift from cultivators and agricultural labourers towards household industries and in other workers, it is around 16 per cent. In 2001, 52 per cent workers were engaged in cultivation and as agricultural labourers. It is an encouraging fact that workers involved in household industries was 1.79 per cent in 1991 increased to 4.50 per cent in 2001.

Table 1.3: **Distribution of Workers (Main) (1991 & 2001) by Industrial Category**

Category	Bulandshahr				Uttar Pradesh (2001)	
	1991		2001		Numbers	Percentage
	Numbers	Percentage	Numbers	Percentage		
Cultivator	348127	45.91	328832	40.62	22167562	41.12
Agricultural Labourers	165126	21.78	95978	11.82	13400911	24.86
Household Industry	13538	1.79	36391	4.50	35568473	65.97
Other Workers	231469	30.52	348400	43.03	2392231	94.44
Total	758260	100.00	809601	100.00	15952592	29.58

7. Housing Amenities

The Table I.4 describes the different housing amenities availed by the people of the Bulandshahr. Around 72 per cent households reside in permanent houses on the whole in the district. A fairly high percentage of rural people also live in permanent settlements, i.e. 68.79 per cent, in urban areas this percentage is 83.10 which is quite natural. Compared to U.P. as a whole 53.4 per cent households are living in permanent houses, in rural areas it is 46.1 per cent and in urban areas percentage is high (82.2 per cent). Thus, in all respects Bulandshahr district fares better than the State. The other category is semi-permanent houses which has a fairly high percentage in rural area in comparison to urban households. The serviceable percentage is also high 7.79 per cent as against 2.73 per cent in urban households.

The data regarding dwelling rooms indicates that about 60 per cent people live in one to two rooms as a whole in the district. But in the rural areas 70 per cent people have a similar accommodation. It is found that in the other categories of dwellings there is not much difference in rural as well as in urban areas. However, the three to five and above category accounts for 40 per cent households. We may, therefore, say that these 40 per cent households are enjoying much better living conditions in the light of the fact that average size of household is 6.4 in the district.

Table 1.4: **Distribution of Housing Amenities in Bulandshahr District and Uttar Pradesh**

Amenity	Bulandshahr			Uttar Pradesh
	Total	Rural	Urban	
Total Number of Households	463103	364919	98184	
Type of House				
Permanent	71.82	68.79	83.10	53.40
Semi Permanent	19.89	21.61	13.50	25.60
Serviceable	6.72	7.79	2.73	16.90
Non-Serviceable	1.65	1.81	0.78	
Unclassifiable	0.02	0.00	0.09	4.10
Number of Dwelling Rooms				
One Room	26.8	34.61	30.59	29.6
Two Rooms	32.9	34.18	30.82	31.2
Three Rooms	17.6	15.44	17.22	16.8
Four Rooms	10.2	8.02	8.92	9.6
Five Rooms	10.5	6.54	6.59	10.5
No exclusive room	2.1	1.21	0.86	2.3
Source of Drinking Water				
Tap	26.49	19.55	52.30	23.60
Handpump/Tubewell	71.88	78.86	46.77	64.41
Well	0.52	0.62	0.04	11.60
River/Canal	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.10
Any other	1.10	0.96	0.86	0.60
Source of Cooking				
Firewood	27.36	25.61	33.82	44.3
Crop residue	12.27	14.25	4.93	13.7
Cow-dung Cake	45.35	54.30	12.12	27.3
Kerosene	0.73	0.34	2.19	2.3
LPG	13.53	4.96	45.38	11.3
Any other	0.76	0.54	1.56	1.1

Source: Census of India, 2001.

Regarding the supply of drinking water facilities all the 1171 inhabited villages are covered fully through one source or the other. The main source is tap/India Mark-II hand pumps for drinking water in rural as well as in urban areas. At the district level main source of drinking water for the households is handpumps/Tubewells (i.e. 72 per cent). In the rural areas the main dependency is on handpumps about 79 per cent. On the other hand houses having taps are more than half in the urban houses.

As far as fuel is concerned 54.3 per cent rural households use cow-dung cake for cooking food as a main source and 25 per cent depends upon firewood. Only about 5 per cent have LPG connections. On the other hand in urban areas the main source is LPG (45.38 per cent) and firewood is being used by 34 per cent households. The table shows that firewood is still an important fuel used in urban and rural houses in the district. Urban houses are mainly connected by LPG connections and rural households use cow-dung cake which is already abundantly available in village.

During 2005-06 around 87 per cent villages were electrified in Bulandshahr district whereas at the State level this percentage was 50 only. It is also a fact that 85 per cent of rural households used kerosene for lighting purpose. In urban areas however, electrified household were 80 per cent. Electricity consumption is 72.52 KWh/person at the district whereas State consumption is as high as 146.41 KWh/person.

8. Land use pattern

According to the land use data of 2004-05, the net area sown and current fallow land was estimated at 298371 ha. (81.75 per cent) and 2456 (0.70 per cent) respectively of the total reporting area in district Bulandshahr. The area under forest accounted for 7726 ha (2.12 per cent). Land put to non-agricultural uses was estimated at 49710 ha. (13.62 per cent) and unculturable wasteland at 5111 ha. (1.40 per cent). Grazing land and area under trees and orchards is negligible. The total reporting area covers 364974 ha. land in the district. It is interesting to note that total reporting area of the district has decreased by 1.40 per cent (5096 ha.). The forest area has also declined from 7726 ha. In 2004-05 to 7544 ha. in 2006-07 (see Table 1.5).

Table 1.5: **Land Use Pattern**

Items	2004-05	Percentage (Hectares)
Forests	7726	2.11
Cultivable Wasteland	5111	1.40
Current Fallows	2546	0.70
Land put to Non-Agricultural Uses	49710	13.62
Grazing land	864	0.24
Area under Trees & Orchards	646	0.18
Net Area Sown	298371	81.75
Total Reported Area	364974	100.00
Area Sown More than Once	210232	70.46
Gross Cultivated Area	508603	170.46
Net Irrigated Area	263715	88.38
Gross Irrigated Area	508586	99.99

Source: Sankhyakiya Patrika, Bulandshahr, 2006.

The net irrigated area in the district during 2004-05 was 263715 ha., which was 88.38 per cent of the net area sown. Irrigation facilities are well developed in the district. The main source of irrigation is private Tubewells which covers 220816 ha. land (84 per cent) of the total net irrigated area. About 958 kms. of canals and 199 canal tails provide irrigation to 10 per cent of irrigated area (25102 ha.) and wells account for 4.55 per cent area under irrigation. State run Tubewells cover only 1.89 per cent area under irrigation (see Table 1.6).

Table 1.6: **Irrigated Area by Source**

Source	Area	(Hectares)
		Percentage
Canal	25102	9.25
Government Tubewell	4983	1.89
Private Tubewell	220816	83.72
Wells	11987	4.55
Ponds	700	0.21
Others	127	0.05
Total	263715	100.00

Source: Sankhyakiya Patrika, Bulandshahr, 2006.

We shall discuss about the land holding size in the district with the help of the Table given below:

Table 1.7: **Distribution of Cultivators According to Size of Land Holdings According to 1995-96 Agriculture Censuses**

Land Holding Size (in ha.)	Number	Percentage	Area (in ha.)	Percentage
Below 0.5	130628	42.41	33182	9.34
0.5 – 1.0	70920	23.02	50456	14.20
1.0 – 2.0	58480	18.99	95912	20.98
2.0 – 4.0	35240	11.44	99363	27.96
4.0 – 10.0	12129	3.94	67492	18.99
10 and Above	619	0.20	8986	2.53
Total	308014	100.00	355391	100.00

Source: Sankhyakiya Patrika, Bulandshahr, 2006.

The above table shows that 42.41 per cent cultivators have less than 0.5 ha. of land holdings and they cultivate 33182 ha. (9.34 per cent) of area, 23.02 per cent belongs to 0.5 ha to 1.0 ha. If we calculate the land holding size upto 1.0 ha. then it comes to 65.43 per cent land holding with a total area covered 83638 ha. (23.54 per cent). 19 per cent represents 1.00 ha to 2.0 ha with the total area of 95912 ha (26.98 per cent) and 47988 (15.58 per cent) land holding above 2 ha. size with a total area of 175841 ha (49.48 per cent).

Regarding the soil conditions in the district Bulandshahr 60 per cent land is Domate (loamy), 20 per cent sandy and rest is Baloe type. The loamy land is very suitable for foodgrain crops. The district also has a sizeable area of barren and usar land in Sikandrabad, Khurja and Arnia blocks.

9. Important crops and productivity

Agriculture is the backbone of district's economy. According to the Census 2001 there were 3.29 lakh persons engaged in agriculture and 95978 persons as agricultural labourers. The main crops of the district are wheat and sugarcane. The other crops like paddy and maize are also grown over an area of 50510 ha and 61674 ha respectively. The area production and average yield of main crops during 2004-05 is given below:

Table 1.8: **Important Crops and Productivity**

Crop	Bulandshahr					Uttar Pradesh
	Area (Ha.)	Production (MT)	Average Yield (Qtls/Ha.)			Average Yield (Qtls/Ha.)
			2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2004-05
Wheat	190278	655038	39.53	35.6	34.43	25.00
Maize	61674	108339	12.56	14.58	13.87	15.53
Sugar Cane	53523	3222727	586.92	594.16	602.12	608.07
Paddy	50513	122273	22.98	22.83	24.21	18.13

The average yield of the wheat crop during 2002-03 to 2004-05 has decreased from 39.53 quintals per hectare to 34.43 quintals per hectare in the district. If we compare it to State as a whole it is found to be 25 quintals per hectare which is very high. Similarly in the case of paddy the average yield has decreased marginally at the district level and is higher than the State average. The average yield of sugarcane is 602.12 quintals per hectare in the district and marginally low as compared to the State figure. Maize is also an important crop of the district with an average yield of 13.87 quintals per hectare during 2004-05. Besides the above, fruits like mango and banana, vegetables like cauliflower and potatoes are also grown by farmers. The district has been identified under Agri Export Zone for Basmati Rice in the district. Therefore, farmer's of the area are switching over to paddy production.

It is also important to highlight that the prevailing wage rates in different types of work in rural and urban areas of the district. The wages for 8 hours of work per day was Rs.137.08 for Mason and 139.74 for Carpenter in rural areas. For agriculture work farmers paid to agriculture labourers for tilling Rs.68.05, weeding Rs.71.12, Harvesting Rs.89.19 and for other work Rs.71.16 for 8 hours during 2005-06. Wage rates for urban areas for

Mason was higher than in rural areas, i.e. Rs.147.61. Similarly Carpenter gets Rs.146.90 as wages per day. The wages of unskilled labour was Rs.76.96 in the urban areas of the district.

10. Livestock population of the district

According to the Livestock Census of 1993 the milch animals (cows and buffaloes) accounted for a total of 4.90 lakh animals in district Bulandshahr. The total population of cows and buffaloes are 165102 and 1109638 respectively and breedable cows and buffaloes are 57356 and 576596 respectively.

Besides this district has 8073 sheep, 169199 goats and 39277 pigs. The production of meat is estimated about 6.72 lakh kg. This area has scope to develop in the district.

Poultry is another area which has a great scope. There were 182398 birds which produced around 132.28 lakh eggs per year. There is a good demand in the district itself and in Delhi which is near to the district. Therefore, there is no marketing problem and also no feeding problem. Thus great potential is seen in this sector (see Table 1.9).

Table 1.9: **Details of Livestock**

Type of Animal	Number
Drought Animals	
Bullock	40525
Buffaloes	101957
Milch Animals	
Cows	.165102
Buffaloes	1109638
Young Stock	
Cattle	67221
Buffaloes	431085
Others	
Sheep	8073
Goats	169199
Horse	5524
Pigs	39277
Other Animals	12297
Total Livestock	1509110
Poultry	182398

Source: Sankhyakiya Patrika, Bulandshahr, 2006.

Another area which have sufficient potential is fisheries. The district has 50 ponds with an area of 850 ha. of which 467 ha have been developed and remaining 45 per cent is to be developed. These ponds are controlled by Gram Panchayats.

It is important to highlight that Bulandshahr district is known as 'Milk Belt' of U.P. It is a subsidiary occupation and involves a sizeable population of rural areas. There are 887

milk producers' societies and 13 milk routes covering 950 villages. Near about 24 private dairy plants are working and they produce cheese, ghee and butter, etc. Marketing of milk and milk products is no problem in the district.

Table 1.10: **Veterinary Services (2005-06)**

Items	Numbers
Veterinary Hospitals	37
Livestock Development Centre	12
Artificial Insemination Centre	49
Artificial Insemination Sub-Centre	33
Animal Reproduction Farm	--
Sheep Development Centre	--
Pig Development Centre	4
Piggery Units	--
Poultry Units	--

Source: Sankhyakiya Patrika, Bulandshahr, 2006..

11. Industrial Sector

There is a good potential in the industrial sector in the district. Khurja a well known industrial area is situated 17 kms away from Bulandshahr on the Aligarh road is famous for its pottery. As per DIC 505 Big and Small Ceramic Units are working in Khurja. The main raw material (clay) comes from Gujarat and Rajasthan. There were 246 registered factories during 2005-06 out of which only around 48 per cent are in working condition. The total number of registered units by the DIC is 10609 out of which around 48 per cent only are in working condition. They mainly produce milk products, manufacture hand pumps, engineering goods and transformers. Besides this there are as many as 650 units producing pottery.

Sikanderabad is an industrial estate situated 17 kms. away from the district on the Delhi road. The main industries located here are related to manufacturing cement-pipes, ceramics, carpet and paint, etc.

Another significant activity is handlooms in which a large number of rural families are engaged in manufacturing khas, durries/lohies, etc. These products have a local market as well as in the neighbouring districts.

According to Sankyakiya patrika, Bulandshahr 2006 during 2005-06, 2915 Khadi Units providing employment to 7198 persons were working in Handloom sector. Small scale units accounted 2025 with a total employment of 10124 persons (see Table 1.11).

Table 1.11: **Industries/Small Scale Units (2005-06)**

Details	Numbers
Registered Factories	
Total Units	246
Number of Units Working	119
Average Daily Workers/Labourers Employed	12351
Value of Production (2002-03) (Rs.'000)	30259132
Khadi and Small Scale Units	
Khadi Units	2915
Employment in Khadi Units	7198
Small Scale Units	2025
Employment in Small Scale Units	10124
Number of Industrial Areas	1
Number of Industrial Estates	1

Source: Sankhyakiya Patrika, Bulandshahr, 2006.

Some other non-farm activities like zari work, ban batai (rope making), mat making, etc. are spread all over the district. There are number of Muslim families involved in 500 units working in zari work and concentrated in Bulandshahr, Danpur, Gulaothi, Jahagirabad, Lakhoti, Sikanderabad, Siyana and Agauta blocks.

12. Availability of Infrastructure

Good infrastructure of a district contributes towards growth in all kind of development activities related to social and economic status. There is definitely a positive relationship between good infrastructure and high growth in economic sector.

We will compare some important indicators with the state. It is given below.

Table 1.12: **Economic Infrastructure**

	Bulandshahr	U.P.
Village electrified (%)	100.00	85.32
Electricity consumption (KWh/person)	79.52	146.41
Road Density (Km/sq.km.)	0.54	0.49
Railway route density (km/sq.km.)	0.25	35.44
Gross irrigated area (GCA %)	99.80	71.60
Foodgrains yield (Kg/ha)	2989.40	2200.00
Fertilizer Consumption (kg/ha.)	177.10	127.50
Cropping intensity (%)	167.30	--
Number of Primary Schools (Per lakh population)	71.54	63.58
Number of Secondary Schools (Per lakh population)	7.43	5.28
Dispensaries/Sub-Centres/PHC/CHC (per lakh population)	2.70	2.05
Literacy Percentage	60.20	56.30
Population Served by per Bank Branch Number	16898	20942
CD Ratios (%)	46.00	33.21

Source: Potential Linked Credit Plan, Bulandshahr, NABARD, U.P., 2008-09.

Table shows that district is better in all indicators except electricity consumption and density of railway routes. Now some important economic infrastructure available at the district is being highlighted.

Connectivity of Road Network in the district is shown in the table.

Table 1.13: **Connectivity of Road Network in the District**

	Length in Km.
By PWD	
National Highways	10
State Highways	137.50
Major District Roads	116.38
Other District Road (Rural Roads)	412.16
Village road (Rural Roads)	1166.40
Total	1933.44
By Zila Parishad	188
By Local Bodies	542
By Irrigation Department	38
By Sugarcane Development Department	25
Grand Total	2656.44

Roads have an important place in the socio-economic development of any district. Through road network all commodities and products can easily be transported within and outside the district. Bulandshahr headquarter is well connected with villages, blocks and tehsils. The total length of roads in the district was 2781 km. comes out 90.3 km per lakh during 2005-06. The effort is being made to connect all villages by the end of 2010. The road density is 0.54 km/sq.km. and rural road density is 0.365 km/100 sq.km. Out of 1175 inhabited village 1038 (about 88 per cent) has been already linked the all weather road by 2005-06. Under various schemes like PMGSY, Samagra Vikas Yojana, Mandi Parishad, UPDASP, Vidhayak Nidhi, etc. Village Connectivity Programme is being undertaken.

The district is directly and indirectly connected by Rail routes from Big cities. There are 16 stations of which 13 are in rural and 3 in urban areas. Unfortunately, only 120 kms. Broad Gauge line is in the district. There is a urgent need to change single line into double line on the Khurja and Meerut route. The railway station of Bulandshahr in the opinion of district officials needs to be shifted to Chholapur Station and more trains may be run between Bulandshahr and Delhi. This will be helpful in establishing new industries in the district.

There is a serious problem of power cuts in the district which affects the productivity in agriculture and also industrial sector. About 87 per cent rural housing was electrified during 2005-06. The electricity consumption is 72.52 KWh/person in the district whereas in U.P. it is 146.41 KWh/person. The district had 52716 electrified Tubewells during 2005-06.

Banking services have been spread all over the district covering 16 blocks in the Bulandshahr district. There are 20 Commercial Banks with 140 branches, one Regional Rural Bank with its 10 branches. The District Cooperative Bank has 23 branches working in the district. The average population served by a bank branch is 16800 in the district compared to U.P. it is 20,000.

The number of Post Offices are 320 and 4 Telegraph offices in the district. The number of Post Offices per lakh population comes to 10 and telephone connection was 2140 per lakh population.

Table 1.14: **Indicators of Economic Infrastructure**

Indicators	Numbers	Per lakh Population
Length of Roads (Kms) (2004-05)		
National Highways	101	—
State Highways	138	—
Main District Roads	166	—
Other District/Village Roads	1650	—
Total Number of Villages Connected with All Weather Roads	1166.4	—
Number of Bus Stations/Stops	274	—
Length of Railway Lines (Kms.)		
Broad Gauge	120	—
Meter Gauge	0	—
Electricity (2005-06)		
Percentage of Electrified Villages	1026	87.3
Number of Electrified Private Tubewells/Pumpsets	42716	—
Banking (2005-06)		
Number of Commercial Bank Branches	138	—
Rural Banks (Nos.)	10	—
Co-operative Banks (Nos.)	17	—
Cooperative Agriculture and Rural Development Banks (Nos.)	7	—
Number of Post Offices (2005-06)	320	10
Number of Telephone Connections (2005-06)	69517	2140
Number of Telegraph Offices (2005-06)	4	0.4
Institutional Loans (2005-06)	Amount (Rs.'000)	C/D Ratio
Commercial Banks	8302900	42.00

Source: Sankhyakiya Patrika, Bulandshahr, 2006..

13. Indicators of Social Development

According to District Statistics during 2005-06 the level of education and health facilities is given in Table 1.15. The table shows that there are 2329 primary and 784 upper primary schools in the district. If we calculate per lakh of population it comes to about 72 and 23 respectively. At the higher level there are 7 Degree Colleges, 2 PG Colleges, 2 Engineering Colleges, 7 Polytechnic and ITIs and 1 Ayurvedic College providing education to the students of the district.

Regarding the health facilities number of Primary Health Centre (61) and Community Health Centres (8) which are catering to the medical needs of the rural people are below the prescribed norms. The norms laid down are that there should be one PHC per 30000 of population and one CHC for every one lakh of population. The number of Allopathic hospitals also indicate that there is not even one allopathic hospital per block (see Table 1.15).

Table 1.15: **Indicators of Social Development**

Indicators	Numbers	Per lakh
Educational Facilities (2005-06)		
Number of Primary Schools	2329	71.70
Number of Upper Primary Schools	784	24.10
High School/Intermediate Colleges	338	10.40
Degree Colleges	7	0.23
PG Colleges	20	0.66
University	0	0.00
Medical Colleges	0	0.00
Ayurvedic College	1	0.00
Engineering Colleges	2	0.00
Polytechnic/ITIs	9	0.30
Other Professional Institutions	0	0.00
Medical Facilities (2005-06)		
Number of PHCs	61	2.02
Number of CHCs	8	0.26
Allopathic Hospitals	14	0.46
Homeopathic Hospitals	23	0.76
Unani Hospitals	6	0.20
Ayurvedic Hospitals	57	1.89
Number of Police Stations	21	0.70

Source: Sankhyakiya Patrika, Bulandshahr, 2006.

14. Unemployment

Through the Employment Exchange only 31 persons have been provided employment although the registered candidates under exchange were 14848 and the total registered number was 36554. The overall picture during 2003-04 to 2005-06 is given below:

Year	Registration during the year	Number of vacancies notified	Number of persons employed	Accumulative figure of registration
2003-04	8853	68	15	33276
2004-05	8236	100	14	34499
2005-06	14848	59	31	36554

Source: Sankhyakiya Patrika, Bulandshahr, 2006.

15. Government Support Programmes

The government of India has implemented credit linked subsidy schemes through NABARD. These schemes are as follows:

(i) Cold Storage/Rural/Onion Godowns

In this scheme construction/expansion/modernization of cold storages are included. Till now 5 projects have been sanctioned in the district Bulandshahr creating 222526 tonnes of additional capacity

(ii) Rural Godowns

Only one project has been sanctioned under this scheme. The district requires more rural godowns to enable farmers to keep their produce in these godowns.

(iii) New Project on Organic Farming

A bio-fertilizer, vermiculture hachuring and fruit waste units is to be set up under this scheme. This scheme has yet to be initiated in the district.

(v) **Other Schemes** are related to Dairy and Poultry which too are being financially supported by NABARD.

16. Government Sponsored Programmes

District Bulandshahr had 55405 BPL families among these 9339 were in urban area and 46066 in rural areas during 2007. Some of the poverty alleviation programmes are discussed below:

(i) Swarn Jayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY)

This programme is run by DRDA in Bulandshahr district. Self-Help Groups have been formed and provided loan facilities from Banks Branches in the district. Under this programme a number of activities have been financed to SHGs. Main activities are Dairy, Zari work, Basket making, candle making, rope making, weaving, etc. The physical progress is given below:

Year	Target	Achievement
2004-05	1103	1104
2005-06	1323	1333
2006-07	1223	1233
Total	3649	3670

The above table shows that 3670 SHG/individual Swarozgaries have been provided loan from the Banks. This scheme is successfully being implemented in the district.

(ii) Prime Minister Rozgar Yojana (PMRY)

District Industries Centre in the district is providing loans to unemployed youths. The number of unemployed youths benefited through this scheme to become self-employed. It was reported that recovery of bank loan under this scheme is not found satisfactory. The physical progress is given below:

Year	Target	Achievement
2004-05	1038	1057
2005-06	1048	1075
2006-07	1076	1076
Total	3162	3208

The above table shows that the number of beneficiaries was 3208 as against the target of 3162 during three years 2004-05 to 2006-07. Under this scheme achievement has exceeded the targeted figure in the district.

(iii) SC/ST Action Plan

Under this scheme loan is provided to the weaker sections to become self-employed. This programme is being implemented by the social welfare department. All the Bank branches in the district have provided loans to the beneficiaries to become self-employed. The targets and achievements during 2004-05 to 2006-07 is given below:

Year	Target	Achievement
2004-05	2800	2916
2005-06	2800	1882
2006-07	1863	1898
Total	7463	6696

The figures highlight the fact that 90 per cent target has been achieved during 2004-05 to 2006-07. The recovery of bank loan is also posing to be a difficult problem in this programme.

17. Progress of Twenty Point Programme and Other Programmes in the District

The fund allocation and expenditure under district plan during 2003-04 to 2005-06 has been given below:

Year	Sanctioned	Disbursed	Actual Expenditure	Percentage to Sanctioned Amount
2003-04	321.7	142.2	128.2	40.0
2004-05	300.8	175.3	163.8	54.0
2005-06	480.6	379.6	371.8	77.4

Various programmes which have been launched for the upliftment of the poor people in the district are as follows:

- (i) **Swarn Jayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY):** During 2005-06 target was 1103 families as against 1333 families benefited under this scheme of self-employment and achieved 121 per cent target.
- (ii) **National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme:** During 2005-06, 163 per cent target achieved .
- (iii) **Drinking Water Scheme:** 100 per cent target achieved during 2005-06.
- (iv) **Child Care Scheme**
- (v) **Indira Awas Yojana:** During 2005-06 1797 houses were built as against 1702 and achieved 106 per cent target.
- (vi) **Slum Area Development and Environment Protection:** During 2005-06, 20805 population were benefited to provide basic amenities in the area.
- (vii) **Plantation:** Under forestation programme 5057100 lakh plants planted to protect environment during 2005-06.
- (viii) **Village Electrification:** 85 per cent target achieved during 2005-06 and 93 villages were electrified.
- (ix) **Energization of Pumpsets:** During 2005-06, 100 per cent target was achieved to energize 150 pump sets.

18. Schemes being Implemented by Minorities Welfare Department

The Minority Welfare Department has been running two important schemes for the welfare of minority population in District Bulandshahr. These are given below:

(i) **Scholarship Scheme for Minority Children**

This scheme is for the children studying in Class I to X belonging to Minority families. During 2004-05 the scheme has been extended upto Class XII. Upto Class V children get Rs.300/- per annum. The amount of scholarship is Rs.480/- per annum in Classes VI to VIII. In Classes IX and X the amount of scholarship is Rs.720/-. Further, scheme extended upto Class XII and those students belonging to minority get Rs.1400/- per annum.

Distribution of Scholarship Among Children of Minority Families
During 2002-03 to 2006-07

Year	Class I-V		Class VI-VIII		Class IX to X		Class XI to XII		Physical Target	Physical Achievement	Financial Target (Rs. In Lakh)	Actual Expenditure (Rs. In Lakh)
	Total Students	Amount (in Rs.)	Total Students	Amount (in Rs.)	Total Students	Amount (in Rs.)	Total Students	Amount (in Rs.)				
2002-02	49671	149.02	9206	44.19	3836	27.57	--	--	--	62713	221.65	220.78
2003-04	49481	178.44	8307	39.87	3190	22.97	--	--	--	60978	241.99	241.28
2004-05	55757	167.27	9243	44.36	4636	33.38	779	11.59	779	779	238.27	256.60
2005-06	19295	57.88	3574	17.16	1506	10.84	1057	15.92	25110	25432	105.05	101.80
2006-07	19066	57.20	3662	17.57	1651	11.89	1071	15.11	24567	25450	105.32	101.77

Source: Office of the Minority Welfare Officer, Bulandshahr.

The scheme of scholarship distribution among children belonging to minority families was upto Class X upto 2003-04. It was further extended upto Class XII during 2004-05. This scheme is being implemented successfully by the Minority Welfare Office in district Bulandshahr. More or less the physical and financial target fixed was achieved.

(ii) Term Loan for Self-Employment Generation

This is an another important scheme to facilitate minority families in the district. The financial assistance in the form of a loan is given to an individual to take up any activity of his choice. For some activities loan is given upto Rs.25,000 while for other activities the limit is upto Rs.50,000. The limit which was Rs.25,000 has been raised upto Rs.30,000 from 2005-06. The period of repayment is 5 years and the rate of interest is 7 per cent.

The selection of beneficiaries is done by a selection committee which is constituted at the district level. The members of the committee consists of the CDO, Lead Bank Manager, Principal of ITI, District Minority Welfare Officer, General Manager – DIC, etc. The committee finalizes the list and the consideration is being given to women and disabled persons. The physical and financial target was fixed for each year. The progress of the scheme during 2003-04 to 2006-07 is given below in the table.

Term Loan for Self-Employment Generation Scheme During 2003-04 to 2006-07

Year	Minority Group				Total number of beneficiaries covered	Sanctioned Payment Upto Rs.25000 or Rs.30000	Sanctioned Amount upto Rs.50000	Total amount disbursed (in Rs .lakh)
	Muslim	Sikh	Budh	Jain				
2003-04	76	1	3	--	80	50	30	24.48
2004-05	105	--	3	--	108	108	--	24.30
2005-06	51	--	1	1	53	23	30	20.25
2006-07	8	--	--	--	8	3	5	3.06

Source: Office of the Minority Welfare Officer, Bulandshahr.

The target was fixed at 56 beneficiaries for each year. The above table shows that the exceptional year was 2006-07 when total number of beneficiaries were only 8 although the number of beneficiaries approved by the committee was 56. The loan is normally be given to the beneficiaries for different activities namely, dairy, petty shop keeper, spare parts, embroidery, tailoring, general merchant, pottery, computer, repair work, cloth/ready-made garments, etc.

(iii) Modernization of Madarsas

Under this scheme a provision for appointing two teachers in each Madarsa has been approved by the department. The salary is fixed at Rs.300 per teacher.

(iv) Other Schemes

The new schemes which were announced in 2007 are Merit-cum-Means Scholarship for Technical education, hostel fee, subsidiary fees of the coaching institutions for those appearing in Engineering, MBBS, MBA, etc. Another scheme is marriage assistance scheme for daughter's marriage. In this scheme, only BPL families are eligible. There are other conditions also which have to be fulfilled by the BPL family.

Even the State Government is expected to announce a scheme of Post-Metric Scholarship for students of the Minority community shortly.

19. Potential and Possibilities of Development in the District

(i) Agriculture

The district is mainly dependent on agriculture since about 77 per cent population lives in rural areas in the district. The main crops are wheat, maize and sugarcane. Farmers are also engaged in paddy cultivation. The district is identified under Agriculture Export Zone for Basmati rice. Besides the crops mentioned already, mango, banana, cauliflower and potato have also become popular crops among the farmers.

Decreasing trend in yield rates of wheat and maize over the past few years is alarming. This is because farmers are sowing their own produced seeds rather than go in for high yield varieties and this has caused the problem of production and productivity. There are two seed processing units at Sikanderabad and Bulandshahr districts. Farmers have to change this practice and use certified seed to increase the productivity of the crops.

The farmers are mainly using Nitrogen, Phosphorous and Potassium on their farms. They should also be made familiar with organic manure, vermi-compost and bio-fertilizers. Soil testing is done by agriculture department. The soil is mostly loamy and fertile. There are some blocks where sizeable land is barren and unusable. These lands are being developed for cultivation by Soil Conservation Department and U.P. Bhumi Sudhar Nigam.

Agriculture Department at the district level is taking care of all the related work regarding agriculture development. Two seed processing units, 50 Farmer's Service Centres, one Research Centre and one Agriculture P.G. College at Lakhaoti are providing support to develop the agriculture sector in the district. There is also one Krishi Vigyan Kendra in Lakhaoti which is engaged in training and information dissemination to the farmers.

Banks are another institution supporting, promoting and financing the farmers of the district. Punjab National Bank is the lead Bank in the district and NABARD, Bulandshahr has also supported the economic activities and prepared a potential linked credit plan for the district.

Kisan Credit Card scheme is a very popular scheme in the district. Banks sanction term loans to the farmers through this scheme. More farmers should be covered under this scheme and farmers should get adequate and timely credit. Supply of distribution of certified seeds to the farmers at the time of sowing must be ensured by the agriculture department. Fertilizers need to be used at prescribed ratio by the farmers and organic

manure, vermi compost is being supplemented. Continuity of electricity should be ensured at the peak agriculture season.

(ii) The Forest Wealth

Bulandshahr district has 15645 ha. of wasteland area. This area may be exploited suitably on scientific lines to take up forestry projects by the farmers. Awareness campaign may be introduced among farmers about the wasteland development. Social forestry programme and FDA schemes are being implemented covering an area of 182 and 978.5 ha. respectively. District has 7544 ha. of forest which is about 2 per cent of the total area. The main tree species are eucalyptus, poplar, teak, sheesham and arjun.

Jatropha plant has been under cultivation/plantation on wastelands. The seeds of jatropha contains 25 to 30 per cent oil contents. The oil is in use for lighting and soap manufacture.

Bamboos is a fast growing species with increasing wastelands in forests and non-forest areas, bamboos plantation has been considered as the effective tool to increase the vegetational cover in the district.

(iii) Irrigation

Irrigation facilities are well developed by all sources in the district. The only problem is irregular supply of electricity in Bulandshahr. Micro-hydel plants on river Ganga may be set up to generate electricity and fulfill the demand of electricity in the district.

(iv) Horticulture

Horticulture has a great potential in the district. For promotion of horticultural activities awareness programmes may be launched so that cultivators realize the benefits of commercial production of fruits, flowers, tuber crops, spices, etc. Credit support to various activities may be financed through Kisan Credit Cards. There is a need of more Government and Private Nurseries, Training Centres, Demonstration Centres, etc.

(v) Animal Husbandry

(a) Dairy Development: Dairy activities are the main subsidiary occupation in the district. Marketing of milk has no problem. Farmers purchase good quality of buffaloes and

cows from Haryana. Fodder and cattle feed is also no problem to the cultivators because of the sound agricultural base of the district.

There are 887 milk producers societies with membership at 42760 and 13 milk routes covering 950 villages. District level unit PCDF (DUSS) is looking after testing, collection, transporting and marketing of milk. Nine Societies have been provided with Automatic Milk Collection Units (AMCU), which facilitate milk testing as well as measurement. 24 private dairy plants are procuring 7.00 lakh litres milk per day. There is a need to strengthen the animal husbandry department of the district.

According to the norms one veterinary hospital for every 5000 adult cattle unit is laid down. There are 123 veterinary centres. The requirement comes out 214 VCs in the district. Therefore the shortage of VCs is 91. More and more artificial insemination centres are required. Nitrogen and Semen plants may be opened in the district.

The annual milk production is around 3450 lakh litres in the district. There is a great potential for the utilization of the marketable surplus. Banks may consider financing dairy projects on a priority basis. Market outlets with modern amenities may be opened on main roads and highways.

(b) **Poultry Development** : It is another activity which has potential in the district. There are 182398 poultry birds and egg production would be around 132.88 lakh eggs annually. Marketing and poultry feed is no problem for the poultry units. Farmers are interested to take up this activity therefore its potential may be exploited fully.

(c) **Sheep/Goat/Piggery Development**: There is a wide scope for the development of these activities. Credit flow has increased in the activity. This shows that farmers are taking interest to take up this activity. There is need to open more Piggery-breeding units and training centres in the district.

(d) **Fisheries Development**: There are 50 ponds covering an area of 850 ha. out of which only 467 ha. have been developed as yet in the district. The fish pond comes under the pervue of Gram Panchayat. Ponds are leased to the individual for fish farming. This area has not been exploited much in the district. It can be an important source to supplement the income of the family. The average fish production is 2 tons per ha. The marketing of fish produced is no problem and is sent to Gajraula for marketing and is also sold in the local market. FDA is looking after this activity in the district.

(vi) Non-Farm Sector

Non-farm sector covers activities outside agriculture and allied activities in secondary and tertiary sector. This sector includes all manufacturing, processing and approved service sector activities.

The non-farm activities mainly are concentrated in Khurja, Sikanderabad and Bulandshahr itself. However, all the 16 blocks have some non-farm activities. Some of the important NFSA in the district are given below:

Main Non-Farm Sector Activities in Different Blocks in Bulandshahr District

Name of Activity	Block (s)
Ban Batai (Rope Making)	Anoop Shahr, Arnia, Debai, Danpur, Gulaothi, Shikapur, Khurja, Jahagirabad, Paharu
Basket & Mat Making	Anoopshahr, Arnia, Debai, Gulaothi, Paharu, Siyana, Unchagaon
Pottery	Khurjua, Anoopshahr, Debai
Zari & Embroidery work	Bulandshahr, Danpur, Gulaothi, Siyana, Shikarpur, Sikanderabad, Jahagirabad, Aguata, Khurja, Lakhoti, Paharu, Unchagaon
Engineering work & Cement Pipe	Sikandrabad
Candle making	Bulandshahr, Agauta, Shikarpur
Sugar Mill, Leather Work, Hand Pipe	Bulandshahr
Agarbathi	Debi
Bulb Cap & Readymade Garments	Danpur
Box	Gulaothi
Jute Toys & Electronic components	Khur,a
Glass Bangles	Lakhoti
Painting of cloths	Jahangirabad

1. Khurja is well known for its pottery industry all over.
2. Zari and embroidery work is the traditional activity of the district and spread over almost each block. Mainly it is concentrated in Muslim families of Bulandshahr, Sikandrabad and Gulaothi blocks.
3. Handloom Products – This is a rural household industry. The main products are Khas, durries/lohi. These household industries are mainly concentrated in Jahangirabad, Anoopshahr and Bulandshahr blocks. Raw material and marketing of product has been no problem in the district.

(vii) Infrastructure Development

Roads-The road network is well developed in the district. The rural connectivity programme through various schemes like PMGSY, RIDF, Samagra Gram Vikas Yojana,

Mandi Parishad, Vidhayak Nidhi, etc. are being taken up in the district and it is expected that the desired norm will be achieved soon. Maintenance of the roads in the district is a serious concern. This should be taken care of and more funds may be allocated for this. The road density is 0.54 km./sq.km. and rural road density is 0.365 km/100 km². 3 rural bridges have been constructed and that has created potential for an additional 194.37 km of roads and one more bridge. A new project has been sanctioned and is expected to create potential of 36 km.

Rail- The district Bulandshahr is not directly connected by Railways. For the development of the district Khurja-Meerut rail line needs to be converted into double rail line and the main station Bulandshahr needs to be connected to Chholapur Railway Station. Chholapur is more significant from the point of view of movement of raw materials and finished products and so proper rail connectivity will facilitate the overall economic development of the district.

Power Situation- Electricity has an important role in agriculture as well as industrial production. The electricity supply is erratic in the district. This problem may be sorted out by setting up Micro-Hydel Project on the main rivers Ganga and Yamuna. Other sources of energy like Solar Energy, Biogas Plants may be encouraged to fill up the shortage of power in the district. The district has 3 sugar mills. The bagasse in these mills can be also used to generate electricity. Solar energy is not popular in the district. However, NEDA is making efforts in this direction.

Medical Facility- As per the norms there is a gap of 15 CHCs, 25 PHCs and 107 Sub-Centres required in the district. Sanitation is a great problem in rural areas. There are number of villages where good quality of drinking water is not available. Only solution to solve this problem is to construct overhead tanks.

CHAPTER II

SITUATION ANALYSIS OF THE SELECTED VILLAGES OF BULANDSHAHR DISTRICT

This chapter deals with the situation of 30 villages where field survey was conducted in the district of Bulandshahr. We have covered all the 7 Tehsils from which 30 villages have been selected. The name of the villages are given in the previous chapter. In this chapter we will analyze the overall situation of the total sampled villages. A questionnaire was designed to collect the information regarding villages.

1. General Features

According to house listing of Villages, Table 2.1 reveals that out of total population Hindus were around 87 per cent while 13 per cent belonged to Muslims. Only one household was Jain. The average of family size was 6.41 among Hindus and slightly higher, i.e. 6.66 in the Muslim community.

Table 2.1: **Religion-wise population**

Religion	Number of households	Population	Percentage	Average family size
Hindu	7522	48192	87.02	6.41
Muslim	1121	7461	12.97	6.66
Sikh	1	6	0.01	7.00
Christian	1	5	0.1	5.00
Others (Jain)	1	6	0.1	6.00
Total	8646	55670	100.00	6.63

Source: House listing of sampled villages.

Table 2.2 describes the occupational pattern regarding the workers category. Cultivator's account for 37.05 per cent while agriculture labourers were 16.15 per cent. If we compare these two categories from the district it was 40.62 per cent and 11.82 per cent respectively. The workforces engaged in household industries were 4.34 per cent. Animal husbandry is another important sector in the villages of the district. This sector occupies 9.18 per cent workers in animal husbandry. Other workers account for 30 per cent persons in this category.

Table 2.2: **Occupational Pattern**

Category	Number	Percentage
Cultivators	13109	37.05
Agricultural Labour	5716	16.15
Animal Husbandry	3249	9.18
Mining	--	--
Household Industry	1535	4.34
Non-household Industry	276	0.78
Construction	638	1.80
Trade & Commerce	131	0.37
Transport & Communication	76	0.21
Other workers	10654	30.11
Total	35384	100.00

Source: Census of India, U.P., 2001 and Primary survey.

According to data collected from the villages, the net area sown was around 78 per cent of the total reporting area and area more than once sown was around 72 per cent. Forest land accounts for only 0.40 per cent. The total reporting area covers 13891 ha. of land in 30 sample villages. The Table 2.3 given below is related to land use pattern.

Table 2.3: **Land Use Pattern**

Item	Area (in ha.)	Percentage
Forest	56	0.40
Cultivable wasteland	142	1.02
Uncultivable land	737	5.31
Non-agricultural land	652	4.69
Pasture/Grazing	64	0.46
Orchards	1023	7.36
Other Fallow	26	0.19
Current Fallow	200	1.44
Net Sown Area	10887	78.37
Total reporting area	13891	100.00
Area Sown more than once	7825	71.87

Source: Revenue Department, Bulandshahr.

As indicated in the first chapter that irrigation facilities are well developed in the district, the main source of irrigation is private tubewells which covers 7256 ha. of land and accounts for around 81 per cent of the total net irrigated area. Canal and its tails provide 9.18 per cent irrigation to 826 ha. of land. Another source is state run tubewells which cover 11 per cent area under irrigation. Table 2.4 gives details about irrigation by different sources.

Table 2.4: **Sources of Irrigation**

Source	Area under irrigation (in ha.)	Percentage of Irrigated Area
Canal	826	9.18
Government Tubewell	874	9.72
Private Tubewell	7256	80.68
Hand pump	00	00
Wells	30	0.33
Ponds, etc.	8	0.09
Total	8994	100.00

Source: Revenue Department, Bulandshahr.

2. Facilities in the Villages

Now we will describe connectivity of road, electricity and drinking water facilities in the next table. Connectivity of road and electricity is shown in Table 2.5 below:

Table 2.5: **Facilities Available in the Villages**

Facilities	Number of villages	Percentage
A. Type of Roads		
1. All weather road	29	96.67
2. Kharanja	27	90.00
3. Kutchha-pucca mixed	5	16.67
4. Kutchha	18	60.00
5. Average distance from main road	3.89	–
B. Electricity		
1. Villages with electricity	26	86.67
2. Villages without electricity	4	13.33
3. Households with electricity connection	1403	(54 Average)
4. Number of Domestic Connections	1403	(54 Average)
5. Number of Agricultural Connections	1232	(41 Average)
6. Number of Commercial Connections	78	(3 Average)
7. Average Hours of Daily Supply	7.10	

Source: Primary survey.

It is quite evident from the table that all except one village is connected with all weather roads and in almost all villages kharanja also exists. Thus the overall road connectivity is good. As far as electricity is concerned, 26 villages are electrified. The average number of domestic connection per village as well as agricultural connection works out to 54 and 41 respectively. However, the power situation is far from satisfactory because on an average power is available for only around 7 hours per day.

With respect to drinking water the village community is primarily dependent on private hand pumps for their source of drinking water. The next in importance area public handpumps. It was observed that in one village namely Jatpura as many 200 households had access to pipe water supply. This indicates that by and large drinking water is not much of a problem in the district except in 8 villages where problem related to the quality of water was found (Table 2.6).

Table 2.6: **Drinking water**

Source	Total	Functional	% Functional
Public well	2	1	50.00
Private well	97	28	28.87
Public Hand pumps	745	699	93.83
Private Hand pumps	7691	6571	85.45
Public stand post	00	00	00
Tab water inside house	200	200	100.00

Source: Primary survey.

3. Educational Facilities

Upto the level of primary schooling children have no problem because each village has a primary school and in majority of cases schools are linked with pucca or semi-pucca road. Beyond the primary level however, the position of schools is not so good for, i.e. only 4 villages have a high school or higher secondary school for boys while no village has a school exclusively for girls. Even the location of religious school is mainly within the block or even outside. In fact only 6 villages have such a school located within the village itself (see Table 2.7).

Table 2.7: **Educational Facilities**

Type	Place				Distance (average) (kms)	Type of road			
	Within Village	Within Block	Within Panchayat	Within District		Pucca	Semi Pucca	Kutchha	Kutchha Pucca Mix
Primary School	30	0	0	0	0	18	4	5	3
Middle School	17	4	8	1	2.51	18	3	3	6
High/Higher Secondary (Boys)	4	16	7	3	4.27	19	2	4	5
High/Higher Secondary (Girls)	0	20	7	3	4.73	18	3	3	6
Religious School	6	16	5	3	4.80	19	3	3	5

Source: Primary survey.

The average enrolment of children on a sex-wise basis upto the primary level are shown in Table 2.8. On an average there are around 90 to 95 boys and girls per school.

Table 2.8: **Class-wise average enrolment in primary schools**

Class	Boys	Girls
Class I	20	18
Class II	21	22
Class III	20	20
Class IV	16	19
Class V	14	19
Average Enrolment	91	98

If we look at the condition of the schools and facilities provided by them it was encouraging to note that all schools have their own building which are mainly pucca as well and except for one school the condition of the building was also found to be satisfactory. As the condition of the building was good classes were regularly been held in the classrooms. All schools had blackboards and tat-pattis for sitting. Similarly, as many as 26 schools also had a playground. The average number of teachers per school worked out to 4. For details please refer to Table 2.9.

Table 2.9: **Physical Structure of the Schools**

Details	Number
Schools with buildings	
Yes	30 (100.00)
No	0 (0.00)
Total	30 (100.00)
<u>Type of Structure</u>	
1. Kutcha/thatch	0 (0.00)
2. Kutcha/tile	0 (0.00)
3. Semi pucca	3 (10.00)
4. Pucca	27 (90.00)
<u>Main Flooring Materials</u>	
1. Mud	0 (0.00)
2. Brick	5 (16.67)
3. Cement, stone, tile	25 (83.33)
4. Others	
<u>Condition of Building</u>	
1. Good	4 (13.33)
2. Satisfactory	25 (83.33)
3. Poor	1 (3.33)
4. Very bad	
<u>Where classes normally held</u>	
1. In the class room	30 (100.00)
2. In the Verandah	0 (00.00)
3. Open space	0 (00.00)

Table 2.9 (contd...)

Details	Number
<u>Does the school have useable blackboard</u>	
Yes	30 (100.00)
No	0 (00.00)
<u>Does the school have playground</u>	
Yes	26 (86.67)
No	4 (13.33)
<u>Seating facility provided to students</u>	
1. Tat-Patti	30 (100.00)
2. Desk	0 (0.00)
Average No. of Teachers per primary school	4

Table 2.10 provides details regarding private school and preference of the people for each category of school.

Table 2.10 : **Private Schools and Preference of People for Schools**

Number of schools within the village	23
Upto the class level	12 th
No. of students enrolled	6211 (Avg Per School 270)
Preference of the schools	
1. Government	7 (23.33)
2. Private	6 (20.00)
3. Both	17 (56.67)

4. Medical Services

Looking at the medical services at the village levels only 5 villages had a sub-centre and only one had a PHC located within the village. In rest of the villages these facilities are available at the block or even beyond. Thus on an average the distance covered to reach a sub-centre is almost four kms. and 8 kms. in the case of PHC.. Higher medical facilities are obviously all available nearest at the block. In fact only 3 villages have private qualified allopathic doctors. The only saving grace is that pucca and semi-pucca roads link these facilities with the villages (see Table 2.11).

Table 2.11: **Details of Health Facilities by their location**

Type of health Facility	Within Village	Within Block	Within Panchayat	Within District	Average Distance (Kms)	Pucca	Semi Pucca	Kutchha	Kutchha Pucca Mix
Sub-centre	5	19	5	1	3.8	22	4	1	3
PHC	1	25	1	3	8.1	22	2	1	5
CHC	--	27	--	3	8.5	23	1	2	5
Hospital/Dispensary	2	24	1	3	6.7	22	2	1	5
Private Qualified Allopathic Doctors	3	22	3	2	7.3	21	3	1	5
Child Care Centre	2	24	1	3	8.4	21	3	1	5
Family Planning Clinic	3	21	2	4	7.6	20	3	2	5
Chemist/Medicine Shop	3	20	4	3	6.0	22	2	2	4

Looking at the facilities available at the Sub-Centre the details provided in Table 2.12 clearly indicate that the sub-centres are poorly equipped to treat patients. The people therefore have to move to the nearest PHC instead. It is therefore essential that all sub-centres should be well equipped since they are an integral part of the state's health care structure.

The frequency of visits of the health staff to these villages points out the fact that the ANM and ASHA are fairly regular in visiting the villages. Both of them have been assigned an important role of spreading awareness among the people regarding sanitation and hygiene and for providing health care within the village itself. The senior medical officers and other staffs are not so regular in their visits (for details refer Table 2.13).

Table 2.12: **Facilities at the Sub-centre or PHC**

Facilities	Sub Centres	PHC
ANM	4	26
Medicines	3	27
Doctor	1	29
Regular Checkup	1	29
Pathological Tests	--	28
X-Ray	--	27
Beds	--	27

It was a good sign to find that in majority of the cases the condition of the PHC building was either good or satisfactory. However, only in around half the PHCs it was observed that the Doctor was available on a daily basis and medicines were available

regularly. The PHC is extremely important for the village community and is supposed to be equipped with basic medical facilities such as Doctor, medicines, provision for pathological tests and even beds for the patients. The National Rural Health Mission has been launched on such a large scale and one major objective of the mission is to strengthen both sub-centre and PHC (Table 2.13).

Table 2.13: **Frequency of visit of Health Staff in the Village**

Type of staff	Frequency					
	Weekly	Monthly	Quarterly	Half Yearly	Rarely	No Information
Medical Officer	2	4	18	3	2	1
Lady Health Visitor	1	4	5	3	6	11
ANM	15	8	4	1	2	--
Malaria Inspector	2	4	6	2	3	13
Health Educator	--	--	4	5	6	15
Vaccinator	2	2	2	4	5	15
ASHA	28	2	--	--	--	--

As a result of the fact that medical services of the state are not fully upto the mark and even proper qualified private doctors are not available, people are forced to visit the local '*Jhola Chap*' doctors for treatment.

As far as the Aanganwadi/ICDS centres are concerned, the condition of the buildings are good or satisfactory and all but 2 are operating from a government building. On an average around 44 mothers and 168 children visit the ICDS Aanganwadi centre for seeking assistance. The ICDS supervisors usually make monthly or quarterly visit to the centres and there was an overall feeling of satisfaction regarding working of these centres among the public (please see Table 2.14).

Table 2.14: **Conditions of PHC/sub-centre in the village**

Buildings	
1. Good	12 (40.00)
2. Satisfactory	13 (43.33)
3. Poor	3 (10.00)
4. Very bad	2 (06.67)
Doctor	
1. Available daily	15 (50.00)
2. Available sometimes	6 (20.00)
3. Available rarely	9 (30.00)
Medicines	
1. Available regularly	17 (56.67)
2. Occasional problems	6 (20.00)
3. Constant problems	7 (23.33)

Table 2.15: **Aanganwadi/ICDS Centre**

Details	Number
<u>Place of House where located</u>	
1. Govt. Building	28
2. Private Building	2
<u>If Pvt. Building then whose house located</u>	
1. Mukhiya House	0
2. Sarpanch	0
3. Other PRI representative	0
4. Aanganwadi workers	2
5. Others	0
<u>Condition of Buildings</u>	
1. Good	12
2. Satisfactory	15
3. Poor	3
4. Bad	0
<u>Number of Mothers and Children visited/benefited during the last one month</u>	
1. Mother	1342 (44 Average)
2. Children	5043 (168 Average)
<u>Does the ICDS supervisor visit the centre</u>	
1. Yes	28
2. No	2
<u>If yes the:</u>	
1. Weekly	0
2. Monthly	13
3. Quarterly	15

5. Details of Other Facilities

Details with respect to facilities such as Bus Stop, Railway station, Post Office, Market Centre and Commercial Banks, etc. have been highlighted with the help of Table 2.16.

Table 2.16: **Details of other facilities**

Type of facility	Place of Availability			
	Within Village	Within Block	Within Panchayat	Within District
Block HQ	0	29	0	1
Nearest Town	0	26	1	3
Nearest Bus Stop	1	21	6	2
Nearest Regular Market	2	24	3	1
Nearest Railway Station	0	11	2	17
Nearest Post Office	9	9	10	2
Commercial Bank	4	19	7	0
Gram Panchayat Office	19	0	7	0
Fair Price Shop	27	0	3	0
Other General Shops	25	2	3	0
Veterinary	3	19	3	5
Govt. Procurement Centre	0	14	2	12
Panchayat Ghar	21	0	6	0

It is observed that except for Gram Panchayat office, fair price shops, other general shops and panchayat ghar the facilities are usually located at the block level (Table 2.16 provides the relevant details).

As far as the public distribution system is concerned, it was found that only 4 villages did not have a fair price shop. Out of the total ration card issued around 41 per cent cards are held by those belonging to BPL/Antyodaya category. People are regularly obtaining foodgrains, sugar and kerosene oil from these shops (for details please refer to Table 2.17).

Table 2.17: **Public Distribution System**

PDS in the Village	
1. Yes	26
2. No	4
If yes, the how many shops in the village	26
If no, then distance	2.0 km
% of card holders by type of ration card	
1. Antyodaya	17.00
2. BPL	24.00
3. APL	59.00
Is supply regular	
Foodgrains	
1. Yes	23
2. No.	7
Sugar	
1. Yes	24
2. No	6
Kerosene oil	
1. Yes	27
2. No	3

6. Non-Agricultural Activities Found in the Villages

Various activities were found to be functioning in the 30 villages which were covered in our sample. Most of them however were concentrated only in a few villages. However, the most significant activity which was found in each and every village was dairying. As many as 2725 households were found engaged in the activity. Some of the other activities which are found includes bee keeping, pisciculture, repairing centres for automobile and tractors and embroidery work. Since these activities are concentrated in only a few villages the number of household involved in them is also of a much lower order. However, there are indications that with some efforts there is a possibility to promote these activities by identifying and training potential entrepreneurs. They can be trained and

provided loan either under the PMRY scheme or under the term-loan scheme which is run by the Minority Welfare Department. These activities can be developed through the cluster development approach. Activity-wise details of all activities are provided in Table 2.18)

Table 2.18: **Non-Agricultural Activities found in villages**

Activity	No. of Village	Total households involved
Dairying	30	2725
Bee Keeping	4	14
Motor cycle/Tractor Service Centre	3	13
Embroidery work	3	78
Production of Khadi	1	25
Fisheries	5	7
Gur & Khandsari	1	3
Blacksmithy	1	6
Hosiery	1	11
Rope Making	1	10
Brick kiln	1	10
Pottery	5	6
Durry making	1	10
Leaf plates (Dona/Pattal)	1	6

7. Development Programmes being Conducted in the Villages

The development programme of the government have been analyzed by us in two ways. In the first place we have tried to find out the average number of beneficiaries who have benefitted under them from different categories. The average number of beneficiaries are highlighted in Table 2.19. On the whole it was observed that the maximum beneficiaries on a village-wise basis were found in the old age pension scheme. What was revealing is that the number of minorities among beneficiaries is rather low.

Table 2.19: **Individual Beneficiary Oriented Programmes**

Programme	Average No. of Beneficiaries per village			
	Total	SC	Minority	Others
SGSY	10.40	5.93	1.73	2.73
IAY	6.13	2.87	1.00	2.26
Others	25.87	13.17	3.53	9.17
Pension Scheme				
Old age pension scheme	26.77	12.90	3.17	10.70
Widow pension scheme	11.00	4.87	1.87	4.27

We also tried to find out details regarding the development plans which were undertaken during 2006-07 in terms of different programmes, activities undertaken, total

beneficiaries as well as total funds allocated for each programme. All the relevant details are highlighted in Table 2.20.

Table 2.20: **Details of Development Programmes (2006-07)**

Name of Programme	Villages Covered	Activities undertaken	Total No. of beneficiaries	Allocation of funds (Rs Lakhs)
IAY	23	1. Construction of Houses 2. Upgradation of Houses	141	31.00 (1.34)
Schemes under 12 th Finance & State Finance	30	1. Construction of Road 2. Kharanja Nirman 3. Drainage construction 4. Plantation work	1141	96.17 (3.21)
SGSY	13	1. Animal Husbandry (Dairy) 2. Shop 3. Soil work 4. Kharanja 5. Drainage work 6. Toilet construction 7. Ponds work (digging)	312	19.80 (1.52)
Gram Nidhi	9	1. Construction in School 2. Handpump 3. Panchayat Bhawan	265	4.45 (0.49)

NB: Figure in parenthesis indicate average allocation per village

- (a) **Indira Awas Yojana** 23 villages were covered under the scheme and activities undertaken included construction of new houses and upgradation of the old ones. The total of 141 beneficiaries received benefits under this scheme.
- (b) **Scheme under Twelfth Finance Commission:** All the 30 villages came under the purview of the scheme and activities included road construction, plantation and drainage work. As many as 1141 beneficiaries were covered.
- (c) **Swarn Jayanti Gramin Swarozgar Yojana:** Only 13 villages saw the implementation of the scheme during 2006-07. It covered 312 beneficiaries and activities involved were animal husbandry, soil work, road construction and drainage, etc.
- (d) **Gram Nidhi:** Under this scheme activities undertaken includes construction of toilets in schools, hand pump installation and construction of panchayat Bhawan. 265 beneficiaries received benefits under this scheme.

8. Village Level Organizations

Despite the fact that a large number of village level organisations exist in the district many of them are non-functional. Moreover they are not even found in all villages. Table 2.21 highlights the fact that only 3 societies are actually functioning effectively. They are

the Cooperative Credit Society, the Agricultural Input Society and the Dairy Cooperative. While Cooperative Credit Societies on an average have 64 members the agricultural inputs and the dairy cooperatives have on an average 31 and 32 members respectively. Some of these organisations can play an effective role in the village economy particularly the village cooperative societies and so it is desirable to revive and revamp them suitably to make them active.

Table 2.21: **Village Organization**

Organization	Functional	Non-Functional	Average number of members
1. Cooperatives			
i. Credit	30	4	64
ii. Agricultural Inputs	31	5	31
iii. Production of Khadi	2	13	6
iv. Marketing	2	12	13
v. Dairy Coop	31	8	32
vi. Others	0	0	0
2. Workers organizations/unions	2	6	11
3. Farmers organisation	5	8	4
4. Voluntary Organizations	2	7	4
5. Religious/Caste organizations	2	7	4
6. Political Organizations	0	13	0
7. Cultural Organizations	0	5	0
8. Youth Mandal	8	6	5
9. Women Mandal	5	7	5
10. Flood Relief Village Security Force	3	13	1

9. Main Problems in the Villages as Perceived by the Pradhans and Other Persons as well as the Areas of Potential Development

A discussion with Village Pradhans and other influential persons in the villages was carried out to obtain their perceptions regarding the problems faced by these villages and areas of concern. Despite the fact that 30 villages and 7 Tehsils were covered in the survey the central problem by and large related to lack of health and veterinary services, drainage problem and inadequate roads.

As many as 19 Pradhans expressed their concern with respect to medical and health facilities. The sub-centres and PHCs are ill-equipped and so the village community is unable to utilize the benefits that they would have derived under normal circumstances. Consequently they have little option but to go for private medical care. Unfortunately even this is not properly available and in a large majority of villages the private practitioner is a Jhola Chap doctor. On the whole, therefore the community is of the opinion that better medical service should be provided to them by the Government.

Just like medical services even veterinary services are also not providing adequate services in the district, particularly in the light of the fact that Dairy activity is very prominent activity of the district.

Village connectivity through road is also poor. This is reflected by the fact that in almost half the villages there has been a demand for proper development of road network. Even if it is not possible to have a pucca all weather road all over the village at least brick laying should be carried out to replace the kutchra roads which creates extreme inconvenience during monsoon season. Similarly every village should have a link road.

Despite the fact that dairy activity is quite prominent in the district it faces problems. There is an urgent need to set up new milk routes and activate the existing one. Similarly there is also a need to increase the storage capacity of milk centres and chilling capacity of the chilling plants in tune with the volume of milk production in the district. For all other details on a Tehsil-wise basis please refer to Table 2.22.

Table 2.22: **Problems of Villages and Potential for Development**

Details	Name of Tehsil							Total Villages
	Buland-shahr	Anup-shahar	Shikar-pur	Sikand-rabad	Siana	Debai	Khurja	
Number of Villages in the Sample	7	5	7	3	4	2	2	30
<u>Problems</u>								
1. Drinking Water	2	1	2	1	0	1	1	8
2. Drainage	3	1	2	0	1	0	0	7
3. Road connectivity	2	3	3	1	2	1	1	13
4. Dairy Cooperative	3	2	2	2	1	0	2	12
5. SHGs	3	1	0	1	0	0	0	5
6. Institutional Credit	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	3
7. Medical Services	5	3	4	2	2	1	2	19
8. Veterinary	6	2	3	2	2	2	2	19
9. Sugarcane Society	3	2	2	0	2	0	0	9
10. Power	2	1	2	2	2	1	0	10
<u>Activities with Potential</u>								
1. Fisheries	3	0	2	1	0	0	0	6
2. Bee Keeping	1	4	5	2	0	0	0	12
3. Piggeries	4	2	4	3	2	2	2	19
4. Poultry farming	2	0	4	0	2	1	0	9
5. Khandsari	2	2	1	0	1	1	0	7
6. Goat/Sheep rearing	3	0	4	1	1	1	1	13
7. Oil Ghanis	0	2	0	2	1	0	0	5
8. Rice milling	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	3
9. Carpentry	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	4
10. Electronic Goods	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	3
11. Candle making	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	3
12. Pottery	2	1	1	1	1	0	0	6
13. Wormi Compost	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	5
14. Rope making	0	1	0	0	3	2	0	6
15. Embroidery work	3	2	2	0	0	0	2	9
16. Floriculture	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2

If we look at the areas which has potential for development the activities which can be thought of besides dairying are rearing of pigs, goat and sheep and bee keeping. In Shikarpur Tehsil 4 out of the 7 villages surveyed by us has potential for piggery development. Shikarpur like-wise has also emerged as a Tehsil with a high potential for developing bee keeping and sheep/goat rearing. 3 out of 4 of Siana Tehsil rope making activity is found. Anupshahr Tehsil also exhibits potential for bee keeping. Besides these activities other activities such as fishery and poultry farming can also be promoted in Bulandshahr Tehsil while poultry farming can be taken up in Sikarpur Tehsil. Therefore, there is a need to identify a cluster of villages where similar type of activities are found and accordingly develop the industry group around that cluster, for details please refer to Table 2.22.

The district industries centre and the KVIC can play a facilitating role in not only in development of these activities but also in providing training to the individuals. The NGOs on the other hand can be engaged in the task of developing Self-Help Groups particularly of women and assist them in identifying the activities with potential in a specific area. However, success of all these activities also depends largely on the development of proper road and marketing network and easy access to cheap institutional credit.

CHAPTER III

ANALYSIS OF THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONDITION OF HOUSEHOLDS ON A RELIGION-WISE BASIS

1. Demographic Features

The primary survey was conducted in 30 selected villages of Bulandshahr district and from each village 30 households were selected by listing of households according to their religion so our total sample worked out to be 900 households. Thus, out of 900 households covered by us around 77 per cent were Hindus and 22.67 per cent were Muslims. The other communities were negligible. According to the Census 2001 the percentage of Hindu population was 78.47 and among Muslims it was 21.07 per cent in the district (See Table 3.1).

Table 3.1: **Distribution of household by Religion**

Religion	Number of Households	Percentages
Hindu	693	77.00
Muslim	204	22.67
Sikh	1	0.11
Christian	1	0.11
Other (Jain)	1	0.11
Total	900	100.00

The composition of households by caste is given in Table 3.2. It revealed that a higher percentage belongs to upper caste group, i.e. around 50 per cent. The SC and OBC categories had come around 24 per cent each in caste composition (Table 3.2).

Table 3.2: **Distribution of Households by caste**

Caste	Number of Households	Percentages
SC	220	24.45
OBC	223	24.78
Upper Castes	454	50.44
Others	3	0.33
Total	900	100.00

The majority of households mainly speak Hindi and their percentage is 99.33. Only 6 families have given Urdu or Punjabi as their mother tongue. The table clearly shows that

Muslim households have also given first preference to Hindi language. In other known language by the households answer was given mainly in No response (See Table 3.3).

Table 3.3: **Distribution of household by Mother Tongue and other known languages**

Language	Mother Tongue	%	Second Known Language	%
Hindi	894	99.33	244	27.11
Urdu	3	0.33	14	1.56
Punjabi	3	0.34	23	2.55
No Response	0	0	619	68.78
Total	900	100.00	900	100.00

The Table 3.4 highlights the fact that the average family size in the rural areas is high, i.e. around 7. Among Muslim community it is highest 7.20 but in Christian household the average family size is lowest (5.0 persons per household).

Table 3.4: **Distribution of Households by size of Family**

Religion	Below 3	3 to 5	5 to 7	7 to 9	9 and above	Total	Avg HH Size
Hindu	17	113	265	192	106	693	6.47
Muslim	3	30	56	60	55	204	7.20
Sikh	0	0	0	1	0	1	7.00
Christian	0	0	1	0	0	1	5.00
Other (Jain)	0	0	1	0	0	1	6.00
Total	20	143	323	253	161	900	6.63

If we look at the age-wise composition among sample households, the highest proportion was found among the age group of below 15 years (35 per cent) and it was followed by the age group between 15-30 years (34 per cent). The proportion of the population in the age group below 15 was higher in Muslims (40 per cent) as compared to Hindus (33 per cent). But there was not much difference in the age group of 15-30 in both the communities (for details see Table 3.5).

Table 3.5: **Composition of Family Members by age groups**

Religion	Below 15	15-30	30-45	45-60	60 & above	Total
Hindu	1493	1541	653	495	306	4488
Muslim	590	480	192	142	64	1468
Sikh	5	1	2	0	0	7
Christian	3	1	1	0	0	5
Other (Jain)	2	0	2	0	2	6
Total	2093	2023	850	637	372	5974

The Table 3.6 shows the educational qualification of the family members by religious groups. Facts highlight that the level of illiteracy was highest among Muslims (34 per cent) followed by Hindus (25 per cent). It is noticeable that education upto primary the level was high in Muslims (30.78 per cent) and among Hindus it was 23.60 per cent. At higher level of education Muslim are lagging behind Hindus.

Table 3.6: **Educational Characteristics of family members**

Level of Education	Hindu	%	Muslim	%	Sikh	%	Christian	%	Other (Jain)	%	Total	%
Illiterate	1108	24.69	494	33.65	1	14.29	4	80.00	0	0	1607	26.90
Below Primary	138	3.07	54	3.68	0	0	0	0	0	0	192	3.21
Primary	916	20.41	396	26.98	4	57.14	1	20.00	2	33.33	1319	22.08
Upper Primary	742	16.53	229	15.60	1	14.29	0	0	1	16.67	973	16.29
High School	625	13.93	87	5.93	0	0	0	0	2	33.33	714	11.95
Intermediate	348	7.75	30	2.04	0	0	0	0	0	0	378	6.33
Technical Diploma	11	0.25	1	0.07	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	0.20
Technical professional degree	13	0.29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	0.22
Graduate degree	117	2.60	6	0.41	0	0	0	0	0	0	123	2.06
Post graduate	47	1.05	4	0.27	0	0	0	0	1	16.67	52	0.87
Child	423	9.43	167	11.37	1	14.28	0	0	0	0	591	9.89
Total	4488	100.00	1468	100.00	7	100.00	5	100.00	6	100.00	5974	100.00

Table 3.6(A) shows that out of 1292 children in the age group of 5 to 15 years 30 children had not been enrolled in the school and this percentage comes to only 2.38 per cent. Efforts are going on to bring every child in schooling under SSA programme at the district level. Among Muslims non-school going children were higher in comparison to Hindus. Those who had dropped the school was 1.58 per cent. The main causes cited regarding drop-outs were work at home (4), unaffordable fees/expenditure (12). Around 98 per cent children were enrolled and attending school regularly. Very low percentage is irregular. Children were going to Government school run by Basic Shiksha Parishad was 70 per cent and 29 per cent were enrolled in private schools. Only 2 children go to Madarsa for schooling. Regarding the distance of schools, 80 per cent school located within one kilometre from the village and 12 per cent school are located at a distance of 1 to 2 kilometres. The medium of instruction was Hindi in 92 per cent schools. It was asked from the children whether they want to learn minority language, the answer was affirmative by only 29 children out of 1267 (2.30 per cent).

Table 3.6 (A): Educational Status of Children in the Age Group 5 to 15 years

	Hindu	Muslim	Sikh	Christian	Others (Jain)	Total
Total Children	928	358	3	1	2	1292
Non School going children	11	19	0	0	0	30
Total Children Enrolled	917	339	3	1	2	1262
Details of School Going Children						
Left after enrolment	18	2	0	0	0	20
Enrolled but irregular	5	1	1	0	0	7
Enrolled and regular	894	336	2	1	2	1235
Total	917	339	3	1	2	1262
Characteristics of enrolled children						
Class I	160	64	0	1	0	225
Class II	134	46	0	0	0	180
Class III	156	65	2	0	0	223
Class IV	116	48	0	0	0	164
Class V	125	46	1	0	1	173
Class VI	91	28	0	0	0	119
Class VII	62	27	0	0	0	89
Class VIII	73	16	0	0	1	90
Total	917	339	3	1	2	1262
Type of School						
Govt.	616	270	3	1	0	890
Private	295	67	0	0	2	362
Madarsa	0	2	0	0	0	2
Missionary	5	0	0	0	0	5
Non formal	1	0	0	0	0	1
Total	917	339	3	1	2	1262
Distance of School						
Within 1 Km	696	298	3	1	2	1000
1-2 Kms	119	23	0	0	0	142
2-4 kms	46	8	0	0	0	54
4 and above	56	10	0	0	0	66
Total	917	339	3	1	2	1262
Medium of Instruction						
Hindi	831	324	3	1	2	1161
English	62	7	0	0	0	69
Hindi English Both	24	8	0	0	0	32
Total	917	339	3	1	2	1262
Learning of Minority Language						
Yes	16	13	0	0	0	29
No	901	326	3	1	2	1233
Total	917	339	3	1	2	1262
Reason for Dropout						
Work at home	3	1	0	0	0	4
Need to earn	1	0	0	0	0	1
Teachers beat	1	0	0	0	0	1
Fees/Expenditure not afford	12	1	0	0	0	13
Not interested in reading	1	0	0	0	0	1
Total	18	2	0	0	0	20
Availing Govt. Assistance						
Yes	508	206	3	1	0	718
No	409	133	0	0	2	544
Total	917	339	3	1	2	1262

2. Work Status

Table 3.7 describes the working status of the family members. Overall 38 per cent persons were employed in the total population. On the whole the working status among Hindus and Muslims did not have much variation has been seen. Among other categories Sikhs were slightly in better position.

Table 3.7: **Working Status of Family Members**

Working Status	Hindu	%	Muslim	%	Sikh	%	Christian	%	Other (Jain)	%	Total	%
Employed	1744	38.85	554	37.74	3	42.86	2	40.00	2	33.33	2305	38.58
Unemployed	76	1.69	4	0.27	0	0	0	0	0	0	80	1.34
Domestic Work	626	13.95	211	14.37	0	0	1	20.00	2	33.33	840	14.06
Students	1309	29.17	434	29.56	2	28.57	1	20.00	2	33.34	1748	29.26
Retired/pensioners	20	0.45	2	0.14	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	0.37
Old/child	688	15.33	259	17.64	2	28.57	1	20.00	0	0	950	15.90
Others	25	0.56	4	0.28	0	0	0	0	0	0	29	0.49
Total	4488	100.00	1468	100.00	7	100.00	5	100.00	6	100.00	5974	100.00

We have further analyzed the employed persons in the working status of the family. We found that mainly 50 per cent of workers employed in self-employment category. In this category cultivators are included. If we compare self-employed persons in religious framework then we find percentage of Hindus are much higher than Muslims. The other important category is non-agricultural workers. There we find Muslims were more engaged in non-agriculture work, i.e. 45.31 per cent in comparison to Hindus 26.55 per cent. As a whole is comes to 31 per cent. Among other categories people were engaged mainly as self-employed worker.

Table 3.8: **Employment/Occupational Characteristics of working family members**

Working Status	Hindu	%	Muslim	%	Sikh	%	Christian	%	Other (Jain)	%	Total	%
Self employed	949	54.42	220	39.71	2	66.67	1	50.00	2	100.00	1174	50.93
Regular Salaried (Govt.)	72	4.13	6	1.08	0	0	0	0	0	0	78	3.38
Regular Salaried (Pvt.)	63	3.61	16	2.89	0	0	0	0	0	0	79	3.43
Non Agri. worker	463	26.55	251	45.31	1	33.33	1	50.00	0	0	716	31.06
Agricultural Worker	81	4.64	29	5.23	0	0	0	0	0	0	110	4.77
Other activities	116	6.65	32	5.78	0	0	0	0	0	0	148	6.43
Total	1744	100.00	554	100.00	3	100.00	2	100.00	2	100.00	2305	100.00

Table 3.9 describes employment by industrial classification. The overall main concentration of total workers are among cultivators (32.24 per cent) and animal husbandry sector also engaged 30 per cent of workforce because dairy is important sector in the district. These two categories constitute about 62 per cent of the total workforce. Among Hindus 65 per cent households are engaged in agriculture and animal husbandry whereas Muslim per cent is only 50. Sikhs are also found engaged mainly in agriculture and animal husbandry. The another important category is construction where 25 per cent households were engaged. The highest engagement of Muslims are found in construction activities (36 per cent). Hindus are also engaged in sizeable number in this activity.

Table 3.9: Employment by industrial category

Category	Hindu	%	Muslim	%	Sikh	%	Christian	%	Other (Jain)	%	Total	%
Agriculture	610	34.98	130	23.47	2	66.67	0	0	1	50.00	743	32.24
Livestock	522	29.93	150	27.08	1	33.33	0	0	1	50.00	675	29.28
Fisheries	0	0	1	0.18	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.04
Forestry	6	0.34	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0.26
Manufacturing	37	2.12	27	4.87	0	0	2	100.00	0	0	64	2.78
Construction	378	21.67	201	36.28	0	0	0	0	0	0	580	25.16
Trade and Commerce	46	2.64	14	2.53	0	0	0	0	0	0	60	2.60
Transport	39	2.24	17	3.07	0	0	0	0	0	0	56	2.43
Fin & admin services	20	1.15	3	0.54	0	0	0	0	0	0	23	1.00
Education, health & Other services	86	4.93	11	1.98	0	0	0	0	0	0	97	4.21
Total	1744	100.00	554	100.00	3	100.00	2	100.00	2	100.00	2305	100.00

Table 3.10 highlights the fact that out of 900 households 96 per cent were searching additional employment to increase their income. Dairy is given first preference among Hindus and Muslims, 65 per cent and 56 per cent respectively. Another sector where household were interested for additional employment were business and poultry. Among other communities Sikh has given first preference to sheep/goat rearing whereas Jain were interested in dairy activity. If we look at the second preference business was given first preference and another was poultry and dairy. If we talk about third preference business, sheep/goat rearing, poultry and dairy were listed.

Table 3.10: **Preferences of households for additional employment**

Category	Hindu			Muslim			Sikh			Christian			Other (Jain)			Total		
Searching employment	666			197			1			1			1			866		
Not searching employment	27			7			0			0			0			34		
Total	693			204			1			1			1			900		
Activities	Preference			Preference			Preference			Preference			Preference			Preference		
	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3
Dairy	430	78	34	110	14	11	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	541	92	46
Poultry	27	111	32	22	80	21	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	49	192	53
Piggery	16	34	8	2	5	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	39	16
Sheep/Goat	29	54	58	3	45	46	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	33	99	105
Fishery	7	26	25	0	6	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	32	28
Ag. Labour	11	24	14	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	12	26	15
Non Ag Labour	3	16	32	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	16	34
Industry	22	84	134	12	10	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	34	94	157
Business	50	178	239	23	25	65	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	73	203	305
Services	28	52	70	3	2	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	31	54	78
Others	43	25	20	21	10	9	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	65	35	29
Total	666	666	666	197	197	197	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	866	866	866

3. Land Holdings

Table 3.11 provides the detail about land holding size among different religious groups. The Table highlights the fact that average land holding size was 1.47 acres. It was 6 acres in Sikh. There is only one Sikh household in our sample. The average land holding size was only 0.75 acre in Muslims whereas Hindus had 1.66 acres of average holding. Looking at the size groups 44 per cent households have below 1.0 acre of land among Muslims as compared to Hindus it 27 per cent per household. Another group of land holding size between 1.0 to 2.50 acre, Hindus have 40 per cent holding in this group and among Muslims it was just half.

Table 3.11: **Distribution of households of Different Religious Groups According to Land Size**

Size of Land Holding (in acres)	Hindu	Muslim	Sikh	Christian	Others (Jain)	Total
Landless	214	130	0	1	0	345
Below 1.0	130	33	0	0	0	163
1.00 to 2.50	191	16	0	0	0	207
2.50 to 5.00	102	18	0	0	0	120
5.00 to 7.50	29	2	1	0	0	32
7.50 to 10.00	23	4	0	0	0	27
10 and above	4	1	0	0	1	6
Total	693	204	1	1	1	900
Total Land	1153.15	153.85	6	0	11.5	1324.5
Avg land per household	1.66	0.75	6	0	11.5	1.47

The average value of land was high in Jain family, it was one in number and holds the 6 acres of land. The value comes to Rs.35.50 lakh. In the case of Hindus and Muslims the figures were Rs.3.71 lakh and Rs.1.67 lakh respectively. The total landless households were 38 per cent whereas in Hindus the percentage comes out to be 31 per cent and in Muslim it was almost double (63.73 per cent) (see Table 3.12).

Table 3.12: **Classification of Households According to the value of land Across Different Religious Groups**

Value of Land (in Rs.)	Hindu	Muslim	Sikh	Christian	Others (Jain)	Total
Below 50000	22	5	0	0	0	27
50000-100000	40	12	0	0	0	52
100000-200000	91	20	1	0	0	112
200000-300000	75	11	0	0	0	86
300000-400000	31	5	0	0	0	36
400000-500000	48	3	0	0	0	51
500000 and above	172	18	0	0	1	191
Landless	214	130	0	1	0	345
Grand Total	693	204	1	1	1	900
Average Value of Land	370864.38	167446.08	120000		3550000	327597.8

4. Ownership of Livestock

Table 3.13 provides the details of number of livestock among different religious categories. As pointed out earlier that dairy is important activity in the district so it also reflects in the Table. There were total 1282 milch animals, 310 draught animals and 1243 young cattle. Goats were also in sizeable number. It is found that Hindu and Muslims are engaged in dairy activities in the sample villages. Sikh and Jain families were also involved in the activities. Average number of milch animals per household comes to 1.42. It was 1.54 among Hindu and 1.04 in Muslims.

Table 3.13: **Distribution of Livestock**

Type of livestock	Hindu	Muslim	Sikh	Christian	Others (Jain)	Total
Milch Animal	1067	212	1	0	2	1282
Draught Animal	277	33	0	0	0	310
Young Cattle	1079	160	1	0	3	1243
Goats	185	185	2	1	3	376
Sheep	0	1	0	0	0	1
Poultry	89	104	0	0	0	193
Pigs	14	0	0	2	0	16
Others	9	2	0	0	0	11
Total No. of Livestock	2720	697	4	3	8	3432
Total No. of HHs	693	204	1	1	1	900

Table 3.14 analyses the distribution of households by value of livestock. About 63 per cent households have the livestock of value upto Rs.30,000. The highest value in this distribution among Muslims followed by Hindus. Only around 3 per cent has livestock above Rs.75,000. The average value of livestock in total households was around Rs.27,033.

Table 3.14: **Distribution of households by value of livestock**

Value of Livestock (Rs.)	Hindu	%	Muslim	%	Sikh	%	Christian	%	Other (Jain)	%	Total	%
Below 1500	102	14.72	58	28.43	0	0	1	100.0	0	0	161	17.89
1500 - 30000	307	44.30	103	50.49	1	100.0	0	0	1	100.0	412	45.78
30000 - 45000	144	20.78	25	12.25	0	0	0	0	0	0	169	18.78
45000 - 60000	83	11.98	10	4.90	0	0	0	0	0	0	93	10.33
60000 - 75000	37	5.34	2	0.98	0	0	0	0	0	0	39	4.33
75000 and above	20	2.89	6	2.94	0	0	0	0	0	0	26	2.89
Total	693	100.00	204	100.00	1	100.0	1	100.0	1	100.0	900	100.0
Average per HH	29382		19197		21500		802		29000		27033	

5. Ownership of Assets

The value of different type of assets owned by the households, wide variations were found among Hindus and Muslims. Among Hindus the average value of assets amounts to Rs.42779 but in Muslim households it was Rs.22813 around half of the average value of assets held by the Hindus. While in Sikhs and Christian the average was very low. There was only one household in Jain which have average value of productive assets around Rs.1.52 lakh. We have compiled all the assets among five broad categories. The agricultural implements includes plough, bullock cart, tractor, power tiller, threshing machine, pump set, sprayer, fodder cutter, etc. Non-agriculture implements listed electric and electronic repair equipment, motor repair, sewing machine, etc. in transport category jeep, car, motor cycle, scooter, cycle were included.

Table 3.15: **Distribution of Households by value of productive and other Assets**

Value (in Rs.'000)	Hindu	%	Muslim	%	Sikh	%	Christian	%	Other (Jain)	%	Total	%
Below 25	427	61.61	164	80.39	1	100.0	1	100.0	0	0	593	65.89
25 - 50	99	14.29	21	10.29	0	0	0	0	0	0	120	13.33
50 - 75	65	9.38	5	2.45	0	0	0	0	0	0	70	7.78
75 - 100	32	4.62	6	2.94	0	0	0	0	1	100.0	39	4.33
100 and above	70	10.10	8	3.92	0	0	0	0	0	0	78	8.67
Total	693	100.00	204	100.00	1	100.0	1	100.0	1	100.0	900	100.0
Average per HH	42779		22813		5200		1100		152350		38184	

It was found that households having electric fans, cooler, TV, refrigerator, CD player, LPG Gas, mobiles, furniture, etc. are those houses those who can afford them. People have the habit of saving and they have account in Bank and Post Office. The total gold and silver ornaments were of the value of Rs.7 lakh in 900 sample households. Agricultural implements have high average value among all the five categories.

Table 3.16: **Average Value of various assets owned by different religious categories**

Value of Asset	Average per Household (Rs.)					
	Hindu	Muslim	Sikh	Christian	Others (Jain)	Total
Agricultural implements	22585	8423	1200	0	3350	19291
Transport	4133	2776	600	500	108000	3874
Non-agricultural implements	133	155	600	0	0	138
Household Assets	4466	2963	2800	600	11800	4119
Financial Assets	11074	7759	0	0	26200	10294
Grand Total	42779	22813	5200	1100	152350	38184

6. Housing Conditions and Amenities

Table 3.17 describes about the housing condition of the sample households. We found that 95 per cent households have their own houses and around 4 per cent live in houses provided by Government under Indira Awas Yojana. There was not much difference among the religious communities. However, the condition of houses among Muslim were poor in comparison to Hindus. About 75 per cent houses were pucca with Hindus and only 60 per cent pucca houses were found among Muslim households. In other religious categories houses were found pucca and semi-pucca. Majority of households were living in one or two room houses. Among Hindu those who were living in four to six and above rooms their percentage was 16 while in Muslims it was only 5.39 per cent. District authorities' claims that all the 1171 villages were electrified by 31 March 2007. Among Muslim households around 58 per cent houses were electrified as compared to 43 per cent in the case of Hindus In Sikh and Christian communities it was 100 per cent because there were only one family each. Those houses which has no connection of electricity used other sources of lighting. The main source of light was oil lamp that cover 54 per cent houses, which were not electrified. The second other source was lantern.

With respect to rural drinking water supply all the 1171 inhabited village in the district have been fully provided with drinking water through tap or India Mark II hand pumps. It also reflects from our survey that it is true that villages covered by us have the facility of drinking water. The dependency on own hand pumps was high around 56 per cent while 23 per cent houses were using tap water facility. Not much variation has been seen

regarding the use of source of drinking water among Hindu and Muslim families. Around 82 per cent houses had the source of drinking water facility within the household itself. Only 16 per cent households used to go upto 100 metres. The percentage of households who enjoy the toilet facility within the house was only 23 per cent. Among Hindus this percentage was 21 and in Muslims it was higher 29 per cent. In other community only Jain have this facility within house. The drainage conditions in the houses were found very satisfactory. There were 91 per cent households among Hindu having good drainage facility as compared to Muslims where it was only 86 per cent.

The other important aspect is fuel to be used for cooking. The wood is the main source of fuel among most of the households. Around 77 per cent used wood as a fuel and other main source is cow dung cake which is generally available at the households. If we look at the Hindu households it was 76 per cent and in Muslims it comes to 83 per cent those who used wood as a fuel. The area covered by households was 25 per cent comes in the category below 100 sq.ft. and largest number of houses have covered area between 100 to 200 sq.ft. (around 42 per cent) while around 31 per cent houses have the area of 200 to 300 sq.ft. Regarding the value of houses is concerned, 45 per cent households declared value between Rs.50,000 to Rs.1,00,000 and 22 per cent households have the value of Rs.1.0 lakh to Rs.2 lakh. It is because the majority of houses are pucca or semi-pucca.

Table 3.17: **Distribution of Households by housing status**

	Hindu	%	Muslim	%	Sikh	%	Christian	%	Other (Jain)	%	Total	%
Housing Status												
Own	660	95.24	190	93.14	1	100.0	1	100.0	1	100.0	853	94.78
Indira Awas/Govt Provided	29	4.18	8	3.92	0	0	0	0	0	0	37	4.11
Rented	4	0.58	6	2.92	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	1.11
Grand Total	693	100.00	204	100.0	1	100.0	1	100.0	1	100.0	900	100.0
Type of House												
Thatched	34	4.91	19	9.31	0	0	0	0	0	0	53	5.89
Kutchra Khaprail	24	3.49	25	12.25	0	0	0	0	0	0	49	5.44
Semi Pucca	111	16.02	39	19.12	1	100.0	0	0	0	0	151	16.78
Pucca	523	75.47	121	59.31	0	0	1	100.0	1	100.0	646	71.78
Others	1	0.14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.11
Total	693	100.00	204	100.00	1	100.0	1	100.0	1	100.0	900	100.0
Number of Rooms												
No Room	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
One	177	25.54	76	37.25	0	0	1	100.0	0	0	254	28.22
Two	281	40.55	88	43.14	1	100.0	0	0	1	100.0	371	41.22
Three	122	17.60	29	14.22	0	0	0	0	0	0	151	16.78
Four	65	9.38	7	3.42	0	0	0	0	0	0	72	8.00
Five	25	3.61	2	0.98	0	0	0	0	0	0	27	3.00
Six & above	23	3.32	2	0.98	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	2.78
Total	693	100.00	204	100.00	1	100.0	1	100.0	1	100.0	900	100.0

Table 3.17 (contd...)

Details of Homestead land												
Own	680	98.13	193	94.61	1	100.0	1	100.0	1	100.0	876	97.33
Provided by Govt/Panchayat	10	1.44	6	2.94	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	1.78
Landlord's Land	0	0	3	1.47	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3.33
Others	3	0.43	2	0.98	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	5.56
Total	693	100.00	204	100.00	1	100.0	1	100.0	1	100.0	900	100.0
Electrification												
Yes	296	42.71	119	58.33	1	100.0	1	100.0	0	0	417	46.33
No	397	57.29	85	41.67	0	0	0	0	1	100.0	483	53.67
Total	693	100.00	204	100.00	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1	100.0	900	100.0
Source of Light												
Oil Lamp	221	55.67	38	44.71	0	0	0	0	0	0	259	53.62
Lantern	116	29.22	30	35.29	0	0	0	0	1	100.0	147	30.43
Petromax	1	2.52	1	1.18	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	4.14
Others	59	14.86	16	18.82	0	0	0	0	0	0	75	15.52
Total	397	100.0	85	100.00	0	0	0	0	1	100.0	483	100.0
Source of Drinking Water												
Own handpump/tubewell	396	56.28	111	54.41	0	0	1	100.0	1	100.0	503	55.89
Public handpump/Tubewell	120	17.32	37	18.14	0	0	0	0	0	0	157	17.44
Tap in dwelling	160	23.09	43	21.08	1	100.0	0	0	0	0	204	22.67
Own protected dug well	3	0.43	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0.33
Unprotected dug well	1	0.14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.11
Public tap	12	1.73	8	3.92	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	2.22
Others	7	1.01	5	2.45	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	1.34
Total	693	100.0	204	100.00	1	100.0	1	100.0	1	100.0	900	100.0
Distance of Source of Drinking Water												
Within House	575	82.98	159	77.94	1	100.0	1	100.0	1	100.0	737	81.89
Upto 100 meters	107	15.44	38	18.63	0	0	0	0	0	0	145	16.11
100 - 250 meters	10	1.44	7	3.43	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	1.89
250 & above meters	1	0.14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.11
Total	693	100.0	204	100.0	1	100.0	1	100.0	1	100.0	900	100.0
Toilet Facility												
In House	144	20.78	59	28.92	0	0	0	0	1	100.0	204	22.67
Outside House	549	79.22	145	69.08	1	100.0	1	100.0	0	0	696	77.33
Total	693	100.0	204	100.00	1	100.0	1	100.0	1	100.0	900	100.0
Type of Toilet Facility												
Septic Tank Latrine	14	2.02	1	0.49	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	1.67
In the Dwelling water sealed	55	7.94	10	4.90	0	0	0	0	0	0	65	7.22
Pit Latrine	68	9.81	38	18.63	0	0	0	0	1	100.0	107	11.89
Covered Dry Latrine	17	2.45	11	5.39	0	0	0	0	0	0	28	3.11
In the community: water sealed	114	16.45	24	11.76	0	0	0	0	0	0	138	15.33
In the field	425	61.33	120	58.82	1	100.0	1	100.0	0	0	547	60.77
Total	693	100.0	204	100.0	1	100.0	1	100.0	1	100.0	900	100.0
Source of Fuel												
Wood	524	75.61	169	82.84	1	100.0	1	100.0	1	100.0	696	77.33
Coal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene Oil	2	0.29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0.22
Hay/Leaves	7	1.01	1	0.49	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0.89
Cow Dung Cake	124	17.89	31	15.20	0	0	0	0	0	0	155	17.22
Agricultural Waste	7	1.01	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0.78
Gobar Gas Plant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LPG	27	3.90	1	0.49	0	0	0	0	0	0	28	3.11
Others	2	0.29	2	0.98	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0.44
Total	693	100.0	204	100.0	1	100.0	1	100.0	1	100.0	900	100.0

Table 3.17 (contd...)

Facility of Drainage												
Yes	628	90.62	175	85.78	0	0	1	100.0	1	100.0	805	89.44
No	65	9.38	29	14.22	1	100.0	0	0	0	0	95	10.56
Total	693	100.0	204	100.00	1	100.0	1	100.0	1	100.0	900	100.0
Covered Area (in sq.ft.)												
Below 100	165	23.81	57	27.94	0	0	0	0	0	0	222	24.67
100-200	282	40.69	93	45.59	1	100.0	1	100.0	0	0	377	41.89
200-300	229	33.05	51	25.00	0	0	0	0	1	100.0	281	31.22
300 and above	17	2.45	3	1.47	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	2.22
Total	693	100.0	204	100.0	1	100.0	1	100.0	1	100.0	900	100.0
Value of House (Rs.000)												
Below 50	174	25.11	68	33.33	0	0	1	100.0	0	0	243	27.00
50 - 100	305	44.01	100	49.02	1	100.0	0	0	0	0	406	45.11
100 – 200	167	24.10	29	14.22	0	0	0	0	0	0	196	21.78
200 and above	43	6.20	2	0.98	0	0	0	0	1	100.0	46	5.11
Rented house	4	0.58	5	2.45	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	1.00
Total	693	100.00	204	100.00	1	100.0	1	100.0	1	100.0	900	100.0

7. Source of Income

Table 3.18 analyses the average income per household by different sources. As can be expected the most important source of income for all the household taken together was agriculture with a contribution of 31.5 per cent to total income. This was closely followed by non-agricultural wages (19 per cent) and animal husbandry (approximately 18.5 per cent). Remittances have emerged as an important source of income with a contribution of around 10 per cent. When we look at the Hindu and Muslim households we find a slight variation. Agriculture remains the most important source of income (32.5 per cent) followed by animal husbandry (22 per cent). The third significant sources of income are non-agricultural wage (approx. 10 per cent) followed by remittances (around 9 per cent). Among the Muslims household non-agricultural wages is the single most important source of earning with a contribution of 38.3 per cent. Agriculture is the next with a contribution of around 26 per cent. Remittances are the third important source of income with a contribution of nearly 17 per cent to the total income. Thus, these three sources together accounts for around 83 per cent of the total income of Muslim households. On the whole the Muslim household have a much lower average income (approximately Rs.35000/- as compared to the annual household income of nearly Rs.53000/- in case of the Hindu households (please refer to Table 3.18 for details).

Table 3.18: **Average income per household by different sources**

(in Rs. Per annum)

Source of Income	Hindu	Muslim	Sikh	Christian	Others (Jain)	Total
Agriculture	17223	9248	5500	700	71500	15444
Animal Husbandry	11731	154	4700	0	17760	9093
Artisan Work	115	853	0	0	0	313
Trade	393	1401	0	0	0	620
Manufacturing	22	54	0	0	0	29
Agricultural Wages	1728	1241	0	0	0	1612
Non-Agricultural Wages	8070	13592	14300	18000	0	9331
Services	5184	1905	0	0	0	4424
Interest	371	82	0	0	0	304
Remittances	4800	6011	0	0	0	5058
Pension	2756	200	0	0	0	2168
Other Income	592	741	0	0	0	624
Total	52985	35482	24500	18700	89260	49020

While source-wise income details was shown in Table 3.18. The size of family income by different income groups is highlighted with the help of Table 3.19.

Table 3.19: **Distribution of Households by Size of family Income**

Size of Family Income (Rs. 000)	Hindu	%	Muslim	%	Sikh	%	Christian	%	Other (Jain)	%	Total	%
Below 15	66	9.52	18	8.82	0	0	0	0	0	0	84	9.33
15-25	129	18.61	53	25.98	1	100.0	1	100.0	0	0	184	20.44
25-50	308	44.44	92	45.10	0	0	0	0	0	0	400	44.44
50-100	129	18.61	32	15.69	0	0	0	0	1	100.0	162	18.00
100-150	30	4.33	7	3.43	0	0	0	0	0	0	37	4.11
150-250	17	2.45	1	0.49	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	2.00
250-400	9	1.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	1.00
400 and above	5	0.72	1	0.49	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0.67
Total Households	693	100.0	204	100.0	1	100.0	1	100.0	1	100.0	900	100.0

8. Expenditure Pattern of Households

It is expected that the expenditure pattern of household would be correlated to their levels of income. Table 3.20 deals with expenditure of households of different categories of expenditure. Consequently the annual expenditure per household for all the 900 households taken together works out to around Rs.48000/-. In the case of Hindu households the expenditure is slightly higher at Rs.49650/0 as compared to Muslim households (Rs.43709/-).

Here we find that expenditure among Muslims households has actually exceeded their annual income. This could be possible because a large number of Muslim households are indebted.

Table 3.20: **Average expenditure per households on different heads**

Items	Hindu	Muslim	Sikh	Christian	Other (Jain)	Total
Cereal and Pulses: Total	12365	12670	7000	4000	9000	12625
Purchased	5072	6500	3000	4000	0	5483
Own Produce	7293	6170	4000	0	9000	7142
Vegetable, Meat, Milk, Spices, Sugar, etc.: Total	5922	5494	5000	1400	3000	5819
Purchased	3825	3428	4000	1400	1000	3730
Own Produce	2097	2066	5000	0	2000	2089
Clothes, Footwear, beddings	2882	2519	2500	1500	2500	2798
Education	3283	1229	1000	300	3000	2794
Medical	8788	5948	1000	1500	40000	8146
Ceremonies	1597	1377	1500	800	3000	1546
Fuel	2454	1719	0	600	3000	2332
Telephone	1494	1326	500	100	6000	1460
Payment of loans Interest	6971	7723	0	0	1500	7138
House Repairing/Construction	1292	1194	3600	700	1300	1272
Recreation	730	572	500	100	0	692
Others	1870	1938	500	900	2000	1882
Total	49650	43709	23600	16900	102300	48505

The distribution of household by size of expenditure is described in Table 3.21.

Table 3.21: **Distribution of Households by Size of family Expenditure (Annual)**

Size of Income (Rs.000)	Hindu	%	Muslim	%	Sikh	%	Christian	%	Other (Jain)	%	Total	%
Below 15	53	7.65	17	8.33	0	0	0	0	0	0	70	7.78
15-25	197	28.43	61	29.90	1	100.0	1	100.0	0	0	260	28.89
25-50	259	37.37	84	41.18	0	0	0	0	0	0	343	38.11
50-100	135	19.48	37	18.14	0	0	0	0	0	0	172	19.11
100-150	31	4.47	3	1.47	0	0	0	0	1	100.0	35	3.89
150-250	14	2.02	1	0.49	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	1.67
250-400	3	0.43	1	0.49	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0.44
400 and above	1	0.14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.11
Total Households	693	100.0	204	100.0	1	100.0	1	100.0	1	100.0	900	100.0

9. Details of Workers and their Occupation

Agriculture is the main occupation in the district and around 42 per cent population is engaged in agriculture and 20 per cent are working as agriculture labourer for their

livelihood. The main subsidiary occupation is dairy next to agriculture. Our survey highlights that people were engaged around 35 per cent as manual labour by their primary occupation followed by cultivators (30 per cent) and dairy (27 per cent). Looking at primary occupation of household on a religion-wise basis the main difference between Hindu and Muslim household is that while among the former cultivation is the main primary occupation the latter have manual labour is their primary occupation. The same picture emerges if we look at the main occupation among men. However, in the case of women workers majority of them are found working in the animal husbandry sector irrespective of whether they are Hindu or Muslims (see Table 3.22).

Table 3.22: **Distribution of working family members by their primary occupation**

Main Occupation	Hindu	%	Muslim	%	Sikh	%	Christian	%	Other (Jain)	%	Total	%
Total												
Cultivators	571	33.67	78	15.51	1	50.00	0	0	1	50.00	651	29.52
Manual labour	509	30.01	254	50.50	1	50.00	1	50.00	0	0	765	34.69
Professional/Managerial and administrative work	37	2.18	4	0.80	0	0	0	0	0	0	41	1.86
Clerk/Supervisor/Accountant	68	4.01	7	1.39	0	0	0	0	0	0	75	3.40
Sales/Business	37	2.18	11	2.19	0	0	0	0	0	0	48	2.18
Caste Occupation	3	0.18	23	4.57	0	0	0	0	0	0	26	1.18
Animal Husbandry	467	27.54	122	24.25	0	0	1	50.00	1	50.00	591	26.80
Others	4	0.24	4	0.80	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0.36
Total	1696	100.0	503	100.0	2	100.0	2	100.0	2	100.0	2205	100.0
Men												
Cultivators	499	44.08	66	18.44	1	50.0	0	0	1	50.0	567	37.93
Manual labour	442	39.05	230	64.25	1	50.0	1	100.0	0	0	674	45.08
Professional/Managerial and administrative work	36	3.18	4	1.12	0	0	0	0	0	0	40	2.68
Clerk/Supervisor/Accountant	47	4.15	5	1.40	0	0	0	0	0	0	52	3.48
Sales/Business	34	3.00	11	3.07	0	0	0	0	0	0	45	3.01
Caste Occupation	3	0.27	16	4.47	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	1.27
Animal Husbandry	67	5.92	24	6.70	0	0	0	0	1	50.0	92	6.15
Others	4	0.35	2	0.56	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0.40
Total	1132	100.0	358	100.0	2	100.0	1	100.0	2	100.0	1495	100.0
Women												
Cultivators	72	12.77	12	8.33	0	0	0	0	0	0	84	11.85
Manual labour	67	11.88	24	16.67	0	0	0	0	0	0	91	12.83
Professional/Managerial and administrative work	1	0.18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.14
Clerk/Supervisor/Accountant	21	3.72	2	1.39	0	0	0	0	0	0	23	3.24
Sales/Business	3	0.53	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0.42
Caste Occupation	0	0	7	4.86	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0.99
Animal Husbandry	400	70.92	98	68.06	0	0	1	100.0	0	0	499	70.38
Others	0	0	1	0.69	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.14
Total	564	100.0	144	100.0	0	0	1	100.0	0	0	709	100.0

The main secondary occupation among males from all households irrespective of their religion is animal husbandry. In fact the same holds true among females as well. With such a high percentage being engaged in animal husbandry alone, it is quite obvious that the other occupations are much less significant. For detail please refer to Table 3.23.

Table 3.23: **Distribution of working family members by their Secondary occupation**

Secondary Occupation	Hindu	%	Muslim	%	Sikh	%	Christian	%	Other (Jain)	%	Total	%
Male												
Professional/Managerial and administrative work	5	1.05	1	0.77	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0.98
Clerk/Supervisor/Accountant	3	0.63	1	0.77	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0.65
Sales/Business	8	1.67	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	1.31
Cultivation	31	6.49	15	11.54	0	0	0	0	1	50.00	47	7.69
Manual Labour	44	9.21	14	10.77	0	0	0	0	0	0	58	9.49
Caste Occupation	2	0.42	1	0.77	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0.49
Animal Husbandry	382	79.92	92	70.77	0	0	1	100.0	1	50.00	476	77.91
Others	3	0.63	6	4.62	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	1.47
Total	478	100.00	130	100.00	0	0	1	100.0	2	100.0	611	100.00
Female												
Professional/Managerial and administrative work	3	33.33	3	15.79	0	0	1	100.0	0	0	7	6.36
Clerk/Supervisor/Accountant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sales/Business	1	1.11	1	5.26	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1.82
Cultivation	14	15.56	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	12.73
Manual Labour	5	5.56	1	5.26	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	5.45
Caste Occupation	2	2.22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1.82
Animal Husbandry	64	71.11	14	73.68	0	0	0	0	0	0	78	70.91
Others	1	1.11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.91
Total	90	100.00	19	100.0	0	0	1	100.0	0	0	110	100.0

Table 3.24 provides details of the working family members by type of their employment. It was interesting to note that among Hindus 61 per cent of the total sample was found in the self-employed category. In the case of Muslims households however the main concentration (53 per cent) was in the casual labour category. This goes to show the relatively poorer condition of Muslim households. Among women however, self-employed category dominates among both Hindus and Muslims. The primary reason for this being the dominance of women in the animal husbandry sector.

Table 3.24: **Distribution of working family members by type of employment**

Type of Employment	Hindu	%	Muslim	%	Sikh	%	Christian	%	Other (Jain)	%	Total	%
Total												
Self Employed	1028	61.11	216	43.37	2	66.67	1	50.00	2	100.0	1249	57.11
Regular	118	7.02	17	3.42	0	0	1	50.00	0	0	135	6.17
Casual	536	31.87	265	53.21	1	33.33	0	0	0	0	803	36.72
Total	1682	100.0	498	100.0	3	100.0	2	100.00	2	100.0	2187	100.00
Men												
Self Employed	574	51.25	99	28.37	1	50.0	0	0	2	100.0	676	45.86
Regular	90	8.04	11	3.15	0	0	0	0	0	0	101	6.85
Casual	456	40.71	239	68.48	1	50.0	1	100.0	0	0	697	47.29
Total	1120	100.0	349	100.0	2	100.0	1	100.0	2	100.0	1474	100.0
Women												
Self Employed	454	80.78	117	78.52	1	100.0	1	100.0	0	0	573	80.36
Regular	28	4.98	6	4.03	0	0	0	0	0	0	34	4.77
Casual	80	14.24	26	17.45	0	0	0	0	0	0	106	14.87
Total	562	100.0	149	100.0	1	100.0	1	100.0	0	0	713	100.0

The average number of days put in by a worker in different activities related to their primary occupation are indicated in Table 3.25. The table reveals that there is a similar pattern of employment among Hindus and Muslims. However, some variation are found when we look at workers from the Sikh and Christian communities. On the whole therefore, around 230 days are put in agriculture and around 206 days in manual labour. Animal husbandry also keeps people occupied for about 234 days per annum.

Table 3.25: **Per worker person days employment in main occupation**

Main Occupation	Hindu	Muslim	Sikh	Christian	Other (Jain)	Total
Total						
Cultivators	231	230	271	0	230	233
Manual labour	208	201	0	230	0	206
Professional/Managerial and administrative work	309	275	363	333	0	306
Clerk/Supervisor/Accountant	328	0	0	0	0	328
Sales/Business	224	231	363	0	0	228
Caste Occupation	208	248	0	0	0	234
Animal Husbandry	0	0	0	0	0	0
Others	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	222	211	279	281	230	220

Table 3.25 (contd....)

Main Occupation	Hindu	Muslim	Sikh	Christian	Other (Jain)	Total
Men						
Cultivators	232	230	271	0	230	234
Manual labour	211	205	0	225	0	209
Professional/Managerial and administrative work	310	275	363	333	0	307
Clerk/Supervisor/Accountant	320	0	0	0	0	320
Sales/Business	243	258	363	0	0	250
Caste Occupation	208	248	0	0	0	234
Animal Husbandry	0	0	0	0	0	0
Others	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	224	215	279	290	230	223
Women						
Cultivators	207	0	0	0	0	207
Manual labour	156	183	0	240	0	176
Professional/Managerial and administrative work	292	0	0	0	0	292
Clerk/Supervisor/Accountant	349	0	0	0	0	349
Sales/Business	166	193	0	0	0	181
Caste Occupation	0	0	0	0	0	0
Animal Husbandry	0	0	0	0	0	0
Others	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	189	185	0	240	0	187

As far as secondary occupation is concerned, the workers are spending between 90 to 130 percentage annually. Some minor variation are observed between Hindu and Muslim households (for details see Table 3.26).

Table 3.26: **Per worker person days employment in secondary occupation**

Secondary Occupation	Hindu	Muslim	Sikh	Christian	Other (Jain)	Total
Men						
Cultivators	108	127	0	0	0	110
Manual labour	128	123	0	0	0	126
Professional/Managerial and administrative work	106	60	0	0	0	98
Clerk/Supervisor/Accountant	88	0	0	0	0	88
Sales/Business	86	112	170	0	0	90
Caste Occupation	133	0	0	0	0	133
Animal Husbandry	0	0	0	0	0	0
Others	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	108	84	170	0	0	108

Table 3.26 (contd...)

Secondary Occupation	Hindu	Muslim	Sikh	Christian	Other (Jain)	Total
Women						
Cultivators	87	0	0	0	0	87
Manual labour	0	0	0	0	0	0
Professional/Managerial and administrative work	0	0	0	0	0	0
Clerk/Supervisor/Accountant	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sales/Business	0	0	0	0	0	0
Caste Occupation	0	0	0	0	0	0
Animal Husbandry	0	0	0	0	0	0
Others	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	87	0	0	0	0	87

10. Migration

Quite a substantial number of persons from both Hindu and Muslim households were working as migrant worker, among the 693 Hindu households as many as 296 migrants were found. Similarly, out of the 204 Muslim households the number of migrants was 146 in both the groups their concentration was in 20 to 46 years age group. Women constituted only a very poor percentage among the total migrants. As can be expected over three-fourth of the migrants migrate to seek manual labour. The places of migration are either a rural area within the district or an urban area outside the state. All these details are being highlighted with the help of Table 3.27.

Table 3.27 : **Details of Migrant Workers**

Pattern of Migration	Hindu	%	Muslim	%	Sikh	%	Christian	%	Other (Jain)	%	Total	%
Total Migrants	296	100.0	146	100.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	442	100.0
Men	282	95.27	142	97.26	0	0	0	0	0	0	424	95.93
Women	14	4.73	4	2.74	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	4.07
Age of Migrants (in years)												
Below 20	27	9.12	33	22.60	0	0	0	0	0	0	60	13.57
20-40	209	70.61	87	59.59	0	0	0	0	0	0	296	66.97
40-60	53	17.91	26	17.81	0	0	0	0	0	0	79	17.87
60 and above	7	2.36	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	1.58
Migrants Occupation												
Cultivator	0	0	3	2.05	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0.68
Manual labour	218	73.65	124	84.93	0	0	0	0	0	0	342	77.38
Professional/Managerial and Administrative work (Total)	14	4.73	2	1.37	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	3.62
Clerk/ Supervisor/ Accountants (Total)	32	10.81	3	2.05	0	0	0	0	0	0	35	7.92
Caste Occupation (Total)	14	4.73	11	7.53	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	5.66
Animal Husbandry	9	3.04	2	1.37	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	2.49

Table 3.27 (contd...)

Pattern of Migration	Hindu	%	Muslim	%	Sikh	%	Christian	%	Other (Jain)	%	Total	%
Place of Migration												
Within District (Rural)	117	39.53	45	30.82	0	0	0	0	0	0	162	36.65
Within District (Urban)	31	10.47	16	10.96	0	0	0	0	0	0	47	10.63
Within State (Rural)	5	1.69	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	1.13
Within State (Urban)	33	11.15	13	8.90	0	0	0	0	0	0	46	10.41
Outside State (Rural)	3	1.01	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0.68
Outside State (Urban)	105	35.47	71	48.63	0	0	0	0	0	0	176	39.82
Outside Country	2	0.68	1	0.68	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0.68
Duration of Migration												
Short Term	62	20.95	44	30.14	0	0	0	0	0	0	106	23.98
Long Term	94	31.75	43	29.45	0	0	0	0	0	0	137	31.00
Daily Commuters	140	47.30	59	40.41	0	0	0	0	0	0	199	45.02

11. Indebtedness among Household

Since the income levels among Hindu as well as Muslims are not very high, it is quite natural the people keep taking loan for various purposes both productive and unproductive. Indebtedness among Muslim households was high with around 55.4 per cent of total households being indebted. The corresponding percentage among Hindu households was marginal low at around 51 per cent. The average amount of loan among all household taken together worked out to be Rs.15298. It was Rs.16457 and Rs.11330 among Hindus and Muslims respectively. Details are provide din Table 3.28.

Table 3.28: **Distribution of households by amount of loan**

Amount of loan outstanding (Rs.000)	Hindu	%	Muslim	%	Sikh	%	Christian	%	Other (Jain)	%	Total	%
Below 15	120	33.71	57	50.44	0	0	1	100.0	0	0	178	37.79
15-30	108	30.34	35	30.97	0	0	0	0	0	0	143	30.36
30-45	48	13.48	12	10.62	0	0	0	0	0	0	60	12.74
45-60	42	11.80	4	3.54	0	0	0	0	1	100.0	47	9.98
60-75	19	5.34	1	0.88	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	4.25
75-90	6	1.69	1	0.88	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	1.49
90 and above	13	3.65	3	2.65	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	3.40
Total H.H.	356	100.0	113	100.0	0	0	1	100.0	1	100.0	471	100.0
Per Household (Rs.)	16457		11330		0		2000		50000		15298	

Table 3.29 provides an insight into the various factors which forced people to take loans as well as their sources of finances. Since the reasons for taking loan could be more than one, we have a situation of multiple responses. However, whether it is Hindu or Muslim households the most important reason was found to be festivals and functions. Among Hindu however, agriculture, health and purchasing of animal were equally

important reasons. But among Muslims the only other reason of some significance was for medical purposes. Unfortunately there is a very heavy dependence on non-institutional sources of loaning among which the village moneylender remains the most important source even today. This is primarily because irrespective of the rate of interest loan can be taken without much paper work.

Table 3.29: **Distribution of Households by source and cause of indebtedness**

Pattern of Indebtedness	Hindu	Muslim	Sikh	Christian	Other (Jain)	Total
Total sample households	693	204	1	1	1	900
Indebted Households	356	113	0	1	1	471
Non-Indebted households	337	91	1	0	0	429
Reason of Loan						
Agriculture	70	9	0	0	0	79
Trade and Commerce	6	7	0	0	0	13
Animal Purchase	66	10	0	0	0	76
House Construction	31	10	0	1	0	42
Consumption	16	9	0	0	0	25
Health	68	25	0	0	1	94
Festival/Functions	79	33	0	0	0	112
Others	20	10	0	0	0	30
Source of Loan						
Institutional						
Commercial Banks	19	2	0	0	0	21
Gramin Banks	78	3	0	0	0	81
Cooperative Bank/Society	8	0	0	0	0	8
Non-Institutional						
Trader	11	0	0	0	0	11
Money Lender	154	67	0	0	0	221
Land-lord Employee	47	24	0	0	0	71
Friends/ Relatives	38	17	0	1	1	57
Others	1	0	0	0	0	1

12. Aspiration of Parents about their Children's Education

We enquired from the parents regarding the educational standards which they want their sons and daughters to attain. It was observed that the respondents do not give a very high weightage to education of even their sons. However, the response from Hindu parents was slightly better because nearly 47 per cent wanted their sons to obtain at least a Bachelor Degree or above. Among Muslim parents, however, 53 per cent seems satisfied even if their sons have passed High School or Intermediate. However, even the Hindu parents are indifferent towards the education of their daughter because 52 per cent have expressed their

view that they would not like their daughters to study beyond High School and Intermediate. The corresponding figure among Muslim households was as high as 68 per cent. For details see Table 3.30.

Table 3.30: **Aspiration of Parents regarding their children's education**

Aspiration of Parents for education of their children	Hindu	%	Muslim	%	Sikh	%	Christian	%	Other (Jain)	%	Total	%
BOYS												
No Response	85	12.27	21	10.29	0	0	0	0	0	0	106	11.78
High school	75	10.82	43	21.08	0	0	0	0	0	0	118	13.11
Intermediate	130	18.76	66	32.35	1	100.0	1	100.0	0	0	198	22.00
Pre Graduation/Diploma	76	10.97	28	13.73	0	0	0	0	0	0	104	11.56
Bachelor's Degree	192	27.71	37	18.14	0	0	0	0	0	0	229	25.44
Post Graduation	48	6.93	5	2.45	0	0	0	0	1	100.0	54	6.00
Technical Education	87	12.55	4	1.96	0	0	0	0	0	0	91	10.11
Total	693	100.00	204	100.0	1	100.0	1	100.0	1	100.0	900	100.0
GIRLS												
No Response	109	15.73	31	15.20	0	0	0	0	0	0	140	15.56
High school	167	24.10	78	38.24	0	0	1	100.0	0	0	246	27.33
Intermediate	195	28.14	62	30.39	1	100.0	0	0	0	0	258	28.67
Pre Graduation/Diploma	48	6.93	20	9.80	0	0	0	0	0	0	68	7.56
Bachelor's Degree	104	15.01	10	4.90	0	0	0	0	0	0	114	12.67
Post Graduation	33	4.76	1	0.49	0	0	0	0	1	100.0	35	3.89
Technical Education	37	5.34	2	0.98	0	0	0	0	0	0	39	4.33
Total	693	100.00	204	100.0	1	100.0	1	100.0	1	100.0	900	100.0

13. Willingness for Training to Improve Skill Formation

We enquired from our respondents whether they were willing to take so sort of vocational training either themselves or arrange the same for any family member in case the opportunity was provided to them. Unfortunately the responses received by us have been rather poor. The three important specific areas of training indicated were computer, ITI/Polytechnic and bee-keeping/animal husbandry as far as Hindu households are concerned. As far as Muslims households are concerned, the responses were spread across various types of training as can be seen from Table 3.31. While Hindus want training to be minimum of 1 to 3 years duration, the Muslim households are more interested in short-duration programmes ranging between 3 to 6 months. Interestingly a high percentage of Hindus (69 per cent) as well as Muslims are willing to pay around half the total cost which will be involved during the training.

Table 3.31: **Willingness of respondents for obtaining training**

Type of Training	Hindu	%	Muslim	%	Sikh	%	Christian	%	Other (Jain)	%	Total	%
Mechanic	23	5.15	14	9.72	0	0	0	0	0	0	37	6.34
Driver	22	4.92	8	5.56	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	5.06
Electrician	23	5.15	1	0.69	0	0	0	0	0	0	24	4.05
Computer	80	17.80	7	4.86	0	0	0	0	0	0	87	14.67
B.Ed/BTC	6	1.34	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	1.01
ITI/Polytechnics	48	10.74	5	3.47	0	0	0	0	0	0	53	8.96
Bee Keeping/Animal Husbandry	62	13.87	7	4.86	0	0	0	0	0	0	69	11.64
Horticulture	1	0.22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.17
Business	3	0.67	1	0.69	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0.67
Others	179	40.04	101	70.14	1	100.0	1	100.0	0	0	282	47.55
Total	447	100.00	144	100.0	1	100.0	1	100.0	0	0	593	100.0
Duration of Training												
3 months	36	8.05	13	9.03	0	0	0	0	0	0	49	8.26
3 – 6 months	182	40.72	80	55.56	1	100.0	1	100.0	0	0	264	44.52
12 – 36 months	229	51.23	51	35.41	0	0	0	0	0	0	280	47.22
Total	447	100.0	144	100.0	1	100.0	1	100.0	0	0	593	100.0
Willingness to pay for training												
Yes	309	69.13	85	59.03	1	100.0	0	0	0	0	395	66.61
No	138	30.87	59	40.97	0	0	1	100.0	0	0	198	33.39
Total	447	100.0	144	100.00	1	100.0	1	100.0	0	0	593	100.0
Percentage of Willingness to Share	55.2		49.25		50.0		0		0		54.55	

14. Health Related Issues

It we look at details of illness in the families of our respondents then it is observed that a very high percentage of households have reported illness among their family members. As can be expected the most commonly occurring problems were seasonal diseases and other commonly occurring problems. These two together accounted for maximum responses among Muslim households. When it comes to getting treated nearly 80 per cent of both Hindus and Muslims are going to a private clinic or hospital. However, a majority of these Doctors are the local Jhola type Doctors and so the quality of medical services they receive is far from satisfactory. Unfortunately the indifferent attitude of Doctors in government hospitals and lack of medicines forces the villagers from visiting these hospitals. As a result only 10 per cent of our respondents have admitted that they go to a government hospital for treatment. Details related to illness, treatment and expenditure on medical services can be seen in Table 3.32. As a result of the heavy dependence on private doctors the Hindu households are spending over Rs.8200 per annum while Muslim households are spending close to Rs.5400 per annum.

Table 3.32: **Details of Illness in the family**

No of Persons falling ill	Hindu	%	Muslim	%	Sikh	%	Christian	%	Other (Jain)	%	Total	%
Total	576		196		1		1		1		775	
Type of disease												
Seasonal Diseases	135	64.29	54	27.55	0	0	0	0	0	0	189	24.39
Prolonged Fevers	58	27.62	22	11.22	1	100.0	1	100.0	0	0	82	10.58
ENT/Eyes	39	18.57	9	4.59	0	0	0	0	0	0	48	6.19
Accident	34	16.19	10	5.10	0	0	0	0	0	0	44	5.68
Stomach Related	65	30.95	27	13.78	0	0	0	0	0	0	92	11.87
Chronic diseases	35	16.67	10	5.10	0	0	0	0	0	0	45	5.81
Others	210	36.46	64	32.65	0	0	0	0	1	100.0	275	35.48
Total	576	100.0	196	100.0	1	100.0	1	100.0	1	100.0	775	100.0
Where treated												
Govt. Hospital	53	9.20	21	10.71	0	0	0	0	0	0	74	9.55
Private Hospital	461	80.03	153	78.06	1	100.0	1	100.0	0	0	617	79.61
Both Govt. and Private	43	7.47	20	10.20	0	0	0	0	0	0	63	8.13
Traditional	16	2.78	2	1.02	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	2.32
Homeopathic	2	0.35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0.26
Local Govt. health worker	1	0.17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.13
Total	576	100.0	196	100.0	1	100.0	1	100.0	1	100.0	775	100.0
Cases of Hospitalization	181	31.43	56	28.57	0	0	1	100.0	1	100.0	239	30.83
Avg Expenditure per household p.a. (Rs.)	8224		5384		1000		1500		40000		7530	

There were a total of 700 children below the age of 5 years in our total sample. It was found that 98.60 per cent Hindu children and 100 per cent Muslim children had been given polio drops. However, the percentage of children receiving other vaccinations such as Diphtheria, BCG and small pox, etc. was relatively lower. What is encouraging to note is that maximum number of vaccination have been conducted in a government hospital (See Table 3.33).

Table 3.33: **Details of Vaccination among children below five years**

Total No. of Children below 5 years	Hindu	Muslim	Sikh	Christian	Other (Jain)	Total
Total	497	200	2	1	0	700
Details of Vaccination						
Polio	490	200	2	1	0	693
Diphtheria	330	116	0	0	0	446
BCG	272	105	0	0	0	377
Small Pox	238	78	0	0	0	316
Hepatitis	217	70	0	0	0	287
Where Vaccinated						
Govt. Hospital	394	168	3	2	0	567
Private Hospital	3	2	0	0	0	5
Midwife/ASHA	93	30	0	0	0	123
Total	490	200	3	2	0	695

15. Assessment of the Public Distribution System

The percentage of BPL households both among Hindus and Muslims was not very high. In fact it was less than 31 per cent among Hindu households and 45 per cent in the case of Muslims. However, what was surprising to note that only 36 and 35 per cent of the BPL households from Hindu and Muslim families respectively were holding a BPL ration card. However, a majority of all households are enjoying the services of the public distribution system in terms of getting foodgrains, sugar or kerosene. Some of the problems, which they face while procuring ration, is the non-availability of ration on time and cheating in weighing. For all details related to public distribution system please see Table 3.34.

Table 3.34: **Details related to availability of food items through PDS**

	Hindu	Muslim	Sikh	Christian	Other (Jain)	Total
Are you in BPL Category						
Yes	213	92	0	1	0	306
No	480	112	1	0	1	594
Total	693	204	1	1	1	900
Do you have BPL Card						
Yes	77	32	0	1	0	110
No	616	172	1	0	1	790
Total	693	204	1	1	1	900
Do you get ration from PDS						
Yes	645	190	1	0	1	838
No	48	14	0	1	0	52
Total	693	204	1	1	1	900
Problems faced in PDS						
Insufficient Quantity	51	23	0	0	0	74
Bad Quality	19	10	0	1	0	30
Less Weight	104	32	0	0	1	137
Non-availability of time	185	71	1	1	1	259
Others	14	2	0	0	0	16
Are you capable of getting your share						
Yes	598	171	1	0	1	772
No	46	19	0	1	0	66
Total	645	190	1	1	1	838
If No, then reasons						
Lack of Money	53	19	0	1	0	73
Lack of Supply in PDS	36	14	0	0	0	50
Discrimination by PDS Trader	17	2	0	0	0	19
Others	8	4	0	0	0	12
Total	114	39	0	1	0	154

16. Awareness about Government Programmes

The main developmental programmes which are presently been implemented are Swarn Jayanti Gramin Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY), NREGA, IAY, Widow Pension, TSC, SSA and ARWSP. We tried to find out the level of awareness about these programmes among our respondents and the extent to which they have actually availed one scheme or the other. Among Hindu as well as Muslims maximum awareness was about widow and old age pension and the SSA programme. Other programmes about which people are aware, i.e. IAY and ARWSP. However, very few have actually benefited from these schemes.

The Pradhan emerges as the single most important source of information about Government programmes among villagers. Details regarding all these aspects are highlighted in Table 3.35. What is interesting is that although the level of availment of various schemes is quite low. A high percentage of respondents feel that all these schemes are useful for them.

Table 3.35: **Awareness about Govt. programmes**

	Hindu	Muslim	Sikh	Christian	Other (Jain)	Total
Awareness						
SGSY	245	108	0	0	0	359
NREGA	217	46	0	0	0	263
IAY	530	154	1	1	1	687
Widow Pension/Old Age	674	194	1	1	1	871
TSC/Swajaldhara	508	114	0	1	1	624
ARWSP	460	121	0	1	1	583
SSA	660	187	1	1	1	850
Benefited						
SGSY	7	2	0	0	0	9
NREGA	1	0	0	0	0	1
IAY	49	6	0	0	0	55
Widow Pension/Old Age	32	11	0	0	0	43
TSC/Swajaldhara	22	4	0	0	0	26
ARWSP	109	27	0	0	0	136
SSA	499	148	1	1	1	650
Beneficial for you and your family						
SGSY	129	36	0	0	0	165
NREGA	99	12	0	0	0	111
IAY	177	74	0	0	0	251
Widow Pension/Old Age	234	83	1	0	0	318
TSC/Swajaldhara	138	24	0	0	1	163
ARWSP	166	38	0	0	1	205
SSA	295	89	1	0	1	386

Who selected							
SGSY	Pradhan	4	0	0	0	0	4
	BDO	1	0	0	0	0	1
	Total	5	0	0	0	0	5
NREGA							
IAY	Pradhan	40	6	0	0	0	46
	Village Secretary	4	1	0	0	0	5
	BDO	1	0	0	0	0	1
	Total	45	7	0	0	0	52
Widow Pension	Pradhan	21	10	0	0	0	31
	Village secretary	4	0	0	0	0	4
	Total	25	10	0	0	0	35
TSC	Pradhan	6	1	0	0	0	7
	BDO	3	0	0	0	0	3
	Others	1	0	0	0	0	1
	Total	10	1	0	0	0	11
ARWSP	Pradhan	109	27	0	0	0	136
	Village secretary	461	131	1	1	1	595
	Total	570	158	1	1	1	731
SSA	Pradhan	292	66	0	0	1	359
	Village secretary	3	3	0	0	0	6
	BDO	1	0	0	0	0	1
	Self	184	66	1	1	0	252
	Total	480	135	1	1	1	618

17. Extent of Exposure to Sources of Media

As the population surveyed belong to rural areas among whom income levels were not very high. It was found that exposure to media was rather low. Barely 44 per cent Hindus and 38 per cent Muslims listen to the radio regularly. Similarly 35 per cent Hindu and 25 per cent Muslims watch TV on a regular basis. The percentage of households with mobile phone was only 27 per cent among Hindus while among Muslims it was found to be 48 per cent (please see Table 3.36).

Table 3.36: **Access to Media and Communication**

	Hindu	Muslim	Sikh	Christian	Other (Jain)	Total
Do you read newspaper regularly	198	22	0	0	1	221
Do you listen radio regularly	303	77	1	0	0	381
Do you watch TV regularly	244	51	1	0	0	296
Do you have Telephone	128	26	1	0	0	155
Do you have Mobile phone	190	98	0	0	6	294

18. Views of People about Facilities to be accorded Top Priority in the Village

The three areas in which respondents have indicated as areas which should be accorded top priority in the development of villages are medical facilities, roads and education (see Table 3.37).

Table 3.37: **Views of respondents regarding facilities which need special attention**

Priorities	Hindu	Muslim	Sikh	Christian	Other (Jain)	Total
Road	328	96	1	1	2	428
House	128	42	0	0	0	170
Medical facilities	457	126	0	0	0	585
Education	201	49	0	0	0	250
Employment	15	7	0	0	1	23
Training	151	47	0	0	0	198
Water/Power	84	29	0	0	0	113
Sanitation	61	29	0	0	0	90

19. Views of Respondents on Areas of Deprivation in Their Lives

Efforts were made to try and find out those aspects in which people feel they are presently deprived. The views expressed by Hindu and Muslims are slightly different. Both feel that most important aspect is lack of employment opportunities for their families. The second aspect which Hindus feel is important is lack of education. The Muslim households however give second priority to lack of agricultural holdings. As far as the third aspect is concerned both communities unanimously feel that lack of proper housing facilities is a major deprivation faced by them (see Table 3.38 for details).

Table 3.38: **Three Most Important Deprivation of your Family**

Priorities	Hindu	Muslim	Sikh	Christian	Other (Jain)	Total
Land	303	133	1	1	0	438
House	235	101	1	0	0	337
Medical facilities	123	30	0	0	1	154
Education	414	92	0	1	1	508
Employment	613	169	1	1	1	785
Training	231	50	0	0	0	281
Water/Power	15	2	0	0	0	17

20. Some Aspects, which Need Special Attention of Officials

Based on the field survey conducted in 900 households spread over 30 villages of the district as well as on the basis of discussions with official and personal observations various aspects emerged in respect of which the Muslim community in particular seems to be lagging behind. These aspects includes levels of literacy, size of land holdings, average yearly income and expenditure and work participation rate, etc. In order to improve their lot there are some aspects which need special attention at the time of policy formulation and planning:

1. Health services are relatively less developed in the district in comparison to the size of population. Consequently both PHCs and CHCs are below the prescribed norms. As a result adequate medical attention is not being provided in these government hospitals. People are forced to be dependent on private practitioners and even Jhola chap doctors. The result of all this is lack of proper medical care on one hand and unduly high expenditure on health care on the other. Since the income levels are low a number of households are forced to take loan from moneylenders to meet their medical requirements. It is, therefore, a matter of importance that the PHCs and CHCs should be properly manned and the facilities which they are suppose to offer should always be available.
2. Along with medical and health, drainage and sanitation are equally important since they directly contribute towards the medical health of individuals. Moreover in the absence of toilet facilities within the residence the family members are forced to use the open fields. This is particularly inconvenient for the ladies. Thus, efforts need to be made for providing toilet facilities to maximum number of households. The total sanitation campaign is already in operation but the subsidy granted for construction of toilet is insufficient. Thus, a provision should be made for granting loan to the willing households at subsidized rate of interest so that proper toilets can be constructed by them.
3. Although the National Rural Health Mission has been making efforts to educate the village community about advantage of proper medical care and also providing incentives for vaccination and free as well as post-natal care. The achievement so far are still not upto expectation. This is evident from the low percentage of institutional deliveries. Thus, the health of the mother as well as the child get adversely affected and the IMR remains high. Awareness campaigns needs to be organized and both audio and visual publicity is highly desirable to create awareness among the village community in

this regard. Adequate funds have therefore to be set-aside for this purpose and utilized effectively.

4. Education is yet another area which needs some attention because nearly one-third of the respondents were found illiterates among the Muslim community. The SSA programme is already functioning in this connection. The only need is to ensure that the minority community girls in particular get proper incentives by way of having schools exclusively for girls'.
5. A large number of our respondents have expressed the desire to undertake training of various types so that they may enhance their skills. It is therefore important that appropriate action should be taken in this connection by setting up training centres at convenient locations where training can be imparted to individuals for short or medium-term training programmes. Although many of them have also expressed their willingness to pay for these training programmes partly, they have to be subsidized keeping in mind the paying capacity of individuals. Training can be given either by the government officials themselves or with the help of NGOs working in this field.
6. Since land holding sizes are low a majority of people have to call back upon non-agricultural activities to sustain their income. The various concerned departments such as horticulture, dairy, fisheries, etc. can develop suitable project in areas where these activities can be taken up and identify households willing to take up the activity. Such people can then be trained and the government can arrange loans for them so that they may be able to start their enterprise.
7. The district is advantageously positioned by virtue of various handicrafts and artisan activities spread around the district. Some of them includes pottery, ceramics, food processing, carpet manufacturing, zari embroidery and handlooms. The DIC should identify three groups of villages where specific activity is concentrated and the same may be promoted through cluster development approach.
8. Bulandshahr enjoys an advantage in milk production. Added to it is the fact that Delhi is in close proximity to the district. Consequently the district possesses a high potential for the sale of its marketable surplus in Delhi. Banks may consider financing of dairy projects so that people engaged in the activity may keep larger number of animals and afford better quality of animals and give them proper feed. This will increase the marketable surplus even more and directly increase the levels of earning of individual engaged in dairying.

Annexure 1

Tehsil-wise List of Villages Selected for the Survey

Name of Tehsil	Name of the Village	
Bulandshahr	1. Khawajpur Ashrafpur 2. Pavvara 3. Poth 4. Raipur Talab	5. Kurala 6. Daulatgarh 7. Rajhaura
Khurja	1. Bauoli	2. Badauli
Anupshahr	1. Jugasana Khurd 2. Ahamad Nagar Urf Touli 3. Raura	4. Khaunada 5. Paharpur
Sikandrabad	1. Barkherah 2. Kanwara	3. Butena
Siana	1. Saidpur 2. Harwanpur Urf Bhagwanpur	3. Makri 4. Sonjhana Jhaya
Shikarpur	1. Jatpura 2. Rajpura 3. Kutabpur 4. Asrauli	5. Akbarpur Bas Kaneni 6. Soi 7. Hauganpur
Debai	1. Ghusrana Harisingh	2. Bhamraua