

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

**(Jyotiba Phule Nagar )**

**Sponsored by:**

**Ministry of Minority Affairs  
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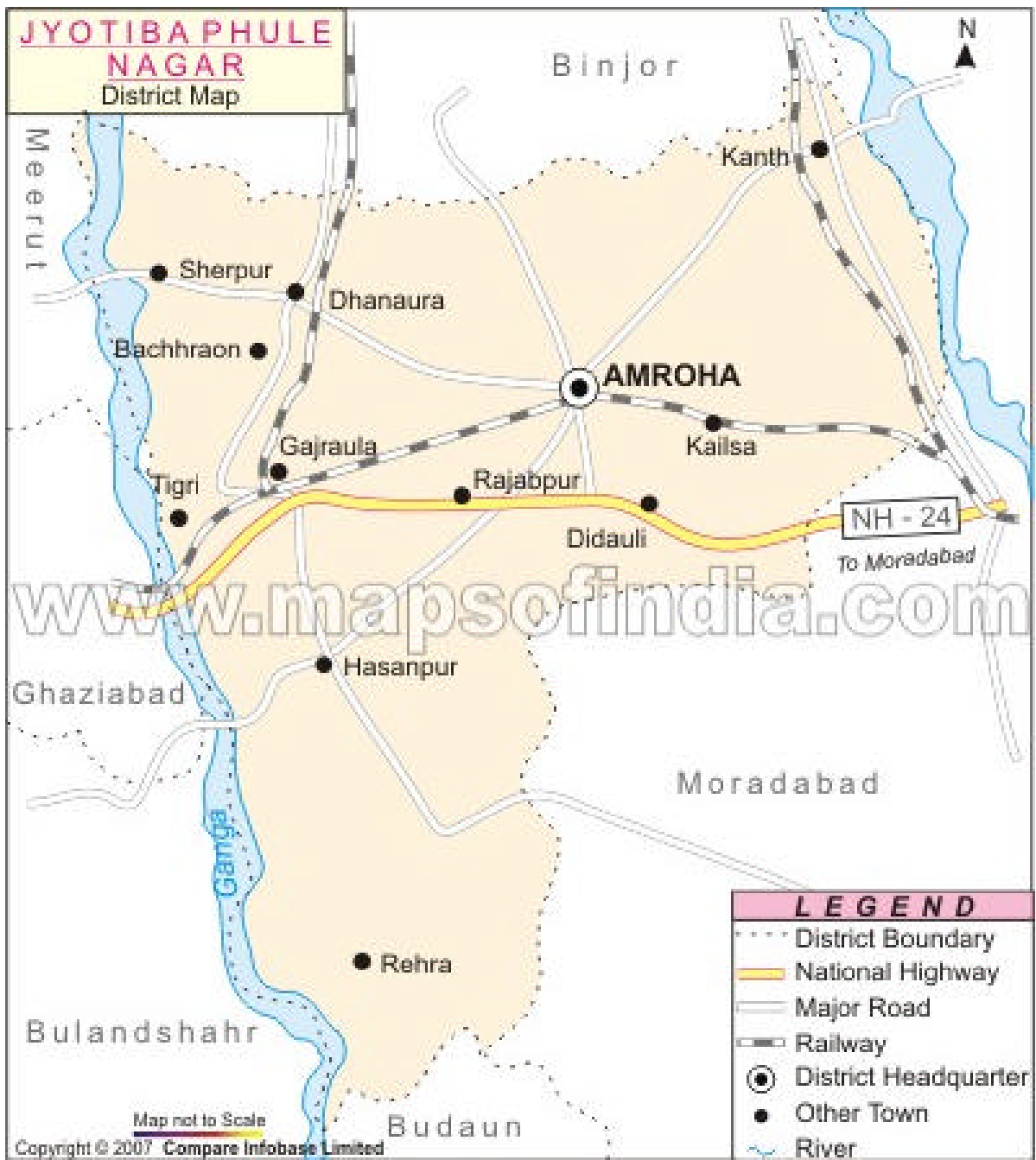
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## CHAPTER I

### OUTLINE OF THE STUDY

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The main objectives of the study are as follows:

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

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

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

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

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

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

Total number of villages	30
Total number of households	900

#### 4. Tools:

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

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

Sl.No	Tehshil	Block	Village
1. Amroha		1. Joya	1. Husainpur majra Manakjoori 2. Shekhupuri mafi 3. Aledadpur Kurd 4. Mangupura 5. Gaffarpur 6. Wajidpur 7. Salarpur Mafi 8. Dhakia 9. Nizampur Saindri 10. Nagala Kalan
		2. Amroha	1. Laloo Nagala 2. Kumahriya
2. Hasanpur		1. Rehera	1. Bans Ka Kalan 2. Bhoobra 3. Talavra 4. Bagadpur Chhoiya 5. Sheetla Sarai
		2. Hasanpur	1. Jhundi Mafi 2. Kaneta 3. Kala Khera 4. Alipur Khadar 5. Karan Khal
		3. Gajraula	1. Alampur
3. Dhanaura		1. Dhanaura	1. Jasaura 2. Halpura 3. Peli
		2. Gajraula	1. Sagarthelee 2. Bartaura Mafi
		3. Amroha	1. Naugaba Taga 2. Alipur Kalan



## CHAPTER II

### DEVELOPMENT STATUS IN JYOTIBA PHULE NAGAR DISTRICT

#### 1. Introduction:

The District has been the part of Moradabad district in the past which was a part of 'Sarkar of Sambhal' of Delhi Province during the Akbar regime. Jyotiba Phule Nagar district, with an area of 2249 Sq. Kms., forms part of the Western Region of Uttar Pradesh which is the most developed part of the state. District Jyotiba Phule Nagar lies in the west of Moradabad District adjoining Meerut, Ghaziabad & Buland Shahar. The district came into being on 24<sup>th</sup> April 1997 in the memory of famous social reformer Sant Mahatama Jyotiba Phule by combining Amroha, Dhanora & Hasanpur Tehsils of Moradabad district vide UP Gazette no. 1071/1-5-97/224/sa-5 dated 15/4/1997 whose headoffice is situated in the ancient city Amroha.

The district is divided into 1133 villages ,3 tehsils, 6 blocks and 11 police stations. Extending from Latitude 28° 54' North to 39° 6' North and Longitude 78° 28' East to 78° 39' East. The maximum & minimum height from sea level are 240ft. & 177ft. respectively. In the north of the district lies district Bijnora, tehsil Sambhal of Moradabad is in the south, tehsil Sadar of Moradabad is in the east and in the west is situated districts Meerut, Ghaziabad & Buland Shahar. River Ganga separates it from district Ghaziabad, Meerut & Buland Shahar.

The majority of the population of the district depends on agriculture besides the cottage industry like manufacturing of DHOLAK & KATHOLI, Handloom works are also taken up in Amroha, BEEDI in Naugaon Sadat & Cloth weaving is now taken up in Bachraun. Milk & dairy products are attracting the attention of the peoples in villages and they are being associated with it by Cooperative Societies. The climate of the district is similar to other districts of the state situated at the base of Himalaya which becomes hot in summer and dry & cold in winter. Ganga, Baha & Krishna are the main rivers of the district.

The district accounted for 0.90 per cent of the state's population during 2001 census. The share of monitories population in total population of the district was much higher (17.27 per cent) as compared to the percentage of minority population in the state (19.40 per cent). Though the district is a part of the developed region of Uttar Pradesh, yet, there may be certain gaps in the development of different sectors of the district, which may require plans of development in order to improve the socio-economic conditions of the people in the district.

In this chapter, existing status of socio-economic development of Jyotiba Phule Nagar district has been compared with the state scenario in order to find the gaps, if any, in the development of the district.

## 2. Demographic Status:

Jyotiba Phule Nagar district is facing high and increasing population pressure. The population in Jyotiba Phule Nagar district increased from 13.29 lakh in 1991 to 14.99 lakh in 2001. The decadal growth in population during 1991-2001 was 12.75 per cent in the district as against 25.88 per cent at the state level during the same period. The relative population pressure is relatively lower in the district (667 per sq km) as compared to the state (690 per sq km) as evident from population density. Though level of urbanization is quite high in the district but level of literacy and work participation rate have been lower in the district as compared to the state (Table-2.1). Thus, lower population growth and lower literacy coupled with lower work participation rate may plunge the Jyotiba Phule Nagar district deeper into poverty and unemployment, if not checked through comprehensive planning.

Table 2.1: Characteristics of Population in Jyotiba Phule Nagar District and Uttar Pradesh, 2001

Items	Jyotiba Phule Nagar Distt.	Uttar Pradesh
Size of Households	6.60	6.50
Population Growth (1991-2001) in %	12.75	25.88
Density of Population (per sq km.)	667	690
Sex Ratio	885	898
Percentage of SC/ST population	17.00	21.15
Percentage of Urban Population	24.60	20.78
Literacy Rate:		
Male	62.57	68.80
Female	34.56	42.20
Total	49.47	56.20
Worker Population Ratio (%)	31.89	32.51

Source: Census of India, 2001.

## 2. Demographic Status by Religion:

The classification of population comprising of followers of different religions in Jyotiba Phule Nagar district shows that the population of Hindus is highest (59.89 per cent) followed by that of Muslims (39.38 per cent) as per 2001 Census. Though, on the parameters of literacy and work participation rate, Sikhs are most backward among all the religious groups in the district. The position of Hindus as well as Muslims is worse off as compared to Jains in literacy achievement and Buddhists in work participation. Thus, on two important development parameters of literacy and work participation, Sikhs are at bottom in district (Table 2.2).

Table 2.2: Demographic Status by Religion in Jyotiba Phule Nagar District and Uttar Pradesh, 2001

Religion	Percentage in total Population		Literacy Rate	Work Participation Rate
	Jyotiba Phule Nagar District	Uttar Pradesh	Jyotiba Phule Nagar District	Jyotiba Phule Nagar District
Hindu	59.89	80.61	53.20	33.00
Muslim	39.38	18.49	43.40	30.10
Christian	0.28	0.13	58.00	31.90
Sikh	0.37	0.41	9.60	30.00
Buddhist	0.02	0.18	57.80	34.40
Jain	0.04	0.13	94.20	29.00
Others	0.03	0.05	31.80	27.60

Source: Census of India, 2001.

### 3. Structure and Growth in Employment:

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

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

Category	Jyotiba Phule Nagar District			Uttar Pradesh		
	Main	Marginal	Total	Main	Marginal	Total
Cultivators	193979 (69.54)	34800 (36.49)	228779 (61.12)	18479865 (47.03)	3687697 (25.23)	22167562 (41.12)
Agricultural Labour	47350 (16.97)	27118 (28.44)	74468 (19.89)	5956547 (15.16)	7444364 (50.93)	13400911 (24.86)
Total Agricultural Workers	241329 (86.51)	61918 (64.93)	303247 (81.01)	24436412 (62.18)	11132061 (76.16)	35568473 (65.97)
Household Industry	26091 (9.35)	12026 (12.61)	38117 (10.18)	2056944 (5.23)	335287 (2.29)	2392231 (4.44)
Others	11532 (4.13)	21417 (22.46)	32949 (8.80)	12803228 (32.58)	3149364 (21.55)	15952592 (29.58)
Total	278952 (100.00)	95361 (100.00)	374313 (100.00)	39296584 (100.00)	14616712 (100.00)	53913296 (100.00)

Source: Census of India, 2001.

Jyotiba Phule Nagar district came into existence in the year 1997 therefore no information can be gathered relating to the growth level in the category of workers.

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

Category	Jyotiba Phule Nagar Distt.			Uttar Pradesh		
	Main	Marginal	Total	Main	Marginal	Total
Cultivators	N.A	N.A	N.A	-16.12	82.31	-7.84
Agricultural Labour	N.A	N.A	N.A	-23.96	539.34	48.94
Total Agricultural Workers	N.A	N.A	N.A	-18.17	64.48	7.62
Household Industry	N.A	N.A	N.A	106.28	358.20	123.50
Others	N.A	N.A	N.A	21.95	1666.64	49.41
Total	N.A	N.A	N.A	-4.99	325.08	20.34

Source: Census of India, 2001.

#### 4. Unemployment:

Jyotiba Phule Nagar district came into being in the year 1997; earlier it was a part of Moradabad division. Before 1997 it remained a tehsil of Moradabad district and known as “Amroha”. Presently no active employment exchange was established in the district so no information relating to the employment details could be furnished up to year 2006-07. Around 81 per cent people were reported to be engaged in agriculture related work and nearly 10 per cent were involved in small scale industries. The government authorities should take necessary steps for setting up industries in future so that necessary employment opportunities could be generated in Jyotiba Phule Nagar district.

#### 5. Land Use Pattern:

On account of high population pressure in Jyotiba Phule Nagar district, more than 78 per cent of the reporting area has been brought under cultivation in the district which is high as compared to the proportion of net cultivated area at the state level (69 per cent). The percentage of area under forest in the district is also high (9.68 per cent) in comparison with the forest area at the state level (6.97 per cent). Despite higher proportion of net area sown in the district, cropping intensity has remained quite low (153 per cent in Jyotiba Phule Nagar district versus 193 per cent in the state) which indicates that traditional structure of agriculture has not changed much in the district despite the fact that level of irrigation in the district has been far better than what could be in the state as a whole (Table 2.5).

Table 2.5: Land Use Pattern in Jyotiba Phule Nagar District and Uttar Pradesh-(2004-05)

Items	Jyotiba Phule Nagar	Uttar Pradesh (000 hectares)
Reporting Area	216846 (100.00)	24201 (100.00)
Forest	21001(9.68)	1686 (6.97)
Barren and uncultivable Land	1804 (0.83)	548 (2.27)
Land put to non-agricultural uses	16697 (7.70)	2594 (10.71)
Culturable waste land	876(0.40)	467 (1.93)
Permanent pastures and grazing land	196 (0.09)	66 (0.27)
Land under miscellaneous trees, crops and groves	280(0.13)	359 (1.48)
Current fallows	3604 (1.66)	1137 (4.69)
Other fallows	1585(0.73)	594 (2.46)
Net area sown	170803(78.77)	16750 (69.22)
Area sown more than once	90703	8675
Cropping intensity	153	193.08
Percentage of irrigated area to net area sown	99.16	78.97
Percentage of irrigated area to gross area sown	75.73	72.86

Source: Statistical Bulletin, 2006, District Jyotiba Phule Nagar

## 5. Irrigation Coverage and Sources:

As observed above that the irrigation coverage has been much higher in Jyotiba Phule Nagar district to the extent that more than 84 per cent of the net area sown in the district has been brought under irrigation. In this way most of the cultivated land is irrigated in the district. Most important source of irrigation is tube wells, mostly the private, through which more than 99 per cent of the net areas own is irrigated in the district (Table 2.6).

Table 2.6: Sources of Irrigation in Jyotiba Phule Nagar District-2004-05

Source	Area (hectares)	Percentage
Canal	0	0.00
Tube well	142405	99.09
Well	1234	0.86
Tank	14	0.01
Others	56	0.04
Total	143709	100.00

Source: Statistical Bulletin, 2006, District Jyotiba Phule Nagar.

## 6. Cropping Pattern:

The agriculture in Jyotiba Phule Nagar district is less diversified as compared to the level of agricultural diversification at the state level. The percentage of area put to the cultivation of food crops is higher in the district (52.08 per cent) than the state (46.18 per cent). Further, cultivation of oilseeds and other commercial crops is also higher in the district as compared to the state. Surprisingly, percentage of total area put for sugarcane cultivation is more than what is at the state level accounting for about 40 per cent as against 4.54 per cent at the state level (Table 2.7).

Table 2.7: Area under Principal Crops in Jyotiba Phule Nagar District and Uttar Pradesh (2004-05)

Crop	Jyotiba Phule Nagar District	Uttar Pradesh
Cereals	50.31	39.78
Pulses	1.77	6.39
Total Food grains	52.08	46.18
Oilseeds	2.73	2.05
Sugarcane	39.80	4.54
Potato	1.86	0.99
Others	3.52	0.08

Source: Statistical Bulletin, 2006, District Jyotiba Phule Nagar.

## 7. Productivity of Major Crops:

The productivity of all major cereals is higher in the district than what is at the state level. However, in case of pulses, oilseeds and other main cash crops except sugarcane and groundnut, yield levels are lower in the district in comparison with the state. Therefore, concerted efforts are required to increase the productivity of cash crops in the district, which will provide increased income to the farmers (Table 2.8).

Table 2.8: Productivity of Major Crops in Jyotiba Phule Nagar District and Uttar Pradesh (2004-05)

Crop	Jyotiba Phule Nagar District	Uttar Pradesh
Rice	21.42	18.13
Wheat	29.08	25.00
Barley	27.19	19.75
Maize	10.55	15.53
Urd	7.01	3.88
Moong	2.87	4.56
Arhar	8.30	9.62
Mustard	9.94	9.92
Groundnut	11.81	8.23
Sugarcane	624.2	608.07
Potato	214.22	223.83

Source: Statistical Bulletin, 2006, District Jyotiba Phule Nagar.

## 8. Livestock:

It is evident from the Table 2.9 that the district has sizeable number of livestock specially the milch animals, which offers great potential to develop dairy and its related activities in the district. Further, the draught animals are too found in sizeable numbers which are mostly involved in agriculture related activities.

Table 2.9: Livestock in Jyotiba Phule Nagar District-2004-05

Type of animal		Number	Per 100 hectare of net area sown
Drought Animal:	Bullock	48713	28.52
	Buffaloes	52602	30.80
Milch Animals :	Cows	22625	13.25
	Buffaloes	72858	42.66
Young Stock	Cattle	47063	27.55
	Buffaloes	165470	96.88
Others	Sheep	2189	1.28
	Goats	58592	34.30
	Horse	2292	1.34
	Pigs	10894	6.38
	Other animal	1281	0.75
Total Livestock		484579	284.00
Poultry		78865	46.17

Source: Statistical Bulletin, 2006, District Jyotiba Phule Nagar.

## 9. Industrial Development:

The industrial development in Jyotiba Phule Nagar district has been lackluster as yet. It is evident from Table 2.10 that number of registered factories per lakh of population by 2005-06 were around 8 only and out of these only 5.80 factories were in operation and remaining were closed. The working factories provided employment to 873 persons and produced out put to the tune of rupees 6.64 lakh on per lakh of population. The development of Khadi and village industries was also very much tardy in the district. There were around 3 small scale, 5 Khadi and village industries per lakh of population in 2005-06. The employment in each of these units was only 33.82 persons per lakh of population. The number of industrial estates was reported to be 1 in the district but their existing status in terms of number of different working units could not be available.

Table 2.10: Industrial Development in Jyotiba Phule Nagar District (2005-06)

<b>Registered Factories:</b>	Number	Per lakh of population
Total Units	123	8.21
Number of units working	87	5.80
Average daily workers/employed	13087	873
Value of Production (Rs)	10260744	664475
<b>Khadi and Small scale units:</b>		
Small scale units	58	3.87
Employment in small scale units	507	33.82
Khadi and Village Industries	75	5.00
Employment in Khadi and Village Industries	817	54.50
<b>Number of industrial estates</b>	1	0.07

Source: Statistical Bulletin, 2006, District Jyotiba Phule Nagar.

## 10. Economic Infrastructure Development:

Gaps in the development of important infrastructure in Jyotiba Phule Nagar district are evident when compared with the state level situation (Table 2.11). For example, average length of state level roads and other district roads per lakh of population was lesser in the district as compared to the state as a whole. Per capita consumption of electricity was around 8 per cent higher (171.1 kW/hr in Jyotiba Phule Nagar district versus 158.7 kW in U.P.) in the district. However, Jyotiba Phule Nagar district is better placed in terms of having larger number of telephone connections (1408 in number) and higher credit-deposit ratio (55.83 versus 42.03 in U.P) as compared to the state as a whole despite the fact that number of nationalized bank offices per lakh of population was lower in the district than the state average.

Table 2.11: Economic Infrastructure Indicators in Jyotiba Phule Nagar District and Uttar Pradesh

Sl. No.	Items	Jyotiba Phule Nagar	Uttar Pradesh
1.	Length of National highways per lakh of population (2004-05)	7.34	2.43
2.	Length of state level per lakh of population (2004-5)	4.14	5.34
3.	Length of other district road per laces of population (2004-05)	39.76	65.34
4.	Per capita consumption of electricity in kW/hr (2004-5)	171.1	158.7
5.	Number of post offices per lakh of population (2004-5)	9.47	10.62
7.	Number of telephone connections per lakh of population (2004-05)	1408	1679
9.	Bank offices per lakh of population (2004-05)	2.40	5.00
10.	Credit Deposit ratio (2004-05)	55.83	42.03

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

2. Statistical Bulletin, 2006, District Jyotiba Phule Nagar.

## 11. Rural Infrastructure:

In case of vital rural infrastructure, Jyotiba Phule Nagar district is not in better position (50.83 per cent) when compared with the U.P. State as a whole (Table 2.12). Comparatively, the number of rural go downs, seed stores, fertilizer stores, pesticides stores, agro service centers and regulated markets on per lakh of net area sown are relatively lower in the district in state's comparison. There are sizeable numbers of tractors found in the district (8206 in number) as compared with the state level (4346 in number). Further, the number of rural banks accounted for 2.53 per cent in the district as against 3 per cent found in the state.



Table 2.12: Rural Infrastructure in Jyotiba Phule Nagar District and Uttar Pradesh (2005-06)

Items	Jyotiba Phule Nagar	Uttar Pradesh
Percentage of villages connected with all weather roads	50.83	71
Percentage of villages electrified in total villages	46.76	71
Number of Rural Go downs per lakh of net area sown	16.39	91
Number of Seed Stores per lakh of net area sown	8.20	91
Number of Fertilizer Stores per lakh of net area sown	8.78	172
Number of Pesticides Stores per lakh of net area sown	8.20	66
Number of Tractors per lakh of net area sown	8206	4346
Number of Cold Storage per lakh of net area sown	11.71	7
Number of Agro Service Centres per lakh of net area sown	1.17	48
Number of Regulated Markets per lakh of net area sown	1.17	2
Number of Rural Banks per lakh of population	2.53	3
Number of Veterinary Centres per lakh of livestock	3.92	4
Number of Animal Service Centres per lakh of livestock	9.08	4

Source: 1. Statistical Diary, Uttar Pradesh, 2006.  
2. Statistical Bulletin, 2006, District Jyotiba Phule Nagar.

## 12. Educational Infrastructure:

Educational infrastructure particularly of basic education is getting spread across all the districts of Uttar Pradesh under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan. It is evident in Jyotiba Phule Nagar district as well when most of the basic education infrastructure was found to be relatively better as against the state level (Table 2.13(a) & (b)). Some serious pitfalls like higher teacher-students ratio in senior basic schools during 2004-05 were evident in the district, when compared with the state level situation. However, such gaps will be minimized as the process of recruitment of additional teachers is being done in every district of the state. It is to be recorded here that Jyotiba Phule Nagar district is fast emerging as a hub of technical education in Uttar Pradesh. As reported, there were 2 Polytechnic/Industrial Training Institutes (IITs) in Jyotiba Phule Nagar district during 2005-06 having 242 seats. Some initiatives need to be taken by the government authorities for setting up technical/professional institutes in the district in future.

Table 2.13(a): Educational Facilities in Jyotiba Phule Nagar District (2005-06)

S.No	Items	Numbers	Per lakh of population
1.	Number of Primary Schools	1422	87.3
2.	Number of Upper Primary Schools	417	25.6
3.	High Schools/Intermediate Colleges	173	11.54
4.	Degree Colleges	5	0.33
5.	P.G Colleges	1	0.07
6.	University	0	-
7.	Medical Colleges	0	-
8.	Engineering Colleges	0	-
9.	Polytechnics/ITIs	2	0.13
10.	Other Professional Institutions	0	-

Source: Statistical Bulletin, 2006, Jyotiba Phule Nagar.

Table 2.13(b): Educational Infrastructure in Jyotiba Phule Nagar District and Uttar Pradesh, 2004-05

Items	Jyotiba Phule Nagar	Uttar Pradesh
Number of primary schools per lakh of population	87	78
Number of secondary schools per lakh of population	25	22
Number of higher secondary schools per lakh of population	12	8
Number of degree colleges per lakh of population	0.40	0.86
Number of primary schools per 100 sq. km.	63	54
Number of secondary schools per 100 sq. km.	19	15
Teacher Student ratio in primary schools	40	57
Teacher Student ratio in senior basic schools	75	37

Source: 1. Statistical Diary, Uttar Pradesh, 2006.  
2. Statistical Bulletin, 2006, District Jyotiba Phule Nagar.

### 13. Infrastructure:

The status of health infrastructure in Jyotiba Phule Nagar district is generally poor as compared to the state level availability of health facilities (Table 2.14). Though significant gaps are evident from 2005-06 data but such gaps might have been removed during the last two years about which data is not available yet. It was observed during the visit to the Jyotiba Phule Nagar district and its hinterland that like other places in Uttar Pradesh; private sector in health care is expanding in the district. However, in rural part of the district, number of PHCs is to be increased and strengthened in order to serve the rural poor for whom the private health care facilities are too costly to afford.

Table 2.14: Health Infrastructure in Jyotiba Phule Nagar District & U.P., 2005-06

Items	Jyotiba Phule Nagar	U.P.
Number of allopathic hospitals per lakh of population	0.47	3.50
Number of beds in allopathic hospitals per lakh of population	15.94	35.0
Number of Aurvedic/Unani hospitals per lakh of population	1.00	1.42
Number of beds in Aurvedic/Unani hospitals per lakh of population	4.20	6.55
Number of primary health centers per lakh of population	2.47	2.44
Number of child/women welfare centers per lakh of population	12.21	12.72

Source: 1. Statistical Diary, Uttar Pradesh, 2006.  
2. Statistical Bulletin, 2006, District Jyotiba Phule Nagar.  
3.

### 14. Housing in Jyotiba Phule Nagar District:

The Census 2001 data has revealed that the proportion of permanent houses in total houses in Jyotiba Phule Nagar district was 62.61 per cent while the same was 53.40 per cent in the state as a whole. However, in case of other type of houses, situation in Jyotiba Phule Nagar district was opposite to that of state's situation (Table 2.15). It may be on account of the fact that the level of urbanization has been much higher in Jyotiba Phule Nagar district as compared to the

state and since in urban areas mostly the permanent houses are constructed, this trend has reflected in Jyotiba Phule Nagar district as well.

Table 2.15: Housing Conditions in Jyotiba Phule Nagar District and Uttar Pradesh

Item	Jyotiba Phule Nagar District	Uttar Pradesh
<b>Type of Houses</b>		
Permanent	62.61	53.40
Semi-Permanent	26.69	25.60
Serviceable	8.13	16.90
Non- Serviceable	1.54	4.10
<b>Number of Dwelling Rooms</b>		
One Room	37.79	29.60
Two Room	33.88	31.20
Three Room	14.95	16.8
Four Room	7.24	9.6
Five Rooms & Abov	5.43	10.5
No Exclusive Ro	0.73	2.3

Source: Census 2001.

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

## 15. Sources of Drinking Water:

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

Table 2.16: Sources of Drinking Water in Jyotiba Phule Nagar District and Uttar Pradesh

Source	Jyotiba Phule Nagar	Uttar Pradesh
Tap	17.17	23.60
Hand pump/Tube Well	82.25	64.1
Well	0.09	11.6
River / Canal	0.00	0.10
Any other	0.49	0.60

Source: Census 2001.

## 16. Sources of Cooking Fuel:

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

Table 2.17: Sources of Cooking in Jyotiba Phule Nagar District and Uttar Pradesh

Source	Jyotiba Phule Nagar District	Uttar Pradesh
Firewood	36.99	44.3
Crop residue	12.22	13.7
Cow - dung cake	42.15	27.3
Kerosene	0.80	2.30
LPG	7.69	11.3
Any other	0.18	1.10

Source: Census 2001.

## 17. Income and Poverty Level:

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

Table 2.18: Income and Poverty in Jyotiba Phule Nagar District and Uttar Pradesh

Details	Jyotiba Phule Nagar District	Uttar Pradesh
Per capita income at 1993-94 prices (2003-04)	8771	5975
Per capita income at current prices (2003-04)	15904	10637
Total number of rural households (BPL census 2000)	220736	24026176
Total Rural Population (BPL census 2000)	1129823	127191122
Total number of BPL households (BPL census 2000)	57106	9956384
Total number of BPL population (BPL census 2000)	276260	49606616
Percentage of BPL households	20.67	41.44
Percentage of BPL population	18.43	39.00

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

2. Statistical Bulletin, 2006, District Jyotiba Phule Nagar.

## CHAPTER III

### DEVELOPMENT STATUS AT THE VILLAGE LEVEL

#### 1. Introduction:

As mentioned earlier, a survey was conducted in 30 selected villages of Jyotiba Phule Nagar district. The detailed information regarding the status of development including various facilities and amenities was obtained from various sources regarding the sample villages. Thus, the results of this chapter are primarily based on information collected through village questionnaires and also the information collected from other sources like Block office, District Development Office and Economic and Statistical Office. In this chapter, analysis of village level information has been made as under:

#### 2. Population:

The combined demographic features of 30 villages as presented in Table 3.1 shows that 64 per cent of the households are Hindu followed by Muslim households (36 per cent). Sikh and Christian households are less than 1 per cent. The average size of the family has come to 8.39 persons which is slightly higher in case of Muslim households (8.75 persons).

Table 3.1: Religion-wise population

Religion	Number of households	Percentage	Total population	Average family size
Hindu	5373	63.81	44016	8.19
Muslim	3023	35.90	26444	8.75
Sikh	10	0.12	69	6.90
Christian	14	0.17	87	6.21
Buddhist	0	0.00	0	0
Total	8420	100.00	70616	8.39

Source: Based on the Primary data.

#### 3. Occupational Pattern:

The occupational pattern has been shown in Table 3.2, which reveals that about 22 per cent of the total workers are cultivators followed by 17 per cent as agricultural labourers and 20 per cent involved in household industry. Around 10-11 per cent of total workers are engaged in animal husbandry and construction related work.

Table 3.2: Occupational Pattern

Category	Number of workers	Percentage
Cultivators	2680	22.84
Agricultural Labour	2016	17.18
Animal Husbandry	1175	10.01
Mining	0	0.00
Household Industry	2441	20.80
Non-household Industry	158	1.35
Construction	1371	11.68
Trade & Commerce	662	5.64
Transport & Communication	372	3.17
Other workers	860	7.33
Total	11735	100.00

Source: Based on the Primary data.

#### 4. Land use Pattern:

The land use pattern shows that more than 81 per cent of the reported area has been brought under cultivation. Forest area constitutes 9.50 per cent and more than 5 per cent of the land is put to non-agricultural uses. The area covered under orchards and fallows is found to be less than one per cent and the area sown more than once accounted for more than 42 per cent. The details of land use pattern have been shown in Table 3.3.

Table 3.3: Land Use Pattern

Item	Area	Percentage
1. Total reporting area (Acres)	21972	100.00
2. Forest	2088	9.50
3. Barren & Uncultivable land	227	1.03
4. Non-agricultural uses	1121	5.10
5. Cultivable Waste	98	0.44
6. Pasture/Grazing	0	0
7. Orchards	214	0.97
8. Other Fallow	40	0.18
9. Current Fallow	314	1.43
10. Net Area Sown	17876	81.35
11. Area Sown More Than once	9400	

Source: Based on the Primary data.

#### 5. Sources of Irrigation:

The sources of irrigation has been shown in Table 3.4 which indicates that more than 63 per cent of total irrigated area is being irrigated through private tube well followed by Government tube wells (34.9 per cent) and handpumps (1.58 per cent). No other sources of irrigation are used for irrigating the reported area.

Table 3.4: Sources of Irrigation

Source	Percentage of Irrigated Area
Canal	0.00
Tube well (Govt.)	34.9
Tube well (private)	63.52
Hand pump	1.58
Wells	0.00
Ponds, etc.	0.00
Other	0.00
Total	100.00

Source: Based on the Primary data.

## 6. Roads and Electricity:

Out of total 30 villages surveyed by us, 10 per cent has connectivity with all weather roads. All weather roads means pucca road (tar coal road). Most of the villages (96.67 per cent) have kharanja roads. At the same time kutcha-pucca mixed roads are found in 10 per cent of total villages. The average distance of all the sample villages from the main road comes to be 16.70 kms.

Only 66.67 of the sample villages have electricity and the rest 33.33 per cent villages are without electricity facilities. Only 9 per cent of total households have electricity connections. Connections for agriculture and commercial purposes are quite a few (Table 3.5).

Table 3.5: Road and Electricity in Sample Villages

Facilities	Number of villages	Percentage
<b>A. Type of Roads</b>		
1. All weather road	3	10.00
2. Kharanja	29	96.67
3. Kutcha-pucca mixed	3	10.00
4. Kutcha	28	93.33
5. Total no of villages	30	100.00
Average distance from main road	5.01	16.70
<b>Facilities</b>		
<b>B. Electricity</b>		
1. Villages with electricity	20	66.67
2. Villages without electricity	10	33.33
3. Households with electricity connection	757	8.99
4. Number of Domestic Connections	392	4.66
5. Number of Agricultural Connections	332	3.94
6. Number of Commercial Connections	39	0.46
7. Others	0	0

Source: Based on the Primary data.

## 7. Drinking Water:

Private hand pumps, public hand pumps, public tube well and private tube well are the main sources of drinking water in sample villages. Quite a few of households are having water taps in their houses as is evident from Table 3.6.

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

Type	Total	Functional	% Functional
Public well	0	0	0.00
Private well	0	0	0.00
Public Hand pumps	303	303	100.00
Private Hand pumps	5855	5855	100.00
Public Tube well	5	5	100.00
Private Tube well	23	23	100.00
Public stand post	0	0	0.00
Tab water inside house	2	2	100.00
Tank	0	0	0.00

Source: Based on the Primary data.

## 8. Toilet Facility:

The toilet facility is available only in 16.67 per cent of all sample villages and only 5.27 per cent of total households of these villages have toilet in their houses (Table 3.7). All the toilets have been constructed under the Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC). Further there are no private toilet facilities available in any of the sample villages.

Table 3.7: Toilet Facility

Toilet Facility	Number of Villages	Percentage
Yes	5	16.67
No	25	83.33
Total	30	100.00
If, yes, then type		
Private Toilet Facility (Households)	-	-
Total Sanitation Campaign	444	5.27

Source: Based on the Primary data.

## 9. Educational Facility:

Among the sample villages only 26 of them have primary schools (including government and private) within the village. The average distance of schools from village is found to be less than 1 km and students use kutcha-pucca mixed road to reach primary schools. 10 out of 30 villages have middle schools with in their villages and in case of 16 villages' schools are located within their blocks. The location of most of the higher secondary schools both for the boys and girls is with in the respective blocks and students cover on an average 1-4 kms to reach their



schools from their villages (Table 3.8). There are no non formal educational centres found in any of the sample villages.

Table 3.8: Educational Facility

Type	Place				Distance (average) (kms)	Type of road			
	Within Village	Within Block	Within Panchayat	Within District		Pucca	Semi Pucca	Kutcha	Kutcha Pucca Mix
Primary School	26	1	3	0	0.47	6	2	10	12
Middle School	10	16	4	0	2.20	8	2	6	14
High/Higher Secondary (Boys)	2	22	3	3	4.17	9	1	4	16
High/Higher Secondary (Girls)	0	2	0	28	0.37	2	0	0	28
Religious School	8	0	0	22	0.03	4	11	11	4
Non Formal Education Centre	0	0	0	30	0.00	0	0	0	30
Others	0	0	0	30	0.40	1	0	0	29

Source: Based on the Primary data.

## 10. Students Enrollments:

The average enrollment of boys and girls in class-I to class-V in the entire sample schools is considered to have been gathered as shown in Table 3.9. The enrollment seems to be marginally higher in each of the classes in case of girls. As presented in Table 2.10, the average number of teachers turns out to be 3, in each primary school average number of teachers should be 5 and the teacher-student's ratio should be 40.

Table 3.9: School Enrollment

Class	Boys(Average Number)	Girls(Average Number)
Class I	19	20
Class II	19	21
Class III	17	20
Class IV	14	16
Class V	11	14

Source: Based on the Primary data.

## 11. Physical Structure of Schools:

About 97 per cent schools in the sample villages have their own buildings. The structure is mostly pucca and made of cement, stone and tiles. The condition of school buildings has been reported to be good in most cases (68.97 per cent). The classes are held in the class rooms in 96.55 per cent of sample schools while open space is used in 3.45 per cent schools for the classes. All the schools have useable blackboard (100 per cent) and play ground is available in 82.76 per cent schools. Tat-Patti is provided for seating in all the schools. The number of teachers on each primary school is 3 (Table 3.10).

Table 3.10: Physical Structure of Schools

Details	Number	Percentage
<u>Schools with buildings</u>		
Yes	29	96.67
No	1	3.33
Total	30	100.00
<u>Type of Structure</u>		
1. Katcha/thatch	0	100.00
2. Katcha/tile	0	100.00
3. Semi pucca	1	3.45
4. Pucca	28	96.55
<u>Main Flooring Materials</u>		
1. Mud	0	100.00
2. Brick	0	100.00
3. Cement, stone, tile	28	96.55
4. others	1	3.45
<u>Condition of Building</u>		
1. Good	20	68.97
2. Satisfactory	6	20.69
3. Poor	3	10.34
4. Very bad	0	0.00
<u>Where classes normally held</u>		
1. In the class room	28	96.55
2. In the Verandah	0	0.00
3. Open space	1	3.45
<u>Does the school have useable blackboard</u>		
Yes	29	100.00
No	0	0.00
<u>Does the school have playground</u>		
Yes	24	82.76
No	5	17.24
<u>Seating facility provided to students</u>		
1. Tat-patti	29	100.00
2. Desk	0	0.00
<u>How many teachers are currently teaching classes (1-5)</u>		
	3	10.00

Source: Based on the Primary data.

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

There are 25 private schools in 30 sample villages. Upto class 12<sup>th</sup> the educational facilities are made available in the villages. Further the total number of students enrolled in the schools was found to be 5038 in number. The group discussion with the people in sample villages has revealed that in 8 villages' people prefer government schools over private and other type of schools for the education of their children (Table 3.11). Makhtab and Madarsas are included in private category as religious educational institutions.

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

Number of schools within the village	25
Up to the class level	12 <sup>th</sup> standard
Average No. of students enrolled	95
Preference of the schools	
1. Government	8
2. Private	14
3. Both	8

Source: Based on the Primary data.

### 13. Health Facility:

It has been reported that the facility of medical sub center is available only in 3 villages out of 30 sample villages. This facility is available to 23 villages in their respective blocks. Only 1 out of the sample villages has the Primary Health Center (PHC). The people of 24 villages have to travel within their blocks and district respectively to get the facility of Primary Health Center. On the whole, health facilities are generally available at block or district level to the rural people of the district. The rural people have to travel more than 10 kilometers from their villages to get the major health facilities. The structure of approach roads on which the rural people generally travel to get the medical facilities comprises mostly of pucca and kutcha pucca mix roads which are mostly in good condition (Table 3.12).

Table 3.12: Health Facilities

Type of health Facility	Within Village	Within Block	Within Panchayat	Within District	Average Distance (Kms)	Pucca	Semi Pucca	Kutcha	Kutcha Pucca Mix
Subcentre	3	23	2	2	7	12	4	3	11
PHC	1	25	2	2	7	11	4	2	13
CHC	1	24	2	3	8	12	4	1	13
Hospital/Dispensary	1	24	2	3	8	12	4	1	13
Private Qualified Allopathic Doctors	1	24	2	3	7	11	4	1	4
Child Care Centre	1	23	2	4	8	12	4	1	3
Family Planning Clinic	2	22	2	4	7	12	4	1	13
Chemist/Medicine Shop	3	23	20	2	7	12	4	1	13
	1	17	1	11	5	9	2	1	18

Source: Based on the Primary data.

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

Most of the medical facilities are available at the Sub Centres like ANM, availability of medicines, doctors. However, at majority of PHC's important medical facilities are lacking. Further, there are no facilities provided for pathological tests and X-rays neither at the sub-centres nor at the PHC's (Table 3.13).

Table 3.13: Facilities at the Sub-centre or PHC

Facilities	Sub Centres	PHC
ANM	25	13
Medicines	9	1
Doctor	4	1
Regular Checkup	1	1
Pathological Tests	0	0
X-Ray	0	0
Beds	1	1
Any Other	0	0

Source: Based on the Primary data.

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

The frequency of visits of health staff in the villages has been shown in Table 3.14. It has become evident that the frequencies of visit of important medical staff like Medical officer, Lady Health Visitor etc. are not weekly in most of the villages. However, ANM are reported to visit weekly in 7 villages and monthly in 18 villages. Medical officers including other medical staff as listed in the table are supposed to visit villages.

Table 3.14: Frequency of Visit of Health Staff in Villages

Type of staff	Frequency				Total villages
	Weekly	Monthly	Quarterly	Rarely	
Medical Officer	0	6	3	21	30
Lady Health Visitor	1	1	1	27	30
ANM	7	18	3	2	30
Malaria Inspector	0	0	0	30	30
Health Educator	0	0	2	28	30
Vaccinator	3	10	6	11	30
ASHA	12	9	1	8	30
Others	1	1	0	28	30

Source: Based on the Primary data.

## 16. The Condition of PHCs:

Out of 5 PHCs located in the sample a village, 1 is in very bad condition (20 per cent), 2 are reported to be satisfactory (40 per cent) and doctors are rarely available in all the PHCs. The medicines are also rarely available in all PHCs (Table 3.15).

Table 3.15: Condition of PHC

<u>Buildings</u>	<u>Numbers</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
1. Good	1	20.00
2. Satisfactory	2	40.00
3. Poor	1	20.00
4. Very bad	1	20.00
<u>Doctor</u>		
1. Available daily	0	0.00
2. Available sometimes	0	0.00
3. Available rarely	5	100.00
<u>Medicines</u>		
1. Available regularly	0	0.00
2. Occasional problems	0	0.00
3. Constant problems	5	100.00

Source: Based on the Primary data.

The position of doctors in the sample villages is depicted in Table 16. As regards availability, about 83 per cent doctors are found in 25 villages. Mostly doctors rendering treatment in the villages are of Jhola type constituting 23.33 per cent.

Table 3.16: Private Medical Facilities (put number of villages)

Items	Number of villages	Percentage
<u>Availability of doctor</u>		
Yes	25	83.33
No	5	16.67
Total	30	100.00
<u>Type of doctor</u>		
Allopathic	0	0.00
Homeopathic	0	0.00
Unani	0	0.00
Ayurvedic	0	0.00
Jhola type	7	23.33

Source: Based on the Primary data.

### 17. Anganwadi/ ICDS Centres:

Out of 28 Anganwadi/ICDS centres, 24 are located in government buildings (85.71 per cent) and 4 are located in the private buildings (14.29 per cent). About 75 per cent are located in Anganwadi workers house and 25 per cent are noted in others. The condition of most of the buildings has been reported to be good (50 per cent), 37.50 per cent are found satisfactory and about 13 per cent were recorded in poor condition. It was found from the record of the Anganwadi/ICDS centres that around 7 per cent of mothers and 10 per cent of children visited these centers during the last month. Visit of the ICDS supervisor is reported to be in 96.43 per cent cases. Most of the visits were recorded to be monthly comprising 59.26 per cent (i.e 16 times in a month) as is evident in Table 3.17.

Table 3.17: Anganwadi/ICDS Centre

Details	Number	Percentage
<u>Place of House where located</u>		
1. Govt. Building	24	85.71
2. Private Building	4	14.29
<u>If Pvt. Building then whose house located</u>		
1. Mukhiya House	0	0.00
2. Sarpanch	0	0.00
3. Other PRI representative	0	0.00
4. Anganwadi workers	3	75.00
5. Others	1	25.00
<u>Condition of Buildings</u>		
1. Good	12	50.00
2. Satisfactory	9	37.50
3. Poor	2	8.33
4. Bad	1	4.17
<u>Number of Mothers and Children visited/benefited during the last one month</u>		
1. Mother	564	6.70
2. Children	815	9.68
<u>Does the ICDS supervisor visit the centre</u>		
1. Yes	27	96.43
2. No	1	3.57
<u>If yes the:</u>		
1. Weekly	3	11.11
2. Monthly	16	59.26
3. Quarterly	9	33.33

Source: Based on the Primary data.

## 18. Public Distribution System

It has been reported that 20 PDS shops are located within the village in 66.67 per cent of total villages. The average distance is recorded to be 1 kms to reach these shops. APL card holders are in majority comprising about 83 per cent and BPL card holders are 12 per cent in all the card holders. The supply has been reported to be regular in majority of villages (76.67 per cent) in case of foodgrains, 66.67 per cent in case of sugar and 93.33 per cent in case of the availability of kerosene oil (Table 3.18).

Table 3.18: Public Distribution System in the Villages

PDS in the Village	Number of Villages	Percentage
1. Yes	20	66.67
2. No	10	33.33
If yes, then how many shops in the village	21	70.00
If no, then Average distance (in kms)	1.00	
Number of Ration card	14464	
Type of card		
1. Annapurna	0	0.00
2. Antodya	835	5.77
3. BPL	1685	11.65
4. APL	11944	82.58
Is supply regular		
Foodgrain		
1. Yes	23	76.67
2. No.	7	23.33
Sugar		
1. Yes	20	66.67
2. No	10	33.33
Kerosene oil		
1. Yes	28	93.33
2. No	2	6.67

Source: Based on the Primary data.

## 19. Other Facilities:

Important facilities as shown in Table 3.19 are not available in all the 30 sample villages. Only the facilities of Nearest Regular Market, GP office, fair price shop, other general shops and Panchayat ghar are available in 3, 15, 2, 3 and 17 villages. Further all the facilities are available at the block level. Most of the villages have important facilities available within their panchayats, though to get certain facilities like veterinary and regulated markets, people of some villages travel 10 to 5 kms to avail the benefits of the facilities provided (Table 19).

Table 3.19: Other Facilities

Type	Within Village	Within Block	Within Panchayat	Within District	Average Distance
Block HQ	0	27	1	2	10
Nearest Town	0	25	1	4	7
Nearest Bus Stop	0	23	2	5	7
Nearest Regular Market	3	23	2	2	6
Nearest Rail Station	0	8	2	20	14
Nearest Post Office	0	25	2	3	4
Commercial Bank	0	24	4	2	5
Gram Panchayat Office	15	5	8	2	2
Fair Price Shop	2	24	2	2	5
Other General Shops	3	21	4	2	4
Veterinary	0	26	3	1	6
Govt. Procurement Centre	0	25	1	4	6
Panchayat Ghar	17	5	4	4	1

Source: Based on the Primary data.

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

In most of the sample villages, different types of non-agricultural activities are being done (Table 3.20). The prominent are the dairying, service activities, fishery and different types of artisan based works.

Table 3.20: Non-Agricultural Activities in the village or near by

Type of Activity	No. of villages
Dairying	30
Fishery	13
Service activity	27
Manufacturing activity	18
Artisan-based activities	21
Any other	14

Source: Based on the Primary data.

## 21. Beneficiaries of the Government Programmes:

As evident from Table 3.21 that the proportion of total beneficiaries under different Government Programmes in total households of all the sample 30 villages has come out to be quite low. Only in old age/widow pension schemes, the percentage of beneficiaries is 8.72 per cent in total households and 9.32 per cent of minority households out of total minority households. Under all other Programmes, percentage of beneficiaries varies from 1 to 3 per cent in their total population (Table 3.21).

Table 3.21: Individual Beneficiary Oriented Programmes

Programme	Total	Minority
SGSY	53(0.63)	5(0.16)
NREGA	0(0.00)	0(0.00)
PMGSY	23(0.27)	0(0.00)
IAY	114(1.35)	40(1.31)
Others	0(0.00)	0(0.00)
Pension Scheme	0(0.00)	0(0.00)
Old age pension scheme	734(8.72)	284(9.32)
Widow pension scheme	181(2.15)	81(2.66)

Source: Based on the Primary data.

## 22. Self-help Groups

The formation of self-help groups has been done in 12 (40 per cent) of the total sample villages. There was no self-help group found in 60 per cent villages (Table 3.22).

Table 3.22: Self-help Groups in the Villages

Villages having SHGs	Numbers	Percentage
1. Yes	12	40.00
2. No	18	60.00
If yes, then how many	12	

Source: Based on the Primary data.

As presented in Table 3.23 we found only 14 Cooperatives functional in the sample villages (including 6 for agricultural inputs and 3 for marketing). Rests of the organizations were found functional in small numbers like workers organizations, farmers organizations etc.

Table 3.23: Village Organization

Organization	Functional	Non-Functional	Total
<b>1. Cooperatives</b>			
i. Credit	1	29	30
ii. Agricultural Inputs	6	24	30
iii. Production of Khadi	0	30	30 0
iv. Marketing	3	27	30
v. Dairy Coop	0	30	30
vi. Others	4	26	30
<b>2. Workers organizations/unions</b>	1	29	30
<b>3. Farmers organisation</b>	4	26	30
<b>4. Voluntary Organisations</b>	1	29	30
<b>5. Religious/Caste organizations</b>	3	27	30
<b>6. Political Organizations</b>	1	29	30
<b>7. Cultural Organizations</b>	2	28	30
<b>8. Youth Mandal</b>	0	30	30
<b>9. Women Mundel</b>	2	28	30
<b>10. Flood Relief Village Security Force</b>	0	30	30
<b>11. Others</b>	0	30	30

Source: Based on the Primary data.



## CHAPTER IV

### DEVELOPMENT STATUS AT THE HOUSEHOLD LEVEL

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

#### 1. Religion-wise Composition:

In the nine hundred households, surveyed in Jyotiba Phule Nagar district, the representation of Hindu households was 69.56 per cent, followed by 29 per cent of the Muslim households, less than half per cent of the Christian households, slightly less than one per cent of Sikh and Christian households. No other religious group was found as per survey conducted by us (Table 4.1). In this way, the survey covered different religious groups mostly on the pattern of their representation in the population of the district as evident from the Census of 2001.

Table 4.1: Composition of Different Religious Groups in the Sample (District- J.P Nagar)

Religion	Number of Household Surveyed	Percentage
Hindu	626	69.56
Muslim	262	29.11
Christian	6	0.67
Sikh	6	0.67
Buddhist	0	0.00
Others	0	0.00
Total	900	100.00

Source: Primary data based.

#### 2. Family Size:

It is evident from Table 4.2(a) that average size of the family is highest among Muslims (6.43 persons) followed by Hindus (5.92 persons), Sikhs (5.67 persons) and Christians (5.67 persons). It is also evident that 16.79 per cent of the Muslim households have 9 persons and

above as compared to 6.55 per cent of Hindu households and 16.67 per cent of Sikh households. Similarly 38.93 per cent of surveyed Muslim households have 5-7 persons versus 45.21 per cent of the Hindu households with 5-7 persons. Thus, the analysis has shown that the average size of the family is not only highest among Muslim households but the proportion of Muslim households with larger family size (7 persons and above) is relatively higher also as compared to other religious groups in Jyotiba Phule Nagar district.

Table 4.2(a): Family Size in Different Religious Groups (District J.P Nagar)

Religion	Below 3 persons	3-5 persons	5-7 persons	7-9 persons	9 persons and above	Average Family Size
Hindu	8 (1.28)	121 (19.33)	283 (45.21)	173 (27.64)	41(6.55)	5.92
Muslim	5 (1.91)	39(14.89)	102 (38.93)	72(27.48)	44 (16.79)	6.43
Christian	0(0.00)	1 (16.67)	2 (33.33)	3(50.00)	0(0.00)	5.67
Sikh	1(16.67)	1 (16.67)	2 (33.33)	1 (16.67)	1(16.67)	5.67
Buddhist	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00
Others	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0.00
Total	14 (1.56)	162 (18.00)	389(43.22)	249 (27.67)	86 (9.56)	6.06

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentages.

Source: Primary data based.

As per the data available through the survey, we found that more than 55 per cent households belonged to the upper caste, 36 per cent comprises of SC members, 8 per cent and 0.44 per cent to the ST and other caste members (Table 4.2(b)).

Table 4.2(b): Composition of Households by Caste (District J.P Nagar)

Caste	Number of Households	Percentage
SC	324	36.00
ST	4	0.44
OBC	72	8.00
Upper Caste	500	55.56
Total	900	100.00

Source: Primary data based.

## 2. Population and Sex Ratio:

The composition of male and female population in total population across different religious groups (Table 4.3(a)) indicates that the share of male population (56.99 per cent) is higher in comparison with their female population (43.55 per cent) among followers of every religion in the district. However, it is highest among Sikhs (61.76 per cent), followed by Muslims (57.98 per cent), Hindus (56.65 per cent) and the Christians (41.18 per cent). The

followers of other religion are not concerned since their representation in the sample is not evident. The impact of varying proportion of males and females among different religious groups is evident in their sex ratios. The table shows that the Christian have highest number of females per thousand of males in comparison with other groups. On the whole, it is apparent that Jyotiba Phule Nagar district has considerably lower level of sex ratio in its rural areas.

Table 4.3(a): Population and Sex Ratio among Different Religious Groups (District- J.P Nagar)

Religion	Male	Female	Sex Ratio
Hindu	2099 (56.65)	1624(43.83)	774
Muslim	977 (57.98)	719(42.67)	736
Christian	14(41.18)	21(61.76)	1500
Sikh	21 (61.76)	13(38.24)	619
Buddhist	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0
Others	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0
Total	3111(56.99)	2377(43.55)	764

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentages.

Source: Primary data based.

As per the information shown in Table 4.3(b), we found that Hindi is commonly used as mother tongue in maximum number (98.89 per cent) followed by Urdu (1 per cent) and Punjabi (0.11 per cent). Further Urdu is accorded as second known language (63.20) used by the households compared to Hindi (32.80 per cent).

Table 4.3(b): Composition of Households by Mother Tongue and Other Known Languages

Language	Mother Tongue	%	Second Known language	%
Hindi	890	98.89	41	32.80
Urdu	9	1.00	79	63.20
Punjabi	1	0.11	3	2.40
English	-	-	2	1.60
Others	-	-	0	0.00

Source: Primary data based.

### 3. Classification of Population by Age:

The distribution of total population in different age groups as presented in Table 4.4 shows that 86 per cent of the total population in rural areas of Jyotiba Phule Nagar district is in the younger age group of up to 45 years. The Muslims and Christians have slightly higher proportion of their population in this age bracket in comparison with Hindus and Sikhs. Since the Christian population is low in the sample, reliable comparison with other groups is not

justifiable. The age break up of population of Hindus and Muslims is comparable with each other which indicates that the Muslim in rural areas of Jyotiba Phule Nagar district have more young population than the Hindus and their average age is 22 years as compared to 23 years of Hindus.

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

Religion	Below 15 years	15-30 years	30-45 years	45-60 years	60 + years	Total	Average Age
Hindu	1412 (38.11)	1065 (28.74)	708 (19.11)	351 (9.47)	169 (4.56)	3705 (67.88)	23
Muslim	674 (40.00)	491 (29.14)	303 (17.98)	148 (8.78)	69 (4.09)	1685 (30.87)	22
Christian	12 (35.29)	13 (38.24)	3 (8.82)	6 (17.65)	0 (0.00)	34 (0.62)	22
Sikh	7 (20.59)	9 (26.47)	10 (29.41)	2 (5.88)	6 (17.65)	34 (0.62)	32
Buddhist	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0.00
Others	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	20
Total	2105 (38.57)	1578 (28.91)	1024 (18.76)	507 (9.29)	244 (4.47)	5458 (100.00)	23

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentages.

Source: Primary data based.

#### 4. Education:

It reflects from Table 4.5 that near to half (36.67 per cent) of the rural population of Jyotiba Phule Nagar district is still illiterate. It is found that proportion of population decreases as the level of education rises. In total less than two per cent of the population has higher education. Among different religious groups, illiteracy has been found to be the highest (40.89 per cent) among the Muslims. However, the percentage of Muslims population with below primary and upper primary education is also highest, indicating to a fact that the Muslim in rural areas of Jyotiba Phule Nagar district are sending higher percentage of their children to primary schools and if they do not drop out in between, Muslims would be able to catch up other religious groups in attainment of basic education in the district. Muslims are also lagging behind the Hindus in terms of attainment of higher/technical education in the district.

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

Level	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Others	All
Illiterate	1153 (34.94)	615 (40.89)	12 (37.50)	6 (17.65)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	1786 (36.67)
Below Primary	108 (3.27)	118 (7.85)	3 (9.38)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	229 (4.70)
Primary	878 (26.61)	370 (24.60)	2 (6.25)	7 (20.59)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	1257 (25.81)
Upper Primary	634 (19.21)	195 (12.97)	9 (28.13)	4 (11.76)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	842 (17.29)
High Schools	322 (9.76)	130 (8.64)	6 (18.75)	8 (23.53)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	466 (9.57)
Intermediate	124 (3.76)	45 (2.99)	0 (0.00)	7 (20.59)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	176 (3.61)
Technical Diploma	5 (0.15)	6 (0.40)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	11 (0.23)
Technical/Professional Degree	3 (0.09)	1 (0.07)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	4 (0.08)
Graduate General	57 (1.73)	21 (1.40)	0 (0.00)	2 (5.88)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	80 (1.64)
Post-graduate	12 (0.36)	3 (0.20)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	15 (0.31)
Others	4 (0.12)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	4 (0.08)
Total	3300 (100.00)	1504 (100.00)	32 (100.00)	34 (100.00)	0 (0.00)	6 (100.00)	4870 (100.00)

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentages.

Source: Primary data based.

## 5. Work Status:

The working status of population across different religion has been presented in Table 4.6. The table shows that the Muslim working in Government services and in regular salaried jobs are less than one per cent of their population as compared to Hindus. Muslims are found to be largely engaged in non-agricultural activities and household based income generating activities. This is also true when work status of Muslims is compared with other minorities like Sikhs and Christians who are found to be mostly engaged in activities, which are self-employed or non-agricultural in character. Among the Muslims, old age members are found in maximum number (13.15 per cent) as compared to other religious groups. Further as regards total population, most of them are engaged in non-agricultural activities (15.80 per cent) and household work (17.15 per cent). A larger proportion of population comprises of a large number of students' constituting 34 per cent.

Table 4.6: Work Status of Population of Different Religious Groups

Activity	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Others	All
Self-Employed	288 (7.74)	105 (6.19)	3 (8.57)	5 (14.71)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	401 (7.31)
Govt. Service	6 (0.16)	3 (0.18)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	9 (0.16)
Regular Salaried	10 (0.27)	6 (0.35)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	16 (0.29)
Non-Agriculture	589 (15.82)	267 (15.74)	8 (22.86)	3 (8.82)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	867 (15.80)
Agricultural Labour	227 (6.10)	120 (7.08)	0 (00.0)	5 (14.71)	0 (0.00)	0 (00.00)	352 (6.41)
Unemployed	12 (0.32)	11 (0.65)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	23 (0.42)
Household work	615 (16.52)	312 (18.40)	6 (17.14)	8 (23.53)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	941 (17.15)
Household work with other income activities	204 (5.48)	86 (5.07)	1 (2.86)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	291 (5.30)
Students	1299 (34.89)	560 (33.02)	14 (40.00)	13 (38.24)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	1886 (34.37)
Retired/pensioner	1 (0.03)	1 (0.06)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	2 (0.04)
Old age	469 (12.60)	223 (13.15)	3 (8.57)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	695 (12.66)
Others	3 (0.08)	2 (0.12)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	5 (0.09)
Total	3723 (100.00)	1696 (100.00)	35 (100.00)	34 (100.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	5488 (100.00)

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentages.

Source: Primary data based.

## 6. Main Activities of the Workers:

In Table 4.7, main activities of the working population of different religious groups of Jyotiba Phule Nagar district have been shown. It reflects from the table that around half of the working population of Hindus (49.21 per cent) and 77 per cent working population of Sikhs is engaged in agriculture as against around 43 per cent working population of the Muslims. Apart from agriculture, the Hindus are found to be largely engaged in livestock, construction, manufacturing, trade, education, health and other services, while Muslims are mostly engaged with construction, trade and livestock.

Table 4.7: Main Activities of Workers of Different Religious Groups

Activity	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Others	All
Agriculture	653 (49.21)	256 (43.46)	3 (25.00)	10 (76.92)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	922 (47.50)
Livestock	48 (3.62)	14 (2.38)	1 (8.33)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	63 (3.25)
Fisheries	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)
Forestry	1 (0.08)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	1 (0.05)
Construction	29 (2.19)	31 (5.26)	1 (8.33)	1 (7.69)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	62 (3.19)
Manufacturing	557 (41.97)	231 (39.22)	6 (50.00)	2 (15.38)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	796 (41.01)
Trade	20 (1.51)	37 (6.28)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	57 (2.94)
Transport	1 (0.08)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	1 (0.05)
Finance & administrative services	1 (0.08)	2 (0.34)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	3 (0.15)
Education, health & other services	17 (1.28)	18 (3.06)	1 (8.33)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	36 (1.85)
Total	1327 (100.00)	589 (100.00)	12 (100.00)	13 (100.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	1941 (100.00)

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

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

The respondents were asked whether they are in search of additional employment, the majority of them reported that they were searching for additional employment which is evident from Table 4.8. The Hindu as well as the Muslim told in same proportion that their family members are in search of additional employment. The most preferred activities were dairy, poultry, fishery, business, service and industry for Hindus as well as for the Muslims. Further in total population, dairy and business activities were mostly preferred constituting 18.53 per cent and 18.83 per cent respectively.

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

Detail	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Others	Total
Dairy	371 (19.96)	118 (15.09)	3 (16.67)	4 (22.22)	0 (0.00)	496 (18.53)
Poultry	109 (5.86)	112 (14.32)	2 (11.11)	2 (11.11)	0 (0.00)	225 (8.40)
Piggery	8 (0.43)	4 (0.51)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	12 (0.45)
Sheep/Goat rearing	80 (4.30)	77 (9.85)	1 (5.56)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	158 (5.90)
Fishery	190 (10.22)	65 (8.31)	4 (22.22)	1 (5.56)	0 (0.00)	260 (9.71)
Agricultural Labour	156 (8.39)	41 (5.24)	0 (0.00)	3 (16.67)	0 (0.00)	200 (7.47)
Non-agricultural Labour	135 (7.26)	47 (6.01)	0 (0.00)	1 (5.56)	0 (0.00)	183 (6.84)
Industry	195 (10.49)	89 (11.38)	2 (11.11)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	286 (10.68)
Business	365 (19.63)	131 (16.75)	3 (16.67)	5 (27.78)	0 (0.00)	504 (18.83)
Service	244 (13.13)	93 (11.89)	3 (16.67)	2 (11.11)	0 (0.00)	342 (12.78)
Others	6 (0.32)	5 (0.64)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	11 (0.41)
Total	622 (100.00)	262 (100.00)	6 (100.00)	6 (100.00)	0 (0.00)	896 (100.00)

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentages.

Source: Primary data based.

## 8. Households Owning Different Land Sizes:

All the sample households were stratified according to their religion and land size. It became evident that more than 64 per cent of the Muslim households and 83 per cent of Christian households were having less than 1 acre of land in comparison with 45 per cent of Hindus and 33 per cent of the Sikhs (Table 4.9). The pattern shows that the number of Muslim households decreases as the size of land increases, revealing the fact that the Muslims in Bareilly district of Uttar Pradesh possess the smaller size of land in comparison with their Hindu counterparts. As against this, Sikhs and Hindus owned land between 2.50-5.00 acres of land constituting 50 per cent and 15.34 per cent respectively.

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

Land size	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Others	All
Landless	6 (0.96)	1 (0.38)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	7 (0.78)
Below 1.00	282 (45.05)	169 (64.50)	5 (83.33)	2 (33.33)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	458 (50.89)
1.00-2.50	198 (31.63)	63 (24.05)	1 (16.67)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	262 (29.11)
2.50-5.00	96 (15.34)	18 (6.87)	0 (0.00)	3 (50.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	117 (13.00)
5.00-7.50	30 (4.79)	7 (2.67)	0 (0.00)	1 (16.67)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	38 (4.22)
7.50-10.00	11 (1.76)	3 (1.15)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	14 (1.56)
10.00 & above	3 (0.48)	1 (0.38)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	4 (0.44)
Total	626	262	6	6	0	0	900
%	(100.00)	(100.00)	(100.00)	(100.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(100.00)

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentages.

Source: Primary data based



## 9. Characteristics of Land:

On an average 1.57 acres of land was owned by the sample households. The average size of land owned by the Christian households was lowest (0.40 acres) in comparison with Hindu and other religious groups. The proportion of irrigated land and the land used for cultivation out of owned land was highest in case of Sikh households followed by Hindu and the Muslim households (Table 4.10). On the whole, Muslim households cultivate lower percentage of their owned land as compared to Hindu households in Jyotiba Phule Nagar district.

Table 4.10: Characteristics of Land Owned by Different Religious Groups

Detail	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	All
Average land owned per household (acres)	1.76	1.11	0.40	2.96	0.00	1.57
Percentage of irrigated land in land owned	38.87	38.88	0.00	99.05	0.00	39.57
Percentage of cultivated land in owned land	99.45	86.76	74.14	97.93	0.00	96.78
Per household leased in land	0.09	1.66	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.38
Per household leased in land	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentages.

Source: Primary data based.

## 10. Value of Land Owned:

The value of land owned by different households has been assessed and shown in Table 4.11. It reflects from the table that 24 per cent of total households of the district are acquiring land. The landlessness is found to be highest among Muslim households (46.42 percent of the Muslim households are landless) in comparison with 23 per cent of Hindu households and 25 per cent of the Sikh households. The Muslim households owning land with higher values are also lesser as compared to Hindu and Sikh households. It indicates that the quality of land owned by the Muslim households is comparatively poor to that of Hindu and Sikh households. Hence the value of the land owned by the Muslims is also relatively lower.

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

	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Others	All
Landless	6 (0.96)	1 (0.38)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	7 (0.78)
Below 50000	131 (20.93)	86 (32.82)	2 (33.33)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	219 (24.33)
50000-100000	26 (4.15)	14 (5.34)	1 (16.67)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	41 (4.56)
100000-150000	21 (3.35)	8 (3.05)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	29 (3.22)
150000-200000	11 (1.76)	12 (4.58)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	24 (2.67)
200000-250000	24 (3.83)	9 (3.44)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	33 (3.67)
250000-300000	15 (2.40)	13 (4.96)	2 (33.33)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	32 (3.56)
300000-500000	84 (13.42)	43 (16.41)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	127 (14.11)
500000 & above	308 (49.20)	76 (29.01)	1 (16.67)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	388 (43.11)
Total	626 (100.00)	262 (100.00)	6 (100.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	900 (100.00)
%	100	100	100	0	0	0	100
Total Value of Land	466243450	126289845	1280000	0	0	0	598586045

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentages.

Source: Primary data based.

## 11. Livestock:

The ownership of livestock per household according to different religious group has been placed in Table 4.12. The table shows that more than two-third of the households (75 per cent) in Jyotiba Phule Nagar district owned milch and young cattle. It reflects from the table that relatively lower number of Muslim households owned high valued livestock like milch, draught and young cattle as compared to Hindu, Christian and Sikh households.

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

Livestock	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Others	All
Milch animal	488 77.96	176 67.18	5 83.33	6 100.00	0	0	675 75.00
Draught animal	162 25.88	48 18.32	2 33.33	2 33.33	0	0	214 23.78
Young cattle	386 61.66	110 41.98	3 50.00	3 50.00	0	0	502 55.78
Goats	71 11.34	71 27.10	2 33.33	0 0.00	0	0	144 16.00
Sheep	1 0.16	4 1.53	0 0.00	0 0.00	0	0	5 0.56
Cock/Hen/Duck	34 5.43	43 16.41	2 33.33	0 0.00	0	0	79 8.78
Pigs	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0	0	0 0.00
Others(Horse, Ass, etc)	1 0.16	1 0.38	0 0.00	0 0.00	0	0	2 0.22

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentages.

Source: Primary data based.

## 12. Value of Livestock:

The average value of all the livestock owned by the sample households comes to Rs. 19,471 while the value of livestock owned by the Muslim households is Rs.13,031 versus Rs.42,870 Rs.24,128 and Rs.10,819 of Christian, Hindu and Sikh households respectively (Table 4.13). It is also evident that a very high percentage of Muslim households owned lower value livestock as compared to their counterparts of other religions. Further the higher value livestock are mostly owned by Sikh households (18.18 per cent) as compared to other religious groups.

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

Value	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Others	All
Below 1500	338 29.55	167 36.70	5 35.71	3 27.27	0 0.00	0 0.00	513 31.59
1500-30000	688 60.14	247 54.29	9 64.29	6 54.55	0 0.00	0 0.00	950 58.50
30000-45000	87 7.60	27 5.93	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	114 7.02
45000-60000	17 1.49	8 1.76	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	25 1.54
60000-75000	14 1.22	6 1.32	0 0.00	2 18.18	0 0.00	0 0.00	22 1.35
75000 & above	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00
Total	1144	455	14	11	0	0	1624
%	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
Average per household	24128	13031	42870	10819	0	0	19471

Note : Figures in brackets indicate percentages.

Source: Primary data based.

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

The distribution of productive and other assets according to their value is depicted in Table 14. Among the sample households about 58 per cent owned lower value assets as compared to 9.33 per cent of higher value. The value of such assets owned by the Sikh households was found to be lowest in comparison with Hindu and Muslim households (Table 4.14). The table also shows that a higher proportion of Muslim households owned lower valued assets as compared to other minority groups.

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

Value (Rs)	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Others	All
Below 25	334 53.35	180 68.70	6 100.00	2 33.33	0 0.00	0 0.00	522 58.00
25-50	170 27.16	54 20.61	0 0.00	1 16.67	0 0.00	0 0.00	225 25.00
50-75	38 6.07	9 3.44	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	47 5.22
75-100	15 2.40	6 2.29	0 0.00	1 16.67	0 0.00	0 0.00	22 2.44
100 and above	69 11.02	13 4.96	0 0.00	2 33.33	0 0.00	0 0.00	84 9.33
Total	626	262	6	6	0	0	900
%	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	100.00

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentages.

Source: Primary data based.

### 14. Ownership of Productive and Other Assets:

The value of productive and other assets has been calculated in Table 4.15. The table shows that each sample household of the district Jyotiba Phule Nagar possesses productive and other assets to the tune of Rs. 34,419. However, it is evident that the value of such assets owned by each Muslim household is lowest as compared to other religious groups (Hindus and Sikhs). The similar trend is observed when per household value of different type of productive and other assets of Muslim households are compared with the similar assets of other religious groups. Further the productive and other assets of largest value are owned in majority by the Sikhs. Thus, it has come out that the asset base of Muslim households is lowest when compared with other religious groups in Jyotiba Phule Nagar district.

Table 4.15: Per Household Value of Productive and Other Assets

Asset	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Others	All
Agricultural Implements	26206	16276	3560	275350	0	0	25190
Non-Agricultural Implements	4262	3937	1620	18740	0	0	4241
Transport	856	1885	60	1133	0	0	1162
Modern Household Assets	3210	2893	2600	12633	0	0	3163
Financial assets	9224	7311	5317	21083	0	0	8730
Per household value of productive and other Assets	36489	24538	11377	273042	0	0	34419

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentages.

Source: Primary data based.

## 15. Ownership of Agricultural Implements:

The sample households of different religious groups were classified in Table 4.16 according to the type of agricultural implements they owned. It became evident that relatively smaller number of Muslim households possesses various types of agricultural implements as compared to their counterparts of other religions. Such type of difference between Muslims and Non-Muslims was more revealing in case of possession of modern agricultural implements when few of the Muslim households were found to be own modern farm implements as against the Hindu and Sikh households. Among the agricultural implements fodder cutter is owned in majority by all the religious groups constituting 76.33 per cent.

Table 4.16: Distribution of Households by Ownership of Agricultural Implements

Type	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Others	All
Plough	252 40.26	83 31.68	2 33.33	3 50.00	0	0	340 37.78
Bullock cart	241 38.50	82 31.30	1 16.67	3 50.00	0	0	327 36.33
Tractor	76 12.14	17 6.49	0 0.00	2 33.33	0	0	95 10.56
Power Tiller	10 1.60	6 2.29	0 0.00	1 16.67	0	0	17 1.89
Threshing Machine	7 1.12	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0	0	7 0.78
Pump Set	279 44.57	48 18.32	0 0.00	4 66.67	0	0	331 36.78
Sprayer	17 2.72	1 0.38	0 0.00	3 50.00	0	0	21 2.33
Fodder Cutter	498 79.55	180 68.70	5 83.33	4 66.67	0	0	687 76.33
Others	1 0.16	2 0.76	0 0.00	0 0.00	0	0	3 0.33

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentages.

Source: Primary data based.

## 16. Ownership of Non-Agricultural Implements:

The distribution of households by ownership of non-agricultural implements by different religious groups has been presented in Table 4.17. It is evident that the proportion of Christian households owing different type of non-agricultural items is lower as compared to Hindu, Muslim and Sikh households. Handloom implements are mainly owned by Muslim community (2.29 per cent) as compared to other religious groups.

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

Type	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Others	All
Floor /Rice Mills	0 0.00	1 0.38	0 0.00	0 0.00	0	1 0.11
Others	218 34.82	92 35.11	1 16.67	3 50.00	0	314 34.89
Oil Crusher	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0	0 0.00
Sugarcane Crusher	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0	0 0.00
Handloom	0 0.00	6 2.29	0 0.00	0 0.00	0	6 0.67
Electric and Electronic repair equipment	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0	0 0.00
Sewing machine	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0	0 0.00

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentages.

Source: Primary data based.

## 17. Ownership of Means of Transport:

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

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

Type	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Others	All
Jeep	1 0.16	2 0.76	0 0.00	0 0.00	0	0	3 0.33
Bus	1 0.16	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0	0	1 0.11
Car	1 0.16	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0	0	1 0.11
Motor Cycle	91 14.54	39 14.89	0 0.00	3 50.00	0	0	133 14.78
Scooter	19 3.04	13 4.96	1 16.67	0 0.00	0	0	33 3.67
Cycle	545 87.06	215 82.06	4 66.67	4 66.67	0	0	768 85.33
Other	1 0.16	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0	0	1 0.11

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentages.

Source: Primary data based.

## 18. Ownership of Modern Household Assets:

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

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

Type	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Others	All
Electric Fan	63 10.06	28 10.69	0 0.00	1 16.67	0	0	92 10.22
Others	1 0.16	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0	0	1 0.11
Cooler	13 2.08	8 3.05	0 0.00	1 16.67	0	0	22 2.44
T.V.	55 8.79	17 6.49	0 0.00	2 33.33	0	0	74 8.22
Refrigerator	1 0.16	1 0.38	0 0.00	0 0.00	0	0	2 0.22
CD Player	10 1.60	5 1.91	0 0.00	0 0.00	0	0	15 1.67
Gas Stove (LPG)	49 7.83	13 4.96	1 16.67	2 33.33	0	0	65 7.22
Phone	0 0.00	4 1.53	0 0.00	0 0.00	0	0	4 0.44
Mobile	189 30.19	77 29.39	2 33.33	2 33.33	0	0	270 30.00
Furniture	194 30.99	98 37.40	3 50.00	2 33.33	0	0	297 33.00

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentages.

Source: Primary data based.

## 19. Financial Assets:

All the Sikh households have reported to be using banks for savings and most of them have gold jewelry. More than half of the total Muslim households put their savings in the bank and own gold jewelry though this proportion is higher to that of the Hindu households. Further all the religious groups own gold silver ornaments constituting 80.56 per cent among the total households (Table 4.20).

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

Type	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Others	All
Savings in Bank/ Post Office	510 81.47	200 76.34	3 50.00	6 100.00	0	0	719 79.89
Fixed Deposits	6 0.96	5 1.91	0 0.00	1 16.67	0	0	12 1.33
Gold Silver Ornaments	523 83.55	193 73.66	5 83.33	4 66.67	0	0	725 80.56
Others	2 0.32	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0	0	2 0.22

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentages.

Source: Primary data based.

## 20. Type of Ownership of Houses:

All the households of different religious groups have reported to have their own house comprising 100 per cent (Table 4.21). However it is found that 1 household didn't seem to have reported as against the ownership of house.

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

Type	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Others	All
Own	625 100.00	262 100.00	6 100.00	6 100.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	899 100.00
Indira Awas/ Govt. provided	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00
Rented	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00
Total	625	262	6	6	0	0	899
%	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	100.00

\* 1 Not Reported

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentages.

Source: Primary data based.

## 21. Type of Owned Houses:

Five types of houses are constructed in rural areas of Jyotiba Phule Nagar district. These are Kuccha/Khaprail, semi-pucca, pucca, thatched and other categories. The thatched houses are generally made in the field and mostly the Christian (16.67 per cent) and Muslim (14.12 per cent) communities make such type of houses as against 13.44 per cent of the Hindu households. In case of Sikh households more than half of them possess semi-pucca houses (66.67 per cent) and rest 33.33 per cent own pucca houses. As far the percentages of Hindu and Muslim households owing different type of houses are concerned, not much variation is evident except that out of the total Muslim households only 38.55 per cent has Pucca houses in comparison with 44 per cent of total Hindu households who own Pucca houses (Table 4.22).

Table 4.22: Distribution of Households by the Type of Houses

Type	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Others	All
Thatched	84 13.44	37 14.12	1 16.67	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	122 13.57
Kacha Khaprail	60 9.60	20 7.63	2 33.33	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	82 9.12
Semi-pucca	205 32.80	104 39.69	3 50.00	4 66.67	0 0.00	0 0.00	316 35.15
Pucca	275 44.00	101 38.55	0 0.00	2 33.33	0 0.00	0 0.00	378 42.05
Others	1 0.16	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	1 0.11
Total	625	262	6	6	0	0	899
%	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	100.00

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentages.

Source: Primary data based.

### 23. Number of Rooms in Houses:

There are four rooms in majority of houses in district Jyotiba Phule Nagar (Table 4.23). As for the number of rooms in the houses of different religious groups of concerned, Hindus as well as Muslims have around two rooms in majority of cases. However the proportion of Muslim households owning more than three rooms is relatively lower (14.89 per cent) to that of Hindu households (19.36 per cent) who own three rooms. In case of Sikh households majority of them possess two room houses (33.33 per cent).

Table 4.23: Distribution of Households by the Number of Rooms

Room	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Others	All
One	98.00	55.00	2.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	155
	15.68	20.99	33.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	17.24
Two	253.00	100.00	0.00	2.00	0.00	0.00	355
	40.48	38.17	0.00	33.33	0.00	0.00	39.49
Three	111.00	53.00	2.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	167
	17.76	20.23	33.33	16.67	0.00	0.00	18.58
Four	121.00	39.00	2.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	163
	19.36	14.89	33.33	16.67	0.00	0.00	18.13
Five	34.00	11.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	45
	5.44	4.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.01
Six & above	8.00	4.00	0.00	2.00	0.00	0.00	14
	1.28	1.53	0.00	33.33	0.00	0.00	1.56
Total	625.00	262.00	6.00	6.00	0.00	0.00	899
%	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	100.00

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentages.

Source: Primary data based.

### 24. Area of Houses:

In most of the cases area of houses is more than 5000 sq ft (41.63 per cent) among the total households (Table 4.24). The proportion of houses of Muslims with area between 1001- 5000 sq ft is lower (33.72 per cent) as compared to the Hindu houses (36.28 per cent). However the percentage of total houses of Christian and Sikhs with area of 5000 sq ft and above is found to be higher (66.67 per cent) than the Hindu and Muslim houses having the same area.

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

Area(Sqft)	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Others	All
Below 500	59	31	1	0	0	0	91
	9.47	11.88	16.67	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.16
501-1000	81	34	0	0	0	0	115
	13.00	13.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.83
1001-5000	226	88	1	2	0	0	317
	36.28	33.72	16.67	33.33	0.00	0.00	35.38
5000 and above	257	108	4	4	0	0	373
	41.25	41.38	66.67	66.67	0.00	0.00	41.63
Total	623	261	6	6	0	0	896
%	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	100.00

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



## 25. Value of Houses:

More than one third of houses (30.85 per cent) in rural areas of Jyotiba Phule Nagar district have value of below Rs 50000 as reported by the respondents (Table 4.25). It is also evident that around 36.97 per cent of sample households are owning houses of value between 50,000-1,00,000 Rs (36.86 per cent in case of Hindus and 37.40 per cent of Muslims). No major difference in the value of houses owned by Sikhs and Christians households is evident.

Table 4.25: Classification of Households According to the Value of their Houses

Value (000Rs)	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Others	All
Below 50,000	179 28.69	93 35.50	3 50.00	2 33.33	0 0.00	0 0.00	277 30.85
50,000-1,00,000	230 36.86	98 37.40	2 33.33	2 33.33	0 0.00	0 0.00	332 36.97
1,00,000-2,00,000	190 30.45	51 19.47	1 16.67	1 16.67	0 0.00	0 0.00	243 27.06
2,00,000 and above	25 4.01	20 7.63	0 0.00	1 16.67	0 0.00	0 0.00	46 5.12
Total	624	262	6	6	0	0	898
%	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	100.00

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentages.

Source: Primary data based.

## 26. Ownership of Homestead:

The Table 4.26 shows that 98 per cent of total homestead are owned. Around 1 per cent has been provided by government and 0.89 per cent by the landlord. In case of Sikh and Christian homestead all are owned while ownership pattern of Hindu and Muslim homestead are generally similar.

Table 4.26: Distribution of Households according to Sources of Homestead

Owned	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Others	All
Own	616.00 98.56	251 95.80	6 100.00	6 100.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	879 97.78
Provided by Govt Panchayat	6.00 0.96	3 1.15	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	9 1.00
Landlords Land	2.00 0.32	6 2.29	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	8 0.89
Others	1 0.16	2 0.76	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	3 0.33
Total	625	262	6	6	0	0	899
%	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	100.00

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentages.

Source: Primary data based.

## 27. Electrification and Sources of Lighting:

It is evident from Table 4.27 that only 8 per cent of all rural houses have electricity so far while 7.04 per cent of the Hindu houses have electricity as compared to 10.31 per cent of the Muslim houses. All the Christian and Sikh houses (100 per cent) are not electrified as is depicted in the following table. Overall 92.10 per cent houses of different religious groups are not having any electricity facilities at all.

Table 4.27: Distribution of Households by the Electrification Facilities

Particular	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Others	All
Electrified Yes	44 7.04	27 10.31	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	71 7.90
Electrified No	581 92.96	235 89.69	6 100.00	6 100.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	828 92.10
Electrified Total	625	262	6	6	0	0	899
%	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	100.00

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentages.

Source: Primary data based.

## 28. Sources of Drinking Water:

The own handpump/tubewell is the main source of drinking water for 71.86 per cent of total rural households in Jyotiba Phule Nagar District (Table 4.28). Almost 83 per cent of Sikh households and 73.28 per cent of Muslim households are using own handpump/tubewell as compared to 71.20 per cent of Hindu households using own handpump/tubewell. On the whole use of unprotected sources of drinking water has by a large vanished in rural areas of the district. On the other hand taps in dwelling are used by almost 21 per cent households among all the religious groups.

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

Type	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Others	All
Own hand pump/ Tube well	445 71.20	192 73.28	4 66.67	5 83.33	0 0.00	0 0.00	646 71.86
Public hand pump/ tube well	49 7.84	8 3.05	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	57 6.34
Tap in dwelling	128 20.48	61 23.28	2 33.33	1 16.67	0 0.00	0 0.00	192 21.36
Own protected dug well	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00
Unprotected dug well	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00
Public unprotected dug well	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00
Public protected dug well	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00
Public Tap	3 0.48	1 0.38	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	4 0.44
Others	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00
Total	625	262	6	6	0	0	899
%	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	100.00

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentages.

Source: Primary data based.

## 29. Distance from Sources of Drinking Water:

Most of the households (91 per cent) have source of drinking water within the house. Sikh and Muslim households are better placed in this regard as 100 per cent and 95.80 per cent of them have drinking water source within their houses as compared to 88.64 per cent of Hindu

households (Table 4.29). Further 8 per cent of Hindu and Muslim households have to move up to 100 metres to reach the drinking water source.

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

Distance	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Others	All
Within House	554 88.64	251 95.80	6 100.00	6 100.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	817 90.88
Upto 100 metres	66 10.56	9 3.44	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	75 8.34
100-250 metres	5 0.80	2 0.76	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	7 0.78
250 & above metres	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00
Total	625	262	6	6	0	0	899
%	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	100.00

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentages.

Source: Primary data based.

### 30. Toilet Facility:

In house toilet facility is available to 25 per cent of the total households in rural areas in the district. Sikh and Muslim house hold are in better position as 50 per cent and 45 per cent of them have in house toilet facility as compared to only 16 per cent of total Hindu houses (Table 4.30). Majority of the sample households among different religious group are used to toilet facilities outside their houses (75.31 per cent). Pit latrine and watershed are the two types of toilets, which are being used by majority of the households across different religious groups.

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

Toilet Facility	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Others	All
In House	101 16.16	118 45.04	0 0.00	3 50.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	222 24.69
Outside House	524 83.84	144 54.96	6 100.00	3 50.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	677 75.31
Total	625	262	6	6	0	0	899
%	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
Type							
Septic Tank Latrine	7 1.12	6 2.32	0 0.00	1 16.67	0 0.00	0 0.00	14 1.57
In the dwelling/ Water- sealed	33 5.30	46 17.76	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	79 8.84
Pit Latrine	54 8.67	59 22.78	1 16.67	1 16.67	0 0.00	0 0.00	115 12.86
Covered Dry Latrine	23 3.69	16 6.18	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	39 4.36
In the community : Water sealed	4 0.64	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	4 0.45
In the field	501 80.42	132 50.97	5 83.33	4 66.67	0 0.00	0 0.00	642 71.81
Others	1 0.16	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	1 0.11
Total	623	259	6	6	0	0	894
%	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	100.00

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentages.

Source: Primary data based.

### 31. Types of Cooking Fuel Used:

It has been reported by the sample households that 22.02 per cent of them are using wood and 68.85 per cent are using cow-dung cake as the two major sources of cooking fuel (Table 4.31). The similar pattern is evident in Hindu, Muslim, Christian, Sikh and other households. Among the Muslim households more than one third (34.88 per cent) use wood and about half of them (52.33 per cent) use cow dung cake as compared to 15.64 per cent using wood and 77.30 per cent using cow dung cake among the Hindu households.

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

Type	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Others	All
Wood	51 15.64	60 34.88	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	111 22.02
Coal	2 0.61	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	2 0.40
Kerosene Oil	1 0.31	1 0.58	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	2 0.40
Hay/ Leaves	10 3.07	15 8.72	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	25 4.96
Cow dung Cake	252 77.30	90 52.33	5 100.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	347 68.85
Agricultural Waste	3 0.92	1 0.58	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	4 0.79
Gobar Gas Plant	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00
Liquid Petroleum gas	6 1.84	5 2.91	0 0.00	1 100.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	12 2.38
Others	1 0.31	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	1 0.20
Total	326	172	5	1	0	0	504
%	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	100.00

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentages.

Source: Primary data based.

### 32. Sources of Income:

Agriculture is the main source of income that contributes 39.11 per cent in total household income followed by non-agriculture wages (31.09 per cent), animal husbandry (13.85 per cent), agricultural wages (10.57 per cent), and services (1.74 per cent). The major source of income of Christian and Sikh household is agriculture and animal husbandry respectively while wage employment and agriculture is the major source income of Muslim households, as well as for Hindu households (Table 4.32). Besides artisan and trade related work are also undertaken at the household level among whom Muslim households account for majority.

Table 4.32: Classification of Households by Sources of Income

Source	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Others	All
Agriculture	13702087 (42.93)	4023245 (30.20)	19680 (7.01)	269950 (49.23)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	18014962 (39.11)
Animal Husbandry	4445109 (13.93)	1681831 (12.63)	59910 (21.33)	192584 (35.12)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	6379434 (13.85)
Artisan Work	154850 (0.49)	275260 (2.07)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	430110 (0.93)
Trade	105200 (0.33)	535200 (4.02)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	640400 (1.39)
Manufacturing other than artisan	0 (0.00)	151400 (1.14)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	151400 (0.33)
Agricultural wages	3088120 (9.68)	1660790 (12.47)	80100 (28.52)	38400 (7.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	4867410 (10.57)
Non Agricultural wages	9623580 (30.15)	4533245 (34.03)	121200 (43.15)	45600 (8.32)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	14323625 (31.09)
Services	521600 (1.63)	282000 (2.12)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	803600 (1.74)
Interest	61000 (0.19)	67000 (0.50)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	128000 (0.28)
Remittances	61200 (0.19)	85000 (0.64)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	146200 (0.32)
Pension	154904 (0.49)	22000 (0.17)	0 (0.00)	1800 (0.33)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	178704 (0.39)
Others	0 (0.00)	3600 (0.03)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	3600 (0.01)
Total %	31917650 (100.00)	13320571 (100.00)	280890 (100.00)	548334 (100.00)	0 (0.0)0	0 (0.00)	46067445 (100.00)

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentages.

Source: Primary data based.

### 33. Family Income:

It has been found that more than 94 per cent of the total households have annual income in the range of below Rs 25,000 to Rs 50,000. Similar trend is also found across different religious groups except that higher proportion of Sikh (33.33 per cent) and Christian (50 per cent) households who are in higher income bracket (Table 4.33).

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

Income	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Others	All
Below 25,000	107 17.09	51 19.47	1 16.67	1 16.67	0 0.00	0 0.00	160 17.78
25,000-50,000	249 39.78	110 41.98	2 33.33	1 16.67	0 0.00	0 0.00	362 40.22
50,000-1,00,000	234 37.38	86 32.82	3 50.00	2 33.33	0 0.00	0 0.00	325 36.11
1,00,000-1,50,000	29 4.63	12 4.58	0 0.00	1 16.67	0 0.00	0 0.00	42 4.67
1,50,000-2,50,000	6 0.96	1 0.38	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	7 0.78
2,50,000-4,00,000	1 0.16	2 0.76	0 0.00	1 16.67	0 0.00	0 0.00	4 0.44
4,00,000 and above	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00
Total Households %	626 100.00	262 100.00	6 100.00	6 100.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	900 100.00
Per hh average	50987	50842	46815	91389	0	0	51186

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

### 34. Average Annual Income per Household:

The average annual income per household has come to Rs 51,186 and agriculture, artisan work, trade and manufacturing and services are the main sources of income (Table 4.34). Among different religious groups Hindu households have marginally higher annual income than Muslim households. However, the highest annual income per household is found among Sikh households while the lowest among Christians. Income from trade and manufacturing is less than half of the income of Muslim households from the same sources. The income from trade and artisan work is the major source of income for the Muslim households. Further income from wage employment is the major source of income for the Christian and Sikh households.

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

Source	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Others	All
Agriculture	29404	25626	9840	44992	0	0	28550
Animal Husbandry	9539	10511	11982	38517	0	0	10031
Artisan Work	30970	45877	0	0	0	0	39101
Trade	15029	48655	0	0	0	0	35578
Manufacturing other than artisan	0	30280	0	0	0	0	30280
Agricultural wages	18382	23391	40050	38400	0	0	20113
Non Agricultural wages	26511	27811	30300	22800	0	0	26924
Services	34773	31333	0	0	0	0	33483
Interest	30500	11167	0	0	0	0	16000
Remittances	30600	21250	0	0	0	0	24367
Pension	5163	2000	0	1800	0	0	4255
Others	0	3600	0	0	0	0	3600
Per hh average total income	50987	50842	46815	91389	0	0	51186

Source: Primary data based.

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

The average annual expenditure of Rs 25,000 to Rs 50,000 is made by 49.22 per cent and below 25,000 Rs is made by 20.22 per cent of sample households (Table 4.35). The similar pattern is evident in case of Hindu and Muslim households. About 16.67 per cent of Sikh households have an annual expenditure of Rs 1, 00,000 to Rs 1, 50,000 Rs as compared to 50 per cent Christians in the category of Rs 25,000 to Rs 50,000.

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

Size(Rs)	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Others	All
Below 25,000	119 19.01	60 22.90	2 33.33	1 16.67	0 0.00	0 0.00	182 20.22
25,000-50,000	304 48.56	134 51.15	3 50.00	2 33.33	0 0.00	0 0.00	443 49.22
50,000-1,00,000	189 30.19	65 24.81	1 16.67	2 33.33	0 0.00	0 0.00	257 28.56
1,00,000-1,50,000	8 1.28	3 1.15	0 0.00	1 16.67	0 0.00	0 0.00	12 1.33
1,50,000-2,50,000	5 0.80	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	5 0.56
2,50,000-4,00,000	1 0.16	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	1 0.11
4,00,000 and above	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00
Total	626	262	6	6	0	0	900
%	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
Per hh average	44172	41949	34301	52937	0	0	43517

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentages.

Source: Primary data based.

### 36. Details of Expenditure:

The Details of expenditure made by the sample households has been shown in Table 4.36. As usual major part of expenditure is being made across all religious groups on food related items i.e 35.34 per cent on cereal and pulse, 19.56 per cent on vegetables etc and about 18 per cent each for producing and purchasing cereal. The rest of the expenditure included 5.51 per cent on construction related work, 7.26 per cent

Table 4.36: Average Expenditure per Households on Different Items

Item	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Others	All
Cereal and Pulse	9790117 35.42	3873120 35.24	81220 39.46	91240 28.73	0 0.00	0 0.00	13835697 35.34
Own produced cereal	5215658 18.87	1589177 14.46	14880 7.23	67120 21.13	0 0.00	0 0.00	6886835 17.59
Purchased cereal	4574459 16.55	2283943 20.78	66340 32.23	24120 7.59	0 0.00	0 0.00	6948862 17.75
Vegetable, Meal, Milk, Spices, Sugar	5333470 19.30	2228010 20.27	49880 24.24	48420 15.24	0 0.00	0 0.00	7659780 19.56
Own produced Veg	1745020 6.31	621500 5.65	22760 11.06	23000 7.24	0 0.00	0 0.00	2412280 6.16
Purchased Veg	3588450 12.98	1606510 14.62	27120 13.18	25420 8.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	5247500 13.40
Clothes, foot ware, bedding	1121390 4.06	444690 4.05	7300 3.55	17700 5.57	0 0.00	0 0.00	1591080 4.06
Education	536904 1.94	280610 2.55	11600 5.64	18100 5.70	0 0.00	0 0.00	847214 2.16
Medical	1823290 6.60	974360 8.87	10100 4.91	32900 10.36	0 0.00	0 0.00	2840650 7.26
Festival & social Ceremonies	847650 3.07	421950 3.84	7200 3.50	10400 3.27	0 0.00	0 0	1287200 3.29
Electricity, Gas, and Fuel wood	679986 2.46	415448 3.78	6500 3.16	9400 2.96	0 0.00	0 0	1111334 2.84
Telephone	582360 2.11	193230 1.76	3900 1.90	7850 2.47	0 0.00	0 0	787340 2.01
House repairing / construction	1641000 5.94	496600 4.52	7600 3.69	12100 3.81	0 0.00	0 0	2157300 5.51
Payment of loans and interest	1030830 3.73	293050 2.67	6500 3.16	10700 3.37	0 0.00	0 0	1341080 3.43
Beedi, Cigarette and intoxicants	939557 3.40	322470 2.93	7300 3.55	21160 6.66	0 0.00	0 0	1290487 3.30
Recreation	337700 1.22	120190 1.09	500 0.24	2700 0.85	0 0	0 0	461090 1.18
Marriage and other ceremonies	1143845 4.14	386232 3.51	2100 1.02	16850 5.31	0 0	0 0	1549027 3.96
Others	1830220 6.62	540636 4.92	4103 1.99	18100 5.70	0 0	0 0	2393059 6.11
Total	27638319	10990596	205803	317620	0	0	39152338
%	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0	0	100.00

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentages.

Source: Primary data based.

### 37. Main employment of Family Members:

About 85 per cent of all working family members have reported that they are employed in manual jobs as their main source of employment comprising 85.43 per cent male and 14.57 per cent female. This proportion is much higher in case of Muslim working members as compared to their Hindu counterparts. It is also evident that the main employment of Muslim workers in white collar jobs is insignificant 2.57 per cent as is evident in Table 4.37.



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

Occupation	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Others	All
Professional, managerial & administrative work	17 (1.37)	13 (2.57)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	30 (1.70)
Male	14 (82.35)	10 (76.92)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	24 (80.00)
Female	3 (17.65)	3 (23.07)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	6 (20.00)
Clerk/Supervisor/accounts	2 (0.16)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	2 (0.11)
Male	1 (50.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	1 (50.00)
Female	1 (50.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	1 (50.00)
Sales/Business work	13 (1.05)	20 (3.96)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	33 (1.87)
Male	7 (53.85)	16 (80.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	23 (69.70)
Female	6 (46.15)	4 (20.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	10 (30.30)
Cultivator	149 (12.04)	40 (7.92)	0 (0.00)	1 (7.69)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	190 (10.75)
Male	105 (70.47)	28 (70.00)	0 (0.00)	1 (100.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	134 (70.53)
Female	44 (29.53)	12 (30.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	56 (29.47)
Manual Labour	1048 (84.65)	432 (85.54)	11 (100.00)	12 (92.31)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	1503 (85.06)
Male	878 (83.78)	385 (89.12)	9 (81.82)	12 (100.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	1284 (85.43)
Female	170 (16.22)	47 (10.88)	2 (18.18)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	219 (14.57)
Caste Occupation	8 (0.65)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	8 (0.45)
Male	5 (62.50)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	5 (62.5)
Female	3 (37.50)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	3 (37.5)
Other	1 (0.08)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	1 (0.06)
Male	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)
Female	1 (100.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	1 (100.00)
Total	1238 (100.00)	505 (100.00)	11 (100.00)	13 (100.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	1767 (100.00)
Male	1010 (81.58)	439 (86.93)	9 (81.82)	13 (100.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	1471 (83.25)
Female	228 (18.42)	66 (13.07)	2 (18.18)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	296 (16.75)

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentages.

Source: Primary data based.

### 38. Migration Characteristics:

The details relating to the migration of workers have been worked out and placed in Table 4.38. It came to be known that around 13 per cent of the total workers migrate from their respective villages. The proportion of migrant workers in total workers is slightly higher in case of Hindus (13.87 per cent) as compared to Muslims (11.10 per cent). The migrants are generally the male workers. It has been found that more than half of the migrants are in the age group of 20-40 years but Muslim migrants below the age of 20 years are 21.93 per cent versus Hindu migrants in the same age (16.34 per cent). Cultivation is the migrant's main occupation in most of the cases as well as across different religious groups (96.47 per cent). Migration of workers is confined to within the Jyotiba Phule Nagar district while majority of Hindu (60.31 per cent) and Muslim (60.96 per cent) migrants remain in the rural areas within the district, more than one third of the Hindu (37.74 per cent) and Muslim (30.48 per cent) migrants go to the urban area of the district. The majority of the migrants are daily commuters (56.78 per cent).

Table 4.38: Migration Characteristics of Working Family Members

Details	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	All
Total Migrants	514(13.87)	187(11.10)	5(14.71)	2(5.88)	708(12.97)
%	(100.00)	(100.00)	(100.00)	(100.00)	(100.00)
Male	498	180	5	2	685
	(96.89)	(96.26)	(100.00)	(100.00)	(96.75)
Female	16	7	0	0	23
	(3.11)	(3.74)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(3.25)
Age of Migrants					
Below 20 years	84	41	3	0	128
	(16.34)	(21.93)	(60.00)	(0.00)	(18.08)
20-40 years	318	100	1	2	421
	(61.87)	(53.48)	(20.00)	(100.00)	(59.46)
40-60 years	101	45	1	0	147
	(19.65)	(24.06)	(20.00)	(0.00)	(20.76)
60 years and above	11	1	0	0	12
	(2.14)	(0.53)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(1.69)
Migrants Occupation					
Professional,managerial & administrative work	3	2	0	0	5
	(0.58)	(1.07)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.71)
Clerk/Supervisor/accounts	1	0	0	0	1
	(0.19)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.14)
Sales/Business work	7	0	0	0	7
	(1.36)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.99)
Cultivator	498	178	5	2	683
	(96.89)	(95.19)	(100.00)	(100.00)	(96.47)
Manual Labour	5	5	0	0	10
	(0.97)	(2.67)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(1.41)
Caste Occupation	0	2	0	0	2
	(0.00)	(1.07)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.28)

Place of Migration					
Within District (Rural)	310 (60.31)	114 (60.96)	5 (100.00)	2 (100.00)	431 (60.88)
Within District (Urban)	194 (37.74)	57 (30.48)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	251 (35.45)
Within State (Rural)	0 (0.00)	2 (1.07)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	2 (0.28)
Within State (Urban)	9 (1.75)	4 (2.14)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	13 (1.84)
Outside State (Rural)	0 (0.00)	1 (0.53)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	1 (0.14)
Outside State (Urban)	1 (0.19)	8 (4.28)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	9 (1.27)
Outside Country	0 (0.00)	1 (0.53)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	1 (0.14)
Duration of Migration					
Short Term	176 (9.92)	59 (10.7)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	235 (10.03)
Long Term	287 (34.24)	108 (31.55)	5 (100.00)	2 (100.00)	402 (33.19)
Daily Commuters	585 (55.84)	228 (57.75)	5 (100.00)	2 (100.00)	837 (56.78)

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentages.

Source: Primary data based.

### 39. Indebtedness:

The proportion of indebted households in total households and their amount of outstanding loan have been calculated in Table 4.39. It has been found that around 61.33 per cent of the total households are under debt. The figure is higher in case of Hindu households (63.10 per cent) versus Muslim households (56.87 per cent). The majority of houses (around 54 per cent) reported to have outstanding loan of up to Rs 15,000.

Table 4.39: Distribution of Households by Outstanding Amount of loan

Amount of Loan Outstanding	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	All
Indebted	395 63.10	149 56.87	4 66.67	4 66.67	0 100.00	552 61.33
Below 15000	209 52.91	87 58.39	2 50.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	298 53.99
15000-30000	122 30.89	40 26.85	2 50.00	1 25.00	0 0.00	165 29.89
30000-45000	31 7.85	15 10.07	0 0.00	3 75.00	0 0.00	49 8.88
45000-60000	21 5.32	4 2.68	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	25 4.53
60000-75000	2 0.51	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	2 0.36
75000 and above	10 2.53	3 2.01	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	13 2.36
Total HH	395 100.00	149 100.00	4 100.00	4 100.00	0 0.00	552 100.00
Per Household	12162	8663	7917	20000	0	11167.31

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentages.

Source: Primary data based.

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

It has been reported that on the whole 6.30 per cent of the total children in the age group of 5-15 years were never enrolled in schools. This figure is higher in case of Hindu children (6.71 per cent) as compared to Muslim children (5.59 per cent). We also found a higher percentage of Muslim children who left schooling (5.18 per cent) in comparison with Hindu children (0.80 per cent) who left schools after enrollment. More or less same proportion of children has been found to be irregular in attending schools across different religious groups.

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

It has been reported that more than 83 per cent of the total children are studying in Government schools. This is true in case of Hindu (86.37 per cent) as well as Muslim (78.09 per cent) children. The average distance of the school is within 1 kilometre for 88.77 per cent of total students. However, 90.09 per cent of total Muslim children are studying in those schools, which are within the distance of less than 1 kilometer while 88.29 per cent of Hindu children are going in such schools.

Medium of instruction is generally Hindi language (92.65 per cent) but only 0.44 per cent of Muslim children are studying in English medium schools as compared to 0.37 per cent of Hindu children who are studying in English medium schools. Further 11.18 per cent of Muslim children and 4.74 per cent among the Hindu children use Hindi and English both as a medium of instruction.

The non-affordability of fees and other educational expenses is the major reason for dropout of the students. The work at home and need to earn are the important reasons for Muslim as well as Hindu children. The government assistance in the form of scholarship and others is being availed by 72 per cent of the total children across all the religious groups while the remaining 28 per cent could not receive any sort of assistance. The details of educational status of children in the age group of 5-15 years have been shown in Annexure-I.

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

The respondents were asked to express their aspirations regarding the education of their children. Around 79.78 per cent of the total respondents told their aspiration while 65.61 per cent of the Hindu parents as well as 64.53 per cent of Muslim parents told that their children should take education up to intermediate and graduate level, while desire for higher education among

the Muslim parents is found to be relatively lower as compared to the Hindu parents. In case of girls, aspiration of parents was not as much as for the boys (Table 4.40).

Table 4.40: Aspiration of parents of Current Students

Aspirations of parents for education of	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Others	All
Boys Total	506 80.83	203 77.48	5 83.33	4 66.67	0 0.00	0 0.00	718 79.78
High School	18 3.56	12 5.91	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	30 4.18
Intermediate	171 33.79	55 27.09	2 40.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	228 31.75
Pre-Graduation/ Diploma	10 1.98	7 3.45	1 20.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	18 2.51
Bachelors Degree	161 31.82	76 37.44	0 0.00	2 50.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	239 33.29
Post Graduation	129 25.49	48 23.65	2 40.00	1 25.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	180 25.07
Technical Degree	17 3.36	5 2.46	0 0.00	1 25.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	23 3.20
Girls Total	409 65.34	172 65.65	5 83.33	4 66.67	0 0.00	0 0.00	590 65.56
High School	126 30.81	40 23.26	2 40.00	1 25.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	169 28.64
Intermediate	191 46.70	100 58.14	2 40.00	2 50.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	295 50.00
Pre-Graduation/ Diploma	21 5.13	3 1.74	1 20.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	25 4.24
Bachelors Degree	55 13.45	21 12.21	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	76 12.88
Post Graduation	11 2.69	8 4.65	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	19 3.22
Technical Degree	5 1.22	0 0.00	0 0.00	1 25.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	6 1.02

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentages.

Source: Primary data based.

## 42. Interest in Training:

The sample respondents were asked to express their interest for different types of training to improve their employment and income level. Surprisingly, only 14 per cent of the working members showed their interest in training. Majority of Hindu households (14.80 per cent) showed interest in training as compared to only 11.67 per cent among the Muslim households. No major difference across different religious groups is evident in this regard (Table 4.41).

Table 4.41: Interest in Training of Working Family Members

Religion	Yes	No	No response	Total
Hindu	551 (14.80)	27 (0.73)	48 (1.29)	626 (16.81)
Muslim	198 (11.67)	27 (1.59)	37 (2.18)	262 (15.45)
Christian	5 (14.29)	1 (2.86)	0 (0.00)	6 (17.14)
Sikh	4 (11.76)	1 (2.94)	1 (2.94)	6 (17.64)
Buddhist	0 (0.00)	0 0.00	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)
Others	0 (0.00)	0 0.00	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)
All	758(13.81)	56(1.02)	86(1.58)	900(16.39)
%	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentages.

Source: Primary data based.

### 43. Types of Training:

The types of training desired by the respondents have been shown in Table 4.42. It is evident that most of the respondents across different religious groups desired to have training in Computer Training. I.T.I is another area, which is second most preferred training activity of the respondents of different religious groups. Further Mechanic industry is the third preferred area among the households.

Table 4.42: Type of Training

Detail	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Others	All
Computer Training	273	77	2	1	0	0	353
Stitching	50	26	0	0	0	0	76
I.T.I	126	48	0	1	0	0	175
Animal Husbandry	1	1	0	0	0	0	2
Embroidery	3	0	0	0	0	0	3
Mechanic	98	50	3	1	0	0	152
Agriculture	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Dairy	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Carpentry	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Driving	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
No Response	72	60	1	2	0	0	135
Grand Total	626	262	6	6	0	0	900

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentages.

Source: Primary data based.

#### 44. Duration of Training:

Out of those who desired to have training, 45.49 per cent were in view that duration of training should be 3-6 months. While around 51.49 per cent of Muslim respondents as well as 60 per cent of Christian respondents were in view that training duration should be 3-6 months, 25 per cent of the Sikh respondents desired to have training of 1-3 year's duration. In case of Hindu respondent also 43.14 per cent were in view that training should be of 3-6 months (Table 4.43).

Table 4.43: Duration of Training

Religion	3 Months	3-6 Months	1-3 Years	Total
Hindu	100 18.05	239 43.14	215 38.81	554 100.00
Muslim	28 13.86	104 51.49	70 34.65	202 100.00
Christian	1 20.00	3 60.00	1 20.00	5 100.00
Sikh	1 25.00	2 50.00	1 25.00	4 100.00
Buddhist	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00
Others	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00
Total	130	348	287	765
%	16.99	45.49	37.52	100.00

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentages.

Source: Primary data based.

#### 44. Willingness to Bear Training Expenditure:

Out of those who have shown willingness to get training; only 54.34 percent were willing to bear expenses in which Muslims were in lowest proportion (44.00 per cent) who want to bear the training expenses. Sikhs had shown full willingness to bear expenditure (100 per cent). Out of total training expenses, respondents were willing to bear 54.34 percent of the cost among different religious groups. Hindus were ready to bear 57.89 per cent of their training expenses which was the highest across all groups except Sikhs (Table 4.44).

Table 4.44: Willingness to Bear Expenditure of Training

Religion	Willing to bear expenditure	Unwilling to bear expenditure	Total	Willing to bear share of expenses
Hindu	319 57.89	232 42.11	551 100	319 57.89
Muslim	88 44	112 56	200 100	88 44.00
Christian	2 40	3 60	5 100	2 40.00
Sikh	4 100	0 0	4 100	4 100.00
Buddhist	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00
Others	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00
Total	413	347	760	413
%	54.34	45.66	100	54.34

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentages.

Source: Primary data based.

## 45. Types of Diseases

It has come out from the survey that around 17 per cent of rural population has suffered from various diseases during the last one year and no significant difference across different religious groups is evident. The seasonal diseases like fever (32.80 per cent), jaundice & typhoid (14.62 per cent) and stomach related problems (19.57 per cent) are most prevalent followed by the maternity related diseases constituting 22.58 per cent (Table 4.45).

Table 4.45: Type of Diseases

Type	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	All
Fever	215 33.33	85 31.25	2 28.57	3 50.00	305 32.80
Jaundice, Typhoid	93 14.42	43 15.81	0 0.00	0 0.00	136 14.62
ENT	19 2.95	7 2.57	0 0.00	0 0.00	26 2.80
Accident	15 2.33	4 1.47	0 0.00	0 0.00	19 2.04
Stomach related	134 20.78	45 16.54	3 42.86	0 0.00	182 19.57
Cancer, T.B	30 4.65	20 7.35	2 28.57	0 0.00	52 5.59
Any other (Pregnancy)	139 21.55	68 25.00	0 0.00	3 50.00	210 22.58
Total	645(17.41)	272(16.14)	7(20.59)	6(17.65)	930(17.04)
Average days of Treatment	100.00 84	100.00 92	100.00 75	100.00 92	100.00 86

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentages.

Source: Primary data based.

## 46. Place of Treatment:

In private hospitals, 57 percent of the patients receive treatment followed by more than 23 per cent by the Jhola Chhap doctors. Government and private hospital together accounted for 5 per cent. The places of treatment are more or less same for the categories of all religious groups (Table 4.46). It was also reported that only 19.16 percent of the total patient were admitted in the hospital for the treatment. The admission was taken by 21.69 percent of Muslim patients as compared to 18.18 per cent by Hindu patients. The average annual expenditure incurred by the Hindu on their treatment was 15 per cent less (Rs 2919) as compared to the Muslims (Rs 3465) and general population (Rs 3094).



Table 4.46: Place of Treatment of Diseases

Place	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	All
Government Hospital	46 7.20	20 7.52	1 14.29	3 50.00	70 7.63
Private Hospital	354 55.40	159 59.77	4 57.14	3 50.00	520 56.64
Government and Private	29 4.54	15 5.64	0 0.00	0 0.00	44 4.79
Traditional	23 3.60	5 1.88	0 0.00	0 0.00	28 3.05
Homeopathic	13 2.03	8 3.01	1 14.29	0 0.00	22 2.40
Local Government Health worker	4 0.63	1 0.38	0 0.00	0 0.00	5 0.54
Voluntary Health Worker	1 0.16	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	1 0.11
Home Treatment	8 1.25	2 0.75	0 0.00	0 0.00	10 1.09
Jhola Chap Doctor	161 25.20	56 21.05	1 14.29	0 0.00	218 23.75
Others	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00
Per cent of Patient admitted	18.18	21.69	14.29	16.67	19.16
Average Expenditure	2919	3465	1443	7150	3094

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentages.

Source: Primary data based.

#### 48. Immunization of Children:

The respondents were enquired about the immunization of their children up to the age of 5 years. It was reported that more than 99 per cent of children were given polio drops. It was higher in case of children of Hindus (99.51 per cent) as against the Children of Muslims (97.96 per cent). The percentage of immunization of Muslim children was found to be lower to that of Hindu children in case of major diseases of polio, diphtheria, and BCG (Table 4.47). In case of immunization against the diseases of pox and hepatitis the Muslim household's percentage was much higher as compared to Hindus.

Table 4.47: Immunization of Children

Immunization	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Others	Total
Polio	409 99.51	192 97.96	3 66.67	1 100.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	605 99.02
Diphtheria	311 75.67	132 67.35	1 33.33	1 100.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	445 72.83
BCG	228 55.47	103 52.55	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	331 54.17
Pox	236 57.42	120 61.22	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	356 58.27
Hepatitis	170 41.36	96 48.98	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	266 43.54

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentages.

Source: Primary data based.

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

It has been reported that out of total deliveries of the last year, 94.78 per cent were at the home. Only 2-3 per cent were at Government and private hospitals respectively (Table 4.48). It is to be noted here that in case Hindu households the deliveries at the home accounted for more than 95 per cent as compared to 93.44 per cent in respect of Muslim households.

The untrained dais provided assistance at the time of delivery in most of the cases constituting more than 66 per cent. However, Muslim households were in better position as trained midwives attended 31 per cent of their deliveries as compared to 23 per cent in case of Hindu households. Further pre and post delivery assistance was not provided in majority cases comprising 88.56 per cent among different religious groups.

Table 4.48: Assistance at the Time of Last Delivery

Detail	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Others	All
<b>Place of Birth of Last Child</b>							
Government Hospital	17 2.89	7 2.87	0 0.00	1 25.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	25 2.97
Private Hospital	10 1.70	9 3.69	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	19 2.25
Home	562 95.42	228 93.44	6 100.00	3 75.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	799 94.78
Total	589	244	6	4	0	0	843
%	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
<b>Help at the Time of Last Delivery</b>							
Doctor	24 4.08	19 7.85	0 0.00	1 25.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	44 5.24
Trained Midwife	137 23.30	76 31.40	1 16.67	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	214 25.48
Untrained Dai	406 69.05	143 59.09	5 83.33	3 75.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	557 66.31
Others	21 3.57	4 1.65	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	25 2.98
Total	588	242	6	4	0	0	840
%	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
<b>Pre and post Delivery Assistance</b>							
Yes	25 3.99	18 6.87	0 0.00	1 16.67	0 0.00	0 0.00	44 4.89
No	563 89.94	225 85.88	6 100.00	3 50.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	797 88.56
No Response	38 6.07	19 7.25	0 0.00	2 33.33	0 0.00	0 0.00	59 6.56
Total	626	262	6	6	0	0	900
%	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	100.00

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentages.

Source: Primary data based.

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

It is evident from the field survey that outreach of the Anganwadi/ICDS Centres is limited to only 35.67 per cent of the total households and more or less equal proportion of Hindu as well as Muslim households have been benefited under the programme (Table 4.49). About 64 per cent among the total households were not provided any support through Anganwadi/ICDS centres.

Table 4.49: Households Benefited from Anganwadi/ICDS

Item	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Others	All
Whether any member benefitted of your family benefitted from ICDS							
Yes	230 36.74	89 33.97	2 33.33	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	321 35.67
No	391 62.46	172 65.65	4 66.67	6 100.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	573 63.67
No Response	5 0.80	1 0.38	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	6 0.67
Total	626	262	6	6	0	0	900
%	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	100.00

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentages.

Source: Primary data based.

## 51. Public Distribution System:

It is evident from the survey that 60 per cent of the total households are in BPL category. The proportion of Muslim households is higher (67.55 per cent) as compared to Hindu households (56.86 per cent) as shown in Annexure II.

The data shows that in general, 32.33 per cent of total households have BPL cards as against 46.56 per cent of Muslim households and 26.19 per cent of Hindu households. Majority of the households (75.56 per cent) get the ration from PDS and the Muslim households who obtain ration from PDS is 69.46 per cent versus 78.27 per cent of Hindu households.

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

## 52. Problems and losses during Communal Violence

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

## 53. Accessibility to Media and Communication

The survey has revealed that rural households in Jyotiba Phule Nagar District have limited access to media and communication. Out of the total households, 5 per cent read newspaper, 6 per cent listen radio, 5 per cent watch T.V. and 24 percent have mobile phones. Within different religious group, Muslims have better accessibility to radio and mobile telephones as compared to their Hindu counterparts (Table 4.50).

Table 4.50: Access to Media and Communication

Particulars	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Others	All
Do you read newspaper regularly	27 4.31	15 5.73	0 0.00	2 33.33	0 0.00	0 0.00	44 4.89
Do you listen radio regularly	36 5.75	19 7.25	0 0.00	2 33.33	0 0.00	0 0.00	57 6.33
Do you watch T.V. regularly	32 5.11	9 3.44	0 0.00	1 16.67	0 0.00	0 0.00	42 4.67
Do you have mobile	148 23.64	69 26.34	2 33.33	3 50.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	222 24.67

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentages.

Source: Primary data based.

## 54. Awareness and Benefited from Government Programmes:

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

It is apparent that around 99.67 per cent and 100 per cent of all households are aware about SGSY and NREGS respectively. However, under both the Programmes, none out of the sample households have been benefited. In case of IAY and Old age/Widow pension, a very high proportion of all households have reported their awareness, yet benefits have remained confined to only 2.73 per cent and 4.72 per cent of all rural households respectively. As regards SSA programme almost majority of households of different religious groups were aware of it and maximum benefit was availed constituting about 56 per cent. To avail benefits of the

Programmes, some of the households have also paid bribes/commission ranging from 3 per cent to 32 per cent.

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

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

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

## CHAPTER V

### CRITICAL DEVELOPMENT GAPS IN THE DISTRICT

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

#### **I. Development Gaps at the District Level:**

1. The growth of population and population density are relatively lower in the district when compared with the State as a whole. Further the percentage of SC/ST population is also low. The literacy level has also found to be lower in the district. This gap is to be taken care of on priority basis. Since there are greater chances of development therefore steps should be taken to increase the employment opportunities which will lead to greater income generation.
2. The literacy level and work participation rate among Muslims of the district has been found to be broadly at the lowest third place from bottom when compared with other minorities and Hindus of the district. Sikhs are mostly found in a more deplorable condition in terms of literacy level than Muslims. The gap between Muslims and other religious groups in terms of literacy and employment is to be abridged if balanced social development is to be achieved in Jyotiba Phule Nagar District.
3. District Jyotiba Phule Nagar came into being on 24<sup>th</sup> April 1997, earlier it was a part of Moradabad district therefore the growth rate among the workers could not be detected. However, as per information drawn through 2001 Census it can be stated that there are sizeable numbers of agricultural workers in the district. For future development it is desirable to increase full time employment opportunities including white collar jobs.
4. Though the level of agricultural productivity is higher in the district as compared to the State average, crop intensity of the diversification is still low despite larger area has been brought under cultivation and irrigation. So, the appropriate planning is required to give

further boost to the cropping intensity in the district in order to utilize the cultivated area and existing irrigation potentials.

5. The district has sizeable livestock population but of non-descript type with relatively low yield. The quality of livestock needs to be improved in the district.
6. Though industrial development in general has been lackluster in the district but development in Khadi and Village industries, which have great potential of employment generation, has not been reasonable enough in particular. Thus, the activities of the Khadi and the Village industry board need to be activated to bridge these gaps.
7. Three major infrastructures; namely the number of post offices, number of telephone connections and the number of bank branches need to be increased at the district level.
8. There is a gap in rural infrastructure particularly in case of villages connected with all weather roads, electricity connection, rural go-downs, seed stores, fertilizer stores, pesticides stores and regulated markets. These gaps are to be abridged to match with the state averages of these specialties.
9. There is no sort of lacuna related to the educational infrastructure in the district. Further steps should be taken to increase the status of education by drawing ever lasting impact of SSA Programme.
10. There are also some gaps in the health infrastructure of Jyotiba Phule Nagar district. So Allopathic hospitals and Ayurvedic/Unani hospitals are to be increased in the district
11. The analysis points to the fact that the percentage of BPL population as well BPL households in rural population of the district is lower as compared to the State average. In the light of higher average income in the district more employment generating activities are needed. An employment exchange needs to be established and a sizeable number of white collar jobs should be made available to the residents so as to maintain their standard of living and further increase their income. Rural infrastructure facilities should be made available in larger proportion in order to increase the agricultural yield. Therefore, proper planning for the composite development of rural areas of Jyotiba Phule Nagar District is required.

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

1. The combined population data of 30 sample villages has revealed that the size of households in general and among the Muslims population in particular is high. This calls for the effective implementation of family planning measures. The high proportion of total workers (69.37 per cent) is engaged as agricultural labour followed by cultivators (8.44 per cent). Further lower number of workers is engaged in household industries i.e.

7.69 per cent. Few of the workers are found to be employed in non-farm activity, which has tremendous potential of employment. This necessitates the planning for the development of non-farm activities in the villages of Jyotiba Phule Nagar District.

2. A high proportion of total cultivated area has been brought under cultivation, yet the cropping intensity is still low which requires the intensification of cropping as well as its diversification.
3. It has been reported that lesser number of the villages (10 per cent) are connected with all weather roads but average distance of all 30 villages taken together from main road comes to 17 kilometers. On the whole road connectivity needs to be increased at the village level by covering 90 per cent of total villages, which are still unconnected with all weather roads.
4. Though the electricity connection has been extended to just 20 villages but only 9 per cent of the total households have electricity connections. Thus, the electricity, which is a major infrastructure in development, is largely lacking at the village level in Jyotiba Phule Nagar District.
5. Private and Public hand pumps are the major source of drinking water in sample villages. Besides Private and Public tube wells are also functional in the districts. Further attempts should be made to improve the existing drinking water facilities with the involvement of Gram Panchayats.
6. Only in 16.67 per cent of the entire sample villages' toilet facility is available and 5.27 per cent of the total households of these villages have in-house toilet facility. The Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) needs to be made more effective to abridge this gap.
7. The primary schools are in majority of the sample villages but higher secondary schools are generally located at block headquarters. The students travel generally 1-4 kilometers to reach the higher secondary schools. This gap in education status is to be narrowed down. The average enrollment of students (both boys and girls) has been found to be lower on the basis of recommended norms. Therefore enrollment in primary schools needs to be increased. The infrastructure in primary schools is by and large satisfactory. Though private schools (45 in number) are operational in sample villages therefore most of the village people prefer private schools for the education of their wards.
8. Serious gaps are evident in the availability of different health facilities of the sample villages, so much that the people generally have to travel 8 kilometers from their villages to access major health centres. However, at majority of PHC's important medical facilities are lacking. Further the doctors are rarely available. This gap needs to be properly assessed and appropriate steps are required to be taken.



9. Public Distribution System (PDS) is not functioning effectively in 33.33 per cent villages. The irregular supply is the major problem in these villages. This needs to be taken care of to make the PDS more result oriented.
10. Gaps in certain key facilities like Veterinary, Commercial banks, nearest bus and railway stops and fair price shops are visible. Developing a convergence with the UP State Markets Board and Animal Husbandry Department can reduce these gaps.
11. A number of non-agricultural activities are being undertaken in sample villages. The problems in marketing and production are generally hampering the growth of these activities. The Khadi and Village Industry Board should be activated to look in to these problems. Lack of skill development is also one of the serious constraints in the development of these industries.
12. The functioning of Self-help groups has been reported in 12 villages. Saving and credit is their major activity. Now these groups are to be oriented to undertake some income generating activities as well.
13. The number of beneficiaries under different Government programmes is quite a few except Pension Scheme, benefits from other programmes accrued to only 2.15 per cent of the total population.

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

1. Hindu population accounts for the majority of population (70 per cent) in Jyotiba Phule Nagar district followed by the Muslims (29.11 per cent). Other minority groups like Christian and Sikhs are in very negligible number. Therefore, the development characteristics of Hindu and Muslim households have been compared as far their development status is concerned.
2. The size of the family among Muslim households is relatively higher in rural areas of the district, which needs to be managed. On the whole, sex ratio is quite low in the district yet it is higher in case of Hindu households versus Muslim households. Further Hindi is mostly preferred as mother tongue among majority of households besides other languages.
3. A high proportion of human resources have been found to be of younger age. This is true across all the religious groups which are the strength of rural areas of the district.
4. The level of literacy has been found to be high at the household level. Almost 41 per cent of the Muslim population is illiterate. This is one of the serious weaknesses of the population in general as well as the Muslims in particular.

5. Most of the rural population and Hindu population are employed in agriculture while the Muslims are largely employed in non-agricultural activities. Therefore for the development of Muslims in the rural part of Jyotiba Phule Nagar district, promotion of non-farm activities is crucial.
6. As presented in Table 4.7 of this report, almost half of the rural households in Jyotiba Phule Nagar district are engaged in agriculture related activities (47.50 per cent) and manufacturing (41.01 per cent) is the second most preferred activity. Efforts should be taken to increase white collar jobs among the rural households to improve their standard of living.
7. It has come out that most of the households are in search of additional employment opportunities and they have expressed their preference largely for agro-based activity like dairy, fishery etc. It has already been pointed out that non-farm activities need to be promoted in rural areas of district. This point gets further validation from the fact that more than 50 per cent of the total households are pursuing less than 1 acre of land in rural areas of the district and Muslim households are more than 64 per cent among the total households.
8. In relation to the ownership of the value of livestock and other productive assets, Hindu and Muslim population acquire a majority of them besides other religious groups. Further agriculture implements are largely owned by Hindu households among the rural households which indicated that their means of subsistence is primarily dependent upon agriculture. Handloom and other small scale industries should be set up in order to abridge this gap.
9. Hindu households are in a better position to own various modern household and financial assets as compared to the Muslims which indicated their status of living. Necessary steps should be taken to enhance the living standard of various religious groups.
10. None of the households are residing in rented houses and all of them possess houses of their own. Further the condition of their houses is not up to the mark since 13.57 per cent and almost 10 per cent still reside in thatched and kacha khaprail houses. Therefore more benefits under the Indira Awas Yojana should be drawn up for the rural households.
11. In general a very low proportion of rural households have electricity. Muslim households are marginally better as compared to their Hindu counterparts.
12. The facility of protected drinking water is available to most of the households across all religious groups. However, In-house toilet facility is available to only 25 per cent households. Muslim households are better in this regard as 45 per cent of their households have in-house toilet facility in comparison with 16 per cent households of

Hindus. Thus, the coverage of Total Sanitation Campaign is to be speeded up in the district.

13. Wood and Cow-dung cake are two major sources of cooking fuel in rural areas of the district across different religious groups. In view of very low area under forest in the district, alternative sources of cooking fuel are to be searched for.
14. Agriculture is the primary source of income among the rural households in Jyotiba Phule Nagar district. Besides animal husbandry and wage employment are the secondary sources. The Government authorities should take up initiative for enhancing artisan and trade related industries to increase their sources of income.
15. As per the distribution of working family members, majority of Hindu households mostly work as manual laborers and cultivators as compared to the Muslim households. Initiative must be taken to improve the educational status among households so that they can avail benefits of white collar jobs.
16. The total migrated population has been reported to be 12.97 per cent. Mostly the Hindu households migrate for business & trade related work within district compared to the Muslim households. Suitable employment opportunities should be provided to reduce the number of male migrants and efforts should be taken to establish small scale industries in order to prevent this gap.
17. Indebtedness is highest among the rural households. Around 61 per cent households are reported to have average outstanding loan of Rs. 11000.
18. It has come out that 6.30 per cent of the total children in age group of 5-15 years were never enrolled in the schools. The rate of dropout among the Hindu as well as Muslim children goes on increasing as their standard of class increases. This is a crucial issue which needs to be looked into seriously.
19. A high proportion of Hindu parents aspire for higher education of their children, relatively lower is the case with the Muslim parents. Therefore awareness about the value of education needs to be spread among the rural Muslim masses of the district.
20. Hindu and Muslim households have largely expressed their interest in taking further training in various local based non-farm activities like computer training, I.T.I training, mechanics etc. Most of them feel that the duration of training should be 3 to 6 months and more than half of them are ready to bear 100 per cent of their training expenses.
21. The treatment of the diseases is done at the private hospitals in majority of cases; irrespective of religion. Jhola chhap doctors are also playing important role in medicare of the people. Therefore, state sponsored health care services need to be strengthened in rural areas of the district.

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

## Annexure I: Educational Status of Children in the Age of 5 to 15 years

Religion							
Educational Status	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Others	All
Never Enrolled	76 6.71	27 5.59	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	103 6.30
Left after enrolment	9 0.80	25 5.18	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	34 2.08
Enrolled but irregular	5 0.44	16 3.31	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	21 1.29
Enrolled and regular	1042 92.05	415 85.92	11 100.00	8 100.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	1476 90.33
Total	1132 100.00	483 100.00	11 100.00	8 100.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	1634 100.00
Characteristics of enrolled children							
Enrolled in Class I	132 12.30	57 12.18	1 9.09	1 12.50	0 0.00	0 0.00	191 12.24
Enrolled in Class II	159 14.82	60 12.82	1 9.09	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	220 14.10
Enrolled in Class III	151 14.07	73 15.60	1 9.09	1 12.50	0 0.00	0 0.00	226 14.49
Enrolled in Class IV	139 12.95	60 12.82	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	199 12.76
Enrolled in Class V	145 13.51	77 16.45	1 9.09	1 12.50	0 0.00	0 0.00	224 14.36
Enrolled in Class VI	101 9.41	36 7.69	3 27.27	1 12.50	0 0.00	0 0.00	141 9.04
Enrolled in Class VII	83 7.74	44 9.40	1 9.09	2 25.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	130 8.33
Enrolled in Class VIII	66 6.15	25 5.34	2 18.18	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	93 5.96
Enrolled in Class IX	59 5.50	22 4.70	1 9.09	2 25.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	84 5.38
Enrolled in Class X	33 3.08	13 2.78	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	46 2.95
Total	1073 100.00	468 100.00	11 100.00	8 100.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	1560 100.00
Type of School (Total)	1071 100.00	461 100.00	11 100.00	8 100.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	1551 100
Government	925 86.37	360 78.09	8 72.73	2 25.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	1295 83.49
Private	144 13.45	99 21.48	3 27.27	6 75.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	252 16.25
Madrassa	0 0.00	2 0.43	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	2 0.13
Missionary	2 0.19	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	2 0.13
Non-formal	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00
Others	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00
Distance of School (km) (Total)	1076 100.00	454 100.00	11 100.00	8 100.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	1549 100.00

Within 1	950 88.29	409 90.09	11 100.00	5 62.50	0 0.00	0 0.00	1375 88.77
1-2	98 9.11	28 6.17	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	126 8.13
2-4	10 0.93	7 1.54	0 0.00	2 25.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	19 1.23
4 and above	18 1.67	10 2.20	0 0.00	1 12.50	0 0.00	0 0.00	29 1.87
Medium of instruction (Total)	1075 100.00	456 100.00	11 100.00	8 100.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	1550 100.00
Hindi	1020 94.88	400 87.72	8 72.73	8 100.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	1436 92.65
English	4 0.37	2 0.44	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	6 0.39
Hindu & English both	51 4.74	51 11.18	3 27.27	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	105 6.77
Urdu	0 0.00	3 0.66	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	3 0.19
Others	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00
Learning of Minority Language Total	1074 100.00	447 100.00	11 100.00	4 100.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	1536 100.00
Yes	7 0.65	45 10.07	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	52 3.39
No	1067 99.35	402 89.93	11 100.00	4 100.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	1484 96.61
Reasons for dropout-(Total)	8 100.00	21 100.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	29 100.00
Work at home	1 12.50	4 19.05	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	5 17.24
Need to earn	2 25.00	4 19.05	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	6 20.69
Far distance of School	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00
Lack facility in School	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00
Teacher Beat	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00
Not interested in reading	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00
Marriage	0 0.00	1 4.76	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	1 3.45
Others	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00
Availing Government Assistance (Total)	1058 100.00	451 100.00	11 100.00	8 100.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	1528 100.00
Yes	800 75.61	290 64.30	8 72.73	1 12.50	0 0.00	0 0.00	1099 71.92
No	258 24.39	161 35.70	3 27.27	7 87.50	0 0.00	0 0.00	429 28.08

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentages.

Source: Primary data based.

## Annexure II: Public Distribution System

Items	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Others	All
<b>Are you in BPL Category</b>							
Yes	356 56.86	177 67.55	5 83.33	1 16.67	0 0.00	0 0.00	539 59.88
No	269 42.97	85 32.44	1 16.67	5 83.33	0 0.00	0 0.00	360 40.00
Total	626 100.00	262 100.00	6 100.00	6 100.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	900 100.00
<b>Do you have a BPL card</b>							
Yes	164 26.19	122 46.56	2 33.33	3 50.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	291 32.33
No	461 73.64	139 53.05	4 66.67	3 50.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	607 67.44
Total	626 100.00	262 100.00	6 100.00	6 100.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	900 100.00
<b>Do you get ration from PDS</b>							
Yes	490 78.27	182 69.46	5 83.33	3 50.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	680 75.56
No	127 20.28	75 28.62	1 16.67	2 33.33	0 0.00	0 0.00	205 22.78
Total	626 100.00	262 100.00	6 100.00	6 100.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	900 100.00
<b>11.4 If yes, mention the quantity</b>							
Wheat	1980 116	1095 64	20 1	0 0	0 0	0 0	3095 181
Rice	2087 116	1160 64	15 1	0 0	0 0	0 0	3262 181
Sugar	241 94	166 53	3 1	0 0	0 0	0 0	410 148
Kerosene	1881 614	777 254	18 6	17 6	0 0	0 0	2693 880
Others	1 1	6 3	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	7 4
<b>Problems Faced in PDS</b>							
Insufficient quantity	228 36.59	100 43.47	3 60	1 20	0 0.00	0 0.00	332 38.47
Bad quality	39 6.26	13 5.65	1 20	1 20	0 0.00	0 0.00	54 6.26
Less weight	23 3.69	11 4.78	0 0	1 20	0 0.00	0 0.00	35 4.06
Non-availability in time	280 44.94	97 42.17	1 20	2 40	0 0.00	0 0.00	380 44.03
Others	53 8.50	9 3.91	0 0	0 0	0 0.00	0 0.00	62 7.18
No response	3 0.48	32 13.91	1 20	1 20	0 0.00	0 0.00	37 4.29
Total	623 100.00	230 100.00	5 100.00	5 100.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	863 100.00

Are you capable of getting your share of PDS							
Yes	462 84.15	180 76.59	4 80.00	4 80.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	650 81.86
No	87 15.84	55 23.40	1 20.00	1 20.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	144 18.14
Total	549 100.00	235 100.00	5 100.00	5 100.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	794 100.00
If no, then reasons:							
Lack of money	70 63.06	40 36.03	1 0.90	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	111 100.00
Lack of supply in PDS	35 64.81	18 33.33	0 0.00	1 1.85	0 0.00	0 0.00	54 100.00
Discrimination by PDS trader	3 100.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	3 100.00
Others	3 42.85	4 57.14	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	7 100.00
Total	111 63.42	62 35.42	1 0.57	1 0.57	0 0.00	0 0.00	175 100.00

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentages.

Source: Primary data based.



## Annexure-III: Awareness about Government Programmes

	Details	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Others	All
<b>SGSY</b>								
	Awareness Yes	231 100.00	72 98.63	2 100.00	1 100.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	306 99.67
	Benefited Yes	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00
	Did you pay commission: Yes	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00
<b>NREGS</b>								
	Awareness Yes	63 100.00	37 100.00	2 100.00	1 100.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	103 100.00
	Benefited Yes	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00
	Did you pay commission: Yes	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00
<b>Indira Awas Yojana</b>								
	Awareness Yes	594 100.00	236 100.00	6 100.00	6 100.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	842 100.00
	Benefited Yes	19 3.20	4 1.69	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	23 2.73
	Did you pay commission: Yes	8 32.00	1 33.33	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	9 32.14
<b>Old age /widow Pension</b>								
	Awareness Yes	583 100.00	232 100.00	5 100.00	6 100.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	826 100.00
	Benefited Yes	28 4.80	11 4.74	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	39 4.72
	Did you pay commission: Yes	4 11.76	1 10.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	5 11.36
<b>TSC</b>								
	Awareness Yes	121 100.00	55 100.00	1 100.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	177 100.00
	Benefited Yes	0 0.00	1 1.82	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	1 0.56
	Did you pay commission: Yes	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00
<b>ARWSP</b>								
	Awareness Yes	405 100.00	145 100.00	4 100.00	1 100.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	555 100.00
	Benefited Yes	3 0.74	1 0.69	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	4 0.72
	Did you pay commission: Yes	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00
<b>SSA</b>								
	Awareness Yes	568 100.00	221 100.00	5 100.00	5 100.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	799 100.00
	Benefited Yes	337 59.33	106 47.96	2 40.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	445 55.69
	Did you pay commission: Yes	11 3.47	5 5.15	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	16 3.86

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentages

Source: Primary data based

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

Sl.No	Tehshil	Block	Village
1. Amroha		1. Joya	1. Husainpur majra Manakjoori 2. Shekhupuri mafi 3. Aledadpur Kurd 4. Mangupura 5. Gaffarpur 6. Wajidpur 7. Salarpur Mafi 8. Dhakia 9. Nizampur Saindri 10. Nagala Kalan
		2. Amroha	1. Lalo Nagala 2. Kumahriya
		1. Rehera	1. Bans Ka Kalan 2. Bhoobra 3. Talavra 4. Bagadpur Chhoiya 5. Sheetla Sarai
		2. Hasanpur	1. Jhundi Mafi 2. Kaneta 3. Kala Khera 4. Alipur Khadar 5. Karan Khal
2. Hasanpur		3. Gajraula	1. Alampur
		3. Dhanaura	1. Jasaura 2. Halpura 3. Peli
		2. Gajraula	1. Sagarthelee 2. Bartaura Mafi
3. Dhanaura		3. Amroha	1. Naugaba Taga 2. Alipur Kalan

## ABBREVIATIONS

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