

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

(Report of District Moradabad)

Sponsored by

**Ministry of Minority Affairs
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Study conducted by

**R.S. Tiwari
Senior Fellow**

**Giri Institute of Development Studies
Sector 'O' Aliganj Housing Scheme
Lucknow 226024**

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BASELINE SURVEY OF MINORITY CONCENTRATED DISTRICTS

Executive Summary District Moradabad

The objectives of the present study are to assess the development deficit of the Moradabad district vis-à-vis the national economy. This is done with the hope that it will provide certain specific policy guidelines for the preparation of multi-sectoral plans for socio-economic development of minority population.

Top Development Priorities of Moradabad District

- ❖ Drinking water
- ❖ Electrification
- ❖ Sanitation
- ❖ Education

Given the objective of the study, eight development indicators have been identified by the Ministry of Minority Affairs, Government of India for the overall socio-economic development of minority concentrated districts. Such indicators, it is hoped, will work as fundamental basis for preparing the multi-sectoral plan for the district Moradabad. The socio-economic development indicators portraying the level of development may, thus, include:

(A) Socio-Economic Indicators

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

(B) Indicators of Basic Amenities

5. Percentage of Households in Pucca Houses
6. Percentage of Households with Safe Drinking Water
7. Percentage of Households with Electricity
8. Percentage of Households with W/C Latrines

(C) Indicators of Health

9. Percentage of fully Vaccinated Children
10. Percentage of Institutional Deliveries

The various socio-economic indicators discussed above, are ranked from one to ten Rank 1 implies the highest level of deficit in development, which needs to be given the top priority for consideration by the planners and policy makers. Rank 10 implies the lowest socio-economic development deficit, which needs to be given the lowest priority by the planners and policy makers. We compared here below the socio-economic development indicators for the district Moradabad as well as for India in Table 1.

Table 1: **Development Deficit in Moradabad District**

| Socio-Economic Indicators | Survey Results * Moradabad (2008) | All India** (2005) | Gap between All India and District (1-2) | Ranking |
|--|---|-----------------------|--|---------|
| 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| Rate of Literacy | 63.37 | 67.30 | -3.93 | 8 |
| Rate of Female Literacy | 53.11 | 57.10 | -3.99 | 7 |
| Male Work Participation Rate | 28.61 | 38.00 | -9.39 | 6 |
| Female Work Participation Rate | 3.54 | 31.50 | -27.96 | 4 |
| Basic Amenities Indicators | | | | |
| % of Pucca Houses | 37.00 | 59.40 | -22.40 | 5 |
| % of Households with safe drinking water | 23.22 | 87.90 | -64.68 | 1 |
| % of Households with sanitation facility | 33.56 | 67.90 | -34.34 | 3 |
| % of Electrified households | 20.56 | 67.90 | -45.90 | 2 |
| Health Indicators | | | | |
| % of fully vaccinated children | 17.53 | 43.50 | -25.97 | |
| % of Institutional delivery | 14.29 | 38.70 | -24.41 | |

* It relates to only rural areas.

**It relates to all India during 2005.

The following points are worth considerable from table-1 :

1. **Drinking Water**

- ◆ The inadequate availability of safe drinking water has been found as the principal reason for the socio-economic backwardness of minority population. It is found that as much as 23.22 per cent in the district as against the 87.90 per cent in the country has the inadequate supply of safe drinking water. There exists a gap of -64.68 per cent between the district and the country. Among 900 households, 20.34 per cent of Hindu households, 28.90 per cent of Muslim households and to 23.22 per cent of all households combined are found having inadequate supply of safe drinking water. A concerted effort is required to be made to overcome the problem of safe drinking water on priority basis.

2. Electrification

- ❖ Another socio-economic deficit is the inadequate supply of electricity. It is found to be 20.56 per cent in the district as against the 67.90 per cent in the country as a whole. Thus, there exists a gap of -47.34 per cent between Moradabad district and the country. Among the development deficits, the inadequate supply of electricity is ranked No.2 in the district Moradabad. Among 900 households surveyed in Moradabad district across different religions, the supply of electricity is found to be 19.32 per cent among hindu, 23.05 per cent among muslims, and to 20.50 per cent among all households combined. So as to overcome the shortage of electricity the electrification drive is required to be undertaken at the grassroot level.

3. Sanitation

- ❖ The next important socio-economic deficit turns out to be the sanitation. Field enquiry suggests that sanitation facility is available to 33.56 per cent of houses in the district while such facility is available to 67.90 per cent of houses in the country as a whole. The lack of sanitation facility is found to be number 3 among the development gaps in the district Moradabad. Between district and the India, the gap in sanitation works out to be -34.34 per cent. In sampled 30 villages, the sanitation facility comes to 26.10 per cent in case of hindu, 48.05 per cent in case of muslim, and to 33.56 per cent in case of all communities combined.

4. Education

- ❖ Another socio-economic deficit of minority population in sampled villages is the educational backwardness. Among 8 development deficits, educational backwardness is placed as number 4 in district Moradabad. The rate of male literacy is found to be much lower (63.37 per cent) in the district than to that in the country (67.30 per cent). Similarly, female literacy in the district (53.11 per cent) is found to be much lower than to that in the country (57.10 per cent). Thus, there is a gap of -3.99 per cent in female literacy and to -3.93 per cent in male literacy between Moradabad district and the country.

- ❖ Survey results show that illiteracy is as high as 35.92 per cent in case of hindu, 40.88 per cent in case of muslim, 33.33 pr cent in case of sikh, and to 37.75 per cent in case of all communities combined. Across the different religions, education is found to be relatively higher in case of Sikh (66.67 per cent) than to those of hindu (64.08 per cent), muslim (59.12 per cent) and to all communities combined to (62.25 per cent). So as to enhance the level of education, it would be useful and rewarding to initiate the TLC campaign at the grassroot level in the district Moradabad.

CHAPTER I

BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY

1. Introduction

In Uttar Pradesh, Muslim population constitutes 18.49 per cent as against 49.13 per cent in the district Moradabad. Thus, in the district about half of the population is Muslim are found engaged in various economic activities. Ministry of Minority Affairs has assessed the realistic situation of minorities so that appropriate measures are taken to uplift and bring them in the main stream of socio-economic development. Expert committee has identified the economically and socially backward minority concentrated districts on the basis of various indicators such as:

A. Religion Specific Indicators

- (i) Geographical characteristics of the district vis-à-vis the state of Uttar Pradesh;
- (ii) Demographic status of the district vis-à-vis the state of Uttar Pradesh;
- (iii) Distribution of population by religion in the district and in the state of Uttar Pradesh; and
- (iv) Literacy rate and work participation rate in the district vis-à-vis the state of Uttar Pradesh.

B. Indicators of Housing Amenities

- (i) Proportion of household with drinking water facilities;
- (ii) Proportion of households using electricity;
- (iii) Proportion of households using kerosene; and
- (iv) Proportion of households using LPG.

Of the total 90 districts in the country 21, districts have been selected for in-depth investigation in the state of Uttar Pradesh. Giri Institute of Development Studies, Lucknow has been assigned to carry out the study for these districts.

2. Objectives of the Study

- (i) To empirically examine the gap between availability of housing and drinking water supply;
- (ii) To investigate the gaps in housing and sanitary facility;

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

3. Sample Design

For the purpose of survey, 30 villages from different Tehsils have been first grouped into 3 strata. It has been done in proportion to the minority population, which has been arranged in descending order. For the purpose of analysis, the first stratum accounts for 20 per cent of Tehsils, Second stratum to 50 per cent. Finally third stratum accounts for 30 per cent of Tehsils respectively. Tehsils has been used for stratification because religion-wise data have only been found available at the Tehsil level in 2001 Census. Thus, the main sources of information are the number of villages selected from each stratum which is directly in proportion to the share of each stratum. It has been selected as per the probability proportional to size (PPS) with replacement method. After the identification of 30 villages, the listing of household has been conducted by door to door survey. It has been done for the villages having the population of 1200. In case of villages with higher population of 1200, the different hamlets have been created. The first hamlet is one where concentration of minority population is the highest and the second hamlet has been selected randomly. From each village, 30 households have been selected according to their religion population. Samples thus selected are in proportion to the population in each religious category in accordance to systematic random sampling without replacement method. Thus, a sample of 30 villages and 900 households have been surveyed.

The present report has been prepared in three parts. First part describes the socio-economic status of the district in comparison to the state average. For this, data have been collected from Statistical Diary, District-wise Development Indicators and Statistical Abstract, Uttar Pradesh. The second part consists of village level study for which data have been collected from Tehsil, Block Development Office, CDO and from Census records. The third part of the study is based on the household information for which door-to-door survey of selected households have been carried out by a team of research

personnel under the strict supervision of the Project Director. The list of sample villages where survey has been conducted is given as here below:

| | Tehsil Name | Village Name | Total HHs | Total population | |
|-------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|------------------|------------------|------|
| Strata I | Thakurdwara | Madhupuri | 95 | 640 | |
| | | Narainpur (Chhanga) | 75 | 480 | |
| | | Panditpur | 129 | 916 | |
| | | Chand Kheri | 513 | 3998 | |
| | | Ahmadpur Annadpur | 198 | 1523 | |
| | | Basawanpur | 199 | 1324 | |
| | | Gularia Murad (MST) | 50 | 340 | |
| | | Strata II | Moradabad | Salempur Khas | 1245 |
| Qazipura Khalsa | 98 | | | 598 | |
| Rasoolpur Chaura | 327 | | | 2983 | |
| Bibipur | 476 | | | 3505 | |
| Pipli Lal | 106 | | | 748 | |
| Kankar Khera | 201 | | | 1298 | |
| Mednipur | 168 | | | 972 | |
| Begampur | 161 | | | 1067 | |
| Chamarpur Dan | 71 | | | 399 | |
| Dilari | 482 | | | 3317 | |
| Rasulpur Nagli | 165 | | | 913 | |
| Bilawala Ahatmali | 64 | | | 398 | |
| Bilari | Nooruddinpur Urf Ganj | | | Nagalia Jat | 186 |
| | | | Neemri | 459 | 2688 |
| | | | Allahdadpur Dewa | 60 | 437 |
| | | | | 129 | 798 |
| Strata III | Sambhal | | Pantya Mafi | 181 | 1171 |
| | | | Nagla Nidar | 147 | 954 |
| | | | Har Singhpur | 169 | 1325 |
| | | Bhartal Madapur | 354 | 2075 | |
| | | Bhamori Patti | 267 | 1668 | |
| | | Noorpur Tatarpur | 211 | 1186 | |
| | | Alam Sarai | 238 | 1581 | |
| | | Nooryon Sarai | 700 | 4530 | |
| | | Saddu Sarai | 46 | 280 | |
| | | Chandausi | Semla | Singhpur | 151 |
| | Sarai Sikandar | | | 238 | 1072 |
| | Naglia Bhoor | | | 343 | 2457 |
| | | | | 102 | 668 |

CHAPTER II

SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS OF DISTRICT MORADABAD

1. Introduction

As per district gazetteers¹, Moradabad lies between Lat. 28°20' and 29°16'N and Long. 78°4' and 79°0' E. The shape of district is roughly a rectangular. "The length of the district from North to South is 64.37 kms. on the West, 80.46 kms. in the middle and 90.12 km. on the East. Its breadth in the middle from West to East is 83.68 kms. The district Moradabad is bounded by on the North by Bijnore and Nainital districts on the East by Rampur district and on the South by Badaun. The Ganga forms its natural boundary on the West and separates it from the district Bulandshahr and Meerut."² The geographical area of Moradabad is 3817 sq.km. as against the 240923 sq.km. of the State of Uttar Pradesh. District accounts for the 1.58 per cent of the area of the State. There are six Tehsils in the district as against the 306 in the state of Uttar Pradesh. Six Tehsils in the district are (i) Kanth, (ii) Moradabad, (iii) Thakurdwara, (iv) Bilari, (v) Sambhal, and (vi) Chandausi. There are 12 development blocks in the Moradabad district, such as (1) Thakurdwara (2) Bilari (3) Chhajlet (4) Asmauli (5) Sambhal (6) Panvasa (7) Magatpur Tanda (8) Moradabad (9) Munda Pande (10) Deengarpur (11) Baniyakheda and (12) Bahjoi.

Table 1: **Geographical Characteristics in Moradabad and Uttar Pradesh**

| Items | Moradabad | Uttar Pradesh |
|------------------------------------|-----------|---------------|
| 1. Geographical Area (Sq.Km.) | 3817 | 240923 |
| 2. Tehsils (No.) | 6 | 306 |
| 3. Blocks (No.) | 12 | 820 |
| 4. Inhabited villages (No.) | 1559 | 97942 |
| 5. Average size of household (No.) | 6.70 | 6.50 |

Source: Statistical Bulletin, District Moradabad; Statistical Diary, 2007, U.P.; Economic and Statistical Division, State Planning Institute, U.P.

Inhabited villages in Moradabad district are found to be 1559 as against the 97942 in the state of Uttar Pradesh. Inhabited villages in Moradabad account for 1.59 per cent of the state of Uttar Pradesh. The average size of household in Moradabad is found to be 6.70, which is higher than to that of state economy of 6.50.

¹ Uttar Pradesh District Gazetteers, Moradabad, Government of Uttar Pradesh, Department of District Gazetteers, U.P., Lucknow, p.1.

² *Ibid.*, p.1.

Table 2 exhibits population characteristics in Moradabad and the Uttar Pradesh. It relates to the year 2001.

Table 2: **Population Characteristics in Moradabad and Uttar Pradesh: 2001**

| Population characteristics | Moradabad | Uttar Pradesh |
|--------------------------------------|-----------|---------------|
| 1. Total Population (No.) | 2647292 | 166198000 |
| 2. Male (No.) | 1415425 | 87565000 |
| 3. Female (No.) | 1231867 | 78633000 |
| 4. Sex ratio | 875 | 898 |
| 5. Density of population | 998 | 690 |
| 6. Decadal growth rate of population | 28.50 | 25.85 |
| 7. SC population (%) | 15.90 | 12.73 |
| 8. ST population (%) | 1.72 | 0.02 |
| 9. Rural population (%) | 26.90 | 52.35 |
| 10. Urban population (%) | 30.50 | 47.65 |

Source: Statistical Bulletin, District Moradabad; Statistical Diary, 2006, U.P.; Economic and Statistical Division, State Planning Institute, U.P.

2. Demographic Status

Table 2 depicts the population characteristics. The population in Moradabad is found to be 2647292, which is 1.59 per cent of state population of 166198000. Of the total district population, 1415425 are found to be the male, while remaining 4231867 females. In the state of Uttar Pradesh, the corresponding figures come to 87565000 for male and to 78633000 for females. Sex ratio comes to 875 in the Moradabad district, which is found to be lower than to that in state economy of 898. The density of population comes to 998 in the district Moradabad, which is much higher than that in the state of Uttar Pradesh (690).

Decadal growth rate of population in the district is found to be much higher (28.50 per cent) than to that of the state of Uttar Pradesh (25.85 per cent). SC population as a per cent of total population comes to 15.9 per cent in Moradabad district, which is found to be much higher than to that in the state of Uttar Pradesh (12.73 per cent). Similarly, the percentage of ST population are found to be higher in district Moradabad (1.72 per cent) than to that of the state of Uttar Pradesh of (0.02 per cent). In sharp contrast to above, rural population (52.35 per cent) and urban population (47.65 per cent) are found to be higher in the state as compared to the district Moradabad being to 26.9 per cent and to 30.50 per cent.

3. Demographic Status by Religion

Table 3 distributes population by religion. Muslim population accounts for 45.54 per cent in the district. In the state economy the corresponding figure comes to 18.49 per cent. Hindu population accounts for 53.85 per cent in Moradabad, which is much lower than that in the state of Uttar Pradesh (80.62 per cent). Boudh population is found to be higher in Moradabad (0.23 per cent) than to that in the state of Uttar Pradesh (0.13 per cent). However, Sikh population, Boudh population, and Jain population are found to be relatively more significant in the state than to that in the district Moradabad (Table 3).

Table 3: Distribution of Population by Religion in Moradabad and Uttar Pradesh: 2001

| Religion | Moradabad | | Uttar Pradesh | |
|------------------------|-----------|------------|---------------|------------|
| | Number | Percentage | Number | Percentage |
| Hindu | 2052014 | 53.85 | 133979263 | 80.62 |
| Muslim | 1735381 | 45.54 | 30740158 | 18.49 |
| Christian | 8832 | 0.23 | 212578 | 0.13 |
| Sikh | 8610 | 0.23 | 678059 | 0.41 |
| Buddhist | 2436 | 0.06 | 3023031 | 0.18 |
| Jain | 2368 | 0.06 | 207111 | 0.12 |
| Religion not specified | 1342 | 0.03 | 78721 | 0.05 |
| Total | 3810983 | 100.00 | 166197921 | 100.00 |

Source: Statistical Bulletin, District Moradabad; Statistical Diary, 2006, U.P.; Economic and Statistical Division, State Planning Institute, U.P.

4. Demographic Status by Age

Table 4 describes population by age, male and female in 2001. We find that in the district, male children are 43.73 per cent, which is much higher than to that of state economy (40.97 per cent). Similarly, female children are found to be relatively more significant in Moradabad district (43.76 per cent) as compared to that of state of Uttar Pradesh (40.56 per cent). Total children (male and female combined) come to 43.64 per cent in Moradabad district, which is much higher than to that of the state economy of 41.37 per cent. Across the different age groups, population between the age groups of 05 to 09 is found to be relatively more significant in the district than to that in the state of Uttar Pradesh.

Table 4: **Age Structure of Population in Moradabad and Uttar Pradesh: 2001**
(in percentage)

| Age Group | Male | | Female | | Total | |
|-----------|-----------|---------------|-----------|---------------|-----------|---------------|
| | Moradabad | Uttar Pradesh | Moradabad | Uttar Pradesh | Moradabad | Uttar Pradesh |
| 00-04 | 13.13 | 12.27 | 13.91 | 12.69 | 13.52 | 12.62 |
| 05-09 | 15.95 | 15.00 | 15.68 | 14.74 | 15.67 | 15.16 |
| 10-14 | 14.65 | 13.69 | 14.17 | 13.13 | 14.45 | 13.59 |
| 15-19 | 11.04 | 10.25 | 9.84 | 8.99 | 10.50 | 9.77 |
| 20-24 | 8.30 | 7.97 | 8.11 | 8.06 | 8.23 | 8.11 |
| 25-29 | 6.72 | 6.83 | 7.19 | 7.39 | 6.95 | 7.18 |
| 30-34 | 6.04 | 6.10 | 6.67 | 6.96 | 6.34 | 6.59 |
| 35-39 | 5.52 | 5.80 | 5.85 | 6.02 | 5.68 | 5.97 |
| 40-44 | 4.73 | 4.93 | 4.34 | 4.75 | 4.56 | 4.90 |
| 45-49 | 3.47 | 3.94 | 3.67 | 4.05 | 3.57 | 4.04 |
| 50-54 | 3.01 | 3.44 | 2.53 | 2.95 | 2.79 | 3.25 |
| 55-59 | 1.77 | 2.26 | 2.41 | 2.69 | 2.08 | 2.49 |
| >=60 | 5.67 | 7.52 | 5.63 | 7.38 | 5.66 | 6.33 |

Source: Statistical Bulletin, District Moradabad; Statistical Diary, 2006, U.P.; Economic and Statistical Division, State Planning Institute, U.P.

5. **Employment Characteristics**

Table 5 compares the persons employed in different economic activities in Moradabad district and in the state of Uttar Pradesh. We find that (i) main workers as per cent of population and (ii) other main workers as a percentage of total main workers are found to be much higher in the Moradabad district than to that in the state of Uttar Pradesh. However, state economy is found to have an edge over the Moradabad district in such indicators as (i) main workers engaged in agriculture as percentage of total main workers, (ii) main workers engaged in agriculture as a percentage of total population, (iii) main agricultural workers as a per cent of main male workers, (iv) marginal workers as a per cent of total workers, (v) main cultivators as a per cent of total main workers, (vi) main workers engaged in household industry (construction, repairing, services, etc.) as a percentage of main workers, and (vii) total workers as a per cent of total population (Table 5).

Table 5: **Workers Employed in Different Economic Activities, 2001**

| Workers | Moradabad | Uttar Pradesh |
|--|-----------|---------------|
| Main workers as a per cent of population | 26.07 | 23.67 |
| Main workers engaged in agriculture as a percent of population | 55.01 | 62.12 |
| Main workers engaged in agriculture as a percentage of total population | 14.34 | 14.70 |
| Main agricultural workers as a percent of main male workers | 56.21 | 61.57 |
| Marginal workers as a per cent of total workers | 15.94 | 27.13 |
| Main cultivators as a percent of total main workers | 40.16 | 46.98 |
| Main workers engaged in household industry (construction, repairing, services, etc.) as a per cent of main workers | 4.74 | 5.32 |
| Other main workers as a percent of total main workers | 40.25 | 32.56 |
| Total workers as per cent of total population | 31.02 | 32.48 |

Source: District-wise Development Indicators in U.P., 2006, Department of Economics and Statistics, State Planning Institute, U.P., Lucknow.

Table 6 shows the (i) registered factories, (ii) small scale industrial units, (iii) khadi rural industrial units and (iv) workers. In 2003-04 number of registered factories was 18 in Moradabad district, while number of workers to 2567. Number of small scale units was 6953, while workers to 29109. Khadi and rural industrial units were 2200 while that of workers to 5145. In 2004-05, number of registered factories was 18 while number of workers 2567. Number of small scale units was 6852, while that of workers to 28769. Khadi rural industrial units were 2273, while that of workers to 5440. In 2005-06, number of registered factories was 18, while that of workers to 2567.

Similarly, small scale industrial units were 3953, while that of workers to 19508. Khadi and rural industrial units were 2372, while that of workers to 6007. IN rural areas, number of registered factories was 15 while workers to 2426, number of industrial units was 1305 and to that of workers to 6383. Similarly, khadi rural industrial units were 2369 while that of workers to 5967. In urban areas, in 2005-06, number of registered factories was 3, while that of workers to 141. Small scale industrial units were 2648 while that of workers to 13125. Khadi rural industrial units were 3 while that of workers to 40. Average number of registered factories was found to be 18, while that of workers to 2567. Small scale industrial units to 3953 while workers to 19508. Khadi rural industrial units to 2372 while that of workers to 6007.

Table 6: **Registered Factories, Small Scale Industrial Units, and Khadi Rural Industrial Units in Moradabad**

| Year | Registered factories | | Small scale industrial units | | Khadi rural industrial units | |
|-----------------|----------------------|-------------------|------------------------------|-------------------|------------------------------|-------------------|
| | Number of factories | Number of workers | Number of units | Number of workers | Number of units | Number of workers |
| 2003-04 | 18 | 2567 | 6953 | 29109 | 2200 | 5145 |
| 2004-05 | 18 | 2567 | 6852 | 28769 | 2273 | 5440 |
| 2005-06 | 18 | 2567 | 3953 | 19508 | 2372 | 6007 |
| Rural (2005-06) | 15 | 2426 | 1305 | 6383 | 2369 | 5967 |
| Urban (2005-06) | 3 | 141 | 2648 | 13125 | 3 | 40 |
| Total | 18 | 2567 | 3953 | 19508 | 2372 | 6007 |

Source: District Sankhyaki Patrika, Moradabad, 2006, p.89.

6. **Literacy Rate and Work Participation Rate**

Education assumes important not only from the view point of income generation but also from the point of view of the employment generation. Experience suggests that education is related positively with the level of income. Thus, higher the level of education, higher would be the earning and vice-versa. In Moradabad district in 2001, 54.91 per cent of males and to 33.01 per cent of females are found educated, which turn out to be much lower than to that of state economy of 68.82 per cent of male and to 42.22 per cent of female. The total educated persons in Moradabad turn out to be 44.8 per cent, which is found to be much lower than to that of 56.27 per cent of the state economy. The work participation rate, turns out to be 31.02 per cent in Moradabad district, which is much lower than that in state of Uttar Pradesh of 32.48 per cent (Table 7).

Table 7: **Literacy and Work Participation Rate in Moradabad and Uttar Pradesh: 2001**

| A | Literacy rate | Moradabad | Uttar Pradesh |
|----------|--------------------------------|--------------|---------------|
| 1 | Male | 54.91 | 68.82 |
| 2 | Female | 33.01 | 42.22 |
| | Total | 44.80 | 56.27 |
| B | Work participation rate | | |
| 1 | Male | 47.94 | 46.80 |
| 2 | Female | 11.67 | 16.54 |
| | Total | 31.02 | 32.48 |

Source: Census of India, 2001.

7. **Land Use Pattern**

Table 8 gives the land use pattern in the district Moradabad and in the state of Uttar Pradesh. In the district, of the total reporting area, 84.4 per cent of the areas are the net area

shown; 10.5 per cent are the land put to non-agricultural uses; 2.2 per cent of the area are current fallows. The corresponding figure for the state comes to 69.2 per cent; 10.7 per cent; and to 4.6 per cent. As far as the grazing of land, it comes to 0.3 per cent in Moradabad district and to 0.7 per cent in the state of Uttar Pradesh. The forest land comes to 0.2 per cent in the Moradabad district, while to 6.9 per cent in the state of Uttar Pradesh. Thus, afforestation needs to be initiated on the priority basis in Moradabad district.

Table 8: **Land Use Pattern in Moradabad and Uttar Pradesh : 2004-05**

| Items | Moradabad | Uttar Pradesh |
|---|-----------|---------------|
| Total reported area | 375979 | 24201292 |
| Forests | 0.2 | 6.9 |
| Cultural wasteland | 0.4 | 1.9 |
| Current fallows | 2.2 | 4.6 |
| Other fallows | 0.4 | 2.4 |
| Land but to non-agricultural uses | 10.5 | 10.7 |
| Barren and uncultivable land | 1.0 | 2.2 |
| Grazing uses of land | 0.3 | 0.7 |
| Area under trees and orchards | 0.6 | 1.4 |
| Net area sown | 84.4 | 69.2 |
| Gross cropped area | 548001 | 25424605 |
| Percentage of gross irrigated to total area | 85.37 | 72.86 |

Source: Statistical Diary, 2006.

8. **Irrigation Coverage and Sources**

Table 9 classifies the principal sources of irrigation such as, (i) canal, (ii) Government tubewell, (iii) private tubewell, and (iv) other sources of irrigation. During 2003-04, private tubewell is found as the principal source of irrigation. As much as 73.18 per cent in Moradabad and to 67.87 per cent in the state of Uttar Pradesh used private tubewell as the main source of irrigation (Table 9).

Table 9: **Irrigation by Different Sources in Moradabad and Uttar Pradesh : 2003-04**

| Sources of Irrigation | Moradabad | Uttar Pradesh |
|-----------------------|-----------|---------------|
| Canal | 3.68 | 20.92 |
| Govt. Tubewell | 1.00 | 2.87 |
| Private Tubewell | 73.18 | 67.87 |
| Other sources | 22.14 | 8.34 |
| Net irrigated area | 100.00 | 100.00 |

Source: Statistical Bulletin-2006, District Moradabad, Statistical Diary, 2006, U.P., Economics and Statistics Division, State Planning Institute, Uttar Pradesh, Lucknow.

9. Cropping Pattern

Table 10 gives the cropping pattern in the district as well as in the state of Uttar Pradesh. The principal crops in the Moradabad district are: (i) wheat, (ii) paddy, (iii) sugarcane, (iv) bajra, and (v) urd. In the district, of the total land, 38.90 per cent are earmarked for the production of wheat; 25.24 per cent for paddy; 10.87 per cent for sugarcane; 7.13 per cent for bajra; and to 2.24 per cent for urd. The corresponding figures in the state of Uttar Pradesh are found to be 40.62 per cent; 23.10 per cent; 9.52 per cent; 3.68 per cent and to 2.03 per cent. It suggests that there is need to increase the area under utilisation for various crops, such as, (i) barley, (ii) jowar, (iii) maize, (iv) moong, (v) arhar, (vi) gram, and (vii) potato. In Uttar Pradesh, there is a need to increase the area under utilisation for: (i) barley, (ii) jowar, (iii) moong, (iv) arhar, and (v) potato (Table 10).

Table 10: **Cropping Pattern in Moradabad and Uttar Pradesh: 2003-04**

| Crop | Moradabad | Uttar Pradesh |
|--------------------------|--------------|---------------|
| Paddy | 25.24 | 23.10 |
| Wheat | 38.90 | 40.62 |
| Barley | 0.04 | 1.07 |
| Jowar | 0.10 | 1.19 |
| Bajra | 7.13 | 3.68 |
| Maize | 0.49 | 3.45 |
| Other Cereals | -- | 0.10 |
| Total Cereals | 71.90 | 73.24 |
| Urd | 2.24 | 2.03 |
| Moong | 0.09 | 0.25 |
| Arhar | 0.29 | 1.58 |
| Gram | 0.01 | 3.78 |
| Other Pulses | 0.93 | 4.05 |
| Total Pulses | 3.55 | 11.71 |
| Total food grains | 75.45 | 84.95 |
| Sugarcane | 10.87 | 9.52 |
| Potato | 1.78 | 1.95 |

Source: Statistical Bulletin-2006, District Moradabad, Statistical Diary, 2006, U.P., Economics and Statistics Division, State Planning Institute, Uttar Pradesh, Lucknow.

10. Productivity of Principal Crops

Table 11 gives the productivity of principal crops. It relates to the year 2004-05. A mix pattern emerges. In Moradabad productivity is found much higher than the state in such crops as (i) rice, (ii) wheat, (iii) barley, (iv) urd, (v) gram, (vi) potato, and (vii)

sugarcane. In the state, productivity is found higher than the district in such crops as (i) jowar, (ii) bajra, (iii) maize, (iv) arhar, and (v) moong. In the district, it would be useful to increase the level of productivity in (i) jowar, (ii) bajra, (iii) maize, (iv) arhar, and (v) moong by increasing the use of fertilizers, irrigation and improved seeds (Table 11).

Table 11: **Average yield of Principal Crop in Moradabad and Uttar Pradesh : 2004 -2005**
(Quintal per Hectare)

| Productivity of Crops | Moradabad | Uttar Pradesh |
|-----------------------|---------------|---------------|
| A. Cereals | | |
| Rice | 23.60 | 18.13 |
| Wheat | 25.74 | 25.0 |
| Barley | 21.14 | 19.75 |
| Jowar | 10.00 | 10.23 |
| Bajra | 8.94 | 15.20 |
| Maize | 13.33 | 15.53 |
| B. Pulses | | |
| Urd | 7.69 | 3.88 |
| Arhar | 7.99 | 9.62 |
| Moong | 2.86 | 4.56 |
| Gram | 9.23 | 9.16 |
| C. Potato | 281.62 | 223.83 |
| D. Sugarcane | 631.32 | 608.07 |

Source: Statistical Bulletin-2006, District Moradabad, Statistical Diary, 2006, U.P., Economics and Statistics Division, State Planning Institute, Uttar Pradesh, Lucknow.

11. Livestock Production

Table 12 details the livestock in Moradabad and Uttar Pradesh. It relates to the year 2003. Within the draught animals, the population of bullock comes to 8.14 per cent, which is found to be much lower than that of Uttar Pradesh of 9.20 per cent. The population of buffaloes comes to 6.77 per cent, which is found much higher than to that of State of 2.64 per cent.

Among the milch animals, the population of cow comes to 5.50 per cent of total animals in the district, which is found to be lower than that in Uttar Pradesh. In Uttar Pradesh, the population of cow comes to 10.16 per cent of total animal population. On the contrary, the population of buffaloes in Moradabad district is recorded to be 29.96 per cent of the total animals. This is found to be much higher than that recorded in the state of Uttar Pradesh being to 18.38. Among the young stock, the population of cattle comes to 5.87 per cent of total animals, which is found to be much lower than that recorded in the

state of Uttar Pradesh (11.09 per cent). In case of buffaloes, Moradabad district has an edge over the state. In Moradabad, buffaloes come to 25.58 per cent as against the 16.59 per cent of the total animal population.

Among the other animals, the state of Uttar Pradesh has an edge over the Moradabad district in such animals as (i) sheep, (ii) goats, (iii) horse, etc., (iv) pigs, and (v) other animals (Table 12). Thus, there is a good scope for installing leather intensive units as raw materials are locally and cheaply available. Such an advantages are not found available in the state of Uttar Pradesh (Table 12).

Table 12: **Details of Livestock in Moradabad and Uttar Pradesh : 2003**

| Sr. No. | Animals | Moradabad | Percentage | Uttar Pradesh | Percentage |
|----------|------------------------|-----------|------------|---------------|------------|
| 1 | Draught Animals | | | | |
| 1.1 | Bullock | 91551 | 8.14 | 5603878 | 9.20 |
| 1.2 | Buffaloes | 76132 | 6.77 | 1608809 | 2.64 |
| 2 | Milch Animals | | | | |
| 2.1 | Cow | 61813 | 5.50 | 6187672 | 10.16 |
| 2.2 | Buffaloes | 327097 | 29.09 | 11194710 | 18.38 |
| 3 | Young Stock | | | | |
| 3.1 | Cattle | 66009 | 5.87 | 6759210 | 11.09 |
| 3.2 | Buffaloes | 287669 | 25.58 | 10110181 | 16.59 |
| 4 | Others | | | | |
| 4.1 | Sheep | 5667 | 0.50 | 1436731 | 2.36 |
| 4.2 | Goats | 168248 | 14.96 | 12941013 | 21.24 |
| 4.3 | Horse and Ponies | 8023 | 0.71 | 154049 | 0.25 |
| 4.4 | Pigs | 30324 | 2.70 | 2602130 | 4.27 |
| 5 | Other Animals | 2043 | 0.18 | 2324997 | 3.82 |
| 6 | Total Live stock | 1124576 | 99.80 | 60923380 | 100.00 |
| 7 | Poultry | 143957 | 11.35 | 12193964 | |

Source: Statistical Abstract, Uttar Pradesh, 2006

12. Industrial Development

Industrial development has been examined in terms of various indicators, such as, (i) number of industrial areas per lakh of population, (ii) number of industrial estates per lakh of population, (iii) number of registered factories per lakh of population, (v) number of functional factories per lakh of population, (v) number of persons employed in registered factories per lakh of population, and (vi) per capita value of industrial production. These relate to the year of 2001. Moradabad turns out to be industrially

backward district vis-à-vis the state of Uttar Pradesh. Only in two indicators [(i) number of registered factories per lakh of population, and (ii) number of persons employed in registered factories per lakh of population] Moradabad has been placed favourably over the state of Uttar Pradesh. In remaining 4 indicators Uttar Pradesh has an edge over the district Moradabad. Thus, Moradabad lags behind to that of state economy in terms of industrial development (Table 13).

Table 13: **Indicators of Industrial Development in Moradabad and Uttar Pradesh: 2001**

| Items | Moradabad | Uttar Pradesh |
|---|-----------|---------------|
| No. of industrial areas per lakh of population | 0.05 | 0.08 |
| No. of industrial estates per lakh of population | 0.11 | 0.15 |
| No. of registered factories per lakh of population | 3.7 | 2.6 |
| No. of functional factories per lakh of population | – | 5.7 |
| No of persons employed in registered factories per lakh of population | 442 | 228 |
| Per capita value of industrial production in '000' | – | 2811 |

Source: Statistical Bulletin-2006, District Moradabad, Statistical Diary, 2006, U.P., Economics and Statistics Division, State Planning Institute, Uttar Pradesh, Lucknow.

13. Economic Infrastructure

Table 14 describes the infrastructural development in Moradabad as well as in state of Uttar Pradesh. This has been done by following the nine indicators, such as, (i) length of roads constructed by PWD per lakh of population, (ii) length of total pucca road per lakh of population, (iii) per capita consumption of electricity, (iv) number of post offices per lakh of population, (v) number of telegraph offices per lakh of population, (vi) number of telephone connections per lakh of population, (vii) number of PCO per lakh of population, (viii) bank offices per lakh of population, and (ix) credit – deposit ratio. We find that out of 9 indicators, district Moradabad lags behind in 7 indicators, whereas, it has superseded the state in two indicators (number of telephone connections per lakh of population and in credit – deposit ratio). It implies that economic infrastructure needs to be developed to provide the close support to the industrialisation.

Table 14: **Infrastructural Indicators in Moradabad and Uttar Pradesh**

| Items | Moradabad | Uttar Pradesh |
|---|-----------|---------------|
| Length of roads constructed for PWD per lakh population in Km | 54.73 | 69.34 |
| Length of total pucca road per lakh of population in Km 2003-04 | 76.22 | 90.93 |
| Per capita consumption of electricity in KWH,(2001) | 152.50 | 174.80 |
| No. of Post Offices per lakh of population (2003-04) | 6.60 | 10.60 |
| No. of Telegraph Offices per lakh of population (2003-04) | 0.50 | 0.60 |
| No. of Telephone connections per lakh of population (2003-04) | 14596 | 1402 |
| No. of PCO per lakh of population (2003-04) | 33.92 | 52.58 |
| Bank Offices per lakh of population (2003-04) | 3.80 | 4.40 |
| Credit Deposit Ratio (2005) | 66.99 | 42.03 |

Source: Statistical Bulletin-2006, District Moradabad, Statistical Diary, 2006, U.P., Economics and Statistics Division, State Planning Institute, Uttar Pradesh, Lucknow.

14. Rural Infrastructure

Table 15 indicates the rural infrastructure in terms of such indicators, as (i) percentages of villages connected with pucca road, (ii) percentages of electrified villages in total villages, (iii) number of cold storages, (iv) percentages of livestock/development centre/hospitals per lakh of population, (v) number of cooperative marketing societies per lakh of population, (vi) number of primary agriculture credit societies per lakh of population, and (vii) number of cooperative marketing centres per lakh of population. We find that district Moradabad is placed favourably in four indicators, such as, (i) percentage of villages connected with pucca road, (ii) number of cold storage per '000 sq.kms., (iii) percentage of livestock development centres/hospitals per lakh of population, and (iv) number of cooperative marketing centres per lakh of population. In case of remaining 3 indicators state economy has superceded the district Moradabad (Table 15).

Table 15: Indicators of Rural Infrastructures in Moradabad and Uttar Pradesh : 2005-06

| Items | Moradabad | Uttar Pradesh |
|--|-----------|---------------|
| Percentages of villages connected with pucca road | 89.58 | 68.14 |
| Percentages of electrified villages in total villages | 50.50 | 77.1 |
| No. of cold storages per '000' Sq. Kms | 0.81 | 0.35 |
| Percentage of livestock development/centres/hospitals per lakh of population | 77.28 | 33.80 |
| No. of cooperative marketing societies per lakh of population | 0.09 | 0.14 |
| No. of primary agriculture credit societies per lakh rural population | 3.87 | 5.68 |
| No. of cooperative marketing centers per lakh of population | 2.52 | 1.96 |

Source: District-wise Development Indicators in Uttar Pradesh, 2006.

15. Educational Infrastructure

Educational infrastructure is a part of social infrastructure. It is defined by following such indicators as (i) number of primary schools per lakh of population, (ii) number of secondary schools per lakh of population, (iii) number of higher secondary schools per lakh of population, (iv) teacher-student ratio in primary schools, and (v) teacher – student ratio in senior basic schools. The district Moradabad has the comparative advantage over the state average in 3 indicators, (i) number of primary schools per lakh of population, (ii) number of higher secondary schools per lakh of population, and (iii) teacher – students ratio in primary school, whereas in remaining 2 indicators [(i) number of secondary schools per lakh of population, and (ii) teacher-students ratio in senior basic school] the state is placed favourably than to that of Moradabad district.

Table 16: **Educational Infrastructure in Moradabad and Uttar Pradesh :2005-06**

| Items | Moradabad | Uttar-Pradesh |
|--|-----------|---------------|
| Number of primary schools per lakh of population | 81 | 71 |
| Number of secondary schools per lakh population | 19 | 21 |
| Number of higher secondary school per lakh of population | 10 | 07 |
| Teacher student ratio in primary school | 92 | 88 |
| Teacher student ratio in senior basic school | 88 | 95 |

Source: Statistical Bulletin-2006, District Moradabad, Statistical Diary, 2006, U.P., Economics and Statistics Division, State Planning Institute, Uttar Pradesh, Lucknow.

16. Health Infrastructure

Table 17 describes the health infrastructure in district Moradabad and in state of Uttar Pradesh. Health infrastructure is defined by taking into account 6 indicators, such as, (i) number of allopathic hospitals per lakh of population, (ii) number of beds in allopathic hospitals per lakh of population, (iii) number of ayurvedic/Unani/ homeopathic hospitals per lakh of population, (iv) number of beds in ayurvedic/Unani/ homeopathic hospitals per lakh of population, (v) number of primary health centres per lakh of population, and (vi) number of child/women welfare centres per lakh of population. It is dissatisfying that Moradabad district has comparative advantage only in number of primary health centres per lakh of population. In remaining indicators of health, the state of Uttar Pradesh has been found advantageous than to that of district Moradabad. Thus, efforts are required to be made to develop health infrastructure in the district Moradabad. Such health infrastructural activities need to be employment intensive than to that of capital intensive.

Table 17: **Health Infrastructure in Moradabad and Uttar Pradesh : 2002-03**

| Items | Moradabad | Uttar Pradesh |
|--|-----------|---------------|
| No. of allopathic hospitals per lakh of population | 1.97 | 2.34 |
| No. of beds in allopathic hospital per lakh of population | 24.04 | 28.02 |
| No. of ayurvedic/ unani hospital per lakh of population | 1.43 | 2.02 |
| No. of beds in ayurvedic/unani/ homeopathic hospitals per lakh of population | 4.99 | 5.43 |
| No. of primary health centres per lakh of population | 1.65 | 1.55 |
| No. of child/ women welfare center per lakh of population relates to 2002-03 | 9.43 | 11.14 |

Source: District wise Development Indicators, 2006; Statistical Abstract in U.P. 2006

17. Sources of Drinking Water

Table 18 portrays the households using water from such sources, as (i) tap, (ii) handpump, (iii) well, (iv) river/ponds, (v) tubewell, (vi) tank, pond/lake, (vii) spring, and (viii) any other.

Table 18: **Sources of Drinking Water in Moradabad and Uttar Pradesh: 2001**

| Sources of Drinking Water | Rural Households | | | |
|---------------------------|------------------|--------|---------------|--------|
| | Moradabad | % | Uttar Pradesh | % |
| Tap | 88938 | 22.28 | 3285915 | 15.96 |
| Hand Pump | 306832 | 76.53 | 14216071 | 69.05 |
| Well | 1236 | 0.31 | 2875244 | 13.96 |
| River/Canal | 36 | 0.01 | 19053 | 0.09 |
| Tubewell | 869 | 0.22 | 94594 | 0.46 |
| Tank/Canal/ Lake | 47 | 0.01 | 6510 | 0.03 |
| Spring | 882 | 0.22 | 28033 | 0.14 |
| Any Other | 2074 | 0.52 | 64654 | 0.31 |
| Total | 400914 | 100.00 | 20590074 | 100.00 |

Sources: Census of India, 2001.

Table 18 shows various sources of drinking water. Hand pump emerges as the main source of drinking water in rural Moradabad and Uttar Pradesh. As much as 76.53 per cent of households used hand pump in rural Moradabad and to 69.05 per cent of households in rural areas of Uttar Pradesh.

18. Sources of Cooking

Table 19 gives the materials used for cooking, such as, (i) firewood, (ii) crop residues, (iii) cow dung cake, (iv) coal, etc., (v) kerosene, (vi) LPG, (vii) electricity, (viii)

bio-gas, and (ix) any other. In rural area of Moradabad, cow dung cake is found as the principal material for cooking. It has been used by 49.12 per cent of households in rural Moradabad. In U.P. rural, firewood turns out as the principal material for cooking. It is used by 47.4 per cent of rural households.

Table 19: **Sources of Cooking in Moradabad and Uttar Pradesh : 2001**

| Sources of cooking | Rural Households | | | |
|-----------------------|------------------|--------|---------------|--------|
| | Moradabad | % | Uttar Pradesh | % |
| Firewood | 111539 | 27.82 | 9828984 | 47.4 |
| Crop Residue | 82825 | 20.65 | 3334664 | 16.20 |
| Cow Dung Cake | 196895 | 49.12 | 6663234 | 32.36 |
| Coal granite charcoal | 225 | 0.06 | 19643 | 0.09 |
| Kerosene | 1329 | 0.33 | 98862 | 0.04 |
| LPG | 6595 | 1.64 | 534832 | 2.60 |
| Electricity | 346 | 0.09 | 21911 | 0.11 |
| Bio-gas | 410 | 0.10 | 32632 | 0.16 |
| Any Other | 321 | 0.08 | 27692 | 0.13 |
| No Cooking | 429 | 0.11 | 27620 | 0.13 |
| Total | 400914 | 100.00 | 20590074 | 100.00 |

Sources: Census of India, 2001.

19. **Housing Amenities**

Table 20 describes the housing conditions such as (i) permanent, (ii) semi-permanent, (iii) serviceable, (iv) non-serviceable, and (v) unclassifiable in the district Moradabad and in the state of Uttar Pradesh. In rural areas of Moradabad, semi-permanent houses are found to be more significant (45.20 per cent) than to that of rural areas in the state of Uttar Pradesh. In the rural areas of the state economy, permanent houses are found to be more significant (46.15 per cent) than the other categories of houses.

Table 20: **Household Having Different Types of Houses in Rural Areas in Moradabad and Uttar Pradesh :2001**

| Houses | Rural Households | | | |
|--------|------------------|---|---------------|---|
| | Moradabad | % | Uttar Pradesh | % |

| | | | | |
|-----------------|-------|--------|----------|--------|
| Permanent | 26017 | 29.90 | 9501133 | 46.15 |
| Semi-Permanent | 39318 | 45.20 | 5938290 | 28.84 |
| Serviceable | 18675 | 21.46 | 4159988 | 20.20 |
| Non-Serviceable | 2992 | 3.44 | 989720 | 4.80 |
| Unclassifiable | 2 | – | 947 | 0.01 |
| Total | 87004 | 100.00 | 20590074 | 100.00 |

Source: Housing Amenities Census, 2001

Table 21 portrays the housing amenities in district Moradabad and in the state of Uttar Pradesh. It is described in terms of (i) one room, (ii) two rooms, (iii) three rooms, (iv) four rooms and (v) five rooms. In rural areas of Moradabad, one room accommodation is found to be more significant (37.95 per cent) than the rest of housing facilities. In rural areas of the state of Uttar Pradesh, two rooms accommodation is found to be relatively more significant (31.15 per cent) than the remaining housing facility. In urban areas, one room accommodation is found more significant in Moradabad district (40.31 per cent) than the other facilities such as two rooms (31.99 per cent), three rooms (14.09 per cent), four rooms (7.41 per cent) and five rooms (5.33 per cent). In urban areas of the state of Uttar Pradesh, two rooms accommodation are found more significant (31.46 per cent) than the rest of housing amenities. In total Moradabad (urban + rural) one room accommodation is found to be relatively more significant (38.63 per cent) than to rest of housing amenities. In the total areas in the state of Uttar Pradesh, three rooms are found to be relatively more important (36.56 per cent) than the rest of housing amenities (Table 21).

Table 21: **Households Having Housing Amenities in Moradabad and Uttar Pradesh : 2001**

| Dwelling Rooms | Rural Households | | | |
|--------------------|------------------|--------|---------------|--------|
| | Moradabad | % | Uttar Pradesh | % |
| One Room | 152106 | 37.95 | 6035564 | 29.31 |
| Two Rooms | 141135 | 35.20 | 6438308 | 31.15 |
| Three Rooms | 59329 | 14.80 | 3443339 | 16.79 |
| Four Rooms | 26112 | 6.51 | 1963055 | 9.53 |
| Five Rooms | 19417 | 4.84 | 2225678 | 10.81 |
| No Exclusive Rooms | 2815 | 0.70 | 510130 | 2.48 |
| Total | 400914 | 100.00 | 20590074 | 100.00 |

Source: Housing Amenities, Census, 2001

20. Income and Poverty

Table 22 describes the level of income and poverty. Per capita income during 2003-04 at 1993-94 prices is found to be Rs.5841 for Moradabad and to Rs.5975 for the state of

Uttar Pradesh. Per capita income at current prices turns out to be Rs.10555 for the district Moradabad and to Rs.10637 for the state of Uttar Pradesh. Total number of rural households below poverty line comes to 1417095 in the district Moradabad and to 24026176 for the state of Uttar Pradesh. Total number of BPL households in district Moradabad comes to 211507 and to 9956384 in case of the state of Uttar Pradesh. Similarly, total BPL population is found to be 1403065 for the district Moradabad and to 49606616 for the state of Uttar Pradesh. Percentage of BPL households to total households turn out to be 53.53 per cent in case of district Moradabad and to 27.50 per cent in case of the State as a whole. Similarly, percentages of BPL population to total population come to 53 per cent in case of Moradabad district and to 39 per cent for the state of Uttar Pradesh.

Table 22: **Growth Rate of Total and Net Domestic Product (NDP) in Moradabad and Uttar Pradesh During 1993-94 to 2004-05**

| Particulars | Moradabad | Uttar Pradesh |
|--|-----------|---------------|
| Per capita income in Rs. at 1993-94 prices (2003-04) | 5841 | 5975 |
| Per capita income in Rs. at current prices (2003-04) | 10555 | 10637 |
| Total number of rural households (BPL Census, 2000) | 1417095 | 24026176 |
| Total rural population in No. (BPL Census, 2000) | 2647292 | 127191122 |
| Total number of BPL households (BPL Census, 2000) | 211507 | 9956384 |
| Total number of BPL population (BPL Census, 2000) | 1403065 | 49606616 |
| Percentage of BPL households | 53.53 | 27.50 |
| Percentage of BPL population | 53.00 | 39.00 |

Source : *Sankhyaki Patrika*, Moradabad, 2006, Statistical Diary, U.P., 2006.

We worked out in Table 23, 63 indicators of socio-economic development in the Moradabad district and in the state of Uttar Pradesh. We find that in majority of socio-economic development indicators, Moradabad district lags behind to that of the state of Uttar Pradesh. Thus, attempts are required to develop Moradabad, industrially economically and socially so that the district can keep pace with the state of Uttar Pradesh (Table 23).

Table 23: **Development Gaps in Moradabad District vis-à-vis the state of Uttar Pradesh**

| | Moradabad | Uttar Pradesh |
|--|-----------|---------------|
|--|-----------|---------------|

| | | |
|--|---|---|
| A. <u>Literacy Rate</u> | | |
| Male | L | H |
| Female | L | H |
| B. <u>Work Participation Rate</u> | | |
| Cultivators | L | H |
| Agricultural labour | L | H |
| Household industry | L | H |
| Others | H | L |
| C. <u>Industrial Development</u> | | |
| Number of industrial areas per lakh of population | L | H |
| Number of industrial estates per lakh of population | L | H |
| Number of registered factories per lakh of population | H | L |
| Number of persons engaged in registered factors per lakh of population | H | L |
| D. <u>Infrastructure</u> | | |
| Length of roads constructed by PWD per lakh of population | L | H |
| Length of total pucca road per lakh of population | L | H |
| Per capita consumption of electricity in KWh | L | H |
| Number of post offices per lakh of population | L | H |
| Number of telephone connections per lakh of population | H | L |
| Number of PCOs per lakh of population | L | H |
| Number of bank offices per lakh of population | L | H |
| Credit-deposit ratio | H | L |
| E. <u>Rural Infrastructure</u> | | |
| Percentage of villages connected with pucca road | H | L |
| Percentages of electrified villages in total villages | L | H |
| Number of cold storages per '000 sq.kms. | H | L |
| Percentages of livestock/development centres/hospitals per lakh of population | H | L |
| Number of cooperative marketing societies per lakh of population | L | H |
| Number of primary agriculture credit societies per lakh of population | L | H |
| Number of cooperative marketing centres per lakh of population | H | L |
| F. <u>Educational Infrastructure</u> | | |
| Number of primary schools per lakh of population | H | L |
| Number of secondary schools per lakh of population | L | H |
| Number of higher secondary schools per lakh of population | H | L |
| Teacher-students ratio in primary school | H | L |
| Teacher-students ratio in senior basic schools | L | H |
| G. <u>Health Infrastructure</u> | | |
| Number of allopathic hospital per lakh of population | H | L |
| Number of beds in allopathic hospital per lakh of population | L | H |
| Number of ayurvedic/unani/homeopathic hospitals per lakh of population | L | H |
| Number of beds in ayurvedic/unani/homeopathic hospitals per lakh of population | L | H |
| Number of primary health centres per lakh of population | H | L |
| Number of child/women welfare centres per lakh of population | L | H |
| H. <u>Source of Drinking Water</u> | | |
| Tap | H | L |
| Hand pump | H | L |
| Well | L | H |
| River/Canal | L | H |
| Tubewell | L | H |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Tank/Pond/Lake | L | H |
| Spring | H | L |
| Any other | H | L |
| I. <u>Sources of Cooking</u> | | |
| Firewood | L | H |
| Crop residue | H | L |
| Cow dung cake | H | L |
| Coal lignite char coal | H | L |
| Kerosene | H | L |
| LPG | H | L |
| Electricity | L | H |
| Bio-gas | L | H |
| Any other | L | H |
| J. <u>Type of Houses in Moradabad and Uttar Pradesh</u> | | |
| Permanent | L | H |
| Semi-permanent | H | L |
| Serviceable | H | L |
| Non-serviceable | L | H |
| K. <u>Housing Amenities in Moradabad and Uttar Pradesh</u> | | |
| One room | H | L |
| Two rooms | H | L |
| Three rooms | L | H |
| Four rooms | L | H |
| Five rooms | L | H |
| No exclusive room | L | H |

Source: 1. District-wise Development Indicators, U.P., 2006.

2. Statistical Diary, Uttar Pradesh, 2006.

3. Statistical Abstract, Uttar Pradesh, 2006.

4. Statistical Bulletin, Moradabad, 2006.

21. Concluding Observations

District Moradabad has 6 Tehsils and 12 development blocks. It accounts for 1.58 per cent of the area of the state economy. Moradabad has the 1559 inhabited villages. The average size of the household in the district comes to 6.70. The total population of the Moradabad has been recorded to 2647292, of which 1415425 are males, while remaining 1239867 are females. Sex ratio comes to 875 and the density of population to 998.

Decadal rate of growth of population in Moradabad comes to 28.50 per cent, which is found much higher than that in the state of Uttar Pradesh of 25.85 per cent. SC population in the district comes to 15.9 per cent, which is much higher than that of 12.73 per cent of the state economy. ST population in the district is found to be 1.72 per cent, which is much higher than to that of state economy of 0.02 per cent. In sharp contrast to

above, the state has an edge in rural and urban population. Both urbanisation and ruralisation are found simultaneously going together in the state of Uttar Pradesh.

District accounts for 45.54 per cent of muslim population as against the 18.49 per cent of population in the state of Uttar Pradesh. Hindu population is found to be 53.85 per cent in district, which is lower than that of the state economy of 80.62 per cent. Children population lying in the age group of 5 to 9 years are found more significant than to those of rest of categories. Net area sown to reporting area is found larger in Moradabad district than that in the state economy. As forest area is very low afforestation is required to be developed. The principal source of irrigation in the private tubewell, which has supplied water to 73.18 per cent of households in Moradabad and to 67.87 per cent of households in the state of Uttar Pradesh. Moradabad is found lagging behind to that of state economy in terms of industrial development, economic development, social development, health development and infrastructural development vis-à-vis the state of Uttar Pradesh. Appropriate action needs to be taken up to bridge the gap between the state and the district in proper perspective.

CHAPTER III

SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS OF SAMPLE VILLAGES IN DISTRICT MORADABAD

1. Religion-wise Population

Table 1 explores the religion-wise population of sampled 30 villages. Of the total population (51838), 56.39 per cent are from Hindu, while 43.61 per cent are from Muslim community. The total population of households comes to 7734, of which 4361 are from Hindu, while to 3373 from Muslim community. Average family size of Hindu comes to 6.15, Muslim to 7.42 and for the district as a whole to 6.70 (Table 1). The large family size of Hindu and Muslim communities is the principal source of socio-economic tensions, which need to be tackled by planners, social scientists on the one hand and policy makers on the other.

Table 1: Religion-wise population

| Religion | Number of households | Percentage | Total population | Average family size |
|-----------|----------------------|------------|------------------|---------------------|
| Hindu | 4361 | 56.39 | 26827 | 6.15 |
| Muslim | 3373 | 43.61 | 25011 | 7.42 |
| Sikh | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Christian | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Buddhist | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 7734 | 100.00 | 51838 | 6.70 |

Source: Primary data.

2. Occupational Pattern

Table 2 describes workers into 10 important categories, such as, (i) cultivators, (ii) agricultural labourers, (iii) workers engaged in animal husbandry, (iv) mining, (v) household industry, (vi) non-household industry, (vii) construction, (viii) trade and commerce, (ix) transport and communication, and (x) other workers. Other workers (43.79 per cent), agricultural labour (31.93 per cent) and cultivators (14.08 per cent) are found to be relatively more significant than the other workers employed in other economic activities. Workers employed in household industry come to 2.79 per cent, non-household industry to 1.18 per cent, construction to 2.24 per cent, trade and commerce to 1.26 per cent, and in transport and communication to 0.89 per cent (Table 2).

Table 2: **Occupational Pattern**

| Category | Number of workers | Percentage |
|---------------------------|-------------------|------------|
| Cultivators | 2655 | 14.08 |
| Agricultural Labour | 6020 | 31.93 |
| Animal Husbandry | 341 | 1.81 |
| Mining | 7 | 0.04 |
| Household Industry | 526 | 2.79 |
| Non-household Industry | 222 | 1.18 |
| Construction | 422 | 2.24 |
| Trade & Commerce | 237 | 1.26 |
| Transport & Communication | 167 | 0.89 |
| Other workers | 8257 | 43.79 |
| Total | 18854 | 100.00 |

Source: Primary data.

3. **Land Use Pattern**

Table 3 describes the land use pattern in selected villages. Of the total reporting area, net area sown has been worked out to be 85.29 per cent, cultivable waste to 12.77 per cent, uncultivable land to 6.25 per cent, current fallow to 4.81 per cent, and forest area to 0.75 per cent. Thus, afforestation is required to be initiated on a priority basis (Table 3).

Table 3: **Land Use Pattern**

| Item | Area | Percentage |
|---------------------------------|----------|------------|
| 1. Total reporting area (Acres) | 11904.50 | 100.00 |
| 2. Forest | 89.31 | 0.75 |
| 3. Uncultivable land | 744.48 | 6.25 |
| 4. Non-agricultural uses | 199.70 | 1.68 |
| 5. Cultivable Waste | 1520.75 | 12.77 |
| 6. Pasture/Grazing | 24.20 | 0.20 |
| 7. Orchards | 37.58 | 0.32 |
| 8. Other Fallow | 184.89 | 1.55 |
| 9. Current Fallow | 572.22 | 4.81 |
| 10. Net Area Sown | 10153.04 | 85.29 |
| 11. Area Sown More Than once | 11904.50 | |

Source: Primary data.

4. **Sources of Irrigation**

Table 4 focuses the principal sources of irrigation. It emerges that private tubewell is the main source of irrigation. As much as 82.84 per cent of land is found irrigated by private tubewell. Other sources of irrigation are government tubewell and canal (Table 4).

Table 4: **Sources of Irrigation**

| Source | Percentage of Irrigated Area |
|---------------------|------------------------------|
| Canal | 1.34 |
| Tube well (Govt.) | 13.07 |
| Tube well (private) | 82.84 |
| Hand pump | 0.15 |
| Wells | 0.00 |
| Ponds, etc. | 0.00 |
| Other | 2.60 |

Source: Primary data.

5. Facilities in Selected Villages

Table 5 describes the facilities in selected villages. There exists 8 villages, which have all weather road; 25 villages with kharanja; 19 villages with kutcha, pucca road; and to 22 villages with kutcha road. The average distance from the main road to village comes to 3.94 kms.

Table 5: Facilities in Selected Villages

| Facilities | Number of villages |
|---|--------------------|
| A. Type of Roads | |
| 1. All weather road | 8 |
| 2. Kharanja | 25 |
| 3. Kutcha-pucca mixed | 19 |
| 4. Kutcha | 22 |
| 5. Average distance from main road | 3.94 |
| B. Electricity | |
| 1. Villages with electricity | 30 |
| 2. Villages without electricity | 0 |
| 3. Households with electricity connection | 1415 |
| 4. Number of Domestic Connections | 1240 |
| 5. Number of Agricultural Connections | 157 |
| 6. Number of Commercial Connections | 21 |
| 7. Others | 0 |
| 8. Average hours of electricity per day | 5.71 |

Source: Primary data.

Table 5 also describes the status of electricity. All the 30 villages have the electricity. Thus, there is cent percent electrification in the selected villages. There are 1415 households, which have electricity connection. There are 1240 households with domestic connections. There are 157 households, which have agricultural connections, and there are 21 households, which have commercial connections. The average hours of electricity per day comes to 5.71 (Table 5).

6. Drinking Water

Table 6 indicates the types of sources for drinking water in selected villages. Public well is found to be 38 out of which 3 (or 7.89 per cent) are functional. Private wells are 107, of which 65 (or 60.75 per cent) are functional. Public hand pumps are 427, of which 335 (or 78.45 per cent) are functional. Private hand pumps are 6969, of which 6621 (95.01 per cent) are functional. Public tubewells are 14, of which 13 (or 92.86 per cent) are functional. There are 1925 private tubewells, of which 967 (or 50.23 per cent) are functional. There are 4 tanks, of which, 3 (or 75 per cent) are functional (Table 6).

Table 6: Sources of Drinking water

| Type | Total | Functional | % Functional |
|------------------------|-------|------------|--------------|
| Public well | 38 | 3 | 7.89 |
| Private well | 107 | 65 | 60.75 |
| Public Hand pumps | 427 | 335 | 78.45 |
| Private Hand pumps | 6969 | 6621 | 95.01 |
| Public Tube well | 14 | 13 | 92.86 |
| Private Tube well | 1925 | 967 | 50.23 |
| Public stand post | 1 | 0 | 0.00 |
| Tab water inside house | 0 | 0 | 0.00 |
| Tank | 4 | 3 | 75.00 |
| Other | 37 | 36 | 97.30 |

Source: Information collected from the field.

7. Toilet Facilities

Table 7 records the toilet facilities. We find that, out of 30 villages, toilet facility is available in 10 villages. In 20 villages, such facility does not exist. Also, 1889 households have private toilet facility (Table 7).

Table 7: Toilet Facilities

| Toilet Facility | Number of Villages |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------|
| Yes | 10 |
| No | 20 |
| If, yes, then type | |
| Private Toilet Facility (Households) | 1889 |
| Total Sanitation Campaign | |

Source: Information collected from the field.

8. Educational Facilities

Table 8 describes the educational facilities in selected villages. We find that there exists 30 villages, where primary schools are found available. Thus, there is a primary school in every village. The average distance has been worked out to be 0.43 km, which is found mainly linked by pucca road, semi-pucca road and kutch-pucca mix road. At the village level, there are 15

villages, out of 30, where middle school is available. Within the block, there exists 3 villages out of 30, where middle school is found functional. The average distance from village to middle school from block to middle school from panchayat to middle school and from district to middle school is found to 1.33 kms, which is found mainly linked by kutcha, pucca mix road.

Table 8: **Educational Facilities (put number of villages)**

| Type | Place | | | | Distance (average) (kms) | Type of road | | | |
|-------------------------------|----------------|--------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------|--------------|------------|--------|------------------|
| | Within Village | Within Block | Within Panchayat | Within District | | Pucca | Semi Pucca | Kutcha | Kutcha Pucca Mix |
| Primary School | 30 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.43 | 7 | 7 | 6 | 10 |
| Middle School | 15 | 3 | 12 | 0 | 1.33 | 6 | 7 | 6 | 11 |
| High/Higher Secondary (Boys) | 0 | 15 | 9 | 6 | 8.23 | 17 | 3 | 1 | 9 |
| High/Higher Secondary (Girls) | 0 | 17 | 5 | 8 | 9.30 | 18 | 2 | 1 | 9 |
| Religious School | 5 | 3 | 0 | 22 | 0.93 | 25 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| Non Formal Education Centre | 3 | 0 | 0 | 27 | 0.03 | 28 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Others | 0 | 1 | 0 | 29 | 0.03 | 29 | 0 | 0 | 1 |

Source: Information collected from the field.

Within the block, there exist 15 villages, out of 30, which have high/higher secondary school for boys. Within the panchayat, there are 9 villages out of 30, which have such facility; within the district, there are 6 villages, where high/higher secondary school for boys is functional. The average distance from block to high/higher school from panchayat to high/higher school and from district to high/higher school has been worked out to be 8.23 kms, which are found mainly linked by pucca road. Within the block, there are 17 villages which have high/higher secondary school for girls; within panchayat, there are 5 villages, with respective educational facility; and within district there are 8 villages, which have high/higher secondary school for girls. The average distance comes to 9.30 kms from block high/higher school for girls from panchayat to high/higher school for girls and from district to high/higher school for girls to district, which is mainly linked by pucca road.

Within the village, there are 5 villages out of 30, which have religious schools; within the block, there exists 3 villages, with such educational facility. Within the district, there are 22 villages, where religious school is functional. The average distance from village to religious school, block to religious schools, from district to religious school is found to 0.93 km, which is mainly linked by pucca road. Within the village, there exists 3 villages out of 30

where non-formal educational centre is found available. Such facilities are found available in 27 villages out of 30 at the district level. The average distance comes to 0.03 km from village to non-formal educational centre and from district to non-formal educational centre, which is found mainly linked by the pucca road (Table 8).

9. School Enrolment

School enrolment has been considered for (i) Class I, (ii) Class II, (iii) Class III, (iv) Class IV and (v) Class V. The enrolment for boys from Class I to V comes to 101, while those for girls to 112. The total of boys and girls enrolled comes to 213 in selected villages (Table 9).

Table 9: School Enrolment

| Class | Boys | Girls |
|-----------|------|-------|
| Class I | 29 | 30 |
| Class II | 22 | 25 |
| Class III | 19 | 21 |
| Class IV | 17 | 20 |
| Class V | 14 | 16 |

Source: Information collected from the field.

10. Physical Structure of the School

Table 10 records various aspects of physical structure. All 30 schools have the building. Out of 30, the structure of 1 school is semi-pucca, while 29 schools have the pucca structure (Table 10). Table 10 also describes the main flooring materials, such as, (i) mud, (ii) bricks, (iii) cement, stone, tile, and (iv) others. The building of 26 schools is made by cement, stone and tile. Condition of the building has also been described as good. It has also been reported that classes are generally held in open space (43.33 per cent) and in class room (40 per cent). Only in 5 schools, the classes are held in verandah (16.67 per cent).

Table 10: Physical Structure of the Schools

| Details | Number |
|-------------------------------|--------|
| <u>Schools with buildings</u> | |
| Yes | 30 |
| No | 0 |
| Total | 30 |
| <u>Type of Structure</u> | |
| 1. Kutcha/thatch | 0 |
| 2. Kutcha/tile | 0 |
| 3. Semi-pucca | 1 |
| 4. Pucca | 29 |

| | |
|---|----|
| <u>Main Flooring Materials</u> | |
| 1. Mud | 0 |
| 2. Brick | 0 |
| 3. Cement, stone, tile | 26 |
| 4. Others | 4 |
| <u>Condition of Building</u> | |
| 1. Good | 17 |
| 2. Satisfactory | 14 |
| 3. Poor | 6 |
| 4. Very bad | 3 |
| <u>Where classes normally held</u> | |
| 1. In the class room | 12 |
| 2. In the Verandah | 5 |
| 3. Open space | 13 |
| <u>Does the school have useable blackboard</u> | |
| Yes | 28 |
| No | 2 |
| <u>Does the school have playground</u> | |
| Yes | 18 |
| No | 12 |
| <u>Seating facility provided to students</u> | |
| 1. Tat-Patti | 30 |
| 2. Desk | 0 |
| <u>How many teachers are currently teaching classes (1-5)</u> | |
| <u>Average</u> | 3 |

Source: Information collected from the field.

Out of 30 schools, 28 schools (or 93.33 per cent) have the usable black board, while 2 schools do not possess such facility. Out of 30 schools, 18 schools (or 60 per cent) have the play ground, while 12 (or 40 per cent) do not possess such basic facility. The students mainly use Tat-Patti for sitting. There exist, 3 teachers for teaching from class I to V.

11. Preference for the School

There are 21 schools in 30 villages. Most of the students preferred the private schools from the viewpoint of quality of education. It is, however, surprising that government schools are equally preferred like private school in selected villages (Table 11).

Table 11 : **Private Schools and Preference of People for Schools**

| | |
|--------------------------------------|------|
| Number of schools within the village | 21 |
| Up to the class level | 12 |
| No. of students enrolled | 4356 |
| Preference of the schools | |
| 1. Government | 6 |
| 2. Private | 6 |
| 3. Both | 0 |

Source: Information collected from the field.

12. Health Facilities

Health facilities are described in Table 12. There are 19 villages, which have the health sub-centres. Within the block, there exists 7 sub-centres and there are 4 villages out of 30 within the panchayat, which have the health sub-centres. The average distance from village to sub-centre, block to sub-centre, panchayat to sub-centre and from district to sub-centre works out to be 2.87 kms, which are found well connected mainly by pucca road. There are 2 villages, out of 30, where PHC exists, within the block, there are 21 villages, where PHC is found existing; within the panchayat, there are 6 villages, where PHC is found in existence; and within the district, there is one village, out of 30, where PHC exists. The average distance from village to PHC, from block to PHC, from panchayat to PHC and from district to PHC has been worked out to be 9.57 kms which are found to be mainly linked by pucca road.

Within the block, there are 24 villages, where CHC exists; and within the district, there are 6 villages, where CHC exists. The average distance from block to CHC and from district to CHC comes to 11.20 kms, which are reported to be mainly linked by pucca road. Within the block, there are 20 villages, where hospital/dispensary is located; and within the district, there are 10 villages where hospital/dispensary exists. The average distance from block to district comes to 11.10 kms, which are found mainly connected by the pucca road. Within the block, there exists 20 villages, where private qualified allopathic doctors are available; and there exists 10 villages within the district, where such facilities are available. The average distance from block to private qualified doctor and from district to private qualified doctor is found to 9.57 kms, which are well connected mainly by pucca road.

Table 12: **Health Facilities**

| Type of health Facility | Within Village | Within Block | Within Panchayat | Within District | Average Distance (Kms) | Pucca | Semi Pucca | Kutchha | Kutchha Pucca Mix |
|--------------------------------------|----------------|--------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------------|-------|------------|---------|-------------------|
| Sub-centre | 19 | 7 | 4 | 0 | 2.87 | 15 | 5 | 2 | 8 |
| PHC | 2 | 21 | 6 | 1 | 9.57 | 19 | 1 | 1 | 9 |
| CHC | 0 | 24 | 0 | 6 | 11.20 | 19 | 2 | 1 | 8 |
| Hospital/Dispensary | 0 | 20 | 0 | 10 | 11.10 | 20 | 3 | 1 | 6 |
| Private Qualified Allopathic Doctors | 0 | 20 | 0 | 10 | 9.57 | 21 | 2 | 1 | 6 |
| Child Care Centre | 0 | 20 | 1 | 9 | 10.90 | 20 | 2 | 1 | 7 |
| Family Planning Clinic | 0 | 19 | 0 | 11 | 12.27 | 20 | 2 | 1 | 7 |
| Chemist/Medicine Shop | 1 | 20 | 3 | 6 | 8.67 | 16 | 2 | 1 | 11 |

Source: Primary based information.

Within the block, there are 20 villages, where child care centre exists within the panchayat, there exists only one village, where child care centre is operative. Average

distance from block to child care centre, panchayat to child care centre, and from district to child care centre is found to 10.90 kms., which are found to be well connected mainly by pucca road. Within the block, there are 19 villages, where family planning clinic exists; and such villages are 11 within the district.

An average distance from block to family planning clinic and from district to family planning clinic comes to 12.27 kms, which are mainly linked by pucca road. Within village, there is only one village, where chemists/ medicines shop exists; such villages are 20 at the block level. Such villages are 3 at the panchayat level and 6 at the district level. The average distance from village to chemist, from block to chemists, from block to panchayat, from panchayat to chemists and from district to chemists comes to 8.67 kms, which are mainly linked by pucca road and partly by kutchra, pucca mix road (Table 12).

13. Facilities at the Sub-Centre or PHC

Table 13 describes the medical facilities in terms of (i) ANM, (ii) medicines, (iii) doctor, (iv) regular check-up, (v) pathological tests, (vi) xray, (vii) beds, and (viii) any other. We find that under ANM facilities, there are 25 sub-centres and 11 PHCs; under medicines, there are 18 sub-centres and equal number of PHCs; under doctor, there are 8 sub-centres and 28 PHCs, under regular check-up there are 19 PHCs; under pathological tests, there are 18 PHCs; under xray, there are 18 PHCs; under beds there exists 18 PHCs; and under others, there exists 2 PHCs.

Table 13: **Facilities at the Sub-centre or PHC**

| Facilities | Sub Centres | PHC |
|--------------------|-------------|-----|
| ANM | 25 | 11 |
| Medicines | 18 | 18 |
| Doctor | 8 | 28 |
| Regular Checkup | 0 | 19 |
| Pathological Tests | 0 | 18 |
| X-Ray | 0 | 18 |
| Beds | 0 | 18 |
| Any Other | 0 | 2 |

Source: Primary data base.

14. Visit by Health Staff in the Villages

Frequency of visit by health staff is described by (i) medical officer, (ii) lady health visitor, (iii) ANM, (iv) malaria inspector, (v) health educator, (vi) vaccinator, (vii) ASHA, and (viii) others. Medical officer visits 7 villages quarterly, 18 villages half yearly and to 5 villages rarely. Lady health visitor visits 12 villages quarterly, 17 villages half yearly and to one village rarely. ANM visits 14 villages weekly, 6 villages monthly, 9 villages quarterly, and to 1 village half yearly. Malaria inspector visits 5 villages quarterly, 16 villages half yearly and to 9 villages rarely. Health educator visits 4 villages quarterly, 19 villages half yearly and to 7 villages rarely. Vaccinator visits one time in a week; 3 times in a month, 10 times in 3 months, 11 times in 6 months and to 5 times rarely. Asha is held 27 times in a week, 2 times in a month, and to one time in three months. Other programmes are held 3 times in a week and to 27 times rarely (Table 14).

Table 14: **Frequency of visit of Health Staff in the Village**

| Type of staff | Frequency | | | | |
|---------------------|-----------|---------|-----------|-------------|--------|
| | Weekly | Monthly | Quarterly | Half Yearly | Rarely |
| Medical Officer | 0 | 0 | 7 | 18 | 5 |
| Lady Health Visitor | 0 | 0 | 12 | 17 | 1 |
| ANM | 14 | 6 | 9 | 1 | 0 |
| Malaria Inspector | 0 | 0 | 5 | 16 | 9 |
| Health Educator | 0 | 0 | 4 | 19 | 7 |
| Vaccinator | 1 | 3 | 10 | 11 | 5 |
| ASHA | 27 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Others | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 27 |

Source: Primary data base.

15. Conditions of PHC/Sub-Centres in the Village

Table 15 describes the condition of PHC/Sub-Centres in terms of (i) building, (ii) doctor, and (iii) medicines. There are 3 PHC/sub-centres in the village, whose building is reported to be good. There are 14 PHC/sub-centres whose building is reported to be satisfactory. There are 5 PHC/sub-centres whose building is reported to be poor and there exists one PHC/sub-centre whose building is reported to be very bad. There are 7 PHC/sub-centres where doctor is daily available. There are 15 PHC/sub-centres where doctors are available sometimes and there are 2 PHC/sub-centres where doctor is rarely available. There are 7 PHC/sub-centres where medicines are available regularly, there exists 14 PHC/Sub-centres, where occasional problems are present and there are 2 PHC/sub-centres where constant problems are regularly present (Table 15).

Table 15: **Conditions of PHC/Sub-Centre in the Village**

| | |
|------------------------|----|
| <u>Buildings</u> | |
| 1. Good | 3 |
| 2. Satisfactory | 14 |
| 3. Poor | 5 |
| 4. Very bad | 1 |
| <u>Doctor</u> | |
| 1. Available daily | 7 |
| 2. Available sometimes | 14 |
| 3. Available rarely | 2 |
| <u>Medicines</u> | |
| 1. Available regularly | 7 |
| 2. Occasional problems | 14 |
| 3. Constant problems | 2 |

Source: Primary data base.

16. Private Medical Facilities

Table 16 portrays the private medical facilities. There are 27 villages, out of 30, where doctor is regularly available. In 3 villages, doctor is not found available. As far the types of doctor, there are 9 allopathic doctors, 7 homeopathic doctors, one unani doctor, 2 ayurvedic doctors and to 27 jhola type doctors. Thus, jhola type doctors are found to be more significant than the rest of the doctors (Table 16).

Table 16: Private Medical Facilities

| Items | Number of villages |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------|
| <u>Availability of doctor</u> | |
| Yes | 27 |
| No | 3 |
| <u>Type of doctor</u> | |
| Allopathic | 9 |
| Homeopathic | 7 |
| Unani | 1 |
| Ayurvedic | 2 |
| Jhola type | 27 |

Source: Primary data base.

17. Aanganwadi/ICDS Centre

Table 17 describes the place where Aanganwadi/ICDS are located. We find that 25 Aanganwadi and ICDS centres are located in Government building, while one in private building. Generally, Aanganwadi/ICDS centres are located in private building of Mukhiya's house. The condition of building has also been described. The condition of

building of 7 Aanganwadi/ICDS centres is reported to be good, for 17 it is reported to be satisfactory, for one it is reported to be poor, and for another the condition is reported to be bad. As much as 759 mothers and 1762 children have been found benefited during the last one month. It has been further examined whether ICDS supervisor visits the centre or not? We find that 25 ICDS supervisors have visited such centre. One supervisor has never visited such centre. As much as 3 supervisors have visited the centre weekly, 17 monthly and to 5 quarterly (Table 17).

Table 17: Aanganwadi/ICDS Centre

| Details | Number |
|--|--------|
| <u>Place of House where located</u> | |
| 1. Govt. Building | 25 |
| 2. Private Building | 1 |
| <u>If Pvt. Building then whose house located</u> | |
| 1. Mukhiya House | 1 |
| 2. Sarpanch | 0 |
| 3. Other PRI representative | 0 |
| 4. Aanganwadi workers | 0 |
| 5. Others | 0 |
| <u>Condition of Buildings</u> | |
| 1. Good | 7 |
| 2. Satisfactory | 17 |
| 3. Poor | 1 |
| 4. Bad | 1 |
| <u>Number of Mothers and Children visited/benefited during the last one month</u> | |
| 1. Mother | 759 |
| 2. Children | 1672 |
| <u>Does the ICDS supervisor visit the centre</u> | |
| 1. Yes | 25 |
| 2. No | 1 |
| <u>If yes when</u> | |
| 1. Weekly | 3 |
| 2. Monthly | 17 |
| 3. Quarterly | 5 |

Source: Primary data base.

18. Other Facilities

Table 18 describes the other facilities. There is only one village, out of 30, which has the block headquarter. Within the block, there are 28 villages, out of 30, which have used the block headquarter. Within the district, there is only one village, out of 30, which has used the block headquarter. The average distance from village to block headquarter, block to block headquarter, panchayat to block headquarter, and district to block

headquarters comes to 12.47 kms. There exists one village, which has the nearest town. There are 14 villages within the block, which have the nearest town. Within Panchayat, there are 5 villages, which have the nearest town; and within district, there are 10 villages, which have the nearest town. The average distance from village to town, from block to town, panchayat to town and from district to town comes to 10.67 kms. There are 2 villages, out of 30, which have nearest bus stop. Such villages at the block level are found to be 12, at panchayat level to 7, and at district level to 9. Average distance from village to bus stop, block to bus stop, panchayat to bus stop and from district to bus stop comes to 8.97 kms. There exists one village out of 30, which has the nearest regular market. Such villages are found to be 14 within the block, 9 within panchayat, and 5 within district. The average distance from village to regular market, block to regular market, panchayat to regular market and from district to regular market comes to 7.37 kms.

Table 18:**Other Facilities**

| Type | Within Village | Within Block | Within Panchayat | Within District | Average Distance |
|--------------------------|----------------|--------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| Block HQ | 1 | 28 | 0 | 1 | 12.47 |
| Nearest Town | 1 | 14 | 5 | 10 | 10.67 |
| Nearest Bus Stop | 2 | 12 | 7 | 9 | 8.97 |
| Nearest Regular Market | 1 | 14 | 9 | 6 | 7.37 |
| Nearest Railway Station | 1 | 4 | 11 | 14 | 11.10 |
| Nearest Post Office | 5 | 4 | 16 | 5 | 3.20 |
| Commercial Bank | 1 | 11 | 14 | 4 | 5.60 |
| Gram Panchayat Office | 7 | 9 | 5 | 9 | 6.73 |
| Fair Price Shop | 20 | 2 | 6 | 2 | 2.17 |
| Other General Shops | 12 | 7 | 9 | 2 | 2.90 |
| Veterinary | 8 | 10 | 2 | 10 | 12.87 |
| Govt. Procurement Centre | 1 | 17 | 4 | 8 | 11.60 |
| Panchayat ghar | 16 | 1 | | 13 | 0.47 |

Source: Primary data base.

Within the village, there exists only one village, which has the nearest Railway Station. Such villages are found to be 4 at the block level, 11 at the panchayat and 14 at the district level. The average distance from village to railway station, block to railway station, panchayat to railway station, and from district to railway station comes to 11.10 kms. Within the village, there are 5 villages, which have the nearest post office. The corresponding villages are found to be 4 within the block, 16 within the panchayat, and 5 within the district. The average from village to post office, block to post office, panchayat

to post office and from district to post office comes to 3.20 kms. Within the village, there exists a commercial bank. Such villages are found to be 11 within the block, 14 within panchayat and 4 within the district. The average distance from village to commercial bank, block to commercial bank, panchayat to commercial bank and from district to commercial bank comes to 5.60 kms. Within the village, there are 7 villages out of 30, which have gram panchayat office. Such villages are 9 within the block, 5 within panchayat and 9 within the district. The average distance from village to gram panchayat office, from block to gram panchayat office, from panchayat to gram panchayat office and from district to gram panchayat office comes to 6.73 kms. Within the village, there are 20 villages, which have the fair price shop. Such villages are 2 at the block level, 6 at the panchayat level and 2 at the district level. The average distance from village to fair price shop, block to fair price shop, panchayat to fair price shop and from district to fair price shop comes to 2.17 kms.

Within the village, there are 8 villages, which have veterinary. Such villages are found to be 10 within the block, 2 within panchayat, and 10 within the district. The average distance from village to veterinary, block to veterinary, panchayat to veterinary and from district to veterinary comes to 12.87 kms. Within the village, there is only one government procurement centre. The respective villages are found to be 17 within the block, 4 within the panchayat, and to 8 within the district. The average distance from village to government procurement centre, block to government procurement centre and from district to government procurement centre is found to be 11.60 kms. So far as panchayat ghar is concerned, it is found to be 16 at the village level, 1 at the block level, and 13 at the district level. The average distance from village to panchayat ghar, block to panchayat ghar and from panchayat to panchayat ghar and from district to panchayat ghar comes to 0.47 kms (Table 18).

19. Individual Beneficiary Oriented Programmes

Table 19 describes the beneficiary oriented programmes, such as, (i) SGSY, (ii) NREGA, (iii) PMGSY, (iv) IAY, (v) Pension scheme, (vi) old age pension scheme, and (vii) widow pension scheme. Under SGSY, total beneficiaries are 290, of which, SC beneficiaries are 35 (or 12.07 per cent), minority beneficiaries are 227 (or 78.27 per cent),

and other beneficiaries are 28 (or 9.66 per cent). Under NREGA, total beneficiaries are 286, of which, SC beneficiaries are 111 (or to 38.81 per cent), minority beneficiaries to 69 (or 24.13 per cent), and other beneficiaries are to 106 (or 37.06 per cent). Under other beneficiary programmes, there are 462 beneficiaries, of which, SC comes to 11 (or 2.38 per cent), minority to 17 (or 3.68 per cent) and others to 434 (or to 93.94 per cent).

Table 19: **Individual Beneficiary Oriented Programmes**

| Programme | Total | SC | Minority | Others |
|------------------------------|-------|-----|----------|--------|
| SGSY | 290 | 35 | 227 | 28 |
| NREGA | 286 | 111 | 69 | 106 |
| PMGSY | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| IAY | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Others | 462 | 11 | 17 | 434 |
| <u>Pension Scheme</u> | | | | |
| Old age pension scheme | 645 | 191 | 198 | 256 |
| Widow pension scheme | 260 | 89 | 76 | 95 |

Source: Primary data base.

Under the old age pension scheme, total beneficiaries come to 645, of which SC beneficiaries are 191 (or 29.61 per cent), minority to 198 (or 30.70 per cent) and others to 256 (or 39.69 per cent). Under widow pension scheme, total beneficiaries come to 260, of which SC accounts for 89 (or 34.23 per cent), minority to 76 (or 29.23 per cent) and others to 95 (or to 36.54 per cent). Thus, under SGSY minority was the principal beneficiary, under NREGA, SC was the main beneficiary, under other programmes, others were the principal beneficiaries, under old age pension scheme, others were the main beneficiaries; and under widow pension scheme, others were found to be the principal beneficiary.

20. Public Distribution System

Table 20 records the PDS. There exists 23 villages, out of 30, where PDS is functional. Also, there exists 23 shops. In each village, there is one shop. Number of ration card comes to 14789, of which, Annapurna comes to 1031 card (or to 6.97 per cent), and Antyodaya to 1488 (or to 10.06 per cent). Households with average poverty line come to 12270 (or to 82.97 per cent). We also examined the state of supply of foodgrains, sugar and kerosene oil. The supply of foodgrain is reported to be regular (73.33 per cent) followed by the supply of sugar (86.67 per cent). However, the supply of kerosene oil is reported to be irregular (56.67 per cent) in selected 30 villages.

Table 20: **Public Distribution System**

| | |
|--|-------|
| PDS in the Village | |
| 1. Yes | 23 |
| 2. No | 7 |
| If yes, the how many shops in the villa ge | 23 |
| If no, then distance | 0.4 |
| Number of ration card | 14789 |
| Type of card | |
| 1. Annapurna | 0 |
| 2. Antyodaya | 1031 |
| 3. BPL | 1488 |
| 4. APL | 12270 |
| <u>Is supply regular</u> | |
| Foodgrains | |
| 1. Yes | 22 |
| 2. No. | 8 |
| Sugar | |
| 1. Yes | 26 |
| 2. No | 4 |
| Kerosene oil | |
| 1. Yes | 13 |
| 2. No | 17 |

Source: Primary data base.

21. **Village Organisation**

Table 21 describes the self-help groups. It is found that 8 villages have the self-help group, whereas, 22 villages do not have such group.

Table 21: **Self-help Groups**

| | |
|-----------------------|----|
| Villages having SHGs | |
| 1. Yes | 8 |
| 2. No | 22 |
| If yes, then how many | 30 |

Source: Primary data base.

Table 22 describes the different organisations in selected villages. There are 30 credit cooperatives and all of them are found to be functional. The average number of member comes to 81. Among the agricultural input cooperative, there are 30 cooperatives, of which 10 are functional while 20 are found to be non-functional. The average number of members comes to 9. Among the production of khadi cooperatives, there are 30 cooperatives and all of them are found to be non-functional. Among the 30 marketing cooperatives, 29 are non-functional, while only one is found to be functional. Of the 30 diary cooperatives, 3 are found

to be functional, while 27 non-functional. The average number of member comes to one. Among the other cooperatives, there exists 30 cooperatives and all of them are found to be non-functional.

There are 30 workers' organizations, and all of them are found to be non-functional. There also exists 30 farmers' organizations and all of them are found to be non-functional. The same is the case for 30 voluntary organisations. There are 30 religious/caste organizations of which 1 is functional while 29 are found to be non-functional. The average number of member comes to only 1. There are 30 political organisations, of which 2 are functional, while to 28 are non-functional. There are 30 cultural organisations and all of them are found to be non-functional. There are 30 youth Mandal, of which one is functional while to 29 are found to be non-functional (Table 22).

Table 22: **Village Organization**

| Organization | Functional | Non-Functional | Average number of members |
|---|------------|----------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Cooperatives | | | |
| i. Credit | 30 | 0 | 81 |
| ii. Agricultural Inputs | 10 | 20 | 9 |
| iii. Production of Khadi | 0 | 30 | 0 |
| iv. Marketing | 1 | 29 | 0 |
| v. Dairy Cooperation | 3 | 27 | 1 |
| vi. Others | 0 | 30 | 0 |
| 2. Workers organizations/unions | 0 | 30 | 0 |
| 3. Farmers organisation | 0 | 30 | 0 |
| 4. Voluntary Organisations | 0 | 30 | 0 |
| 5. Religious/Caste organizations | 1 | 29 | 1 |
| 6. Political Organizations | 2 | 28 | 0 |
| 7. Cultural Organizations | 0 | 30 | 0 |
| 8. Youth Mandal | 1 | 29 | 1 |
| 9. Women Mandal | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 10. Flood Relief Village Security Force | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 11. Others | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Source: Primary data base.

CHAPTER IV

SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS OF RURAL HOUSEHOLDS IN DISTRICT MORADABAD

Present chapter describes the socio-economic status of 900 rural households in district Moradabad. This will not only sharpen our understanding about the socio-economic conditions of rural households but also it will help in preparing the multi-sectoral plan for the development of minority households in proper perspective.

1. Composition of Different Religious Groups

Table 1 describes the significance of different religious categories of selected 900 rural households. Of the total rural households, 65.56 per cent are from hindu, 34.22 per cent from muslim, and to 0.22 per cent from the sikh community. It implies that hindu households are relatively more significant than the households from other communities (Table 1).

Table 1: **Composition of Different Religious Groups**

| Religion | Number of Household Surveyed | Percentage |
|----------|------------------------------|------------|
| Hindu | 590 | 65.56 |
| Muslim | 308 | 34.22 |
| Sikh | 2 | 0.22 |
| Total | 900 | 100.00 |

Source: Primary data base.

2. Composition of Households by Caste

Table 2 shows the rural households by such castes, as, (i) SC, (ii) OBC, and (iii) Upper Caste. It is found that 58.22 per cent of rural households are form Upper Caste, 27 per cent from SC, and to 14.78 per cent are form OBC. Thus, Upper Caste households are relatively more important than the others (Table 2).

Table 2: **Composition of Households by Caste**

| Caste | No. of households | Percentage |
|-------------|-------------------|------------|
| SC | 243 | 27.00 |
| OBC | 133 | 14.78 |
| Upper Caste | 524 | 58.22 |
| Total | 900 | 100.00 |

Source: Primary data base.

3. Population and Sex Ratio

Table 3 distributes the population into three distinct categories, such as, (i) Hindu, (ii) Muslim, and (iii) Sikh. Of the total male population, 63.87 per cent are Hindu, 35.95 per cent Muslims and to 0.18 per cent is from Sikh community. Hindu population is found to be relatively more significant than the population form other religious categories. Among the female population, 60.61 per cent are found as Hindu, 39.26 per cent as Muslim, and to 0.13

per cent as Sikh. Thus, among female population, Hindu population is relatively more significant than the others. Sex ratio is found larger (892) among the Muslim than to those of Hindu (715) and Sikh (600).

Table 3: **Population and Sex Ratio among Different Religious Groups**

| Religion | Male | % | Female | % | Sex Ratio |
|----------|------|-------|--------|--------|-----------|
| Hindu | 1812 | 63.87 | 1405 | 60.61 | 775 |
| Muslim | 1020 | 35.95 | 910 | 39.26 | 892 |
| Sikh | 5 | 0.18 | 3 | 0.13 | 600 |
| Total | 2837 | 100 | 2318 | 100.00 | 817 |

Source: Primary information.

4. **Composition of Households by Mother Tongue and Other Known Languages**

Table 4 distributes households by mother tongue and other known languages. As much as 94.22 per cent of households have Hindi as their mother tongue, while 5.57 per cent have Urdu as their mother tongue. Interestingly, English is known by 0.11 per cent of households. Thus, Urdu emerges as the second known language. As much as 65.32 per cent of all households have Urdu as their second known language. This is reinforced by the fact that 34.23 per cent of households have the Hindi as their second known language. Also, 0.45 per cent of households have English as the second known language. Thus, Hindi followed by Urdu are two important languages, which are spoken by the selected households (Table 4).

Table 4: **Composition of Households by Mother Tongue and Other Known Languages**

| Language | Mother tongue | | Second known language | |
|----------|---------------|-------|-----------------------|-------|
| | No. | % | No. | % |
| Hindi | 848 | 94.22 | 76 | 34.23 |
| Urdu | 51 | 5.67 | 145 | 65.32 |
| English | 1 | 0.11 | 1 | 0.45 |

Source: Field based information.

5. **Population by Age Groups Among Different Religious Categories**

Table 5 gives population across different age groups, such as, (i) below 15 years, (ii) 15 – 30 years, (iii) 30 – 45 years, (iv) 45 – 60 years, and (v) 60 years and above. This is compared for (i) Hindu, (ii) Muslim, and (iii) Sikh. The population below 15 years is found larger in case of all communities. The significance of other age groups is found to

be relatively less important. The average age is worked out to be 24 years in the case of Hindu, 22 years in the case of Muslim, and to 17 years in the case of Sikh. The average age in all religious communities is worked out to be 23 years (Table 5).

Table 5: **Classification of Population by Age Among Different Religious Groups**

| Religion | Below 15 | 15 -30 | 30-45 | 45-60 | 60 and above | Total | Average Age |
|----------|---------------|---------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|----------------|-------------|
| Hindu | 1215 37.95 | 896 27.98 | 571 17.83 | 316 9.87 | 204 6.37 | 3202 100.00 | 24 |
| Muslim | 798 41.54 | 561 29.20 | 295 15.36 | 174 9.06 | 93 4.84 | 1921 100.00 | 22 |
| Sikh | 4 50.00 | 2 25.00 | 2 25.00 | 0 0.00 | 0 0.00 | 8 100.00 | 17 |
| Total | 2017 39.31 | 1459 28.44 | 868 16.92 | 490 9.55 | 297 5.79 | 5131 100.00 | 23 |

Source: Based on the field based information.

6. **Population by Level of Education**

Table 6 describes the population by the level of education, such as, (i) illiterate, (ii) below primary, (iii) primary, (iv) upper primary, (v) matriculation/high school, (vi) pre-university, (vii) technical degree/diploma, (viii) post-graduation, and (ix) others. Interestingly, a large chunk of population from Hindu (35.92 per cent), Muslim (40.88 per cent) and from Sikh (33.35 per cent) is found to be illiterate. It is advisable that level of education is raised. May be that total literacy campaign is effectively enforced for this purpose (Table 6).

Table 6: Classification of Population by Level of Education among Different Religious Groups

| Level | Hindu | Muslim | Sikh | All |
|--|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Illiterate | 989 | 663 | 2 | 1654 |
| % | 35.92 | 40.88 | 33.33 | 37.75 |
| Below primary or informal education | 543 | 380 | 2 | 925 |
| % | 19.72 | 23.43 | 33.33 | 21.11 |
| Primary | 459 | 294 | 0 | 753 |
| % | 16.67 | 18.13 | 0.00 | 17.19 |
| Upper primary | 418 | 177 | 2 | 597 |
| % | 15.18 | 10.91 | 33.33 | 13.63 |
| Matric/high school/secondary | 185 | 67 | 0 | 252 |
| % | 6.72 | 4.13 | 0.00 | 5.75 |
| Higher secondary/pre-university/intermediate | 99 | 31 | 0 | 130 |
| % | 3.60 | 1.91 | 0.00 | 2.97 |
| Technical diploma or certificate below degree | 6 | 3 | 0 | 9 |
| % | 0.22 | 0.18 | 0.00 | 0.21 |
| Technical/professional degree (medical, engineering, law, marketing, etc.) | 4 | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| % | 0.15 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.09 |
| Graduate degree (General) | 40 | 5 | 0 | 45 |
| % | 1.45 | 0.31 | 0.00 | 1.03 |
| Post-graduate degree (General) | 8 | 0 | 0 | 8 |
| % | 0.29 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.18 |
| Others | 2 | 2 | 0 | 4 |
| % | 0.07 | 0.12 | 0.00 | 0.09 |
| Total | 2753 | 1622 | 6 | 4381 |
| % | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 |

Source: Field based information.

7. Work Status of Population

Table 7 gives the status of work of population, such as, (i) self-employed, (ii) regular salaried (Govt.), (iii) regular salaried (Pvt.), (iv) casual labour, (v) casual agricultural labour, (vi) unemployed, (vii) domestic servant, (viii) student, (ix) retired pensioners, (x) too old by age, and (xi) others. Among the Hindu population, 31.86 per cent are found as student. Domestic servants come to 24.25 per cent, self-employed to 13.89 per cent, and casual agricultural labour to 5.53 per cent. Among the Muslim population, 29.74 per cent are found as students, 22.95 per cent are found engaged in domestic work, 13.52 per cent as self-employed, and to 11.14 per cent are found engaged as casual labour. Within the Sikh population, 37.50 per cent are found as student, 25 per cent are employed in domestic work, 12.50 per cent as casual agricultural labour, and to 12.50 per cent as casual labour. As much as 12.50 per cent are found as too old by age. Among the population from all communities

combined, 31.08 per cent are found as student, 23.78 per cent in domestic work, 13.93 per cent as self-employed, and to 8.98 per cent as casual labour (Table 7). Thus, student among Hindu population, Muslim population, Sikh population and in all communities combined emerges as relatively more significant than the other economic activities (Table 7).

Table 7: **Work Status of Population of Different Religious Groups**

| Activity | Hindu | Muslim | Sikh | All |
|---|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Self-employed | 447 | 261 | 0 | 708 |
| % | 13.89 | 13.52 | 0.00 | 13.73 |
| Regular salaried (government) | 7 | 2 | 0 | 9 |
| % | 0.22 | 0.10 | 0.00 | 0.17 |
| Regular salaried (Pvt. including domestic servants) | 32 | 11 | 0 | 43 |
| % | 0.99 | 0.57 | 0.00 | 0.83 |
| Casual labour non-agriculture | 247 | 215 | 1 | 463 |
| % | 7.68 | 11.14 | 12.50 | 8.98 |
| Casual agriculture labour | 178 | 73 | 1 | 252 |
| % | 5.53 | 3.78 | 12.50 | 4.89 |
| Unemployed | 24 | 27 | 0 | 51 |
| % | 0.75 | 1.40 | 0.00 | 0.99 |
| Only domestic work | 780 | 443 | 2 | 1225 |
| % | 24.25 | 22.95 | 25.00 | 23.76 |
| Domestic work but also engaged in gainful economic activities | 48 | 33 | 0 | 81 |
| % | 1.49 | 1.71 | 0.00 | 1.57 |
| Student | 1025 | 574 | 3 | 1602 |
| % | 31.86 | 29.74 | 37.50 | 31.08 |
| Retired/pensioners | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| % | 0.06 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.04 |
| Too old/too young (unable to work) | 424 | 289 | 1 | 714 |
| % | 13.18 | 14.97 | 12.50 | 13.85 |
| Others | 3 | 2 | 0 | 5 |
| % | 0.09 | 0.10 | 0.00 | 0.10 |
| Total | 3217 | 1930 | 8 | 5155 |
| % | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 |

Source: Field based information.

8. Main Activities of Population in Different Religious Groups

Table 8 describes main economic activities among different religious groups, such as, (i) agriculture, (ii) livestock, (iii) forestry, (iv) construction, (v) manufacturing, (vi) trade, (vii) transport, and (viii) education. Among the Hindu population, 59.21 per cent; among the Muslim population, 48.40 per cent and among Sikh population to 50 per cent are found engaged in agriculture. Among all the religious communities combined, 55.06 per cent are

found engaged in agriculture. Next to this comes the manufacturing, which has employed to 25.73 per cent from Hindu, 32.72 per cent from Muslim, 50 per cent from the Sikh, and to 28.43 per cent from all religious communities. Thus, agriculture followed by manufacturing have emerged as more employment intensive economic activities in all the religious communities (Table 8).

Table 8: **Main Activities of Population Among Different Religious Groups**

| Activity | Hindu | Muslim | Sikh | All |
|--------------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Agriculture | 566 | 287 | 1 | 854 |
| % | 59.21 | 48.40 | 50.00 | 55.06 |
| Livestock | 51 | 41 | 0 | 92 |
| % | 5.33 | 6.91 | 0.00 | 5.93 |
| Forestry | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| % | 0.10 | 0.17 | 0.00 | 0.13 |
| Construction | 16 | 25 | 0 | 41 |
| % | 1.67 | 4.22 | 0.00 | 2.64 |
| Manufacturing | 246 | 194 | 1 | 441 |
| % | 25.73 | 32.72 | 50.00 | 28.43 |
| Trade | 36 | 27 | 0 | 63 |
| % | 3.77 | 4.55 | 0.00 | 4.06 |
| Transport | 12 | 9 | 0 | 21 |
| % | 1.26 | 1.52 | 0.00 | 1.35 |
| Education, health and other services | 28 | 9 | 0 | 37 |
| % | 2.93 | 1.52 | 0.00 | 2.39 |
| Total | 956 | 593 | 2 | 1551 |
| % | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 |

Source: Field based information.

9. Religion-wise Households Seeking Additional Employment

Table 9 describes additional employment in such activities as (i) dairy, (ii) poultry, (iii) piggery, (iv) sheep and goat, (v) fisheries, (vi) agriculture, (vii) non-agriculture, (viii) industry, (ix) business, (x) service, and (xi) others. Among Hindu households, dairy emerges as additional employment generating economic activity as it has generated the employment to 51.91 per cent, in business to 11.26 per cent, in agriculture to 8.97 per cent, and in industry to 5.73 per cent. Among Muslim households, dairy has generated the additional employment to 43.71 per cent, agriculture and business to 12.24 per cent separately, in industry to 11.19 per cent, and in poultry to 8.74 per cent. Among the Sikh households, the additional employment generating economic activities are (i) dairy, (ii) agriculture, and (iii) service. Among all the

households, dairy has generated the employment to 48.89 per cent, business to 11.58 per cent, agriculture to 12.44 per cent, and industry to 7.64 per cent. It emerges that (i) dairy, (ii) business, (iii) agriculture and (iv) industry are the additional employment generating economic activities. In terms of days of employment, 102 days of additional employment have been generated from all economic activities (Table 9).

Table 9: Religion-wise Households Seeking Additional Employment in Principal Economic Activities

| Detail | Hindu | Muslim | Sikh | All |
|---|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| No. of households whose family members are in search of additional employment | 527 | 287 | 20 | 834 |
| | 89.93 | 94.72 | 22.72 | 91.58 |
| Dairy | 272 | 125 | 0 | 397 |
| % | 51.91 | 43.71 | 0.00 | 48.89 |
| Poultry | 14 | 25 | 0 | 39 |
| % | 2.67 | 8.74 | 0.00 | 4.80 |
| Piggery | 4 | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| % | 0.76 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.49 |
| Sheep/Goat | 9 | 12 | | 21 |
| % | 1.72 | 4.20 | | 2.59 |
| Fisheries | 7 | 1 | | 8 |
| % | 1.34 | 0.35 | | 0.99 |
| Agricultural Labour | 47 | 35 | 30 | 112 |
| % | 8.97 | 12.24 | 34.09 | 12.44 |
| Non-Agricultural Labour | 16 | 8 | | 24 |
| % | 3.05 | 2.80 | | 2.96 |
| Industry | 30 | 32 | | 62 |
| % | 5.73 | 11.19 | | 7.64 |
| Business | 59 | 35 | | 94 |
| % | 11.26 | 12.24 | | 11.58 |
| Service | 34 | 5 | 38 | 40 |
| % | 6.49 | 1.75 | 43.19 | 4.93 |
| Other | 32 | 8 | | 40 |
| % | 6.11 | 2.80 | | 4.93 |
| Total | 525 | 287 | 88 | 900 |
| % | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 |

Source: Field based information.

10. Distribution of Religious Households by Size of Land Holding

Table 10 distributes the religious households according to size of land holding, such as, (i) landless, (ii) below 1 hectare, (iii) 1 hectare to 2.50 hectares, (iv) 250 to 5.0 hectares, (v) 5 to 7.50hectares, (vi) 7.50 to 10.0 hectares and (vii) 10 hectares and above. Landlessness has prevailed among 30 per cent of Hindu households, 34.74 per cent of

Muslim households, and to 31.01 per cent of households among all the communities. It has been further revealed that 29.15 per cent of Hindu households, 35.06 per cent of Muslim households, and 31.11 per cent of households among all the communities have the land between 1 to 2.50 hectares. Thus, households having small and marginal holdings of land are found relatively more significant than the other types of households (Table 10).

Table 10: **Distribution of Households Among Different Religious Groups according to Land**

| Land size | Hindu | Muslim | Sikh | All |
|---------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Landless | 177 | 107 | 0 | 284 |
| % | 30.00 | 34.74 | 0.00 | 31.56 |
| Below 1.00 | 123 | 56 | 2 | 181 |
| % | 20.85 | 18.18 | 100.00 | 20.11 |
| 1.00-2.50 | 172 | 108 | 0 | 280 |
| % | 29.15 | 35.06 | 0.00 | 31.11 |
| 2.50-5.00 | 93 | 31 | 0 | 124 |
| % | 15.76 | 10.06 | 0.00 | 13.78 |
| 5.00-7.50 | 20 | 4 | 0 | 24 |
| % | 3.39 | 1.30 | 0.00 | 2.67 |
| 7.50-10.00 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 4 |
| % | 0.34 | 0.65 | 0.00 | 0.44 |
| 10.00 & above | 3 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| % | 0.51 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.33 |
| Total | 590 | 308 | 2 | 900 |
| % | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 |

Source: Field based information.

11. Status of Land Across Different Religious Groups

Table 11 describes the various characteristics of land, such as, (i) average land owned, (ii) percentages of irrigated land to land owned, (iii) percentage of cultivated land to land owned, (iv) percentage of own cultivated land to irrigated land, (v) per household leased in land, and (vi) per household leased out land. The average land owned per household comes to 1.93 among Hindu households, 1.69 among Muslim and to 0.58 among Sikh households. Among households of all communities the average land owned comes to 1.84. The percentage of irrigated land to land owned come to 99.75 in case of Hindu, 100 per cent in case of Muslim and to 100 per cent in case of Sikh, and to 99.82 per cent in case of households from all communities combined.

Similarly, percentage of cultivated land to owned land come to 98.77 per cent in case of Hindu households, 98.56 per cent in case of Muslim households, 100 per cent in case of Sikh households, and to 98.71 per cent in case of all households combined. Percentage of own cultivated land to irrigated land come to 99.79 per cent in case of Hindu households, 100 per cent in case of Muslim households, 100 per cent in case of Sikh households, and to 99.85 per cent in case of all households combined. Leased in land per household comes to 1 hectare among Hindu and among all the households combined. Leased out land per household comes to 2 hectares among Hindu households and among all households combined (Table 11).

Table 11: **Characteristics of Land Owned by Different Religious Groups**

| Detail | Hindu | Muslim | Sikh | All |
|---|-------|--------|--------|-------|
| Average land owned per household | 1.93 | 1.69 | 0.58 | 1.84 |
| Percentage of irrigated land in land owned | 99.75 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 99.82 |
| Percentage of cultivated land in owned land | 98.77 | 98.56 | 100.00 | 98.71 |
| Percentage of own cultivated land (irrigated) | 99.79 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 99.85 |
| Per household leased in land | 1.00 | 0 | 0 | 1.00 |
| Per household leased out land | 2.00 | 0 | 0 | 2.00 |

Source: Field based information collected from the field.

12. Classification of Households According to the Value of Land

Table 12 classifies land according to its value, such as, (i) landless, (ii) below Rs.50,000, (iii) Rs.50,000 - 1,00,000, (iv) Rs.1,00,000 – 1,50,000, (v) Rs.1,50,000 – 2,00,000, (vi) Rs.2,00,000 – 2,50,000, (vii) Rs.2,50,000 – 3,00,000, (viii) Rs.3,00,000 – 5,00,000 and (ix) Rs.5,00,000 and above. As much as 30 per cent of Hindu households, 34.74 per cent of Muslim households and to 31.56 per cent of all the households combined are found to be landless. Also, 20.85 per cent of Hindu households, 17.21 per cent of Muslim households, and to 19.56 per cent of all households combined belong to the category of land worth of Rs.5,00,000 and above. Such households owning the land worth of Rs.3,00,000 – 5,00,000 are found to be 12.54 per cent among the Hindu households, 14.61 per cent among Muslim households and to 13.22 per cent among all the households combined. Thus, generally landlessness has prevailed followed by the households falling in the category of owning the land worth of Rs.5,00,000 and above (Table 12).

Table-12: **Classification of Households According to the Value of their Land across**

| | Hindu | Muslim | Sikh | All |
|----------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Landless | 177 | 107 | 0 | 284 |
| % | 30.00 | 34.74 | 0.00 | 31.56 |
| Below 50000 | 25 | 6 | 0 | 31 |
| % | 4.24 | 1.95 | 0.00 | 3.44 |
| 50000-100000 | 51 | 18 | 1 | 70 |
| % | 8.64 | 5.84 | 50.00 | 7.78 |
| 100000-150000 | 42 | 17 | 1 | 60 |
| % | 7.12 | 5.52 | 50.00 | 6.67 |
| 150000-200000 | 31 | 20 | 0 | 51 |
| % | 5.25 | 6.49 | 0.00 | 5.67 |
| 200000-250000 | 46 | 23 | 0 | 69 |
| % | 7.80 | 7.47 | 0.00 | 7.67 |
| 250000-300000 | 21 | 19 | 0 | 40 |
| % | 3.56 | 6.17 | 0.00 | 4.44 |
| 300000-500000 | 74 | 45 | 0 | 119 |
| % | 12.54 | 14.61 | 0.00 | 13.22 |
| 500000 & above | 123 | 53 | 0 | 176 |
| % | 20.85 | 17.21 | 0.00 | 19.56 |
| Total | 590 | 308 | 2 | 900 |
| % | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 |

Source: Field based information collected from the field.

13. Ownership of Livestock by Different Religious Groups

Table 13 reveals the livestock by different religious groups. Hindu households are found endowed in milch animals (42.66 per cent), Muslim households in cock/hen (27.97 per cent), Sikh households in young cattle (50 per cent), and all households combined in milch animals (35.08 per cent). Thus, milch animals absorbing economic activities, such as, dairy, needs to be encouraged substantially (Table 13).

Table-13: **Ownership of Livestock by Population in Different Religious Groups**

| Livestock | Hindu | Muslim | Sikh | All |
|--------------------------|-------|--------|-------|-------|
| Milch animal | 494 | 196 | 1 | 691 |
| % | 42.66 | 24.26 | 25.00 | 35.08 |
| Draught animal | 98 | 57 | 1 | 156 |
| % | 8.46 | 7.05 | 25.00 | 7.92 |
| Young cattle | 418 | 139 | 2 | 559 |
| % | 36.10 | 16.83 | 50.00 | 28.22 |
| Goats | 104 | 180 | 0 | 284 |
| % | 8.98 | 22.28 | 0.00 | 14.42 |
| Sheep | 10 | 8 | 0 | 18 |
| % | 0.86 | 0.99 | 0.00 | 0.91 |
| Cock/Hen/Duck | 17 | 226 | 0 | 243 |
| % | 1.47 | 27.97 | 0.00 | 12.34 |
| Pigs | 15 | 0 | 0 | 15 |
| % | 1.30 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.76 |
| Others (horse, Ass, etc) | 2 | 2 | 0 | 4 |
| % | 0.17 | 0.25 | 0.00 | 0.20 |

Source: Field based information collected from the field.

14. Population by Value of Livestock

Table 14 distributes population according to the value of livestock, such as, (i) below Rs.1,500, (ii) Rs.1,500 – 30,000, (iii) Rs.30,000 – 45,000; (iv) Rs.45,000 – 60,000 and (v) Rs.60,000 – 75,000. Among Hindu population, the value of livestock has mainly been concentrated within the group of Rs.1,500 – 30,000. As much as 82.24 per cent of Hindu population have been found confined within this particular category. Also, 73.11 per cent of Muslim population, 100 per cent of Sikh population and to 79.02 per cent of all population combined are found as the owner of livestock worth of Rs.1,500 – 30,000. The per household income comes to Rs.11,969 in case of Hindu, Rs.10956 in case of Muslim, Rs.12,250 in case of Sikh and to Rs.11,444 in case of all population combined (Table 14).

Table 14: **Distribution of Population by Value of Livestock (Rs.)**

| Value | Hindu | Muslim | Sikh | All |
|-------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Below 1500 | 95 | 101 | 0 | 196 |
| % | 12.98 | 24.69 | 0.00 | 17.13 |
| 1500-30000 | 602 | 299 | 3 | 904 |
| % | 82.24 | 73.11 | 100.00 | 79.02 |
| 30000-45000 | 31 | 7 | 0 | 38 |
| % | 4.23 | 1.71 | 0.00 | 3.32 |
| 45000-60000 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 4 |
| % | 0.41 | 0.24 | 0.00 | 0.35 |
| 60000-75000 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| % | 0.14 | 0.24 | 0.00 | 0.17 |
| Total | 732 | 409 | 3 | 1144 |
| % | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| Average | 11696 | 10956 | 12250 | 11444 |

Source: Field based information collected from the field.

15. **Households by Value of Productive and Other Assets**

Table 15 distributes the population by value of productive and other assets. We find that 97.53 per cent of Hindu population, 98.44 per cent of Muslim population, 100 per cent of Sikh population, and to 97.83 per cent of population from all categories are found under the first category (assets worth of Rs.25,000 and less - Table 15).

Table 15: **Distribution of Households by Value of Productive and Other Assets According to Population**

| Value (Rs) | Hindu | Muslim | Sikh | All |
|------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Below 25000 | 5050 | 2400 | 17 | 7467 |
| % | 97.53 | 98.44 | 100.00 | 97.83 |
| 25000-50000 | 64 | 25 | 0 | 89 |
| % | 1.24 | 1.03 | 0.00 | 1.17 |
| 50000-75000 | 23 | 4 | 0 | 27 |
| % | 0.44 | 0.16 | 0.00 | 0.35 |
| 75000-100000 | 14 | 3 | 0 | 17 |
| % | 0.27 | 0.12 | 0.00 | 0.22 |
| 100000 and above | 27 | 6 | 0 | 33 |
| % | 0.52 | 0.25 | 0.00 | 0.43 |
| Total | 5178 | 2438 | 17 | 7633 |
| % | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| Average | 3930 | 3390 | 1209 | 3751 |

Source: Field based information collected from the field.

16. Value of Productive and Other Assets Per Households

Table 16 describes the religion-wise assets, such as, (i) agricultural implements, (ii) non-agricultural implements, (iii) transport, (iv) modern household assets, (v) financial assets, and (vi) per household assets. Per person assets and the financial assets are relatively more significant in case of Hindu population than the rest. There are, however, variations across the ownership of assets. For instance, agricultural implements are found more significant among Hindu population than the rest, while non-agricultural implements and modern assets are found more significant among the Muslims population than the rest. Per person asset is found more significant among the Hindu than the rest (Table 16).

Table 16: Per Person Value of Productive and Other Assets

| Asset | Hindu | Muslim | Sikh | All |
|--|-------|--------|-------|-------|
| Agricultural Implements | 5417 | 4341 | 1063 | 5092 |
| Non-Agricultural Implements | 3719 | 4076 | 575 | 3832 |
| Transport | 542 | 602 | 1387 | 566 |
| Modern Household Assets | 1784 | 1853 | 1100 | 1806 |
| Financial assets | 6889 | 5796 | 1833 | 6545 |
| Per household value of productive and other Assets | 34490 | 26834 | 10280 | 31816 |

Source: Field based information.

17. Ownership of Agricultural Implements

Table 17 records religion-wise agricultural implements, such as, (i) plough, (ii) bullock cart, (iii) tractor, (iv) power tiller, (v) thresher, (vi) pump set, (vii) sprayer, (viii) fodder cutter, and (ix) others. We find that other agricultural implements are found to be more significant among Hindu households (34.40 per cent), Muslim households (36.52 per cent), Sikh households (25.00 per cent) and among all households (35.0 per cent). We also find that plough and bullock cart are more significant among Sikh (2.5 per cent) than the rest. Tractor is more significant among Hindu households followed by thresher and sprayer. Similarly, pump set and fodder cutter are found more significant among Muslim households than the rest. Among all the households, fodder cutter is found more significant than that of Hindu households and Sikh households (Table 17).

Table 17: **Distribution of Households by Ownership of Agricultural Implements**

| Type | Hindu | Muslim | Sikh | All |
|-------------------|-------|--------|-------|-------|
| Plough | 172 | 49 | 1 | 222 |
| % | 12.45 | 8.52 | 25.00 | 11.33 |
| Bullock cart | 81 | 27 | 1 | 109 |
| % | 5.87 | 4.70 | 25.00 | 5.56 |
| Tractor | 36 | 7 | 0 | 43 |
| % | 2.61 | 1.22 | 0.00 | 2.19 |
| Power Tiller | 1 | 2 | 0 | 3 |
| % | 0.07 | 0.35 | 0.00 | 0.15 |
| Threshing Machine | 6 | 2 | 0 | 8 |
| % | 0.43 | 0.35 | 0.00 | 0.41 |
| Pump Set | 183 | 87 | 0 | 270 |
| % | 13.25 | 15.13 | 0.00 | 13.78 |
| Sprayer | 28 | 6 | 0 | 34 |
| % | 2.03 | 1.04 | 0.00 | 1.73 |
| Fodder Cutter | 399 | 185 | 1 | 585 |
| % | 28.89 | 32.17 | 25.00 | 29.85 |
| Others | 475 | 210 | 1 | 686 |
| % | 34.40 | 36.52 | 25.00 | 35.00 |

Source: Field based information.

18. **Households by Ownership of Non-Agricultural Implements**

Table 18 distributes households across non-agricultural implements, such as, (i) flour/rice mills, and (ii) others. Hindu households are found to be relatively more significant than the Muslim and all the households combined. As much as 1.18 per cent of flour/rice mill and to 98.85 per cent of other non-agricultural equipment are owned by Hindu households (Table 18).

Table 18: **Distribution of Households by Owners hip of Non-Agricultural Implements**

| Type | Hindu | Muslim | All |
|------------------|-------|--------|-------|
| Flour/Rice Mills | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| % | 1.18 | 0.00 | 0.78 |
| Others | 86 | 42 | 128 |
| % | 98.85 | 100.00 | 99.22 |

Source: Field based information.

19. **Households by Ownership of Means of Transport**

It is found that 83.56 per cent of Hindu households, 85.15 per cent of Muslim households, cent per cent of Sikh households, and to 84.13 per cent of all households

combined are found as the owner of cycle. The ownership of other means of transport (car, motorcycle and scooter) is, however, found to be less significant as compared to that of cycle (Table 19).

Table 19: **Distribution of Households by Ownership of Means of Transport**

| Type | Hindu | Muslim | Sikh | All |
|-------------|-------|--------|--------|-------|
| Car | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| % | 0.15 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.10 |
| Motor Cycle | 105 | 48 | 0 | 153 |
| % | 15.98 | 14.55 | 0.00 | 15.47 |
| Scooter | 2 | 1 | 0 | 3 |
| % | 0.30 | 0.30 | 0.00 | 0.30 |
| Cycle | 549 | 281 | 2 | 832 |
| % | 83.56 | 85.15 | 100.00 | 84.13 |

Source: Field based information.

20. Distribution of Households by Modern Household Assets

Table 20 distributes Hindu households, Muslim households, Sikh households and all households combined by (i) electric fan and (ii) others. It is found that a majority of Sikh households (100 per cent), Hindu households (84.51 per cent), Muslim households (81.59 per cent) and all households combined (83.53 per cent) are found as the owner of other modern household assets (Table 20).

Table 20: **Households by Ownership of Modern Household Assets**

| Type | Hindu | Muslim | Sikh | All |
|--------------|-------|--------|--------|-------|
| Electric Fan | 92 | 58 | 0 | 150 |
| % | 15.49 | 18.41 | 0.00 | 16.47 |
| Others | 502 | 257 | 2 | 761 |
| % | 84.51 | 81.59 | 100.00 | 83.53 |

Source: Field based information.

21. Households by Types of Financial Assets

Table 21 distributes households by types of financial assets, such as, (i) savings in bank, (ii) fixed deposit, (iii) gold and silver, and (iv) others. Among Hindu and Muslim households, savings in bank are found to be relatively more significant than the other financial assets. In case of Sikh household gold and silver are found to be relatively more important (66.67 per cent) than the other financial assets. Among all the households, savings in the bank are found to be more significant (45.57 per cent) than other financial assets (Table 21).

Table 21: **Households by Type of Financial Assets**

| Type | Hindu | Muslim | Sikh | All |
|------------------------------|-------|--------|-------|-------|
| Savings in Bank/ Post Office | 480 | 203 | 1 | 684 |
| % | 46.20 | 44.23 | 33.33 | 45.57 |
| Fixed Deposits | 21 | 7 | 0 | 28 |
| % | 2.02 | 1.53 | 0.00 | 1.87 |
| Gold/Silver/Ornaments | 363 | 145 | 2 | 510 |
| % | 34.94 | 31.59 | 66.67 | 33.98 |
| Others | 175 | 104 | 0 | 279 |
| % | 16.84 | 22.66 | 0.00 | 18.59 |

Source: Field based information.

22. **Households by Type of Ownership of Houses**

Table 22 describes the ownership of houses, such as, (i) owned house, (ii) Indira Awas, and (iii) rented house. Owned houses are found to be more significant among Hindu households (94.58 per cent), Muslim households (97.73 per cent), Sikh households (100 per cent) and to all households (95.67 per cent). Houses under Indira Awas are found to be 5.25 per cent among Hindu households, 1.62 per cent among Muslim households and to 4 per cent among all households combined (Table 22).

Table 22: **Distribution of Households by the Type of Ownership of Houses**

| Type | Hindu | Muslim | Sikh | All |
|-----------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Own | 558 | 301 | 2 | 861 |
| % | 94.58 | 97.73 | 100.00 | 95.67 |
| Indira Awas/ Govt. provided | 31 | 5 | 0 | 36 |
| % | 5.25 | 1.62 | 0.00 | 4.00 |
| Rented | 1 | 2 | 0 | 3 |
| % | 0.17 | 0.65 | 0.00 | 0.33 |
| Total | 590 | 308 | 2 | 900 |
| % | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 |

Source: Field based information.

23. **Households by Type of Houses**

Table 23 describes the types of houses, such as (i) thatched, (ii) kutcha khaprail, (iii) semi-pucca, and (iv) pucca. Pucca houses among Hindu households (39.49 per cent), semi-pucca houses among Muslim households (41.88 per cent), thatched and semi-pucca houses among Sikh households (50 per cent) are found to be relatively more significant. In case of all households combined, pucca houses are found to be relatively more significant (37 per cent) than to those of other types of houses (Table 23).

Table 23: **Households by Type of Houses**

| Type | Hindu | Muslim | Sikh | All |
|------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Thatched | 78 | 28 | 1 | 107 |
| % | 13.22 | 9.09 | 50.00 | 11.89 |
| Kutchra Khaprail | 86 | 51 | 0 | 137 |
| % | 14.58 | 16.56 | 0.00 | 15.22 |
| Semi-pucca | 193 | 129 | 1 | 323 |
| % | 32.71 | 41.88 | 50.00 | 35.89 |
| Pucca | 233 | 100 | 0 | 333 |
| % | 39.49 | 32.47 | 0.00 | 37.00 |
| Total | 590 | 308 | 2 | 900 |
| % | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 |

Source: Field based information.

24. **Houses by Number of Rooms**

Table 24 describes the house by number of rooms, such as, (i) one room, (ii) two rooms, (iii) three rooms, (iv) four rooms, (v) five rooms, and (vi) six rooms and above. One room accommodation among Hindu households, two rooms accommodation among Muslim households, and one and two room accommodation among Sikh households are found significant than the rest. Among all the households combined, one room house is found relatively more significant than the rest (Table 24).

Table 24: **Houses by Number of Rooms**

| Room | Hindu | Muslim | Sikh | All |
|-------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| One | 236 | 111 | 1 | 348 |
| % | 40.00 | 36.04 | 50.00 | 38.67 |
| Two | 209 | 124 | 1 | 334 |
| % | 35.42 | 40.26 | 50.00 | 37.11 |
| Three | 85 | 46 | 0 | 131 |
| % | 14.41 | 14.94 | 0.00 | 14.56 |
| Four | 43 | 18 | 0 | 61 |
| % | 7.29 | 5.84 | 0.00 | 6.78 |
| Five | 14 | 9 | 0 | 23 |
| % | 2.37 | 2.92 | 0.00 | 2.56 |
| Six & above | 3 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| % | 0.51 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.33 |
| Total | 590 | 308 | 2 | 900 |
| % | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 |

Source: Field based information.

25. Households According to the Area of House

Table 25 distributes the households according to the area of houses, such as, (i) below 500 ft., (ii) 501 – 1000 ft., (iii) 1001 – 5000 ft, and (iv) 5000 ft and above. A majority of Hindu households (66.44 per cent), Muslim households (56.82 per cent), Sikh households (100 per cent), and all households (63.22 per cent) are found living in below 500 ft. houses. Thus, a significant majority of households has generally possessed a house, which is not comfortable for living (Table 25).

Table 25: Households According to the Area of Houses

| Area (sq.ft.) | Hindu | Muslim | Sikh | All |
|----------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Below 500 | 392 | 175 | 2 | 569 |
| % | 66.44 | 56.82 | 100.00 | 63.22 |
| 501-1000 | 182 | 121 | 0 | 303 |
| % | 30.85 | 39.29 | 0.00 | 33.67 |
| 1001-5000 | 14 | 12 | 0 | 26 |
| % | 2.37 | 3.90 | 0.00 | 2.89 |
| 5000 and above | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| % | 0.34 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.22 |
| Total | 590 | 308 | 2 | 900 |
| % | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 |

Source: Based on the information collected from the field.

26. Households According to Value of their Houses

Table 26 classifies households according to the value of their houses, such as, (i) below Rs.50,000, (ii) Rs.50,000 – 1,00,000, (iii) Rs.1,00,000 – 2,00,000, (iv) Rs.2,00,000 and above across different religious categories. A majority of households under Hindu (41.94 per cent), Muslim (43.46 per cent), and in all communities (42.36 per cent) is found living in a house worth of below Rs.50,000. However, under Sikh community, a majority of households is found living in a house the value of which lies between Rs.50,000 to Rs.1,00,000. It, thus, suggests the shortage of houses for comfortable living by the households from Hindu and Muslim communities. So as to overcome the housing problem, there is urgent need to popularize the schemes for housing available in the government (Table 26).

Table 26: **Households According to the Value of their Houses**

| Value (000 Rs) | Hindu | Muslim | Sikh | All |
|----------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Below & 50 | 247 | 133 | 0 | 380 |
| % | 41.94 | 43.46 | 0.00 | 42.36 |
| 50-100 | 216 | 108 | 2 | 326 |
| % | 36.67 | 35.29 | 100.00 | 36.34 |
| 100-200 | 91 | 52 | 0 | 143 |
| % | 15.45 | 16.99 | 0.00 | 15.94 |
| 200 and above | 35 | 13 | 0 | 48 |
| % | 5.94 | 4.25 | 0.00 | 5.35 |
| Rented Houses | 1 | 2 | 0 | 3 |
| % | 0.17 | 0.65 | 0.00 | 0.33 |
| Total | 590 | 308 | 2 | 900 |
| % | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 |

Source: Field based information.

27. **Households According to Sources of Homestead**

Table 27 describes the households according to sources of homestead. As much as 98.47 per cent of Hindu households, 99.68 per cent of Muslim households, cent per cent or Sikh households, and to 98.89 per cent of all households combined are found living in their own houses (Table 27).

Table 27: **Households according to Sources of Homestead**

| Owned | Hindu | Muslim | Sikh | All |
|----------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Own | 581 | 307 | 2 | 890 |
| % | 98.47 | 99.68 | 100.00 | 98.89 |
| Provided by Govt Panchayat | 8 | 0 | 0 | 8 |
| % | 1.36 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.89 |
| Landlords Land | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| % | 0.17 | 0.32 | 0.00 | 0.22 |
| Total | 590 | 308 | 2 | 900 |
| % | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 |

Source: Field based information.

28. **Households by Electrification and Sources of Lighting**

Table 28 gives the status of electrification and the sources of lighting. As much as 79.32 per cent of houses among Hindu, 75.32 per cent among Muslim, 100 per cent among Sikh, and to 78 per cent of houses among all houses communities combined are found to be non-electrified. The electrified houses are found to be 20.68 per cent among Hindu households, and to 24.68 per cent among Muslim households. Thus, a majority of houses is found to be non-electrified, which

needs electrification drive on priority basis. A majority of households among Hindu (93.28 per cent), Muslim (97.89 per cent), Sikh households (100 per cent) and in all households combined (94.83 per cent) used oil lamp as primary source of lighting. The importance of other sources (lantern, petromax and electricity is found to be marginal in character in so far as sampled 30 villages are concerned (Table 28).

Table 28: **Households by the Electrification and Sources of Lighting**

| Particular | Hindu | Muslim | Sikh | All |
|----------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Yes | 122 | 76 | 0 | 198 |
| % | 20.68 | 24.68 | 0.00 | 22.00 |
| No | 468 | 232 | 2 | 702 |
| % | 79.32 | 75.32 | 100.00 | 78.00 |
| Total | 590 | 308 | 2 | 900 |
| % | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| Sources of lighting | | | | |
| Oil Lamp | 444 | 232 | 2 | 678 |
| % | 93.28 | 97.89 | 100.00 | 94.83 |
| Lantern | 30 | 3 | 0 | 33 |
| % | 6.30 | 1.27 | 0.00 | 4.62 |
| Petromax | 2 | 2 | 0 | 4 |
| % | 0.42 | 0.84 | 0.00 | 0.56 |
| Electricity | 114 | 71 | 0 | 185 |
| % | 19.32 | 23.05 | 0.00 | 20.56 |
| Total | 590 | 308 | 2 | 900 |
| % | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 |

Source: Field based information.

29. Households According to Sources of Drinking Water

Table 29 classifies households according to the sources of drinking water, such as, (i) own hand pump, (ii) public hand pump, (iii) tap in dwelling, and (iv) public tap. Among Hindu households (68.47 per cent), among Muslim households (60.71 per cent), among Sikh households (100 per cent), and among all households, 65.89 per cent of households have the tap in their dwellings for drinking water. Other sources of drinking water are yet to be discovered to supply the water for drinking (Table 29).

Table 29: **Classification of Households According to Sources of Drinking Water**

| Type | Hindu | Muslim | Sikh | All |
|----------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Own hand pump/Tube well | 120 | 89 | 0 | 209 |
| % | 20.34 | 28.90 | 0.00 | 23.22 |
| Public hand pump/tube well | 55 | 24 | 0 | 79 |
| % | 9.32 | 7.79 | 0.00 | 8.78 |
| Tap in dwelling | 404 | 187 | 2 | 593 |
| % | 68.47 | 60.71 | 100.00 | 65.89 |
| Public Tap | 11 | 8 | 0 | 19 |
| % | 1.86 | 2.60 | 0.00 | 2.11 |
| Total | 590 | 308 | 2 | 900 |
| % | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 |

Source: Field based information.

30. Households According to Distance from Sources of Drinking Water

Table 30 describes the distance from the sources of drinking water, such as, (i) within the house, (ii) upto 100 metres, and (iii) 100 – 250 metres. Interestingly, there is no distance between dwelling place and the sources of drinking water. As much as 86.10 per cent of Hindu households, 84.09 per cent of Muslim households, 50 per cent of Sikh households, and to 85.33 per cent of all households have reported that the drinking water is available within the houses (Table 30).

Table 30: **Classification of Households According to Distance from Sources of Drinking Water**

| Distance | Hindu | Muslim | Sikh | All |
|-----------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Within House | 508 | 259 | 1 | 768 |
| % | 86.10 | 84.09 | 50.00 | 85.33 |
| Upto 100 metres | 62 | 45 | 1 | 108 |
| % | 10.51 | 14.61 | 50.00 | 12.00 |
| 100-250 metres | 20 | 4 | 0 | 24 |
| % | 3.39 | 1.30 | 0.00 | 2.67 |
| Total | 590 | 308 | 2 | 900 |
| % | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 |

Source: Field based information.

31. Households According to Toilet Facility

Table 31 describes the households according to toilet facility, such as, (i) in house, (ii) outside of the house, (iii) septic tank latrine, (iv) dwelling water seated, (v) pit latrine,

(vi) covered dry latrine, (vii) community water seated, and (viii) open field. We find that 73.90 per cent of Hindu households, 51.95 per cent of Muslim households, cent per cent of Sikh population use to go to outside of the house for defecation. It has also been reported that 72.37 per cent of Hindu households, 52.27 per cent of Muslim households, and cent per cent of Sikh households, and to 65.57 per cent of all households combined use to go to open field for defecation. It is advisable that the use of other types of latrine such as flush system is yet to be made popularized in the rural areas (Table 31).

Table 31: **Classification of Households According to Toilet facility and its type**

| Toilet Facility | Hindu | Muslim | Sikh | All |
|--------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| In House | 154 | 148 | 0 | 302 |
| % | 26.10 | 48.05 | 0.00 | 33.56 |
| Outside House | 436 | 160 | 2 | 598 |
| % | 73.90 | 51.95 | 100.00 | 66.44 |
| Total | 590 | 308 | 2 | 900 |
| % | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| Type | | | | |
| Septic Tank Latrine | 12 | 2 | 0 | 14 |
| % | 2.03 | 0.65 | 0.00 | 1.56 |
| In the dwelling/ Water- sealed | 64 | 31 | 0 | 95 |
| % | 10.85 | 10.06 | 0.00 | 10.56 |
| Pit Latrine | 66 | 84 | 0 | 150 |
| % | 11.19 | 27.27 | 0.00 | 16.67 |
| Covered Dry Latrine | 19 | 29 | 0 | 48 |
| % | 3.22 | 9.42 | 0.00 | 5.33 |
| In the community: Water sealed | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| % | 0.17 | 0.32 | 0.00 | 0.22 |
| In the field | 427 | 161 | 2 | 590 |
| % | 72.37 | 52.27 | 100.00 | 65.56 |
| Others | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| % | 0.17 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.11 |
| Total | 590 | 308 | 2 | 900 |
| % | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 |

Source: Field based information.

32. Households According to Fuels for Cooking

Table 32 describes the fuels used for cooking, such as, (i) wood, (ii) coal, (iii) kerosene, (iv) cow dung cake, (v) agricultural waste, and (vi) LPG. Wood has been found as the principal source of cooking which is used by 75.04 per cent of Hindu households, 78.81 per cent of Muslim households, cent per cent of the Sikh households, and to 76.37

per cent of all households combined. It is advisable that the use of cow dung cake needs to be avoided for cooking because its use as fertilizer raises the level of agricultural productivity (Table 32).

Table 32: **Classification of Households According to Type of Cooking Fuel Used**

| Type | Hindu | Muslim | Sikh | All |
|----------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Wood | 442 | 238 | 2 | 682 |
| % | 75.04 | 78.81 | 100.00 | 76.37 |
| Coal | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| % | 0.17 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.11 |
| Kerosene Oil | 10 | 16 | 0 | 26 |
| % | 1.70 | 5.30 | 0.00 | 2.91 |
| Cow dung Cake | 79 | 24 | 0 | 103 |
| % | 13.41 | 7.95 | 0.00 | 11.53 |
| Agricultural Waste | 17 | 10 | 0 | 27 |
| % | 2.89 | 3.31 | 0.00 | 3.02 |
| Liquid Petroleum gas | 40 | 14 | 0 | 54 |
| % | 6.79 | 4.64 | 0.00 | 6.05 |
| Total | 589 | 302 | 2 | 893 |
| % | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 |

Source: Field based information.

33. Households/population by Sources of Income

Table 33 describes the sources of income of households/population from various sources, such as, (i) agriculture, (ii) animal husbandry, (iii) artisan work, (iv) trade, (v) manufacturing, (vi) agricultural wages, (vii) non-agricultural wages, (viii) services, (ix) remittances, (x) pension, and (xi) others. Agriculture emerges as the principal source of income. As much as 51.12 per cent of income of Hindu, 48.68 per cent of income of Muslim, and to 50.18 per cent of income of all religious categories combined are found generated by the agriculture. As much as 60.74 per cent of income of Sikh has been generated by non-agricultural wages. Yearly income per Hindu household comes to Rs.406251; per Muslim household to Rs.41637, per Sikh households to Rs.41450, and for all households combined to Rs.40980. Income per capita comes to Rs.621 per month for Hindu, Rs.553 for Muslim, Rs.926 for Sikh, and to Rs.596 for the all communities combined (Table 33).

Table 33: **Income from Different Sources (in Rs.)**

| Source of income from | Hindu | Muslim | Sikh | All |
|--------------------------------------|----------|----------|--------|----------|
| Agriculture | 12254220 | 6243275 | 10400 | 18507895 |
| % | 51.12 | 48.68 | 11.70 | 50.18 |
| Animal Husbandry | 3828080 | 1619360 | 11000 | 5458440 |
| % | 15.97 | 12.63 | 12.37 | 14.80 |
| Artisan Work | 0 | 1000 | 0 | 1000 |
| % | 0 | 0.01 | 0 | 0.00 |
| Trade | 671500 | 390250 | 0 | 1061750 |
| % | 2.80 | 3.04 | 0 | 2.88 |
| Manufacturing other than artisan | 0 | 5000 | 0 | 5000 |
| % | 0 | 0.04 | 0 | 0.01 |
| Agricultural wages | 2036780 | 1038480 | 9000 | 3084260 |
| % | 8.50 | 8.10 | 10.12 | 8.36 |
| Non Agricultural wages | 3683870 | 2983400 | 54000 | 6721270 |
| % | 15.37 | 23.26 | 60.74 | 18.22 |
| Services | 828500 | 165400 | 0 | 993900 |
| % | 3.46 | 1.29 | 0 | 2.69 |
| Remittances | 104500 | 140000 | 0 | 244500 |
| % | 0.44 | 1.09 | 0 | 0.66 |
| Pension | 50700 | 3600 | 0 | 54300 |
| % | 0.21 | 0.03 | 0 | 0.15 |
| Others | 511100 | 234450 | 4500 | 750050 |
| % | 2.13 | 1.83 | 5.06 | 2.03 |
| Total | 23969250 | 12824215 | 88900 | 36882365 |
| % | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| Income per Household (in Rs.) | 40625 | 41637 | 41450 | 40980 |
| Income Per Capita Per Month (in Rs.) | 621 | 553 | 926 | 596 |

Source: Field based information.

34. Households by Size of Yearly Family Income

Table 34 gives the annual family income across: (i) Hindu households, (ii) Muslim households, (iii) Sikh households, and (iv) all households combined. The annual family income has been distributed among 7 important groups, such as, (i) below Rs.25,000, (ii) Rs.25,000 – Rs.50,000, (iii) Rs.50,000 – Rs.1,00,000, (iv) Rs.1,00,000 - Rs.1,50,000, (v) Rs.1,50,000 - Rs.2,50,000, (vi) Rs.2,50,000 – Rs.4,00,000, and (vii) Rs.4,00,000 and above. A majority of households has the income, which varies between Rs.25,000 to Rs.50,000. Those households having the income of Rs.25,000 to Rs.50,000 are found to be 36.95 per cent among Hindu, 43.18 per cent among Muslim, 50 per cent among Sikh, and to 39.11 per cent among all households combined. Thus, income earned by the households annually comes to Rs.25,000 to Rs.50,000 in selected villages (Table 34).

Table 34: **Distribution of Households by the Size of Annual Family Income**

| Income | Hindu | Muslim | Sikh | All |
|------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| Below 25000 | 212 | 78 | 0 | 290 |
| % | 35.93 | 25.32 | 0.00 | 32.22 |
| 25000-50000 | 218 | 133 | 1 | 352 |
| % | 36.95 | 43.18 | 50.00 | 39.11 |
| 50000-100000 | 133 | 87 | 1 | 221 |
| % | 22.54 | 28.25 | 50.00 | 24.56 |
| 100000-150000 | 18 | 8 | 0 | 26 |
| % | 3.05 | 2.60 | 0.00 | 2.89 |
| 150000-250000 | 7 | 2 | 0 | 9 |
| % | 1.19 | 0.65 | 0.00 | 1.00 |
| 250000-400000 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| % | 0.17 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.11 |
| 400000 and above | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| % | 0.17 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.11 |
| Total | 590 | 308 | 2 | 900 |
| % | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| | 40625.85 | 41637.06 | 44450.00 | 40980.41 |

Source: Field based information.

35. Per Household Income and Income from Different Sources

Table 35 compares the income from different sources. Among the Hindu households, the income from services is found to be the largest (Rs.58,813), while that from pension is the smallest (Rs.18,914). Among the Muslim households, the income from arditional work is found to be the largest (Rs.62,000), while that from manufacturing and other artisans the smallest (Rs.9,000). Among the Sikh community, the average income from non-agricultural wages is found to be the largest (Rs.60,600), while that from animal husbandry, agricultural wages and others the smallest (Rs.28,300). Among all communities combined, the average income from trade has been found to be the largest (Rs.52,352), while those from manufacturing and other artisan the smallest (Rs.9000). The average income in all religious groups has been found to be Rs.43,849 in the selected villages.

Table 35: **Income per Households and Contribution from Different Sources**

| Source | Hindu | Muslim | Sikh | All |
|----------------------------------|-------|--------|-------|-------|
| Agriculture | 48370 | 48751 | 44450 | 48483 |
| Animal Husbandry | 49942 | 52912 | 28300 | 50805 |
| Artisan Work | 0 | 62000 | 0 | 62000 |
| Trade | 47663 | 59567 | 0 | 52352 |
| Manufacturing other than artisan | 0 | 9000 | 0 | 9000 |
| Agricultural wages | 28691 | 36468 | 28300 | 30912 |
| Non Agricultural wages | 32564 | 38624 | 60600 | 35196 |
| Services | 58813 | 55709 | 0 | 58012 |
| Remittances | 27341 | 50063 | 0 | 39196 |
| Pension | 18914 | 12600 | 0 | 18125 |
| Others | 46852 | 35291 | 28300 | 43491 |
| Total | 42940 | 45699 | 39067 | 43849 |

Source: Information collected from the field.

36. Households by Size of Annual Expenditure

Table 36 distributes annual expenditure in 4 distinct categories, such as, (i) below Rs.25,000, (ii) Rs.25,000 – Rs.50,000, (iii) Rs.50,000 – Rs.1,00,000, and (iv) Rs.1,00,000 – Rs.1,50,000. We find that a majority of households 40.17 per cent from Hindu, 25.97 per cent from Muslim and to 35.22 per cent from all communities possess the income below Rs.25,000. It is also found that 45.76 per cent of households form Hindu, 59.74 per cent from Muslim, 100 per cent from Sikh, and to 50.67 per cent of income of all communities possess the income between Rs.25,000 to Rs.50,000.

Table 36: **Distribution of Households by the Size of Expenditure (Annual)**

| Size | Hindu | Muslim | Sikh | All |
|---------------|----------|----------|--------|----------|
| Below 25000 | 237 | 80 | 0 | 317 |
| % | 40.17 | 25.97 | 0.00 | 35.22 |
| 25000-50000 | 270 | 184 | 2 | 456 |
| % | 45.76 | 59.74 | 100.00 | 50.67 |
| 50000-100000 | 81 | 43 | 0 | 124 |
| % | 13.73 | 13.96 | 0.00 | 13.78 |
| 100000-150000 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 3 |
| % | 0.34 | 0.32 | 0.00 | 0.33 |
| Total | 590 | 308 | 2 | 900 |
| % | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| | 31883.79 | 35252.74 | 25825 | 33023.26 |

Source: Information collected from the field.

37. Average Expenditure per Households on Different Items

Table 37 records the information on average expenditure on different items. Some important features are taken down, which is described as following: first, expenditure on clothes by Hindu households is found to be less than those of Muslim and all the households but more than those of Sikh households. Secondly, expenditure on education is found higher by Hindu community than the rest. However, Hindu households are found spending less on festival than to those of Muslim, Sikh and all households combined. Thirdly, average expenditure on electricity is found lower among Hindu households than the rest. Average expenditure on electricity by Hindu households is found higher than to those of Muslims and all households combined but lower than to those of Sikh households. Fourthly, expenditure on recreation is found lower in case of Hindu households than to those of Muslim households and all households combined but higher than to those of Sikh households. And finally, average expenditure on marriage is found lower in case of Hindu households than to those of Muslim, Sikh and all households combined.

Table 37: Average Expenditure per Households on Different Items

| Item | Hindu | Muslim | Sikh | All |
|---------------------------------|---------|---------|-------|---------|
| Own produced cereal | 2526685 | 1425725 | 7350 | 3959760 |
| | 13.43 | 13.13 | 14.23 | 13.32 |
| Purchased cereal | 2191900 | 1448850 | 7700 | 3648450 |
| | 11.65 | 13.34 | 14.91 | 12.28 |
| | 4718585 | 2874575 | 15050 | 7608210 |
| | 25.08 | 26.47 | 29.14 | 25.60 |
| Own produced Vegetables | 1619200 | 703040 | 7200 | 2329440 |
| | 8.61 | 6.47 | 13.94 | 7.84 |
| Purchased Vegetables | 2562950 | 1580340 | 8800 | 4152090 |
| | 13.62 | 14.55 | 17.04 | 13.97 |
| | 4182150 | 2283380 | 16000 | 6481530 |
| | 22.23 | 21.03 | 30.98 | 21.81 |
| Clothes, foot ware, bedding | 1566550 | 1014800 | 3000 | 2584350 |
| | 8.33 | 9.35 | 5.81 | 8.70 |
| Education | 981700 | 467100 | 600 | 1449400 |
| | 5.22 | 4.30 | 1.16 | 4.88 |
| Medical | 2162430 | 790930 | 4000 | 2957360 |
| | 11.50 | 7.28 | 7.74 | 9.95 |
| Festival & social Ceremonies | 987450 | 633200 | 3100 | 1623750 |
| | 5.25 | 5.83 | 6.00 | 5.46 |
| Electricity, Gas, and Fuel wood | 768450 | 549830 | 0 | 1318280 |
| | 4.09 | 5.06 | 0 | 4.44 |
| Telephone | 411090 | 171110 | 2500 | 584700 |
| | 2.19 | 1.58 | 4.84 | 1.97 |

| | | | | |
|----------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| House repairing / construction | 195800 1.04 | 138200 1.27 | 0 0 | 334000 1.12 |
| Payment of loans and interest | 577500 3.07 | 240050 2.21 | 1000 1.94 | 818550 2.75 |
| Beedi, Cigarette and intoxicants | 694280 3.69 | 418800 3.86 | 1450 2.81 | 1114530 3.75 |
| Recreation | 245250 1.30 | 224670 2.07 | 250 0.48 | 470170 1.58 |
| Marriage and other ceremonies | 597650 3.18 | 641200 5.91 | 1700 3.29 | 1240550 4.17 |
| Others | 722550 3.84 | 410000 3.78 | 3000 5.81 | 1135550 3.82 |
| Total | 18811435 100.00 | 10857845 100.00 | 51650 100.00 | 29720930 100.00 |

Source: Based on the information collected from the field.

38. Working Family Members by their Main Employment

Table 38 describes the working family members by their main employment. Among Hindu community, 80 per cent of male and to 20 per cent of female are found employed in professional managerial and administrative work. Of the total employment of Hindu, 15 per cent are found to be male while 85 per cent are found to be female.

Table 38: **Working Family Members by their Main Employment**

| Occupation | Hindu | Muslim | Sikh | All |
|--|--------------|--------------|-----------|--------------|
| Professional, managerial & administrative work (Total) | 10 100.00 | 6 100.00 | 0 0.00 | 16 100.00 |
| Male | 8 80.00 | 3 50.00 | 0 0.00 | 11 68.75 |
| Female | 2 20.00 | 3 50.00 | 0 0.00 | 5 31.25 |
| Clerk/Supervisor/accounts (Total) | 2 100.00 | 4 100.00 | 0 0.00 | 6 100.00 |
| Male | 2 100.00 | 4 100.00 | 0 0.00 | 6 100.00 |
| Sales/Business work (Total) | 35 100.00 | 26 100.00 | 0 0.00 | 61 100.00 |
| Male | 35 100.00 | 26 100.00 | 0 0.00 | 61 100.00 |

| | | | | |
|--------------------------|---------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|
| Cultivator (Total) | 463 100.00 | 277 100.00 | 0 0.00 | 740 100.00 |
| Male | 451 97.41 | 248 89.53 | 0 0.00 | 699 94.46 |
| Female | 12 2.59 | 29 10.47 | 0 0.00 | 41 5.54 |
| Manual Labour (Total) | 385 100.00 | 238 100.00 | 2 100.00 | 625 100.00 |
| Male | 372 96.62 | 222 93.28 | 2 100.00 | 596 95.36 |
| Female | 13 3.38 | 16 6.72 | 0 0.00 | 29 4.64 |
| Caste Occupation (Total) | 1 100.00 | 2 100.00 | 0 0.00 | 3 100.00 |
| Male | 1 100.00 | 2 100.00 | 0 0.00 | 3 100.00 |
| Animal Husbandry (Total) | 40 100.00 | 29 100.00 | 0 0.00 | 69 100.00 |
| Male | 6 15.00 | 3 10.34 | 0 0.00 | 9 13.04 |
| Female | 34 85.00 | 26 89.66 | 0 0.00 | 60 86.96 |

Source: Based on the information collected from the field.

39. Migration Characteristics of Working Family Members

Table 39 portrays the migration characteristics of working family members. The characteristics are described in terms of (i) age of migrants, (ii) occupation of migrants, (iii) place of migrants, and (iv) duration of migration. As much as 59.26 per cent of Hindu family members, 56.52 per cent of Muslim family members, and to 58 per cent of all household members have reported that they have migrated within the age of 20 to 40 years. Out of which, a majority of Hindu and Muslim family members (59.26 per cent and 78.26 per cent) worked as cultivators.

Table 39: **Migration Characteristics of Working Family Members**

| Detail | Hindu | Muslim | All |
|------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Male | 27 100.00 | 23 100.00 | 50 100.00 |
| Age of Migrants | | | |
| Below 20 years | 11 40.74 | 8 34.78 | 19 38.00 |
| 20-40 years | 16 59.26 | 13 56.52 | 29 58.00 |
| 40-60 years | 0 0.00 | 2 8.70 | 2 4.00 |
| Migrants Occupation | | | |
| Clerk/Supervisor/accounts | 0 0.00 | 1 4.35 | 1 2.00 |
| Sales/Business work | 0 0.00 | 2 8.70 | 2 4.00 |
| Cultivator | 16 59.26 | 18 78.26 | 34 68.00 |
| Manual Labour | 6 22.22 | 2 8.70 | 8 16.00 |
| Animal Husbandry | 5 18.52 | 0 0.00 | 5 10.00 |
| Place of Migrants | | | |
| Within District (Rural) | 7 25.93 | 6 26.09 | 13 26.00 |
| Within District (Urban) | 8 29.63 | 2 8.70 | 10 20.00 |
| Within State (Urban) | 4 14.81 | 2 8.70 | 6 12.00 |
| Outside State (Urban) | 8 29.63 | 13 56.52 | 21 42.00 |
| Duration of Migration | | | |
| Short Term | 6 22.22 | 3 13.04 | 9 18.00 |
| Long Term | 15 55.56 | 14 60.87 | 29 58.00 |
| Daily Commuters | 6 22.22 | 6 26.09 | 12 24.00 |

Source: Based on the information collected from the field.

Generally, migrants belonged within the district (29.63 per cent), within the state (14.81 per cent) and outside of the state (29.63 per cent). The duration of migration is found to be long term in character. This has been reported by 55.56 per cent of Hindu family members, 60.87 per cent of Muslim family members, and to 58 per cent of all family members (Table 39).

40. Households by Outstanding Amount of Loan

Table 40 distributes households by outstanding loan. Among the Hindu households, 45.54 per cent are found indebted. The amount of loan comes to below Rs.15,000. Among the Muslim households, the corresponding figure comes to 51.33 per cent and among the Sikh households to 100 per cent. Among all households, the respective figure comes to 47.20 per cent. Per household loan among Hindu comes to Rs.12,505, Muslim to Rs.7,237, Sikh to Rs.2,500 and among all communities to Rs.10,679.

Table 40: Distribution of Households by Outstanding Amount of loan

| Amount of Loan outstanding | Hindu | Muslim | Sikh | All |
|----------------------------|----------|----------|--------|----------|
| Indebted households | 314 | 111 | 1 | 426 |
| | 53.22 | 36.04 | 50.00 | 47.33 |
| Below 15000 | 143 | 58 | 1 | 202 |
| | 45.54 | 51.33 | 100.00 | 47.20 |
| 15000-30000 | 90 | 26 | 0 | 116 |
| | 28.66 | 23.01 | 0.00 | 27.10 |
| 30000-45000 | 37 | 14 | 0 | 51 |
| | 11.78 | 12.39 | 0.00 | 11.92 |
| 45000-60000 | 24 | 12 | 0 | 36 |
| | 7.64 | 10.62 | 0.00 | 8.41 |
| 60000-75000 | 8 | 1 | 0 | 9 |
| | 2.55 | 0.88 | 0.00 | 2.10 |
| 75000 and above | 12 | 2 | 0 | 14 |
| | 3.82 | 1.77 | 0.00 | 3.27 |
| Total | 314 | 113 | 1 | 428 |
| | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| Per Household | 12505.08 | 7236.688 | 2500 | 10679.89 |

Source: Based on the information collected from the field.

41. Aspiration by Parents for Current Students

Table 41 describes the aspiration by parents for attainment of education. Among the Hindu households, 38.31 per cent of male students studying in graduation have been aspired. Among the Muslim households, 33.33 per cent of male students studying in Intermediate have been aspired. Among the Sikh households, 50 per cent of male students studying in the same class have been aspired. Thus, male students studying in Intermediate and Graduation have been aspired by the parents.

Table 41: **Aspiration of Parents of Current Students**

| Aspirations of parents for education | Hindu | Muslim | Sikh | All |
|--------------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Boys Total | 462 | 240 | 2 | 704 |
| % | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| High School | 37 | 31 | 0 | 68 |
| % | 8.01 | 12.92 | 0.00 | 9.66 |
| Intermediate | 112 | 80 | 1 | 193 |
| % | 24.24 | 33.33 | 50.00 | 27.41 |
| Pre-Graduation/ Diploma | 34 | 21 | 0 | 55 |
| % | 7.36 | 8.75 | 0.00 | 7.81 |
| Bachelors Degree | 177 | 74 | 1 | 252 |
| % | 38.31 | 30.83 | 50.00 | 35.80 |
| Post Graduation | 69 | 22 | 0 | 91 |
| % | 14.94 | 9.17 | 0.00 | 12.93 |
| Technical Degree | 33 | 12 | 0 | 45 |
| % | 7.14 | 5.00 | 0.00 | 6.39 |
| Girls Total | 420 | 228 | 1 | 649 |
| % | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| High School | 76 | 69 | 0 | 145 |
| % | 18.10 | 30.26 | 0.00 | 22.34 |
| Intermediate | 149 | 71 | 0 | 220 |
| % | 35.48 | 31.14 | 0.00 | 33.90 |
| Pre-Graduation/ Diploma | 24 | 23 | 0 | 47 |
| % | 5.71 | 10.09 | 0.00 | 7.24 |
| Bachelors Degree | 116 | 46 | 1 | 163 |
| % | 27.62 | 20.18 | 100.00 | 25.12 |
| Post Graduation | 27 | 9 | 0 | 36 |
| % | 6.43 | 3.95 | 0.00 | 5.55 |
| Technical Degree | 28 | 10 | 0 | 38 |
| % | 6.67 | 4.39 | 0.00 | 5.86 |

Source: Based on the information collected from the field.

Female students studying in Intermediate (35.48 per cent) among the Hindu households have been aspired. The corresponding students among the Muslim households account for 31.14 per cent. Among all households, the female students studying in Intermediate who have been aspired account for 33.90 per cent. Thus, parents have been the principal source of aspiration for male and female students in completing their studies (Table 41).

42. Interest in Training of Working Family Members

Table 42 describes the interest in training programmes by working families. As much as 51.52 per cent of households from Hindu community have given the positive responses, while to 47.80 per cent of Hindu households replied negatively. It emerges that there is

general interest with respect of training programmes in case of Hindu households. Such an interest is less intense in other household communities (Table 42).

Table 42: **Interest in Training of Working Family Members**

| Religion | Yes | No | No response | Total |
|--------------|--------|-------|-------------|--------|
| Hindu (No.) | 304 | 282 | 4 | 590 |
| % | 51.52 | 47.80 | 0.68 | 100.00 |
| Muslim (No.) | 108 | 197 | 3 | 308 |
| % | 35.06 | 63.97 | 0.97 | 100.00 |
| Sikh (No.) | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| % | 100.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 100.00 |
| All (No.) | 414 | 479 | 7 | 900 |
| % | 46.00 | 53.22 | 0.78 | 100.00 |

Source: Field based information.

43. **Type of Training**

Table 43 portrays the type of training given to (i) Hindu household, (ii) Muslim household, (iii) Sikh households, and (iv) all households. Among the Hindu households, computer training (14.06 per cent) ITI training (12.54 per cent), stitching training (4.92 per

Table 43: **Type of Training**

| Type of Training | Hindu | Muslim | Sikh | All |
|-------------------|-------|--------|------|-----|
| Computer training | 83 | 16 | 0 | 99 |
| Stitching | 29 | 32 | 1 | 62 |
| I.T.I | 74 | 21 | 0 | 95 |
| Doctor | 11 | 6 | 0 | 17 |
| Fisheries | 1 | 4 | 0 | 5 |
| Embroidery | 6 | 3 | 0 | 9 |
| Mechanic | 23 | 9 | 0 | 32 |
| Agriculture | 15 | 1 | 0 | 16 |
| Cottage industry | 11 | 1 | 0 | 12 |
| Animal Husbandry | 13 | 1 | 1 | 15 |
| Hair Cutting | 1 | 2 | 0 | 3 |
| Carpentry | 10 | 2 | 0 | 12 |
| Driving | 21 | 5 | 0 | 26 |
| Business | 5 | 1 | 0 | 6 |
| B. Ed. | 1 | 4 | 0 | 5 |
| No response | 286 | 200 | 0 | 486 |
| Grand Total | 590 | 308 | 2 | 900 |

Source: Based on the information collected from the field.

cent) have been found to be more important than the other types of training. Among the Muslim households, stitching training (10.39 per cent), ITI training (6.82 per cent) and computer training (5.19 per cent) have been found relatively more significant than the other training programmes. Among all the households (900), computer training (11 per cent), ITI training (10.56 per cent), stitching training (6.89 per cent), driving (2.89 per cent) and mechanic (3.56 per cent) have been found to be useful for the livelihood of Hindu households, Muslim households, Sikh households and all households combined (Table 43).

44. Duration of Training

Table 44 describes the duration of training, such as, (i) 3 months, (ii) 3 – 6 months, and (iii) 1 – 3 years. As much as 78.38 per cent of Hindu households attained training upto 3 months, 71.81 per cent upto 3-6 months, and 74.04 per cent 1-3 years. A majority of Muslim households (28.39 per cent) received training 3-6 months, and Sikh households (2.70 per cent) upto 3 months. Thus, three months and to 3-6 months training are found to be relatively more significant for Hindu, Muslim and Sikh households to start their own economically viable activities (Table 44).

Table 44: **Duration of Training**

| Religion | | 3 Months | 3-6 Months | 1-3 Years | Total |
|----------|--------------|----------|------------|-----------|--------|
| Hindu | (Households) | 58 | 169 | 77 | 304 |
| | (Percentage) | 78.38 | 71.61 | 74.04 | 73.43 |
| Muslim | (Households) | 14 | 67 | 27 | 108 |
| | (Percentage) | 18.92 | 28.39 | 25.96 | 26.09 |
| Sikh | (Households) | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| | (Percentage) | 2.70 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.48 |
| All | (Households) | 74 | 236 | 104 | 414 |
| | (Percentage) | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 |

Source: Field based information.

45. Willingness to Bear the Expenditure of Training

As much as 66.12 per cent of Hindu households, 58.33 per cent of Muslim households, and to cent per cent of Sikh households are found willing to bear the expenses of training. Those who are found unwilling come to 33.88 per cent of Hindu households and to 41.67 per cent of Muslim households. Among all households, those who are willing to share the expenses for training come to 66.12 per cent in case of Hindu households, 58.33 per cent in case of Muslim households, and to cent per cent in case of Sikh households (Table 45).

Table 45: **Willingness to Bear Expenditure of Training**

| Religion | | Willingness | Unwilling | Total | Willing to bear share |
|----------|--------------|-------------|-----------|--------|-----------------------|
| Hindu | (Households) | 201 | 103 | 304 | 201 |
| | (Percentage) | 66.12 | 33.88 | 100.00 | 66.12 |
| Muslim | (Households) | 63 | 45 | 108 | 63 |
| | (Percentage) | 58.33 | 41.67 | 100.00 | 58.33 |
| Sikh | (Households) | 2 | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| | (Percentage) | 100.00 | 0.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| All | (Households) | 266 | 148 | 414 | 266 |
| | (Percentage) | 64.25 | 35.75 | 100.00 | 64.25 |

Source: Based on the information collected from the field.

46. **Type of Diseases**

Among the Hindu population, as much as 42.34 per cent are found suffering from fever, 18.82 per cent from other diseases, 18.21 per cent from stomach related diseases, 7.72 per cent from jaundice, typhoid, and to 4.58 per cent from ENT. Among the Muslim population, 39.80 per cent are found suffering from fever, 23.68 per cent from other diseases, 19.65 per cent from stomach related, 5.54 per cent from jaundice & typhoid, and to 3.27 per cent from ENT. Among the Sikh population, 60 per cent are found suffering from fever and to 20 per cent from stomach related diseases. Among all population, 41.59 per cent are found suffering from fever, 20.31 per cent from other diseases, and to 18.68 per cent from stomach related diseases. Thus, fever, stomach related diseases, ENT and jaundice, typhoid are found important diseases due to which population from all religious communities have been found suffering (Table 46).

Table 46: **Type of Diseases**

| Type | | Hindu | Muslim | Sikh | All |
|-------------------------|------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Fever | (Population No.) | 351 | 158 | 3 | 512 |
| | (Percentage) | 42.34 | 39.80 | 60.00 | 41.59 |
| Jaundice, Typhoid | (Population No.) | 64 | 22 | 0 | 86 |
| | (Percentage) | 7.72 | 5.54 | 0.00 | 6.99 |
| ENT | (Population No.) | 38 | 13 | 0 | 51 |
| | (Percentage) | 4.58 | 3.27 | 0.00 | 4.14 |
| Accident | (Population No.) | 30 | 17 | 1 | 48 |
| | (Percentage) | 3.62 | 4.28 | 20.00 | 3.90 |
| Stomach related | (Population No.) | 151 | 78 | 1 | 230 |
| | (Percentage) | 18.21 | 19.65 | 20.00 | 18.68 |
| Cancer, TB | (Population No.) | 39 | 15 | 0 | 54 |
| | (Percentage) | 4.70 | 3.78 | 0.00 | 4.39 |
| Any other | (Population No.) | 156 | 94 | 0 | 250 |
| | (Percentage) | 18.82 | 23.68 | 0.00 | 20.31 |
| Total | (Population No.) | 829 | 397 | 5 | 1231 |
| | (Percentage) | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| Average days of illness | | 85 | 62 | 15 | 78 |

Source: Based on the information collected from the field.

47. Place of Treatment of Diseases

As much as 60.24 per cent among the Hindu population have been treated by private medical practitioner. Among the Muslim population, 59.70 per cent of patients have been treated under private medical practitioner. Among Sikh population, 60 per cent of patients are found treated under traditional doctor. Among all population, 59.90 per cent of patients are found treated under private medical practitioner. Thus, private medical practitioner and traditional doctor have emerged as the important sources for medical treatment (Table 47).

Table 47: Place of Treatment of Diseases

| Place | Hindu | Muslim | Sikh | All |
|---|---------------|---------------|-------------|----------------|
| Government Hospital (Population No.) (Percentage) | 70 8.43 | 45 11.34 | 0 0.00 | 115 9.33 |
| Private Hospital (Population No.) (Percentage) | 500 60.24 | 237 59.70 | 1 20.00 | 738 59.90 |
| Government and Private (Population No.) (Percentage) | 102 12.29 | 53 13.35 | 0 0.00 | 155 12.58 |
| Traditional (Population No.) (Percentage) | 17 2.05 | 14 3.53 | 3 60.00 | 34 2.76 |
| Local Government Health worker (Population No.) (Percentage) | 0 0.00 | 3 0.76 | 0 0.00 | 3 0.24 |
| Home Treatment (Population No.) (Percentage) | 8 0.96 | 3 0.76 | 0 0.00 | 11 0.89 |
| Jhola Chap Doctor (Population No.) (Percentage) | 117 14.10 | 34 8.56 | 1 20.00 | 152 12.34 |
| Others (Population No.) (Percentage) | 16 1.93 | 8 2.02 | 0 0.00 | 24 1.95 |
| Total (Population No.) (Percentage) | 830 100.00 | 397 100.00 | 5 100.00 | 1232 100.00 |
| Percent of Patient admitted | 15.18 | 18.64 | 20.00 | 16.31 |
| Average Expenditure on treatment | 2798 | 2033 | 800 | 2543 |

Source: Primary source of information.

48. Immunization of Children

Table 48 describes the immunization of children of Hindu population, Muslim population, Sikh population and all population combined. Among Hindu households 99.41 per cent of children underwent into polio immunization, 72.70 per cent in diphtheria immunization, 77.16 per cent into BCG, 55.49 per cent into small pox, and to 27.60 per cent of children underwent into hepatitis.

Table 48: **Immunization of Children**

| Immunization | | Hindu | Muslim | Sikh | All |
|--------------|------------|-------|--------|--------|-------|
| Polio | Number | 335 | 207 | 2 | 544 |
| | Percentage | 99.41 | 99.04 | 100.00 | 99.27 |
| Diphtheria | Number | 245 | 126 | 2 | 373 |
| | Percentage | 72.70 | 60.29 | 100.00 | 68.07 |
| BCG | Number | 260 | 130 | 2 | 392 |
| | Percentage | 77.15 | 62.20 | 100.00 | 71.53 |
| Small Pox | Number | 187 | 88 | 2 | 277 |
| | Percentage | 55.49 | 42.11 | 100.00 | 50.55 |
| Hepatitis | Number | 93 | 86 | 1 | 180 |
| | Percentage | 27.60 | 41.15 | 50.00 | 32.85 |

Source: Primary data source.

Among Muslim population, 99.04 per cent of children underwent polio immunization, 60.29 per cent diphtheria, 62.20 per cent BCG, 42.11 per cent small pox, and to 41.15 per cent hepatitis. Among Sikh households, 100 per cent of children went polio immunization, 100 per cent diphtheria, 100 per cent BCG, 100 per cent small pox, and to 50 per cent hepatitis. Among all population, 99.27 per cent of children underwent polio immunization, 68.07 per cent diphtheria, 71.53 per cent BCG, 50.55 per cent small pox, and to 32.85 per cent underwent into hepatitis. It suggests that immunization has been carried out in case of all children from Hindu, Muslim, Sikh and in all communities (Table 47). Immunization has been found to be more intense among Sikh community than the rest (Table 48).

49. Assistance at the Time of Last Delivery

Table 49 describes the place of birth of last child, help at the time of delivery and pre and post-delivery assistance. Among the Hindu population, Muslim population, Sikh population and population from all religious communities the delivery of last child has taken place at home. Such response is found to be applicable 89.06 per cent in case of in Hindu, 77.66 per cent in case of Muslim, 100 per cent in case of Sikh and to 85.71 per cent in case of all population.

Table 49: **Assistance at the Time of Last Delivery**

| Detail | Hindu | Muslim | Sikh | All |
|---|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Place of Birth of Last Child | | | | |
| Government Hospital | 24 | 19 | 0 | 43 |
| | 5.15 | 9.64 | 0.00 | 6.47 |
| Private Hospital | 27 | 25 | 0 | 52 |
| | 5.79 | 12.69 | 0.00 | 7.82 |
| Home | 415 | 153 | 2 | 570 |
| | 89.06 | 77.66 | 100.00 | 85.71 |
| Total | 466 | 197 | 2 | 665 |
| | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| Help At the time of Delivery | | | | |
| Doctor | 32 | 25 | 0 | 57 |
| | 6.87 | 12.69 | 0.00 | 8.57 |
| Trained Midwife | 19 | 19 | 0 | 38 |
| | 4.08 | 9.64 | 0.00 | 5.71 |
| Untrained Dai | 403 | 133 | 2 | 538 |
| | 86.48 | 67.51 | 100.00 | 80.90 |
| Others | 12 | 20 | 0 | 32 |
| | 2.58 | 10.15 | 0.00 | 4.81 |
| Total | 466 | 197 | 2 | 665 |
| | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| Pre and post Delivery Assistance | | | | |
| Yes | 81 | 41 | 0 | 122 |
| | 13.73 | 13.31 | 0.00 | 13.56 |
| No | 385 | 156 | 2 | 543 |
| | 65.25 | 50.65 | 100.00 | 60.33 |
| No Response | 124 | 111 | 0 | 235 |
| | 21.02 | 36.04 | 0.00 | 26.11 |
| Total | 590 | 308 | 2 | 900 |
| | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 |

Source: Based on the information collected from the field.

Untrained extended the help at the time of delivery. As much as 86.48 per cent of Hindu population, 67.51 per cent of Muslim population, 100 per cent of Sikh population, and to 80.90 per cent from all communities population received help at the time of delivery. It has also been reported that there does not exist pre and post-delivery assistance among Hindu, Muslim, Sikh and in all communities combined (Table 49).

50. Households Benefitted from Aanganwadi/ICDS

Table 50 describes the benefits accrued to the households form Aanganwadi/ICDS. We find that 58.31 per cent of Hindu households, 60.39 per cent of Muslim households, 100 per cent of Sikh households, and to 59.11 per cent of all households have been benefitted form Aanganwadi/ICDS (Table 50).

Table 50: **Households Benefited from Aanganwadi/ICDS**

| Whether any member of your family benefitted from/ICDS | Hindu | Muslim | Sikh | All |
|--|---------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|
| Yes | 344 58.31 | 186 60.39 | 2 100.00 | 532 59.11 |
| No | 245 41.53 | 122 39.61 | 0 0.00 | 367 40.78 |
| No Response | 1 0.17 | 0 0.00 | 0 0.00 | 1 0.11 |
| Total | 590 100.00 | 308 100.00 | 2 100.00 | 900 100.00 |

Source: Based on the information collected from the field.

51. **Access to Media and Communication**

As much as 31.07 per cent of Hindu population have the telephone connection at home. Among the Muslim population 32.57 per cent use to listen the radio regularly. Among the Sikh population, 50 per cent use to watch TV regularly and remaining 50 per cent have the telephone connection at home. Among all the population, as much as 31.51 per cent have the telephone connections at their homes (Table 51). It would imply that population among Hindu, Muslims and all do not aware about the media and communications (Table 51). Sikh population, however, have portrayed awareness about the media and communication to a certain extent.

Table 51: **Access to Media and Communication**

| Particulars | Hindu | Muslim | Sikh | All |
|---------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|------------|--------------|
| Do you read newspaper regularly? | 57 9.68 | 16 5.21 | 0 0.00 | 73 8.13 |
| Do you listen radio regularly? | 158 26.83 | 100 32.57 | 1 50.00 | 259 28.84 |
| Do you watch T.V. regularly? | 109 18.51 | 64 20.85 | 0 0.00 | 173 19.27 |
| Do you have Telephone/mobile at home? | 183 31.07 | 99 32.25 | 1 50.00 | 283 31.51 |

Source: Based on the information collected from the field.

52. **Educational Status of Children in the Age Group of 5 to 15 years**

Table 52 describes the educational status of children among Hindu, Muslim, Sikh and population from all categories combined. As much as 86.82 per cent of children among Hindu, 80.45 per cent among Muslim, 100 per cent among Sikhs, and to 84.41 per cent among all categories combined are found enrolled.

Among the Hindu students enrolled from Class I to Class XI, a majority of them is found enrolled in Class III (15.90 per cent). Students enrolled in Class IV come to 14.53 per cent, in Class V to 12.47 per cent, and in Class VI to 12.59 per cent. Among Muslim students, 20.33 per cent of students are found enrolled in Class IV, 19.42 per cent in Class III, 13.43 per cent in Class V, 12.89 per cent in Class VI. Among Sikh students, 33.33 per cent in Class II, 33.33 per cent in Class III, and to 33.33 per cent are found enrolled in Class IV. Among all the students, 12.89 per cent of students are found enrolled in Class II, 16.46 per cent in Class III, 17.65 per cent in Class IV, 12.82 per cent in Class V, 12.68 per cent in Class VI (Table 52).

Table 52: **Educational Status of Children in the Age of 5 to 15 years**

| Schooling Status | Hindu | Muslim | Sikh | All |
|---|---------------|---------------|-------------|----------------|
| Never Enrolled | 64 6.80 | 32 5.49 | 0 0.00 | 96 6.29 |
| Left after enrolment | 15 1.59 | 11 1.89 | 0 0.00 | 26 1.70 |
| Enrolled but irregular | 45 4.78 | 71 12.18 | 0 0.00 | 116 7.60 |
| Enrolled and regular | 817 86.82 | 469 80.45 | 3 100.00 | 1289 84.41 |
| Total | 941 100.00 | 583 100.00 | 3 100.00 | 1527 100.00 |
| Characteristics of enrolled children | | | | |
| Enrolled in Class Kg | 6 0.69 | 3 0.54 | 0 0 | 9 0.63 |
| Enrolled in Class I | 109 12.47 | 74 13.43 | 1 33.33 | 184 12.89 |
| Enrolled in Class II | 127 14.53 | 107 19.42 | 1 33.33 | 235 16.46 |
| Enrolled in Class III | 139 15.90 | 112 20.33 | 1 33.33 | 252 17.65 |
| Enrolled in Class IV | 109 12.47 | 74 13.43 | 0 0.00 | 183 12.82 |
| Enrolled in Class V | 110 12.59 | 71 12.89 | 0 0.00 | 181 12.68 |
| Enrolled in Class VI | 105 12.01 | 35 6.35 | 0 0.00 | 140 9.80 |
| Enrolled in Class VII | 64 7.32 | 35 6.35 | 0 0.00 | 99 6.93 |
| Enrolled in Class VIII | 61 6.98 | 18 3.27 | 0 0.00 | 79 5.53 |
| Enrolled in Class IX | 29 3.32 | 21 3.81 | 0 0.00 | 50 3.50 |

| | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Enrolled in Class X | 15 | 1 | 0 | 16 |
| | 1.72 | 0.18 | 0.00 | 1.12 |
| Total | 874 | 551 | 3 | 1428 |
| | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| Type of School (Total) | 874 | 551 | 3 | 1428 |
| | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| Government | 752 | 491 | 3 | 1246 |
| | 86.04 | 89.11 | 100.00 | 87.25 |
| Private | 113 | 36 | 0 | 149 |
| | 12.93 | 6.53 | 0.00 | 10.43 |
| Madarsa | 0 | 3 | 0 | 3 |
| | 0.00 | 0.54 | 0.00 | 0.21 |
| Missionary | 9 | 19 | 0 | 28 |
| | 1.03 | 3.45 | 0.00 | 1.96 |
| Non-formal | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| | 0.00 | 0.18 | 0.00 | 0.07 |
| Others | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| | 0.00 | 0.18 | 0.00 | 0.07 |
| Distance of School (km) (Total) | 874 | 551 | 3 | 1428 |
| | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| Within 1 | 601 | 412 | 3 | 1016 |
| | 68.76 | 74.77 | 100.00 | 71.15 |
| 1-2 | 174 | 106 | 0 | 280 |
| | 19.91 | 19.24 | 0.00 | 19.61 |
| 2-4 | 63 | 22 | 0 | 85 |
| | 7.21 | 3.99 | 0.00 | 5.95 |
| 4 and above | 36 | 11 | 0 | 47 |
| | 4.12 | 2.00 | 0.00 | 3.29 |
| Medium of instruction (Total) | 874 | 551 | 3 | 1428 |
| | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| Hindi | 577 | 288 | 3 | 868 |
| | 66.02 | 52.27 | 100.00 | 60.78 |
| English | 5 | 5 | 0 | 10 |
| | 0.57 | 0.91 | 0.00 | 0.70 |
| Hindu & English both | 292 | 257 | 0 | 549 |
| | 33.41 | 46.64 | 0.00 | 38.45 |
| Urdu | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| | 0.00 | 0.18 | 0.00 | 0.07 |
| Learning of Minority Language Total | 870 | 550 | 3 | 1423 |
| | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| Yes | 2 | 61 | 0 | 63 |
| | 0.23 | 11.09 | 0.00 | 4.43 |
| No | 868 | 489 | 3 | 1360 |
| | 99.77 | 88.91 | 100.00 | 95.57 |

| | | | | |
|--|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Reasons for dropout-(Total) | 34 | 42 | 0 | 76 |
| | 100.00 | 100.00 | 0.00 | 100.00 |
| Work at home | 4 | 6 | 0 | 10 |
| | 11.76 | 14.29 | 0.00 | 13.16 |
| Need to earn | 17 | 25 | 0 | 42 |
| | 50.00 | 59.52 | 0.00 | 55.26 |
| Far distance of School | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| | 0.00 | 2.38 | 0.00 | 1.32 |
| Fees/Expenditure not afford | 1 | 2 | 0 | 3 |
| | 2.94 | 4.76 | 0.00 | 3.95 |
| Not interested in reading | 10 | 6 | 0 | 16 |
| | 29.41 | 14.29 | 0.00 | 21.05 |
| Others | 2 | 2 | 0 | 4 |
| | 5.88 | 4.76 | 0.00 | 5.26 |
| Availing Government Assistance (Total) | 870 | 541 | 3 | 1414 |
| | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| Yes | 722 | 447 | 3 | 1172 |
| | 82.99 | 82.62 | 100.00 | 82.89 |
| No | 148 | 94 | 0 | 242 |
| | 17.01 | 17.38 | 0.00 | 17.11 |

Source: Based on the primary information.

As far the type of school, a majority of Hindu students (86.04 per cent), Muslim students (89.11 per cent), Sikh students (100 per cent) and to all students combined (87.25 per cent) use to go to government schools. Students from all communities have not given preference to private school, madarsa, missionary and non-formal educational institutions (Table 52). Generally, students from all communities are found traveling 1 km. to reach the school from the place of their residence. The medium of instruction is generally found to be Hindi. English and Urdu have been placed at the bottom as the medium of instruction. Generally leaving the missionary school has not been given due importance. This is so because, 99.77 per cent of Hindu, 88.91 per cent of Muslim, 100 per cent of Sikh and to 95.57 per cent from all communities population have not preferred the learning in missionary schools. Earning of money has been considered an important reason for the drop-out. A majority of Hindu (82.99 per cent), Muslim (82.62 per cent), Sikh (100 per cent) and population from all communities combined (82.89 per cent) have been availing incentives for continuing their education (Table 52).

53. Public Distribution System

Table 53 shows the public distribution system in relation to Hindu, Muslim, Sikh and all households combined. As much as 58.31 per cent of Hindu, 60.39 per cent of Muslim, 100 per cent of Sikh and to 59.11 per cent of all households combined have reported that they have the public distribution system. As much as 41.69 per cent of Hindu households, 39.61 per cent of Muslim households, and to 40.89 per cent of all households combined have reported that they do not have the public distribution system. Of the total households, 59.11 per cent have reported that they have the public distribution system. Those who replied negatively account for 40.89 per cent. Based on the general observation, we find that there exists public distribution system.

Table 53: Public Distribution System

| Items | | Hindu | Muslim | Sikh | All |
|-----------------------------------|--------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Yes | (No. of HH) | 344 | 186 | 2 | 532 |
| | (Percentage) | 58.31 | 60.39 | 100.00 | 59.11 |
| No | (No. of HH) | 246 | 122 | 0 | 368 |
| | (Percentage) | 41.69 | 39.61 | 0.00 | 40.89 |
| Total | (No. of HH) | 590 | 308 | 2 | 900 |
| | (Percentage) | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| Do you have a BPL card | | | | | |
| Yes | (No. of HH) | 344 | 186 | 2 | 532 |
| | (Percentage) | 58.31 | 60.39 | 100.00 | 59.11 |
| No | (No. of HH) | 246 | 122 | 0 | 368 |
| | (Percentage) | 41.69 | 39.61 | 0.00 | 40.89 |
| Total | (No. of HH) | 590 | 308 | 2 | 900 |
| | (Percentage) | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| Do you get ration from PDS | | | | | |
| Yes | (No. of HH) | 437 | 199 | 2 | 638 |
| | (Percentage) | 74.07 | 64.61 | 100.00 | 70.89 |
| No | (No. of HH) | 153 | 109 | 0 | 262 |
| | (Percentage) | 25.93 | 35.39 | 0.00 | 29.11 |
| Total | (No. of HH) | 590 | 308 | 2 | 900 |
| | (Percentage) | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| 11.4 If yes, mention the quantity | | | | | |
| Wheat | (No. of HH) | 2151 | 1025 | 0 | 3176 |
| | (Percentage) | 31.12 | 32.16 | 0.00 | 31.35 |
| Rice | (No. of HH) | 2516 | 1145 | 0 | 3661 |
| | (Percentage) | 31.12 | 32.66 | 0.00 | 31.50 |
| Sugar | (No. of HH) | 188 | 72 | 0 | 260 |
| | (Percentage) | 21.74 | 17.09 | 0.00 | 20.22 |
| Kerosene | (No. of HH) | 1347.5 | 726 | 5.5 | 2079 |
| | (Percentage) | 120.14 | 136.68 | 100.00 | 125.24 |
| Other | (No. of HH) | 3 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| | (Percentage) | 0.23 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.16 |

| Problems Faced in PDS | | | | | |
|--|--------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Insufficient quantity | (No. of HH) | 75 | 31 | 0 | 106 |
| | (Percentage) | 27.57 | 20.67 | 0.00 | 25.00 |
| Bad quality | (No. of HH) | 12 | 9 | 0 | 21 |
| | (Percentage) | 4.41 | 6.00 | 0.00 | 4.95 |
| Less weight | (No. of HH) | 108 | 72 | 1 | 181 |
| | (Percentage) | 39.71 | 48.00 | 50.00 | 42.69 |
| Non-availability in time | (No. of HH) | 117 | 78 | 1 | 196 |
| | (Percentage) | 43.01 | 52.00 | 50.00 | 46.23 |
| Others | (No. of HH) | 59 | 8 | 0 | 67 |
| | (Percentage) | 21.69 | 5.33 | 0.00 | 15.80 |
| Total | (No. of HH) | 272 | 150 | 2 | 424 |
| | (Percentage) | 136.40 | 132.00 | 100.00 | 134.67 |
| Are you capable of getting your share of PDS | | | | | |
| Yes | (No. of HH) | 356 | 134 | 1 | 491 |
| | (Percentage) | 67.81 | 52.14 | 50 | 62.63 |
| No | (No. of HH) | 169 | 123 | 1 | 293 |
| | (Percentage) | 32.19 | 47.86 | 50 | 37.372 |
| Total | (No. of HH) | 525 | 257 | 2 | 784 |
| | (Percentage) | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| If no, then reasons: | | | | | |
| Lack of money | (No. of HH) | 56 | 53 | 0 | 109 |
| | (Percentage) | 43.00 | 51.46 | 0 | 46.58 |
| Lack of supply in PDS | (No. of HH) | 26 | 21 | 1 | 48 |
| | (Percentage) | 20.00 | 20.39 | 100 | 20.51 |
| Discrimination by PDS trader | (No. of HH) | 25 | 28 | 0 | 53 |
| | (Percentage) | 19.23 | 27.18 | 0 | 22.65 |
| Others | (No. of HH) | 23 | 1 | 0 | 24 |
| | (Percentage) | 17.69 | 0.97 | 0 | 10.26 |
| Total | (No. of HH) | 130 | 103 | 1 | 234 |
| | (Percentage) | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 |

Source: Based on the primary information.

A majority of Hindu, Muslim, Sikh and all households combined are found having BPL card and ration card. By using the ration card and BPL card, Hindu, Muslim, Sikh and all households combined use to purchase wheat, rice, sugar, kerosene and other items of specified quantity.

As much as 43.01 per cent of Hindu, 51.46 per cent of Muslim and to 46.23 per cent of all households combined expressed dissatisfaction about the non-availability of materials. A majority of Hindu (67.81 per cent), Muslim (52.14 per cent), Sikh (50 per cent) and all households combined (62.63 per cent) feel that they have received due share in PDS. Those households feeling who dissatisfied are mainly on account of lack of money at the time of purchasing of the materials.

54. Awareness about the Government Programmes

A majority of households from Hindu, Muslim, Sikh and from all communities combined feel that they are not aware about the SGSY, NREGS, Indira Awas Yojana, old age widow pension, TLC, ARWSP and SSA (Table 54).

Table 54: Awareness about Government Programmes

| | Details | Hindu | Muslim | Sikh | All |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------|--------|-------|-------|
| SGSY | | | | | |
| | Awareness Yes | 278 | 110 | 1 | 389 |
| | | 13.26 | 10.52 | 16.67 | 12.35 |
| | Benefited Yes | 1 | 5 | 0 | 6 |
| | | 0.05 | 0.48 | 0.00 | 0.19 |
| NREGS | | | | | |
| | Awareness Yes | 184 | 58 | 0 | 242 |
| | | 8.77 | 5.54 | 0.00 | 7.68 |
| Indira Awas Yojana | | | | | |
| | Awareness Yes | 574 | 292 | 2 | 868 |
| | | 27.37 | 27.92 | 33.33 | 27.56 |
| | Benefited Yes | 27 | 5 | 0 | 32 |
| | | 1.29 | 0.48 | 0.00 | 1.02 |
| | Did you pay commission: Yes | 13 | 1 | 0 | 14 |
| | | 5.20 | 0.68 | 0.00 | 3.53 |
| Old age /widow Pension | | | | | |
| | Awareness Yes | 579 | 302 | 2 | 883 |
| | | 27.61 | 28.87 | 33.33 | 28.04 |
| | Benefited Yes | 6 | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| | | 0.29 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.19 |
| TLC | | | | | |
| | Awareness Yes | 57 | 35 | 0 | 92 |
| | | 2.72 | 3.35 | 0.00 | 2.92 |
| | Benefited Yes | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| | | 0.00 | 0.10 | 0.00 | 0.03 |
| ARWSP | | | | | |
| | Awareness Yes | 62 | 47 | 0 | 109 |
| | | 2.96 | 4.49 | 0.00 | 3.46 |
| SSA | | | | | |
| | Awareness Yes | 362 | 201 | 1 | 564 |
| | | 17.26 | 19.22 | 16.67 | 17.91 |
| | Benefited Yes | 222 | 125 | 0 | 347 |
| | | 10.64 | 12.01 | 0.00 | 11.08 |
| | Did you pay commission: Yes | 3 | 1 | 0 | 4 |
| | | 1.20 | 0.68 | 0.00 | 1.01 |

Source: Based on the primary information.

A majority of respondents also feels that such programmes (SGSY, NREGS, Indira Awas, Old age widow pension, TLC, ARWSP, SSA) are not the most useful programmes for the development of minority community (Table 55).

Table 55: **Most Useful Programmes in Order of Preferences by the Population**

| Programme | Hindu | Muslim | Sikh | All |
|-----------------------|-------|--------|-------|-------|
| SGSY | 175 | 64 | 1 | 240 |
| % | 17.41 | 14.22 | 25.00 | 16.45 |
| NREGS | 74 | 18 | 0 | 92 |
| % | 7.36 | 4.00 | 0.00 | 6.31 |
| Indira Awas Yojana | 271 | 126 | 1 | 398 |
| % | 26.97 | 28.00 | 25.00 | 27.28 |
| Old age/widow Pension | 168 | 74 | 1 | 243 |
| % | 16.72 | 16.44 | 25.00 | 16.66 |
| TLC | 35 | 14 | 0 | 49 |
| % | 3.48 | 3.11 | 0.00 | 3.36 |
| ARWSP | 4 | 2 | 0 | 6 |
| % | 0.40 | 0.44 | 0.00 | 0.41 |
| SSA | 278 | 149 | 1 | 428 |
| % | 27.66 | 33.11 | 25.00 | 29.34 |

Source: Based on the field based information.

CHAPTER V

IDENTIFICATION OF PROBLEM AREAS

Present chapter summarises the general findings of the present study and draws some broad conclusions based on the in-depth investigations of 900 selected households spread over in 30 villages. Based on above, we discuss here below the general findings and implications for policy so as to enhance the socio-economic development of minority population.

I. Socio-Economic Development Gaps at the District Level

1. Growth rate of rural population (26.90 per cent) as well as the urban population (30.50 per cent) during 1991-2001 has been found to be lower in the district vis-à-vis the state of Uttar Pradesh (52.35 per cent and to 47.65 per cent). It would imply that growth rate of urban population has accompanied with the growth rate of rural population. All efforts are required to be made to arrest the growth of migrants from rural to urban areas. This may be done by developing the agriculture linked economic activities in the villages.
2. In Moradabad district, 54.91 per cent of males and to 33.01 per cent of females are found educated, which turn out to be much lower than to that of state economy of 68.82 per cent and to that of 42.2 per cent. A concerted effort is required to be made by pursuing rural development programme in order to raise the educational level of children in villages. Work participation is also found to be higher in case of state of Uttar Pradesh (32.48 per cent) than to that of district Moradabad (31.02 per cent). It tends to suggest that unless considerable job is created in the villages, the problem of poverty will not be tackled appropriately.
3. It is found that main workers engaged in household industry (construction, repairing services, etc.) and total workers as per cent of total population are found lower in the district Moradabad vis-à-vis the state economy. Thus, critical gaps exist in employment in the district Moradabad than to that in the State of Uttar Pradesh. Thus, it would be advisable to enhance the employment by generating additional employment in agriculture linked economic activities in the district Moradabad.

4. Literacy rate in Moradabad district is found to be much lower (44.80 per cent) than to that of state economy (56.27 per cent). Thus, the enhancement of literacy rate is inevitable. From this point of view, TLC campaign is required to be initiated at the grassroot level in the district Moradabad.
5. In the district Moradabad, the forest area has been reported to be 0.2 per cent, which is far lower than to that observed in the state of Uttar Pradesh of 6.9 per cent. Thus, afforestation is critically required in the district Moradabad.
6. The analysis undertaken in context of cropping pattern suggests that there is a need to increase the area under utilisation for various crops such as (i) barley, (ii) jowar, (iii) maize, (iv) moong, (v) arhar, (vi) gram, and (vii) potato, viz-a-vis the state of Uttar Pradesh.
7. Productivity in the district needs to be increased in such items as (i) jowar, (ii) bajra, (iii) maize, (iv) arhar and (v) moong by increasing the use of fertilizers, irrigation, and improved seeds.
8. The district Moradabad has the comparative advantage in buffalo under milch animals and young stock. It implies that there exists good potential for establishing the leather intensive units as raw materials are cheaply and locally available.
9. Moradabad district turns out to be industrially backward vis-à-vis the state of Uttar Pradesh. The low level of industrial development pushes up the poverty and unemployment in the district Moradabad than to that in state of Uttar Pradesh. So as to arrest the problem of poverty and unemployment, it would be highly useful to intensify the process of industrialisation specially by increasing the output level of brassware and agriculture linked informal sector activities.
10. Moradabad district lags behind the state economy in terms of economic infrastructure. However, in two indicators of infrastructure (number of telephone connections per lakh of population and credit-deposit ratio), the Moradabad has superceded the state economy. Thus, economic infrastructure needs to be developed comprehensively to keep pace with the level of industrialisation at the state level.
11. As far the rural infrastructure, district Moradabad lags behind the state economy in terms of (i) percentage of electrified villages in total villages, (ii) number of

cooperative marketing societies per lakh of population and (iii) number of primary agriculture credit societies per lakh of rural population. It is, therefore, suggested that electrified villages, cooperative marketing societies and primary agriculture credit societies per lakh of population are required to be developed to keep pace with the state economy in terms of rural infrastructure.

12. District Moradabad lags behind the state of Uttar Pradesh in terms of primary schools and teacher – students ratio in senior basic schools vis-à-vis the state of Uttar Pradesh. It is, therefore, suggested that primary schools are required to be increased considerably so that children aspiring for primary education are not devoid of educational facility at the village level.
13. District Moradabad lags behind to that of state economy in terms of (i) allopathic hospitals, (ii) beds in allopathic hospitals, (iii) ayurvedic/unani hospitals, and (iv) beds in ayurvedic/unani hospitals vis-à-vis the state of Uttar Pradesh. It is, therefore, suggested that such facilities are required to be increased comprehensively.
14. Cow dung cake is found used intensively in rural areas of the state of Uttar Pradesh (32.36 per cent) than to that in the district Moradabad (27.82 per cent). Cow dung cake in rural Moradabad and firewood in rural Uttar Pradesh is found used relatively intensively. For the purpose of policy prescription, it is recommended that all efforts are required to be made to avoid the use of cow dung cake because it is used for increasing the productivity of crops.
15. In rural areas of Moradabad, semi-permanent houses are found to be more significant (45.20 per cent) than to that in the state of Uttar Pradesh (28.84 per cent). Permanent houses are found to be more significant in rural Uttar Pradesh (46.15 per cent) than to that of district Moradabad (29.90 per cent). As much as 37.95 per cent of households are found having one room accommodation. In rural areas of the state economy, two rooms accommodation are found to be more significant. Thus, housing condition is found to be more deplorable in rural areas of the district Moradabad than to that of the state economy. All concerted efforts are, therefore, required to be made to enhance the housing amenities in the district Moradabad than to that in the State of Uttar Pradesh.

II. Socio-Economic Development Gaps at the Village Level

1. Forest area comes to 0.75 per cent of the total reporting area, which stresses the priority for afforestation in the district Moradabad.
2. Private tubewell is found as the main source of irrigation. As much as 82.84 per cent of land is found irrigated by private tubewell. It is suggested that other sources of irrigation such as canal and government tubewell are required to be made available for the purpose of irrigation.
3. The enrolment of boys and girls comes to 213. Thus, enrolment needs to be increased both for boys and girls. Also the professional education needs to be introduced in the villages on a priority basis.
4. CHC facility, hospital/dispensary, private qualified doctor, child care centre, family planning clinic mainly available at the block level need to be extended at the village level. Financial assistance required for this purpose needs to be given to village pradhan on priority basis.
5. Health facilities, such as, PHC, CHC, hospital/dispensary, private qualified allopathic doctors, child care centre, family planning clinic, chemist and medical shops need to be extended at the village level.
6. In three selected villages, there are 9 allopathic doctors, 7 homeopathic doctors, 1 unani doctor, 2 ayurvedic doctors and to 27 jhola type doctors. Thus, unani doctors and ayurvedic doctors are required to be increased at the village level.
7. Public distribution system in 7 villages is required to be extended. Also, the supply of kerosene needs to be improved substantially.
8. Agricultural input cooperative organisation, production of khadi cooperative, marketing cooperative and dairy cooperation cooperatives not only need to be made functional but also average number of members are required to be increased considerably.

III. Socio-Economic Development Gaps for Rural Households

1. As much as 35.92 per cent of Hindu households, 40.88 per cent of Muslim households, 33.33 per cent of Sikh households, and to 37.75 per cent of all households are found to

be illiterates. So as to overcome the problem of illiteracy, total literacy campaign (TLC) is required to be initiated in the district Moradabad. Also, schools, colleges and technical educational institutions are required to be opened up for this purpose.

2. For providing the additional employment, it will be useful and rewarding to increase the absorptive capacity of the dairy industry. It would help Hindu and Muslim communities to increase the additional employment and thereby the income of the household.
3. Self-employed persons constitute the significant proportion of workers in rural Moradabad. So as to generate the productive employment, it would be interesting and useful to extend the financial assistance to self-employed economic activities.
4. Main activities of population are found to be agriculture in Moradabad district. As much as 59.21 per cent of Hindu population, 48.40 per cent of Muslim population, 50.0 per cent of Sikh population and to 55.06 per cent of population from all communities have been found engaged in agricultural activities. Similarly, as much as 25.73 per cent of Hindu, 32.72 per cent of Muslim, 50.0 per cent of Sikh and to 28.43 per cent of population among all communities have been found employed in manufacturing activities. It is suggested that financial and other problems faced by manufacturing activities need to be overcome by the state as well as the central government on priority basis.
5. As much as 30 per cent of Hindu households, 34.74 per cent of Muslim households and to 31.56 per cent of all households combined are found to be landless households. Similarly, 20.85 per cent of Hindu households, 18.18 per cent of Muslim households, cent per cent of sikh households, and to 20.11 per cent of all households combined are found having the land below one acre. It is suggested that all efforts are required to be made to make the land more productive. May be that in doing so the use of fertilizer, irrigation, seeds, etc. are required to be increased considerably.
6. Owned houses are found to be more significant in case of Hindu households (94.58 per cent), Muslim households (97.73 per cent), Sikh households (100 per cent) and all types of households (95.67 per cent). Houses under Indira Awas/Government are found to be 5.25 per cent among Hindu households, 1.62 per cent among Muslim

households and to 4 per cent among all households combined. It is, therefore, suggested that houses under Indira Awas are required to be enhanced considerably.

7. It is found that 40 per cent of Hindu households, 36.04 per cent of Muslim households, 50.0 per cent of Sikh households and to 38.67 per cent of all households combined have the one room accommodation. Similarly, 35.42 per cent of Hindu households, 40.26 per cent of Muslim households, 50.0 per cent of Sikh households and to 37.11 per cent of all households have the two room accommodation. Thus, one room accommodation is found to be relatively more significant than to that of other categories of houses. Considering this, it would be useful to increase the rooms for accommodation. In doing so financial assistance required for this purpose needs to be extended by the state or by the central government at the affordable rate of interest.
8. Present study also underlines the shortage of houses for comfortable living by the households from the Hindu and Muslim communities. So as to overcome the housing problem there is urgent need to popularize the schemes for housing available in the state and central government.
9. As much as 79.32 per cent of houses among Hindu, 75.32 per cent among Muslim, cent per cent among Sikh and to 78.0 per cent among all communities are found to be non-electrified. The analysis suggests that a majority of houses is non-electrified for which electrification drive at the grassroot level is definitely required.
10. A majority of population among Hindu, Muslim and all communities is found unaware about the importance of media and communication. A concerted effort is required to be made to popularize and extend the facility of media and communication.
11. A majority of Hindu students (86.04 per cent), Muslim students (89.11 per cent), Sikh students (100.0 per cent) and to all students combined (87.25 per cent) use to go to government schools. Students preferring for private schools, Madarsas, missionary and non-formal educational institutions are found to be less significant. It may, however, be noted that preference for government school is higher than to that of private school and other institutions. In view of this, it is necessary to open up the government schools for enhancing the education for Muslim communities.
12. Among all households, computer training (11 per cent), ITI training (10.56 per cent), stitching (6.89 per cent), driving (2.89 per cent) and mechanic (3.56 per cent) have

been found relatively more important and useful for the livelihood of Hindu households, Muslim households, Sikh households and all households combined. A concerted effort is required to be undertaken to popularize and extend all the facilities in order to facilitate the computer training, ITI training, stitching training, driving and mechanic training for the socio-economic development of minorities.

13. Among Hindu households, 42.34 per cent of population, among Muslim households, 39.80 per cent, among Sikh households, 60 per cent and among all households 41.59 per cent of population are found suffering due mainly to fever. Population suffering due mainly to stomach diseases is found to be 18.21 per cent among Hindu, 19.65 per cent among Muslim, 20 per cent among Sikh, and to 18.68 per cent among all households combined. It is, therefore, suggested that medical facilities are made available for the treatment of such diseases as fever, jaundice, typhoid, ENT, stomach and cancer.

Annexure 1 : Tehsil-wise List of Villages Selected for the Survey

| Tehsil Name | Village Name |
|-------------|---|
| Thakurdwara | Madhupuri Narainpur (Chhanga) Panditpur Chand Kheri Ahmadpur Annadpur |
| Moradabad | Salempur Khas Qazipura Khalsa Rasoolpur Chaura Bibipur Pipli Lal Kankar Khera Mednipur Begampur Chamarpur Dan Dilari Rasulpur Nagli |
| Bilari | Nooruddinpur Urf Ganj Nagalia Jat Neemri |
| Sambhal | Pantya Mafi Nagla Nidar Har Singhpur Bhartal Madapur Bhamori Patti Noorpur Tatarpur Alam Sarai Nooryon Sarai |
| Chandausi | Semla Singhpur Sarai Sikandar |
| Thakurdwara | Basawanpur Gularia Murad (MST) |
| Moradabad | Bilawala Ahatmali |
| Bilari | Allahdadpur Dewa |
| Sambhal | Saddu Sarai |
| Chandausi | Naglia Bhoor |

ABBREVIATIONS

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