

**BASE LINE SURVEY IN THE MINORITY CONCENTRATED
DISTRICTS OF UTTAR PRADESH
(REPORT OF DISTRICT PILIBHIT)**

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

**Conducted By
G.S. Mehta**

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

2008

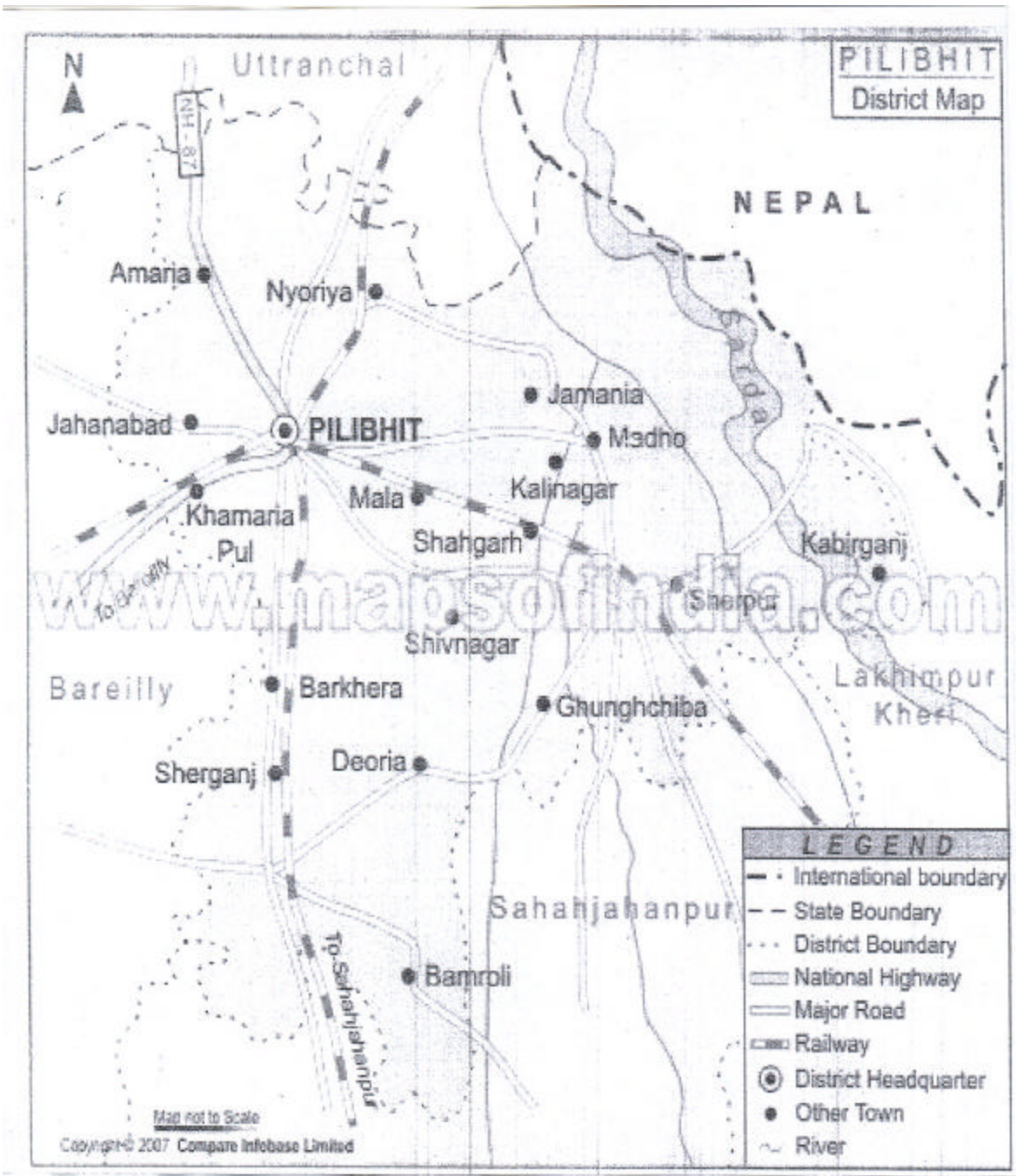
CONTENTS

	List of Tables	ii-iii
	Map of District Pilibhit	iv
	Executive Summary	v-viii
CHAPTER I	OUTLINE OF THE STUDY	1-3
CHAPTER II	SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE OF THE DISTRICT	4-16
CHAPTER III	DEVELOPMENT STATUS AT THE VILLAGE LEVEL	17-31
CHAPTER IV	DEVELOPMENT STATUS AT THE HOUSEHOLD LEVEL	32-71
CHAPTER V	EMERGING DEVELOPMENT GAPS AND POTENTIAL AREAS FOR INITIATING DEVELOPMENT	72-82
	Annexure-I	83

List of Tables

Table No.	Title	Page No.
2.1:	Demographic features in the District and Uttar Pradesh, 2001	5
2.2:	Demographic Status by Religion in Pilibhit District and Uttar Pradesh, 2001	6
2.3:	Distribution of workers by Industrial Categories	6
2.4:	Growth of Main, Marginal and Total Workers in Pilibhit District and Uttar Pradesh (1991-2001)	7
2. 5:	Situation of Un-Employment in Pilibhit district	7
2.6:	Land Use Pattern in Pilibhit District and Uttar Pradesh-2004-05 (Hac.)	8
2.7:	Irrigated area by Sources in Pilibhit District-2004-05	9
2. 8:	Area under Principal Crops in Pilibhit District and Pradesh-2004-05	9
2. 9:	Productivity of Major Crops in Pilibhit District and Uttar Pradesh-2004-05	9
2. 10:	Livestock Population in Pilibhit District-(2004-05)	10
2. 11:	Industrial Development in Pilibhit District (2005-06)	11
2.12:	Economic Infrastructure Indicators in Pilibhit District and Uttar Pradesh	12
2. 13:	Rural Infrastructure in Pilibhit District and Uttar Pradesh (2005-06)	12
2.14:	Educational Infrastructure in Pilibhit District and Uttar Pradesh (2004-05)	13
2.15:	Health Infrastructure in Pilibhit District and Uttar Pradesh 2005-06	14
2.16:	Housing Conditions in Pilibhit District and Uttar Pradesh	15
2.17:	Sources of Drinking Water in Pilibhit District and Uttar Pradesh	15
2.18:	Sources of Cooking in Pilibhit District and Uttar Pradesh	16
2. 19:	Income and Poverty in Pilibhit District and Uttar Pradesh	16
3. 1:	Religion-wise population	17
3.2:	Occupational Pattern of Family Workforce	18
3.3:	Land Use Pattern	18
3.4:	Sources of Irrigation	19
3.5:	Facilities Available in the Villages	19
3.6:	Drinking water	
3.7:	Toilet Facilities	21
3.8:	Educational Facilities (put number of villages)	21
3.9:	Class wise average enrolment in per primary schools	22
3.10:	Physical Structure of the Schools	23
3.11 :	Private Schools and Preference of People for Schools	24
3.12.	Details of Health Facilities by their location	24
3.13:	Facilities at the Sub-centre and the PH C	25
3.14:	Frequency of visit of Health Staff in the Village	25
3.15.	Condition of PHC/Sub- centres in the Village	26
3.16.	Aaganwadi and ICDS Centres	27
3.17:	Public Distribution System	28
3.18.	Details of Other Facilities.	29
3.19:	Non-Agricultural Activities in the	
3.20:	Artisan/Handicraft activities in the village or near by	30
3.21:	Individual Beneficiary Oriented Programmes	31
4. 1:	Distribution of Households by Religion	32
4.2.	Distribution of Households by caste	32
4.3	Distribution of Households by their Mother Tongue and Second Language	33

4.4 : Distribution of Households by Size of Family	34
4.5 : Population and Sex Ratio among Different Religious Groups	34
4.6. Age- Characteristics of Family Members	35
4.7. Educational Characteristics of Family Members	35
4.8: Working Status of Family members of Different Religious Groups	36
4.9. Employment /Occupational Characteristics of Family Members	37
4.10. Sector of Employment Of Working Family Workforce	37
4.11. Preference of Household Members for Search of Additional Employment	38
4.12.Distribution of Households by Size of Land Holdings	40
4.13. Distribution of Households by Value of Land Owned	40
4.14. Distribution of Households by Ownership of Livestock	41
4.15. Distribution of Households by Value of Livestock	41
4.16 Distribution of Households by Value of Productive and other Assets	42
4.17. Average Value of Various Assets owned by Households	43
4.18: Distribution of Households by their Housing Status	44
4.19: Distribution of Households by Status of Electricity Connections	45
4.20: Distribution of Households by Sources of Light	45
4.20: Distribution of Households by Sources of Drinking Water Supply	46
4.21: Distribution of Households by the Facility of Toilet	47
4.23: Distribution of Households by Sources of Fuel for Cooking	48
4.24: Distribution of Households by Facility of Drainage	48
4.25. Average Income Per Households from Different Sources	49
4.26. Distribution of Households by Size of Annual Income	49
4.26. Distribution of Households by Size of Family Expenditure (Annual)	50
4.27. Average Annual Expenditure Per Households on Different Heads	50
4.28 Distribution of Family Members by their Principal occupation	51
4.29: Distribution of working family members by their Secondary occupation	53
4.30: Distribution of working family members by type of employment	55
4.31. Per worker Mandays employment in main occupation	55
4.33 Details of Migrant Workers	56
4.34. Distribution of Households by source and cause of Indebtedness	58
4.35. Education Status of Children of 5 to 15 years	59
4.36. Percentage Distribution of Children by Access to School Facility	60
4.37. Aspiration of Parents for Education of their Children	61
4.38: Willingness of Respondents for obtaining training	61
4.39 Details of illness in the family	62
4.40 Details of Vaccination among children below five years	63
4.41 Details of the availability of food items through PDS	63
4.42 Awareness about Government Programmes	65
4.43(a). Identification of Beneficiaries Under Different Programmes	66
4.43(b).Number of Households Benefited by Different Programmes	67
4.43 (c). Number of Family Members Benefited from Different Programmes	67
4.44 Exposure of respondents to media	68
4.45. Views of Respondents Regarding Facilities which Need Special Attention	69
4.46. Perceptions of the Respondents Regarding the Most Important Aspects Lagging in their Villages	70



Baseline Study of Minority Concentrated District of UP

Executive Summary; Pilibhit District

The objective focus of the present study has been to find out the extent of deficit prevailing in different socio-economic indicators in the minority concentrated district of Pilibhit and to find out the possible priority areas for policy intervention. In this context the level of backwardness emerging in the socio-economic development at the district level has been examined with considering into account the relative position emerging at the national level in matter related to ten socio-economic indicators which were identified by the expert committee constituted by Ministry of Minority Affairs, New Delhi. In this process the study has incorporated the household survey data for the district and the most recent data for the year 2005 for national level so as to derive the extent of differences are existing between the district Pilibhit and national level in relation to identified following ten socio-economic indicators which could be filled up through initiating Multi-Sector Development Plan in the district. The selected socio-economic indicators are as follows;

(I) Socio-economic Indicators

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

Basic Amenities Indicators

- v. Percentage of Households with Pucca Houses
- vi. Percentage of Households with Safe Drinking Water
- vii. Percentage of Households with Electricity Connections
- viii. Percentage of Households with W/C Latrines

(II) Health Indicators

- i. Percentage of Fully vaccinated children
- ii. Percentage of Institutional Deliveries.

The Pilibhit district has been possessing certain area specific comparative advantages over rest of the districts in the state in terms of having sufficient irrigation facility and a very fertile land providing a very high productivity per hectare, even more than the state average in growing of various food and non –food crops. But there existed a larger inequality in the

distribution pattern of arable land for cultivation among different community households. There is a domination of Hindu and Muslim population but the arable land has been largely owned by Sikh communities which has been forcing other community households to get engaged in low paid occupations available largely in their farm level in the district. In real sense the economic condition of Sikhs was far better than the Hindus and Muslims. Other community people residing in the district were the followers of Christian, Buddhist and Jain which population together constituted only at 1 percent in the total population of the district. The details of other gaps emerging in terms of different indicators of socio- economic development at the district level have been further highlighted. The possible solutions to fill the respective gaps are also suggested accordingly through assessing the area specific development potentials in the district.

Extent of gaps in different development indicators in Pilibhit district

Sl. No.	Indicators	Survey Results	All India (2005)	Gap between All India and District	Priority Ranking
A	Socio- economic Indicators				
1	Rate of literacy	66..5	67..3	-0.8	9
2	Rate of Female Literacy	56.6	57.1	-0.5	10
3	Work Participation Rate	29..2	38.0	-8.8	8
4.	Female Work Participation Rates	2.87	21..5	-18.63	4
B	Indicators of Basic Amenities				
1	Percentage of Pucca Houses	41..3	59.4	-18.1	6
2.	Percentage of Houses with Access to Safe Drinking Water	99..9	87.9	+12.0	7
3.	Percentage of Houses with Sanitation Facility	24.6	67.9	-43.3	1
4	Percentage of Electrified Houses	19.9	39.2	-19.3	3
c	Heath Indicators				
1	Percentage of Fully Vaccinated children	25.28	43.5	-18.22	5
2	Percentage of Institutional Deliveries	9.82	38.7	-28.8	2

Development Priorities;

Access to in house facility of toilet is the most crucial gap emerging in the district. There is a very serious situation emerging in terms of the availability of toilet facility especially for women in almost the villages. In house toilet facility is available to only 25 per cent of the total households in rural areas of the district. Concerned facility is however better available in the houses of Sikhs followed by Muslims. In fact a very proportion of 75 percent family members, largely belonging to Muslims and Hindus are going on the open fields for

toilet. In this light the focus of multi-sector development plan should be centered around towards the proper implementation of TSC so as to reduce the existing gap.

Despite the fact that a very high proportion of 93 percent villages are electrified there is a very bad situation emerging in connecting the houses of different communities especially Muslims with the facility of electricity in the district. So far merely 20 percent houses are provided the facility of electricity. In fact the electricity is generally available only for four to 6 hours per day to the electrified houses.

The next priority area of intervention would be the expansion of various health facilities. The medical facilities are largely concentrated at district headquarter level which a majority of people are not in a position to avail due to their poor economic conditions. Most deliveries happen to be at home in unsafe conditions. Diversification of different medical facilities through undertaking their expansion among the clusters of villages should be accorded a top priority in the Multi-Sectoral Development.

The housing condition has been found to be rather unsatisfactory as only a little over 41 percent houses are pucca which are largely owned by Sikh communities. Nearly 67 percent Muslim families are living in Kutcha houses. In fact a little over 57 percent Muslims are accommodating in one living room available in their houses. The contribution of IAY has also been noted very poor in allotting the houses to Minority communities. The existing gap in the condition of housing can be topped up by proper implementation of the IAY.

The proportion of population actively employed in different economic activities constituted only a little over 29 percent which is almost similar in case of different community households. However the work participation rate of women is very low. In fact the quality of employment available in rural areas is very unsatisfactory which is indicated by increasing rate of marginal workers and high incidence of un-employment resulting in increasing migration of labourforce. In this sense creation of additional employment and avenues of income generation through planning development of potential economic activities in specific to different villages should be provided an important priority in initiating for Multi-Sectoral Plan.

- The accessibility to safe drinking water facility is however well available in a majority of villages. A very high proportion of 76 percent households have been obtaining the supply of drinking water from the taps connected to their houses. However among them the proportion of Sikh households is highest at 83 percent followed by 76 percent Hindu households and 74 percent Muslim households. Public hand pump/tube well are the another second most source of drinking water for 13 percent households.

- There has been a significant progress achieved in the expansion of elementary level of educational facilities under the SSA in the district. But the secondary, technical and higher educational institutions are mainly concentrated at the district level. In spite of well accessibility to primary school facility over one third of the rural population in the district is still illiterate. Among them the proportion is as higher at 45 percent among the Muslims as against 31 percent Hindus and 19 percent Sikhs. Muslims are also indicated lagging behind both Sikhs and Hindus in terms of attaining higher/technical education in the district. In this sense the expansion of informal educations for minority children becomes more important to achieve equity. The expansion of higher educational facilities should be provided among the clusters of villages and in rural towns.

Summing Up

The overall assessment is that there existed wider inequalities in the distribution of different productive assets and resources which enhance the generation of income among the different community households in the district. Even a large extent of disparities is emerging in distribution of arable land for cultivation among the different community households. The Muslim households are found in most disadvantages position in the availability of different income generation resources including the land for cultivation. The economic condition of Sikh community households is found quite strong by virtue of the availability of very large sizes of fertile land holdings in their possession. Creation of additional productive employment opportunities through initiating expansion of different potential off-farm and non-farm activities which possessing certain area specific development advantages in their expansion should be considered one of the major challenges by the district administration. Since the generation of income and creation of gainful employment for a majority of households especially for Muslims would be necessary for achieving desired development with equity in the district. The identified gaps in the availability of different amenities of life and its utilization pattern also needed to be sufficiently reduced in the perspective of overall development of the district in general and different disadvantaged community population in particular.

CHAPTER I

OUTLINE OF THE STUDY

1. About the Study:

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

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

(a) Religion-Specific Socio-Economic Indicators

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

(b) Indicators of Basic Amenities

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

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

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

2. Objectives of the Study:

The main objectives of the study are as follows:

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

3. Methodology and Sample Design:

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

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

From each village 30 households were selected by listing the households according to their religion. In case of villages constituting less than 30 households the study covered all the existing households from such villages. Such case was found in one sample village where there were only 26 households. Therefore the study covered all the 26 households

Sample selected were in proportion to the population in each religious category according to the systematic random sampling without replacement method.

In this manner the total size of sample villages and households covered from the Pilibhit district to be as follows,

Total number of villages	30
Total number of households	896

4. **Tools:**

The study has been taken up at three levels. First is to study the status at the district level. For this purpose secondary, information was collected form Census records, Office of the District Statistics Officer, Office of the CDO, Office of the Minority Welfare Officer, NABARD, local lead bank office etc. The second and third level is the village and the household level study. The village level required information has been obtained form secondary sources like the Tehsil, Block Development Office and educational institutions and Aaganwadi Center located in the sample villages. For the household level, of course, we have used primary information obtained by conducting a field survey of all the 30 villages selected for the study.

Three Schedules were developed for collecting District, Village and Household level information. The survey was initiated on 3 December 2007 and completed by 31 January 2008. Followings were the villages we covered from district Pilibhit for the purpose of present study.

Names of Surveyed Villages from Different Tehsils of the District Pilibhit.

Name of Tehsil	Name of the Village	
Puranpur	1.Itauria J Biharipur 2. Gulraha 3. Aurangabad J Puranpur 4. Puranpur Khas (Rural)	5.GrantNo.17 Urf Gurbaxpur 6.Grant No. 21 Urf Dhakkachat 7.Jethpur Khurd 8. Simraya T Ghunchihai
Pilibhit	1.Ballia 2. Haidarabad 3.Chatia Nyaz(Ahmed) 4.Shayampur Mustqil 5. Chat Dang 6. Araji Chant Urf Tandola	7. Jaunapuri 8. Mahuwa Mustqil 9. Kanja Haraia 10. Narayan Dher 11. Nakatia 12. Shivpuria
Bilaspur	1.Khagai 2. Tikri Mafi 3.Imalia Gangi 4. Naugawa Santosh 5. Bichpuri T. Intgaon	6. Chaprua Kuiya 7. Musali Mustqil 8. Sukatia Jaskaranpur 9. Khandepur 10. Bhadera

CHAPTER - II

SOCIO- ECONOMIC PROFILE OF DISTRICT PILIBHIT

1. Introduction of District Pilibhit

The district Pilibhit is situated in the sub Himalayan belt on the boundary of Nepal and Uttarakhand and forms the part of the Rohilkhand division. It lies between the parallels of 28-6' and 28-53' north latitude and the meridians of 79-57' and 80-27' east longitude. On the north are the district Udhamasingh Nagar of Uttarakhand State and the territory of Nepal, on the south lies the Shahjahanpur district, on the east the district is flanked for a short distance by district Kheri and on the west the district Bareilly. The district is spread over in an area of 3504 sq.km. and occupying 49th position in the state. Major part of Pilibhit district is covered by dense forest. In its general appearance the district presents diverse features and topographically be divided into several tracts. In the north and north-west the tract is a continuation of the TERAI. The southern portion of Bilaspur Tehsil is similar in most respect to the adjacent tract of Bareilly and Shahjahanpur. The eastern and smaller section approximates rather to undeveloped forest areas of Kheri, though with the spread of cultivation the dissimilarity between Puranpur Tehsil and the rest of the district is gradually becoming less marked. On the whole with the availability of adequate irrigation facilities and the availability of various forest based natural resources the land is very fertile in most parts of the district.

Despite the facts that almost the agricultural land in the district is very fertile by virtue of the availability of adequate irrigation facility and various forest based natural resources helping to increasing productivity of both food and non-food crops yet, there may be certain gaps in the development of different economic and social sectors of the district, which may require plans of development in order to improve the socio-economic conditions of the people in the district. In this context the present chapter attempts to investigate the existing features of socio-economic development of Pilibhit district and to compare certain indicators of development emerging at district level with the state scenario in order to find the gaps, if any, in the development of the district.

2. Demographic Features

As per the census of India 2001 the total population of the district was 164.52 lakh, comprising 87.64 lakh for men and 76.88 lakh women. The district is facing high and increasing population pressure. As the population of Pilibhit district increased from 12.83

lakh in 1991 to 16.46 lakh in 2001. The decadal growth of population between the period 1991 to 2001 was 27.40 per cent in the district as against 25.88 per cent at the state level during the same period. However in terms of density of population the relative population pressure has been reported relatively at lower level in the district as compared to the state. Though the level of urbanization is quite low in the district than the state average. Also the district has been lagging far behind to the situation emerging at state level in terms of the level of literacy for both males and females, sex ratio and work participation rate. The percentage of SC/ST population to total population in the district is also less than the state average. Thus, the increasing population explosion and lower literacy coupled with lower work participation rate may be the serious challenge for development of the district. In this context initiating planning for controlling the increasing rate of population should be provided a foremost priority to meet out the increasing challenges of unemployment and poverty in the future in the district.

Table 2.1: Demographic features in the District and Uttar Pradesh, 2001

Items	Pilibhit District	Uttar Pradesh
Size of Households	6.50	6.50
Population Growth (1991-2001) in %	28.50	25.88
Density of Population (per Km.)	459	690
Sex Ratio	877	898
Percentage of SC/ST population	15.90	21.15
Percentage of Urban Population	17.00	20.78
Literacy Rate:		
Male	62.30	68.80
Female	35.00	42.20
Total	49.66	56.20
Worker Population Ratio (%)	28.04	32.51

Source: Census of India, 2001.

3. Demographic Status by Religion

Considering into account the distribution of population according to different religion groups it revealed that the district is dominated by Hindu population, accounting for over 71 percent followed by 23.75 percent Muslims, 4.59 percent Sikhs and less than one percent points for each Christians, Buddhist, Jain and other communities. However on the basis of literacy and work participation rates the Muslims were noted lagging far behind to other community people in the district. The literacy rates were highest among Jains followed by Sikh communities while the work participation rate was highest among other community people. It indicates the facts that the Muslim community people are in most disadvantaged position in regard to both achieving education and in participating in different economic activities in the district.

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

Religion	Percentage in total Population		Literacy Rate	Work Participation Rate
	Pilibhit District	Uttar Pradesh	Pilibhit District	Pilibhit District
Hindu	71.32	80.61	52.4	28.5
Muslim	23.75	18.49	39.3	26.4
Christian	0.11	0.13	58.4	35.2
Sikh	4.59	0.41	82.5	47.2
Buddhist	0.11	0.18	50.7	30.3
Jain	0.01	0.13	90.2	29.2
Others	0.11	0.05	31.3	70.8

Source: Census of India, 2001.

4. **Structure and Growth of Employment**

The agriculture and its associated activities have been forming the economic base and the main source of employment both in the Pilibhit district and in Uttar Pradesh as a whole. Obviously the concentration of workforce in this sector has been highly visualized in both district and the state level but it is relatively at larger level in the district than at the state level. It is in case of both marginal as well as main workforce. However one should not consider that the economy of Pilibhit district has become relatively more diversified than that of U.P. in general because the proportion of workers engaged in household and other activities as marginal workers in the district are much higher than in the state. This situation points to the fact that there has been greater distress diversification of workers from agriculture to other sectors as marginal workers in Pilibhit district because regular gainful employment could not be created for the growing workforce in the district.

Table -2.3. Distribution of workers by Industrial Categories

Category	Pilibhit District			Uttar Pradesh		
	Main	Marginal	Total	Main	Marginal	Total
Cultivators	196796 (54.62)	13043 (45.48)	209839 (45.48)	18479865 (47.03)	3687697 (25.23)	22167562 (41.12)
Agricultural Labour	61048 (16.94)	56200 (55.62)	117248 (25.41)	5956547 (15.16)	7444364 (50.93)	13400911 (24.86)
Total Agricultural Workers	257844 (71.56)	69243 (68.53)	327087 (70.89)	24436412 (62.18)	11132061 (76.16)	35568473 (65.97)
Household Industry	10260 (2.85)	6853 (6.78)	17113 (3.72)	2056944 (5.23)	335287 (2.29)	2392231 (94.44)
Others	92196 (25.59)	24943 (24.69)	117139 (25.39)	12803228 (32.58)	3149364 (21.55)	15952592 (29.58)
Total	360300 (100.00)	101039 (100.00)	461339 (100.00)	39296584 (100.00)	14616712 (100.00)	53913296 (100.00)

The above arguments are further substantiated by the fact that the growth of marginal workers in the district has been a little over five folds as against three folds at the state level during the period 1991 to 2001 across different categories of activities. This emerging trend

in the growth of marginal workers indicates about the quality of employment available in the district. In this context creation of gainful employment opportunities through developing potential non-farm activities would be necessary for engaging marginalized workers in these activities in the district should be the major task of planning in the future..

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

Category	Pilibhit District			Uttar Pradesh		
	Main	Marginal	Total	Main	Marginal	Total
Cultivators	-14.40	57.13	-11.90	-16.12	82.31	-7.84
Agricultural Labour	-4.77	742.96	65.67	-23.96	539.34	48.94
Total Agricultural Workers	-12.30	362.61	5.87	-18.17	64.48	7.62
Household Industry	206.18	903.37	324.22	106.28	358.20	123.50
Others	24.75	2019.20	56.01	21.95	1666.64	49.41
Total	-2.95	500.42	18.88	-4.99	325.08	20.34

Source: Census of India, 2001

5. Unemployment Situation

The analysis in relation to the unemployment situation in the district only refers to the numbers of people getting registered with the employment exchange during different periods of time for seeking employment. It is evident from table 5 that there has been continuous increase in the registration of unemployed persons with the employment exchange during 2005-06 to 2006-07 though it declined marginally during 2005-06 as compared to 2004-05. The un-employed persons registered with employment exchange were nearly 18 thousand during both 2004-05 and 2005-06 while their number jumped to 21 thousand during 2006-07. However the number of vacancies notified and number of persons got employment during the period 2006-07 showed a declining trend indicating thereby that employment opportunities in the district are declining during the recent past.

Table2. 5: Situation of Un-Employment in Pilibhit district

Items	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07
Total Number of registration	17682	17582	21288
Registration during the year	5561	4115	7381
Number of Vacancies notified	61	107	20
Number of Persons got employment	13	150	12

Source: Statistical Bulletin, 2006, District Pilibhit.

6. Land Use Pattern

Looking into the pattern of land use pattern it indicates that due to increasing population pressure a very high proportion 79 per cent of the reporting area has been brought

Table 2.6: Land Use Pattern in Pilibhit District and Uttar Pradesh-2004-05 (Hac.)

Items	Pilibhit District	Uttar Pradesh
Reporting Area	377775(100.00)	24201292(100.00)
Forest	80010(21.18)	1685936 (6.97)
Barren and uncultivable Land	6700 (1.77)	548213 (2.27)
Land put to non-agricultural uses	41981(11.11)	2594289 (10.71)
Culturable waste land	2748(0.73)	467557 (1.93)
Pasture and other land under trees, plants etc.	3955 (1.05)	424728(0.27)
Current fallows and other fallow land	7053 (1.87)	1731035 (4.69)
Net area sown	235092(56.06)	16749534 (69.22)
Area sown more than once	184244	8675000
Cropping intensity	166.17	193.08
Percentage of irrigated area to net area sown	95.8	78.97
Percentage of irrigated area to gross area sown	96.3	72.86

Source: Statistical Bulletin, 2006, District Pilibhit.

under cultivation in the district, though it is less than the proportion of 97 percent net cultivated area at the state level. The percentage of area under forest in the district is quite larger (21 per cent) in comparison with the forest area at the state level (6.97 per cent).

Despite higher proportion of net area sown in the district, cropping intensity has remained quite low at 166 per cent in the district as compared to 193 percent in the state which indicates that traditional structure of agriculture has not changed much in the district despite the fact that level of irrigation in the district has been far better than in the state as a whole.

7. Irrigation Coverage and Sources

In the district a very high proportion of nearly 96 percent land area is covered by irrigation facility. Most important source of irrigation are the tube wells which alone are irrigating over 71 percent of area. Other main sources of irrigation are canals which are irrigating over 25 percent of are in the district.

Table 2.7: Irrigated area by Sources in Pilibhit District-2004-05

Source	Area	Percentage
Canal	56889	25.26
Tube well	160609	71.32
Well	5770	2.56
Tank	197	0.09
Others	1727	0.77
Total	225192	100.00

Source: Statistical Bulletin, 2006, District Pilibhit.

8. Cropping Pattern

Despite the availability of fertile land and well developed irrigation facilities the agriculture in Pilibhit district is less diversified as compared to the level of agricultural

diversification taken place at the state level. It is evident by the fact that the percentage of area put to the cultivation of food crops is as higher as 83 percent in the district and also it is much higher than the state average. The opposite is the case in area used under

Table2. 8: Area under Principal Crops in Pilibhit District and Pradesh-2004-05

Crop	Pilibhit District	Uttar Pradesh
Cereals	83.33	73.92
Pulses	1.22	11.87
Total Food grains	84.55	85.79
Oilseeds	2.11	3.80
Sugarcane	10.69	8.44
Potato	0.14	1.83
Others	2.52	0.14

Source: Statistical Bulletin, 2006, District Pilibhit.

different high value commercial crops such as of oilseeds, pulses, potato etc. Exception is the case of percentage of total area put under the cultivation of sugarcane is relatively higher than at the state level .

9. Productivity of Major Crops

By virtue of the availability of well developed irrigation facility the productivity of all the major cereals is indicated higher in the district than at the state level. Even in case of different high value crops such as moong, arhar, oilseeds, groundnut, sugarcane and other main cash crops the yield levels constituted significantly higher in the district in comparison to the state average. In this sense concerted efforts may be initiated to boost up the productivity level further of these cash crops so as to maximize the income level of farming communities in the district.

Table2. 9: Productivity of Major Crops in Pilibhit District and Uttar Pradesh-2004-05

Crop	Pilibhit District	Uttar Pradesh
Rice	25.27	18.13
Wheat	30.98	25.00
Barley	21.14	19.75
Maize	15.32	15.53
Urd	0	3.88
Moong	5.37	4.56
Arhar	9.74	9.62
Mustard	6.14	9.92
Groundnut	8.23	8.23
Sugarcane	620.92	608.07
Potato	229.59	223.83

Source: Statistical Bulletin, 2006, District Pilibhit.

10. Status of Livestock Population

Availability of larger dense forest area and accessibility of fodder in the nearby forests have provided an additional advantages to the people in the district as compared in

(iii) **Khadi and Village Industries;** In addition to the existence of registered factories and small industries there were 186 khadi and village industries operating in the district. However employment intensity of these units was relatively at lower order as compared to small scale units but higher than in the registered industries. The number of workers employed per unit was a little over one person in these industries. In all it may be pointed out that the expansion of locally available raw materials based especially agro-based industries would be a viable option for achieving the creation of additional employment opportunities in the district. Since these category of units were showing more employment generation capacity than the large units in the district.

Table2. 11: Industrial Development in Pilibhit District (2005-06)

<u>Registered Factories:</u>	Number	Per lakh of population
Total Units	82	4.98
Number of units working	35	2.13
Average daily workers/employed	3843	2.33
Value of Production (Rs)	6510919	395757
<u>Khadi and Small scale units:</u>		
Small scale units	488	29.66
Employment in small scale units	1850	112.45
Khadi and Village Industries	186	11.31
Employment in Khadi and Village Industries	240	14.59
<u>Number of industrial estates</u>	01	0.06

Source: Statistical Bulletin, 2006, District Pilibhit.

12. **Availability of Infrastructure**

(i) **Economic Infrastructure :**

Adequately developed and access to different required facilities of infrastructure are the crucial elements for achieving development and to ensure speedy growth of economy. However looking into the pattern of access to the facility of different infrastructure in the district it revealed that the condition in the district was relatively better than the state as whole in response to the expansion of state highways, facility of post offices and the credit-deposit ratios while the extent of Gaps in the development of other important economic infrastructure were well evident when compared with the state level situation. Average length of national highways, state level roads and other district roads per lakh of population was however, well expanded in the district as compared to the state as a whole. But the per capita consumption of electricity was only 51.1 kW in the district as compared to 168 kW in U.P. Also the district is poorly placed in terms of having the number of telephone connections and numbers of bank offices per lakh of population. Though the credit-deposit ratio in the district

was higher as compared to the state as whole despite the fact that number of nationalized bank offices per lakh of population was lower in the district than the state average.

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

Sl. No.	Items	Pilibhit	Uttar Pradesh
1.	Length of National highways per lakh of population (2004-05)	2.43	2.43
2.	Length of state level per lakh of population (2004-5)	8.39	5.34
3.	Length of other district road per lakes of population (2004-05)	64.86	65.34
4.	Per capita consumption of electricity (2004-5)	51.1	168.11
5.	Number of post offices per lakh of population (2004-5)	10.68	10.62
7.	Number of telephone connections per lakh of population (2004-05)	875.4	1679
9.	Bank offices per lakh of population (2004-05)	2.31	5.00
	Credit Deposit ratio (2004-05)	77.32	42.03

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

2. Statistical Bulletin, 2006, District Pilibhit.

Table. 13: Rural Infrastructure in Pilibhit District and Uttar Pradesh (2005-06)

Items	Pilibhit	Uttar Pradesh
Percentage of villages connected with all weather roads	65	71
Percentage of villages electrified in total villages	66	71
Number of Rural Go downs per lakh of net area sown	43	91
Number of Seed Stores per lakh of net area sown	32	91
Number of Fertilizer Stores per lakh of net area sown	54	172
Number of Pesticides Stores per lakh of net area sown	40	66
Number of Tractors per lakh of net area sown	6063	4346
Number of Cold Storage per lakh of net area sown	1	7
Number of Agro Service Centres per lakh of net area sown	1	48
Number of Regulated Markets per lakh of net area sown	1	2
Number of Rural Banks per lakh of population	8	3
Number of Veterinary Centres per lakh of livestock	7	4
Number of Animal Service Centres per lakh of livestock	6	4

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

2. Statistical Bulletin, 2006, District Pilibhit.

(ii) Rural Infrastructure:

Further a look into the availability pattern of different infrastructure in rural areas is concerned in is indicated that the rural segment of Pilibhit district has been poorly placed in comparison to the U.P. State as a whole in terms of the spread over of almost the indicators of infrastructure excepting the case of the expansion of rural banks, veterinary centers and animal service centers and the availability of tractors per lakh of population.. The situation is quite serious in matters related to the access to the facility of rural go- downs, seed stores, fertilizer stores, agro-service centers and pesticides stores in the rural areas of the district while one compare the situation of the access of same indicators of infrastructure at the state level.

14. Educational Infrastructure

Expansion of educational facilities at equitable manner in different location so as to make them accessible for each groups of population are the foremost conditions for overall development of human resources. In the state expansion of basic educational facilities in particular is getting spread over across all the districts of Uttar Pradesh under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan.

Table 2.14: Educational Infrastructure in Pilibhit District and Uttar Pradesh (2004-05)

Items	Pilibhit	Uttar Pradesh
Number of primary schools per lakh of population	77	78
Number of middle schools per lakh of population	29	22
Number of secondary schools per lakh of population	5	8
Number of degree colleges per lakh of population	0.3	.86
Number of primary schools per 100 sq. km.	39	54
Number of secondary schools per 100 sq. km.	3	15
Teacher Student ratio in primary schools	102	57
Teacher Student ratio in senior basic schools	79.8	37

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

2. Statistical Bulletin, 2006, District Pilibhit.

It is therefore, there exists a little difference in the availability of primary and upper primary school facilities between the Pilibhit district and state as a whole. Even the district Pilibhit is better placed than the state as a whole in terms of the student teacher ratio both at primary and upper primary school level, number of middle schools per lakh of population. However the situation is somehow serious in terms of the expansion of higher educational facilities is concerned and the location wise diversification of different educational facilities, including the expansion of primary and upper primary school facilities in the district while we compare the same at the state level.

15. Health Infrastructure

There have been a little efforts undertaken in the expansion of different medical facilities especially the access to allopathic hospitals in the Pilibhit district is concerned. The people were availing health related facilities from Unani and Ayurvedic hospitals and to some extent from private hospitals. There existed a larger gap between the other districts of the state and the Pilibhit district in terms of the expansion of allopathic hospitals and numbers of bed provided in these hospitals per lakh of population and the facility of primary health centers and the child/women welfare centers. The number of allopathic hospitals and availability of beds in these category of hospitals per lakh of population in the district were 2.1 and 29.8 respectively as against 3.50 and 35 at the state level. However the number of

Ayurvedic/Unani hospitals per lakh of population in the district were relatively higher than the state average.

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

Indicators of Health Infrastructure	Pilibhit	Uttar Pradesh
Number of allopathic hospitals per lakh of population	2.1	3.50
Number of beds in allopathic hospitals per lakh of population	29.8	35.0
Number of Ayurvedic/Unani hospitals per lakh of population	2.96	1.42
Number of beds in Unani/Unani hospitals per lakh of population	7.08	6.55
Number of primary health centers per lakh of population	1.21	2.44
Number of child/women welfare centers per lakh of population	11.36	12.72

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

2. Statistical Bulletin, 2006, District Pilibhit.

Also the primary health centers and child/women welfare centers per lakh of population in the district constituted at 1.21 and 11.36 respectively as against 2.44 and 12.72 at state as a whole. In this sense the general population especially the rural people were largely dependent of the private clinics for medical services which were charging much higher fees as compared to government hospitals in the district.

16. Housing in Pilibhit District

Looking into the availability of housing facilities among the people in the district it is indicated that a very proportion of 51 percent people reside in the permanent houses but this proportion of houses constituted less than the state average of 53 percent. The poor living condition of the people can be gauged from the fact that a little over 74 percent of the households were having one or two living rooms and 3 percent households had no exclusive room. In this sense the housing condition of a majority of households was not good. It is also evident that the smaller size of houses having one or two rooms were higher in the district than the state as a whole.

Table 2.16: Housing Conditions in Pilibhit District and Uttar Pradesh

Item	Pilibhit District	Uttar Pradesh
Type of Houses		
Permanent	50.9	53.40
Semi-Permanent	25.7	25.60
Serviceable	14.8	16.90
Non- Serviceable	8.6	4.10
Number of Dwelling Rooms		
One Room	40.7	29.60
Two Rooms	33.3	31.20
Three Rooms	12.1	16.8
Four Rooms	6.4	9.6
Five Rooms & Above	4.9	10.5
No Exclusive Room	2.6	2.3

Source: Census of India, 2001.

17. Sources of Drinking Water

In terms of the sources of drinking water is concerned the district Pilibhit was better placed in terms of availability of safe drinking water as taps and hand pumps/tube wells, which are considered as safe sources of drinking water. These were also the main sources of drinking water in the district. This is largely because the water is sufficiently available in the different part of the district. In fact there was a possibility to connect more households with the facility of safe and tap water supply.

Table 2.17: Sources of Drinking Water in Pilibhit District and Uttar Pradesh

Source	Pilibhit District	Uttar Pradesh
Tap	31.9	23.60
Hand pump/Tube well	66.4	64.1
Well	1.1	11.6
River/ Canal	0.0	0.10
Any other	0.6	0.60

Source: Census of India, 2001.

18. Sources of Cooking Fuel

Unlike in remaining districts of the state the fire wood was the major source of fuel used for cooking. The cow-dung, LPG and crop residue were reported to be the other major sources of cooking in rural areas of the district. On the whole, use of modern means of cooking as LPG was much lower in the district as compared to the state as a whole but it was relatively higher in case of cow-dung and other traditional sources in the district than the other district. It may be argued that providing the facility of LPG for cooking should be given importance in view of the protection of forest resources which are being largely used by the rural people for cooking purposes. As the forest cover area in the district is very less as considered recommended under the national forest policy.

Table 2.18: Sources of Cooking in Pilibhit District and Uttar Pradesh

Source	Pilibhit District	Uttar Pradesh
Firewood	45.4	44.3
Crop residue	12.5	13.7
Cow- dung cake	31.4	27.3
Kerosene	2.4	2.30
LPG	7.4	11.3
Any other	0.7	1.10

Source: Census of India, 2001.

19. Income and Poverty Level

Among the various other indicators the per capita income and poverty level are the important indicated indicators of overall development. Looking into the availability of per

capita income distribution among the people in Pilibhit it revealed that there was only a marginal difference in the per capita income of people living in the Pilibhit and other district of the state both as per current prices of 2003-04 and constant prices of 1993-94. However the proportion of rural households living below the poverty line were fairly much larger in the district than the state average. This indicate the facts that in spite of a very strong economic base maintained by farming system through generating a remarkable productivity rate of major food and high value crops in the Pilibhit district the economic condition of people living in rural areas is rather poor in comparison to the people of rural areas in other districts of the state.

Table2. 19: Income and Poverty in Pilibhit District and Uttar Pradesh

Details of Economic Indicators	Pilibhit	Uttar Pradesh
Per capita income at 1993-94 prices (2003-04)	5953	5975
Per capita income at current prices (2003-04)	10638	10637
Total number of rural households (BPL census 2000)	112869	24026176
Total Rural Population (BPL census 2000)	677214	127191122
Total number of BPL households (BPL census 2000)	NA	9956384
Total number of BPL population (BPL census 2000)	NA	49606616
Percentage of BPL households	42.30	27.50
Percentage of BPL population	45.50	39.00

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

3. Statistical Bulletin, 2006, District Pilibhit

CHAPTER-III

DEVELOPMENT STATUS AT THE VILLAGE LEVEL

1. Introduction

Since it has been already indicated in the last chapter that the collection of required primary data for the purpose of present study was obtained among a sample of 30 villages spread over in three tehsils of the district Pilibhit. Based on detailed information obtained from the sample villages regarding the status of development including various facilities and amenities was obtained from various sources the present chapter deals to present the kind of situation emerging in matters related to different indicators of development and the extent to which the gaps are existing in different aspects in the sample villages. And finally attempts would be made to identify the type of measures to be initiated to fill these different gaps at the district level .

2. Population

The analysis based on primary data obtained from the sample 30 villages on the distribution of total population according to different religion groups has been noted well representative to the secondary data as was collected from the census of India 2001. Since on the basis of both the sources the population of Hindus constituted highest at 70 percent followed by 25 percent Muslims and remaining 5 percent for Sikhs in the total population of the district. The average size of the family of all communities together constituted of around 5 members though it was highest at 5.05 members for Hindus followed by 4.62 members for Muslims and lowest at 3.56 members for Sikhs.

Table3. 1: Religion-wise population

Religion	Number of households	Population	Percentage	Average family size
Hindu	3261	16455	69.75	5.05
Muslim	1177	5435	25.18	4.62
Sikh	237	843	5.07	3.56
All groups	4675	22734	100.00	4.86

3. Occupational Pattern of Family Workforce

Looking into the occupational pattern of working family members of sample households it was indicated that a very high proportion of them were engaged in agricultural activities .However the surprising facts which emerging were that the proportion of

workforce engaged in agriculture as labourer was significantly much higher than the case of workforce engaged as cultivators. This is largely because a very high proportion households especially among Muslims did not own any land for undertaking agricultural operation in the district as was revealed in the previous chapter. A second majority of 23.49 percent workforce was employed in service sector. In spite the facts that there was a favorable scope of animal husbandry in the district the proportion of workforce engaged on them was only 1.01 percent.

Table 3.2: Occupational Pattern of Family Workforce

Occupational Category	Number	Percentage
Cultivators	3144	25.23
Agricultural Labour	5508	44.21
Animal Husbandry	126	1.01
Mining	0	0.00
Household Industry	132	1.06
Non-household Industry	23	0.18
Construction	251	2.01
Trade & Commerce	313	2.51
Transport & Communication	35	0.28
Other workers	2927	23.49
Total	12459	100.00

4. Land use Pattern

Coming towards examining at the land use pattern the analysis presented in table 3.3 shows the surprising facts that even after having the availability of very fertile land only a little over 50 percent of the reported area has been brought out under the cultivation in the district. However 40.11 percent area has been cultivated more than one time. The forest area is negligible accounting for only 6.50 percent of total area. The area under cultivable waste, pasture/grazing, orchards and fallows is less than one per cent. The details of land use pattern have been shown in table 3.3 below.

Table 3.3: Land Use Pattern

Item	Area	Percentage
2. Forest	1917	6.50
3. Uncultivable land	280	0.95
4. Non-agricultural uses	233	0.79
5. Cultivable Waste	30	0.10
6. Pasture/Grazing	55	0.19
7. Orchards	41	0.14
8. Other Fallow	86	0.29
9. Current Fallow	255	0.86
10. Net Sown Area	14761	50.07
11. Area Sown More than once	11825	40.11
Total	29483	100.0

5. Sources of Irrigation

Among the sample villages the private tube well are reported as the major source of irrigation. It is indicated that nearly 96 per cent of total cultivated area is being irrigated through private tube wells followed by 3 percent through canal and less than one percent area through each Government tube wells, hand pumps and other sources of irrigation.

Table 3.4: Sources of Irrigation

Source	Percentage of Irrigated Area
Canal	2.78
Tube well (Govt.)	0.56
Tube well (private)	95.63
Hand pump	0.33
Wells	0.00
Ponds, etc.	0.00
Other	0.70
Total	100.00

Table 3.5: Facilities Available in the Villages

Facilities	Number of villages	Percentage
A. Type of Roads		
1. All weather road	15	50.00
2. Kharanja	28	93.33
3. Kutcha-pucca mixed	27	90
4. Kutcha	22	73.33
5. Average distance from main road	7.56	
B. Electricity		
1. Villages with electricity	28	93.33
2. Villages without electricity	2	6.66
3. Households with electricity connection	948	20.27
4. Number of Domestic Connections	928	19.85
5. Number of Agricultural Connections	59	1.26
6. Number of Commercial Connections	8	0.17
7. Average Hours of Daily Supply	Nil	Nil
	5.56	5.56

6. Roads and Electricity

Further an attempt has been carried out to present the availability pattern of different facilities among the sample villages. In terms of the pattern of the connectivity of village with different types of roads it is indicated that out of total 30 villages surveyed by us, nearly half of the villages were connected by all weather roads while a very high majority of 93.33 villages are connected by kharanja. percent has connectivity with all weather roads. The kutcha-pucca roads are also in 90 per cent of villages and another 73 percent villages

are access to kutchra roads.. The average distance of all the sample villages from the nearest main road is reported to 7.56 kms.

The electricity connection have been reached in over 93 percent villages but only 20.27 percent households in these villages have electricity connections so far. The domestic connections are 19.85 and the connections for agriculture and commercial purposes are quite a few of 1 percent and less than one percent respectively. On an average the supply of electricity in the sample villages is only for 5.56 hours per day.

7. Drinking Water

As far as the availability of drinking water in the villages is concerned the private hand pumps and private tube wells are the main sources of drinking water in sample villages. However 58 percent private tube wells and 28 percent private hand pumps are presently functioning. Also a very high proportion of 93 percent public tube wells are not functioning. The details are presented in table 2.6.

Table 3.6: Drinking water

Source	Total Numbers	% Functional
Public well	21	38.10
Private well	79	22.78
Public Hand pumps	415	35.18
Private Hand pumps	5839	27.69
Public Tube well	130	7.69
Private Tube well	1568	58.23
Public stand post	15	20.00
Tab water inside house	3	100.00
Tank/river	5	100.00
Others	7	100.00

8. Toilet Facility

Unfortunately access to the toilet facility is available only in 7.42 per cent of the sample households in the villages. In spite the fact that the total sanitation programme has been going on in sample villages non of the households are facilitated from concerned programme. Instead all the 347 households have their own privately constructed toilets .

Table 3. 7: Toilet Facilities

Toilet Facility	347
Yes	(7.42)
No	4328
	(92.58)
If, yes, then type	347
Private Toilet Facility (Households)	(100.00)
Total Sanitation Campaign	- nil

9. Educational Facility

The impact of SSA has been quite successful in terms of making access to primary educational facilities in the sample villages. That is in the sense that almost the sample villages have primary schools within the village. Only the children of a small village are availing this level of educational facility in school located at their Nyay Panchayat level. The average distance for reaching nearest schools from village is less than 1 Km. and the children of a majority of villages have the facility of kutch-pucca mixed road to reach primary schools. However the middle schools are located in only 14 sample villages and the children of equal number of 8 villages are availing this level of education at nyay panchayat and block. For availing high and higher secondary level of education the children are covering nearly 8 kms. of distance. But the average distance of the location of higher secondary schools for girls is noted only one km. from the villages. Though the non-formal educational centers are located at the average distance of 5 kms. For which the children have the facility of both kutch and pucca roads.

Table 3.8: Educational Facilities (put number of villages)

Type of School	Place of Location				Distance (average) (kms)	Type of road			
	Within Village	Within Block	Within Panchayat	Within District		Pucca	Semi Pucca	Kutch	Kutch Pucca Mix
Primary School	29	0	1	0	0	7	7	8	8
Middle School	14	8	8	0	1	8	4	9	9
High/Higher Secondary (Boys)	1	20	1	8	9	17	2	1	10
High/Higher Secondary (Girls)	2	17	0	11	1	17	1	0	12
Religious School	3	3	3	21	1	7	1	2	20
Non Formal Education Centre	11	2	1	16	5	5	0	7	18

10. Students Enrollments

The average enrollment of boys and girls in class-I to class-V in the entire sample schools considered to gather has been shown in table 9. It may be mentioned that school related information was collected from the Government schools located in the sample village. The enrollments of the children as such seems to be quite significant in all the classes in view of the fact that each primary school average number of teachers should be 5 and the teacher-student's ratio should be 40. However the enrollments of girls are over leading to the enrollments of boys in all the classes. This could be primarily due to the facts that the parents were sending their sons in better quality of schools located outside the

villages and daughters were enrolled in Government schools located in the rural areas. The enrollment of children per school stands 165 which consists the ratio of 49 percent and 51 percent for boys and girls respectively in the sample villages. The strength of children in class one and five was comparatively less than in remaining classes. This indicates the fact that there has been a increasing trend of sending the young children in private schools located outside villages over the years and on the other hand due to increasing stagnation of students in lower classes the proportion of students reaching in class five are decreasing.

Table 3.9: Class wise average enrolments in per primary schools

Class	Boys	Girls	Total
Class I	13	14	27
Class II	19	18	37
Class III	17	18	35
Class IV	18	19	37
Class V	14	15	29
Total	81	84	165

11. Physical Structure of Schools

The information in the context of the availability of different infrastructural facilities in the schools located in sample villages was directly collected by us through making our personal visits to the concerned schools and making the verification of different infrastructural facilities.. Excepting one school all the remaining 29 schools in the sample villages had own buildings. The structure of all the schools was mostly pucca and made of cement, stone and tiles. The condition of school buildings has been reported to be satisfactory or good in case of 75 percent schools. Though it was seen poor and bad in case of 17 percent and 7 percent schools respectively. However in a majority of 62 percent schools the classes were held in the available open space of the schools while in a little over 32 percent schools the classes were held in the class rooms. Further it was seen that a very high proportion of over 55 schools were lacking the facility of playground. In terms of the availability of seating facility it was found in a overwhelming majority of 97 percent schools the children were using tat patties for seating. Average teachers per school were only three which was much below the norms of teachers to be provided in primary schools. In all the there was much inadequacy in providing different infrastructural facilities and its quality in most of the schools.

Table 3.10: Physical Structure of the Schools

Details	Number	Percentage
<u>Schools with buildings</u>		
Yes	29	96.66
No	1	3.33
Total	30	10
<u>Type of Structure</u>		
1. Kutcha/thatch	0	0
2. Kutcha/tiles	0	0
3. Semi pucca	0	0
4. Pucca	30	100.00
<u>Main Flooring Materials</u>		
1. Mud	0	0
2. Brick	3	10.34
3. Cement, stone, tile	22	75.86
4. others	5	13.79
<u>Condition of Building</u>		
1. Good	7	24.13
2. Satisfactory	15	51.72
3. Poor	5	17.24
4. Very bad	3	6.66
<u>Where classes normally held</u>		
1. In the class room	9	31.03
2. In the Verandah	2	6.66
3. Open space	19	62.06
<u>Does the school have useable blackboard</u>		
Yes	29	96.55
No	1	3.44
<u>Does the School have Playground</u>		
Yes	14	44.82
No	16	55.17
<u>Seating facility provided to students</u>		
1. Tat-patti	29	96.66
2. Desk	1	13.33
<u>Average No. of Teachers per primary school</u>		
	3	

12. Private Schools and Preferences of the People for Schools

There were a large numbers of 116 privately run schools in 30 sample villages in which 3554 children were enrolled. Average number of children enrolled per school were however only 31. On the basis of group discussion held with the people in sample villages it was found that a very high majority people of 8 sample villages were preferring to send their children in private schools as against the people of 8 villages were still preferring to Government schools in this context.

Table 3.11 : Private Schools and Preference of People for Schools

Number of schools within the village	116
Up to the class level	12 th
No. of students enrolled	3554
Preference of the schools	
1. Government	8
2. Private	18
3. Both	4

13. Availability of Health Facility

The analyses related to the pattern of medical facilities available in sample areas indicated that the different types of hospitals are largely concentrated at the block headquarters. It has been reported that the facility of medical sub center and PHC is available only in 10 and 5 villages respectively for which the people has to cover the distance of 3 kms and 8 kms respectively through largely by pucca and kutcha/ pucca roads. This facility is available to 22 villages in their respective blocks. The CHC are available in only 2 villages and a larger number of 18 villages has to avail this facility from the block headquarter, again by using pucca and pucca/ kutcha roads. .

Table: 3.12. Details of Health Facilities by their location

Type of health Facility	Within Village	Within Block	Within Panchayat	Within District	Average Distance (Kms)	Pucca	Semi Pucca	Kutcha	Kutcha Pucca Mix
Sub-centre	10	10	10	0	3	13	3	3	11
PHC	5	19	5	1	8	16	3	1	10
CHC	2	18	0	10	11	16	3	0	11
Hospital/Dispensary	3	18	1	8	13	14	3	0	13
Private Qualified Allopathic Doctors	3	18	1	8	10	15	2	1	12
Child Care Centre	3	13	3	11	12	15	1	1	13
Family Planning Clinic	2	20	1	7	9	17	1	0	12
Chemist/Medicine Shop	6	14	7	3	4	11	1	0	18

The other types of health facilities are generally available at block or district level to the rural people of the district. On an average the rural people have to travel nearly 11 kilometers from their villages to get the major health facilities. In most of the cases the structure of approach roads on which the rural people generally travel to get the medical facilities is good in the sense that in visiting to avail most of the health facilities the people have the facility of pucca and kutcha mixed roads.

14. Facilities Available at Sub-centers and the PHC

A look into the extent to which different facilities available at the Sub-centers and PHC revealed that all the PHCs are well equipped by different facilities. In fact the ANM are provided in each of the Sub-centres which are used by the people of sample villages. Since the medical structure in the state is formulated on 4 tier basis the Sub-centres being at the bottom level for providing basic health facility in rural areas a major emphasis should be given to provide all the require facilities in these centres. How? the only 25 Sub-centres which are providing medical facilities to the people of sample villages are better equipped by different required basic facilities.

Table 3.13: Facilities at the Sub-centre and the PHC

Facilities	Sub Centres	PHC
ANM	30	30
Medicines	26	30
Doctor	25	30
Regular Checkup	25	30
Pathological Tests	25	30
X-Ray	25	30
Beds	25	30
Any Other	25	30

15. Visiting of Health Workers in the Villages

In terms of the frequencies maintained by health workers in the sample villages it reported that all the health workers were making at least occasional visits to the villages though differences in their routine visits were well appeared among the villages. The ANM are reported visiting the villages regularly though their visits were reported mostly weekly and monthly. Even in one village the medical officer was found visiting weekly and in another large number of 20 villages their visits happen to be either monthly or quarterly.

Table 3.14: Frequency of visit of Health Staff in the Village

Type of staff	Frequency				
	Weekly	Monthly	Quarterly	Half Yearly	Rarely
Medical Officer	1	10	10	0	9
Lady Health Visitor	0	3	12	8	7
ANM	8	17	5	0	0
Malaria Inspector	1	0	12	8	9
Health Educator	0	2	13	7	8
Vaccinator	1	12	12	3	2

16. Visiting of Health Workers in the Villages

In terms of the frequencies maintained by health workers in the sample villages it reported that all the health were making at least occasional visits to the villages though differences in their routine visits were well appeared among the villages. The ANM are reported visiting the villages regularly though their visits were reported mostly weekly and monthly. Even in one village the medical officer was found visiting weekly and in another

