

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

**(Report of District Rampur)**

Sponsored by

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

Study conducted by

**R.S. Tiwari  
Senior Fellow**

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

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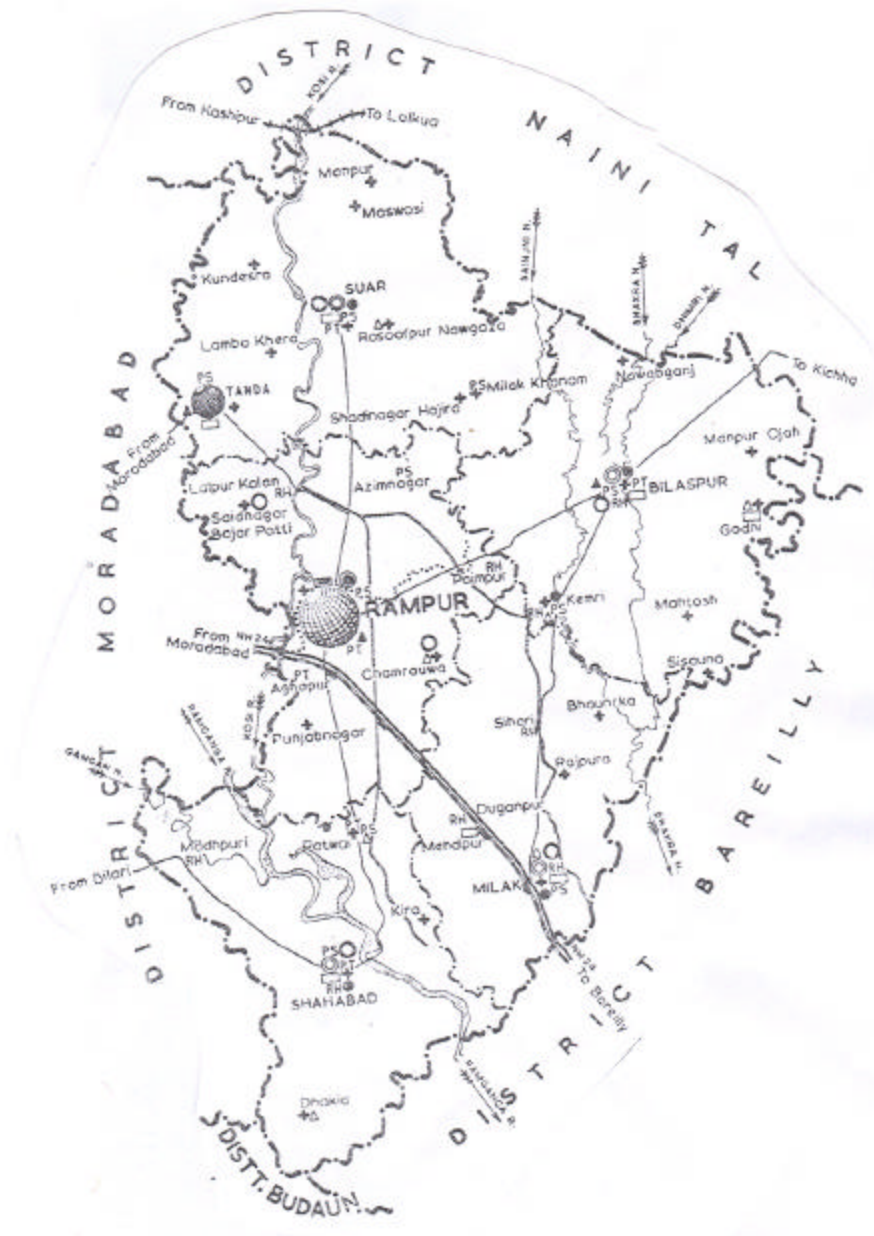
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# DISTRICT RAMPUR



# BASELINE SURVEY OF MINORITY CONCENTRATED DISTRICTS

## Executive Summary District Rampur

The objectives of the present study are to describe the development gaps of the Rampur district vis-à-vis the national economy. This is done with the hope that it will not only enrich our understanding about the problems of minority community but also it will provide certain

**Top Development Priority  
of Rampur District**

- ❖ Sanitation
- ❖ Literacy
- ❖ Electrification
- ❖ Work Participation

specific policy guidelines for the preparation of multi-sectoral plans for their socio-economic development. It has increasingly been recognized that minority rural population is engaged as labour, small and marginal farmers, artisans or self-employed in small scale trade. Working hours in these employments are very long and strenuous, while earnings there from are meager. As a result, their living conditions are extremely dismal resulting into poverty, unemployment, educational backwardness and poor health conditions.

So as to tackle such problems, eight development indicators have been identified by the Ministry of Minority Affairs, Government of India with additional two indicators of health to assess the socio-economic conditions of minorities in minority concentrated districts. Such development indicators are expected to work as the principal basis for overall socio-economic development of minority population in the district. The socio-economic development indicators identified are portrayed as hereunder:

### (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 socio-economic indicators mentioned above are ranked from one to ten. Rank 1 implies the highest level of development deficit, which needs to be assigned the top priority for consideration by the planners and decision makers. Rank 10, on the other hand, implies the lowest socio-economic development deficit, which needs to be given lowest priority by the planning authorities. We compared in Table 1 here below the socio-economic development deficit of the district vis-à-vis the national economy. Some salient points are worth considerable from Table 1.

Table 1: Development Deficit in Rampur District

Socio-Economic Indicators	Survey Results * (2008)	All India** (2005)	Gap between All India and District (1-2)	Ranking
0	1	2	3	4
Rate of literacy	25.91	47.30	-21.39	4
Rate of female literacy	19.20	57.10	-37.90	2
Male work participation rate	22.78	38.00	-15.22	7
Female work participation rate	14.14	31.50	-17.36	5
<b>Basic Amenities Indicators</b>				
% of pucca houses	41.92	59.40	-17.48	6
% of households with safe drinking water	89.46	87.90	1.56	8
% of households with sanitation facility	10.00	67.90	-57.90	1
% of electrified households	45.93	67.90	-21.97	3
<b>Health Indicators</b>				
% of fully vaccinated children	76.71	43.50	33.21	
% of institutional delivery	35.07	38.70	-3.63	

\* It relates to only rural areas.

\*\*It relates to all India during 2005 from NSSO.

### 1. Sanitation

- ❖ The principal reason for socio-economic backwardness in Rampur district as compared with national economy is the inadequate sanitation facility. Our survey results show that in India 67.90 per cent of households have the sanitation facility. The corresponding figure in the district comes to only 10 per cent. Thus, national economy has an edge by 57.90 per cent over the district. Sanitation facility needs, therefore, to be provided in rural areas of the district. The gap of -57.90 per cent



between the district and the national economy may be bridged up by extending the sanitation facility on priority basis. The top priority has been assigned to sanitation based on the general findings of the study.

## **2. Female Literacy**

- ❖ After sanitation comes the female literacy rate. In India, female literacy rate is found to be 57.10 per cent while that in the district to 19.20 per cent. Thus, national economy superceded the district by 37.90 per cent. So as to enhance the female literacy rate, TLC needs to be initiated on priority basis in rural areas of Rampur district.

## **3. Electrification**

- ❖ The third priority assigned is the electrification. As much as 67.90 per cent of households in India are found with electricity. The corresponding figure in the district comes to 45.93 per cent. Thus, there is a gap of -21.97 per cent which may be filled up by intensifying the electrification drive in the district.

## **4. Female Work Participation**

- ❖ Fourth development gap exists in terms of female work participation. Our survey results show that the female work participation in the district is lower (14.14 per cent) vis-à-vis the national economy (31.50 per cent). The gap is worked out to be -17.36 per cent. So as to increase the female work participation rate, a concerted effort is required by the policy makers to encourage the various employment intensive economic activities in the district Rampur.

# CHAPTER I

## BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY

### **I. Introduction**

The State of Uttar Pradesh accounts for 18.49 per cent of muslim population, which is much lower than that in the district Rampur of 49.13 per cent. Thus, of the total district population, about half of them is found to be muslim. Ministry of Minority Affairs has proposed to assess the realistic situation of minorities so that appropriate measures are adopted to uplift them and bring them into the main stream of socio-economic development. Considering this the Expert Committee has identified economically and socially backward minority concentrated districts. The various indicators used to identify the minority concentrated districts include the following criteria:

#### **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 the state of Uttar Pradesh;
- (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 household using electricity;
- (iii) Proportion of household 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 assess the socio-economic conditions of 21 districts.

### **I.1 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.

## **I.2 Sample Design**

For the purpose of in-depth investigation, 30 villages from different tehsils have been first grouped into 3 strata. It has been done in proportion to minority population. It has been arranged in descending order of minority population. The first stratum accounts for 20 per cent of tehsils and second stratum to 50 per cent and third stratum to 30 per cent of tehsils respectively. Tehsils have been used for stratification. This is because religion-wise data have not been found available at the tehsil level in 2001 Census. Thus, published sources 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, listing of households has been conducted by door-to-door survey. It has been done for the villages having a 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 is selected randomly.

From each village, 30 households have been selected according to their religion. Samples so 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 Statistics Abstract, Uttar Pradesh. The second part consists of village level study for which data have been collected from Tehsil, Block Development Office, Chief Development Officer 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 Project Director. The list of sample villages where survey has been conducted is given here below:

Table 1: **List of Selected Sample Villages**

District	Tehsil	Village
Strata I	Suar	Bhati Khera Kuhushalpur Bhainsia Jwalapur Pajaiya Ishwarpur Pipalia Vijay Nagar
Strata II	Bilaspur	Chak Pheri Qasamganj Parbat Bans Gadaia Nasimganj Bidhau Prithvipur Urf Chiriya Khera
	Rampur	Hamirpur Nasimganj Nagalia Qasamganj Rehpura Haraita Bahadargarh Aghapur Raipur
	Shahabad	Ravana Nawabganj Patwai
Strata III	Milak	Abdullah Nagar Mundi Manora Bakenia Bhat (Bakenabhat) Bara Gajeja Paighamberpur Shahzad Nagar
Extra Villages	Suar	Semra Larpur Dharpur North
	Bilaspur	Bharatpura Taran
	Shahabad	Bharwki Qadim Sarkara
	Milak	Patia

## CHAPTER II

### SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS OF DISTRICT RAMPUR

#### 1. Introduction

District Rampur is situated at the central part of the northern half of Rohilkhand division. It lies between Lat 28<sup>0</sup>25' N and 29<sup>0</sup> 0' N and between long 78<sup>0</sup> 5' 5' E to 79<sup>0</sup> 28<sup>0</sup> E. The district lies about 81 kms from north to south, while 49 kms from east to west. It is almost heart shaped. It is bounded by Nainital on the north, Badaun on the south, Bareilly on the east and Moradabad on the west. It is spread over the area of 2367 Sq. km., which are 0.98 per cent of Uttar Pradesh (240928 sq.km.).

District consists of 6 Tehsils as against the 306 tehsils in Uttar Pradesh. Such 6 tehsils are : (i) Swar, (ii) Bilaspur, (iii) Shahabad, (iv) Milak, (v) Rampur Sadar and (vi) Tanda. There are 6 development blocks in the district as against 820 blocks in Uttar Pradesh. Such development blocks in the district are : (i) Swar, (ii) Bilaspur, (iii) Said Nagar, (iv) Chamaraua, (v) Shahabad and (vi) Milak. In the district, there are 1092 inhabited villages, while such villages are 97942 in Uttar Pradesh. Average size of household in the district comes to 6.70 in 2001 which is larger than to that of 6.50 in the state of Uttar Pradesh (Table-1).

Table 1: Geographical Characteristics: 2001

Items	Rampur	Uttar Pradesh
Geographical area (sq.km.)	2,367	2,40,928
Tehsil (No.)	6	306
Blocks (No.)	6	820
Inhabited villages (No.)	1,092	97,942
Average size of household	6.70	6.50

Source: Statistics Bulletin, District Rampur; Statistics Diary, 2006 U.P.

Economics and Statistics Division, State planning Institute, Uttar Pradesh

#### 2. Demographic Status

Table-2 shows the demographic status of district and the state of Uttar Pradesh in 2001. Population of district totals to 19,23,740 which is 1.06 per cent of the population of Uttar Pradesh of 16,61,98,000. The male population in the district accounts to 53.22 per cent of the total population, while to that of female population to 46.78 per cent. Thus, a

larger number of male over female population has resulted into the discrepancy in to the sex ratio. Sex ratio (female per one thousand of male) is found to be 879 in the district as against the 898 of the state of Uttar Pradesh. Density of population is found to be higher in the district (898) as against Uttar Pradesh (690). The higher density of population may be viewed as an out come of higher population in the district.

Table-2 also shows the decadal growth rate of population in district and of the state of Uttar Pradesh. The population in the district grew by 30 per cent during 1991-200, which is higher than to that of 25.85 per cent in the state of Uttar Pradesh.

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

Population Characteristics	Rampur	Uttar Pradesh
Total (No.)	19,23,740	16,61,98,000
Male (No.)	10,23,780	8,75,65,000
Female (No.)	8,99,960	7,86,33,000
Sex ratio (female per '000 of male population) (No.)	879	898
Density of population (No.)	898	690
Decadal growth of population (in per cent during 1991-2001)	30.00	25.85
SC population (%)	13.40	12.73
ST population (%)	0.02	0.02
Rural population (%)	79.22	52.35
Urban population (%)	20.78	47.65

Source: Statistics Bulletin District Rampur; Statistics Diary 2006 U.P.

Economics and Statistics Division, State planning Institute, Uttar Pradesh

SC population in the district accounts for 13.40 per cent which is higher than that in the state of Uttar Pradesh of 12.73 per cent. ST population turns out to be 0.02 per cent both in the district as well as in the state. The share of rural population in he district comes to 79.22 per cent, which is higher than to those in the state as a whole of 52.35 per cent. In sharp contrast to above, the share of urban population (20.78 per cent) is found lower in the district than to those in the state as a whole of 47.65 per cent. Thus, the higher ruralisation in the district and urbanization in the state has been underlined by the present exercise during the period under reference.

### **3. Demographic Status by Religion**

Table-3 distributes population into different religious categories, such as (1) hindu (2) muslim (3) christian (4) sikh (5) boudh (6) jain and (7) non-specified religion. Rampur district is found dominated by muslim community. It accounts for 49.13 per cent as against the 18.49 per cent in the state of Uttar Pradesh. Hindu accounts for 47.05 per cent in the district as against the 80.62 per cent in the state of Uttar Pradesh. In the state economy hindu has occupied the more significant place than to that in the district Rampur.

Table 3: **Population by Religions: 2001**

Religion	Rampur	%	Uttar Pradesh	%
Hindu	9,05,062	47.05	13,39,79,263	80.62
Muslim	9,45,277	49.13	3,07,40,158	18.49
Christian	7,297	0.38	2,12,578	0.13
Sikh	61,717	3.21	6,78,059	0.41
Boudh	2,227	0.12	3,02,031	0.18
Jain	1,478	0.08	2,07,111	0.12
Religion not specified	681	0.03	78,721	0.05
Total	19,23,739	100.00	16,61,97,921	100.00

Source: Statistics Bulletin District Rampur; Statistics Diary, 2006, U.P.

Economics and Statistics Division, State planning Institute, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh.

Table-4 describes the population by different age groups such as (i) 00-04, (ii) 05-09, (iii) 10-14, (iv) 15-19, (v) 20-24, (vi) 25-29, (vii) 30-34, (viii) 35-39, (ix) 40-44, (x) 45-49, (xi) 50-54, (xii) 55-59, and (xiii) more than and equal to 60. In the district male children account for 45.60 per cent which are greater than that in the state of Uttar Pradesh (40.96 per cent). Similarly the population of female children is found to be 44.90 per cent in Rampur which is higher than to those in the state of Uttar Pradesh of 40.76 per cent.

Table-4: **Age Structure of Population: 2001**

Age Group	Male		Female		Total	
	Rampur	Uttar Pradesh	Rampur	Uttar Pradesh	Rampur	Uttar Pradesh
00-04	13.71	12.27	14.10	12.69	13.11	12.62
05-09	16.68	15.00	16.37	14.94	16.53	15.16
10-14	15.21	13.69	14.43	13.13	14.84	13.59
15-19	10.80	10.25	9.45	8.99	10.15	9.77
20-24	6.15	7.97	7.69	8.06	6.88	8.11
25-29	6.92	6.83	7.15	7.39	7.03	7.18
30-34	5.36	6.10	6.81	6.96	6.05	6.59
35-39	5.96	5.80	5.95	6.02	5.96	5.97
40-44	5.05	4.93	4.34	4.75	4.71	4.90
45-49	3.68	3.94	3.63	4.05	3.66	4.04
50-54	3.16	3.44	2.41	2.95	2.80	3.25
55-59	1.75	2.26	2.28	2.69	2.00	2.49
> = 60	5.57	7.52	5.39	7.38	5.48	6.33

Source: Statistics Bulletin District Rampur; Statistics Diary, 2006, U.P.

Economics and Statistics Division, State Planning Institute, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh

#### 4. **Employment Structure**

Census 2001 portrays the structure of employment into (i) cultivators, (ii) agricultural labourers, (iii) household industry, and (iv) others. Within the cultivators, main workers are

found to be lower in the district (45.69 per cent) than that in the state of Uttar Pradesh (47.03 per cent). Similarly, marginal workers are found lower in the district (18.89 per cent) than that in the state of Uttar Pradesh (25.23 per cent). However, total cultivators as a per cent of total workers are found marginally higher in the district (41.40 per cent) than to that in the state of Uttar Pradesh (41.12 per cent). The per cent of agricultural labour to total workers is found to be 24.56 per cent in the district, which is marginally lower than that in the state of Uttar Pradesh (24.86 per cent). Agricultural workers as a percent of total workers are found to be marginally larger in the district (65.96 per cent) than that in the state of Uttar Pradesh (65.98 per cent). Total workers (main plus marginal) in the household industry is found to be 6.59 per cent in the district, which is marginally larger than that in the state of Uttar Pradesh. However, workers (main plus marginal) employed in others category are found lower in the district (27.45 per cent) than that in the state of Uttar Pradesh (29.58 per cent). In all the economic activities, main workers come to 83.98 per cent in the district, which is higher than that in the state of Uttar Pradesh (72.89 per cent). Marginal workers in the district account for 16.02 per cent, which is lower significantly than that in the state of Uttar Pradesh of 27.11 per cent. In between district and the state of Uttar Pradesh, Rampur is characterized by the employment of main workers while the state by the marginal workers (Table 5).

Table 5: **Main, Marginal and Total Workers**

Category	Rampur						Uttar Pradesh					
	Main		Marginal		Total		Main		Marginal		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Cultivators	208888	45.69	16475	18.80	225363	41.40	18479865	47.03	3687697	25.23	22167562	41.12
Agricultural labour	94794	20.73	38933	44.63	133727	24.56	5956547	15.16	7444364	50.93	13400911	24.86
Total agricultural workers	303682	66.43	55408	63.52	359090	65.96	24436412	62.19	11132061	76.16	35568473	65.98
Household industry workers	24693	5.40	11200	12.84	35893	6.59	2056944	5.23	335287	2.25	2392231	4.44
Others	128800	28.17	20628	23.65	149428	27.45	12803228	32.58	3149364	21.55	15952592	29.58
Total	457175	100.00	87236	100.00	544411	100.00	39296584	100.00	14616712	100.00	53913296	100.00

Source: Census of India, 2001.

## 5. **Employment Status**

Table 6 describes the employment status. It is found that number of factories registered was 15 in 2003-04, 2004-05 and in 2005-06. Of which, 10 factories were in rural, while to 5 in urban areas. In rural areas, per unit employment was 20 persons, while in urban to 214. The small scale industrial units have employed to 527 in 2003-04, 485 in 2004-05 and 2005-06.



The workers employed come to 1787 in 2003-04, 1750 in 2004-05 and to 1754 in 2005-06. Per unit employment comes to 4 in rural as well as in urban areas. Thus, small scale units are found having limited capacity for employment generation. The solution for unemployment, therefore, exists in registered units in rural as well as in urban areas.

Khadi and small scale units which were 39 in 2003-04 and in 2004-05 increased to 88 in 2005-06. Workers employed were 253 in 2003-04 and in 2004-05 rose to 579 in 2005-06. The per unit employment has been recorded to be 6. It seems, therefore, that both small scale units and khadi rural industrial units are unable to absorb the unemployed population for which the growth of registered factories is inevitable.

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

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	15	3064	527	1787	39	253
2004-05	15	3064	485	1750	39	253
2005-06	15	3044	485	1754	88	579
Rural (2005-06)	10	1973	400	1446	88	579
Urban (2005-06)	5	1071	85	308	--	--

Source: District Sankhyaki Patrika, Rampur, 2006, p.90.

## **6. Unemployment Status**

The direct information on unemployment is not found available for the district Rampur. Also, data available on unemployment through employment exchange are dismal. However, such information may serve only as a rough estimate to guess the unemployment situation. Information as given in table 7 indicates that registration of applicants seeking employment has increased fastly from 3,920 in 2003-04 to 4,897 in 2004-05 and to 7,245 in 2005-06. Similarly, applicants enrolled on live register increased from 10,942 in 2003-04 to 12,945 in 2004-05 and to 18,020 in 2005-06. In sharp contrast to this, vacancies notified declined fastly from 55 in 2003-04 to 43 in 2004-05 and to 27 in 2005-06. However, persons employed through employment exchange portrayed fluctuation enormously. Persons employed which was 11 in 2003-04 increased marginally to 12 in 2004-05 which, however, dropped to only 1 in 2005-06. Thus, analysis suggests that employment exchange has not been able to fulfill the objective for which it has been established.

Table 7: **Employment through Employment Exchange in Rampur District**

Particulars	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06
Applicants registered (No.)	3,920	4,897	7,245
Vacancies notified (No.)	55	43	27
Total number of persons employed (No.)	11	13	1
Applicants enrolled on live register (No.)	10,942	12,945	18,000

Source: District Sankhyaki Patrika, Rampur, 2006, p.118.

## 7. **Literacy Rate and Work Participation Rate**

Education assumes importance not only from the view point of employment generation but also from the view point of income generation as well. Experience suggests that education is the important means of income. Thus, higher the level of education, higher is the earning and vice-versa. As per census 2001, 48.20 per cent of male population are found to be literate, while to 51.80 per cent as illiterates. The female literacy works out to be 27.90 per cent while to that of illiteracy to 72.10 per cent. The literacy rate both for male and female combined works out to be 38.70 per cent, whereas to that of illiteracy to 61.30 per cent. Thus, illiteracy being one of the important reasons for under-development has pushed the district into dismal poverty and unemployment. The work participation rate for male in the district is worked out to be 22.78 per cent, while to that for female to 14.14 per cent. The work participation rate for male and female combined works out to be 30.58 per cent.

## 8. **Employment of Workers**

In almost all the indicators, workers in the district have superceded the workers in the state economy. Attempts thus need to be made to utilize surplus labour force productively in various economic activities in the district (Table-8).

Table 8: **Workers by Different Economic Activities : 2001**

	Years	Rampur	Uttar Pradesh
Main workers as a percent of population	2001	23.76	23.67
Main workers engaged in agriculture as a percent of total main workers	2001	66.43	62.12
Main workers engaged in agriculture as a percent of total population	2001	13.79	14.70
Main agricultural workers as a percent of main male workers	2001	67.84	61.57
Marginal workers as a percent of total workers	2001	16.02	27.13
Main cultivators as a percent of total main workers	2001	45.69	46.98
Main cultivators as a percent of main cultivators	2001	20.73	15.14
Main workers engaged in household industry (construction, repairing, services etc) as a percent of main workers	2001	5.40	5.32
Other main workers as a percent of total main workers.	2001	28.17	32.56
Total workers as percent of total population	2001	28.30	32.48

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

## 9. Status of Land Use Pattern

Table 9 gives the land use pattern in the district and in the state of Uttar Pradesh. In the district per cent of net area sown comes to 81.80 per cent, which is larger than that in the state of Uttar Pradesh of 69.2 per cent. Land put to non-agricultural uses comes to 11.00 per cent of the total reporting area. In U.P. it comes to 10.7 per cent. Forest area in the district comes to 2.8 per cent, of the total reporting area. In the state it comes to 7 per cent. Thus, there is a pressing need of afforestation in the district. Current fallows come to 0.90 per cent of the total reporting area in the district as against the 4.6 per cent in the state of Uttar Pradesh. Thus, current fallows are required to be enhanced to raise the level of productivity of the crops. In Rampur, land put to non-agricultural uses comes to 11 per cent, which is marginally higher than the state of 10.7 per cent. Grazing uses of land in the district are found to be nil. It would be necessary that grazing of land is enhanced in the district.

Table 9: **Land Use Pattern: 2001**

Items	Year	Unit	Rampur	Uttar Pradesh
Total reported area	2004 -05	Hectare	235726	24201292
Forest	2004 -05	%	2.8	6.9
Cultural waste land	2004 -05	%	0.1	1.3
Current fallows	2004 -05	%	0.9	4.6
Other fallows	2004 -05	%	0.3	2.4
Land put to non-agricultural uses	2004 -05	%	11.00	10.7
Barren and uncultivable land	2004 -05	%	2.7	2.2
Grazing uses of land	2004 -05	%	0.0	0.7
Area under trees and orchards	2004 -05	%	0.4	1.4
Net area sown	2004 -05	%	81.8	69.2
Gross cropped area	2004 -05	Hectare	360275	25424605
Percentage of net irrigated area to net area sown	2004 -05	%	89.2	79.20

Source: Statistics Abstract, U.P., 2006.

## 10. Status of Irrigation Coverage and Sources

Table 10 classifies the principal sources of irrigation. It includes (i) canal (ii) government tubewell, (iii) private tubewell and (iv) other sources. In 2003-04, private tube well is found as a principal source of irrigation. As much as 84.03 per cent in Rampur and to 67.87

Table 10: **Main Sources of Irrigation: 2003-04**

Sources of irrigation	Rampur (%)	Uttar Pradesh (%)
Canal	1.37	20.92
Govt. tubewell	0.10	2.87
Private tubewell	84.03	67.87
Other sources	14.50	8.34
Net irrigated area	100.00	100.00

Source: Statistics Bulletin, District Rampur; Statistics Diary, 2006, U.P.

Economics and Statistics Division, State Planning Institute, Uttar Pradesh

per cent in the state have used this source for the purpose of irrigation. Private tube well, thus, emerges as the principal source of irrigation (table-10).

## **11. Status of Cropping Pattern**

Table-11 gives the cropping pattern. The principal crops in the district include (i) wheat, (ii) paddy, (iii) sugarcane, and (iv) pulses. Of the total land in the district, 38.66 per cent are engaged in for the production of wheat as against the 40.62 per cent at the state level. Similarly 38.45 per cent of land is utilized to produce paddy in the district as against the 23.10 per cent in the state of Uttar Pradesh. The land used to produce sugarcane comes to 5.86 per cent in the district as against the 9.52 per cent in the state of Uttar Pradesh. It suggests that there is a need to increase the area under utilization for various crops in the district, such as (i) jowar (ii) bajra (iii) maize (iv) urd (v) moong, (vi) gram and (vii) potato vis-à-vis the state of Uttar Pradesh.

Table 11: **Cropping Pattern in Rampur and Uttar Pradesh: 2003 -04**

Crop	Rampur (%)	Uttar Pradesh (%)
Paddy	38.45	23.10
Wheat	38.66	40.62
Barley	0.01	1.07
Jowar	0.30	1.19
Bajra	0.97	3.68
Maize	0.04	3.45
Other cereals	--	0.10
<b>Total cereals</b>	<b>78.43</b>	<b>73.24</b>
Urd	0.77	2.03
Moong	0.01	0.25
Arhar	0.04	1.58
Gram	0.01	3.78
Other pulses	0.99	4.05
Total pulses	1.82	11.71
Total food grains	80.25	84.95
Sugarcane	5.86	9.52
Potato	0.48	1.95
Gross Cropped Area	100.00	100.00

Source: Statistics Bulletin District Rampur; Statistics Diary, 2006 U.P.  
Economics and Statistics Division, State Planning Institute, Uttar Pradesh.

## **12. Status of Productivity of Principal Crops**

Table 12 describes the productivity in the district and the state as a whole. It relates to the year 2004-05. A mix pattern emerges. Productivity is found higher in the district in such crops as (i) rice (ii) wheat (iii) barley (iv) urd (v) gram (vi) potato and (vii) sugarcane, whereas lower in remaining crops in the district. The productivity of rice is 22.18 in district, which is

higher as compared to 18.13 in the state as a whole. The productivity of wheat is found to be 29.81 which is higher than what is found in the state as a whole of 25. Productivity in urd, arhar, moong, gram, potato and sugarcane is found higher in the district as compared to the state as a whole of Uttar Pradesh (table-12).

Table 12: **Average Yield of Principal Crops: 2004 -2005**  
(Quintal per Hectare)

	Rampur	Uttar Pradesh
<b>(A) Cereals</b>		
Rice	22.18	18.13
Wheat	29.81	25.0
Barley	21.14	19.75
Jowar	9.96	10.23
Bajra	10.03	15.20
Maize	12.83	15.53
<b>(B) Pulses</b>		
Urd	7.67	3.88
Arhar	7.99	9.62
Moong	4.38	4.56
Gram	9.23	9.16
<b>(C) Potato</b>	262.4	223.83
<b>(D) Sugarcane</b>	653.68	608.07

Source: Statistics Bulletin District Rampur; Statistics Diary, 2006, U.P.

Economics and Statistics Division, State Planning Institute, Uttar Pradesh

### **13. Status of Live Stock Production**

Table -13 compares the live stock production in the district with the state of Uttar Pradesh. It relates to the year 2003 as detail information for 2006 has not been found available from published sources. Information used in the present analysis relates to (i) draught animals (ii) milch animals (iii) young stock and (iv) other animals. Among the milch animals, buffalo accounts for 26.90 per cent, which is larger than that what is observed in the state of 18.38 per cent. Next to this come the young buffalos, which is larger in the district (23.24 per cent) vis-à-vis in the state economy of 16.59 per cent. Among the others animals goat is found to be 16.87 per cent in the district which is lower significantly than that recorded in the state of 21.24 per cent. It implies that the district is endowed in buffalo under milch animals and young stock and goat under other animals vis-à-vis the state of Uttar Pradesh. Thus, there is a good scope for establishing leather intensive units as raw materials are locally and cheaply available. Such advantages are not found to that extent in the state of Uttar Pradesh.

Table 13: **Details of Livestock in Rampur and Uttar Pradesh: 2003**

Sl. No.	Animals	Rampur		Uttar Pradesh	
		No.	%	No.	%
1	Draught animals				
1.1	Bullock	36585	6.01	5603878	9.20
1.2	Buffaloes	43898	7.22	1608809	2.64
2	Milch animals				
2.1	Cow	43751	7.19	6187672	10.16
2.2	Buffaloes	163663	26.90	11194710	18.38
3	Young stock				
3.1	Cattle	50764	8.34	6759210	11.09
3.2	Buffaloes	141415	23.24	10110181	16.59
4	Others				
4.1	Sheep	9357	5.54	1436731	2.36
4.2	Goat	99600	16.37	12941013	21.24
4.3	Horse and ponies	5153	0.85	154049	0.25
4.4	Pigs	11366	1.87	2602130	4.27
5	Other animals	2844	0.47	2324997	3.82
6	Total live stock	608396	100.00	60923380	100.00
7	Poultry	443181		12193964	

Source: Statistics Abstract, Uttar Pradesh, 2006

#### **14. Status of Industrial Development**

Rampur is industrially developed district in the state of Uttar Pradesh. In spite of the fact that district lacks forest resources and it does not possess sound economic base for industrial development, the district has the potential in terms of animal husbandry and in the production of peppermint. There exists agglomeration economies as Rampur is very near to industrially advanced district of Moradabad.

Table-14 portrays the industrial development by using various industrial development indicators. It is revealed that industrial area per lakh of population is higher (0.49) in the district than to that in the state of Uttar Pradesh (0.08). Similarly, number of industrial estate per lakh of population is found higher in the district (5.96) than to what is observed in the state as a whole of 0.15. Also, registered factories per lakh of population are found larger in the district (15.92) than to that in the state of Uttar Pradesh (5.40). Number of functional factories per lakh of population is found larger in Rampur (7.03) than to those in the state of Uttar Pradesh (5.70). Number of persons employed in the registered factories is found larger in Rampur (581.28) than to those in the state of Uttar Pradesh (261). However, per capita industrial production is found lower in Rampur (7.27) than to those in the state of Uttar Pradesh (28.11). Thus, out of 6 industrial development indicators, 5 are found in favour of Rampur district. A large potential exists in agriculture linked activities like peppermint. Also, there is untapped potential for developing the leather units in the district (Table 14).

Table 14: **Indicators of Industrial Development: 2001**

Sl.No	Items	Rampur	Uttar Pradesh
1	No. of industrial areas per lakh of population	0.49	0.08
2	No of industrial estates per lakh of population	5.96	0.15
3	No. of registered factories per lakh of population	15.92	5.40
4	No. of functional factories per lakh of population	7.03	5.7
5	No of persons employed in registered factories per lakh of population	581.28	261
6	Per capita value of industrial production in '000'	7.27	2811

Source: Statistics Bulletin District Rampur; Statistics Diary 2006 U.P.  
Economics and Statistics Division, State planning Institute, Uttar Pradesh

## 15. **Status of Economic Infrastructure**

Table-15 indicates the economic infrastructure in Rampur district vis-à-vis the state of Uttar Pradesh. Length of roads constructed by PWD per lakh of population is found longer in the district (111.74) as compared to Uttar Pradesh (68.10). The length of total pucca road per lakh of population is also found longer in the district (119.24) than to those of Uttar Pradesh (67.90). Similarly, per capita consumption of electricity (KWh) is found relatively more in the district (222.72) than to those of Uttar Pradesh (183.30). A much similar is also the case for (1) number of post offices per lakh of population and (2) number of telegraph offices per lakh of population. However, number of telephone connections per lakh of population is found higher in the state than to the district. Number of PCOs per lakh of population, Bank offices per lakh of population and credit-deposit ratio are found greater in the district vis-à-vis the state of Uttar Pradesh. It emerges that district is advantageous in almost all the indicators of economic infrastructure. It may, in turn, help in promoting the agriculture linked animal husbandry based economic activity (Table -15).

Table 15: **Infrastructural Indicators in Rampur and Uttar Pradesh**

Items	Rampur	Uttar Pradesh
Length of roads constructed for PWD per lakh of population in Km (2003-04)	111.74	68.10
Length of total pucca road per lakh of population in Km (2003-04)	119.24	67.90
Per capita consumption of electricity in KWH (2001)	222.72	183.30
No. of post offices per lakh of population (2003-04)	12.80	10.62
No. of telegraph offices per lakh of population (2003-04)	1.56	0.60
No. of telephone connections per lakh of population (2003-04)	1492.2	1737.31
No. of PCO per lakh of population (2003-04)	164.20	52.59
Bank offices per lakh of population (2003-04)	11.72	5.00
Credit - deposit ratio (2005)	70.72	42.03

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

## **16. Status of Rural Infrastructure**

Table-16 indicates the rural infrastructure in terms of (1) percentages of villages connected by pucca road, (2) percentages of electrified villages in total villages, (3) numbers of cold storages per one thousand sq.kms., (4) number of live stock development centers/hospitals per lakh of population, (5) number of cooperative marketing societies per lakh of population, (6) number of primary agriculture credit societies per lakh of rural population and (7) number of cooperative marketing per lakh of population. Out of 7 indicators, district Rampur is placed favorably in two indicators, i.e., (1) number of cold storage per thousand sq. kms and in (2) cooperative marketing societies as compared to the state of Uttar Pradesh. In remaining indicators of rural infrastructure, Uttar Pradesh is found advantageous than to that of district Rampur. It is born out by the present exercise that district has the comparative advantage in (1) cold storage and in (2) cooperative marketing societies. It may promote such economic activities which tend to use cold storage, cooperative marketing societies more intensively vis-à-vis the state of Uttar Pradesh (Table-16).

Table-16: **Indicators of Rural Infrastructures in Rampur and Uttar Pradesh : 2005-06**

Items	Rampur	Uttar Pradesh
Percentages of villages connected with pucca road	63.83	68.14
Percentages of electrified villages in total villages	61.4	77.1
No. of cold storages per '000' sq.kms	0.42	0.35
Percentage of livestock development/centres/hospitals per lakh of population	33.60	33.80
No. of Cooperative Marketing Societies per lakh of population	0.14	0.14
No. of primary agriculture credit societies per lakh of rural population	4.45	5.68
No. of Cooperative Marketing Centres per lakh of population	5.24	1.96

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

## **17. Status of Educational Infrastructure**

Educational infrastructure forms the part of social infrastructure. It is defined by taking into account the following indicators such as, (1) number of primary schools per lakh of population, (2) number of secondary schools per lakh of population, (3) number of higher secondary school per lakh of population, (4) teacher-student ratio in primary school, and (5) teacher-student ratio in senior basic schools. It may be mentioned that Rampur has the comparative advantage in (1) number of primary schools per lakh of population, and in (2) teacher-student ratio in senior basic schools. In remaining indicators, state has the comparative advantage over the district. So as to enhance the education in the district, educational facility needs to be improved considerably by the combined efforts of teachers, students, society and the government officials (table-17).



Table-17: **Indicators of Educational Infrastructure: 2005-06**

Items	Rampur	Uttar-Pradesh
Number of primary schools per lakh of population	88	71
Number of secondary schools per lakh of population	11	21
Number of higher secondary school per lakh of population	05	07
Teacher-student ratio in primary school	35	88
Teacher-student ratio in senior basic school	99	95

Source: Statistical Bulletin, Rampur, 2006; Statistical Diary, U.P. 2006

## 18. **Status of Health Infrastructure**

Table-18 describes the health infrastructure in terms of (1) number of allopathic hospitals per lakh of population, (2) number of beds in allopathic hospitals per lakh of population, (3) number of ayurvedic/unani hospitals per lakh of population, (4) number of beds in ayurvedic/unani hospitals per lakh of population, (5) number of primary health centres per lakh of population and (6) number of child women welfare centres per lakh of population. District Rampur has comparative advantage in (i) number of allopathic hospitals per lakh of population, and (ii) in number of primary health centres per lakh of population. In remaining health infrastructure, the state of Uttar Pradesh is found advantageous vis-à-vis the district Rampur.

Table – 18: **Indicators of Health Infrastructure: 2006**

Items	Rampur	Uttar Pradesh
No. of allopathic hospitals per lakh of population	02.76	02.34
No. of beds in allopathic hospitals per lakh of population	26.93	38.02
No. of ayurvedic/ unani hospitals per lakh of population	01.45	02.02
No. of beds in ayurvedic/unani/ homeopathic hospitals per lakh of population	04.52	05.43
No. of primary health centres per lakh of population	01.67	01.55
No. of child/ women welfare centers per lakh of population (2002-03)	09.26	11.14

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

## 19. **Sources of Drinking Water**

Hand Pump emerges as the important source of drinking water. As much, as 52.35 per cent of urban households in Rampur while to 40.99 per cent of urban households in the state of Uttar Pradesh used hand pump as primary source for drinking water. Combining rural and urban together, we find that 60.08 per cent of households used in Rampur water from the hand pump. Tap was the second important source (39.21 per cent) for drinking water. Thus, hand pump followed by tap are found as the principal source of water for drinking (Table-19).

Table –19: **Sources of Drinking Water: 2001**

Sources of Drinking Water	Rampur Rural		Uttar Pradesh Rural	
	Number	%	Number	%
Tap	79610	36.70	3285915	15.96
Hand pump	135614	62.67	14216071	69.05
Well	699	0.32	2875244	13.96
River/canal	16	0.01	19053	0.09
Tubewell	—	—	94594	0.46
Tank/pond/lake	—	—	6510	0.03
Spring	—	—	28033	0.14
Any Other	658	0.30	64654	0.31
Total	216597	100.00	20590074	100.00

Sources : Census of India, 2001, Tables on Household Amenities and Assets , Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India

## 20. Source of Cooking

Table-20 describes the materials used for cooking. It includes (1) firewood (2) crop-residue, (3) cow dung cake (4) coal, lignite and charcoal (5) kerosene (6) LPG (7) electricity (8) bio-gas (9) any other. In Rampur district and in the state of Uttar Pradesh firewood followed by cow dung cake are found as the principal sources of cooking. Between the district and the state firewood is found more significant materials in Uttar Pradesh than that in the Rampur district. Thus, gap exists between the district and the state. To overcome the gap, Rampur is required to follow the state economy (Table -20).

Table –20: **Sources of Fuels for Cooking: 2001**

Sources of cooking	Rampur Rural		Uttar Pradesh Rural	
	Number	%	Number	%
Firewood	96806	44.86	9828984	47.31
Crop residue	38040	17.63	3334664	16.06
Cow dung cake	74201	34.39	6663234	32.09
Coal granite/ charcoal	—	—	196463	0.95
Kerosene	735	0.34	98862	0.48
LPG	5604	2.60	534832	2.58
Electricity	—	—	21911	0.11
Bio-gas	—	—	32632	0.16
Any Other	384	0.18	27692	0.13
No Cooking	—	—	27620	0.13
Total	215770	100.00	20766894	100.00

Source : Census of India, Tables on Household Amenities and assets, Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India

## 21. Status of Housing Conditions

Table-21 portrays the housing conditions, such as, (i) permanent, (ii) semi-permanent, (iii) serviceable, (iv) non-serviceable and (v) unclassifiable in the district and in the state as a

whole. In rural Rampur 36.41 per cent and in rural U.P. to 46.15 per cent of households are found residing in permanent houses. Semi-permanent houses are found to be 35.82 per cent in households in Rampur rural and to 28.84 per cent in U.P. rural. The serviceable houses are found to be 23.56 per cent in Rampur rural and to 20.20 per cent in U.P. rural. Other houses are, however, found to be relatively less significant in Rampur rural and in U.P. rural (Table 21).

Table 20: **Houses in Rampur District and Uttar Pradesh : 2001**

Houses	Rampur (Rural)		Uttar Pradesh (Rural)	
	No.	%	No.	%
Permanent	79172	36.41	9501133	46.15
Semi-Permanent	77902	35.82	5938290	28.84
Serviceable	51241	23.56	4159988	20.20
Non-Serviceable	9126	4.20	989720	4.81
Unclassifiable	18	0.01	943	
Total	217459	100.00	20590074	100.00

Source: Housing Amenities , Census, 2001

## **22. Status of Housing Amenities**

Housing amenities are defined in terms of (1) one room (2) two rooms (3) three rooms (4) four rooms and (5) five rooms. One room accommodation is found used by 36.35 per cent of households in Rampur rural, which is greater than those used by rural households in the state of Uttar Pradesh as a whole (31.32 per cent). Also two rooms accommodation used by rural households in the district are found to be relatively more significant (35.60 per cent) than to those of state of Uttar Pradesh (33.31 per cent). However, using three rooms accommodation is found to be relatively more significant in the state (17.81 per cent) than to those of district (14.33 per cent) (Table 22).

Table – 22: **Housing Amenities: 2001**

Household living in	Rampur Rural		Uttar Pradesh Rural	
	No.	%	No.	%
One Room	79032	36.35	6035564	31.22
Two Rooms	77421	35.60	6438338	33.31
Three Rooms	31162	14.33	3443337	17.81
Four Rooms	14707	6.76	1963055	10.15
Five Rooms	11644	5.35	941830	4.87
No. Exclusive Rooms	3493	1.61	510130	2.64
Total	217459	100.00	19332254	100.00

Source: Housing Amenities, Census, 2001.

### 23. Income and Poverty

Table-23 describes the income and poverty levels. We find that, of the total households, households living below the poverty line are 51.51 per cent in the district, which is almost double than what is observed in Uttar Pradesh of 27.50 per cent. Similarly, percentage of BPL population are found to be 43.56 per cent in Rampur rural, which is far higher than those found in Uttar Pradesh of 39 per cent. Per capita income in the district at 1993-94 prices is found to be Rs.5,918, which is marginally lower than that observed in Uttar Pradesh of Rs.5,975. Price affects significantly the level of income in the district and the state. Per capita income at current prices is found to be Rs.11,028 in the Rampur, which is marginally higher than those in Uttar Pradesh of Rs.10,637. Thus, per capita income in the state is 96.45 per cent of the district Rampur.

Table –23: Income and Poverty (in Rs.)

Particulars	Rampur	Uttar Pradesh
Per capita income in Rs. at 1993-94 prices (2003-04)	5,918	5,975
Per capita income at current prices in Rs.	11,028	10,677
Total number of rural households below poverty line	9,90,918	2,40,26,176
Total rural population (No.)	15,23,986	12,71,91,122
Percentage of BPL households	51.51	27.50
Percentage of BPL population	43.56	39.00

Source : 1. Statistical Diary, Uttar Pradesh.  
2. Statistical Bulletin, 2006, Rampur.

## CHAPTER III

### SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS OF SAMPLE VILLAGES IN DISTRICT RAMPUR

#### 1. Status of Households, Population and Average Family Size

There are 8228 households in the sampled 30 villages, of which, 45.04 per cent are hindus, 51.99 per cent muslims and to 2.97 per cent sikhs. It implies that a majority of households is from muslim community. Households from hindu comes 45.04 per cent of the total sample households. As far the population, it is found to be 32,700 in case of muslim, 24,502 in hindu and to 1612 in case of sikh. The total population of all religion combined comes to 58,814. Of the total population, muslim accounts for 55.60 per cent, hindu to 41.66 per cent and sikh to 2.74 per cent. The average household size of muslim comes to 7.64 hindu and sikh to 6.61. The average size of family of the 30 sampled villages comes to 7.15 (Table 1). Thus, relatively a large size of family of muslim as compared to others resulted into the socio-economic tensions, which consistently aggravated the problems of poverty, unemployment and under-development.

Table 1: Religion-wise population

Religion	Households (Nos.)	%	Total population	%	Average family size
Hindu	3706	45.04	24502	41.66	6.61
Muslim	4278	51.99	32700	55.60	7.64
Sikh	244	2.97	1612	2.74	6.61
Total	8228	100.00	58814	100.00	7.15

Source: Based on the primary data.

#### 2. Occupational Status

Occupational pattern is described in Table 2. Maximum workers are cultivators (73.31 per cent). Next to this comes the agricultural labour (10.87 per cent). Other workers are found to be 7.32 per cent, while workers in animal husbandry to 4.15 per cent. Non-household industry workers come to 1.96 per cent and to those engaged in construction to 1.90 per cent. Among the workers, cultivators have occupied a significance place than to those of other categories of workers (table 2).

Table 2: **Occupational Status**

Category	Number of workers	Percentage
Cultivators	22218	73.31
Agricultural labour	3295	10.87
Animal husbandry	1258	4.15
Mining	0	0.00
Household industry	0	0.00
Non-household industry	593	1.96
Construction	575	1.90
Trade & commerce	129	0.43
Transport & communication	20	0.07
Other workers	2218	7.32
Total	30306	100.0

Source: Based on the primary data.

### 3. **Status of Land Use Pattern**

Total area of the sampled 30 villages has been reported to be 7,080.47 acres, of which, 78.67 per cent are occupied by the agriculture. As much as 14.54 per cent are uncultivable land, 2.09 per cent current fallow, 1.90 per cent other fallow, 1.44 per cent cultivable waste and to 0.76 per cent of land has been earmarked for non-agricultural uses. Area sown more than once is found to be 5414.54 acres (table 3).

Table 3: **Land Use Pattern**

Item	Area (Hectare)	Percentage
1. Total reporting	7,080.47	100.00
2. Forest	0.00	0.00
3. Uncultivable land	1,029.40	14.54
4. Non-agricultural uses	54.14	0.76
5. Cultivable waste	102.14	1.44
6. Pasture/grazing	2.96	0.04
7. Orchards	38.66	0.55
8. Other fallow	134.81	1.90
9. Current fallow	147.78	2.09
10. Net area sown	5,570.55	78.67
11. Area sown more than once	5,414.54	78.68

Source: Based on the primary data.

### 4. **Sources of Irrigation**

Private tubewell is found as the principal source of irrigation. As much as 84.03 per cent of land has been found irrigated by the private tubewells. Next to this is the other sources of irrigation through which 15.97 per cent of land have been found irrigated (table 4).

Table 4: **Sources of Irrigation**

Source	Percentage of irrigated area
Canal	0.00
Tube well (Govt.)	0.00
Tube well (private)	84.03
Hand pump	0.00
Wells	0.00
Ponds, etc.	0.00
Other	15.97

Source: Based on the primary data.

## 5. **Facilities in Selected Villages**

Facilities are described in terms of (i) road and (ii) electricity (table 5). We find that 7 villages are connected with all weather road, while 2 with kharanja. Similarly, 12 villages are found connected with kutchra, pucca mix road and 30 to kutchra road. The average distance from the main road to village is found to be 4.2 kms (table 5).

Table 5: **Facilities in Selected Villages**

Facilities	Number of villages
<b>A. Type of roads</b>	
1. All weather road	7
2. Kharanja	2
3. Kutchra-pucca mixed	12
4. Kutchra	30
5. Average distance from main road	4.2
<b>B. Electricity</b>	
1. Villages with electricity	20
2. Villages without electricity	10
3. Households with electricity connection	2158
4. Number of domestic connections	1545
5. Number of agricultural connections	103
6. Number of commercial connections	510
7. Others	0
8. Average hours of electricity per day	4.76

Source: Based on the primary data.

It is also noted that, out of 30 villages, 20 villages have the electricity, whereas 10 villages do not have such facility. As much as 2158 households are found with electricity connection. Number of domestic connection comes to 1545, agricultural connections to 103, while number of commercial connections to 510. The electricity consumption per day comes to 4.76 per hour, on an average.

## 6. Drinking Water

In the sampled villages (30), there are 3 public wells and 4 private wells and all of them are found to be functional. There are 361 public hand pumps, of which 292 or 80.89 per cent are found to be functional. There are 6120 private hand pumps, of which 82.66 per cent are functional. There are 71 public tubewell and all of them are found to be functional (table 6).

Table 6: Drinking water

Type	Total (No.)	Functional (No.)	% Functional
Public well	3	3	100.00
Private well	4	4	100.00
Public hand pumps	361	292	80.89
Private hand pumps	6120	5059	82.66
Public tube well	71	71	100.00
Private tube well	0	0	0.00
Public stand post	0	0	0.00
Tap water inside house	0	0	0.00
Tank	0	0	0.00
Others	0	0	0.00

Source: Based on the primary data.

## 7. Toilet Facilities

Of the 30 sample villages, toilet facility is only available in 3 villages, in 27 villages such facility does not exist (table 7).

Table 7: Status of Toilet Facilities

Toilet Facility	Number of Villages
Yes	3
No	27
If, yes, then type	
Private toilet facility (households)	3
Total sanitation campaign	Not conducted

Source: Based on the primary data.

## 8. Educational Facilities

Table 8 describes the educational facilities across (i) village, (ii) block, (iii) panchayat and (iv) district. There exists 20 villages, out of 30, which have the primary school. Such villages are found to be 1 at the block and 9 at the panchayat level. Average distance comes to 0.23 km and most of the villages are found connected by semi-pucca and kutcha road. There are



8 villages out of 30, which have the middle school. Such villages are 13 at the block level and to 9 at the panchayat level. The average distance from middle schools to village, block and panchayat comes to 3 kms, which are mainly traveled by kutcha, pucca mix road. There are 2 villages, out of 30, which have higher secondary (boys). Such villages are 19 at block level and at panchayat level to 5 villages at the district level. The average distance from higher secondary (boys), to village, block, panchayat and to district comes to 9.73 kms. Such villages are mainly connected by kutcha, pucca mix road. There are 2 villages, out of 30, which have high/higher secondary school (girls). Such villages are 18 at the block level 4 at the panchayat level and to 6 at the district level. The average distance from school to village, block, panchayat and district comes to 9.80 kms and these are found linked by pucca and kutcha, pucca mix road.

There are 7 villages, out of 30, which have the religious schools. Such villages are 2 at the block level, 3 at the panchayat level, and to 18 at the district level. There exists 30 non-formal education centres at the district level. Such centres at the village, block and panchayat have been found to be non-existent.

Table 8: **Educational Facilities**

Type	Place				Distance (average) (kms)	Type of road			
	Within Village (No.)	Within Block (No.)	Within Panchayat (No.)	Within District (No.)		Pucca (No.)	Semi Pucca (No.)	Kutcha (No.)	Kutcha Pucca Mix (No.)
Primary school	20	1	9	0	0.23	4	10	10	6
Middle school	8	13	9	0	3.00	4	6	8	12
High/higher secondary (boys)	2	19	4	5	9.73	12	1	4	13
High/higher secondary (girls)	2	18	4	6	9.80	12	1	5	12
Religious school	7	2	3	18	8.37	18	4	2	6
Non formal education centre	0	0	0	30	12.30	28	0	0	2
Others	0	0	0	30	12.30	28	0	0	2

Source: Based on the primary data.

The average distance from religious school to village, block panchayat and district comes to 8.37 kms which are mainly traveled by the pucca road. The average distance is found to be 12.30 kms from non-formal education centre to district, which is mainly linked by pucca road and partly by kutcha, pucca mix road (table 8). Crux of the analysis suggests that primary schools are generally available at the village level; high/higher secondary school for boys and girls at the block level and to religious schools and non-formal education centres at the district level. It is, therefore, recommended that religious schools

and non-formal educational centres be opened up at the village level. Also, higher secondary schools for boys and girls, which exist at the block level currently, are required to be opened up at the village level. This would considerably enhance the educational level among minority population in the district.

## **9. Status of Enrolment of Students**

The enrolment in primary school comes to 94 for boys and to 102 for girls respectively. The average enrolment comes to 18 students for boys and to 20 for girls (table 9).

Table 9: **School Enrolment**

Class	Boys (No.)	Girls (No.)
Class I	20	21
Class II	22	21
Class III	22	23
Class IV	17	21
Class V	13	16
Average enrolment in school	94	102
Average enrolment from class I to V	18.8	20.4

Source: Based on the primary data.

## **10. Physical Structure of School**

Table 10 shows the physical structure of schools. Of the 30 schools, 29 have the building, while one does not have the building. Among 29 schools, 2 or 6.90 per cent have the semi-pucca structure. Remaining 27 schools or 93.10 per cent have the pucca structure. We have also enquired the main flooring materials, such as, (i) mud, (ii) brick, (iii) cement, stone and tile. It is noted that a majority of owners of school (27 or 93.10 per cent) has used cement, stone, tiles as flooring materials. The owners of 16 schools have reported that the condition of building is good, while for remaining the condition of school is reported to be satisfactory. The owners of 2 schools have reported that the condition of building is poor, while for owners of 3 schools it is reported to be very bad (Table 10).

In 27 schools, the classes are held generally in classroom. In one school, the classes are held in verandah while in other schools it is held in open space. Out of 29 schools, all schools (29) have used the blackboard. Out of 29 schools, only 12 have the playground while in 17 schools, playground does not exist. Thus, a majority of schools does not have the playground.

In 24 schools, Tat Patti is found mainly used for sitting purposes. In 5 schools, desk has been used for sitting purpose. There are 2 teachers, on an average, who are involved in teaching from class 1<sup>st</sup> to 5<sup>th</sup> standard.

Table 10: **Physical Structure of School**

Details	Number
Schools with buildings	
Yes	29
No	1
Total	30
<u>Type of structure</u>	
1. Kutcha/thatch	0
2. Kutcha/tile	0
3. Semi-pucca	2
4. Pucca	27
<u>Main flooring materials</u>	
1. Mud	1
2. Brick	1
3. Cement, stone, tile	27
4. Others	0
<u>Condition of building</u>	
1. Good	16
2. Satisfactory	8
3. Poor	2
4. Very bad	3
<u>Where classes normally held</u>	
1. Class room	27
2. Verandah	1
3. Open space	1
<u>Does the school have useable blackboard</u>	
Yes	29
No	0
<u>Does the school have playground</u>	
Yes	12
No	17
<u>Seating facility provided to students</u>	
1. Tat-Patti	24
2. Desk	5
How may teachers are currently teaching from class (1-5) average	2

Source: Based on the primary data.

## **10. Status of Preference of Schooling**

Upto Class X, there are 16 private schools in sampled 30 villages. As much as 2935 students are found enrolled. About 3 percentages have preferred the government schools while to 2 the private schools. Private schools are mainly preferred because of superior quality of education than the government schools. Thus, there is need to improve the quality

of education in the government schools and to encourage private schools to come up in the sampled villages (table 11).

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

Details	Number
Number of schools within the village	16
Up to the class X	10
No. of students enrolled	2935
Preference of the schools	
1. Government (No.)	3
2. Private (No.)	2
3. Both (No.)	20

Source: Based on the primary data.

## 12. **Health Facilities**

Table 12 describes the health facilities at the (i) village, (ii) block, (iii) panchayat, and at the (iv) district level. There is one village, out of 30, where sub-centre of health exists. Such villages are 3 at the block level, 1 at the panchayat level and to 25 at the district level. The average distance from sub-centre to village, block, panchayat and district comes to 23.33 kms, which is mainly linked, by pucca road and kutcha, pucca mix road. There is only one village, out of 30, where PHC exists. The respective villages at the block level is 22; at the panchayat level to 2; and at the district level to 5. The average distance comes to 10.37 kms from PHC to village, block, panchayat and to district. This is mainly linked by kutcha road and kutcha, pucca mix road. There are 6 villages, out of 30, at the block level where CHC exists. Such villages are found to be 24 at the district level. The average distance comes to 24.63 kms, from CHC to block and to district, which are found well linked mainly by pucca road.

Table 12: **Health Facilities**

Type of health Facility	Within Village (No.)	Within Block (No.)	Within Panchayat (No.)	Within District (No.)	Average Distance (Km)	Pucca (No.)	Semi Pucca (No.)	Kutcha (No.)	Kutcha Pucca Mix (No.)
Sub-centre	1	3	1	25	23.33	22	2	6	22
PHC	1	22	2	5	10.37	11	3	16	11
CHC		6	0	24	24.63	21	1	8	21
Hospital/dispensary	0	19	0	11	19.13	11	1	18	11
Private qualified allopathic doctors	0	16	0	14	19.07	14		16	14
Child care centre	0	14	0	16	22.37	12	1	17	12
Family planning clinic	0	12	0	18	24.97	12	1	17	12
Chemist/medicine shop	1	18	2	9	14.30	12	3	15	12

Source: Based on the primary data.

There are 19 villages, out of 30, at the block level where hospital/dispensary exists. Such villages are found to be 11 at the district level. The average distance from hospital/

dispensary to block and to district comes to 19.13 kms, which are found well linked by kutcha road, pucca road and kutcha-pucca mix road. There are 16 villages, out of 30, at the block level, which have private qualified allopathic doctor. Such villages are found to be 14 at the district level. The average distance comes to 19.07 kms, which are found linked well by kutcha road and kutcha-pucca mix road. There are 14 villages, out of 30, at the block level, which have the child care centre. Such villages are 16 at the district level. The average distance comes to 22.37 kms which are linked by kutcha road and kutcha-pucca mix road. There are 12 villages, out of 30, at the block level where family planning clinic exists. Such villages are 18 at the district level. The average distance comes to 24.97 kms. which are linked by kutcha road and to kutcha-pucca mix road.

There is one village, out of 30, at the village level, where chemist/medicines shop exists. Such villages are 18 at the block, 2 at the panchayat and to 9 at the district level. The average distance from chemist/medicine shop to village, panchayat, block and district comes to 14.30 kms. which is found linked by kutcha road and kutcha-pucca mix road (table 12). Thus, it is found that PHC exists generally at the block level (73.33 per cent), followed by hospital/dispensary (63.33 per cent), private qualified doctors (53.33 per cent) and to chemists and medical shop (60 per cent). Thus, medical facilities are required to be extended at the village and at the panchayat level extensively.

### **13. Status of Treatment**

ANM facilities are available at 7 sub-centres and 30 PHCs. Medicines are available at 7 sub-centres and 27 PHCs. Doctors are available at 4 sub-centres and 30 PHCs. Regular check-up is carried out at 4 sub-centres and 35 PHCs. Pathological tests are done at 1 sub-centre and at PHCs. X-ray tests are performed at one sub-centre and 14 PHCs. Beds are available at one sub-centre and 12 PHCs (table 13).

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

Facilities	Sub-Centres (No.)	PHCs (No.)
ANM	7	30
Medicines	7	27
Doctor	4	30
Regular Checkup	4	25
Pathological Tests	1	18
X-Ray	1	14
Beds	1	12
Any Other	0	0

Source: Based on the primary data.

#### 14. Visits by Health Staff

Table 14 gives the information on type of health staff and their frequency of visits. It is reported that a medical officer visits 28 times in a month, lady health visitor in a week and 3 times in a month. There are 26 staff, who visits rarely. Further, ANM visits two times in a week, 22 times in a month, 2 times quarterly and four times half yearly. Health educator visits once in a month but 29 medical staff visits rarely. Vaccinator visits twice in a week and once in a month. However, 27 staff visits rarely. Asha visits 10 times in a week, 12 times in a month and to 8 times in six month. Others visit once in a week and a month. However, there are 28 medical staff who visits rarely (table 14).

Table 14: **Frequency of visit by Health Staff in the Villages**

Health staff	Frequency of visit				
	Weekly (No.)	Monthly (No.)	Quarterly (No.)	Half Yearly (No.)	Rarely (No.)
Medical Officer	0	28	0	0	0
Lady health visitor	1	3	0	0	26
ANM	2	22	2	4	0
Malaria inspector	0	0	0	0	0
Health educator	0	1	0	0	29
Vaccinator	2	1	0	0	27
ASHA	10	12	0	8	0
Others	1	1	0	0	28

Source: Based on the primary data.

#### 15. Condition of PHC/Sub-Centre

This is described in terms of (i) buildings, (ii) doctor, and (iii) medicines. The condition of building of PHC sub-centres is reported to be satisfactory. Doctor is reported to be available daily. Medicines are reported to be available regularly. However, occasional problems are also reported to be present at PHC sub-centres (table 15).

Table 15: **Condition of PHC/Sub-centre in the village**

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

Source: Based on the field based information.

## 16. Private Medical Facilities

Table 16 describes the availability of doctor and type of doctor. In 19 villages (or to 63.33 per cent of villages) doctor is available for medical treatment. However, in 11 villages (or in 36.67 per cent), doctor is not found available for this purpose. Table 16 further describes the types of doctor as (i) allopathic, (ii) homeopathic, (iii) unani, (iv) ayurvedic, and (v) Jhola type. We find that one allopathic doctor, one unani doctor and one ayurvedic doctor is available in one village, while one Jhola type doctor is available in 17 villages (table 16).

Table 16: Private Medical Facilities

Items	Number of villages
Availability of doctor	
Yes	19
No	11
Type of doctor	
Allopathic	1
Homeopathic	0
Unani	1
Ayurvedic	1
Jhola type	17

Source: Households surveyed in Rampur District.

## 17. Aanganwadi/ICDS Centres

Table 17 shows the places where Aanganwadi/ICDS centres are located. A majority of Aanganwadi and ICDS centres has been reported to be located in 20 government buildings and 4 private buildings. It is also reported that in building of PRI representative in 4 villages, Aanganwadi and ICDS centres have been running. The condition of buildings in 11 villages is reported to be good while in case of 9 it is turns out to be satisfactory. The condition of buildings is found to be poor in 4 villages. As much as 891 mothers and 3665 children have been found benefitted during the last one month. The ICDS supervisor visited 17 villages. Of the 17 villages visited, there is a weekly visit in 6 villages, while monthly visit in 10 villages and quarterly visit in one village (table 17).

Table 17: **Aanganwadi/ICDS Centres**

Details	Number	%
Place of House where located		
1. Govt. building	20	83.33
2. Private building	4	16.67
<u>If Pvt. Building then whose house located</u>		
1. Mukhiya house	0	0.00
2. Sarpanch	0	0.00
3. PRI representative	4	100.00
4. Aanganwadi workers	0	0.00
5. Others	0	0.00
<u>Condition of Buildings</u>		
1. Good	11	45.83
2. Satisfactory	9	87.50
3. Poor	4	16.67
4. Bad	0	0.00
<u>Number of Mothers and Children visited/benefitted during the last one month</u>		
1. Mother	891	
2. Children	3665	
<u>Does the ICDS supervisor visit the centre</u>		
1. Yes	17	70.83
2. No	7	29.17
<u>If yes then:</u>		
1. Weekly	6	35.29
2. Monthly	10	58.83
3. Quarterly	1	5.88

Source: Households surveyed in Rampur District.

## **18. Status of Other Facilities**

Table 18 describes the other facilities available in rural areas of Rampur. It is revealed that within the block there exists a headquarter in each village. Such facility is not found available at the village level, panchayat level and at the district level. The average distance from headquarter to block comes to 13.70 kms. It may be mentioned that such facilities as (i) town, (ii) bus stop, (iii) regulated market, (iv) post office, (v) commercial bank, (vi) veterinary and (vii) government procurement centres are mainly found available at the block level.

So as to obtain such facilities, village dwellers are required to travel from minimum of 13 kms to maximum of 15 kms. The facility like railway station is found available in 17 villages at the district level. It may be acquired after traveling 24.60 kms. similarly, facility like panchayat ghar is available in 24 villages at the district level. It may be obtained after traveling the 19.23 kms. Such facility like other general shop is available at the village



level, which people may obtain after traveling the 6.93 kms. It is, therefore, recommended that such facilities as (i) block headquarter, (ii) town, (iii) bus stop, (iv) regular market, (v) post office, (vi) commercial bank, (vii) gram panchayat office, (viii) general shop, (ix) veterinary, (x) government procurement centre, and (xi) panchayat ghar are required to be extended at the village level.

Table 18: **Other Facilities**

Type	Within Village (No.)	Within Block (No.)	Within Panchayat (No.)	Within District (No.)	Average Distance (No.)
Block HQ	0	30	0	0	13.70
Nearest town	0	18	3	9	13.63
Nearest bus stop	0	21	1	8	14.73
Nearest regular market	0	18	3	9	15.50
Nearest rail station	0	12	1	17	24.60
Nearest post office	4	18	3	5	6.00
Commercial bank	1	21	4	4	6.00
Gram panchayat office	2	3	0	25	21.70
Fair price shop	15	2	6	7	6.93
Other general shops	13	2	3	12	12.03
Veterinary	0	22	3	5	11.40
Govt. procurement centre	1	20	3	6	12.87
Panchayat ghar	4	0	2	24	19.23

Source: Households surveyed in Rampur District.

## **19. Individual Beneficiary Oriented Programme**

We may discuss the benefits derived by different communities from different programmes, such as, (i) SGSY, (ii) NREGA, (iii) PMGSY, (iv) IAY and (v) others (pension scheme, old age pension scheme and widow pension scheme). Under SGSY, a majority of SC (52.97 per cent) and minimum of minority population (28.20 per cent) have been found benefitted. Under IAY, a majority of SC population (87.92 per cent) and to minimum of minority population (3.34 per cent) have been found benefitted. Under old age pension scheme, the maximum of minority population (53.74 per cent) and to minimum of SC population (25.44 per cent) have been found benefitted. Under widow pension scheme, the maximum of minority population (47.85 per cent) and to minimum of SC population (24.85 per cent) has been found benefitted (table 19).

Table 19: **Individual Beneficiary Oriented Programmes**

(Population in No.)

Programme	Total	SC	Minority	Others
SGSY	2326	1232	656	438
NREGA	0	0	0	0
PMGSY	0	0	0	0
IAY	389	342	13	34
Others	218	54	140	24
<b>Pension Scheme</b>				
Old age pension scheme	629	160	338	131
Widow pension scheme	326	81	156	89

Source: Households surveyed in Rampur District.

## 20. **Public Distribution System**

Table 20 examines the public distribution system. We find that in 27 selected villages, PDS is functional, whereas, in 3 villages, PDS is found to be non-functional. The number of ration card issued comes to 7998, of which, 705 (or 8.81 per cent) are the Annapurna. Similarly, 737 (or 9.21 per cent) are BPL and to 6546 (or 81.85 per cent) are the APL. As far the supply of regular foodgrains, it is reported that it has been carried out successfully in 23 villages whereas in 7 villages the supply of foodgrain is found to be unsatisfactory. The sugar has been distributed successfully in 26 villages while it is not so in 4 villages. Similarly kerosene oil has been distributed successfully in 25 villages, whereas it is not so in 5 villages.

Table 20: **Public Distribution System**

Details	Number
PDS in the Village	
1. Yes	27
2. No	3
If yes, the how many shops in the village	31
If no, then distance	1.57
Number of ration card	7998
<u>Type of card</u>	
1. Annapurna	705
2. BPL	737
3. APL	6546
Is supply regular for foodgrains	
1. Yes	23
2. No.	7
<u>Sugar</u>	
1. Yes	26
2. No	4
<u>Kerosene oil</u>	
1. Yes	25
2. No	5

Source: Households surveyed in Rampur District.

Table 21 describes the self-help groups. The self-help groups are formed in 3 sampled villages (10 per cent), while in 27 villages (90 per cent) it has not been formed.

Table 21: **Self-help Groups**

Details	Number	Percentage
Villages having SHGs		
1. Yes	3	10.00
2. No	27	90.00
Total	30	100.00

Source: Households surveyed in Rampur District.

## **21. Status of Credit Cooperatives**

Total functional credit cooperatives are found to be 26 with average number of members to 67. On the other hand, 4 credit cooperatives are found to be non-functional. Cooperatives of agricultural input are 17 with average number of members to 33. There are 13 non-functional agricultural input cooperatives. All cooperatives for production of khadi are found to be non-functional followed by marketing cooperatives (30). There are 5 dairy cooperatives which are found to be functional with average number of members to 10, whereas, 25 dairy cooperatives are found to be non-functional. Among other cooperatives, one is found to be functional, whereas 29 non-functional. The average members are found to be 2. It is found that one farmers' organization is functional, whereas, 29 are non-functional. A similar is also the case with voluntary organisation. There are 30 religious caste organizations, which are found to be non-functional. Also, there exists 30 non-functional political and cultural organisations. Similarly, there are 7 functional youth mandals whereas to 23 non-functional such organisations. There exists 2 functional women mandals and to 28 non-functional such organisations (table 22).

Table 22: **Village Organizations**

Organization	Functional	Non-Functional	Average number of members
1. Cooperatives			
I. Credit	26	4	67
II. Agricultural inputs	17	13	33
III. Production of khadi	0	30	0
IV. Marketing	0	30	0
V. Dairy coop	5	25	10
VI. Others	1	29	2
2. Workers organizations/unions	0	0	0
3. Farmers organisation	1	29	0
4. Voluntary organisations	1	29	1
5. Religious/Caste organizations	0	30	0
6. Political organizations	0	30	0
7. Cultural organizations	0	30	0
8. Youth mandal	7	23	2
9. Women mandal	2	28	1
10. Flood relief village security force	0	0	0
11. Others	1	0	1

Source: Households surveyed in Rampur District.

## CHAPTER IV

### SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS OF RURAL HOUSEHOLDS IN DISTRICT RAMPUR

#### 1. Status of Rural Households by Religion

We may describe the demographic status of 873 rural households of minority concentrated district Rampur. It may be noted that 27 households have not been included in the study because these have not been found traceable during the field visit. In view of this, our survey is restricted to 873 instead of 900 rural households in 30 sampled villages. Table 1 describes the religion-wise households in Rampur district. Of the total households (873), 47.08 per cent are from hindu, 41.47 per cent from muslim and to 11.45 per cent are from sikh community. Thus, hindu households are found to be relatively more significant than the rest of households.

Table 1: Distribution of Households by Religion

Religion	Number of Household Surveyed	Percentage
Hindu	411	47.08
Muslim	362	41.47
Sikh	100	11.45
Grand Total	873	100.00

Source: Households surveyed in the district Rampur.

#### 2. Households by Caste

Of the total households (873), 73.65 per cent are from upper caste, 22.57 per cent are from SC, 3.21 per cent from OBC, and to 0.57 per cent are from ST. Thus, upper caste households are found to be relatively more significant than the rest (table 2).

Table 2: Households by Caste

Caste	Number of Households	Percentage
SC	197	22.57
ST	5	0.57
OBC	28	3.21
Upper Caste	643	73.65
Grand-Total	873	100.00

Source: Households surveyed in the district Rampur.

#### 3. Households by Mother Tongue

Table 3 distributes households by their first and second known languages. Out of 873 rural households, the mother tongue of 84.42 per cent of households is found to be

the hindi. Next to this, comes urdu which is spoken by 15.35 per cent of households as their mother tongue. Punjabi is found as the mother tongue of 0.23 per cent of households. The second known language has also been described. Out of 873 households, 83.04 per cent speak hindi as their second best known language. Next to this comes the urdu, which is spoken by 16.04 per cent of households. Thus, hindi and urdu are spoken by the majority of households as their second best known languages (table 3).

Table 3: **Composition of Households by Mother Tongue and Other Known Languages**

Language	Mother Tongue		Second known language	
	No. of households	%	No. of households	%
Hindi	737	84.42	725	83.04
Urdu	134	15.35	140	16.04
Punjabi	2	0.23	6	0.69
No Response	--	--	2	0.23
Grand Total	873	100.00	873	100.00

Source: Households surveyed in the district Rampur.

#### 4. **Religion-wise Family Size**

Table 4 describes the family size by religions. The average family size of hindu comes to 6.02, muslim to 6.70, sikh to 5.44 and in the district to 6.26. It is also noted that a relatively larger number of households falls within the family size of 5-7. It comes to 48.18 per cent in hindu, 35.91 per cent in muslim and to 35 per cent in sikh. In the district as a whole, as much as 41.58 per cent of households have the family size of 5-7 (table 4).

Table 4: **Family Size in Different Religious Groups: Rampur**

Religion	Below 3	3-5	5-7	7-9	9 and above	Grand Total	Average Family Size
Hindu	3	70	198	102	38	41	6.02
%	0.73	17.03	48.18	24.82	9.25	100	
Muslim	8	46	130	111	67	362	6.70
%	2.21	12.71	35.91	30.66	18.51	100	
Sikh	0	42	35	14	9	100	5.44
%	0	42.00	35.00	14.00	9.00	100	
Grand Total	11	158	363	227	114	873	6.26
%	1.26	18.10	41.58	26	13.06	100	

Source: Households surveyed in district Rampur.

## 5. Population and Sex Ratio

Table 5 cannotes the population and sex ratio. Sex ratio in case of hindu comes to 0.78, which is decomposed into 1096 females and to 1400 of males. In case of muslim, sex ratio comes to 0.78, which is decomposed into 1066 of females and to 1361 of males. In case of sikh, sex ratio comes to 0.8, which is decomposed into 241 of females and to 303 of males. Sex ratio for the district as a whole is worked out to be 0.78, which is decomposed into 2403 of females and to 3064 of males (table 5).

Table 5: **Population and Sex Ratio Among Different Religious Groups: Rampur**

Religion	Male	Female	Total	Sex Ratio
Hindu	1400	1096	2496	0.78
%	56.09	43.91	100	
Muslim	1361	1066	2427	0.78
%	56.08	43.92	100	
Sikh	303	241	544	0.80
%	55.7	44.3	100	
Grand Total	3064	2403	5467	0.78
%	56.67	43.33	100	

Source: Households surveyed in the district Rampur.

## 6. Classification of Population by Age Among Different Religious Groups

Table 6 describes the population among different religious groups. Average age of a person in the district comes to 23.43 years. Average age in the case of hindu comes to 23.51 years, muslim to 22.15 years, sikh to 28.76 years and in case of all religious communities combined to 23.43 years.

Table 6: **Population by Age**

Religion	Below 15 years	15-30 years	30-45 years	45-60 years	60 + years	Total Age	Total member	Average Age
Hindu	910	835	512	195	45	58539	2497	23.51
Muslim	960	798	453	184	32	53761	2427	22.15
Sikh	156	161	126	69	31	15647	543	28.76
Grand Total	2026	1794	1091	448	108	128092	5467	23.43

Source: Households surveyed in the district Rampur.

## 7. Population by Level of Education

Table 7 describes the population according to level of education. The level of education is stated in terms of (i) illiterates, (ii) below primary, (iii) upper primary, (iv) matric/high

school/secondary, (v) higher secondary/pre-university/intermediate, (vi) technical and professional degree (medical, engineering, law, MA) (vii) general degree (general) and (viii) graduate, (ix) post-graduate degree (general). It is found that of the total hindu population (2496), 61.02 per cent are illiterates, 18.23 per cent are educated below primary level, while to 7.85 per cent upto primary level. Thus, illiteracy is found as major characteristic of villages in Rampur district. Such finding has also been reinforced in the context of muslim population as well. Illiteracy is, however, considerably lower in case of sikh population (29.96 per cent) than to what has been observed in case of hindu and muslim population. In Rampur district, as a whole, illiterate population is as high as 59.69 per cent.

Table 7: **Population by Level of Education**

Level of Education	Hindu		Muslim		Sikh		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Illiterates (% to population)	1523	61.02	1577	64.69	163	29.96	3263	59.69
<b>General and technical education</b>								
Below primary or informal education	455	46.76	518	60.93	124	32.57	1177	53.40
Primary	196	20.14	176	20.71	97	25.46	498	22.60
Upper Primary	165	16.96	88	10.35	91	23.88	303	13.75
Matric/high school/secondary	104	10.69	20	2.35	44	11.55	107	4.85
Higher secondary/pre-university/ intermediate	41	4.21	4	0.47	2	0.52	13	0.59
Technical diploma or certificate below degree	6	0.62	1	0.12	2	0.52	4	0.18
Technical and professional degree (medical, engineering, law, MA)	2	0.21	2	0.24	10	2.62	13	0.59
Graduate degree (General)	3	0.31	1	0.12	2	0.52	2	0.09
Post-Graduate degree (General)	1	0.10	40	4.71	9	2.36	87	3.95
Total educated	973	100.00	850	100.00	381	100.00	2204	100.00

Source: Households surveyed in the district Rampur.

## **8. Status of Employment**

We may discuss the status of households, who are in search of employment. It is found that among hindu 403 households or to 98.05 per cent have reported that their family members are in search of employment. Similarly, among muslims, 359 (or 99.17 per cent) households have reported that their family members are in search of employment. Among sikh households, 98 households (or 98 per cent) have reported that their family members are in search of employment. Of the total households (873), 860 households (or to 98.51 per cent) have reported that their family members are in search of employment (table 8). Thus, employment is found as the serious problem for the family members of sampled households. As a majority of

households in case of hindu (403), muslim (350), sikh (98) and (860) in all communities are in search of employment, it would be worthwhile to look into the preference of household members for employment.

Table 8: **Situation of Unemployment and Under-Employment**

	Hindu		Muslim		Sikh		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Search employment	403	98.05	359	99.17	98	98.00	860	98.51
Not searching employment	8	1.95	3	0.83	2	2.00	13	1.49
Total households	411	100.00	362	100.00	100	100.00	873	100.00

Source: Households surveyed in Rampur.

Table 9 describes the first preferred activity for the households. The first preferred activity for all the households (hindu, muslim and sikh) is the dairy, followed by agriculture and business. Table 10 describes the second preferred activities by the households. Among the hindu household industry, among the muslim households poultry, among the sikh households business and among all the households industry has occupied the top rank as the second preferred activity. Table 11 describes the third preferred economic activity in which family members of hindu, muslim and sikh households preferred to be engaged. Among sikh and in case of all households business followed by industry are found as important economic activities in which family members of households are willing to be engaged (table 11).

Table 9: **Type of First Preferred Activity of Households**

Economic activities	Hindu		Muslim		Sikh		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Dairy	200	48.66	163	45.03	57	57.00	420	48.11
Poultry	18	4.38	31	8.56	4	4.00	53	6.07
Piggery	11	2.68	4	1.10	0	0	15	1.72
Sheep/Goat rearing	25	6.08	8	2.21	1	1.00	34	3.89
Fisheries	7	1.70	5	1.38	1	1.00	13	1.49
Agricultural labour	50	12.17	35	9.67	12	12.00	97	11.11
Non-agricultural labour	5	1.22	3	0.83	1	1.00	9	1.03
Industry	40	9.73	38	10.50	10	10.00	88	10.08
Business	44	10.71	67	18.51	12	12.00	123	14.09
Service	10	2.43	7	1.93	2	2.00	19	2.18
Others	1	0.24	1	0.28	0	0	2	0.23
Total	411	100.00	362	100.00	100	100.00	873	100.00

Source: Households surveyed in the district Rampur.



Table 10: **Type of Second Preferred Activity of Households**

Economic activities	Hindu		Muslim		Sikh		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Dairy	43	10.46	65	17.96	18	18.00	126	14.43
Poultry	46	11.19	63	17.40	15	15.00	124	14.20
Piggery	19	4.62	5	1.38	1	1.00	25	2.86
Sheep/Goat rearing	36	8.76	28	7.73	5	5.00	69	7.90
Fisheries	30	7.30	22	6.08	5	5.00	57	6.53
Agricultural labour	49	11.92	50	13.81	15	15.00	114	13.06
Non-agricultural labour	31	7.54	17	4.70	7	7.00	55	6.30
Industry	97	23.61	59	16.30	15	15.00	171	19.61
Business	57	13.87	50	13.81	19	19.00	126	14.43
Service	2	0.49	3	0.83	0	0	5	0.57
Others	1	0.24	0	0	0	0	1	0.11
Total	411	100.00	362	100.00	100	100.00	873	100.00

Source: Households surveyed in the district Rampur.

Table 11: **Type of Third Preferred Activity of Households**

Economic activities	Hindu		Muslim		Sikh		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Dairy	54	13.14	46	12.71	9	9.00	109	12.49
Poultry	16	3.89	28	7.73	6	6.00	50	5.73
Piggery	15	3.65	6	1.66	1	1.00	22	2.52
Sheep/Goat rearing	31	7.54	14	3.87	0	0	45	5.15
Fisheries	31	7.54	20	5.52	2	2.00	53	6.07
Agricultural labour	30	7.30	24	6.63	15	15.00	69	7.90
Non-agricultural labour	15	3.65	22	6.08	3	3.00	40	4.58
Industry	90	21.90	85	23.48	36	36.00	211	24.17
Business	115	27.99	103	28.45	24	24.00	242	27.72
Service	13	3.16	13	3.59	4	4.00	30	3.44
Others	1	0.24	1	0.28	0	0	2	0.23
Total	411	100.00	362	100.00	100	100.00	873	100.00

Source: Households surveyed in the district Rampur.

## 9. **Work Status of Population**

Work status of population has been described in table 12 in case of hindu, muslim, sikh and in case of all households combined. A large number of population among hindu (34.93 per cent), muslim (27.70 per cent), sikh (29.29 per cent) and among all households combined (31.16 per cent) are found as students. Next to this comes the self-employed workers-cum-owners, who have accounted for 19.90 per cent among hindu, 18.33 per cent among muslim, 26.89 per cent among sikh, and to 19.90 per cent among all communities combined. After such activity comes the household work, which has accounted for 16.38 per cent among hindu households, 18.87 per cent among muslim households, 13.44 per cent among sikh households,

and to 17.19 per cent among all households combined. Thus, rural areas of Rampur district are characterized as employer of self-employed population and to those engaged in household work.

Table 12: **Work Status of Population**

Activity	Hindu		Muslim		Sikh		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Self-employed	497	19.90	445	18.33	146	26.89	1088	19.90
Government service	10	0.40	8	0.33	5	0.92	23	0.42
Regular salaried	5	0.20	3	0.12	2	0.37	10	0.18
Non-agricultural labour	210	8.41	196	8.08	9	1.66	415	7.59
Agricultural labour	93	3.72	129	5.32	20	3.68	242	4.43
Unemployed	26	1.04	74	3.05	3	0.55	103	1.88
Household work	409	16.38	458	18.87	73	13.44	940	17.19
Household work with other income activities	122	4.89	119	4.90	54	9.94	295	5.40
Students	872	34.93	672	27.70	159	29.27	1703	31.16
Retired/Pensioner	8	0.32	0	0	2	0.37	10	0.18
Old age	185	7.41	253	10.42	50	9.21	488	8.93
Others	60	2.40	70	2.88	20	3.68	150	2.74
Total	2497	100.00	2427	100.00	543	100.00	5467	100.00

Source: Households surveyed in the district Rampur.

## 10. **Status of Main Activities**

Table 13 describes the status of working family members across different industrial categories. It is found that, of the total hindu population, 36.92 per cent are employed in different economic activities. As much as 23.35 per cent of the total hindu population, are found employed in agriculture, 6.69 per cent in manufacturing and to 5.25 per cent in livestock. The total non-working population turns out to be 63.08 per cent. Of the total muslim population, 37.70 per cent are found employed, of which employment in agriculture comes to 19.82 per cent, in manufacturing to 7.83 per cent, and in livestock to 5.27 per cent. Of the total population, 62.30 per cent are found unemployed. Among the sikh population, 29.20 per cent are found employed, of which, the employment in agriculture accounts for 19.95 per cent and in livestock to 5.08 per cent. Among all the households combined, the persons employed comes to 37.70 per cent, whereas, to those of unemployed to 62.30 per cent . Of the total employed persons, agriculture absorbed 22.26 per cent, manufacturing 6.84 per cent and livestock to 5.45 per cent. Thus, agriculture, manufacturing and the livestock are found as important activities, which have employed the workers significantly.

Table 13: **Status of Employment of Working Family Members**

Industrial categories	Hindu		Muslim		Sikh		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Agriculture	583	23.35	481	19.82	153	19.95	1217	22.26
Livestock	131	5.25	128	5.27	39	5.08	298	5.45
Construction	14	0.56	26	1.07	3	0.39	43	0.79
Manufacturing	167	6.69	190	7.83	17	2.22	374	6.84
Trade	15	0.60	67	2.76	1	0.13	83	1.52
Transport	4	0.16	10	0.41	2	0.26	16	0.29
Finance & administration	3	0.12	13	0.54	1	0.13	17	0.31
Education, health & other services	3	0.12	0	0	6	0.78	9	0.16
Others	2	0.08	0	0	2	0.26	4	0.07
Total working family members and their percentage to total population	922	36.92	915	37.70	224	29.20	2061	37.70
Total non-working family members and their percentage to total population	1575	63.08	1512	62.30	543	70.80	3406	62.30
Total population	2497	100.00	2427	100.00	767	100.00	3467	100.00

Source: Households surveyed in the district Rampur.

## **11. Search of Additional Employment by Household Members**

Table 14 describes the households seeking additional employment. Among hindu households, 391 or to 95.13 per cent, among muslim households 332 or to 91.71 per cent, among sikh households 91 or to 91 per cent, and among all the households combined, 814 or to 93.24 per cent of households are in search of additional employment. Most preferred economic activity by hindu households, muslim households, sikh households and for all households is found to be the dairy, which has employed to 43.82 per cent of hindu households, 36.74 per cent of muslim households, 48.00 per cent of sikh households and to 41.35 per cent of all households combined. A much similar is also the case for agriculture, which has employed the 12.17 per cent of hindu households, 9.67 per cent of muslim households, 12 per cent of sikh households, and to 11.11 per cent of all households combined. Similarly, in case of business, 10.71 per cent of hindu households, 18.51 per cent of muslim households, 12 per cent of sikh households and to 14.09 per cent of households from all communities are found employed. Thus, most preferred economic activities for hindu, muslim, sikh and for all types of households are: (i) dairy, (ii) agriculture, and (iii) business.

Table 14: **Households Seeking Additional Employment**

Particulars	Hindu		Muslim		Sikh		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Number of households whose family members are in search of additional employment	391	95.13	332	91.71	91	91.00	814	93.24
<b>Most Preferred Activities</b>								
Dairy	180	43.82	133	36.74	48	48.00	361	41.35
Poultry	18	4.38	31	8.56	4	4.00	53	6.07
Piggery	11	2.68	4	1.10	0	0	15	1.72
Sheep/Goat rearing	25	6.08	8	2.21	1	1.00	34	3.89
Agricultural labour	60	12.17	35	9.67	12	12.00	97	11.11
Non-agricultural labour	5	1.22	3	0.83	1	1.00	9	1.03
Industry	40	9.73	38	10.50	10	10.00	88	10.08
Business	44	10.71	67	18.51	12	12.00	123	14.09
Service	10	2.43	7	1.93	2	2.00	19	2.18
Others	8	1.95	6	1.66	1	1.00	15	1.72
<b>Total</b>	<b>391</b>	<b>95.13</b>	<b>332</b>	<b>91.71</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>91.00</b>	<b>814</b>	<b>93.24</b>
No. of households whose family members are not in search of additional employment	20	4.87	30	8.29	9	7.00	59	6.76
<b>Total</b>	<b>411</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>362</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>873</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Source: Households surveyed in the district Rampur.

## 12. Households by Different Land Sizes

Table 15 distributes households across different land holding sizes. It is evident that a majority of hindu households (50.37 per cent), muslim households (49.73 per cent), sikh households (27.0 per cent) and all households (47.43 per cent) belong to land holding size between 1.0 – 2.50 hectares. However, 15.57 per cent of hindu households; 24.86 per cent of muslim households; 14 per cent of sikh households; and to 19.24 per cent of all households are found to be landless in selected villages of Rampur district.

Table-15: **Households by Land Size**

Land size of holding (Hectare)	Hindu		Muslim		Sikh		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Landless	64	15.57	90	24.86	14	14.00	168	19.24
Below 1.00	41	9.98	49	13.54	4	4.00	94	10.77
1.00-2.50	207	50.37	180	49.73	27	27.00	414	47.43
2.50-5.00	80	19.46	37	10.22	24	24.00	141	16.15
5.00-7.50	10	2.43	4	1.10	8	8.00	22	2.52
7.50-10.00	8	1.95	2	0.55	12	12.00	22	2.52
10.00 & above	1	0.24	0	--	11	11.00	12	1.37
<b>All</b>	<b>411</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>362</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>873</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Source: Households surveyed in the district Rampur.

### 13. Characteristics of Land

Table 16 describes various characteristics of land. Per household land owned comes to 1.60 hectares in case of hindu, 1.25 hectares in case of muslim, 1.10 hectares in case of sikh, and to 1.32 hectares in case of all households combined. Thus, per household land is found relatively larger in case of hindu households than the rest. Percentage of irrigated land is found to be relatively larger in case of sikh households (100 per cent) than to that of hindu (94.98 per cent), muslim (96.97 per cent), and to all households combined (96.32 per cent). Similarly, percentage of cultivated land to land owned comes to high in all cases but it is found to be relatively larger in case of sikh households (100 per cent) than to that of hindu (76.41 per cent), muslim (78.92 per cent) and all households combined (84.21 per cent). Leased in land comes to 0.03 hectare in case of per hindu household, which is larger than that noted in case of all households (0.02 hectare per household). Similarly, leased out land comes to 0.02 hectare per household, which is found double than to that of all households combined to 0.01 hectare.

Table 16: Characteristics of Land

Particulars	Hindu	Muslim	Sikh	All
Per household land owned (hectare)	1.60	1.25	1.10	1.32
Percentage of irrigated land to land owned	94.98	96.97	100.00	96.32
Percentage of cultivated land to land owned	76.41	78.92	100.00	84.21
Per household leased-in land (hectare)	0.03	0	0	0.02
Per household leased-out land (hectare)	0.02	0	0	0.01

Source: Households surveyed in district Rampur.

### 14. Households by Value of Land Owned

Table 17 portrays households according to value of land owned. In selected villages of Rampur district, landlessness has prevailed. As much as 41.60 per cent of hindu households, 45.58 per cent of muslim households, 30.0 per cent of sikh households and to 41.91 per cent of all households combined are found to be landless. It is found worst in case of muslim than the rest. There is, however, a declining pattern of households with the increase in the value of land.

Table 17: Households by Value of Land Owned

Particulars	Hindu		Muslim		Sikh		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Landless	171	41.60	165	45.58	30	30.00	366	41.91
50,000 – 1,00,000	159	38.69	124	34.25	35	35.00	318	36.43
1,00,000 – 2,00,000	35	8.52	30	8.29	20	20.00	85	9.74
2,00,000 – 3,00,000	25	6.08	20	5.52	9	9.00	54	6.19
3,00,000 – 4,00,000	16	3.89	18	4.97	6	6.00	40	4.58
4,00,000 and above	5	1.22	5	1.38	0	0	10	1.15
Total	411	100.00	362	100.00	100	100.00	873	100.00
Total value of land	117543945		71932296		54056200		243532441	
Value of land per household	285995		198708		540562		278960	

Source: Households surveyed in district Rampur.

## 15. Livestock

Table 18 gives data on ownership of livestock per household. It is revealed that high valued milch animal and young cattle per household is owned by sikh households than to that of hindu, muslim and all households. Draught animal and sheep per household is found relatively larger in all of hindu than the rest of households. Goat and cock/hen/duck per household is found relatively more in case of muslim than the rest of households. Pig and other animal per household is found relatively larger in all households combined than the rest of households.

Table-18: **Ownership of Livestock Per Household**

Livestock	Hindu	Muslim	Sikh	All
Milch animal (No.)	400	293	191	908
Per HH (%)	1.03	0.81	1.91	1.04
Draught animal (No.)	78	64	8	150
Per HH (%)	0.19	0.18	0.08	0.17
Young cattle (No.)	310	213	127	650
Per HH (%)	0.75	0.59	1.27	0.75
Goats (No.)	255	360	52	671
Per HH (%)	0.62	1.01	0.52	0.77
Sheep (No.)	25	15	0	40
Per HH (%)	0.06	0.04	0	0.05
Cock/hen/duck (No.)	84	329	62	475
Per HH (%)	0.20	0.91	0.62	0.54
Pigs (No.)	41	10	0	51
Per HH (%)	0.02	0.03	0	0.06
Others (No.)	9	8	0	17
Per HH (%)	0.02	0.02	0	0.02

Source: Households surveyed in the district Rampur.

## 16. Value of Livestock

Table 19 describes the value of livestock. The average value of livestock is found to be Rs.18,000 in case of hindu, Rs.20,000 in case of muslim, Rs.6,500 in case of sikh and to Rs.16,842 in case of all households combined. It is also evident that number of households in hindu, muslim, sikh and in all communities has kept on decreasing with the increase in value of livestock.

Table 19: **Households by Value of Livestock**

Value	Hindu		Muslim		Sikh		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Below 1500	65	15.82	69	19.06	15	15.00	149	17.07
1500-30000	286	69.59	254	70.16	45	45.00	585	67.00
30000-45000	45	10.95	33	9.12	20	20.00	98	11.23
45000-60000	11	2.66	4	1.10	10	10.00	25	2.86
60000-75000	2	0.49	1	0.28	5	5.00	8	0.92
75000 & above	2	0.49	1	0.28	5	5.00	8	0.92
Total	411	100.00	362	100.00	100	100.00	873	100.00
Value of livestock per HH	18000		20000		6500		16842	

Source: Households surveyed in the district Rampur.

## 17. Status of Productive and Other Assets

Per household value of productive and other assets owned by all sampled households comes to Rs.34,277. It is found lower in muslim household (Rs.30,875) than to those in hindu (Rs.43,355), sikh (Rs.92,779) and in all communities combined (Rs.34,277). It is also evident that a relatively larger households in muslim community own lower valued assets than to those in hindu, sikh and all communities combined (table 20).

Table 20: Household by Value of Productive and other Assets

Value Of Other Asset Group	Hindu		Muslim		Sikh		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Below 25000	225	54.74	208	67.45	20	20.00	453	61.89
25000-50000	78	18.98	80	22.10	8	8.00	166	19.01
50000-75000	39	9.49	38	10.50	6	6.00	83	9.51
75000-100000	28	6.81	14	3.87	6	6.00	48	5.50
100000 & above	41	9.98	22	6.08	60	60.00	123	14.09
Grand Total	411	100.00	362	100.00	100	100.00	873	100.00
Per household value of productive and other assets (Rs.)	43355		30875		92779		34277	

Source: Households surveyed in district Rampur

## 18. Productive and Other Assets by Different Heads

Value of productive and other assets has been portrayed in table 21. It is found that per household value of agricultural implements, non-agricultural implements and transport is relatively higher in case of hindu households than to those observed in other households. Per household value of modern household asset and financial asset is found relatively higher in case of sikh household than to those of others. Also, per household value of productive and other assets is found relatively higher in case of sikh household than to those of other households in sampled villages of Rampur.

Table 21: Per Household Value of Productive and Other Assets

Asset	Hindu	Muslim	Sikh	All households
Agricultural implements	14012	13812	12805	13791
Non-agricultural implements	7502	6819	4936	6925
Transport	5819	2923	25898	6918
Modern household assets	3814	2419	21089	5214
Financial assets	12525	7825	28051	12355
Per household value of productive and other assets	43355	30875	92779	34277

Source: Households surveyed in district Rampur.

## 19. Agricultural Implements

Table 22 describes the ownership of agricultural implements in case of hindu, muslim, sikh and all households combined. It is found that a larger number of hindu households (95.13 per cent) owns the plough than to those in muslim (85.25 per cent), sikh (30.00 per cent) and in all households combined (83.16 per cent). The per household value of bullock cart, tractor, threshing machine, pump set, sprayer and fodder cutter is found to be relatively larger in case of sikh household than to those of other households.

Table 22: **Household by Ownership of Agricultural Implements** (Multiple responses)

	Hindu		Muslim		Sikh		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Plough	391	95.13	305	85.25	30	30.00	726	83.16
Bullock cart	48	11.68	42	11.60	15	15.00	105	12.03
Tractor	22	5.35	28	7.73	20	20.00	70	8.02
Power tiller	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Threshing machine	115	27.98	101	27.90	27	27.00	243	27.84
Pump set	120	29.20	105	29.01	60	60.00	285	32.65
Sprayer	20	4.87	15	4.14	18	18.00	53	6.07
Fodder Cutter	314	76.40	302	83.43	88	88.00	704	80.64
Others	307	74.70	301	83.15	71	71.00	679	77.78

Source: Households surveyed in district Rampur.

## 20. Non-agricultural Implements

Table 23 describes the ownership of non-agricultural implements. The ownership of oil crusher and sewing machine is found to be higher in hindu households than to those of other households. Similarly, ownership of welding machine and electric repairing equipment is found to be relatively more in case of sikh household than to those of other households. Also, ownership of sugarcane crusher is found to be relatively more in case of muslim than the rest of households.

Table 23: **Household by Ownership of Non-Agricultural Implements** (Multiple responses)

Type	Hindu		Muslim		Sikh		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Oil crusher	4	0.97	2	0.55	0	0	6	0.69
Sugarcane crusher	2	0.49	3	0.83	0	0	5	0.57
Handloom	1	0.24	0	0	0	0	1	0.11
Powerloom	6	1.46	0	0	0	0	6	0.69
Welding machine	2	0.49	4	1.10	20	20.00	26	2.98
Electric repairing equipment	25	6.08	5	1.38	40	40.00	70	8.02
Sewing machine	89	21.65	58	16.02	0	0	147	16.84
Others	5	1.22	10	2.76	5	5.00	20	2.29

Source: Households surveyed in district Rampur.



## 21. Means of Transport

Table 24 describes the ownership of transport by average hindu households, muslim households, sikh households and to all households combined. It is revealed glaringly that average sikh household owns jeep, truck, car, motor cycle and scooter proportionately more than average household from rest of communities. Similarly average hindu household owns cycle proportionately more than those from rest of communities.

Table 24: **Household by Ownership of Means of Transport**  
(Multiple responses)

Type	Hindu		Muslim		Sikh		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Jeep	0	0	0	0	7	7.00	7	0.80
Truck	0	0	0	0	4	4.00	4	0.46
Bus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Car	15	3.65	18	4.97	6	6.00	39	4.47
Motor cycle	100	24.33	80	22.10	90	90.00	270	30.93
Scooter	80	19.46	50	13.81	80	80.00	210	24.05
Cycle	394	95.86	342	94.48	95	95.00	831	95.19
Others	10	2.43	12	3.31	7	7.00	29	3.32

Source: Households surveyed in district Rampur.

## 22. Modern Household Assets

Table 25 describes the ownership of modern household assets by hindu households, muslim households, sikh households and all households combined. It is noted that average sikh household owns proportionately more such modern household assets as: (i) electric fan, (ii) cooler, (iii) TV, (iv) refrigerator, (v) CD player, (vi) LPG, (vii) phone and (viii) furniture vis-à-vis the rest of households. However, muslim household owns furniture proportionately more than the rest of households in selected villages of Rampur district.

Table 25: **Household by Ownership of Modern Household Assets**  
(Multiple responses)

Type	Hindu		Muslim		Sikh		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Electric fan	180	43.80	150	41.44	75	75.00	405	46.39
Cooler	80	19.46	40	11.05	50	50.00	170	19.47
TV	190	46.23	160	44.20	80	80.00	430	49.26
Refrigerator	50	12.17	28	7.73	50	50.00	128	14.66
CD player	115	27.98	84	23.20	40	40.00	239	27.38
LPG	70	17.03	54	14.92	67	67.00	191	21.88
Phone	12	2.92	10	2.76	31	31.00	53	6.07
Mobile	182	44.28	342	94.48	32	32.00	556	63.69
Furniture	382	92.94	333	91.99	95	95.00	810	92.78
Others	15	3.65	10	2.76	9	9.00	34	3.89

Source: Households surveyed in district Rampur.

### 23. Ownership of Financial Assets

Table 26 describes the ownership of financial assets. It is evident that average household from sikh community saves proportionately more than to those from rest of communities. Similarly, average sikh household is found possessing gold, silver and jewellery relatively more than to those from rest of communities. However, average hindu household is found possessing other assets relatively more than to those of other communities.

Table 26: **Household by Type of Financial Assets**  
(Multiple responses)

Type	Hindu		Muslim		Sikh		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Saving in banks	252	61.31	194	53.59	82	82.00	528	60.48
Gold/Silver Jewellery	90	21.90	98	27.07	40	40.00	228	26.12
Other	270	65.69	220	60.77	63	63.00	553	63.34

Source: Households surveyed in district Rampur.

### 24. Ownership of Houses

As much as 98.54 per cent of hindu households, 99.72 per cent of muslim households, 98 per cent of sikh households and to 98.97 per cent of all households reported that they have their own houses. Under Indira Awas Yojana, only 0.49 per cent of hindu household, 0.28 per cent of muslim household, 1 per cent of sikh household and to 0.46 per cent of all household have got the houses of their own. Under this Yojana, hindu and sikh households have been benefitted relatively more than to those of muslim households (table 28).

Table 27: **Household by Type of Ownership of Houses**

Type of houses	Hindu		Muslim		Sikh		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Own	405	98.54	361	99.72	98	98.00	864	98.97
Indira Awas/Government	2	0.49	1	0.28	1	1.00	4	0.46
Rented	4	0.97	0	0	1	1.00	5	0.57
Grand Total	411	100.00	362	100.00	100	100.00	873	100.00

Source: Households surveyed in district Rampur.

### 25. Owned Houses

In sampled villages of Rampur district, 46.72 per cent of hindu households, 49.73 per cent of muslim households, 19 per cent of sikh households, and to 44 per cent of all households are found residing in semi-pucca houses. Those residing in pucca houses are found to be 40.38 per cent among hindu households, 34.25 per cent among muslim households, 76 per cent among sikh households, and to 41.92 per cent among all households combined. Thus, semi-pucca houses and pucca houses are found used for dwelling purposes by the majority of households in sampled villages of Rampur (table 28).

Table 28: **Household by Type of Housing**

Type of houses	Hindu		Muslim		Sikh		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Thatched	24	5.84	13	3.59	4	4.00	41	4.70
Khaprail	27	6.57	42	11.60	1	1.00	70	8.02
Semi-pucca	192	46.72	180	49.73	19	19.00	391	44.79
Pucca	166	40.38	124	34.25	76	76.00	366	41.92
Others	2	0.49	3	0.83	0	0	5	0.57
Grand Total	411	100.00	362	100.00	100	100.00	873	100.00

Source: Households surveyed in district Rampur.

## 26. **Number of Rooms**

Two rooms accommodation has generally been found used by hindu households (38.68 per cent); muslim households (44.48 per cent); sikh households (28.00 per cent) and by all households combined (39.87 per cent). Next to this, three rooms accommodation has been found used by hindu households (29.44 per cent), muslim households (31.49 per cent), sikh households (26.00 per cent) and by all households combined (29.90 per cent). Thus, two rooms followed by three rooms accommodation has generally been used for dwelling by the majority of households in sampled 30 villages of Rampur district (table 29).

Table 29: **Household by Number of Rooms**

Rooms	Hindu		Muslim		Sikh		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
One	53	12.90	48	13.26	6	6.00	107	12.26
Two	159	38.68	161	44.48	28	28.00	348	39.87
Three	121	29.44	114	31.49	26	26.00	261	29.90
Four	51	12.41	29	8.01	20	20.00	100	11.45
Five	15	3.65	6	1.66	7	7.00	28	3.20
Six and above	12	2.92	4	1.10	13	13.00	29	3.32
Grand Total	411	100.00	362	100.00	100	100.00	873	100.00

Source: Households surveyed in district Rampur.

## 27. **Households According to Area of Houses**

In majority of houses, the covered up area comes to 1000 sq.ft. to 5000 sq.ft. Within this class, hindu households are found to be relatively larger (47.93 per cent) than to those of muslim (45.59 per cent), sikh (31.0 per cent) and to all households combined (45.02 per cent). Households living under the covered up area of 500 sq.ft. are found to be 36.01 per cent in case of hindu, 36.46 per cent in case of muslim, 22 per cent in case of sikh, and to 34.59 per cent in case of all communities combined. Thus, muslim households are found to be relatively more important than to that of rest of communities. Thus, muslim households are facing housing constraint vis-à-vis the rest of communities in Rampur district (table 30).

Table 30: **Household by Area of Houses**

Covered area (in sq.ft.)	Hindu		Muslim		Sikh		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Below 500	148	36.01	132	36.46	22	22.00	302	34.59
500 – 1000	57	13.87	58	16.02	42	42.00	157	17.98
1000 – 5000	197	47.93	165	45.59	31	31.00	393	45.02
5000 and above	9	2.19	7	1.93	5	5.00	21	2.41
Grand Total	411	100.00	362	100.00	100	100.00	873	100.00

Source: Households surveyed in district Rampur.

## 28. Value of Houses

It has been reported that 31.87 per cent of houses among hindu, 39.78 per cent among muslim, 32 per cent among sikh and to 35.16 per cent among all households are valued between Rs.50,000 to 1,00,000. However, houses valued below Rs.50,000 are found to be 29.20 per cent in case of hindu, 35.64 per cent in case of muslim, 8 per cent in case of sikh, and to 29.44 per cent in case of all houses combined. It is satisfying to note that a majority of houses owned by sikh households is valued over Rs.2,00,000 (table 31).

Table 31: **Household by Value of Their Houses**

Value	Hindu		Muslim		Sikh		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Below 50,000	120	29.20	129	35.64	8	8.00	257	29.44
50,000 – 1,00,000	131	31.87	144	39.78	32	32.00	307	35.16
1,00,000 – 2,00,000	112	27.25	66	18.23	18	18.00	196	22.45
2,00,000 and above	45	10.95	23	6.35	41	41.00	109	12.49
Rented houses	3	0.73	0	0	1	1.00	4	0.46
Grand Total	411	100.00	362	100.00	100	100.00	873	100.00

Source: Households surveyed in district Rampur.

## 29. Nature of Homestead

Table 32 portrays the nature of homestead by hindu households, muslim households, sikh households and to all households combined. It is revealed that a majority of hindu households (96.60 per cent), muslim households (91.98 per cent), sikh households (88.0 per cent) and all households combined (93.71 per cent) have got their own independent houses. The housing scheme is, however, found to be relatively less significant. This is because only 0.97 per cent of hindu households; 2.49 per cent of muslim households, 3 per cent of sikh households, and to 1.83 per cent of all households combined have got the houses under the government scheme (table 32).

Table 32: **Household by Source of Homestead**

Homestead	Hindu		Muslim		Sikh		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Own	397	96.60	333	91.98	88	88.00	818	93.71
Provided by Government	4	0.97	9	2.49	3	3.00	16	1.83
Landlord	9	2.19	19	5.25	8	8.00	36	4.12
Others	1	0.24	1	0.28	1	1.00	3	0.34
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>411</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>362</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>873</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Source: Households surveyed in district Rampur.

### 30. **Electrification and Lighting**

Table 33 reveals the status of electrification and sources of lighting. It has been reported that 57.66 per cent of hindu houses, 59.12 per cent of muslim houses, 21 per cent of sikh houses, and to 54.07 per cent of all houses do not have the electricity. Those houses having electricity are found to be 42.34 per cent in case of hindu, 40.88 per cent in case of muslim, 79 per cent in case of sikh and to 45.93 per cent in case of all houses combined. Also, the use of oil lamp is found to be relatively more significant in case of muslim (56.35 per cent) than to those of hindu (51.34 per cent), sikh (20 per cent) and to all communities combined (49.83 per cent). The use of electricity is found to be relatively more in case of sikh (71.0 per cent) than to those of hindu (37.96 per cent), muslim (37.02 per cent) and to all communities combined (table 33).

Table 33: **Household by Electrification and Sources of Lighting**

Houses	Hindu		Muslim		Sikh		Total		
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
Electrified	Yes	174	42.34	148	40.88	79	79.00	401	45.93
	No	237	57.66	214	59.12	21	21.00	472	54.07
	<b>Total</b>	<b>411</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>362</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>873</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>Households using:</b>									
Oil lamp	211	51.34	204	56.35	20	20.00	435	49.83	
Lantern	40	9.73	19	5.25	6	6.00	65	7.45	
Petromax	4	0.97	5	1.38	3	3.00	12	1.37	
Electricity	156	37.96	134	37.02	71	71.00	361	41.35	
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>411</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>362</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>873</b>	<b>100.00</b>	

Source: Households surveyed in district Rampur.

### 31. **Drinking Water**

Own hand pump among hindu households (46.72 per cent), tap among muslim households (48.61 per cent) and own hand pump among sikh (62.00 per cent) and in all communities (48.34 per cent) are found to be the important sources of drinking water. Thus, to enhance the drinking water, it would be desirable that hand pumps are increased in villages of Rampur district (Table 34).

Table 34: **Household by Source of Drinking Water**

Sources of drinking water	Hindu		Muslim		Sikh		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Own hand pump	192	46.72	168	46.41	62	62.00	422	48.34
Public hand pump	28	6.81	13	3.59	5	5.00	46	5.27
Tap	186	45.26	176	48.61	33	33.00	395	45.25
Own protected well	1	0.24	1	0.28	0	0	2	0.23
Public unprotected well	0	0	1	0.28	0	0	1	0.11
Public protected well	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pond/river/stream	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Others	4	0.97	3	0.83	0	0	7	0.80
Grand Total	411	100.00	362	100.00	100	100.00	873	100.00

Source: Households surveyed in district Rampur.

### 32. Distance from Source of Drinking Water

A majority of households has reported that drinking water is available within the house. Such an observation is found true in case of 87.84 per cent of hindu household, 90.34 per cent of muslim household, 93 per cent of sikh household and to 89.46 per cent of all households combined (table 35).

Table 35: **Distance from Source of Drinking Water**

Distance	Hindu		Muslim		Sikh		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Within house	361	87.84	327	90.34	93	93.00	781	89.46
Upto 100 metres	39	9.49	31	8.56	6	6.00	76	8.71
100 – 250 metres	10	2.43	4	1.10	1	1.00	15	1.72
Above 250 metres	1	0.24	0	0	0	0	1	0.11
Grand Total	411	100.00	362	100.00	100	100.00	873	100.00

Source: Households surveyed in district Rampur.

### 33. Drainage Problem

As much as 72.99 per cent of hindu households, 74.03 per cent of muslim households, 95.0 per cent of sikh households and to 75.95 per cent of all households have reported that they are facing the drainage problem. An immediate step is required to prevent the problem of drainage in sampled villages of Rampur district (table 36).

Table 36: **Drainage Problem**

Distance	Hindu		Muslim		Sikh		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	300	72.99	268	74.03	95	95.00	663	75.95
No	111	27.01	94	25.97	5	5.00	210	24.05
Grand Total	411	100.00	362	100.00	100	100.00	873	100.00

Source: Households surveyed in district Rampur.

### 34. Toilet Facility

In-house toilet facility has generally been used by the hindu households (64.72 per cent), muslim households (71.55 per cent), sikh households (86.0 per cent) and to all households (69.99 per cent). As far the type of toilet facility, pit latrine facility is found commonly used by hindu households (34.31 per cent), muslim households (32.87 per cent), sikh households (20.0 per cent) and by all households combined (32.09 per cent). Interestingly, a majority of sikh households (43 per cent) is found using dwelling/water seated toilet facility (table 37).

Table 37: **Households According to Toilet Facility**

Toilet	Hindu		Muslim		Sikh		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
<b>A. Toilet facility</b>								
In-house	266	64.72	259	71.55	86	86.00	611	69.99
Outside	145	35.28	103	28.45	14	14.00	262	30.01
<b>Total</b>	<b>411</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>362</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>873</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>B. Toilet Type</b>								
Septic tank	13	3.16	12	3.31	6	6.00	31	3.55
Dwelling/water seated	64	15.57	54	14.92	43	43.00	161	18.44
Pit	141	34.31	119	32.87	20	20.00	280	32.09
Covered dry	50	12.17	64	17.68	10	10.00	124	14.20
Community/Water seated	30	7.30	35	9.67	13	13.00	78	8.93
Open field	94	22.87	67	18.51	7	7.00	168	19.24
Others	19	4.62	11	3.04	1	1.00	31	3.55
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>411</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>362</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>873</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Source: Households surveyed in district Rampur.

### 35. Cooking Fuels

Wood is found in common use as an important fuel for cooking. As much as 63.50 per cent of hindu households, 62.15 per cent of muslim households, 41 per cent of sikh households, and to 60.37 per cent of all household combined have used wood as important fuel for cooking (table 38).

Table 38: **Households by Type of Cooking Fuels**

Distance	Hindu		Muslim		Sikh		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Wood	261	63.50	225	62.15	41	41.00	527	60.37
Coal	3	0.73	2	0.55	3	3.00	8	0.92
Kerosene oil	42	10.22	46	12.71	13	13.00	101	11.57
Hay/leaves	0	0	3	0.83	0	0	3	0.34
Cow dung cake	32	7.79	26	7.18	2	2.00	60	6.87
Agricultural waste	9	2.19	16	4.42	0	0	25	2.86
Gobar gas plant	3	0.73	1	0.28	11	11.00	16	1.72
LPG	57	13.87	43	11.88	30	30.00	130	14.89
Others	4	0.97	0	0	0	0	4	0.46
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>411</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>362</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>873</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Source: Households surveyed in district Rampur.

### 36. Source of Income

Agriculture is found as the principal source of income for hindu (62.82 per cent), muslim (52.54 per cent), sikh (75.67 per cent), and for all households combined (62.27 per cent). Next to this comes the animal husbandry which has contributed to 13.80 per cent of income in case of hindu households, 13.71 per cent in case of muslim households, 18.32 per cent in case of sikh households, and to 14.80 per cent in case of sikh households, and to 14.80 per cent in case of all households combined (table 39).

Table 39: Household Income from Different Sources

Particulars	(In Per Cent)			
	Hindu	Muslim	Sikh	All households
Agriculture	62.82	52.54	75.67	62.27
Animal husbandry	13.80	13.71	18.32	14.80
Artisanal work	0.27	1.99	0	0.79
Trade	3.74	7.95	0.72	4.48
Manufacturing	3.28	0	0	1.41
Agricultural wage	7.50	11.57	1.87	7.60
Non-agricultural wages	7.70	11.30	1.68	7.55
Services	0.44	0.13	1.30	0.53
Remittances	0.31	0.78	0	0.40
Pension	0.01	0.03	0.01	0.02
Others	0.13	0	0.43	0.15
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Source: Households surveyed in district Rampur.

### 37. Annual Income per Household

A majority of households from hindu (44.77 per cent), muslim (48.90 per cent), sikh (27.0 per cent) and from all households combined (44.45 per cent) falls within the income bracket of Rs.25,000 to Rs.50,000. Next to this comes the households falling within the income bracket of Rs.50,000 to Rs.,1,00,000. Such households are found to be 34.55 per cent among hindu, 38.12 per cent among muslim, 23.00 per cent among sikh and to 34.71 per cent among all households combined (table 40).

Table 40: Households by Size of Annual Income

Distance	Hindu		Muslim		Sikh		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Below Rs.15,000	9	2.19	6	1.66	2	2.00	17	1.95
Rs.15,000 – 25,000	21	5.11	16	4.42	3	3.00	40	4.58
Rs.25,000 – 50,000	184	44.77	177	48.90	27	27.00	388	44.45
Rs.50,000 – 1,00,000	142	34.55	138	38.12	23	23.00	303	34.71
Rs.1,00,000 - 1,50,000	33	8.03	17	4.70	16	16.00	66	7.56
Rs.1,50,000 – 2,50,000	18	4.38	4	1.10	16	16.00	38	4.35
Rs.2,50,000 – 4,00,000	1	0.24	2	0.55	6	6.00	9	1.03
Rs.4,00,000 and above	3	0.73	2	0.55	7	7.00	12	1.37
Grand Total	411	100.00	362	100.00	100	100.00	873	100.00

Source: Households surveyed in district Rampur.



### 38. Annual Income per Household

Table 41 describes the annual income per household from different sources across different religious categories. Among hindu, annual income per household is found largest from services (Rs.58,813), whereas smallest from pension (Rs.18,914). Among the muslim households, annual income per household is found largest from artisanal work (Rs.62,000), whereas smallest from manufacturing (Rs.9,000). Among sikh households, income per household is found largest from non-agricultural wages (Rs.60,600) whereas smallest from animal husbandry, agricultural wages and others (Rs.28,300). Among all communities, income per household is found largest from artisanal work (Rs.62,000) whereas smallest from manufacturing (Rs.9000).

Table 41: Annual Income per Household

(In Rs.)

Particulars	Hindu	Muslim	Sikh	All households
Agriculture	48370	48751	44450	48483
Animal husbandry	49962	52912	28300	50805
Artisanal work	00	62000	00	62000
Trade	47663	59567	00	52352
Manufacturing	00	9000	00	9000
Agricultural wage	28691	36468	28300	30912
Non-agricultural wages	32564	38624	60600	35196
Services	58813	55709	00	58012
Remittances	27341	50063	00	39196
Pension	18914	12600	00	18120
Others	46852	35291	28300	43491
Income per HH	42940	45699	39067	43849

Source: Households surveyed in district Rampur.

### 39. Households by Annual Expenditure

Table 42 distributes hindu, muslim, sikh and all households by size of expenditure. Among hindu and muslim households, largest number of households falls within the expenditure bracket of below Rs.25,000 to below Rs.50,000. As much as 64.48 per cent of hindu households, 66.30 per cent of muslim households and to 62.31 per cent of all households use to spend below Rs.25,000 to Rs.50,000 per annum.

Table 42: Households by Size of Expenditure

Distance	Hindu		Muslim		Sikh		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Below Rs.15,000	4	0.97	0	00	0	00	4	0.46
Rs.15,000 – 25,000	32	7.79	32	8.84	3	3.00	67	7.67
Rs.25,000 – 50,000	265	64.48	240	66.30	39	39.00	544	62.31
Rs.50,000 – 1,00,000	98	23.84	84	23.20	40	40.00	222	25.43
Rs.1,00,000 - 1,50,000	9	2.19	6	1.66	11	11.00	26	2.98
Rs.1,50,000 and above	3	0.73	0	00	7	7.00	10	1.15
Grand Total	411	100.00	362	100.00	100	100.00	873	100.00

Source: Households surveyed in district Rampur.

#### 40. Details of Expenditure

Behaviour of expenditure has been described in table 43. Among hindu household, per household expenditure on vegetable, milk, spices, sugar, etc. is found largest (Rs.38,000), whereas smallest on fuels (Rs.14,508). The average expenditure on all items comes to Rs.32,849. Among muslim households, per household expenditure is found largest on other items (Rs.48,291), whereas smallest on cereals and pulses (Rs.11,628). Per household expenditure on all items is found to be Rs.38,634 per annum. Among sikh households, the per household expenditure is found largest on medical treatment (Rs.38,745), whereas smallest on cereals and pulses (Rs.10,669). Among all households, the per household expenditure is found largest on other items (Rs.42,010), whereas smallest on fuels (Rs.14,373). The expenditure on all items per household is found as much as Rs.34,334 per annum.

Table 43: Details of Expenditure

Particulars	(Rs.p.a.)			
	Hindu	Muslim	Sikh	All households
Cereals and pulses	21318	11628	10669	14638
Vegetable, milk, spices, sugar, etc.	38000	38501	31333	33501
Clothes and footwear	25000	31000	15210	28350
Education	26280	28956	27591	26704
Medical treatment	26283	29021	38745	30291
Ceremonies	26608	31201	23346	26051
Fuels	14508	12806	15806	14373
Telephone	18790	14641	18092	17190
Housing	20537	30210	25012	25013
Payment of loan and interest	37740	39750	25080	34109
Recreation	15127	18201	22434	18157
Marriage and other ceremonies	35001	43021	25893	34018
Others	46851	48291	32660	42010
Total	32849	38634	29300	34334

Source: Households surveyed in district Rampur.

#### 41. Income and Expenditure Behaviour

Table 44 describes the income and expenditure per household and per capita. Income per household is found largest in case of muslim (Rs.45,699), whereas, smallest in case of sikh household (Rs.39,069). The income per household of the sampled villages as a whole comes to Rs.43,849 per annum. Per household expenditure is found largest in case of muslim (Rs.38,634), whereas, smallest in case of sikh household. Income per household in case of all communities comes to Rs.43,849, while expenditure to Rs.34,334 per annum. Based on the income and expenditure, saving is worked out to be 23.50 per cent for hindu, 18.29 per cent for muslim, 25.00 per cent for sikh, and to 21.70 per cent for all communities under consideration.

Table 44: **Income and Expenditure per Household and Per Capita**

(Rs. p.a.)

Religion	Income		Expenditure	
	Per household	Per capita	Per household	Per capita
Hindu	42940	7133	32849	5457
Muslim	45699	6821	38634	5766
Sikh	39069	7182	29300	5386
Total	43849	7005	34334	5485

Source: Households surveyed in district Rampur.

## 42. Main Occupation of Working Family Members

Table 45 describes the main occupation of working family members. As expected, the main employment of family members is the cultivation. Of the total male employment, the employment in cultivation is found to be as high as 43.78 per cent among hindu, 37.42 per cent among muslim, 24.69 per cent among sikh, and to 38.92 per cent among all communities combined. Interestingly, female workers are found to be more significant as manual labour. As much as 41.67 per cent of female workers are employed from hindu, 64.81 per cent from muslim, 33.33 per cent from sikh, and to 56.37 per cent from all communities combined. In white-collar job, the employment from hindu, muslim, sikh and all communities is found to be relatively less significant in Rampur district (table 45).

Table 45: **Working Family Members According to their Main Occupation**

Occupation		Hindu		Muslim		Sikh		Total	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Professional/managerial and administrative work	Male	46	10.60	20	3.14	5	6.17	71	6.17
	Female	5	5.21	8	3.43	2	8.33	15	4.25
	Total	51	9.62	28	3.22	7	6.67	86	5.72
Clerk/Supervisor/Accountant	Male	18	4.15	12	1.89	2	2.47	32	2.78
	Female	7	7.29	2	0.86	0	0.00	9	2.55
	Total	25	4.72	14	1.61	1	1.90	41	2.73
Sales/Business	Male	20	4.61	58	9.12	34	41.98	112	9.73
	Female	0	0.00	2	0.86	1	4.17	3	0.85
	Total	20	3.77	60	6.90	35	33.33	115	7.65
Cultivation	Male	190	43.78	238	37.42	20	24.69	448	38.92
	Female	19	19.79	40	17.17	8	33.33	67	18.98
	Total	209	39.43	278	31.99	28	26.67	515	34.24
Manual Labour	Male	60	13.82	230	36.16	10	12.35	300	26.06
	Female	40	41.67	151	64.81	8	33.33	199	56.37
	Total	100	18.87	381	43.84	18	17.14	499	33.18
Caste Occupation	Male	100	23.04	78	12.26	10	12.35	188	16.33
	Female	25	26.04	30	12.88	5	20.83	60	17.00
	Total	125	23.58	108	12.43	15	14.29	248	16.49
All	Male	434	100.00	636	100.00	81	100.00	1151	100.00
	Female	96	100.00	233	100.00	24	100.00	353	100.00
	Total	530	100.00	869	100.00	105	100.00	1504	100.00

Source: Households surveyed in district Rampur.

### 43. Migration Characteristics

Table 46 describes the migration characteristics. It is revealed that, of the total workers there are 38 migrants. Of the total migrant workers, cent per cent male are from hindu, from muslim and to from sikh community. Interestingly, female migrants are found to be non-existent in sampled villages of Rampur district.

Table 46: Migration Characteristics

Particulars	Hindu		Muslim		Sikh		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Male	38	100.00	71	100.00	4	100.00	113	100.00
Female	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>Age of Migrants (Years)</b>								
Below 20	11	28.95	25	35.21	0	0.00	36	31.86
20 – 40	20	52.63	38	53.52	3	75.00	61	53.98
40 – 60	7	18.42	7	9.86	0	0.00	14	12.39
60 and Above	0	0.00	1	1.41	1	25.00	2	1.77
<b>Total</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>Place of Migrants</b>								
Within district (Rural)	15	39.47	26	39.38	1	25.00	42	38.89
Within district (Urban)	6	15.79	7	10.61	2	50.00	15	13.89
Within state (Rural)	10	26.32	11	16.67	1	25.00	22	20.37
Within state (Urban)	4	10.53	11	16.67	0	0.00	15	13.89
Outside state (Rural)	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Outside state (Urban)	3	7.89	11	16.67	0	0.00	14	12.96
<b>Total</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>Duration of Migration</b>								
Short-term	12	31.58	13	19.70	0	0.00	25	22.12
Long-term	6	15.79	22	33.33	0	0.00	28	24.78
Daily commuters	20	52.63	31	46.97	4	100.00	60	53.10
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>Occupation of Migrants</b>								
Professional/managerial and administrative work	0	0.00	1	1.41	0	0.00	1	0.88
Clerk/Supervisor/Accountant	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Sales/Business	2	5.26	10	14.08	3	75.00	15	13.27
Manual Labour	36	94.74	60	84.51	1	25.00	97	85.85
Caste Occupation	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Source: Households surveyed in district Rampur.

Table 46 also records the information on age of migrants. A majority of migrants are found within the age group of 20 to 40 years. As much as 52.63 per cent of migrant workers from hindu, 53.52 per cent from muslim, 75 per cent from sikh, and to 53.98 per cent from all communities are found within the age group of 20-40 years. Table 46 also records the place of migrants, such as, (i) district and (ii) state. It is revealed that within the district, migrant workers have generally come from rural areas. As much as 39.47 per cent of workers from hindu, 39.38 per cent from muslim, 25.00 per cent from sikh, and to 38.89 per cent from all communities migrated from rural areas. Within the state, migrants from rural areas account for 26.32 per cent among hindu, 16.67 per cent among muslim, 25.00 per cent among sikh, and to 20.37 per cent among all communities combined. Interestingly, present empirical evidence suggests the intra-rural migration. This is borne out by the fact that villages in Rampur district are fairly rich because of the high concentration of production of commercial crop like pepermint. Owing to the high profit margin, pepermint attracts migrants from other rural hinterland.

Table 46 also gives information on duration of migrants such as (i) short-term, (ii) long-term, and (iii) daily commuters. It is found that 52.63 per cent of migrants among hindu, 46.97 per cent among muslim, cent per cent among sikh, and to 53.10 per cent among all the communities are in the nature of daily commuters. Table 46 also describes the migrants by principal occupations. Among hindu, 94.74 per cent, among muslim, 84.51 per cent, among sikh 25.00 per cent, and among all communities to 85.85 per cent are found employed as manual labour. Thus, migrants have generally come from their native place to be engaged in non-white collar job like manual labour.

#### **44. Status of Indebtedness**

Table 47 distributes the households by outstanding amount of loan. Among hindu households (411), 99 households or to 24.10 per cent are found indebted. Among the indebted hindu households, a majority of them (8.76 per cent) has taken loan varying from Rs.15,000 to 30,000. A much similar is also the case for muslim households. In case of sikh households, a majority of households has taken loan of Rs.90,000 and above. In all religious communities, a majority of households has taken loan varying from Rs.15,000 to 30,000.

Table 47: **Households by Outstanding Amount of Loan**

Amount of Loan	Hindu		Muslim		Sikh		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Below Rs.15,000	12	12.12	14	17.95	2	9.09	28	14.07
Rs.15,000 – Rs.30,000	35	35.36	27	34.60	2	9.09	64	32.15
Rs.30,000 - Rs.45,000	22	22.22	22	28.21	3	13.64	47	23.62
Rs.45,000 – Rs.60,000	11	11.11	8	10.26	4	18.18	23	11.56
Rs.60,000 – Rs.75,000	2	2.02	1	1.28	0	0	3	1.51
Rs.75,000 – Rs.90,000	2	2.02	3	3.85	3	13.64	8	4.02
Rs.90,000 and above	15	15.15	3	3.85	8	36.36	26	13.07
<b>Total</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>100.00</b>
Total amount of loan (in Rs.)	410000		285000		77000		772000	
Per HH loan (in Rs.)	998		787		770		884	
Total HH	44		362		100		873	
Indebted HH	99		78		22		199	

Source: Households surveyed in district Rampur.

Table 48 describes the pattern of indebtedness. We find that within hindu, muslim, sikh and in all households, loan has mainly been taken for agricultural purposes. A majority of households has taken loan from the Gramin Bank at the rate of interest, which is below than 12 per cent. Next to this comes the Cooperative Bank from where 17.17 per cent of hindu households, 8.98 per cent of muslim households, 22.73 per cent of sikh households, and to 14.57 per cent of all households have taken loan at the rate of interest of below 12 per cent. Thus, there appears to be a break through in terms of sources of loan. Institutional finance is found gradually replacing the traditional sources of funding.

Table 48: **Reasons Source and Rate of Interest of Loan**

Source	Hindu		Muslim		Sikh		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
<b>Reasons for indebtedness</b>								
Agriculture	79	79.80	56	71.79	20	90.90	155	77.88
Trade and commerce	1	1.01	0	0.00	1	4.55	2	1.01
Animal purchase	1	1.01	3	3.85	1	4.55	5	2.51
House construction	1	1.01	1	1.28	0	0.00	2	1.01
Health	4	4.04	4	5.13	0	0.00	8	4.02
Festival/functions	4	4.04	3	3.85	0	0.00	7	3.52
Others	9	9.09	11	14.10	0	0.00	20	10.05
<b>Total</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>Sources of Loan Taken</b>								
Commercial bank	4	4.04	5	6.41	4	18.18	13	6.53
Gramin bank	63	63.64	35	44.87	4	18.18	102	51.26
Cooperative bank/society	17	17.17	7	8.98	5	22.73	29	14.57
SHO/NGO	1	1.01	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.50
Traer	1	1.01	3	3.85	0	0.00	4	2.01
Moneylender	6	6.06	6	20.51	2	9.09	24	12.06
Landlord	4	4.04	4	5.13	0	0.00	8	4.02
Friend/relative	2	2.02	6	7.69	4	18.18	12	6.03
Others	1	1.01	2	2.56	3	13.64	6	3.02
<b>Total</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>Rate of interest (%)</b>								
Below 12 per cent	94	94.95	65	83.34	19	86.36	178	89.45
12 – 15 per cent	4	4.04	11	14.10	3	13.64	18	9.05
18 – 24 per cent	1	1.01	2	2.56	0	0.00	3	1.50
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Source: Households surveyed in district Rampur.

#### **45. Characteristics of Education of Children (5-15 years)**

Table 49 describes the various characteristics of education for the children in case of hindu, muslim, sikh and in case of all households combined. It is reported that 22.91 per cent of muslim children have never been enrolled for acquiring the education. As compared to this, 6.22 per cent in hindu and to 10.23 per cent in all communities are found never enrolled. Of the total enrolled students, a relatively higher percentage among hindu and muslim communities are found enrolled in class III. In sikh community, maximum students (37.50 per cent) are found enrolled in class I. In all communities combined, a relatively larger number of students is found enrolled in Class I.

A relatively larger number of students from hindu (80.0 per cent), muslim (78.09 per cent), sikh (50.00 per cent) and from all communities (78.58 per cent) is found studying in government schools. The students studying in private schools are found to be 19.25 per cent in case of hindu, 10.96 per cent in muslim, 50 per cent in sikh and to 17.91 per cent in case of all communities combined. Thus, government school emerges as the major centre for education.

Schools are generally located within one kilometer of distance from the place of residence in case of hindu children (75 per cent), muslim children (74.86 per cent) and in case of children from all communities (72.95 per cent). In case of sikh children the distance comes from 2 to 4 kms. It implies that sikh children have to travel relatively more than the counterparts hindu and muslim children. Generally, medium of instruction is found to be hindi. As much as 75 per cent of hindu children, 77.90 per cent of muslim children, 50 per cent of sikh children, and to 75.31 per cent of children from all communities are found studying in hindi medium. Interestingly, 9.12 per cent of muslim children have been found studying in urdu medium. Thus, as expected, hindi is found as the principal medium of instruction.

The principal reason for drop out of studies has also been described. It is found that a majority of students from hindu (28 per cent), muslim (26.58 per cent) and from all communities (24.33 per cent) has dropped the studies mainly due to non-affordability of fees and other expenses. Thus, as expected, the economic factor is found as the prime determinant for drop out of studies.

Table 49: **Educational Status of Children in the Age Group of 5-15 years**

Educational Status	Hindu		Muslim		Sikh		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
<b>Schooling Status</b>								
Never enrolled	75	6.22	93	22.91	0	0.00	168	10.23
Left after enrolment	40	3.32	61	15.02	6	19.35	107	6.52
Enrolled but irregular	20	1.66	9	2.21	25	80.65	54	3.29
Enrolled and irregular	107	88.80	243	59.86	0	0.00	1313	79.96
<b>Total</b>	1205	100.00	406	100.00	31	100.00	1642	100.00
<b>Characteristics of Enrolled Children</b>								
Enrolled in Class I	142	15.29	75	19.89	15	37.50	232	17.25
Enrolled in Class II	140	15.07	73	19.36	5	12.50	218	16.20
Enrolled in Class III	145	15.60	80	21.22	6	15.00	231	17.16
Enrolled in Class IV	142	15.29	43	11.41	7	17.50	192	14.26
Enrolled in Class V	100	10.76	30	7.96	2	5.00	132	9.81
Enrolled in Class VI	75	8.07	23	6.10	4	10.00	102	7.58
Enrolled in Class VII	60	6.46	20	5.31	0	0	80	5.94
Enrolled in Class VIII	52	5.60	18	4.77	1	2.50	71	5.27
Enrolled in Class IX	43	4.31	10	2.65	0	0	50	3.71
Enrolled in Class X	33	3.55	5	1.33	0	0	38	2.82
<b>Total</b>	929	100.00	377	100.00	40	100.00	1346	100.00
<b>Type of School</b>								
Government	748	80.00	285	78.09	20	50.00	1053	78.58
Private	180	19.25	40	10.96	20	50.00	240	17.91
Madarsa	0	0.00	30	8.21	0	0.00	30	2.24
Missionary	7	0.75	10	2.74	0	0.00	17	1.27
Non-formal	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Others	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
<b>Total</b>	935	100.00	365	100.00	40	100.00	1340	100.00
<b>Distance of School (Km.)</b>								
Within 1	705	75.00	271	74.86	0	0.00	976	72.95
1 – 2	130	13.83	37	10.22	0	0.00	167	12.48
2 – 4	70	7.45	33	9.12	24	66.67	127	9.49
4 and above	35	3.72	21	5.80	12	33.33	68	5.08
<b>Total</b>	940	100.00	362	100.00	36	100.00	1338	100.00
<b>Medium of Instruction</b>								
Hindi	705	75.00	282	77.90	13	50.00	1000	75.31
English	47	5.00	29	8.01	7	26.92	83	6.25
Hindi and English both	188	20.00	18	4.97	6	23.08	212	15.96
Urdu	0	0.00	33	9.12	0	0.00	33	2.48
<b>Total</b>	940	100.00	362	100.00	26	100.00	1328	100.00
<b>Learning of Minority Languages</b>								
Yes	45	5.10	79	21.82	8	40.00	132	10.11
No	838	94.90	283	78.18	12	60.00	1173	89.89
<b>Total</b>	883	100.00	362	100.00	20	100.00	1305	100.00



<b>Reasons for drop-out</b>								
Work at home	10	10.00	15	10.49	0	0.00	25	9.23
Shortage of money	15	15.00	28	19.58	0	0.00	43	15.87
Far distance of school	3	3.00	11	7.69	10	35.71	24	8.86
Inadequate facility in school	2	2.00	8	5.59	5	17.86	15	5.54
Physical punishment by the teachers	4	4.00	8	5.59	0	0.00	12	4.43
Lack of teaching in the class	3	3.00	6	4.20	0	0.00	9	3.32
Failed in examination	1	1.00	2	1.40	0	0.00	3	1.11
Non-affordability of fees and other expenses	28	28.00	38	26.58	0	0.00	66	24.33
Lack of interest in studies	18	18.00	10	6.99	13	46.43	41	15.13
Marriage	3	3.00	2	1.40	0	0.00	5	1.85
Others	13	13.00	15	10.49	0	0.00	28	10.33
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>271</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>Availing Government Assistance</b>								
Yes	868	69.89	300	75.95	2	40.00	1170	71.25
No	374	30.11	95	24.05	3	60.00	472	28.75
<b>Total</b>	<b>1242</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>395</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>1642</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Source: Households surveyed in district Rampur.

#### **46. Aspiration of Parents for Current Studies**

We enquired from the respondents about the aspirations for education. Among hindu households, the aspiration for education upto intermediate turns out to be higher (32 per cent) than to those observed among muslim (28 per cent), sikh (30 per cent) and among all communities combined (30 per cent). The aspiration for post-graduation is found to be higher in case of sikh (24 per cent) than to those of hindu (18 per cent), muslim (12 per cent) and in case of all communities combined (18.50 per cent).

The aspiration for high school education is found to be higher in case of girls (23 per cent) than to those of boys (18 per cent). Similarly, aspiration for obtaining education upto graduation is found higher in case of girls (15 per cent) than that of boys (5 per cent). However, aspiration for education upto post graduation and professional/technical degrees is found to be higher in case of boys (18.50 per cent and 28.50 per cent) than to those of girls (11 per cent and 22 per cent). Interestingly, the aspiration of muslim turns out to be higher for girls than to those of boys for high school, intermediate and graduation, whereas opposite is found applicable in case of post-graduation and professional/technical degrees. The preference for boys than the girls for higher education is in line with the traditionally accepted discrimination of girls in society (table 50).

Table 50: **Aspiration of Parents for Current Studies**

(in %)				
Parents aspiring for the current education of:	Hindu	Muslim	Sikh	All households
<b>A- Boys</b>				
High school	15.00	21.00	18.00	18.00
Intermediate	32.00	28.00	30.00	30.00
Graduation	5.00	6.00	3.00	5.00
Post-graduation	18.00	12.00	24.00	18.50
Professional/technical degrees	30.00	33.00	25.00	28.50
<b>Total</b>	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
<b>B- Girls</b>				
High school	22.00	28.00	25.00	23.00
Intermediate	35.00	31.00	20.00	29.00
Graduation	13.00	12.00	18.00	15.00
Post-graduation	10.00	10.00	12.00	11.00
Professional/technical degrees	20.00	19.00	25.00	22.00
<b>Total</b>	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Source: Households surveyed in the district Rampur.

#### 47. **Status of Training**

It is revealed that sikh households are more desirous of acquiring training (30 per cent) than to those of hindu (18.25 per cent), muslim (13.81 per cent), and to all households combined (17.75 per cent). Thus, sikh households are more desirous for training than the rest of communities. Interestingly, a majority of households from hindu (81.75 per cent), muslim (86.19 per cent), sikh (70.0 per cent) and from all communities (82.25 per cent) are found reluctant for acquiring training in the sampled villages of Rampur district (table 50).

Table 51: **Households Interest in Training**

Religion	Yes		No		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Hindu	75	18.25	336	81.75	411	100.00
Muslim	60	13.81	312	86.19	362	100.00
Sikh	30	30.00	70	70.00	100	100.00
All	155	17.75	718	82.25	873	100.00

Source: Households surveyed in the district Rampur.

#### 48. **Desire of Training Across Activities**

Table 52 reveals the desire for training across hindu, muslim, sikh and all households combined. Among hindu households, embroidery followed by painting are the important activities, in which training is desired by 18.65 per cent and to 17.33 per cent of households. Among muslim households, such activities are tailoring, painting and hair cutting wherein 30

per cent of households, 22.0 per cent and to 20 per cent of households respectively are desirous for obtaining the training. The corresponding activities among sikh households include (i) mechanic work and (ii) cottage industry, wherein 33.33 per cent and to 16.67 per cent of sikh households are found desirous for getting the training. Among all activities combined, (i) painting, (ii) mechanic work, (iii) embroidery and (iv) driving are found significant economic activities about whom 17.40 per cent, 14.19 per cent, 12.26 per cent and to 10.32 per cent of households respectively have expressed the desire for training.

Table 52: **Desire of Training of Households**

Training required in	Hindu		Muslim		Sikh		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Computer	5	6.67	0	0.00	0	0.00	5	3.23
Tailoring	0	0.00	15	30.00	0	0.00	15	9.68
Air conditioning	2	2.67	0	0.00	1	3.33	3	1.94
Doctor	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	3.33	1	0.65
Animal husbandry	10	13.33	4	8.00	0	0.00	14	9.03
Embroidery	14	18.65	5	10.00	0	0.00	19	12.26
Mechanic	11	14.67	1	2.00	10	33.33	22	14.19
Agriculture	8	10.67	0	0.00	0	0.00	8	5.16
Cottage industry	2	2.67	0	0.00	5	16.67	7	4.52
Hair cutting	3	4.00	10	20.00	0	0.00	13	8.39
Painting	13	17.33	11	22.00	3	10.00	27	17.40
Carpentry	5	6.67	0	0.00	0	0.00	5	3.23
Driving	2	2.67	4	8.00	10	33.34	16	10.32
Total	75	100.00	50	100.00	30	100.00	155	100.00

Source: Households surveyed in the district Rampur.

#### 49. **Duration of Training**

Table 53 describes the duration of training, such as, (i) 3 months, (ii) 3-6 months and (iii) 1-3 years. A majority of households among hindu (79.49 per cent), muslim (73.60 per cent), sikh (92.86 per cent) and in all communities (80.56 per cent) is desirous to obtain training from 1-3 years. The desire for training is found to be relatively more significant in case of sikh than to those of hindu, muslim and all communities combined.

Table 53: **Duration of Training**

Duration of training	Hindu		Muslim		Sikh		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
3 months	3	7.69	3	15.79	0	0.00	6	8.33
3 – 6 months	5	12.82	2	10.53	1	7.14	8	11.11
1 – 3 years	31	79.49	14	73.68	13	92.86	58	80.56
Total	39	100.00	19	100.00	14	100.00	72	100.00

Source: Households surveyed in the district Rampur.

## 50. Expenditure on Training

Of the total households (873), 6.41 per cent of households have expressed their desire to bear the expenditure on training. Of these, 12 per cent are from sikh, 6.81 per cent from hindu, and to 4.42 per cent from muslim community. Households unwilling to bear the training expenditure are found to be 2.68 per cent from hindu, 1 per cent from sikh, 0.55 per cent from muslim and to 1.60 per cent from all communities. In contrast to above, a significant percentage of households from hindu (90.51 per cent), muslim (95.03 per cent), sikh (87.0 per cent) and from all communities (91.98 per cent) are found to be non-reporting households.

Total expenditure on training has been worked out to be Rs.58,83,205 in case of hindu, Rs.37,90,608 in case of muslim, Rs.18,77,806 in case of sikh and to Rs.1,15,51,619 in case of all communities combined. Training expenditure in case of hindu comes to Rs.1,43,114 per household and to Rs.2,356 per capita. Similarly, in case of muslim, training expenditure comes to Rs.10,471 per household and to Rs.1,562 per capita. In case of sikh, training expenditure comes to Rs.18,778 per household and to Rs.3,458 per capita. Per household expenditure of sampled villages comes to Rs.13,032 which turns out to be higher than that of muslim, while lower than that of hindu and muslim households. Training expenditure per capita turns out to be largest in case of sikh (Rs.3,458), whereas lowest in case of muslim household (Rs.1,562). Per capita expenditure on training for sampled villages has been worked out to Rs.2,113 per annum (table 54).

Table 54: Willingness to bear the Training Expenditure

Willingness	Hindu		Muslim		Sikh		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Households willing to bear the expenditure on training	28	6.81	16	4.42	12	12.00	56	6.41
Households unwilling to bear the expenditure on training	11	2.68	2	0.55	1	1.00	14	1.60
Non-reporting households	372	90.51	344	95.03	87	87.00	803	91.98
Total	411	100.00	62	100.00	100	100.00	873	100.00
Total expenditure on training (Rs.)	5883205		3790608		1877806		11551619	
Expenditure on training per household (Rs.)	1431114		10471		18778		13232	
Per Capita (Rs.)	2356		1562		3458		2113	

Source: Households surveyed in the district Rampur.

## **51. Public Distribution System**

From the field survey, it has been reported that a majority of households does not fall under BPL category. Households, falling under BPL are found to be 41.12 per cent among hindu, 56.91 per cent among muslim, 12 per cent among sikh, and to 44.10 per cent among all households. Thus, a majority of muslim households falls under BPL. Generally, ration card is issued to those households who are under BPL. Since, a majority of households is not under the BPL, ration card has not been issued to them. Households for whom ration card have not been issued come to 68.37 per cent in case of hindu, 61.88 per cent in case of muslim, 93 per cent in case of sikh, and to 68 per cent in case of all communities combined.

Survey also shows that 63.99 per cent of hindu, 78.18 per cent of muslim, 78 per cent of sikh, and to 71.48 per cent of all households have been purchasing ration under PDS. It is reported that wheat purchased under PDS comes to 20.05 kgs for hindu, 25.50 kgs for muslim, 12.40 kgs for sikh and to 18 kgs for all households combined. Thus, muslim households use to purchase relatively more quantity of wheat than the rest of households. A much similar is also the case for the purchase of rice as well. Sikh households tend to purchase relatively more quantity of sugar (8.31 kgs) than to those of hindu (2.67 kgs), muslim (3.50 kgs) and all households combined (4.50 kgs). Hindu households, on the other hand, tend to purchase kerosene relatively more (11.31 litres) than to those of muslim households (10.20 litres), sikh (8 litres) and to all households combined (9.76 litres).

It is reported that common problem in case of PDS is that materials are not available timely. Households feeling alike come to 37.71 per cent among hindu, 37.02 per cent among muslim, 29 per cent among sikh, and to 36.43 per cent among all households combined. In spite of this problem, a majority of households is of the opinion that they have been receiving due share under PDS. Such households are found to be 69.34 per cent among hindu, 70.17 per cent among muslim, 77 per cent among sikh and to 70.10 per cent among all households combined. However, shortage of finance has been reported by the majority of households as the main cause for their dissatisfaction (table 55)

Table 55: **Public Distribution System**

(in %)

Particulars		Hindu	Muslim	Sikh	All households
Are you in BPL citatory	Yes	41.12	56.91	12.00	44.10
	No	58.88	43.09	88.00	55.90
Do you have BPL card	Yes	31.63	38.12	7.00	31.27
	No	68.37	61.88	93.00	68.73
Do you get ration from PDS	Yes	63.99	78.18	78.00	71.48
	No	36.01	21.82	22.00	28.52
<b>If Yes, mention average quantity (in kg/litre)</b>					
Wheat (in kg per HH)		20.05	25.50	12.40	18.00
Rice (in kg per HH)		19.55	20.30	11.80	17.22
Sugar (in kg per HH)		2.67	3.50	8.31	4.50
Kerosene (Litre per HH)		11.31	10.02	8.00	9.76
Others		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>Problems faced in PDS</b>					
Insufficient quantity		4.14	6.08	12.00	5.84
Bad quality		8.76	9.94	8.00	9.16
Less weight		19.71	25.14	20.00	21.99
Non-availability in time		37.71	37.02	29.00	36.43
Others		0.73	0.00	1.00	0.46
No response		28.95	21.82	30.00	26.12
Total		100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
<b>Are you capable of getting your share in PDS</b>	Yes	69.34	70.17	77.00	70.10
	No	30.66	29.83	23.00	29.90
<b>If No, then reasons</b>					
Lack of money		70.69	63.89	65.52	67.20
Lack of supply in PDS		14.66	17.59	20.69	16.60
Discrimination by PDS trader		12.93	12.04	10.34	12.25
Others		1.72	6.48	3.45	3.95

Source: Households surveyed in district Rampur.

## 52. **Status of Benefit from Aanganwadi/ICDS**

We also enquired from the households as to whether they were benefited from Aanganwadi/ICDS or otherwise. It was revealed that sikh households were benefited considerably (80 per cent) as compared to their counterpart hindu households (18.51 per cent), muslim households (20.41 per cent) and to all households combined (29.78 per cent). The principal reason for low benefit from such a programme among hindu household is found to be the non-eligibility of membership in case of hindu household (68.20 per cent), muslim households (65.08 per cent) and all households combined (48.03 per cent).

Table 56: **Status of Benefit from Aanganwadi/ICDS**

Particulars		(in %)			
		Hindu	Muslim	Sikh	All households
Whether benefited	Yes	18.51	20.41	80.00	29.78
	No	81.49	79.59	20.00	70.22
	Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
<b>If No, state the reason</b>					
No eligible member in family		68.20	65.08	2.08	48.03
Location of the centre is inaccessible		24.14	23.00	1.03	18.06
Discrimination		7.66	11.92	2.04	7.30
No response		0.00	0.00	94.85	26.61
Total		100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Source: Households surveyed in district Rampur.

### **53. Government Programmes**

We discuss here below the awareness and benefits form government programmes, such as, (i) SGSY, (ii) NRES, (iii) Indira Awas Yojana, (iv) Old age widow pension, (v) TSC/Swajaldhara, (vi) ARWSP and (vii) Sarva Shiksha.

(i) **SGSY:** The awareness and benefits for government programmes have been described in table 57. The awareness of SGSY is found to be relatively higher in muslim households (90.61 per cent) than to what has been observed in hindu (49.39 per cent), sikh (80 per cent) and in all communities combined (69.99 per cent). So as to receive the benefit under such programme, the direct and indirect involvement of commission is found to be non-existent.

(ii) **NRES:** The awareness of NRES is found to be higher in sikh (52 per cent) than to that in hindu (35.52 per cent), muslim (40.06 per cent) and in all communities (39.29 per cent). Interestingly, a majority of hindu, muslim and all households are found unaware about the benefit of this programme. Also, the element of commission is found missing in order to get the benefit from this programme.

(iii) **Indira Awas Yojana:** It is evident that a majority of households in hindu (96.11 per cent), muslim (96.96 per cent), sikh (93.00 per cent) and in all communities (96.11 per cent) is aware about this programme. The awareness is found to be higher in muslim than the rest of households. So as to get the benefit under this programme, the element of commission is found to be non-existent.

(iv) **Old Age Widow Pension:** Old age pension appears to be widely known programme. This is born out by the fact that 95.86 per cent of households in hindu, 96.41 per cent in

muslim, 91.0 per cent in sikh, and to 95.53 per cent of households in all communities are aware about this programme. However, the benefit from this programme is found to be quite marginal from this programme. Benefit from this programme is found to be higher in case of sikh than the rest of communities. In order to get the benefit from this programme, the element of commission is found to be non-existent.

Table 57: **Government Development Programmes**

Details of Programme	Responses of HH	(in %)			
		Hindu	Muslim	Sikh	All households
<b>A. SGSY</b>					
Awareness	Yes	49.39	90.61	80.00	69.99
	No	50.61	9.39	20.00	30.01
Benefitted	Yes	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	No	100.00	100.0	100.00	100.0
Did you pay commission	Yes	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	No	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
<b>B. NRES</b>					
Awareness	Yes	35.52	40.06	52.00	39.29
	No	64.48	59.94	48.00	60.71
Benefitted	Yes	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.11
	No	100.00	100.00	100.00	99.89
Did you pay commission	Yes	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	No	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
<b>C. Indira Awas Yojana</b>					
Awareness	Yes	96.11	96.96	93.00	96.11
	No	3.89	3.04	7.00	3.89
Benefitted	Yes	0.97	3.04	2.00	1.95
	No	99.03	96.96	98.00	98.05
Did you pay commission	Yes	0.73	0.83	0.00	0.69
	No	99.27	99.17	0.00	99.31
<b>D. Old Age Widow Pension</b>					
Awareness	Yes	95.86	96.41	91.00	95.53
	No	4.14	3.59	9.00	4.47
Benefitted	Yes	2.66	2.76	4.00	2.86
	No	97.34	97.24	96.00	97.14
Did you pay commission	Yes	0.49	0.55	0.00	0.46
	No	99.51	99.45	100.00	99.54
<b>E. TSC/Swajaldhara</b>					
Awareness	Yes	55.23	56.91	65.00	57.04
	No	44.77	43.09	35.00	42.96
Benefitted	Yes	9.73	9.94	13.00	10.19
	No	90.27	90.06	87.00	89.81
Did you pay commission	Yes	0.73	0.83	1.00	0.69
	No	99.27	99.17	99.00	99.31



<b>F. ARWSP</b>					
Awareness	Yes	66.42	67.40	68.00	67.01
	No	33.58	32.60	32.00	32.99
Benefitted	Yes	15.33	18.23	26.00	17.75
	No	84.67	81.77	74.00	82.25
Did you pay commission	Yes	0.97	1.38	0.00	1.03
	No	99.03	98.62	100.00	98.97
<b>G. Sarva Shiksha</b>					
Awareness	Yes	95.13	97.24	94.00	95.88
	No	4.87	2.76	6.00	4.12
Benefitted	Yes	53.14	51.38	60.00	53.38
	No	46.86	48.62	40.00	46.62
Did you pay commission	Yes	0.49	0.28	1.00	0.46
	No	99.51	99.72	99.00	99.54

Source: Households surveyed in the district Rampur.

(v) **TSC/Swajaldhara:** As much as 65 per cent of sikh households are found aware about this programme, which is comparatively higher than to that of hindu households (55.23 per cent), muslim households (56.91 per cent) and to all households combined (57.04 per cent). However, such a programme has not benefitted largely to any religious category under consideration. This is due to the fact that the direct or indirect element of commission is found to be considerably non-existent.

(vi) **Sarva Shiksha:** It is reported that 95.13 per cent of hindu households, 97.24 per cent of muslim households, 94.00 per cent of sikh households, and to 95.88 per cent of all households are aware about this programme. The awareness of this programme is found to be comparatively higher in muslim households than the rest of households. Interestingly, 53.14 per cent of hindu households, 51.38 per cent of muslim households, 60 per cent of sikh households, and to 53.38 per cent of all households are found benefitted by this programme. More than this, 99.51 per cent of hindu households, 99.72 per cent of muslim households, 99 per cent of sikh households, and to 99.54 per cent of all households have been benefitted without involving the direct or indirect commission for this purpose. The above empirical analysis, thus suggests that Sarva Shiksha is relatively more beneficial programme among all programmes initiated by the government.

#### **54. Households by Diseases**

A close examination of table 58 suggests that a majority of households in hindu (33.82 per cent), muslim (33.76 per cent), sikh (24.0 per cent) and in all communities has suffered due to fever. Stomach related problem comes next in order of preference due to which 14.84 per

cent of hindu households, 23.76 per cent of muslim households, 15.00 per cent of sikh households, and to 18.56 per cent of all households have suffered considerably. It is evident that hindu households due to fever have suffered most intensively vis-à-vis the rest of households. Stomach related diseases are found to be more deplorable in case of muslim households vis-à-vis the rest of households.

Table 58: **Households by Types of Diseases**

Type of Diseases	Hindu		Muslim		Sikh		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Fever	139	33.82	122	33.71	24	24.00	285	32.65
Jaundice, Typhoid	16	3.89	10	2.76	0	0.00	26	2.98
ENT	20	4.87	16	4.42	4	4.00	40	4.58
Accident	14	3.41	13	3.59	6	6.00	33	3.78
Stomach related	61	14.84	86	23.76	15	15.00	162	18.56
Cancer, TB	7	1.70	7	1.93	4	4.00	18	2.06
Any other	154	37.47	108	29.83	47	47.00	309	35.39
Total	411	100.00	362	100.00	100	100.00	873	100.00

Source: Households surveyed in the district Rampur.

## 55. **Treatment of Diseases**

Private hospital emerges as the central place for medical treatment. As much as 65.70 per cent of hindu households, 64.69 per cent of muslim households, 79 per cent of sikh households, and to 66.79 per cent of all households have undergone for medical treatment under private hospital. The medical treatment of sikh households is found to be the maximum, whereas it is minimum for muslim households. Average expenditure for treatment for all diseases comes to Rs.3,193 in case of hindu, Rs.3,258 in case of muslim, Rs.1,329 in case of sikh and to Rs.3,006 in case of all communities combined. Thus, muslim households have spent relatively more on medical treatment than the rest of households in Rampur district.

Table 59: **Place of Treatment of Diseases**

Place of Treatment	Hindu		Muslim		Sikh		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Government hospital	91	22.14	83	22.93	21	21.00	195	22.34
Private hospital	270	65.70	234	64.64	79	79.00	583	66.79
Traditional	1	0.24	2	0.55	0	0.00	3	0.34
Homeopathic	1	0.24	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.11
Local government health worker	4	0.97	5	1.38	0	0.00	9	1.03
Home treatment	0	0.00	1	0.28	0	0.00	1	0.11
Jhola type doctor	44	10.71	37	10.22	0	0.00	81	9.28
Total	411	100.00	362	100.00	100	100.00	873	100.00
Patient admitted	136		136		41		313	
Percent of patient admitted	33.09		37.57		41		35.85	
Average expenditure (Rs.)	3193		3258		1329		3006	

Source: Households surveyed in the district Rampur.

## 56. Immunization of Children

Respondents are enquired about the immunization of their children upto the age of 5 years. Polio drugs given have been found to be higher in case of hindu households (99.20 per cent) than the muslim households (95.14 per cent), sikh households (97.91 per cent) and all the households (97.91 per cent). Such drugs have mainly been given by mid-wife/Asha (47.57 per cent) for hindu children followed by muslim children (40.84 per cent). For sikh children, drugs have mainly been provided under government hospital. For all children, the polio drugs have mainly been provided by mid-wife/Asha. Midwife/Asha mainly provided the drugs and injections for the treatment of such diseases as DPT, BCG, small pox and hepatitis for hindu as well as muslim children. In case of sikh children, drugs and injections have mainly been given under government hospital. In case of all children, drugs and injections have mainly been given by mid-wife/Asha (table 60).

Table 60: **Immunization of Children (Multiple responses)**

Particulars	(in %)			
	Hindu	Muslim	Sikh	All households
Polio	99.20	95.14	97.91	97.91
DPT/Diphtheria	94.12	91.69	93.57	93.57
BCG	90.11	87.03	89.39	89.39
Small pox/chicken pox	75.40	77.84	76.87	76.87
Hepatitis	47.33	42.16	47.13	47.13
<b>Agency</b>				
Government hospital	32.57	39.58	42.85	37.20
Private hospital	18.86	15.00	38.10	18.60
Midwife/Asha	47.57	40.84	19.05	41.55
Untrained Dai	0.57	1.25	0.00	0.68
Others	0.57	3.33	0.00	1.97
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Source: Households surveyed in the district Rampur.

## 57. Assistance to Mothers

Table 61 details the help to mothers at the time of last delivery. It is reported that birth place of majority of hindu and muslim children is home of households. As much as 64.05 per cent of hindu children and to 76.78 per cent of muslim children were born at home. A majority of sikh children (51.35 per cent) is found born in the private hospital. Thus, a majority of delivery in cases of hindu, muslim and all children undertook at home, while that in case of sikh in private hospital.

Table 61: **Assistance to Mothers at the Time of Last Delivery**

(in %)				
Birth place of last child	Hindu	Muslim	Sikh	All households
Government hospital	5.88	5.16	29.73	8.12
Private hospital	30.07	18.06	51.35	26.96
Homes	67.05	76.78	18.92	64.92
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Source: Households surveyed in the district Rampur.

## 58. **Assistance to Mothers at the Time of Last Delivery**

It has also been reported that trained midwife/Asha rendered the help to mothers at the time of last delivery. This is born out by the fact that 33.33 per cent of deliveries from hindu, 33.55 per cent from muslim, 47.22 per cent from sikh, and to 34.88 per cent from all communities undertook by the help of midwife/Asha (table 62).

Table 62: **Help to Mothers at the time of Last Delivery**

(in %)				
Help	Hindu	Muslim	Sikh	All households
Doctor	16.34	10.97	47.22	17.15
Trained midwife/Asha	33.33	33.55	47.22	34.88
Untrained Dai	26.80	27.74	2.78	24.71
Others	23.53	27.94	2.78	23.26
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Source: Households surveyed in the district Rampur.

## 59. **Pre- and Post-Delivery Assistance**

Table 63 describes the pre and post delivery assistance to mothers in case of hindu, muslim, sikh and all households. It is satisfying to note that 73.68 per cent of mothers among hindu, 76.77 per cent among muslim, 88.89 per cent among sikh, and to 76.68 per cent among all the communities have received the due assistance and care during the time of pre and post delivery of their children.

Table 63: **Pre and Post Delivery Assistance to Mothers**

(in %)				
Pre and Post-delivery assistance	Hindu	Muslim	Sikh	All households
Yes	73.68	76.77	88.89	76.68
No	26.32	23.23	11.11	23.32
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Source: Households surveyed in the district Rampur.

## 60. Participation in Administrative Community

Table 64 examines the level of participation by hindu, muslim and sikh community in administrative community. It has been revealed that a majority of hindu, muslim and sikh households has been casting the votes and they are the effective member of panchayat election, assembly election and the parliament election. It is, however, disappointing that a majority of hindu, muslim and sikh households is not the member of SHG and the religious and social organization.

Table 64: Participation in Administrative Community

Place of Treatment		Hindu		Muslim		Sikh		Total	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Do you or your family members cast vote?	Yes	408	46.90	362	41.61	100	11.49	870	100.00
	No	3	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	3	100.00
<b>If Yes, state where?</b>									
Panchayat election	Yes	407	47.00	359	41.45	100	11.55	866	100.00
	No	4	57.14	3	42.85	0	0	7	100.00
State assembly	Yes	407	47.11	359	41.55	98	11.34	864	100.00
	No	4	44.47	3	33.33	2	22.22	9	100.00
Parliament	Yes	406	46.99	359	41.55	99	11.46	864	100.00
	No	5	55.56	3	33.33	1	11.11	9	100.00
Are you a member of panchayat?	Yes	7	50.00	4	28.57	3	21.43	14	100.00
	No	404	47.03	358	41.68	97	11.29	859	100.00
Are you a member of SHG	Yes	1	33.34	1	33.33	1	33.33	3	100.00
	No	410	47.13	361	41.49	99	11.38	870	100.00
Are you a member of any religious and social organization	Yes	1	33.34	1	33.33	1	33.33	3	100.00
	No	410	47.13	361	41.49	99	11.38	870	100.00

Source: Households surveyed in the district Rampur.

## 61. Problem and Loss During Communal Violence

It has been reported that 3 persons from hindu, 2 from muslim and 1 from sikh have lost their life due to unrest and communal violence. Also, 14 persons among hindu, 8 among muslim and one among sikh have lost their properties due to unrest and communal violence. Besides these, 78 hindus, 63 muslims and to 17 sikhs have been feeling insecure due to communal feelings (table 65).

Table 65: Problem and Loss During Communal Violence

Details		Hindu	Muslim	Sikh	Total
Has any of your family member expired during recent communal violence	Yes	3	2	1	6
	No	408	360	99	867
Have you lost your property during recent communal violence?	Yes	14	8	1	23
	No	397	354	99	850
Do you feel insecure due to communal feeling?	Yes	78	63	17	158
	No	333	299	83	715

Source: Households surveyed in the district Rampur.

## 62. Accessibility of Media and Communication

We asked from hindu, muslim and sikh households as to whether they use to read newspaper or not. A majority of households replied negatively. The corresponding households from muslim are found to be 90.06 per cent, which is far higher than to those of hindu (86.37 per cent), sikh (51.0 per cent) and to all households combined (83.85 per cent). Similarly, we enquired as to whether respondents use to listen radio regularly or not. It is revealed that muslim respondents listening radio regularly is more significant (56.90 per cent) than the hindu respondents (56.66 per cent), sikh respondents (40 per cent) and all respondents combined (55.33 per cent). We also enquired from the respondents as to whether they use to watch the television regularly or not. The answer from the majority of respondents are found to be comparatively negative in case of muslim (66.30 per cent) than to those form hindu (62.53 per cent), sikh (33.00 per cent) and from all communities combined (60.71 per cent).

Telephone at home is an important component of media and communication. Such a facility is generally found to be inadequate. This is born out by the fact that 97.08 per cent of hindu, 97.24 per cent of muslim, 69 per cent of sikh and to 93.93 per cent of all respondents do not possess the telephone at home. In sharp contrast to above, a majority of respondents is found possessing the mobile with them. Such respondents are found to be relatively more significant in muslim community (94.48 per cent) than to those in hindu (44.28 per cent), sikh (32.0 per cent) and in all communities combined (63.69 per cent). Thus, analysis considering (i) newspaper, (ii) radio, (iii) television, and (iv) telephone portrays the poor accessibility of media and communication (table 66).

Table 66: Accessibility of Media and Communication

Particulars		Hindu		Muslim		Sikh		Total	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Do you read newspaper regularly?	Yes	56	13.63	36	9.94	49	49.00	141	16.15
	No	355	86.37	326	90.06	51	51.00	732	83.85
	Total	411	100.00	362	100.00	100	100.00	873	100.00
Do you listen radio regularly?	Yes	174	42.34	156	43.09	60	60.00	390	44.67
	No	237	56.66	206	56.91	40	40.00	483	55.33
	Total	411	100.00	362	100.00	100	100.00	873	100.00
Do you watch T.V. regularly?	Yes	154	37.47	122	33.70	67	67.00	343	39.29
	No	257	62.53	240	66.30	33	33.00	530	60.71
	Total	411	100.00	362	100.00	100	100.00	873	100.00
Do you have Telephone at home?	Yes	12	2.92	10	2.76	31	31.00	53	6.07
	No	399	97.08	352	97.24	69	69.00	820	93.93
	Total	411	100.00	362	100.00	100	100.00	873	100.00
Do you have mobile	Yes	182	44.28	342	94.48	32	32.00	556	63.69
	No	229	55.71	20	5.52	68	68.00	317	36.31
	Total	411	100.00	362	100.00	100	100.00	873	100.00

Source: Households surveyed in the district Rampur.

### 63 Three Most Important Deprivations

Table 67 shows various deprivations in the families of households, such as, (i) land, (ii) house, (iii) health, (iv) education, (v) employment, (vi) skill development, (vii) social organization, and (viii) others. Three most important deprivations among hindu, muslim, sikh and all households are reported to be (i) employment, (ii) education and (iii) skill development. Thus, there is a pressing need to tackle the problems posed by (i) unemployment, (ii) illiteracy and (iii) poor skills, which may be done by initiating the various development programmes in minority concentrated districts.

Table 67: Households Reporting Important Deprivations

Details	Hindu		Muslim		Sikh		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Land	43	10.46	46	12.71	8	8.00	97	11.11
House	50	12.17	17	4.70	7	7.00	74	8.48
Health	49	11.92	47	12.98	14	14.00	110	12.60
Education	79	19.22	53	14.64	23	23.00	155	17.75
Employment	122	29.76	135	37.28	25	25.00	283	32.31
Skill	51	12.41	49	13.54	17	17.00	117	13.40
Social organization	0.68	0.17	1	0.28	1	1.00	2	0.34
Others	16	3.89	14	3.87	5	5.00	35	4.01
Total Households	411	100.00	362	100.00	100	100.00	873	100.00

Source: Households surveyed in the district Rampur.

## **CHAPTER V**

### **IDENTIFICATION OF PROBLEMS AND TASK AHEAD**

#### **1. Introduction**

We may identify the problems faced by minority community in the district Rampur. In the previous chapters, we examined the socio-economic characteristics of minorities at (i) district level, (ii) village level and (iii) at the household level. The analysis has compared the development of the district, with the State of Uttar Pradesh by using the information from secondary sources. Second part of the study has analysed the development status examined at the village level. A sample of 30 villages forms the basis for such an analysis. The last part of the study examines the development status based on a sample of 873 households.

#### **2. Gaps at the District Level**

- (i) The root cause of under-development of minority population in the district Rampur is the large family size, which is 6.70 vis-à-vis the state of Uttar Pradesh of 6.50. This is an outcome of unemployed dependents in the family of minorities.
- (ii) A majority of muslim population in the district (72.10 per cent) is found illiterates. Illiteracy being one of the causes of under-development pushes the district into dismal poverty and unemployment. Attempts are, therefore, required to enhance the education among minority population. May be that Sarva Shiksha may provide the good results in this direction.
- (iii) Work participation rate is worked out to be 22.78 per cent for male, 14.14 per cent for female and to 30.58 per cent in the district as a whole.
- (iv) District Rampur employs main workers relatively more than the state of Uttar Pradesh.
- (v) Area under forest is found to be around 2.46 times less than to that in the state economy. The area under forest in the district turns out to be 2.8 per cent, of the total reporting area, which is far lower than to that in the state of 6.9 per cent. It calls for afforestation on priority basis.
- (vi) District Rampur is endowed in buffalo under milch animals and young stock and goat under other animals vis-à-vis the state of Uttar Pradesh. Thus, establishment of leather units in the Rampur district is called for.



- (vii) As Rampur district is popular in the production of peppermint, it would be advisable that production of peppermint is encouraged extensively by pursuing the rural development plans at the village level.
- (viii) Infrastructural facility, such as, telephone, which is found lower in the district than that in the state, is required to be enhanced considerably. Similarly, (i) villages connected with pucca road, (ii) electrified villages and (iii) primary agriculture credit societies, which are found to be lower in the district than to that of state economy are required to be enhanced considerably.
- (ix) Number of beds in the allopathic hospitals, number of Ayurvedic/Unani hospitals, number of beds in Ayurvedic/Unani hospitals and number of child-women welfare centres, which are lower in the district than the state economy need to be increased significantly.
- (x) Ownership of permanent houses, which is found lower in the district (36.41 per cent) than to that in the state (46.15 per cent) needs to be increased considerably under IAY.
- (xi) Over 51 per cent of rural households are below the poverty line, which is far higher than to those observed in Uttar Pradesh (27.50 per cent). A concerted efforts are required to be made to push up the rural households from below to above the poverty line by pursuing selective rural development programmes.

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

- (i) Family size of minorities in the district has been worked out to be 7.15. Such a large size of family is the root cause of under-development of minority population. This is because if larger family size is not backed by resources, it largely generates economic and social tensions.
- (ii) The primary occupation of sampled villages is the cultivation, which employs to 73.31 per cent of workers. So as to raise the income from cultivation, the production of peppermint is given a high importance. This may also increase the productivity level of cash crops and non-cash crops in the district.
- (iii) All weather road is found in 7 villages, while kharanja in two villages. 10 villages, out of 30, do not have the electricity. It is suggested that all 30 villages are linked by pucca road. Also, electrification drive is required to be seriously taken up so that all villages get electrified on priority basis.

- (iv) Out of 30 sampled villages, 27 villages are found without toilet facility. In view of this, it is recommended that sanitation facility is extended in the referred villages.
- (v) Out of 30 villages, primary school exists only in 20 villages. In 10 villages, primary schools are not found available. Similarly, middle school exists at the village level, block level and at the panchayat level. At the district level, it is found to be non-existent. High/higher secondary schools for boys and girls are found available at block level. The average distance varies from 0.23 km from residence to primary school to 12.30 kms from residence to non-formal education centre. Such a long distance are required to be traveled by the students. It is, thus, recommended that more schools are opened up to sort out such a problem.
- (vi) The average enrolment of male students comes to 18, while for female to 20. This is primarily because of the inadequate facility in the schools, such as, sitting, blackboard and playground. It is advised that such facilities are provided in the schools on priority basis.
- (vii) As for the preference of schooling, government schools are preferred because of low involvement of finance, while private schools due mainly to superior quality of education. It is suggested that quality of education is improved in government schools and private schools are encouraged to come up. Added importance needs to be placed for professional and technical education in such school.
- (viii) One allopathic doctor, one unani doctor and one ayurvedic doctor is available in one village, while one Jhola type doctor is available in 17 villages. Thus, number of doctors are required to be increased so as to improve the health conditions of minority population.
- (ix) Under public distribution system, the regular supply of foodgrains, sugar and kerosene needs to be increased and harassment by the retailers needs to be prevented. This may be done by the regular inspection by the government officials.
- (x) Cooperatives of production of khadi, marketing, dairy, are required to be functional. Similarly, workers' organizations/unions such as farmers organization, religious organisations, political organisations, cultural organisations, youth mandals, women mandals and flood relief village security forces are required to be made more effective by the combined efforts of government officials, political leaders and above all the minority population.

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

- (i) The size of household is found to be larger in case of muslim (6.70) than to those of hindu (6.02), sikh (5.44) and the average of all households combined (6.26). The observed larger size of muslim households, generally consists of dependents is the prime cause of economic and social tension. So as to sort out the problem amicably, more productive employment generating economic activities are required to be increased at the household level.
- (ii) Over 61 per cent of hindu population, 64 per cent of muslim population, 29.96 per cent of sikh population, and to 59.69 per cent of population from all communities are found to be illiterates. To sort out the problem of illiteracy, it is suggested that TLC campaign is encouraged considerably in the rural areas of Rampur district.
- (iii) It is revealed that a large number of households is in search of job. As a solution to such a problem, the first preferred activity is the dairy, the second preferred activity is the industry, while third activity is the business. It is, suggested that these activities are encouraged so as to generate the productive employment for minority population. In Rampur district, more productive employment generating activities are found to be the household activity followed by dairy. Also, dairy industry is found as the most important industry from the view point of additional employment generation. It is, suggested that self-employed absorbing household industries are promoted.
- (iv) Finding suggests that a large number of households (47.43 per cent) has the land from 1 to 2.50 hectares. Such households are found to be 50.37 per cent among hindu, 49.73 per cent among muslim and to 27.00 per cent among sikh community. It is suggested that such households are given the financial assistance so as to raise the productivity of the crops and thereby the level of income of the households.
- (v) It has also been revealed from the survey that 69.59 per cent of hindu households, 70.16 per cent of muslim households, 45.0 per cent of sikh households, and to 67 per cent of all households are found within the value of livestock from Rs.1,500 to Rs.30,000. The value of livestock per household is found significantly higher in case of muslim households (Rs.20,000) than to that in hindu (Rs.18,000), sikh Rs.6,500) and in all households combined (Rs.16,842). In order to raise the level of income from livestock, financial assistance is required. Also, veterinary hospital is required to be opened up at the village level so that livestock is protected from diseases.

- (vi) A majority of households is found living in semi-pucca houses. Such households are 46.72 per cent among hindu, 49.73 per cent among muslim, 19.0 per cent among sikh, and to 44.79 per cent among all communities. Thus, semi-pucca houses are required to be converted into pucca houses. For this purpose, financial assistance is required to be raised considerably. Also, IAY would be the most useful government scheme for this purpose. It is suggested that financial assistance to the tune of Rs.30,000 per household at the affordable rate of interest, i.e. 12 per cent per annum is required to be extended for this purpose.
- (vii) The problem of electricity is found usual in case of hindu and muslim households. This is borne out by the fact that 37.96 per cent of hindu households, and to 37.02 per cent of muslim households do not have electricity. Electrification at the village level is, therefore, required to be initiated on priority basis.
- (viii) Among the sampled 30 villages, a majority of households has reported that they have in house toilet facility. Such households are found to be 69.99 per cent in case of all households. So as to make such facility upto 100 per cent, financial assistance is required to be extended at the level of households may be that a sum of Rs.10,000 is given to each household at the affordable rate of interest, i.e. below 12 per cent. The role of cooperative bank and gramin bank will be rewarding for this purpose.
- (ix) Interestingly, there seems to be the intra-rural migration in sampled villages. Such a finding is as expected villages of the district have the sound economic base owing to the production of peppermint. To encash such an opportunity migration from one village to another has been taking place. To make the intra-rural migration a viable proposition, it is suggested that activities already existing in the villages are required to be made more profitable. Government efforts towards this direction would be useful and rewarding.
- (x) We find that of the total households (873), 199 households are indebted. Generally, households have taken loan for agricultural purpose. The interest charged on loan is found to be less than 12 per cent. It is advisable that loan is made easily available and undue harassment by the bank officials are prevented. The amount of loan is also required to be enhanced considerably.
- (xi) It has generally been reported that materials under PDS are not available timely. Government officials are required to make at least weekly inspection to the retailers. If retailers is found at fault, he is required to be replaced without delay by other retailers. Such an effort would make the PDS more effective and result orienting.

- (xii) It has generally been reported that most of the government sponsored programmes (IAY, Old Age Widow Pension, TSC, Swajaldhara/ARWSP and Sarva Shiksha) are well known by the households. However, a majority of households has not been found benefitted from such programmes. The element of commission for deriving benefit from the programmes is also found non-existent. It is suggested that government programmes are required to be made popular at the village level, media may play an important role in this particular direction.
- (xiii) As far immunization, midwife/asha is found to be more important than to those of government hospital, private hospital and untrained dai. It would be highly appreciable if the need of immunization is popularized at the village level. Newspaper, radio and television can play an important contribution in this direction.
- (xiv) Generally, last delivery of the mother takes place at home, which is required to be performed either in the government hospital or in the private hospital. In the villages, home delivery is more popular than the others. This is primarily because of non-availability of finance. It is, therefore, suggested that shortage of finance is overcome by the loan for this particular purpose. Since such a loan is critically required, it needs to be disbursed at the free rate of interest. The intervention by the government officials for this particular purpose would be highly result orienting and rewarding.

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

Tehsil	Village
Suar	Bhati Khera Kuhushapur Bhainsia Jwalapur Pajaiya Ishwarpur Pipalia Vijay Nagar
Bilaspur	Chak Pheri Qasamganj Parbat Bans Gadaia Nasimganj Bidhau Prithvipur Urf Chiriya Khera
Rampur	Hamirpur Nasimganj Nagalia Qasamganj Rehpura Haraita Bahadargarh Aghapur Raipur
Shahabad	Ravana Nawabganj Patwai
Milak	Abdullah Nagar Mundi Manona Bakenia Bhat (Bakenabhat) Bara Gajeja Paighamberpur Shahzad Nagar
Suar	Semra Larpur Dharpur North
Bilaspur	Bharatpura Taran
Shahabad	Bharwki Qadim Sarkara
Milak	Patia

## 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