

**BASELINE SURVEY IN THE MINORITY
CONCENTRATED DISTRICTS OF UTTAR PRADESH**

FINAL REPORT

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**MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS
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Baseline Survey of Minority Concentration District

Executive Summary of Shrawasti, Uttar Pradesh

Background

The Ministry of Minority Affairs (GOI) has identified 90 minority concentrated backward districts using important eight indicators of socio-economic development and amenities based on 2001 census data with a purpose to improve all these districts and bring it all India level through a multi sector development plan under the 11th five year plan. Since it is expected that there must be changes in those indicators after 2001, a base line survey has been conducted to inform a multi sectoral development plan with the latest deficits and priorities. In order to implement this, ten indicators (eight has been identified by the Ministry) along with two additional indicators for assessing the health status have been used. Therefore, the baseline survey of Minority concentrated districts in Uttar Pradesh has been started and Shrawasti is one of the Minority concentrated backward district in the State. We have taken the most recent information referring to the official documents and also selected 30 surveyed villages in order to find out the gaps and deficits in the district. In conformity with the gaps, certain important interventions are recommended for further development of the district.

District Profile (Based on Census, 2001)

- The district has 3 Tehsils, 5 blocks and 536 inhabited villages with 97 percent of the total population inhabited in the rural areas. Moreover, the density of population is 461, which is lower compared to the state's average of 690.
- Literacy rate of Shrawasti district is 33.8 percent, in which male and female literacy rate are 46.7 percent and 18.6 percent respectively. This clearly reflects that the literacy rate in Shrawasti including male and female is substantially lower in comparison to state's literacy rate.
- There is substantial concentration of Minority mainly Muslims in the district. As against the State's average of 18.5 percent, the Muslim community constitutes 25.61 percent followed by Christian (0.13 percent), Sikh (0.41percent), Buddhist (0.18 percent) and Jain (0.12 percent in the district.
- The overall work participation rate in the district is 41 percent. However, the WPR of the Muslim community is 39 percent, which is marginally lower the district average.

- Most of the villages lacks the basic infrastructure, such as 77 percent lacks all whether road, 60 percent of the households lacks permanent houses, number of PHC is substantially lower (1.02 per lakh of population) compared to UP. Some of the basic infrastructure such as number of primary schools (per lakh of population), number of telephone connection and post office per lakh population, length of district road per lakh population are substantially lower compared to the State averages.

Survey Findings

In Shrawasti district, the survey of villages in 2008 result clearly depicts that out of first eight indicators six important indicators are lagging behind all India averages. The last two indicators are also lagging behind the average of all India level. Though, the results of all India figures are little earlier (2005) than the Shrawasti figures, yet most of the indicators in Shrawasti are substantially lagging behind the all India averages.

Development Priorities as per Eight Indicators

1. Electricity

As per the gap indicated between Shrawasti and all India level of electrified households, only 8 percent of the households are electrified in the surveyed villages of Shrawasti and rest 92 percent of the households are not electrified. Moreover, only 6 percent of the household are electrified in Muslim families, where as it marginally higher (8.58 percent) in case of Hindu households. Out of 915 surveyed households, only 75 households are electrified. Therefore, the district lags behind all India level by huge of 60 points.

2. Toilet Facility in the Houses

This is another important areas need proper attention. So far as toilet facilities are concerned, only 7 percent of total household have toilet facility within the house, where as rest 93 percent of the households either have outside facility or do not have the facility. Lower proportions (3.82 percent) of Muslim households have toilet facility within the house. Moreover, only 0.22 percent of households have septic tank latrines in the surveyed villages. Nearly 94 percent of the households do not have latrine facility. Therefore, the district lags behind all India level by huge margin of 32 points, so far as close set of latrines are concerned.

3. Pucca Houses

This district suffer from another important development indicator of all whether pucca houses. As per the survey results that only 27 percent of the total households have pucca houses and larger proportion of households in the Hindu families (29 percent) have these houses than the

Muslim households (23 percent). Again, substantial proportion of households (39 percent) is having thatched houses. Nearly 49 percent of the Muslim households have the thatched houses, which constitute a larger proportion than the households in Hindu community.

Development Gaps and Priorities for the Multi-sector Plan

Sl. No	Indicators	Shrawasti, 2008 (survey results)	All India 2005	Development Gaps Between All India and District	Development Priority of the District
		1	2	3=1-2	4
1	Rate of Literacy	56.68	67.3	-10.62	5
2	Rate of Female literacy	43.61	57.1	-13.49	4
3	Work Participation rate	40.55	38.0	2.55	8
4	Female work participation rate	31.87	21.5	10.37	6
5	Percentage of households with Pucca walls	27.27	59.4	-32.13	3
6	Percentage of households with safe drinking water	85.87	87.9	-2.03	7
7	Percentage of households with electricity	8.21	67.9	-59.69	1
8	Percentage of households with Close set latrines	6.79	39.2	-32.41	2
9	Percentage of fully vaccinated children	2.75	43.5	-40.75	-
10	Percentage of Child Delivery in a Health facility	10.89	38.7	-27.81	-

Source: Survey data of Shrawasti (Col.1), different official documents of 2005 at all India level (Col.2).

4. Literacy Rate with more emphasis on Female

So far as literacy rate is concerned both total literacy and female literacy lag substantially to all India level. Female literacy and total literacy ranks four and five respectively, so far as gaps between this district and all India level data is concerned. Household survey clearly depicts that only 44 percent of the females are literate. This survey also depicts higher education by the female is also very negligible. This is a critical area as the level literacy plays a crucial role on the development of overall socio-economic condition of the people in the society. In the study villages of Shrawasti, the level of illiteracy is very high, i.e., 43 percent in all the religious groups. However, illiteracy rate (49 percent) is higher in Muslim community than that of (40 percent) Hindu community. Again, the literacy rate under primary or informal education and up to primary education in all the communities is nearly 41 percent. This is also depicted that the literacy rate under these categories in the Muslim community is higher than those of in the Hindu community. In other words, only 16 percent are educated starting from upper primary to post graduation and technical and other qualification. Moreover, literacy rate under these categories in Muslim community is very much lower than those of Hindu community. Again, the literacy rate having graduation, post graduation and professional degree is very much lower (less than one percent) in the all the families in the surveyed villages.

5. Safe Drinking Water

It is observed that own hand pump and tube well is the major source of drinking water for all the communities residing in the villages, which is considered as one of the best source of safe drinking water. Nearly 69 percent of the total households have the facility of hand pump and tube well. It is also observed that 75 percent of the Muslim households have this facility, which is higher than that of Hindu households. Public hand-pump and tube-well is another source of drinking water, on which nearly 11 percent of the total household depend on drinking water. Therefore both public and private pump/tube-well may be considered as sources of safe drinking water, as we have not encountered any case on un-hygienic and pollution of drinking water through these sources.

6. Work Participation Rate especially for Female

So far as work participation rate is concerned, both work participation as well as female work participation is higher than those of at the all India level. In fact, 70 percent of total working force are still dependant on agriculture and allied activities followed by secondary and tertiary sector in the surveyed villages in Shrawasti. However, only agriculture constitutes nearly 50 percent of the total labour force in the surveyed villages. Low productivity and low income from agriculture aggravate the poverty situation. Another area of concern is that the level of forced migration is very high. Low level of higher education and migration at the young stage confirms high level of vulnerability. Because, nearly 20 percent of the total migration takes place in the age group of below 20 years and these types of migration is higher in Muslim Community than that of Hindu community. The characteristics of migration depicts that most of the migrants (91 percent) are cultivators and the proportion is same in the both Hindu and Muslim families. Secondly, it is observed that most of the migrants are working outside the state in urban centers under short term basis. Most importantly, larger proportion of the respondents have expressed their opinion on getting training on tailoring, animal husbandry, cottage industry in these villages. Therefore, it is clearly reflected that development of rural based handicrafts and artisan and its market facility is an important area for creation of additional employment in the district.

Additional areas of Interventions

- Access to health facility is an important area of concern. Shrawasti is lagging behind both the two important health indicators by 41 point and 28 point from all India level. Institutional delivery of child is only 10 percent of the total cases and only 3 percent of the children are fully vaccinated. Number PHC is very low, i.e., 1.02 per lakh of population as against 2.5 in UP. Similarly, other medical facilities are also very poor compared to the

Country's average. This may be one of the important reasons for having indebtedness at the household level as health expenditure is borne by borrowing.

- Another important area of concern is poor social security measures for reduction of poverty level. Only 37 percent of the total respondents have the BPL cards. Most importantly, more than 70 percent are claiming that insufficient in quantity and un-timely available are two important reasons for failure of PDS system.
- Improvement in delivery of institutional credit to the agricultural farmers would help for higher productivity, higher income and better life.
- Training facility on vocational subjects such as tailoring, animal husbandry, cottage industry along with the market facilities to be developed.
- The important area of concern in the district that Shrawasti is badly affected by frequent floods every year. Un-control of river water of the River Rapti in the rainy season submerge to many of villages destroy the households, crops, roads, electric pole and many other public infrastructure. As per the evidence produced by the villagers during the survey period, submergence of river water has spreaded nearly 10 kms and created another rout. By the way destroyed many private and public infrastructures. Therefore, proper attention is needed for construction of few embankments in the low areas of the River Rapti to safe the property of the villagers.

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

I. Background of the Study

In India, Muslims, Sikhs, Christians, Buddhists and Zoroastrians (Parsis) have been notified as minority communities under the section 2 (c) of the National Commission for Minorities Act, 1992. As per census 2001, the percentage of minorities in the country is about 18.4 percent of the total population of the country, of which Muslims are 13.4 percent, Christians are 2.3 percent, Sikhs are 1.9 percent, Buddhists are 0.8 percent and Parsis are 0.007 percent. The Ministry of Minority Affairs (GOI) has identified 90 minority concentrated backward districts using important eight indicators of socio-economic development and amenities based on 2001 census data with a purpose to improve all these districts and bring it all India level through a multi sector development plan under the 11th five year plan. Since it is expected that there must be changes in those indicators after 2001, a base line survey has been conducted to inform a multi sectoral development plan with the latest deficits and priorities. The purpose of the Baseline Survey is to assess the development deficit and identification of priority areas for policy intervention in the district. The following are the eight indicators in the minority concentrated backward districts in India.

1. Religion specific Socio-economic Indicators

- (a) Literacy rate
- (b) Female literacy rate
- (c) Work participation rate and
- (d) Female work participation rate

2. Indicators of the Basic Amenities

- (a) Percentage of Households with pucca houses
- (b) Percentage of Households with safe drinking water
- (c) Percentage of Households with electricity
- (d) Percentage of Households with W/C latrines

Based on the above eight indicators, 53 districts having values below the national averages for both sets of parameters were considered relatively more backward and classified in category 'A', similarly, 37 districts, which have values below the national averages for either of the two sets of backwardness parameters have been classified in category 'B'. In addition, the Ministry of

Minority Affairs, Government of India has identified two additional indicators for assessing the health status of the concerned districts. Since, the purpose of the Baseline was specified as a requirement for preparation of multi sector District Development Plan (MSDP) for the Minority Concentrated District (MCD) characterized by relative backwardness and to bring those districts at least to the national level.

II. Objectives

The main objectives of the study are as follows:

- (a) To conduct a gap analysis of the availability of infrastructure such as schools, health, ICDS centres and drinking water supply,
- (b) To find out the gap in housing and sanitary facilities,
- (c) To identify the income generating activities such as artisan and handicrafts of those villages have comparative advantages,
- (d) To identify the gaps in other infrastructures such as roads, banking and marketing facilities, this would provide the missing links and act as a catalyst in the process of development of the district.
- (e) Follow up mechanism would be identified for further development of targeted group in terms of providing common infrastructure and facilities.

III. Methodology and Sample

A three-stage assessment has been carried out to assess the extent of gaps in the above mentioned indicators in the concerned district. The first stage deals with a detailed review and critical analysis of facts and information on the district level comparing with state as well the country level mentioning the various kinds of indicators. Second stage deals with the selection and identification of sample villages. However, the selections of villages depend upon the stratification of Tehsils in the district. All the Tehsils in a district has been grouped into three strata in terms of minority population after arranging them in descending order. The stratification of Tehsils has been done by including the first 20 percent Tehsils in the first strata, where as the second strata constitute middle 50 percent and the last stratum constitutes bottom 30 percent of Tehsils in the arranged frame. In case of Shrawasti district, as there are only three Tehsils in the district, we have kept one Tehsil in each stratum. Therefore, Bhinga, Ikanna and Pyagpur are kept in first, second and third strata respectively. As the total rural population is more than 5 lakhs, therefore 30 villages have been selected for survey. The number of villages surveyed in each stratum is directly proportional to the share of each stratum/group of Tehsils to the district population subject to a minimum

allocation of 6 villages to each stratum. In this condition, we have selected 13 villages, 9 villages and 8 villages from Bhinga, Ikanna and Pyagpur respectively based on the proportion of rural population in each Tehsil to the total rural population in the district (Table 1.1).

Table 1.1: Tehsil wise selection of Villages in Shrawasti

Name of Tehsils	Name of Blocks	Name of Villages
Bhinga	Hariharpur	Bharatha Belbharria, Tendawa Bankatwa, Rawalia, Kokal, Kishanpur Charwabhari, Jankinagar, Kondri Dehria,
	Jamunaha	Malhipur Kala, Gopala Saraya,
	Sirsia	Pursa Devtaha, Tangpasari, Bini Dihna, Bechua
Ikanna	Gillaula	Newaria, Bhithaura Ram Sehya, Maidachak, Raghunathpur, Godari
	Ikanna	Bhagawanpur Bankal, Mohammad Pur Raja, Barai Pur, Gopal Pur
Pyagpur	Pyagpur	Akraura, Noorpoor, Suhelwa, Pachdewari, Rajwapur
	Visheswarganj	Digit Purwa, Jamunahakala, Basnera

Third stage deals with the selection of households in each village in the district. The selection of household also has been done by two stages. First stage deals with complete listing of all households (by door to door visit) in case of sample villages with less than 1200 population. Second stage deals with the case of villages with more 1200 or more or three or more hamlet groups. From among them, a sample of 2 hamlet groups has been selected for listing of households. The hamlet having maximum concentration of minority population has been selected with probability 1. From among the remaining hamlet, one more hamlet has been selected at random. The listing and sampling of household has been independent for each selected hamlet. Moreover, the listing of households has been grouped into strata as per the minority status of the household. In each village, 30 household has been selected covering all the Tehsils in 30 villages totaling 914 samples (Table 1.2). In case of two or more hamlets in some villages, two hamlets are selected and among the respective SSS in proportion to total number of households listed in the respective frame. A minimum of 2 households has been allocated to an ultimate SSS. The required number of sample households from each SSS has been selected by systematic random sampling without replacement (SRSWOR).

Table 1.2: Religion wise Samples in the Selected Villages of Shrawasti District

Tehsil Name	Village Name	Hindu	Muslim	Sikh	Christian	Total
Bhinga	Bharatha Belbharia	20	10	0	0	30
	Tendawa Bankatwa	18	14	0	0	32
	Rawalia,	29	7	0	0	36
	Kokal,	22	8	0	0	30
	Kishanpur Charwabhari	27	3	0	0	30
	Jankinagar,	10	20	0	0	30
	Kondri Dehria	10	21	0	0	31
	Malhipur Kala,	19	13	0	0	32
	Gopala Saraya,	27	3	0	0	30
	Pursa Devtaha,	25	5	0	0	30
	Tangpasari,	28	2	0	0	30
	Bini Dihna,	28	2	0	0	30
	Bechua	20	10	0	0	30
Ikanna	Newaria,	19	11	0	0	30
	Bhithaura Ram Sehya,	28	3	0	1	31
	Maidachak,	27	4	0	0	31
	Raghunathpur,	28	2	0	0	30
	Godari	18	12	0	0	30
	Bhagawanpur Bankat,	21	9	0	0	30
	Mohammad Pur Raja,	19	11	0	0	30
	Barai Pur,	20	10	0	0	30
	Gopal Pur	13	17	0	0	30
Pyagpur	Akraura,	25	5	0	0	30
	Noorpoor,	19	7	4	4	30
	Suhelwa,	21	9	0	0	30
	Pachdewari,	27	3	0	0	30
	Rajwapur	18	12	0	0	30
	Digit Purwa,	16	14	0	0	30
	Jamunahakala,	27	3	0	0	30
	Basnera	24	6	0	0	30
Total	30 villages	654 (71.58)	256 (27.87)	4 (0.44)	1 (0.11)	915 (100.00)

IV. Tools and Techniques

The analysis of performance gap at district, village and household level has been done by using both secondary and primary level data. However, the performance at the district level has been observed by including various indicators from different sources such as Census records, office of District and Statistical officers, office of CDO, office of the Minority Welfare Office and NABARD. All these required information has been collected from the above mentioned offices through a pre-designed questionnaire at the district level.

The village level information has been collected through pre-designed questionnaire partly from Tehsil and Block offices and partly from the village Pradhan, Schools, Panchayat office and well informed people at the village level. Finally, household level information has been collected by a comprehensive pre-designed questionnaire consists of all important indicators form 30 households in each villages. However, household samples are colleted based on religion wise population to the total population. Most importantly, the over all status/picture of the village have been judged by focused group discussion among the people at the village level.

V. Organization of the Study

Keeping all the objectives in mind, the study is organised into five chapters. First chapter deals with the background, objectives of the study, brief analysis of the methodology.

Second chapter deals with religion wise analysis of sectoral performance of Shrawasti district compared with State level by using latest available data from various sources. Religion wise demographic structure, literacy rate, work participation rate, occupational pattern, growth of sectoral employment etc are analysed. Moreover, the land use pattern, irrigation pattern, productivity of various crops, change of cropping pattern and crop intensity, livestock intensity are critically analysed comparing with eastern region and State level. Sectoral performance such as agriculture, industry, health (human being as well domestic animal), education, drinking water and sanitation, rural infrastructure, transport, power has been done critically. Moreover, economic analysis such as per capita income, level of poverty are also estimated at the district level compared to state level.

Third chapter deals with analysis of surveyed villages covering all the Tehsils in the district. The Socio-Economic and amenities facilities are analyzed here.

Household level analysis has been done in the fourth chapter. The socio-economic such as education, health, rural infrastructure, income and expenditure and basic amenities are discussed in this chapter.

The summary and recommendations are analyzed in the Executive Summary Chapter.

CHAPTER 2

DEVELOPMENT STATUS OF SHRAWASTI IN UTTAR PRADESH

I. History of the District

Shrawasti has been historically famous since centuries ago at par with many developed dynasties in India. It is mentioned in the great epic such as Ramayana and the Mahabharata that Shrawasti was prosperous city in the kingdom of Kosala. It is also mentioned by Panini in his famous *Ashtadhyayi* about the prosperity of the kingdom. The city was named by the legendary king Sravast of solar race, who founded the city. Shrawasti was the capital of Kosala kingdom during 6th century BC to 6th century AD. In the 6th century BC, during the reign of Prasenajit, the city rose to highest level due to its association with the Buddha and Mahavira. Shrawasti was not only the capital of a powerful kingdom but also a hotbed of philosophical inquiry, where many schools of thoughts had already established themselves after the Buddha and Mahavira. Ashoka also visited Shrawasti and erected two pillars on the eastern gate of Jetavana and built a stupa in the vicinity. During the time of Kushans, Buddhism gained from royal patronage. Shrawasti was mentioned by travelers Fa-hien and Hiuen Tsang. Its ruins were recovered by Sir Alexander Cunningham in 1863. Challenging with great history, this district has been considered as one of the most backward districts in the state as well all India level considering many socio-economic indicators during the last few decades.

Shrawasti is a newly created district carved out from district Bahraich and her head quarter is located at Bhinga. Shrawasti shares her border with Balampur, Gonda and Bahraich district. Bhinga, the District Headquarter of Shrawasti, is approximately 175 kilometers away from the state capital, Lucknow. Shrawasti, the northeastern district of Uttar Pradesh, is located near the river Rapti. In 2001 census, Shrawasti has three Tehsils, viz., Bhinga, Ikanna and Pyagpur. However, Pyagpur has been included in Bahraich district after 2001. Therefore, for comparison purposes, we have included Pyagpur in the Shrawasti district. The comparison between 1991 and 2001 census is concerned, all the information at Tehsils level in Bahraich district were not available, therefore we have dropped the comparison between 1991 and 2001 census.

II. Demographic Status

Shrawasti is a historically famous district of eastern Utar Pradesh. The district has an area of 2458 Sq.Kms having 3 tehsils, 5 blocks and 536 inhabited villages. According to 2001 census, the district accounted 0.71 percent of the State's population in which male and female percentages are 0.72 and 0.69 respectively. Sex ratio of Shrawasti district is 862, which is lower in comparison to

State's sex ratio of 898 (Table 2.1). The density of population in the district is 461, which is lower compared to the state's average of 690. So far as decadal growth of district's population is concerned, it is 27.2 percent as against 25.88 percent at the State level during the period of 1991-2001. The share of SC and ST population to the total population of the district is 18.4 and 0.4 respectively, which is lower compare to the state's share of 21.15 and 0.6 percent respectively.

The percentage of rural population in the district is higher than that of State's figure, though urban population of district is much lower compare to the urban population in the State. Literacy rate of Shrawasti district is 33.8 percent, in which male and female literacy arte are 46.7 percent and 18.6 percent respectively. This clearly revealed that the literacy rate in Shrawasti including male and female is substantially lower in comparison to state's literacy. The female literacy is significantly poor (18.6 percent) in the district, which needs serious concern. Work participation rate is also very low (41.35) in the district compared to the State average (63 percent). Substantial low literacy rate and work participation rate are two important features of the backwardness of the district, which need serious challenges for the development of the district (Table 2.1).

Table 2.1: Geographical and Demographic features in Shrawasti District and Uttar Pradesh

Features	Shrawasti 2001	Uttar Pradesh 2001
Geographical Features		
Area (Sq km)	2458	240928
Number of Tehsil	3	306
Number of Blocks	5	820
Number of Inhabited Villages	536	97942
Average size of the Households	6	6.5
Demographic Features		
Population	1176391	166197921
Male	631916	87565369
Female	544475	78632552
Sex Ratio	862	898
Density of Population	461	690
Decadal Growth of Population (1991 -2000)	27.2	25.88
SC Population (%)	18.4	21.15
Rural Population (%)	97.2	79.3
Urban Population (%)	2.8	20.78
ST Population (%)	0.4	0.06
Literacy (%)		
Male	46.7	68.8
Female	18.6	42.2
Total	33.8	56.2
Work Participation Rate (%)		
Person	41.35	63.34
Male	29.34	46.8
Female	12.01	16.54

Source: Census, 2001, Government of U.P.

Religion wise Demographic Features

Religion wise demographic status clearly reveal that Hindus is dominant religious community which accounted for over 74 percent of the total population in Shrawasti followed by Muslim (25.61 percent), Christian (0.13 percent), Sikh (0.41percent), Buddhist (0.18 percent) and Jain (0.12 percent) (Table 2.2). It is also revealed that Shrawasti is one of the minority concentrated district as the proportion of Muslim population in the district is higher than State average (Table 4.2).

Table 2.2: Religion wise Population in Shrawasti and Uttar Pradesh, 2001 (in percent)

Region wise Population	Uttar Pradesh	Shrawasti
Hindu	80.61	74.21
Muslim	18.50	25.61
Christian	0.13	0.05
Sikh	0.41	0.07
Buddhist	0.18	0.05
Jain	0.12	0.00
Others	0.01	0.00
Religion not Stated	0.04	--
Total	100	100

Source: Census, 2001, Government of U.P.

III. Literacy Rate

As the literacy rate in Shrawasti is much lower compared to the State average, the respective religion wise literacy is also substantially lower. However, Muslim is the largest community in the Minority category have lowest literacy rate among all the minority communities (Table 2.3). At State level also Muslim literacy rate is also lowest among all other religious groups. The literacy rate is highest among Sikhs (60.36) followed by Buddhist (49.40), Hindus (36.35), Jains (30.43) and Christian (31.66). It is significant that others literacy rate are highest among all religious groups in the district as well as district average are also high in comparison of State average (Table 2.3).

Table 2.3: Religion Wise Literacy Rate in Uttar Pradesh and Shrawasti, 2001 (in percent)

Religions	Uttar Pradesh	Shrawasti
Hindu	57.98	36.35
Muslim	47.79	26.05
Christian	72.85	31.66
Sikh	71.92	60.36
Buddhist	56.21	49.40
Jain	93.21	30.43
Others	63.98	66.67
Religion not Stated	58.49	---
Average	56.27	33.82

Source: Census, 2001, Government of U.P.

IV. Structure and Growth in Employment

Work Participation Rate

So far as work participation rate in different religious groups are concerned, the district has higher percentage in all communities as compared to the state average. The overall work participation rate in the district is 41 percent. Maximum work participation rate is observed in the Buddhist community followed by Hindus (42.09 percent), Muslims (39.22 percent), Sikh (36.59 percent), Christian (36.29 percent) and Jain (35.29 percent) (Table 2.4).

Table 2.4: Religion wise Work Participation Rate in Uttar Pradesh and Shrawasti, 2001

Work Participation rate	Uttar Pradesh	Shrawasti
Hindu	33.24	42.09
Muslim	29.15	39.22
Christian	33.94	36.29
Sikh	32.73	36.59
Buddhist	33.36	49.66
Jain	28.85	35.29
Others	36.40	100.00
Religion not Stated	35.48	---
Total	32.48	41.35

Source: Census, 2001, Government of U.P.

Occupational Pattern

The agriculture and allied activities are main source of employment both in Uttar Pradesh and in Shrawasti district. However, the proportion of cultivators and agricultural labours are higher in district than those of the State average (Table 2.5). In other words, substantial proportion (61 percent) of the total labour force is still dependant on traditional agriculture and majority of them are working as agricultural labour. The percentage of workers in household industries and other activities in the district is lower in state's comparison. This situation points to the fact that there has been less diversification of workers from agriculture to other sectors in Shrawasti district.

Table 2.5: Distribution of Workers in Shrawasti District and Uttar Pradesh (in number)

Category	Shrawasti	Percentage	Uttar Pradesh	Percentage
Main Worker	486475	100	39296584	100
Cultivator	296457	60.94	18479865	47.03
Agricultural Labour	135310	27.81	5956547	15.16
Household Industry	12516	2.57	2056944	5.23
Other Workers	42192	8.67	12803228	32.58

Source: Census, 2001, Government of U.P.

Employment Status

The source of unemployment situation in Shrawasti district is the frequencies of the numbers of people getting registered themselves in the employment exchange during the different

periods of time. There has been continuous increase in the registration of unemployed persons in the employment exchange during 2004-05 to 2005-06. The registration during 2005-06 is 15930, which is much higher as compared to the year of 2004-05. The number of vacancies notified by the exchange during the period of 2005-06 showed a declining trend (Table 2.6). The situation of getting employment in district is worst.

Table 2. 6: Employment through Employment Exchange in Shrawasti District

Items	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06
Total Number of registration	13498	14304	28749
Registration during the year	2747	2551	15930
Number of Vacancies notified	47	71	11
Number of Persons got employment	0	2	2

Source: Statistical Dairy, 2006

V. Agriculture and Allied Activities

Land Use Pattern

The land use pattern in district portrays that substantial proportion, i.e., 67.69 percent of the reporting area has been brought under cultivation due to increasing population pressure. Though this trend is marginally lower than State average of 68.93 percent but it is higher than that of eastern region. The percentage of area under forest in Shrawasti district is quite larger (17.18 percent) in comparison of State level (6.97 percent) as well as eastern region (9.61 percent). The percentage of barren land in district is quite low in comparison of both State and eastern region (Table 2.7).

Table 2.7: Land use pattern in Shrawasti, Eastern Region and Uttar Pradesh, 2004-05
(Hectare)

Area	Shrawasti	Percent	Eastern Region	Percent	Uttar Pradesh	Percent
Reporting Area	192887	100.00	8575191	100.00	24201294	100.00
Forest	34353	17.81	823826	9.61	1687777	6.97
Barren Land	745	0.39	143998	1.68	529748	2.19
Non-Agricultural Use	20665	10.71	1040757	12.14	2648503	10.94
Culturable Waste	965	0.50	127822	1.49	454430	1.88
Pasture land	58	0.03	16846	0.20	63640	0.26
Miscellaneous Trees	2214	1.15	180598	2.11	343559	1.42
Current fallow	1852	0.96	516707	6.03	1216953	5.03
Other Fallow	1468	0.76	201013	2.34	573758	2.37
Net Sown Area	130567	67.69	5523624	64.41	16682926	68.93

Source: Agricultural Bulletin, Department of Agriculture, U.P.

Irrigation Coverage and Sources

Irrigation coverage shows that only 41 percent of the net sown area is irrigated by all the sources in Shrawasti, which is substantially lower than those of irrigation coverage in Eastern

region and Uttar Pradesh (Table 2.8). Looking into the source of irrigation tube wells are the main source of irrigation accounted 92.22 percent in district that is much higher in comparison of eastern region and State level that is 74.47 and 71.49 percent respectively. Irrigation through canals is less than 1 percent in the district as compared to both eastern region (22.58 percent) and State level (20.52 percent). Irrigation by other well accounted 3.50 percent is higher against eastern region's 1.75 percent. Interestingly tanks accounted 3.89 percent in district that is quite higher than both eastern region as well as State. Irrigation intensity of Shrawasti district is low at 107.56 percent in comparison of eastern region and State level that is 142.90 percent, 144.37 percent respectively. (Table 2.8)

Table 2.8: Source of Irrigation in Shrawasti, Eastern Region and Uttar Pradesh-2004-05

	(In percent)		
Source	Shrawasti	Eastern Region	Uttar Pradesh
Canal	0.39	22.58	20.52
Tube well	92.22	74.47	71.49
Other Well	3.50	1.75	5.83
Tank etc .	3.89	1.01	1.10
Other Mean	0.00	0.20	1.05
Net Irrigated Area	41.01	73.47	78.64
Irrigation Intensity	107.56	142.90	144.37

Source: Agricultural Bulletin, Department of Agriculture, Uttar Pradesh

Note: The values in the net irrigated area row are the percentage of Net sown area, where other values are the percent of source wise irrigated area to NIA.

Cropping Pattern and Productivity of Crops

Cropping pattern of Shrawasti is relatively higher for rice, wheat, cereal, food grains compared to the State and Eastern Region. It reflects that cultivation pattern is more towards staple food grains as coincided with the Eastern region of the state. Area under cultivation of maize is much higher in the district in comparison of State as well eastern region, which shows cultivating pattern is more traditional and rain fed oriented. So far as high valued crops like oilseeds, potato and sugarcane, are concerned, the district's performance is poor in comparison of state and eastern region. In case of productivity of various crops, the district has mixed character. So far as productivity of food grains are concerned, most of them are lower in Shrawasti compared to State average (Table 2.9). But some of them are higher than Eastern region's average. The productivity of wheat, barley, jaur, moong, linseed, potato, sugarcane, turmeric and onion are much better in comparison to eastern region as well as state average especially wheat, moong and sugarcane. However productivity of rice, maize, cereals, masoor and food grains are lower compared to the state average. These cash crops help to maximize the income level of farming communities in the district (Table 2.9).

Table 2. 9: Cropping Pattern, Productivity of Various Crops in UP, Eastern Region and Shrawasti, 2004-05

Crop Items	Uttar Pradesh		Eastern Region		Shrawasti	
	Percent	PVTY	Percent	PVTY	Percent	PVTY
Rice	23.30	18.13	36.61	14.99	36.86	16.1
Wheat	36.72	25.00	39.28	21.40	30.85	23.02
Maize	3.41	15.53	3.70	13.33	13.23	9.21
Bajra	3.44	15.20	1.16	10.93	0.00	20
Jaur	0.95	10.23	0.55	10.74	0.11	10.25
Barley	0.82	19.75	0.68	12.63	0.03	20.16
Cereal	68.71	21.42	82.11	17.86	81.09	17.6
Urd	2.04	3.88	0.56	3.98	0.19	2.9
Moong	0.28	4.56	0.14	6.21	0.01	6.36
Arhar	1.60	9.62	2.11	8.43	1.73	6.98
Masoor	2.54	8.24	2.52	7.37	11.88	7.09
Pulses	11.04	8.63	7.62	8.10	13.94	7.06
Food grains	79.75	19.65	89.74	17.03	95.04	16.05
Rapeseed/ Mustard	2.42	9.92	1.03	7.46	1.43	6.42
Linseed (Pure)	0.15	4.60	0.16	3.74	0.06	4.59
Til (Pure)	0.49	1.60	0.15	1.72	0.15	1.61
Groundnut (Pure)	0.37	8.23	0.19	7.64	0.12	6.78
Oilseed	3.54	8.45	1.53	6.54	1.77	5.96
Potato	1.70	223.83	1.17	167.93	0.21	223.83
Sugarcane	7.84	608.07	4.35	504.68	1.29	517.52
Termeric	0.01	17.38	0.01	17.38	0.00	18
Onion	0.07	114.20	0.10	115.13	0.05	115.71

Source: Agricultural Bulletin, Department of Agriculture, Uttar Pradesh.

Note: Area and Productivity of different crops are percent to the NCA and in quintals respectively.

Livestock

It is evident that the number of Cattle, Goats population per lakh of net sown area in Shrawasti district is 130365, 85875 respectively, which are much higher compared to that of State's average of 66398 and 77570 respectively (Table 2.10). The district has sizeable number of livestock, which provides great opportunity to develop animal husbandry and other dairy related activities. Poultry has also great potential to develop in this area. The number of Buffaloes in the district is quite low which need to be improved.

Table 2.10: Livestock in Shrawasti District and Uttar Pradesh (Per lakh of net sown area)

Type of Animal	Shrawasti	Uttar Pradesh
Cattle (Cow and Bullock)	130365.25	66398.75
Buffaloes	84127.69	137348.21
Sheep	3713.04	8611.98
Goats	85875.45	77570.40
Horses	615.01	923.39
Ponies and Pigs	6934.37	15597.56
Other Stock	1687.26	13936.39
Total Livestock	360837.73	338415.17
Poultry	42694.56	73092.48

Source: Statistical Abstract, Uttar Pradesh, 2006

Veterinary Service

The veterinary services of the district are lagging far behind to the State average so far as veterinary hospitals, livestock development centre and artificial Insemination centre are concerned. The district has 2.76 veterinary hospitals, 0.64 Livestock Development Center, 0.42 Artificial Insemination Center on per lakh of livestock, which is much lower as compared to State level (Table 2.11). The condition of veterinary services in district has to be improved a lot.

Table 2.11: Veterinary Services in Shrawasti District and Uttar Pradesh (Per lakh of livestock)

Items	Shrawasti	Uttar Pradesh
Veterinary Hospitals	2.76	3113.84
Livestock Development Centre	0.64	4529.07
Artificial Insemination Centre	0.42	5453.65

Source: Statistical Dairy, Uttar Pradesh, 2006

VI. Industrial Development

So far as industrial development is concerned, the district is very backward compared to state. In this context, the number of registered factories is nil. Similarly, the value of production is nil (Table 2.12). The number of average daily workers/labourers employed are 3, which is 0.26 of per lakh of population. However, number of khadi units per lakh of population is 1.87 and number of small-scale units are 3.66, which constituted higher than the registered factories. The employments in small-scale units are only 9.44 persons per lakh of population. The number of industrial estate is 1 that is 0.09 of per lakh of population. For the development of district all these problems must be addressed.

Table 2.12: Industrial Development in Shrawasti District (2006-07)

Registered Factories	Number	Per lakh of Population
Total Units	0	0
Number of Units Working	0	0
Average Daily Workers/Labourers Employed	3	0.26
Value of Production	0	0
Khadi and Small Scale Units		
Khadi Units	22	1.87
Small Scale Units	43	3.66
Employment in Small Scale Units	111	9.44
Number of Industrial Areas	0	0
Number of Industrial Estates	1	0.09

Source: Census, 2001, Government of U.P.

VII. Status of Infrastructure

Economic Infrastructure

Looking into the pattern of access to the facility of different infrastructure in the district it showed that the condition of district is much poorer than those of the State as whole. Length of national highways is zero km per lakh of population in the district as compared to that of the state. Similarly length of State level highways per lakh of population is 0.25 km in the district as against that of State's average, i.e., 5.34 km. the length of all weather roads is 47.76 km in the district, which is much lower than that of State average, i.e., 71 km. Availability of bank branches, cooperative banks, cooperative agriculture and rural development bank and number of police stations per lakh of population in district is relatively better in comparison to those of state's average. District performance is poor in terms of number of post offices (7.9), telephone connections (151) compared to those of state average i.e., 10.62 and 1679. Though the credit-deposit ratio in the Shrawasti district is higher as compared to the state as whole, despite the fact that number of nationalized bank offices per lakh of population is lower in the district than the state average (Table 2.13).

Table 2.13: Economic Infrastructure in Shrawasti District and Uttar Pradesh, 2005-06

Indicators	Shrawasti	Uttar Pradesh
Length of National Highways per lakh of Population (Km)	0	2.43
Length of State level Highways per lakh of Population	0.25	5.34
Main District Roads	0.25	NA
Length of other District road per lakh of Population	17.68	65.34
Percentage of Villages Connected with all Weather Roads	47.76	71
Number of Bank branches per lakh of Population	4.59	0.50
Cooperative Bank per lakh of Population	0.51	0.00
Cooperative Agriculture and Rural Development Bank per lakh of Population	0.09	0.02
Number of Post offices per lakh of Population	7.9	10.62
Number of Telephone connections per lakh of Population (2005-06)	151	1679
Institutional Loans (C/D Ratio), 2006	57.7	42.03
Number of Police Station in Shrawasti and U.P. per lakh of Population	0.68	0.00

Source: Census, 2001, Government of U.P. and Statistical Abstract, 2006

Rural Infrastructure:

The overall development of the district is dependent on the better rural infrastructure but district is lagging far behind in comparison of state as whole. Though most of the data related to rural infrastructure like seed stores, state ware owned houses, fertilizer, pesticides stores etc. is not available. As far as number of tractors per lakh of net area sown (1815.93) and number of rural

banks per lakh of population (1.87) is concerned, the district is much lower position compared to those of state's average of 4346 and 3 respectively (Table 2.14).

Table 2.14: Rural Infrastructure in Shrawasti District and Uttar Pradesh

Items	Shrawasti	Uttar Pradesh
Number of Seed Stores per lakh of net area sown	NA	91
Capacity (mt.)of State ware owned houses in Shrawasti and Uttar Pradesh per lakh of Population	0	293.45
Number of Fertilizer Stores per lakh of net area sown	NA	172
Number of Pesticides Stores per lakh of net area sown	NA	66
Number of Tractors per lakh of net area sown	1815.93	4346
Number of Cold Storage per lakh of net area sown	NA	7
Number of Agro Service Centre per lakh of net area sown	NA	48
Number of Regulated Markets per lakh of net area sown	NA	2
Number of Rural Banks Per lakh of Population	1.87	3
Percentage of Electrified Villages	NA	71

Source: Census, 2001, Government of U.P. and Statistical Abstract, 2006

Educational Infrastructure

Better educational facilities are mainly responsible for the overall development of human resources. District record on educational infrastructure is somewhat serious in terms of the enrolment of the student as well as student teacher ratio. Especially the number of primary schools (57.82) and high school/intermediate colleges (2.55) per lakh of population are much lower in comparison of state average, i.e., 78 and 8 respectively. The gap between student teacher ratio in the district is too large as against state average, which need serious concern specially in upper primary and degree level (Table 2.15).

**Table 2.15: Educational Infrastructure in Shrawasti District and Uttar Pradesh
(Per lakh of Population)**

Indicators	Shrawasti	Uttar Pradesh
Educational Facilities		
Number of Primary Schools	57.82	78
Number of Upper Primary Schools	20.06	22
High School/Intermediate Colleges	2.55	8
Degree Colleges	0.25	0.86
Teacher Student Ratio in Primary Schools	68	88
Teacher Student Ratio in Upper Primary Schools	25	95
Teacher Student Ratio in High School/Intermediate Colleges	46	49
Teacher Student Ratio in Degree Colleges	19	90

Source: Statistical Abstract, 2006

Health Infrastructure

The district has been observed in very poor compared to those of state average, so far as the health infrastructure are concerned. Number of child and women health center and homeopathic

hospitals are less than 1 on per lakh of population (Table 2.16). Though number of ayurvedic/unani hospitals is marginally lower to those of state's average. The number of allopathic hospitals is much lower in Shrawasti compared to that of State. In this case general population is compelling to assess private clinics for medical services and they are charging higher fees as compared to government hospitals in the district.

**Table 2.16: Health Infrastructure in Shrawasti District and Uttar Pradesh
(Per lakh population)**

Medical Facilities	Shrawasti	Uttar Pradesh
Number of PHCs	1.02	2.44
Number of CWHCs	0.59	12.72
Allopathic Hospitals	1.53	3.5
Homeopathic Hospitals	0.59	0.89
Ayurvedic/Unani Hospitals	1.27	1.42

Source: Census, 2001, Government of U.P

Housing in Shrawasti District

So far housing facilities are concerned, the district status is much poorer compared to that of state. In the district, 38.5 percent people reside in the permanent houses; on the other hand, 53.4 percent of the people reside in permanent houses in the state. The conditions of houses are also not good as 25.35 percent houses need immediate service as against of state's 16.9 percent. As far as number of rooms concerned, there is a marginal difference between district and state. Majority of houses are having one or two rooms in the district as well state. The proportion of houses having two or three rooms is relatively high in the district as compared to the state (Table 2.17).

**Table 2.17: Housing Conditions in Shrawasti District and Uttar Pradesh
(Percent to total households)**

Type of House	Shrawasti	Uttar Pradesh
Permanent	38.5	53.4
Semi Permanent	27.81	25.6
Serviceable	25.35	16.9
Non-Serviceable	8.31	4.1
Number of Dwelling Rooms		
One Room	28.44	29.6
Two Rooms	36.32	31.2
Three Rooms	18.27	16.8
Four Rooms	8.14	9.6
Five Rooms	6.78	10.5
No exclusive Rooms	2.022	2.3

Source: Census, 2001, Government of U.P

Source of Drinking Water

So far as safe drinking water in Shrawasti is concerned, it shows that majority of population uses tab and hand pump/tube wells, which is considered as safe sources of drinking water. Though the percentage is lower compared to state average, yet substantial proportion depend on these two sources of drinking water. The use of well for drinking water in the district is 16.47 percent, which is higher than that of state average of 11.6 percent (Table-2.18).

Table 2.18: Source of Drinking Water in Shrawasti District and Uttar Pradesh

(Percent to total households)

Source	Shrawasti	Uttar Pradesh
Tab	29.73	23.6
Hand pump/Tube well	45.57	64.1
Well	16.47	11.6
River/Canal	0.01	0.1
Any other	0.04	0.6

Source: Census, 2001, Government of U.P

Sources of Cooking Fuel

It is observed that fire wood is the major source of fuel used for cooking and majority of the people are dependent on it, which is much higher as compared to the state average. The use of crop residue, cow-dung cake for cooking fuel purpose is reported to be the other major source of cooking in the district. The use of cow-dung cake is much lower in the district in comparison to the state as a whole. District is lagging far behind to the use of modern means of cooking as LPG as compared to the state average. More connections of LPG required in the district to ensure for the safe and modern means of cooking fuel.

Table 2.19: Sources of Cooking Fuel in Shrawasti District and Uttar Pradesh

(Percent to total house holds)

Source	Shrawasti	Uttar Pradesh
Firewood	63.05	44.3
Crop residue	22.59	13.7
Cow -dung Cake	13.03	27.3
Kerosene	0.44	2.3
LPG	0.42	11.3
Any other	0.17	1.1

Source: Census, 2001, Government of U.P

VIII. Income and Poverty Level

BPL Population

The district has a large percentage of deprived section living below poverty line as compared to the state as whole. The district has 17.63 percent SC population and 0.43 percent ST population living below poverty line, where as the state average is 13.89 percent and 0.28 percent

respectively (Table 2.20). The situation of OBC BPL population is higher in district in comparison of state. Immediate steps are required to be taken to ensure that every district must benefit by all means of development.

Table 2.20: BPL Population (2002) Household/Persons in Shrawasti District and Uttar Pradesh

Category	Shrawasti		Uttar Pradesh	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
SC	27023	17.63	3336552	13.89
ST	659	0.43	67860	0.28
OBC	50962	33.25	5083747	21.16
Landless	16964	11.07	3084179	12.84
Total	153248		24026176	

Source: BPL Census 2002, Department of Rural Development, Government of Uttar Pradesh.

Per capita income

The per capita income and poverty level are the major indicators of economic development. The per capita income at 1993 and current prices in 2003-04, both was found to be lower in Shrawasti compared to those of the state's average. The proportion of households and percentage of population living below poverty in Shrawasti is 61.03 and 60.53 percent respectively, which are much higher than those of the state's average. This trend indicates that the economic condition of the people of Shrawasti is much lower compared to the state rural population as a whole (Table 2.21).

Table 2.21: Income and Poverty in Shrawasti District and Uttar Pradesh

Details	Shrawasti	Uttar Pradesh
Per capita income at 1993-94 prices(2003-04)	3097	5975
Per capita income at current prices(2003-04)	5733	10637
Total Number of Rural households (BPL census 2002)	153248	24026176
Total Rural Population (BPL census 2002)	927889	127191122
Total Number of BPL households (BPL census 2002)	93614	9956384
Total Number of BPL Population (BPL census 2002)	561684	49606616
Percentage of BPL households	61.09	41.44
Percentage of BPL Population	60.53	39.00

Source: Source: BPL Census 2002, Department of Rural Development, Government of Uttar Pradesh.

CHAPTER 3

DEVELOPMENT STATUS AT THE VILLAGE LEVEL

I. Demographic Features

The analysis based on primary data obtained from the 30 sample villages in Shrawasti district. The distributions of total population according to different religious groups are analyzed (Table 3.1). Hindus constituted highest at 80.73 percent followed by Muslims 19.20 percent and 0.07 percent are Sikhs. The average size of the family in all communities together constituted more than 4 members though it is highest in Sikhs 7.75 percent followed by Muslims 5.88 percent and 4.99 percent in Hindus.

Table 3.1: Religion-wise population

Religion	Number of households	Percentage	Total population	Average family size
Hindu	9095	80.73	45385	4.99
Muslim	2163	19.20	12714	5.88
Sikh	8	0.07	62	7.75
Christian	0	0.00	0	0
Buddhist	0	0.00	0	0
Total	11266	100.00	58161	5.16

Source: Primary data based.

II. Occupational Pattern

Looking into the occupational pattern of sample villages, it reveals that very high proportion of population is engaged in agricultural activities. Among them 57.01 percent of the total workers are cultivators followed by agricultural labourer (29.57 percent). Nearly, 9.75 percent are engaged in household industry. Except agricultural activities, 10.56 percent of population is employed in service sector though the percentage is low. In spite the fact that there is a favorable scope of animal husbandry in the Shrawasti district. The proportion of workforce engaged on them is nil on village level (Table 3.2).

Table 2.2: Occupational Pattern

Category	Number of workers	Percentage
Cultivators	11788	57.01
Agricultural Labour	6113	29.57
Animal Husbandry	0	0.00
Mining	0	0.00
Household Industry	569	9.75
Non-household Industry	0	0.00
Construction	0	0.00
Trade & Commerce	0	0.00
Transport & Communication	23	0.11
Other workers	2183	10.56
Total	20676	100.00

Source: Primary data based.

III. Land Use Pattern

So far as land use pattern is concerned, more than 82 percent of the reported has been brought under cultivation. However, 39 percent of the gross cultivated area has been cultivated more than one time. The forest area is negligible accounting only 1.71 percent of total area. Nearly, 8.07 percent of total area is uncultivated and a non-agricultural use of land is 6.52 percent. Cultivable waste land percentage is 2.77 percent. The area under pasture / grazing orchards is less than 1 percent (Table 3.3.).

Table 3.3: Land Use Pattern

Item	Area	Percentage
1. Total reporting area (Acres)	8797	100.00
2. Forest	150	1.71
3. Uncultivable land	710	8.07
4. Non-agricultural uses	574	6.52
5. Cultivable Waste	244	2.77
6. Pasture/Grazing	8	0.09
7. Orchards	94	1.07
8. Other Fallow	15	0.17
9. Current Fallow	307	3.49
10. Net Area Sown	7280	82.76
11. Area Sown More Than once	4733	39.39

Source: Primary data based.

Sources of Irrigation

Among the sample villages, the private tube well is the major source of irrigation. Nearly 92 percent of total cultivated area is being irrigated by private tube wells followed by 3.57 percent through canal, 3 percent through government tube wells. Nearly 2 percent area is irrigated by ponds etc (Table 3.4).

Table 3.4: Sources of Irrigation

Source	Percentage of Irrigated Area
Canal	3.57
Tube well (Govt.)	3.00
Tube well (private)	91.56
Hand pump	0.00
Wells	0.00
Ponds, etc.	1.87
Other	0.00

Source: Primary data based.

IV. Village Infrastructure

Roads and Electricity

In terms of the connectivity of villages with different types of roads, it is indicated that out of total sample villages only 23.33 percent of the total villages are connected with all weather

roads, while a very high proportion of 63.33 villages are connected by kacha-pucca mixed.13.33 percent is connected with kharanja (Table 3.5).

Table 3.5: Facilities in Selected Villages

Facilities	Number of villages	Percentage
A. Type of Roads		
1. All weather road	7	23.33
2. Kharanja	4	13.33
3. Kucha -pucca mixed	19	63.33
4. Kucha	0	0.00
5. Average distance from main road	9.5	
B. Electricity		
1. Villages with electricity	24	80.00
2. Villages without electricity	6	20.00
3. Households with Electricity connection	571	62.00
4. Number of Domestic Connections	559	61.00
5. Number of Agricultural Connections	12	1.33
6. Number of Commercial Connections	2	0.22
7. Avg hrs of electricity per day	9.58	

Source: Primary data based.

Drinking Water

So far as source of drinking water in villages are concerned, private hand pumps and public hand pumps are the main source of drinking water. Nearly, 92.6 percent private hand pumps and 85.3 percent public hand pumps are presently functioning. The third major source of drinking water is private well followed by public well. Among them, 81.1 percent of the private well and 65.6 percent of the public well are currently functional. Private tube wells accounted 5th position as 21.1 percents are functioning (Table 3.6).

Table 3.6: Drinking Water

Type	Total	Functional	Percentage Functional
Public well	416	273	65.6
Private well	37	30	81.1
Public Hand pumps	716	611	85.3
Private Hand pumps	3773	3493	92.6
Public Tube well	2	2	100.00
Private Tube well	19	4	21.1
Public stand post	0	0	0.00
Tab water inside house	0	0	0.00
Tank	0	0	0.00
Others	2	0	0.00

Source: Primary data based.

Educational Facilities

Out of 30 sample villages, 28 has primary schools in the village and 2 is within the panchayat. The average distance for reaching nearest schools from the village is less than 1 Km. The students have the facility of kucha and kucha pucca mixed road to reach primary schools equally and only 7 primary schools connected with pucca road. However, 11 villages have middle schools and 15 schools are within panchayat level and only 4 middle schools are in block level and student covers on an average 3 Kms to reach the schools. The locations of most of the higher schools of boys are within block on average distance of 6 Kms. However, higher schools for girls are located mostly at district level only 2 schools are within village as well as panchayat level and girls covers an average distance of 8 kms though 25 schools of girls connected with pucca road. As far as religious schools are concerned highest number is located at district level followed by village, block and panchayat level respectively and average distance of school is 6 kms. Though the non formal education centers are located at the average distance of 9 kms. for which students have the facility of pucca roads (Table 3.8).

Table 3.7: Educational Facilities

Type	Place				Distance (average) (kms)	Type of road			
	Within Village	Within Block	Within Panchayat	Within District		Pucca	Semi Pucca	Kutchha	Kutchha Pucca Mix
Primary School	28	0	2	0	0	7	3	10	10
Middle School	11	4	15	0	3	8	3	10	9
High/Higher Secondary (Boys)	0	20	8	2	6	15	1	4	10
High/Higher Secondary (Girls)	2	3	2	23	8	25	0	1	4
Religious School	8	4	2	16	6	26	0	2	2
Non Formal Education Centre	3	2	1	24	9	26	0	1	3
Others	2	2	2	24	8	23	2	2	3

Source: Primary data based.

Students Enrollments

The enrollment of the girls is lower in comparison to boys. The strength of students in class 4 and 5 is comparatively less than in remaining classes. This indicates the fact that parents are sending their children in private schools located outside villages (Table 3.8).

Table 3.8: Class wise average enrollment in per primary schools

Class	Boys	Girls
Class I	24	22
Class II	22	21
Class III	19	17
Class IV	15	14
Class V	14	13

Source: Primary data based.

Physical Structure of Schools

Out of 30 sample villages 27 schools structure is pucca and made of cement, stone and tiles. The condition of school buildings has been reported to be satisfactory in 19 schools, good in 9 school and poor in 2 schools. However, in a majority of 90 percent schools the classes are held in the class room while only 3.33 percent classes are held in the open space. Further a very high proportion of over 96 percent schools are having facility of blackboards and 46 percent schools are lacking the facility of playground. As far as availability of seating facility is concerned, it is observed that not a single school have desk as all student are using tat patties for seating. Average teachers per school are only three that is much low according to the norms of teachers to be provided in primary schools (Table 3.9).

Table 3.9: Physical Structure of the Schools

Details	Number	Percentage
<u>Schools with buildings</u>		
Yes	30	100.00
No	0	0.00
Total	30	100.00
<u>Type of Structure</u>		
1. Katcha/thatch	1	3.33
2. Katcha/tile	2	6.67
3. Semi pucca	0	0.00
4. Pucca	27	90.00
<u>Main Flooring Materials</u>		
1. Mud	0	0.00
2. Brick	2	6.67
3. Cement, stone, tile	28	93.33
4. others		
<u>Condition of Building</u>		
1. Good	9	30.00
2. Satisfactory	19	63.33
3. Poor	2	6.67
4. Very bad	0	0.00
<u>Where classes normally held</u>		
1. in the class room	27	90.00
2. In the Verandah	2	6.67
3. Open space	1	3.33
<u>Does the school have useable blackboard</u>		
Yes	29	96.67
No	1	3.33
<u>Does the school have playground</u>		
Yes	16	53.33
No	14	46.67
<u>Seating facility provided to students</u>		
1. Tat-patti	30	100.00
2. Desk	0	0.00
<u>How many teachers are currently teaching classes (1-5)</u>	3	

Source: Primary data based

Private Schools and Preference of People for Schools:

The numbers of privately run schools in 30 sample villages are only 9 in which 1630 children are enrolled. Average number of children enrolled per school is 181.

Table 3.10: Private Schools and Preference of People for Schools

Number of schools within the village	9
Up to the class level	12
No. of students enrolled	1630
Preference of the schools	
1. Government	2
2. Private	9
3. Both	1

Source: Primary data based.

Health Facility

The medical facilities available in the sample villages indicated that the different types of hospitals are largely concentrated at the block level (Table 3.11). Only 3 sub centre and 2 medicines shop is located within village for which the people has to cover the distance of 6 kms and 7 kms respectively through largely by pucca and kucca/pucca mixed. For assess to different type of hospitals at block level people cover a distance of over 9 kms mostly through pucca and kucca pucca mixed roads. After block, different medical facilities are available at district level.

Table 3.11: Health Facilities

Type of health Facility	Within Village	Within Block	Within Panchayat	Within District	Average Distance (Kms)	Pucca	Semi Pucca	Kutchra	Kutchra Pucca Mix
Sub centre	3	20	7	0	6	15	1	3	11
PH	1	28	1	0	9	19	1	1	9
CHC	1	18	1	10	13	19	2	0	9
Hospital/Dispensary	1	23	0	6	12	20	1	0	9
Private Qualified Allopathic Doctors	1	25	0	4	10	19	1	0	10
Child Care Centre	1	24	0	5	10	19	0	0	11
Family Planning Clinic	1	24	0	5	10	20	0	0	10
Chemist/Medicine Shop	2	24	3	1	7	17	2	0	11

Source: Primary data based.

Facilities Available at Sub-centers and PHC

Looking into the extent of different facilities available at the sub-centre and PHC revealed that only medicine and doctors are provided 100 percent in PHC. Nearly, 22 PHC have ANM facility, 24 have pathological services, 16 have Xray and 27 have bed facilities though in 29 PHC regular checkups are performed by the doctors. However the conditions of sub-centers are not very good only 13 centres have ANM facilities, 3 has medicine facilities, 4 have doctors and 2 performed regular checkups (Table 3.12).

Table 3. 12: Facilities at the Sub-centre or PHC (put number of villages)

Facilities	Sub Centres	PHC
ANM	13	22
Medicines	3	30
Doctor	4	30
Regular Checkup	2	29
Pathological Tests	0	24
X-Ray	0	16
Beds	0	27
Any Other	0	0

Source: Primary data based.

Frequency of Visit of Health Staff in Villages

In terms of frequent visits maintained by the health staff, it is reported that all important health staffs like medical officer, lady health officer, malaria inspector and health educator are mostly visited rarely in the villages. ANM and ASHA are reported to visit weekly in 18 and 20 villages respectively. Medical officer and vaccinator's visit is found quarterly (Table 3.13).

Table 3.13: Frequency of visit of Health Staff in the Village

Type of staff	Frequency				
	Weekly	Monthly	Quarterly	Half Yearly	Rarely
Medical Officer	2	0	11	0	17
Lady Health Visitor	2	2	0	0	26
ANM	18	9	2	0	0
Malaria Inspector	0	2	1	0	27
Health Educator	0	2	3	0	25
Vaccinator	2	2	25	0	1
ASHA	20	1	2	0	7
Others	0	0	0	0	0

Source: Primary data based.

Private Medical Facilities

The facilities of private doctors are available in 25 villages out of 30 villages in which only 1 allopathic and 1 homeopathic doctor is available in the village. Most of the people are largely dependent on jhola type of doctors as there are 24 doctors available in village. The conditions of medical facilities are very poor in the sample villages (Table 3.14).

Table 3.14: Private Medical Facilities

Items	Number of villages	Percentage
Availability of doctor		
Yes	25	83.33
No	5	16.67
Type of doctor		
Allopathic	1	
Homeopathic	1	
Unani	0	
Ayurvedic	0	
Jhola type	24	

Source: Primary data based.

Anganwadi/ICSD Centres

It is reported that the Aanganwadi/ICDS centre are located in 27 villages out of 30 sample villages and 100 percent of them were located in government building. However, the condition of a highest proportion of the 74.07 percent has been reported to be satisfactory, while the condition of 22.22 percent building is good and only 3.70 percent is in poor condition. An average of 922 mothers and 1269 children visited to these centers during the last one month. The ICDS supervisor visited regularly in all 27 villages and a majority of 85.13 percent have been making monthly visit while 11.11 percent visited quarterly. The weekly visit is made in lowest proportion of 3.70 percent ICDS Centres (Table 3.15).

Table 3.15: Anganwadi/ICDS Centre

Details	Number	Percentage
<u>Place of House where located</u>		
1. Govt. Building	27	100.00
2. Private Building	0	0.00
<u>If Pvt. Building then whose house located</u>		
1. Mukhiya House	0	0.00
2. Sarpanch	0	0.00
3. Other PRI representative	0	0.00
4. Aanganwadi workers	0	0.00
5. Others	0	0.00
<u>Condition of Buildings</u>		
1. Good	6	22.22
2. Satisfactory	20	74.07
3. Poor	1	3.70
4. Bad	0	0.00
<u>Number of Mothers and Children visited/benefited during the last one month</u>		
1. Mother	922	
2. Children	1269	
<u>Does the ICDS supervisor visit the centre</u>		
1. Yes	27	100.00
2. No	0	0.00
<u>If yes the:</u>		
1. Weekly	1	3.70
2. Monthly	23	85.19
3. Quarterly	3	11.11

Source: Primary data based.

Details of Other Facilities

So far as other basic facilities available among the sample villages are concerned, it reveals that most of the facilities are largely concentrated at the block level. People get the facility of fair price shops and other general shops within the village though maximum number of railway station is located at district level. The facility of regulated market, commercial bank, veterinary hospital and government procurement centre are available only one village. Details of other basic facilities are given (Table 3.16).

Table 3. 16: Other Facilities

Type	Within Village	Within Block	Within Panchayat	Within District	Average Distance
Block HQ	1	29	0	0	10
Nearest Town	1	18	1	10	11
Nearest Bus Stop	1	21	4	4	7
Nearest Regular Market	1	22	3	4	7
Nearest Rail Station	0	7	0	23	25
Nearest Post Office	4	15	10	1	4
Commercial Bank	1	22	5	2	6
Gram Panchayat Office	4	16	7	3	8
Fair Price Shop	22	0	8	0	1
Other General Shops	15	9	5	1	2
Veterinary	1	24	3	2	7
Govt. Procurement Centre	1	18	1	10	11
Panchayat ghar	10	4	7	9	8

Source: Primary data based.

Beneficiaries of the Government Programmes

Different government development programmes, such as SGSY, NREGA, IAY and other employment oriented schemes are implemented in the sample villages. PMGSY is not introduced in any sample village. Out of total beneficiaries of 4117 covered under different schemes, a very high 76.85 percent of them are benefited with NREGA followed by SGSY (11.39 percent) and 11.08 percent in IAY. The SC beneficiaries are largely covered under the NREGA (77.66 percent) followed by different schemes, while in case of minorities they are also largely benefited by NREGA (73.31 percent) followed by 15.98 percent in SGSY and 10.71 percent in IAY though their number is lower in comparison of SC. Similarly, among general castes a large numbers of 77.17 percent are benefited by NREGA followed by other schemes. In addition to this 1056 persons are benefited by old age and widow pension among them 845 are benefited by old age pension and 211 are from widow pension scheme. SC percentage to received old age and widow pension is 29.56 and 7.04 respectively. Among minorities this percentage is 80.43 and 19.57 percent respectively (Table 3.17).

Table 3.17: Individual Beneficiary Oriented Programmes

Programme	Total	Percent	SC	Percent	Minority	Percent	Others	Percent
SGSY	469	11.39	99	6.47	85	15.98	285	13.88
NREGA	3164	76.85	1189	77.66	390	73.31	1585	77.17
PMGSY	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
IAY	456	11.08	215	14.04	57	10.71	184	8.96
Others	28	0.68	28	1.83	0	0.00	0	0.00
Total	4117	100.00	1531	100.00	532	100.00	2054	100.00
Pension Schemes								
Old age pension scheme	845	80.02	214	29.56	185	80.43	446	79.50
Widow pension scheme	211	19.98	51	7.04	45	19.57	115	20.50
Total	1056	100.00	724	100.00	230	100.00	561	100.00

Source: Primary data based.

Public Distribution System

So far as public distribution is concerned, it is observed that out of 30 sample villages, 27 villages have PSD shops and peoples are covered the distance of 0.53 kms for shop. There is highest proportion of APL card holders followed by BPL card holders and Antyodaya card holders though, the number of Annapurna card holders is nil. The supply of food grains, kerosene oil and sugar has been reported to be regular in majority of villages.

Table 3.18: Public Distribution System

PDS in the Village		
1. Yes	27	90.00
2. No	3	10.00
If yes, the how many shops in the village	33	
If no, then distance	0.53	
Number of ration card	13861	
Type of card		
1. Annapurna	0	
2. Antyodya	2270	
3. BPL	3622	
4. APL	7969	
Is supply regular		
<u>Foodgrain</u>		
1. Yes	29	96.67
2. No.	1	3.33
<u>Sugar</u>		
1. Yes	29	96.67
2. No	1	3.33
<u>Kerosene oil</u>		
1. Yes	29	96.67
2. No	1	3.33

Source: Primary data based.

Village Organizations

The details of village organization, which reveals that among 30 sample villages there is only 1 cultural organization, 4 youth mandals and 3 women mandals are functional and average number of members are 1, 2 and 4 respectively (Table 3.19). Most of the organizations are not functional.

Table 3.19: Village Organization

Organization	Functional	Non-Functional	Average number of members
1. Cooperatives			
i. Credit	0	30	0
ii. Agricultural Inputs	0	30	0
iii. Production of Khadi	0	30	0
iv. Marketing	0	30	0
v. Dairy Coop	0	30	0
vi. Others	0	30	0
2. Workers organizations/unions	0	30	0
3. Farmers organization	0	30	0
4. Voluntary Organizations	0	30	0
5. Religious/Caste organizations	0	30	0
6. Political Organizations	0	30	0
7. Cultural Organizations	1	29	1
8. Youth Mandel	4	26	2
9. Women Mandel	3	27	4
10. Flood Relief Village Security Force	0	30	0
11. Others	0	30	0

Source: Primary data based.

CHAPTER 4

SOCIO-ECONOMIC AND AMENITY DEVELOPMENT AT HOUSEHOLD LEVEL

I. Introduction

It has been discussed in the first chapter that the purpose of the Baseline Survey is to assess the gaps in considering various important indicators and identifying the priority areas for policy intervention in the Minority Concentrated districts. Shrawasti is one of the minority concentrated backward district in India, whose socio-economic status has been identified by surveying 30 villages covering nearly 915 households in all the Tehsils adopting the prescribed methodology in the study outline. In this chapter, various dimension of socio-economic and the basic amenities of all religions are analysed. Moreover, the livelihood pattern of minority communities comparing with non-minority community has been analysed after identifying the critical indicators. The Christian and Sikh community constitute only 1 and 4 out of 915 samples in the selected villages. Therefore, the analysis of socio-economic and basic amenities among the Christian and Sikh communities would be insignificant. Therefore, we have dropped these two communities in the analysis, keeping only Muslim and Hindu community in the analysis.

II. Religion Wise Composition of Households

Households Composition

It is observed that Minority communities constitute nearly 28 percent of the total household surveyed in all villages covering Muslims, Christiana and Sikhs. However, non-minority, i.e., Hindu community is the dominant religion in the surveyed villages. In the sample villages, Hindu is the dominant religion group constituting 72 percent followed by Muslims 28 percent, Sikhs 0.44 percent and Christian 0.11 percent (Table 4. 1).

Table 4.1: Composition of Different Religious Groups in the Sample Households

Religion	Number of Households	Percentage
Hindu	655	71.58
Muslim	255	27.87
Christian	1	0.11
Sikh	4	0.44
Total	915	100.00

Source: Village Survey

Caste Composition

The distribution of various castes among all the four religions portrays that general category consists of nearly 67 percent of the total sample households followed by SC and OBC (Table 4. 2).

However, there is no ST community in our sample households. It is assumed that the percent of various castes are proportionately spreaded over all the above mentioned regions in our study.

Table 4.2: Composition of Households by Castes

Castes	Number of Households	Percentage
SC	186	20.33
ST	0	0.00
OBC	118	12.90
General	611	66.78
Total	915	100.00

Source: Village Survey

Family Size

The average family size of the Muslim communities shows highest number of members, i.e., 6.31 persons per family followed by Hindu community in the surveyed villages (Table 4.3). It is observed that larger proportion of families in Hindu community prefer to have small family of 3 members than that of the Muslim community. On the other hand, Muslim community prefer to have larger family, i.e., 7-9 members and above 9 members than those of Hindu community among the surveyed households (Table 4.3).

Table 4.3: Family Size in Different Religious Groups

Religion	Below 3 persons	3 - 5 persons	5 - 7 persons	7 - 9 persons	9 and above persons	Total Persons	Average HH Size
Hindu	54 (8.24)	164 (25.04)	194 (29.62)	152 (23.21)	91 (13.89)	655	5.93
Muslim	15 (5.78)	52 (20.39)	74 (29.02)	67 (26.27)	47 (18.43)	255	6.31
Total	69 (7.54)	218 (23.83)	269 (29.40)	221 (24.15)	138 (15.08)	915	6.03

Source: Village Survey

Language

It is reflected in the survey that Hindi is the largest communicated language as a mother tongue as well as secondary language in the study villages followed Urdu, Punjabi and other languages (Table 4.4).

Table 4.4: Composition of Households by Mother Tongue and Other Known Languages

Language	Mother Tongue	Percentage	Second known Language	Percentage
Hindi	860	93.99	64	71.11
Urdu	51	5.57	24	26.67
Punjab	4	0.44	0	0.00
English	0	0.00	2	2.22
Others	0	0.00	0	0.00

Source: Village Survey

III. Religion wise Demographic Profile

Sex Ratio

There is marginal variation of religion wise male and female contribution to the total population in the study area (Table 4.5). However, number of female per one thousand male in Muslim community is higher than that of Hindu community in the study area.

Table 4.5 : Population and Sex Ratio among Different Religious Groups

Religion	Male	Percentage	Female	Percentage	Total	Percentage	Sex Ratio
Hindu	2019	51.98	1865	48.02	3884	100	924
Muslim	808	50.22	801	49.78	1609	100	991
Total	2841	51.46	2680	48.54	5521	100	943

Source: Village Survey

Population by Age

The people under the Muslim community under the age group of below 15 years and above 60 years, i.e., 54 percent, which is larger than that of Hindu Community. In other word, Hindu community has larger proportion under the working age group of 15 to 60 years of age than that of Muslim community in the study area covered in the Shrawasti district (Table 4.6).

Table 4.6: Classification of Population by Age among Different Religious Groups

Religion	Below 15	15 -30	30-45	45-60	60 and above	Total Years	Average Age
Hindu	1569 (41.01)	945 (24.70)	627 (16.390)	381 (9.96)	304 (7.95)	3826 (100.00)	24
Muslim	757 (47.91)	357 (22.59)	218 (13.80)	153 (9.68)	95 (6.01)	1580 (100.00)	21
Total	2335 (42.97)	1308 (24.07)	851 (15.66)	535 (9.85)	405 (7.45)	5434 (100.00)	23

Source: Village Survey

Education

The level literacy plays a crucial role on the development of over all socio-economic condition of the people in the society. In the study villages of Shrawasti, the level of illiteracy is very high, i.e., 43 percent in all the religious groups. However, illiteracy rate (49 percent) is higher in Muslim community than that of (40 percent) Hindu community in the study villages. The literacy rate under primary or informal education and up to primary education in all the communities is nearly 41 percent in all the study villages. This is also apparent that the literacy rate under these categories in the Muslim community is higher than those of in the Hindu community (Table 4.7). In other words, meager proportion of literacy rate (16 percent) persist starting from upper primary to

post graduation and technical and other qualification. Only 7 percent literacy rate under these categories in Muslim community, which is very much lower than those (10 percent) of Hindu community. However, the literacy rate having graduation, post graduation and professional degree is very much lower in the all the communities under the surveyed villages (Table 4.7).

Table 4.7: Classification of Population by Level of Education among different Religion Groups

Level of Education	Hindu	Muslim	All
Illiterate	1301 (40.45)	619 (49.28)	1928 (42.86)
Below primary or informal education	797 (24.78)	393 (31.29)	1198 (26.63)
Primary	489 (15.21)	160 (12.74)	649 (14.43)
Upper primary	313 (9.73)	45 (3.58)	361 (8.03)
Metric/high school/secondary	142 (4.42)	16 (1.27)	161 (3.58)
Higher secondary/pre-university/intermediate	110 (3.42)	12 (0.96)	125 (2.78)
Technical diploma or certificate below degree	6 (0.19)	0 (0.00)	6 (0.13)
Technical/professional degree (medical, engineering, law)	8 (0.25)	0 (0.00)	8 (0.18)
Graduate degree (General)	34 (1.06)	1 (0.08)	36 (0.80)
Post-graduate degree (General)	13 (0.40)	6 (0.48)	19 (0.42)
Others (pl specify)	3 (0.09)	4 (0.32)	7 (0.16)
Total	3216 (100.00)	1256 (100.00)	4498 (100.00)

Source: Village Survey

IV. Religion wise Occupational Pattern

Occupational pattern portrays the pattern of employment in various occupations, which reflect the quality of life in the surveyed villages. Considering the major two religion groups, larger proportion of population is self employed in the Hindu community than that of Muslim community and nearly 27 percent of the total population is self employed in all the religious groups (Table 4.8). The people depending on regular salaried group (both government and private) are very less constituting nearly 3 percent in all the religious community. Casual labour from both agriculture and non-agriculture constitute nearly 10 percent in the all the religious community, where as the

proportion of Muslim community is higher than that of Hindu community in the surveyed villages in Shrawasti. The disable people including old people, who can not work also, constitute substantial proportion to the total labour force in the surveyed villages.

Table 4.8: Work Status of Population of Different Religion Group

Activity	Hindu	Muslim	All
Self-employed	1127 (29.02)	366 (22.75)	1498 (27.13)
Regular salaried (government)	50 (1.29)	3 (0.19)	53 (0.96)
Regular salaried (Pvt. including domestic servants)	74 (1.91)	52 (3.23)	128 (2.32)
Casual labour Non-agriculture	259 (6.67)	121 (7.52)	383 (6.94)
Casual Agriculture labour	106 (2.73)	70 (4.35)	177 (3.21)
Unemployed	3 (0.08)	7 (0.44)	10 (0.18)
Only domestic work	255 (6.57)	157 (9.76)	416 (7.53)
Domestic work but also engaged in gainful economic activity	221 (5.69)	77 (4.79)	299 (5.42)
Student	1031 (26.54)	353 (21.94)	1392 (25.21)
Retired/pensioners	16 (0.41)	6 (0.37)	22 (0.40)
Too old/too young (unable to work)	727 (18.72)	388 (24.11)	1119 (20.27)
Others (specify)	15 (0.39)	9 (0.56)	24 (0.43)
Total	3884 (100.00)	1609 (100.00)	5521 (100.00)

Source: Village Survey

Sector wise Occupational Pattern

Sectoral Occupational pattern clearly reveals that substantial proportion, i.e., 70 percent of total working force are still dependant on agriculture and allied activities followed by secondary and tertiary sector in the surveyed villages in Shrawasti. However, only agriculture constitutes nearly 50 percent of the total labour force in the surveyed villages. The dependents on agriculture and allied activities in Hindu community are larger than those of Muslim community in the surveyed villages (Table 4.9). It is also observed that only 17 percent of the total labour forces are dependant on manufacturing and construction, where as nearly 13 percent are dependant on service sector. This clearly reflected in the sectoral occupational distribution that all the communities are largely backward to divert manufacturing and service to have better quality of life.

Table 4.9: Main Activities of Different Religion Population Groups

Activity	Hindu	Muslim	All
Agriculture	972 (52.48)	297 (42.55)	1270 (49.57)
Livestock	367 (19.82)	118 (16.91)	486 (18.97)
Fisheries	1 (0.05)	1 (0.14)	2 (0.08)
Forestry	12 (0.65)	22 (3.15)	34 (1.33)
Construction	142 (7.67)	81 (11.60)	223 (8.70)
Manufacturing	136 (7.34)	69 (9.89)	207 (8.08)
Trade	62 (3.35)	46 (6.59)	113 (4.41)
Transport	32 (1.73)	12 (1.72)	46 (1.80)
Financial and administrative services	3 (0.16)	0 (0.00)	3 (0.12)
Education, health and other services	125 (6.75)	52 (7.45)	178 (6.95)
Total	1852 (100.00)	698 (100.00)	2562 (100.00)

Source: Village Survey

Additional Employment

The most important gainful additional employment among all the communities in the surveyed villages are petty business and employment generated from dairy farming. As both petty business and dairy farming provides nearly 27 percent and 26 percent respectively (Table 4.10). The people dependant on these two activities are larger in Hindu community that those of Muslim community in the surveyed villages. The employment generated from sheep/goat and fisheries is also important, which constitute nearly 17 percent in all the communities. The dependant from Muslim community is higher than those of Hindu community.

Table 4.10: Religion wise Households seeking Additional Employment

Detail	Hindu	Muslim	All
Dairy	488 (29.58)	114 (16.52)	605 (25.72)
Poultry	20 (1.21)	129 (18.70)	149 (6.34)
Piggery	16 (0.97)	3 (0.43)	19 (0.81)
Sheep/Goat	182 (11.03)	160 (23.19)	343 (14.58)
Fisheries	31 (1.88)	29 (4.20)	60 (2.55)
Agricultural Labour	46 (2.79)	7 (1.01)	53 (2.25)
Non-Agriculture Labour	108 (6.55)	36 (5.22)	144 (6.12)
Industry	155 (9.39)	23 (3.33)	181 (7.70)
Business	464 (28.12)	160 (23.19)	628 (26.70)
Service	119 (7.21)	26 (3.77)	146 (6.21)
Other	21 (1.27)	3 (0.43)	24 (1.02)
Total	555 (100.00)	230 (100.00)	789 (100.00)

Source: Village Survey

V. Land Holding Pattern and Livelihood Pattern

Equitable distribution of land is an essential pre-requisite for ensuring equitable distribution of income, while alleviating poverty through agricultural led development strategies. It is observed that nearly 19 percent of the total households are landless and among them Muslim community

constitute larger proportion than that of Hindu community in the surveyed villages of Shrawasti. Among the land holding household, marginal and small land holder constitutes substantial proportion and 67 percent of the total households. Among them, Muslim household constitute larger in marginal categories, while Hindu community constitute larger in small holding size. Medium land holders constitute nearly 11 percent of the total land owning class, while large farmers owning more than 10 acres are negligible.

Table 4.11: Distribution of Households of Different Religious Groups According to Land Holding Size

Land size	Hindu	Muslim	All
Landless	84 (12.82)	85 (33.33)	173 (18.91)
Below 1.00	262 (40.00)	113 (44.31)	376 (41.09)
1.00-2.50	203 (30.99)	44 (17.25)	247 (26.99)
2.50-5.00	54 (8.24)	7 (2.75)	61 (6.67)
5.00-7.50	35 (5.34)	6 (2.35)	41 (4.48)
7.50-10.00	6 (0.92)	0 (0.00)	6 (0.66)
10.00 & above	11 (1.68)	0 (0.00)	11 (1.20)
Total	655 (100.00)	255 (100.00)	915 (100.00)

Source: Village Survey

Land Value

This reflects that proportion of land holders having land and its relative share, so far as value of land is concerned. It is reflected that nearly 33 percent of the household in Muslim community belong to landless farmers. Moreover, another 30 percent of the total households having land value less than Rs.1 lakh in all the entire religious group. Most importantly, one third of the total Muslim farmers having land, whose value are less than Rs. 1 lakh. In the Hindu community the proportion of farmers is less compared to Muslim community having land of Rs.1 lakh and less. Therefore, it is reflected that larger proportion of Muslim community people belong to land holding size, whose value is less and they are relatively poor.

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

Value of Own Land	Hindu	Muslim	All
Landless	84 (12.82)	85 (33.33)	173 (18.91)
Below 50000	84 (12.82)	51 (20.00)	136 (14.86)
50000-100000	97 (14.81)	32 (12.55)	129 (14.10)
100000-150000	94 (14.35)	22 (8.63)	116(12.68)
150000-200000	60 (9.16)	19 (7.45)	79 (8.63)
200000-250000	57 (8.70)	14 (5.49)	71 (7.76)
250000-300000	27 (4.12)	5 (1.96)	32 (3.50)
300000-500000	70 (10.69)	14 (5.49)	84 (9.18)
500000 & Above	82 (12.52)	13 (5.10)	95 (10.38)
Total	655 (100.00)	255 (100.00)	915 (100.00)

Source: Village Survey

Livestock

Livestock ownership of households among religious groups clearly reveals that milch animals, draught animals and young cattle are substantially owned by Hindus families, where as substantial proportion of goats, sheep, cock/hen/ducks are kept by Muslim households in the survey villages of Shrawasti.

Value of Livestock

The average value of livestock in all religious communities clearly reveals that Hindu households have high valued livestock than those of Muslims households as well as the average value of livestock in Hindu households, which is substantially higher than those of Muslim community.

Table 4.13: Per Household Ownership of Livestock by Different Religious Group

Livestock	Hindu	Muslim	All
Milch Animal	448 (86.65)	69 (13.35)	517 (100.00)
Draught Animal	219 (82.33)	47 (17.67)	266 (100.00)
Young Cattle	403 (85.20)	70 (14.80)	473 (100.00)
Goats	125 (44.96)	151 (54.32)	278 (100.00)
Sheep	2 (40.00)	3 (60.00)	5 (100.00)
Cock/Hen/Duck	7 (22.58)	24 (77.42)	31 (100.00)
Pigs	3 (100.00)	0 (0.00)	3 (100.00)
Others (horses, Ponies)	1 (50.00)	1 (50.00)	2 (100.00)

Source: Village Survey

Table 4.14: Distribution of Households by the Value of Livestock (Rs.)

Value	Hindu	Muslim	All
Below 1500	482 (39.90)	151 (41.48)	634 (40.28)
1500-30000	707 (58.53)	211 (57.97)	919 (58.39)
30000-45000	10 (0.83)	0 (0.00)	10 (0.64)
45000-60000	6 (0.50)	1 (0.27)	7 (0.44)
60000-75000	3 (0.25)	1 (0.27)	4 (0.25)
75000 & above	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)
Total	1208 (100.00)	364 (100.00)	1574 (100.00)
Average per household	10385	3568	7453

Source: Village Survey

VI. Value of Productive and other Assets

It is revealed that larger proportion of households in the Muslim community, i.e., 84 percent have low valued assets below Rs.25, which is larger than that of the Hindu households. On the other hand, larger proportion of Hindu households has high valued productive assets than those of Muslim households in the surveyed villages (Table 4.15).

Table 4.15: Distribution of Households by the Value of Productive and other Assets

Value (Rs)	Hindu	Muslim	All
Below 25	461 (70.38)	215 (84.31)	679 (74.21)
25-50	85 (12.98)	22 (8.63)	109 (11.91)
50-75	31 (4.73)	6 (2.35)	37 (4.04)
75-100	25 (3.82)	3 (1.18)	28 (3.06)
100 and above	53 (8.09)	9 (3.53)	62 (6.78)
Total	655 (100.00)	255 (100.00)	915 (100.00)

Source: Village Survey

It is clearly reveals that the average value of productive assets per household is Rs.41,348 and the average value of productive assets in Muslim households is substantially lower than those of Hindu families in the surveyed villages (Table 4.16).

Table 4.16: Per Household Value of Productive and Other Assets

Asset	Hindu	Muslim	All
Agricultural Implements	14035	7521	12463
Non-Agricultural Implements	3084	1696	2722
Transport	16879	11913	15082
Modern Household Assets	4337	2405	3816
Financial assets	32313	15908	27914
Per household value of productive and other Assets	48876	22444	41358

Source: Village Survey

Ownership of Agricultural Inputs

The ownership of agricultural implements clearly reveals that majority (77 percent) of the people have these implements such as plough, fodder cutter etc. Basically, larger proportion of the households in Hindu community has these implements than those of Muslim Community. Hardly 3 to 4 percent of the households have costlier inputs such as tractor, bullock cart, power tiller (Table 4.17). Only very negligible proportion of households has the non-agricultural machineries such as rice mills, oil crushers, sugarcane crusher.

Table 4.17: Distribution of Households by Ownership of Agricultural Implements

Type	Hindu	Muslim	All
Plough	254 (38.78)	54 (21.18)	308 (33.66)
Bullock cart	20 (3.05)	8 (3.14)	28 (3.06)
Tractor	22 (3.36)	5 (1.96)	27 (2.95)
Power Tiller	4 (0.61)	0 (0.00)	4 (0.44)
Threshing Machine	14 (2.14)	1 (0.39)	15 (1.64)
Pump Set	131 (20.00)	25 (9.80)	156 (17.05)
Sprayer	9 (1.37)	2 (0.78)	11 (1.20)
Fodder Cutter	297 (45.34)	44 (17.25)	341 (37.27)
Others	559 (85.34)	176 (69.02)	736 (80.44)

Source: Village Survey

Ownership of Means of Transport

It is revealing fact that cycle is the most common vehicle for nearly 78 percent of the total households. However, this vehicle is more common in Hindu household than those Muslim households. Jeep, bus, car etc. are very rare means of transport in the surveyed villages of Shrawasti (Table 4.18).

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

Type	Hindu	Muslim	All
Jeep	1 (0.15)	0 (0.00)	1 (0.11)
Bus	0 (0.00)	1 (0.39)	1 (0.11)
Car	1 (0.15)	0 (0.00)	1 (0.11)
Motor Cycle	41 (6.26)	6 (2.35)	47 (5.14)
Scooter	5 (0.76)	1 (0.39)	6 (0.66)
Cycle	521 (79.54)	179 (70.20)	703 (76.83)
Other	0 (0.00)	1 (0.39)	1 (0.11)

Source: Village Survey

VII. Modern Household Assets

Modern household assets such as fan, cooler, T.V. CD player etc shows that nearly 84 percent of the households have at least one of these assets in the surveyed villages. Furniture and mobile are the only two assets, where more than 15 percent of the households have the assets. It is observed that smaller proportion of Households in the Muslim community have the modern assets compared to the Hindu community (Table 4.19).

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

Type	Hindu	Muslim	All
Electric Fan	39 (5.95)	8 (3.14)	49 (5.36)
Others	200 (30.53)	77 (30.20)	279 (30.49)
Cooler	1 (0.15)	0 (0.00)	1 (0.11)
T.V.	48 (7.33)	8 (3.14)	57 (6.23)
Refrigerator	2 (0.31)	0 (0.00)	2 (0.22)
CD Player	27 (4.12)	7 (2.75)	34 (3.72)
Gas Stove (LPG)	26 (3.97)	2 (0.78)	30 (3.28)
Phone	6 (0.92)	0 (0.000)	6 (0.66)
Mobile	124 (18.93)	36 (14.12)	162 (17.70)
Furniture	128 (19.54)	34 (13.33)	165 (18.03)

Source: Village Survey

Majority of households have the financial assets such as gold, fixed deposits, saving bank and post office schemes etc. However, the values of financial assets are not mentioned. It is revealed that larger proportion of households in the Hindu community have own these assets compared to those of in the Muslim community (Table 4.20).

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

Type	Hindu	Muslim	All
Savings in Bank/ Post Office	245 (37.40)	55 (21.57)	302 (33.01)
Fixed Deposits	26 (3.97)	11 (4.31)	37 (4.04)
Gold Silver Ornaments	573 (87.48)	214 (83.92)	792 (86.56)
Others	66 (10.08)	18 (7.06)	84 (9.18)

Source: Village Survey

Ownership of Houses

It is observed that nearly 95 percent of the households have the owned houses in all the religious communities in the surveyed villages and rest 5 percent have either Indira Awas or rented houses. Moreover, larger proportion of households in the Muslim community has the owned house than that of Hindu households (Table 4.21).

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

Type	Hindu	Muslim	All
Own	616 (94.33)	245 (96.08)	866 (94.85)
Indira Awas/ Govt. provided	36 (5.51)	9 (3.53)	45 (4.93)
Rented	1 (0.15)	1 (0.39)	2 (0.22)
Total	653 (100.00)	255 (100.00)	913 (100.00)

Source: Village Survey

Types of Houses

The type of houses clearly reveals that substantial proportion of households (39 percent) is having thatched houses. Nearly 49 percent of the Muslim households have the thatched houses, which constitute a larger proportion than the households in Hindu community (Table 4.22). It is also revealed fact that 23 percent of the total households have pucca houses and larger proportion of households in the Hindu community (29 percent) has these houses than the Muslim households (27 percent).

Table 4.22: Distribution of Households by the Type of Houses

Type	Hindu	Muslim	All
Thatched	234 (35.83)	124 (48.63)	359 (39.32)
Kacha Khaprail	105 (16.08)	30 (11.76)	135 (14.79)
Semi-pucca	119 (18.22)	42 (16.47)	161 (17.63)
Pucca	187 (28.64)	58 (22.75)	249 (27.27)
Others	8 (1.23)	1 (0.39)	9 (0.99)
Total	653 (100.00)	255 (100.00)	913 (100.00)

Source: Village Survey

Larger proportion of households (55 percent) in all the religious community has the houses with either one room or two rooms. Moreover, nearly 70 percent of the households in the Muslim community have the house with one or two rooms, which is larger than those of households in the Hindu community (Table 4.23).

Table 4.23: Distribution of Households by the Number of Rooms

Room	Hindu	Muslim	All
One	125 (19.14)	78 (30.59)	204 (22.34)
Two	211 (32.31)	99 (38.82)	312 (34.17)
Three	150 (22.97)	46 (18.04)	197 (21.58)
Four	89 (13.63)	17 (6.67)	107 (11.72)
Five	28 (4.29)	10 (3.92)	38 (4.16)
Six & above	50 (7.66)	5 (1.96)	55 (6.02)
Total	653 (100.00)	255 (100.00)	913 (100.00)

Source: Village Survey

It is observed that nearly one third of the surveyed house have the houses with area less than 55 square feet and larger proportion of households in the Muslim community (38 percent) have houses with less than 500 square feet than that of in the households of Hindu community (Table 4.24). Moreover, majority of the households have the houses with the area with 100 square feet in the surveyed villages.

Table 4.24: Classification of Households According to Area of Houses

Area (Sq ft)	Hindu	Muslim	All
Below 500	180 (27.61)	98 (38.43)	281 (30.81)
501-1000	215 (32.98)	95 (37.25)	312 (34.21)
1001-5000	247 (37.88)	59 (23.14)	306 (33.55)
5000 and above	10 (1.53)	3 (1.18)	13 (1.43)
Total	652 (100.00)	255 (100.00)	912 (100.00)

Source: Village Survey

So far as homestead is concerned, it is observed that nearly 96 percent of the households have owned homestead. The proportion of households under this category in the Hindu community is marginally higher than that of in the Muslim Community. Homestead provided by the Panchayat and other is having by only 4 percent of the total households (Table 4.25). It is also observed that larger proportion of households in the Hindu community have owned homestead than that of in the Muslim Community in the surveyed villages.

Table 4.25: Distribution of Households according to Sources of Homestead

Owned	Hindu	Muslim	All
Own	630 (96.48)	238 (93.33)	873 (95.62)
Provided by Govt. Panchyat	20.00 (3.06)	10 (3.92)	30 (3.29)
Landlords Land	0 (90.00)	2 (0.78)	2 (0.22)
Others	3 (0.46)	5 (1.96)	8 (0.88)
Total	653 (100.00)	255 (100.00)	913 (100.00)

Source: Village Survey

VIII. Village Infrastructure

Electrification and Sources of Lighting

It is observed that only 8 percent of the households are electrified in the surveyed villages of Shrawasti and rest 92 percent of the households are not electrified. Moreover, only 6 percent of the household are electrified in Muslim community, where as it marginally higher in case of Hindu households (Table 4.26). Most of the villages are connected by electric pool and wire without electricity supply. Therefore, this is major area of concern to improve the electrification of villages as well as households.

Table 4.26: Distribution of Households by the Electrification and Sources of Lighting

Particular	Hindu	Muslim	All
Electrified Yes	56 (8.58)	16 (6.27)	75 (8.21)
Electrified No	597 (91.42)	239 (93.73)	838 (91.79)
Total	653 (100.00)	255 (100.00)	913 (100.00)

Source: Village Survey

Sources of Drinking Water

It is observed that own hand pump and tube well is the major source of drinking water for all the communities residing in the villages. However, nearly 69 percent of the total households depend on that source (Table 4.27). The dependency of Muslim community is higher on hand pump/tube well than that of Hindu community. Public hand pump and tube well another source of drinking water, on which nearly 11 percent of the total household depend for drinking water. Therefore both public and private pump/tube well may be considered as sources of safe drinking water, as we have not encountered any case on un-hygienic and pollution of drinking water through these sources.

Table 4.27: Classification of Households According to Sources of Drinking Water

Type	Hindu	Muslim	All
Own hand pump/ Tube well	438 (67.08)	192 (75.29)	633 (69.33)
Public hand pump/ tube well	70 (10.72)	29 (11.37)	100 (10.95)
Tap in dwelling	38 (5.82)	13 (5.10)	51 (5.59)
Own protected dug well	20 (3.06)	2 (0.78)	22 (2.41)
Unprotected dug well	11 (1.68)	8 (3.14)	19 (2.08)
Public unprotected dug well	52 (7.96)	8 (3.14)	61 (6.68)
Public protected dug well	22 (3.37)	3 (1.18)	25 (2.74)
Public Tap	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)
Others	2 (0.31)	0 (0.00)	2 (0.22)
Total	653 (100.00)	255 (100.00)	913 (100.000)

Source: Village Survey

Distance from Households

It is observed that nearly 62 percent of the total households having drinking water facility within the house. However, 64 percent of the household in Muslim community has the drinking water facility within the house, where 61 percent of the households have the drinking water facility within the house for Hindu community. Moreover, another 33 percent of the houses have the drinking water facility within 100 meters (Table 4.28).

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

Distance	Hindu	Muslim	All
Within House	398 (60.95)	163 (63.92)	565 (61.88)
Up to 100 meters	224 (34.30)	76 (29.80)	300 (32.86)
100-250 meters	26 (3.98)	8 (3.14)	34 (3.72)
250 & above meters	50 (0.77)	8 (3.14)	14 (1.53)
Total	653 (100.00)	255 (100.00)	913 (100.00)

Source: Village Survey

Toilet and Latrine Facility

So far as toilet facility is concerned only 7 percent of total household have this facility within the house, where as rest 93 percent of the household either have outside facility or do not have the facility. Moreover, negligible proportions of households have septic tank latrines in the surveyed villages. Nearly 94 percent of the households do not have latrine facility (Table 4.29).

Table 4.29: Classification of Households According to Toilet Facility and its Type

Toilet Facility	Hindu	Muslim	All
In House	50 (7.66)	10 (3.92)	62 (6.79)
Outside House	603 (92.34)	245 (96.08)	851 (93.21)
Total	653 (100.00)	255 (100.00)	913 (100.00)
Type			
Septic Tank Latrine	2 (0.31)	0 (0.00)	2 (0.22)
In the dwelling/ Water- sealed	6 (0.93)	0 (0.00)	6 (0.66)
Pit Latrine	37 (5.71)	9 (3.53)	48 (5.29)
Covered Dry Latrine	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)
In the community : Water sealed	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)
In the field	603 (93.06)	246 (96.47)	852 (93.83)
Total	648 (100.00)	255 (100.00)	908 (100.00)

Source: Village Survey

Type and Sources of Cooking Fuel Wood

Nearly 52 percent of households depend on fire wood for cooking purposes and another 41 percent depend on traditional cow dung cake for the same purposes. Rest 9 percent of the households depend on other sources. However, 70 percent and 21 percent of the households in Muslim community depend on wood and cow dung respectively (Table 4.30). Nearly 94 percent of the households in Hindu community depend on both wood and cow dung for cooking purposes.

Table 4.30: Classification of Households According to Type of Cooking Fuel Used

Type	Hindu	Muslim	All
Wood	242 (44.00)	159 (70.35)	403 (51.60)
Coal	1 (0.18)	1 (0.44)	2 (0.26)
Kerosene Oil	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)
Hay/ Leaves	6 (1.09)	8 (3.54)	14 (1.79)
Cow dung Cake	275 (50.00)	48 (21.24)	323 (41.36)
Agricultural Waste	14 (2.55)	10 (4.42)	24 (3.07)
Gobar Gas Plant	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)
Liquid Petroleum gas	10 (1.82)	0 (0.00)	13 (1.66)
Others	2 (0.36)	0 (0.00)	2 (0.26)
Total	550 (100.00)	226 (100.00)	781 (100.00)

Source: Village Survey

IX. Income and Expenditure of House holds

Extent and Sources of Income

It is observed that the average annual income of households is Rs.40, 510 and annual income of Muslim community is lower than that of Hindu community in the surveyed villages. Moreover, nearly 41 percent of the household having annual income less than Rs.25,000 (Table 4.31). In this category, the proportion of Muslim community is also higher than that of Hindu community. It shows that larger proportion in Muslim community is relatively poorer than the Hindu community.

Table 4.31: Classification of Households by the Size of Family Income (Annual)

Size of Income (Rs.000)	Hindu	Muslim	All
Below 25	265 (40.46)	111 (43.53)	379 (41.42)
25-50	260 (39.69)	105 (41.18)	366 (40.00)
50-100	96 (14.66)	30 (11.76)	127 (13.88)
100-150	18 (2.75)	5 (1.96)	23 (2.51)
150-250	10 (1.53)	2 (0.78)	12 (1.31)
250-400	4 (0.61)	1 (0.39)	5 (0.55)
400 and above	2 (0.31)	1 (0.39)	3 (0.33)
Total	655 (100.00)	255 (100.00)	915 (100.00)
Per household average	41876	37107	40510

Source: Village Survey

Source wise income of households depict that average annual income of household from different sources is Rs. 40,510 and the income of Muslim households is lower than that of Hindu households. The average annual income from different sources clearly depicts that Muslim households earn less than that of the Hindu households in all items except trade, non-agricultural wages and agricultural wages (Table 4.32).

Table 4.32: Average Income per Household and Contribution of Different Sources

Source	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	All
Agriculture	19360	11383	0	2540	17482
Animal Husbandry	5516	4379	0	0	5279
Artisan Work	13670	13067	0	0	13411
Trade	20039	24435	0	24483	21660
Manufacturing other than artisan	16647	12692	0	0	14889
Agricultural wages	4419	4653	4650	1200	4488
Non Agricultural wages	10840	12016	10800	4500	11150
Services	24824	19360	0	72000	23618
Interest	7533	0	0	0	7533
Remittances	16941	26750	0	3000	20748
Pension	13255	10926	0	900	12328
Others	8115	6895	0	2200	7795
Per HHs average	41876	37107	15450	39948	40510

Source: Village Survey

Extend and Sources of Expenditure

It is observed that average annual expenditure per households is Rs. 36, 382 for all communities in the surveyed villages. Whereas, the average annual expenditure of households in the Muslim community is lower than that of the Hindu community (Table 4.33). Nearly 45 percent of the households have the annual expenditure less than Rs.25,000 followed by annual expenditure up to Rs. 50,000.

Table 4.33: Distribution of Households by the Size of Expenditure (Annual)

Size of Expenditure (Rs, 000)	Hindu	Muslim	All
Below 25	296 (45.19)	117 (45.88)	416 (45.46)
25-50	247 (37.71)	102 (40.00)	350 (38.25)
50-100	84 (12.82)	27 (10.59)	112 (12.24)
100-150	18 (2.75)	7 (2.75)	25 (2.73)
150-250	7 (1.07)	1 (0.39)	8 (0.87)
250-400	2 (0.31)	1 (0.39)	3 (0.33)
400 and above	1 (0.15)	0 (0.00)	1 (0.11)
Total	655 (100.00)	255 (100.00)	915 (100.00)
Per Household Average	37065	34678	36382

Source: Village Survey

The expenditure pattern of households on different items clearly reveals that substantial proportion is spend on cereal and pulses followed by vegetables, milk, sugar, education and housing construction etc. However, the proportion of Household expenditure on cereals and pulses of the Muslim households is higher than that of the Hindu Households (Table 4.34).

Table 4.34: Expenditure Pattern of Households on Different Items

Item	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	All
Cereal And Pulse	7974484 (32.85)	3036748 (34.34)	8500 (55.83)	47076 (30.58)	11066808 (33.24)
Vegetable, Milk, Spices, Sugar	4560896 (18.79)	1529104 (17.290)	2100 (13.79)	41510 (26.960)	6133610 (18.42)
Own produced cereal	6018053 (24.79)	1554273 (17.58)	0 (0.00)	5200 (3.38)	7577526 (22.76)
Purchased cereal	1956431 (8.06)	1482475 (16.76)	8500 (55.83)	41876 (27.20)	3489282 (10.48)

Own produced Vegetables	1658151 (6.83)	298541 (3.38)	300 (1.97)	0 (0.00)	1956992 (5.88)
Purchased Vegetables	2902745 (11.96)	1230563 (13.92)	1800 (11.82)	41510 (26.96)	4176618 (12.55)
Clothes, foot ware, bedding	1216690 (5.01)	489280 (5.53)	1200 (7.88)	6650 (4.32)	1713820 (5.15)
Education	661281 (2.72)	156911 (1.77)	0 (0.00)	11200 (7.27)	829392 (2.49)
Medical	1485674 (6.12)	753885 (8.53)	2100 (13.79)	4850 (3.15)	2246509 (6.750)
Festival & social Ceremonies	761564 (3.14)	454140 (5.14)	500 (3.28)	12400 (8.05)	1228604 (3.69)
Electricity, Gas, and Fuel wood	312909 (1.29)	126990 (1.44)	0 (0.00)	12080 (7.85)	451979 (1.36)
Telephone	389900 (1.61)	138760 (1.57)	150 (0.99)	2700 (1.75)	531510 (1.60)
House repairing / construction	2064700 (8.50)	458550 (5.19)	0 (0.00)	1200 (0.78)	2524450 (7.58)
Payment of loans and interest	752550 (3.10)	352600 (3.99)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	1105150 (3.32)
Beedi, Cigarette and intoxicants	732145 (3.02)	358925 (4.06)	0 (0.00)	7500 (4.87)	1098570 (3.30)
Recreation	314050 (1.29)	93885 (1.06)	125 (0.82)	1300 (0.84)	409360 (1.23)
Marriage and other ceremonies	1417670 (5.84)	398726 (4.51)	100 (0.66)	1300 (0.84)	1817796 (5.46)
Others	1633169 (6.73)	494400 (5.59)	450 (2.96)	4200 (2.73)	2132219 (6.41)
Total	24277682.98 (100.00)	8842904 (100.00)	15225 (100.00)	153966 (100.00)	33289777.98 (100.00)

Source: Village Survey

X. Pattern of Employment

The distribution of workforce by their main employment pattern indicates that nearly 42 percent of the total work forces are depending on cultivating activity followed by manual labour and caste activity. However, larger proportion of Muslim community depend on these activities than that of the Hindu families. Hardly, 9 percent of total labour force depend on high income profession in the Muslim community (Table 4.35).

Table 4.35: Distribution of Working Family Members by their Main Employment

Occupation	Hindu	Muslim	All
Professional, Managerial & Administrative Work	11 (0.59)	5 (0.71)	16 (0.62)
Male	7 (63.64)	3 (60)	10 (62.5)
Female	4 (36.36)	2 (40)	6 (37.5)
Clerk/Supervisor/Accounts	47 (2.54)	4 (0.57)	51 (1.99)
Male	31 (65.96)	3 (75)	34 (66.67)
Female	16 (34.04)	1 (25)	17 (33.33)
Sales/Business work	60 (3.24)	43 (6.14)	108 (4.21)
Male	55 (91.67)	39 (90.7)	99 (91.67)
Female	5 (8.33)	4 (9.30)	9 (8.33)
Cultivator	850 (45.85)	221 (31.57)	1071 (41.74)
Male	465 (54.71)	89 (40.27)	554 (51.73)
Female	385 (45.29)	132 (59.73)	517 (48.27)
Manual Labor	431 (23.25)	256 (36.57)	692 (26.97)
Male	359 (83.29)	180 (70.31)	543 (78.47)
Female	72 (16.71)	76 (29.69)	149 (21.53)
Caste Occupation	187 (10.09)	88 (12.57)	276 (10.76)
Male	74 (39.57)	54 (61.36)	128 (46.38)
Female	113 (60.43)	34 (38.64)	148 (53.62)
Other	268 (14.46)	83 (11.86)	352 (13.72)
Male	51 (19.03)	19 (22.89)	70 (19.89)
Female	217 (80.97)	64 (77.11)	282 (80.11)
Total	1854 (100.00)	700 (100.00)	2566 (100.00)
Male	1042 (56.2)	387 (55.29)	1438 (56.04)
Female	812 (43.80)	313 (44.71)	1128 (43.96)

Source: Village Survey

XI. Migration and its Consequences

Features of Migration

It is observed that nearly 66 percent of the total migrants in the surveyed villages are in the age group of 20-40 years. However, this type of migration in Muslim households is lower than that of Hindu households. It is also observed that nearly 20 percent of the total migration takes place in the age group of below 20 years and these types of migration is higher in Muslim Community than that of Hindu community (Table 4.36).

Table 4.36: Migration Characteristics of Working Family Members

Details	Hindu	Muslim	All
Total Migrants	416 (100.00)	218 (100.00)	635 (100.00)
Male	410 (98.56)	218 (100.00)	629 (99.06)
Female	6 (1.44)	0 (0.00)	6 (0.94)
Age of Migrants			
Below 20 years	68 (16.35)	56 (25.69)	124 (19.53)
20-40 years	283 (68.03)	135 (61.93)	419 (65.98)
40-60 years	62 (14.90)	26 (11.93)	88 (13.86)
60 years and above	3 (0.72)	1 (0.46)	4 (0.63)

Source: Village Survey

The characteristics of migrants depicts that most of the migrants (91 percent) are cultivators and the proportion is same in the both Hindu and Muslim community. Secondly, it is observed that most of the migrants are working outside the state urban centers under short term basis. It is also observed larger proportion in the Muslim community work in the outside state urban centers on short term basis than that their counterparts (Table 4.37).

Table 4.37: Migration Characteristics of Working Family Members

Migrants Occupation	Hindu	Muslim	All
Professional, Managerial & Administrative Work	8 (1.92)	1 (0.46)	9 1.42
Clerk/Supervisor/Accounts	8 (1.92)	4 (1.83)	12 1.89
Sales/Business Work	11 (2.64)	8 (3.67)	19 2.99
Cultivator	378 (90.87)	198 (90.83)	577 90.87
Manual Labour	9 (2.16)	7 (3.21)	16 (2.52)
Caste Occupation	2 (0.48)	0 (0.00)	2 (0.31)
Place of Migration			
Within District (Rural)	61 (14.66)	16 (7.34)	77 (12.13)
Within District (Urban)	57 (13.70)	19 (8.72)	76 (11.97)
Within State (Rural)	6 (1.44)	1 (0.46)	7 (1.10)
Within State (Urban)	32 (7.69)	13 (5.96)	46 (7.24)
Outside State (Rural)	5 (1.20)	2 (0.92)	7 (1.10)
Outside State (Urban)	255 (61.30)	164 (75.23)	419 (65.98)
Outside Country	0 (0.00)	3 (1.38)	3 (0.47)
Duration of Migration			
Short Term	169 (40.63)	87 (39.91)	257 (40.47)
Long Term	148 (35.58)	99 (45.41)	247 (38.90)
Daily Commuters	99 (23.80)	32 (14.68)	131 (20.63)

Source: Village Survey

XII. Indebtedness

The average indebtedness of the household in the surveyed villages is Rs.5743 and average indebtedness of Hindu family is larger than that of Muslim families. However, nearly 42 percent of the total surveyed households are indebted and larger proportion of households in the Muslim community are indebted than that of the Hindu families (Table 4.38).

Table 4.38: Distribution of Households by Outstanding Amount of Loan

Amount of Loan Outstanding	Hindu	Muslim	All
Indebted Household	254 (38.78)	127 (49.80)	382 (41.75)
Below 15000	187 (73.62)	104 (81.89)	292 (76.44)
15000-30000	34 (13.39)	15 (11.81)	49 (12.83)
30000-45000	10 (3.94)	7 (5.51)	17 (4.45)
45000-60000	6 (2.36)	1 (0.79)	7 (1.83)
60000-75000	3 (1.18)	0 (0.00)	3 (0.79)
75000 and above	14 (5.51)	0 (0.00)	14 (3.66)
Total HH	254 (100.00)	127 (100.00)	382 (100.00)
Per Household	6495	3918	5743.17

Source: Village Survey

XIII. Educational Status

It is observed that nearly 76 percent of the total children in the surveyed villages are enrolled and regular. Moreover, lower proportions of children in the Muslim community (63 percent) are enrolled and regular than that of the Hindu community. It also reflected that larger proportions of children in the Muslim community are never enrolled, let after enrollment and enrolled but irregular than that of the Hindu households (Table 4.39).

Table 4.39: Educational Status of Children in the Age of 5 to 15

Educational Status	Hindu	Muslim	All
Never Enrolled	98 (9.14)	104 (21.22)	202 (12.87)
Left after enrolment	72 (6.72)	65 (13.27)	137 (8.73)
Enrolled but irregular	21 (1.96)	12 (2.45)	33 (2.10)
Enrolled and regular	881 (82.18)	309 (63.06)	1197 (76.29)
Total	1072 (100.00)	490 (100.00)	1569 (100.00)

Source: Village Survey

Nearly 61 percent of the enrolled children are up to class III and larger proportions are in the Muslim Community than that the Hindu community (Table 4.40). Nearly, 76 percent of the total children are enrolled in government schools and the revealing fact that lower proportions of

children in Muslim families are enrolled government schools than that the Hindu families. Majority of the Hindu children opts Hindi as a medium of instruction than that the Muslim Community and higher proportion of Muslim Children opt Urdu as a Medium of instruction (Table 4.40). It is also observed that no interest in reading, fees are not affordable and need of work are major reasons for drops out in both of the community.

Table 4.40: Educational Status of Children in the Age of 5 to 15

Characteristics of Enrolled Children	Hindu	Muslim	Others
Enrolled in Class I	219 (22.35)	110 (27.57)	331 (23.88)
Enrolled in Class II	170 (17.35)	112 (28.07)	283 (20.42)
Enrolled in Class III	168 (17.14)	69 (17.29)	238 (17.17)
Enrolled in Class IV	107 (10.92)	35 (8.77)	142 (10.25)
Enrolled in Class V	135 (13.78)	45 (11.28)	182 (13.13)
Enrolled in Class VI	64 (6.53)	14 (3.51)	78 (5.63)
Enrolled in Class VII	45 (4.59)	9 (2.26)	54 (3.90)
Enrolled in Class VIII	33 (3.37)	2 (0.50)	35 (2.53)
Enrolled in Class IX	26 (2.65)	3 (0.75)	30 (2.16)
Enrolled in Class X	12 (1.22)	0 (0.00)	12 (0.87)
Total	980 (100.00)	399 (100.00)	1386 (100.00)
Type of School (Total)	977 (100.00)	391 (100.00)	1375 (100.00)
Government	812 (83.11)	240 (61.38)	1054 (76.65)
Private	161 (16.48)	21 (5.37)	187 (13.60)
Madrassa	4 (0.41)	126 (32.23)	130 (9.45)
Missionary	0 (0.00)	2 (0.51)	2 (0.15)
Non-formal	0 (0.00)	1 (0.26)	1 (0.07)
Others	0 (0.00)	1 (0.26)	1 (0.07)

Distance of School (km) (Total)	977 (100.00)	392 (100.00)	1376 (100.00)
Within 1	783 (80.14)	340 (86.73)	1125 (81.76)
1-2	62 (6.35)	29 (7.40)	93 (6.76)
2-4	84 (8.60)	15 (3.83)	99 (7.19)
4 and above	48 (4.91)	8 (2.04)	59 (4.29)
Medium of instruction (Total)	976 (100.00)	395 (100.00)	1378 (100.00)
Hindi	782 (80.12)	236 (59.75)	1020 (74.02)
English	10 (1.02)	5 (1.27)	15 (1.09)
Hindu & English both	182 (18.65)	24 (6.08)	211 (15.31)
Urdu	2 (0.20)	128 (32.41)	130 (9.43)
Others	0 (0.00)	2 (0.51)	2 (0.15)
Learning of Minority Language Total	980 (100.00)	389 (100.00)	1376 (100.00)
Yes	13 (1.33)	166 (42.67)	179 (13.01)
No	967 (98.67)	223 (57.33)	1197 (86.99)
Reasons for dropout (Total)	81 (100.00)	63 (100.00)	144 (100.00)
Work at home	15 (18.52)	5 (7.94)	20 (13.89)
Need to earn	11 (13.58)	8 (12.70)	19 (13.19)
Far distance of School	8 (9.88)	4 (6.35)	12 (8.33)
Lack facility in School	1 (1.23)	0 (0.00)	1 (0.69)
Teacher Beat	1 (1.23)	1 (1.59)	2 (1.39)
Teacher do not teach	2 (2.47)	6 (9.52)	8 (5.56)
Fees/Expenditure not afford	12 (14.81)	20 (31.75)	32 (22.22)
Not interested in reading	22 (27.16)	15 (23.81)	37 (25.69)
Marriage	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)
Others	9 (11.11)	4 (6.35)	13 (9.03)

Availing Government Assistance (Total)	941 (100.00)	369 (100.00)	1317 (100.00)
Yes	497 (52.82)	115 (31.17)	612 (46.47)
No	444 (47.18)	254 (68.83)	705 (53.53)

Source: Village Survey

So far as parents' aspiration towards boy children are concerned, 68 percent of the parents have aspiration on them. Nearly 32 percent, 31 percent and 20 percent of the parents have aspiration for high school, intermediate and bachelor degree respectively. However, larger proportion of Muslim parents has aspiration than that of Hindu Parents for high school, whereas vice versa is true for intermediate student (Table 4.41).

Table 4.41: Aspiration of Parents regarding their Children's Education

Aspirations of parents for education of their Children	Hindu	Muslim	All
Boys Total	441 (67.33)	166 (65.10)	610 (66.67)
High School	111 (25.17)	83 (50.00)	194 (31.80)
Intermediate	142 (32.200)	47 (28.31)	190 (31.15)
Pre-Graduation/ Diploma	11 (2.49)	3 (1.81)	14 (2.30)
Bachelors Degree	99 (22.45)	20 (12.05)	119 (19.51)
Post Graduation	39 (8.84)	9 (5.42)	49 (8.03)
Technical Degree	39 (8.84)	4 (2.41)	44 (7.21)

Source: Village Survey

Similar observation is reflected here that nearly 57 percent of the total parents are aspirant for their girl child in all the surveyed villages. However, higher proportion of Muslim parents are aspirant for high school than the Hindu parents, where as lower proportion of Muslim parents have aspiration than the Hindu parents for Intermediate. Interestingly, only 2 percent, 3 percent, 1 percent of the Muslim parents have aspiration for graduation, post graduation and technical education (Table 4.42).

Table 4.42: Aspiration of Parents regarding their Children's Education

Aspiration of parents for education of their Children	Hindu	Muslim	Others
Girls Total	374 (57.10)	145 (56.86)	522 (57.05)
High School	190 (50.80)	112 (77.24)	303 (58.05)
Intermediate	100 (26.74)	24 (16.55)	124 (23.75)
Pre-Graduation/ Diploma	3 (0.80)	0 (0.00)	3 (0.57)
Bachelors Degree	50 (13.37)	4 (2.76)	55 (10.54)
Post Graduation	18 (4.81)	4 (2.76)	23 (4.41)
Technical Degree	13 (3.48)	1 (0.69)	14 (2.68)

Source: Village Survey

XIV. Interest on Training

It is observed that nearly 69 percent of the respondents have the interest on the training for employment generation of family members. However, only 6 percent of the total members expressed their unwillingness to get training for better work. In this respect, equal proportion in both Muslim and Hindu community have expressed their willingness to get training.

Table 4.43: Interest on Training of Working Family Members

Religion	Yes	No	No response	Total
Hindu	448 (68.40)	30 (4.58)	177 (27.02)	655 (100.00)
Muslim	181 (70.98)	22 (8.63)	52 (20.39)	255 (100.00)
Christian	1 (0.16)	0 0.00	0	1 0.15
Sikh	3 0.47	1 1.89	0	4 0.58
Buddhist	0 0.00	0 0.00	0	0 0.00
Others	0 0.00	0 0.00	0	0 0.00
Total	633 (69.18)	53 (5.79)	229 (25.03)	915 (100.00)

Source: Village Survey

Larger proportion of the respondent have expressed their opinion on getting training on tailoring, animal husbandry, cottage industry than highly technical subjects. It shows that there is enough scope for this kind of industry to develop in this region (Table 4.44).

Table 4.44: Type of Training

Detail	Hindu	Muslim	All
Computer Training	35	2	37
Tailoring	177	106	285
I.T.I	27	4	31
Doctor	1	1	2
Animal Husbandry	47	21	69
Embroidery	12	2	14
Mechanic	68	17	85
Agriculture	25	0	25
Cottage Industry	46	24	71
Carpentry	10	0	10
Driving	1	4	5
Poultry	0	1	1
Business	0	1	1
Education	5	1	6
No Response	201	71	273
Grand Total	655	255	915

Source: Village Survey

However, larger proportion of respondent have expressed their view on getting training on a period of 3-6 months than very short period as well as long period. In this respect, larger proportions of Muslim households expressed their view on getting training than that of Hindu community (Table 4.45).

Table 4.45: Duration of Training

Religion	3 Months	3-6 Months	1-3 Years	Total
Hindu	148 (32.60)	201 (44.27)	105 (23.13)	454 (100.00)
Muslim	41 (22.28)	92 (50.00)	51 (27.72)	184 (100.00)
Total	191 (29.75)	295 (45.95)	156 (24.30)	642 (100.00)

Source: Village Survey

The important aspect of the training is the willingness to bear the expenditure. It is observed that 62 percent of the total respondents are not interested to pay for the training. Moreover, larger

proportions of Muslim community have no interest on payment for training in Muslim community than those of Hindu community (Table 4.46).

Table 4.46: Willingness to Bear the Expenditure of Training

Religion	Willing to bear expenditure	Unwilling to bear Expenditure	Total	Willing to bear share of expenses
Hindu	192 (42.38)	261 (57.62)	453 (100.00)	192 (42.38)
Muslim	45 (24.73)	137 (75.27)	182 (100.00)	45 (24.73)
Total	240 (37.56)	399 (62.44)	639 (100.00)	240 (37.56)

Source: Village Survey

XV. Health Aspects

It is found that fever is the common disease in the surveyed villages of the Shrawasti district. Nearly 53 percent of the total population is suffered from fever followed by stomach related problems, jaundice, typhoid. Very few proportions have been suffering from fatal diseases like Cancer, T.B. etc.

Table 4.47: Type of Diseases

Type	Hindu	Muslim	All
Fever	826 (54.99)	254 (47.30)	1086 (53.00)
Jaundice, Typhoid	113 (7.52)	53 (9.87)	166 (8.10)
ENT	26 (1.73)	11 (2.05)	37 (1.81)
Accident	34 (2.26)	14 (2.61)	48 (2.34)
Stomach related	234 (15.58)	71 (13.20)	306 (14.93)
Cancer, T.B.	20 (1.33)	8 (1.49)	28 (1.37)
Any other	249 (16.58)	126 (23.46)	378 (18.45)
Total	1502 (100.00)	537 (100.00)	2049 (100.00)
Average days of Treatment	41	47	43

Source: Village Survey

It is found that larger proportion of the people get treatment by jhola chap doctor (untrained) followed by private hospital and government hospitals. However, lower proportion household in Muslim community get treatment in jhola chap and private hospital than that of Hindu families (Table 4.48).

Table 4.48: Place of Treatment of Diseases

Place	Hindu	Muslim	All
Government Hospital	154 (9.73)	54 (8.04)	210 (9.26)
Private Hospital	478 (30.16)	170 (25.30)	648 (28.58)
Government and Private	60 (3.79)	28 (4.17)	90 (3.97)
Traditional	4 (0.25)	2 (0.30)	6 (0.26)
Homeopathic	4 (0.25)	2 (0.30)	6 (0.26)
Local Government Health worker	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)
Voluntary Health Worker	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)
Home Treatment	8 (0.50)	1 (0.15)	11 (0.49)
Jhola Chap Doctor	752 (47.44)	359 (53.42)	1115 (49.18)
Others	125 (7.89)	56 (8.33)	181 (7.98)
Percent of Patient admitted	8.95	8.31	8.72
Average Expenditure	932.2	1122	987.5

Source: Village Survey

Nearly 99 percent of the children get polio immunization, 51 percent diphtheria, 64 percent BCG and 40 percent pox. However, lower proportion of respondents in Muslim community get immunized from different diseases than that of the Hindu community (Table 4.49).

Table 4.49: Immunization of Children

Immunization	Hindu	Muslim	Total
Polio	633 (99.22)	330 (98.80)	965 (99.08)
Diphtheria	355 (55.64)	143 (42.81)	500 (51.33)
BCG	448 (78.22)	167 (50.00)	617 (63.35)
Pox	285 (44.67)	107 (32.04)	394 (40.45)
Hepatitis	25 (3.92)	10 (2.99)	37 (3.80)

Source: Village Survey

Majority of the population prefer to deliver their children at home. However, only 7 percent they get admitted in public hospitals followed by private hospital. Only 3 percent of the

respondents get treatment under doctor for child delivery (Table 4.50). Nearly 46 percent of the respondent expressed their view about getting pre and post assistance at the time of delivery. However, lower proportion of Muslim households get assistance on pre and post deliver compared to that the Hindu households.

Table 4.50: Assistant at the time of last Delivery

Detail	Hindu	Muslim	All
Place of Birth of Last Child			
Government Hospital	42 (7.59)	16 (6.87)	59 (7.47)
Private Hospital	17 (3.07)	10 (4.29)	27 (3.42)
Home	494 (89.33)	207 (88.84)	704 (89.11)
Total	553 (100.00)	233 (100.000)	790 (100.00)
Help at the Time of Last Delivery			
Doctor	20 (3.62)	10 (4.29)	30 (3.80)
Trained Midwife	100 (18.08)	27 (11.59)	129 (16.33)
Untrained Dai	156 (28.21)	80 (34.33)	238 (30.13)
Others	277 (50.09)	116 (49.79)	393 (49.75)
Total	553 (100.00)	233 (100.00)	790 (100.00)
Pre and post Delivery Assistance			
Yes	329 (50.23)	92 (36.08)	423 (46.23)
No	223 (34.05)	140 (54.90)	365 (39.89)
No Response	103 (15.73)	23 (9.02)	127 (13.88)
Total	655 (100.00)	255 (100.00)	915 (100.00)

Source: Village Survey

Only 15 percent of the total respondent expressed their view on getting benefits from Anganwadi/ICDS. It is clearly reflected here that lower proportion of Muslim households get benefits from Anganwadi/ICDS centers compared to that of the Hindu families (Table 4.51).

Table 4.51: Households Benefited From Anganwadi\ICDS

Item	Hindu	Muslim	All
Whether any Member of your Family Benefited From ICDS			
Yes	117 (17.86)	24 (9.41)	141 (15.41)
No	533 (81.37)	231 (90.59)	769 (84.04)
No Response	5 (0.76)	0 (0.00)	5 (0.55)
Total	655 (100.00)	255 (100.00)	915 (100.00)

Source: Village Survey

XVI. Public Distribution System

Nearly 63 percent of the total respondent are claiming that they belongs to BPL category, where as it is higher in case of Muslim families than that of the Hindu families. Interestingly, only 38 percent of the people have the BPL cards and it is lower in case of Muslim households, i.e, 33 percent (Table 4.52).

Table 4.52: Details of Public Distribution System

Items	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	All
Are you in BPL Category					
Yes	389 (59.39)	183 (71.76)	1 (100.00)	4 (100.00)	577 (63.06)
No	263 (40.15)	71 (27.84)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	334 (36.50)
Total	655 (100.00)	255 (100.00)	1 (100.00)	4 (100.00)	915 (100.00)
Do you have a BPL card					
Yes	255 (38.93)	85 (33.33)	1 (100.00)	4 (100.00)	345 (37.70)
No	396 (60.46)	169 (66.27)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	565 (61.75)
Total	655 (100.00)	255 (100.00)	1 (100.00)	4 (100.00)	915 (100.00)

Source: Village Survey

PDS is an important aspect of poverty reduction in the villages. However, 93 percent get ration from PDS in the surveyed villages in Shrawasti. But, insufficient quantities, bad quality and not available in time are the major reasons for the success of PDS system very smoothly. Nearly, 90 percent of the households mention that these reasons are affecting the PDS system in the villages. However, larger proportion of the Muslim community are badly affected due to these reasons than Hindu families (Table 4.53).

Table 4.53: Details of Public Distribution System

Do you get ration from PDS	Hindu	Muslim	Others
Yes	619 (94.50)	230 (90.20)	854 (93.33)
No	27 (4.12)	20 (7.84)	47 (5.13)
Total	655 (100.00)	255 (100.00)	915 (100.00)
If yes, mention the quantity			
Wheat	2330 (205)	651 (57)	3041 (267)
Rice	4544 (207)	1264 (58)	5923 (270)
Sugar	344.5 (181)	112 (47)	459.5 (230)
Kerosene	1797 (636)	613 (239)	2421 (880)
Others	37 (31)	8 (6)	45 (37)
Problems Faced in PDS			
Insufficient quantity	420 (41.06)	179 (39.51)	603 (40.52)
Bad quality	61 (5.96)	26 (5.74)	90 (6.05)
Less weight	203 (19.84)	90 (19.87)	295 (19.83)
Non-availability in time	286 (27.96)	131 (28.92)	420 (28.23)
Others	53 (5.18)	27 (5.96)	80 (5.37)
Total	1023 (100.00)	453 (100.00)	1488 (100.00)
Are you capable of getting your share of PDS			
Yes	363 (57.62)	126 (51.85)	492 (56.04)
No	267 (42.38)	117 (48.15)	386 (43.96)
Total	630 (100.00)	243 (100.00)	878 (100.00)
Lack of money	49 (62.82)	27 (34.62)	78 (100.00)
Lack of supply in PDS	144 (72.360)	55 (27.64)	199 (100.00)
Discrimination by PDS trader	95 (69.34)	41 (29.93)	137 (100.00)
Others	101 (66.89)	49 (32.45)	151 (100.00)
Total	389 (68.85)	172 (30.44)	565 (100.00)

Source: Village Survey

It is reflected that accesses to media and communication is very low in this region. However, the accessibility for the Muslim community is lower compared to that of the Hindu families (Table 4.54).

Table 4.54: Accesses to Media and Communication

Particulars	Hindu	Muslim	All
Do you read newspaper regularly	74 (11.30)	8 (3.14)	83 (9.07)
Do you listen radio regularly	148 (22.60)	36 (14.12)	186 (20.33)
Do you watch T.V. regularly	36 (5.50)	6 (2.35)	42 (4.59)
Do you have mobile	97 (14.81)	26 (10.20)	124 (13.55)

Source: Village Survey

Awareness on different Government programmes shows that awareness percent is very high in case of all the programmes but the level of benefited percentage is very low as well as commission paid by respondents are also high. In case of SGSY, only 6 percent of the respondents are benefitted, where as 28 percent are paying commission. Moreover, this is higher in case of Muslim community. Similar situation takes place in the case of NREGS programmes, where only 22 percent are benefitted. Lower proportion of Muslim community gets benefitted than that the Hindu community. Similar situation is reflecting in all the programmes, such as Indira Awas Yojana, old age widow pension, TSC, ARWSP and SSA (Table 4.55).

Table 4.55: Awareness about Government Programmes

	Details	Hindu	Muslim	All
SGSY				
	Awareness Yes	403	124	530
	Benefited Yes	28 (6.95)	6 (4.84)	34 (6.42)
	Did you pay commission: Yes	6 (26.09)	2 (33.33)	8 (27.59)
NREGS				
	Awareness Yes	636	233	874
	Benefited Yes	146 (22.96)	46 (19.74)	192 (21.97)
	Did you pay commission: Yes	5 (3.70)	2 (4.65)	7 (3.93)

Indira Awas Yojana			
	Awareness Yes	648	252
	Benefited Yes	59	12
		(9.10)	(4.76)
	Did you pay commission: Yes	28	8
		(50.91)	(72.73)
			905
			71
			(7.85)
			36
			(54.55)
Old age /widow Pension			
	Awareness Yes	647	250
	Benefited Yes	36	18
		(5.56)	(7.20)
	Did you pay commission: Yes	10	6
		(30.30)	(35.29)
			902
			55
			(6.10)
			16
			(31.37)
TSC			
	Awareness Yes	392	140
	Benefited Yes	26	7
		(6.63)	(5.00)
	Did you pay commission: Yes	5	1
		(20.00)	(16.67)
			535
			34
			(6.36)
			6
			(18.75)
ARWSP			
	Awareness Yes	292	87
	Benefited Yes	40	8
		(13.70)	(9.20)
	Did you pay commission: Yes	1	0
		(2.70)	(0.00)
			383
			49
			(12.79)
			1
			(2.22)
SSA			
	Awareness Yes	572	192
	Benefited Yes	333	85
		(58.22)	(44.27)
	Did you pay commission: Yes	11	6
		(4.55)	(9.38)
			769
			419
			(54.49)
			17
			(5.54)

Source: Village Survey

However, majority of the people agreed that most useful programme in order of preference is the SSA followed by NREGS, Indira Awas Yojana, Old Age Pension (Table 4.56).

Table 4.56: Most Useful Programme in Order of Preference of Respondent

Programme	Hindu	Muslim	All
SGSY	21 (3.74)	4 (2.80)	25 (3.53)
NREGS	133 (23.71)	41 (28.67)	174 (24.58)
Indira Awas Yojana	52 (9.27)	9 (6.29)	61 (8.62)
Old age /widow Pension	32 (5.70)	18 (12.59)	51 (7.20)
TSC	22 (3.92)	6 (4.20)	29 (4.10)
ARWSP	36 (6.42)	6 (4.20)	43 (6.07)
SSA	265 (47.24)	59 (41.26)	325 (45.90)

Source: Village Survey

Annexure I: Tehsil wise selection of Villages in Shrawasti

Name of Tehsils	Name of Blocks	Name of Villages
Bhinga	Hariharpur	Bharatha Belbharia, Tendawa Bankatwa, Rawalia, Kokal, Kishanpur Charwabhari, ankinagar, Kondri Dehria,
	Jamunaha	Malhipur Kala, Gopala Saraya,
	Sirsia	Pursa Devtaha, Tangpasari, Bini Dihna, Bechua
Ikanna	Gillaula	Newaria, Bhithaura Ram Sehya, Maidachak, Raghunathpur, Godari
	Ikanna	Bhagawanpur Bankal, Mohammad Pur Raja, Barai Pur, Gopal Pur
Pyagpur	Pyagpur	Akraura, Noorpoor, Suhelwa, Pachdewari, Rajwapur
	Visheswarganj	Digit Purwa, Jamunahakala, Basnera