

**BASELINE SURVEY IN THE MINORITY
CONCENTRATED DISTRICTS OF U.P.
(REPORT OF SIDDHARTH NAGAR DISTRICT)**

**Sponsored by
Ministry of Minority Affairs
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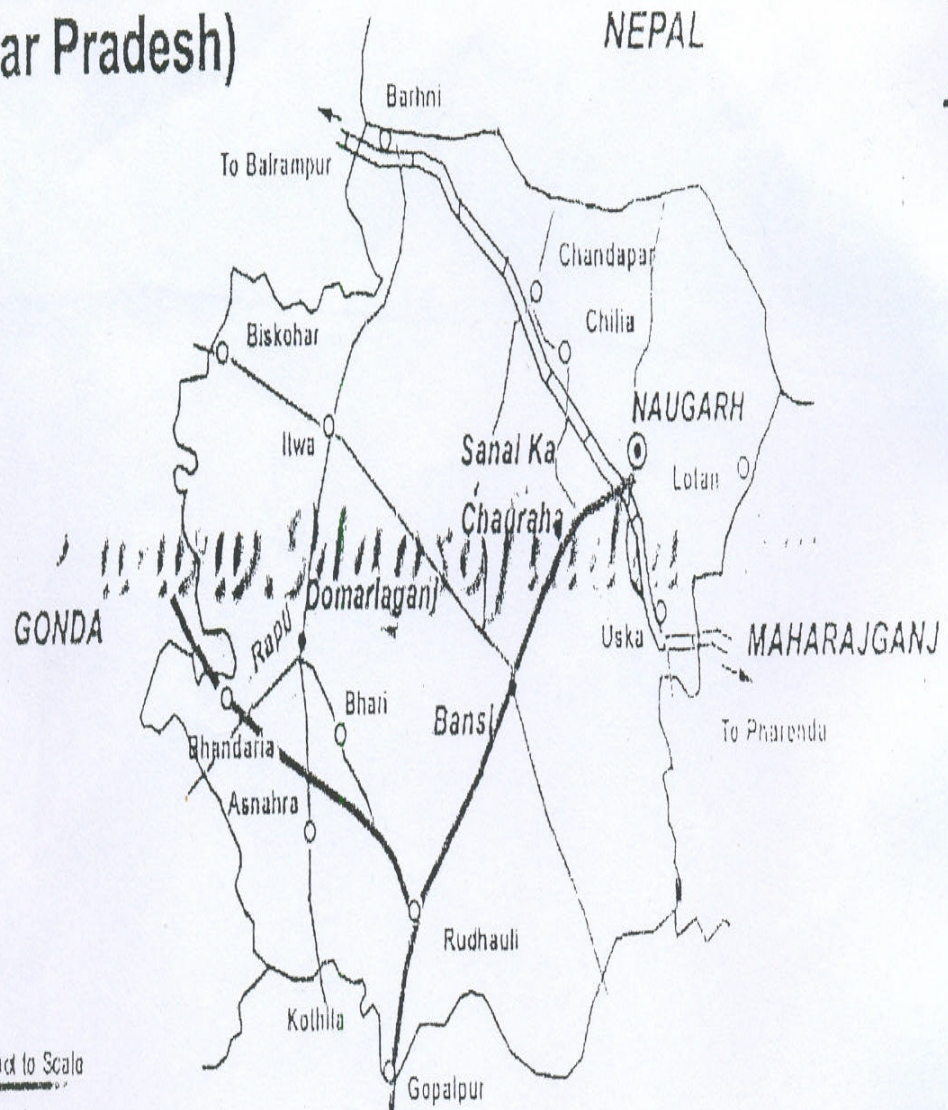
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SIDHARTHANAGAR (Uttar Pradesh)



- Map not to Scale
- District Boundary
 - River
 - State Highway
 - Road
 - Railway Track
 - ⊙ District Headquarter
 - Taluk Headquarter
 - Town

BASTI

Executive summary

1.1. Introduction A Survey conducted by Centre Government highlighted the fact that as many as 90 districts, having minority concentration, are backward and of these as many as 21 are from Uttar Pradesh alone. The ministry of minority affairs, New Delhi, therefore, aims at developing suitable measures during the eleventh five year plan to develop these districts.

In order to identify the gaps in the development, the Giri Institute of Development Studies conducted a baseline survey in 19 selected districts of Uttar Pradesh. The purpose of the base line survey was to identify the development deficit in the selected district and identification of selected areas for policy intervention in the district. For this purpose, basically 8 indicators were identified by the expert committee constituted by the Ministry of Minority Affairs, New Delhi. The idea was to identify those districts, which have a minority concentration and are also relatively backward. The indicators selected for identification of these districts were as follows.

- (a) Religion Specific Socio-economic Indicators:
 - (i) Literacy rate
 - (ii) Female Literacy rate
 - (iii) Work participation rate
 - (iv) Female work participation rate
- (b) Indicators of Basic amenities
 - (i) Percentage of households with pucca houses
 - (ii) Percentage of households with safe drinking water
 - (iii) Percentage of households with electricity
 - (iv) Percentage of households with w/c latrines

Besides the above, 2 additional indicators for assessing health status have been used. These are:

- (1) Percentage of fully-vaccinated children
- (2) Percentage of institutional deliveries

1.2 Objectives of the Study:

To identify gaps:

- In infrastructure such as schools, health and drinking water
- In housing and sanitary facilities
- Which exist in other infrastructure, e.g. roads, banking and marketing facilities and,
- Point out the in come generating activities e.g. artisan/handicrafts in which villagers have a comparative advantage.

1.3 Methodology, Sample Design and Tools:

The tehsils of each district were first classified into 3 strata by arranging them in descending order of minority population in the 2001 population. Then 30 villages were selected from each district. A door to door survey conducted to do the house listing in each village with a population upto 1200. In larger sized villages two or three hamlets were selected. The first was the one with highest minority population and second or third any other hamlet of the village. Then from each villages 30 households were selected in proportion to the religious categories of people living in the village. Thus, a total 900 households were identified and surveyed from each district. The study was undertaken at 3 levels.

- (i) District profile using secondary information
- (ii) Village level using secondary information
- (iii) Household level using data generated from the field survey

1.4 Brief Profile of Siddharth Nagar District:

As per census 2001 Siddharth Nagar district had a total population 20.40 lakh. Agriculture is the main occupation of the residents of this district. Around 71.0 per cent of main workers are engaged in agriculture as cultivators and agricultural labourers. Around 79.0 percent of reporting area comes under the plough. The main crops are Paddy, Wheat, Arhar, Masoor and Sugarcane. The district is adversely affected with floods and water logging during monsoon season and this damages the crops and human property.

With respect to industries, there were two registered factories but both were not found functional. The district also has 2750 Khadi Gramodyog and 3192 small scale unit employed 7637 and 9366 persons respectively. However, the exact number of functioning units is not known.

Looking at infrastructure it is observed that the district is poorly connected by roads and rail and roads are badly damaged.

As per the prescribed norms laid down for establishment of sub-centre, PHCs and CHCs in the district, the district reflects a poor conditions and lags behind with respect to medical facilities.

On the whole the economy of Siddharth Nagar is less developed, despite the fact it has the potential to do much better.

Table -1: Some Selected Indicator, 2001

S.N.	Indicators	Figure
1.	Total Population (lakh)	20.40
2.	Sex ratio	948
3.	Density of Population	690
4.	Percentage of SC Population	16.53
5.	Percentage of Minority Population	29.40
6.	Percentage of Urban Population	3.80
7.	Cultivators and Agricultural Labourers	70.63
8.	Percentage of Net Area Sown	78.94
9.	Percentage of Households Having Permanent Houses	75.30
10.	Percentage of Households Having Electricity	18.30
11.	Percentage of Households Having Tap/Hand Pump/Tube well water	97.0
12.	Percentage of Households Having Latrine	12.5
13.	Literacy Rate	42.2

1.5 Main Findings of the Field Survey:

Table-2 highlights the fact that except work participation rate and percent of households having safe drinking water, the Hindu community is lagging behind Muslim community. It is quite evident from the table that some concerted efforts have to be made in the district to ensure that an all-round development takes place with the help of which the over all quality of life and living condition of the people in general can be improved.

Table-2: Results of the Household Survey

S.N	Indicators	Hindu	Muslim	Total
1.	Total Household Surveyed	551	349	900
2.	Percentage Distribution by Religion	61.22	38.78	100.00
3.	Average Size of Household	6.93	7.74	7.24
4.	Percentage of Illiterates	35.72	33.72	34.89
5.	Average Size of Land Holdings (acres)	1.65	1.77	1.70
6.	Average Size of All Assets Per Household (Rs.)	27672	31705	29236
7.	Average Monthly Income of Household (Rs.)	31712	39406	34695
8.	Average Monthly Expenditure of Households (Rs.)	27532	33421	29816
9.	Average Indebtedness per Household (Rs.)	4445	3234	3975
10.	Work Participation Rate	29.29	28.49	28.96
11.	Percentage of Household Living in Pucca House	49.73	53.87	51.33
12.	Percentage of Electrified Households	20.87	23.78	22.00
13.	Percentage of Household Having own a public Hand Pump/Tubewell or Tap	99.81	99.71	99.78
14.	Percentage of Households Having Toilet Facility	5.08	10.60	7.22

It is equally important to compare some of these indicators with those obtained at All India level this comparison will indicate the deviation as far as survey result are concerned. Those indicators whose value is lower than national average will be the ones which need to be

given priority because we will be making comparison between those indicators which had been selected by the National Commission in the identification of 90 backward districts all over India. This comparison is being presented with the help of Table 3.

Table -3: Development Deficits in Siddharth Nagar District of Uttar Pradesh

S. N.	Indicators	Survey Result (2008)	All India (2005)	Gap between All India & District	Priority Ranking
I. Socio-economic Indicators					
1.	Rate of Literacy	50.9	67.3	-16.4	5
2.	Rate of Female Literacy	38.7	57.1	-19.1	3
3.	Work Participation Rate	28.9	38.0	-9.1	7
4.	Female Work Participation Rate	12.9	21.5	-8.6	8
II. Basic Amenities Indicators					
5.	Percentage of Pucca Houses	51.3	59.4	-8.1	9
6.	Percentage of Households with access to safe drinking water	99.7	87.9	+11.8	10
7.	Percentage of Electrified Households	22.0	39.2	-17.2	4
8.	Percentage of Households with Sanitation Facilities	17.4	67.9	-50.5	1
III. Health Indicators					
9.	Percentage of Full Vaccinated Children	32.7	43.5	-10.8	6
10.	Percentage of Institutional Delivery	14.6	38.7	-24.1	2

Note : 1. Survey data of the district (col.1) pertains to rural area only, but all data (col.2) pertains to total

2. Data in col.2 from sl.no.5-8 pertain to year 2005-06 from NFHS-3 and the rest of the data in column 2 pertain to year 2004-05 from NSSO.

Keeping in mind some of the priority areas indicated in Table 3 and some major findings of the survey highlighted in Table 2, the following aspects need to be given special attention by planners and policy makers whenever a plan for development of the district is attempted.

- The present status of households with sanitation facilities in Siddharth Nagar district is miserably poor, when we compared it with All India figures. Therefore the extension of sanitation facilities at the household level needs to be accorded top most priority in the multi sectoral plan of the district.
- The sub-centre and PHCs need to be upgraded so that these institutions can provide facilities to rural women in deliveries and other health services effectively. This will reduce the dependence of rural people on Jhola Chap doctors or quacks, as is the case presently.
- In our sample only around 24 per cent houses of Muslim and 21.0 per cent houses of Hindus were electrified. The irregular supply of power is pointed out by our

respondents as the main cause for their reluctance to take electric connections. There is a need for topping up the existing rural electrification scheme.

- While going through the educational characteristic among the family members of sample households it was found that among Hindus and Muslims about 36.0 per cent and 34.0 per cent respectively were illiterate. Among Muslims as we go towards higher classes the decline trend was seen in their educational level. The higher and technical education situation also very poor in the district. Therefore it should be increased at least district level. The district is in need of girl's schools and colleges and ITIs and polytechnics for all children. In multi sectoral planning special attention to be given to education so that literacy rate can be increased upto National level
- All the villages should be properly linked through all weather roads for improving road connectivity.
- The work participation rate in general and female in particular is low in the district as compared to the national level. In this context women should be involved in various developmental programmes being implemented by government departments.
- Since the landholding size is small, the cultivators can be educated to diversify their activities where possible. Dairying, fruits like mango and banana cultivation, mushroom cultivation, traditional crops like **kala namak** paddy and makhana and singhara in water-logged areas should be promoted in the district.
- Commercial banks should provide loan to poorer section and the current amount of loan provided by bank should be raised suitably.
- The Indira Awas Yojana needs to be extended to all BPL category because a large section of BPL households yet to be covered under this scheme.
- In our entire survey around 40.0 per cent Hindu and around 43.0 per cent Muslim households gave positive response for obtaining training. Thus the Government should ensure that such training programmes be conducted on a regular basis. In fact training should be compulsory before an individual is sanctioned term loan to begin an enterprise.
- The problem related to PDS whether issuing of BPL cards or timely, adequate and good quality of ration be ensured.
- The Minority Welfare Department is to perform its duties effectively, there should be proper office, staff and other facilities so the head of department can implement the minority related programmes.

CHAPTER I

OUTLINE OF THE STUDY

I.1 About the Study

According to the Census of India 2001, minorities constitute 19.5 per cent of the total population of the country. Out of the total as many as 1381.9 lakhs or 14.4 per cent alone were Muslims. The only other religious groups of some significance are Christians (2.3 per cent) and Sikh (1.9 per cent). The others all have a share of below one per cent in the total population. The dominance of Mohammadans becomes more prominent if we work out their share in the total minority population which comes to almost 79 per cent. In the case of Uttar Pradesh the overall share of the minority community is almost the same as obtained at the National level. But the share of Muslims is much higher in the total population (18.5 per cent). All other religious communities have a negligible share in the total population of the State. In fact Muslims in the State account for around 95 per cent of all the minorities taken together.

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

(a) Religion-Specific Socio-Economic Indicators

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

(b) Indicators of Basic Amenities

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

As many as 53 districts were found to have values below the National level average for both sets of indicators while another 37 had values below the National average for one

or the other set of indicators. Thus a total of 90 districts from all over the country were identified as being backward and having minority concentration. Of these as many as 21 (almost one-fourth) are in U.P. The Ministry aims at devising suitable policy measures during the Eleventh Plan in order to develop these districts. The Ministry then identified several institutions in different parts of the country to carry out a baseline survey of these districts. The task of undertaking this study in the 21 districts of Uttar Pradesh was entrusted to the Giri Institute of Development Studies, Lucknow.

I.2 Objectives of the Study :

The main objectives of the study are as follows:

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

I.3 Methodology and Sample Design :

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

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

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

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

Total number of villages	30
Total number of households	900

I.4 Tools :

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

Three Schedules were developed for collecting District, Village and Household level information.

The survey was initiated on 3 February 2008 and completed by 26 April 2008. The names of villages surveyed by us in Siddharth Nagar district is as follows:

Strata	Tehsil	Name of the Village	
I	Bansi	1. Amomafi 2. Kodari khas 3. Charthari 4. Jiwa	5. Masaicha 6. Bankata 7. Karma
II	Naugarh Shohratgharh	1. Birdpur No.7 2. Bastiya 3. Madhubani 4. Rohudila 5. Jagdishpur Khurd 6. Khetawal Tiwari	7. Dum Dumwa 8. Sainua 9. Audahi 10. Jogibari 11. Chonar 12. Kapiya Khalasa
III	Itwa Domariyaganj	1. Pat Khauli Mufi 2. Saurahwa Grant 3. Kathela Janubi 4. Bhadokhar Bhadokhari 5. Mudila Sonversa	6. Kalyaniya 7. Mubarakpur 8. Kurthi Deen 9. Bahariya 10. Kusmi 11. Judooniya

CHAPTER - II

SOCIO- ECONOMIC PROFILE OF DISTRICT SIDDHARTHANAGAR

2.1 Introduction :

The district lies between 27⁰N and 27⁰28'N latitude and 82⁰45'E and 83⁰10E longitudes. The district is bordered on the north by Nepal on the east by Maharajganj district, on the south by Basti and Sant Kabir Nagar districts and on the west by Balrampur district. The district was carved out on December 29, 1988 by bifurcating Basti district. The district was named after prince Siddharth the pre-enlightenment name of Buddha as he spent his early years (till the age of 29 years) in Kapilvastu, which lies within the territory of this district. The district is known for the ruins of the ancient capital of the Shakyas Janapada, Kapilvastu at Piprahwa, 22 km from the district headquarter Navgarh. According to census 2001 the area of Siddharth Nagar district was 2895 sq.km. The district falls in the Tarai belt of the state with Rapti, Budhi Rapti, Banganga, Kuda and Ghoghi as the major rivers from the administrative point of view the district Siddharth Nagar is divided in 5 tehsils, 14 development blocks, 1015 Gram Sabhas and 2314 inhabited villages.

2.2 Demographic Features of Siddharth Nagar District :

The district has a population of 2040085 at the census 2001 with a break up of 1047165 males and 992920 females. The sex ratio (i.e. number of females per 1000 males) is 948 which is higher than the state average of 898. An average household consists of about 7 persons. The population of the district grew at the rate of 26.08 per cent during 1991-2001 as against growth of 25.85 per cent of the state. The relative population growth pressure in the district is higher as compared to the state. The density of population in the district during 1991 was 489 persons per sq.km. but during 2001, 690 persons were living in per sq.km. In the district Scheduled Caste population constitutes 16.53 per cent of the total population of the district while schedule tribe population is almost negligible. The ratio of schedule caste population decreased over the last decade but schedule tribe population remains the same. The process of urbanization has been slow in the district only 4.8 per cent population in the district lives in urban areas against 20.8 per cent in the state. It means lesser the urbanization higher is the problem of unemployment and living conditions of the poor (Table 2.1).

The literacy in the district is 42.02 per cent which is much lower than the state (71.9 per cent) average. Among males it is 56.66 per cent and among females 26.84 per cent. It is the female literacy which is major cause of concern although it becomes more than doubled in the decade but still lags behind the state average. In Siddharth Nagar district 38.06 per cent persons out of total population constitute the total work force which were engaged in different activities in 2001. During 1991 this percentage was 36.7 per cent. The male work participation rate has decreased from 52.40 per cent to 47.65 per cent during the decade 1991-2001. The decline in the male worker ratio can be attributed to a rapid increase in population growth whereas the corresponding job opportunities have not increased proportionately. During the decade female work participation rate has increased due to the definitional change in women workforce.

Table 2.1 : Demographic Features

Features	1991	2001
Geographical Area (Sq. Km.)	3495	2895
No. of Tehsils	4	5
No. of Blocks	14	14
No. of Gram Sabha	-	1015
No. of Inhabited Villages	2437	2314
Average size of the household	6.0	6.6
Population		
Total	1707885	2040085
Male	892981	1047165
Female	814904	992920
Sex Ratio	914	948
Density of Population	489	690
Decadal Growth of Population	24.6	26.08
SC Population (Percentage)	16.7	16.53
ST Population (Percentage)	0.01	0.01
Rural Population (Percentage)	96.5	96.2
Urban Population (Percentage)	4.5	4.8
Literacy (Percentage)		
Total	27.1	42.2
Male	40.9	56.66
Female	11.8	26.84
Work Participation Rate		
Persons	36.7	38.06
Male	52.4	47.65
Female	19.5	27.95

Source : 1. Census of India 1991 and 2001

2. Samajarthik Sameekshaya, Siddharth Nagar 2007

2.3 Demographic Status by Religion :

In Siddharth Nagar district mainly two religious categories namely Hindus and Muslims were found in majority. Other religious categories were negligible in the total population. According census 2001 the literacy rate of Hindu was lower in comparison to

other religious categories. The work participation rate of Muslim community was found less than Hindus (See Table 2.2).

Table 2.2 : Demographic Status by Religion

Religion	Details					
	Proportion Total Population		Literacy Rate		Work Participation Rate	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Hindu	1428543	70.02	574274	40.2	565703	39.6
Muslim	600336	29.4	284559	47.4	206516	34.4
Christian	1280	0.1	744	58.1	421	32.9
Sikh	1280	0.1	820	64.1	362	28.3
Buddhist	7930	0.4	5099	64.3	2799	35.3
Jain	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others	716	0.0	465	65.0	155	21.7

Source : Census of India 2001

2.4 Employment Structure :

The economy of the district Siddharth Nagar is predominantly agriculture based. Nearly 71.0 per cent of the population directly or indirectly depends on agriculture. It is quite understandable in the district where rural population percentage is as high as about 96.0 per cent. Besides the 493431 main workers there were an additional 283056 marginal workers as well. Thus the total workers estimated at 776487 out of which main workers constituted 63.55 per cent. Table 1.3 shows that only 1.23 per cent workers in the district were engaged in Industrial sector. It means the economy of Siddharth Nagar is less diversified and adequate employment opportunities are not being generated in non agriculture sector while there is over crowding in agriculture sector (Table 2.3).

Table 2.3 : Distribution of Workers (main) 2001 by Industrial Category

Category	Numbers	Percentage
Cultivators	313001	40.46
Agricultural Labourers	101839	30.17
Workers in Household Industries	12583	1.23
Other Works	66008	8.54
Total Main Workers	493431	44.40

Source : Census of India, 2001

2.5 Unemployment Situation in Siddharth Nagar District :

Direct information on employments situation is not available for the district. The provision of employment through employment exchange has been very dismal in the district. Some idea of unemployment situation can be had from employment exchange, details shown in Table 2.4. The Table shows that after the year 2003-04 no one had been employed through employment exchange while one vacancy was notified in this period. Around 2-6 thousand persons are getting themselves registered every year with employment exchange but only 4 persons got the employment since last three years.

Table 2.4 : Unemployment

Characteristics	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06
No. of Employment Exchange			
Total No. of Registration	5665	6232	6436
Registration during the year	6498	1765	1866
No. of vacancies notified	9	1	1
No. of persons employed	4	0	0

Source : Sankhikiya Patrika, Siddharth Nagar, 2006

2.6 Land Use Pattern :

Siddharth Nagar district has about 1.0 per cent area under forest which is much less than the state average (7.0 per cent) although development of tree cover through raising of forests on government and private waste land is being emphasized by the government under its policy on forestry and it is a resource base for the overall development of any region. In Siddharth Nagar nearly 79.0 per cent of the total area is under the plough. It had already been indicated that cultivators and agriculture labourer put together account 71.0 for around per cent of the main workers in the district. The district is dependent on agriculture since an overwhelming proportion of total population resides in rural areas. Around 68.0 per cent net area sown was found irrigated in the district. Due to its location in the Tarai belt, almost every year the district has to witness devastating floods because of heavy rains in the Nepal hills. This has affected the economy of the district badly. Being a flood prone district and lack of proper drainage system many of the blocks viz. Uska Bazar, Shohratgarh, Bansi, Jogia and Navgrah remain mostly water logged. The financial assistance received towards floods relief invariably falls short of the need to compensate the actual losses suffered by the people (Table 2.5).

Table 2.5 : Land Use Pattern in Siddharth Nagar District 2004-05
(Area in hectare)

Items	Area	Percentage
Total Reported Area	297814	100.00
Forests	3708	1.25
Culturable Wasteland	5945	2.00
Current Fallows	14215	4.77
Land put to non-agricultural uses	34210	11.48
Grazing land	822	0.28
Area under trees & orchards	3831	1.28
Net area sown	235083	78.94
Area sown more than once	117285	34.28
Gross cultivated area	352368	-
Net irrigated area	158699	67.57
Gross irrigated area	161164	45.74

Source : Sankhikiya Patrika, Siddharth Nagar, 2006.

2.7 Irrigation by Source :

Table 2.6 shows different sources of irrigation in Siddharth Nagar district. If we see irrigation on a source-wise basis the single most important source of irrigation is private tube wells and they account for 79.46 per cent of the total irrigated area. The other sources of some significance are canal and ponds whose contribution is around 9.0 and 8.0 per cent respectively. Except for Navgarh and Shoratgarh blocks, where canal system exists, assured irrigation is not existing in any of the other blocks. Further even in the existing canals, because of poor maintenance water is unable to reach till the tail end.

Table 2.6 : Irrigated Area by Source 2004-05

(Area in hectare)

Source	Area	Percentage
Canal	13975	8.81
Govt. Tube well	1824	1.15
Private tube well	123103	79.46
Wells	3623	2.28
Ponds	13167	8.30
Others	7	0.00
Total	158699	100.00

Source : Sankhikiya Patrika Siddharth Nagar, 2006.

2.8 Land Distribution :

The heavy pressure of population on land and its continuing fragmentation is reflected in the small size of the average land holding (0.59 hectare) in the districts. The other characteristics of the district is the heavy concentration of the cultivators in the lowest land holding size (below 1.0 hectare, around 79.0 per cent cultivators are in this category). However, between them they possess barely 24.96 per cent of the total area under land holdings. The next lower land holding size is between 1-2 hectares and about 14.0 per cent cultivators come in this category but they possess around 31.0 per cent of the total cultivated land. We can understand that small size of holdings constitute a major constraint to agriculture growth in the district (Table 2.7).

Table 2.7 : Number and Area of Operational Holding

Sl.No.	Source	Number	Area
1.	Less than 1 hectare	288569 (79.42)	53115 (24.96)
2.	1-2 hectare	47678 (14.12)	65060 (30.57)
4.	2-4 hectare	20329 (5.60)	53980 (25.37)
4.	4-10 hectare	6338 (1.74)	34578 (16.25)
5.	10 hectare and above	418 (0.12)	6069 (2.85)
6.	Total	363332 (100.00)	212802 (100.00)
	Average Size of Holding	--	(0.59)

Note : Figures in brackets shows percentage to total.

Source : Sankhikiya Patrika Siddharth Nagar, 2006

2.9 Productivity of Major Crops :

The major crops of the district are wheat, paddy and maize as Cereals, Masoor and Arhar among pulses and sugarcane and potato as commercial crops. The food grains crops accounted 94.64 per cent of the gross cropped area in the district as compared to 85 per cent of gross cropped area at state level. Within the food crops cultivation of cereals were predominant while about 4.0 per cent of gross cropped area was under pulses. About 1.0 per cent gross cropped area was under oil seeds. It is also a significant fact that the yield rates of the district for these crops are marginally less than those obtained in the state as a whole. As per Samajarthic Sameekhsaya (2007). Siddharth Nagar is well known for 'Kala Namak' rice in all over India and it is exported to other part of the country (Table 2.8).

Table 2.8 : Major Crops and Productivity (2004-05)

S. No.	Crops	Area under crops (Hectare)	Area as percent of gross cropped area	Average yield (qtls/ha)
1.	Paddy	169257	48.03	8.81
2.	Wheat	145118	41.18	17.42
4.	Maize	1316	0.37	18.93
4.	Masoor	4575	1.29	8.24
5.	Arhar	5016	1.42	5.00
6.	Total pulses	14141	4.01	8.2
7.	Total cereals	330134	94.64	12.6
8.	Total oil seeds	4665	1.32	5.58
9.	Potato	2193	0.62	5.57
10.	Sugar cane	5069	1.43	116.95
11.	Cross cropped area	352368	100.00	--

Source : Sankhikiya Patrika Siddharth Nagar, 2006.

2.10 Livestock Population of the District :

For the animal husbandry sector various programmes have been implemented which envisage increase in production of various livestock products viz, eggs, milk, meat and wool through rapid breed improvement on one hand and generate employment opportunities and supplementary income of rural masses who are mostly small, marginal and landless agricultural labourers on the other hand. Siddharth Nagar district has a sizeable livestock population. Milch animals cows and buffaloes account for a total of 1.61 lakh (24.42 per cent) animals. Within the district 150 (96 functional) milk societies are providing employment and generating income in rural areas. there are two major milk routes in the district viz. (i) Navgarh, Mohana, Lotan Marg (ii) Naugarh, Bansi, Domariaganj, Barhani and Shohratgarh Marg. At present there are two milk chilling plants of 2000 lt/day capacity each. Besides sizeable cattle population the district also has around 2.06 lakh goats, over six thousand sheep and around 16 thousand pigs. Poultry is another area which has significant potential as there were around 2.25 lakh birds (Table 2. 9).

Table 2.9 : Livestock in Siddharth Nagar District

Sl.No.	Type of Animal	Number	Percent
1.	Draught Animals		
	Bullock	132490	19.24
	Buffaloes	920	0.13
2.	Milch Animals		
	Cows	82218	11.94
	Buffaloes	79065	11.48
4.	Young Stock		
	Cattle	86358	12.54
	Buffaloes	96968	11.18
4.	Others		
	Sheep	6578	0.96
	Goats	206863	30.05
	Horse	159	0.02
	Pigs	16118	2.34
	Other Animals	798	0.12
5.	Total Livestock	688535	100.00
6.	Poultry	225629	--

Source : Sankhikiya Patrika Siddharth Nagar, 2006.

To provide support to animal husbandry sector the district has 22 veterinary hospital, 35 livestock development centre, 23 artificial insemination centre and 3 pig development centres respectively. Besides these services the dairy department provides seeds, barseem and cattle feed at subsidized rate.

Table 2.10 : Veterinary Services

Items	Numbers
Veterinary Hospitals	22
Livestock Development Centre	35
Artificial Insemination Centre	23
Pig Development Centre	3

Source : Sankhikiya Patrika Siddharth Nagar, 2006

2.11 Industrial Development in Siddharth Nagar District:

The economy of Siddharth Nagar is predominantly agriculture based. However the non farm sector has also assumed importance. Over the past couple of years, there is a growing feeling that in addition to agriculture, it is important to promote the rural non farm sector such as rural artisan, handloom/powerloom, village and cottage industries, sericulture, agro-industries and small scale industries as an alternate strategy to develop the rural economy. There is an urgent need to halt the trend of migration from villages to the towns and cities. Special attention can be paid to provide effective avenues of income generation to the rural population and make the rural economy more self sufficient and vibrant through promoting non-farm sector

activities. As per the available data there were 2 registered units in Siddharth Nagar district but both were not found functional.

The Khadi Gramodyog Organisation facilitates small entrepreneurs to set up units of various types and the figure of 2005-06 indicate that a total of 2750 units existed in the district with a total employment of 7637 persons. Besides the Khadi Gramodyog units there are 3192 small units employing 9366 persons. In all khadi and small scale units are providing employment to 17003 persons in the district. However, there are no records to indicate the actual number of units which are actually working (Table 2.11).

Table 2.11 : Industrial Development in Siddharth Nagar

Sl.No.	Details	Number
1.	Registered Factories (2002-03)	
	Units	2
	No. of Units Working	nil
2.	Khadi and Small Scale Units	
	No. of Khadi units (2005-06)	2750
	Employment in Khadi Units	7637
	No. of Small Scale Units 2005-06	3192
	Employment in Small Scale Units]	9366
	Employment in Khadi and Small Scale Units	17003

Source : Sankhikiya Patrika Siddharth Nagar, 2006.

2.12 Housing Amenities in Siddharth Nagar District :

Table 2.12 shows the housing amenities in Siddharth Nagar district. The Table shows that in the district as a whole around 75.0 per cent households reside in permanent houses. The housing condition is better in urban area in comparison to rural areas. Poor condition of the people of Siddharth Nagar can be seen from the fact that around 27.0 per cent households live in one room and around 34.0 per cent in two rooms. In this connection the situation is almost similar both in rural and urban areas.

As far as drinking water is concerned the maximum number of household (around 64.0 per cent) obtain water from hand pump. The next important source of drinking water is tap water. Around 34.0 per cent of rural and around 49.0 per cent urban households are availing this facility. Firewood is the main source of cooking in the district. Around 44.0 per cent rural and 51.0 per cent urban households depends on firewood for cooking. The next source of cooking is cow dung cakes and crops residue (around 39.09 per cent and around 15.3 per cent) in rural areas. In the urban areas situation is much different because after firewood LPG and Kerosene are two other important source of cooking while their contribution in rural areas is around 1.0 per cent. Around 18.0 per cent households using electricity for lighting purposes (around 16.0 in rural & around 69.0 per cent in urban area) in the district but in rural areas kerosene (84.0 per cent) is the main source of lighting (Table 2.12).

Table 2.12: Distribution of Housing Amenities

Amenity	Percentage Distribution of Households		
	Rural	Urban	Total
Total No. of Households	300496	10994	311490
<u>Type of House</u>			
Permanent	74.9	82.2	75.3
Semi permanent	15.8	8.4	15.6
Serviceable	5.9	1.9	5.8
Non serviceable	4.4	1.5	4.3
Un classifiable	0.0	0.5	0.0
<u>No. of Dwelling rooms</u>			
One room	19.2	20.0	26.8
Two rooms	19.7	19.6	32.9
Three rooms	7.9	9.5	17.6
Four rooms	4.4	5.1	10.2
Five rooms	2.6	4.7	10.5
No exclusive room	2.1	2.1	2.1
<u>Source of Drinking Water</u>			
Tap	32.7	48.8	34.1
Handpump	64.6	50.7	64.6
Tubewell	--	4.5	0.3
Well	2.9	1.3	2.8
River/canal	0.0	0.0	0.0
Any other	0.3	0.6	0.5
<u>Source of cooking</u>			
Firewood	42.7	50.5	44.0
Crop residue	15.3	8.4	15.1
Cow dung cake	38.8	4.3	37.7
Kerosene	0.8	14.7	1.3
LPG	1.2	20.7	1.9
Any other	0.5	0.0	0.8
<u>Source of Lighting</u>			
Electricity	16.4	69.1	18.3
Kerosene	84.0	30.2	81.2
Solar Energy	0.4	0.3	0.3
Other Oil	0.0	0.1	0.0
Any other	0.1	0.1	0.1
No lighting	0.1	0.2	0.1

Source : Census of India, 2001 Uttar Pradesh distribution of housing amenities.

2.13 Economic and Rural Infrastructure :

Infrastructure is an index of development of a state or a district. Infrastructure comprises all those activities and facilities which help to sustain the growth in production and income generation in the economy. Better rural infrastructure has two effects; to strengthen the foundation of agriculture which is the pace setter for promotion of economic growth and better wealth and physical conditions of the rural population. Lack of sufficient sources of funds for the massive investment needs of the rural infrastructure, poor efficiency in delivery of quality infrastructure services and improper and poor maintenance are some of the problems associated with the provision of effective rural infrastructure.

Roads are the arteries of economic growth and enhance other social as were as infrastructural development. The length of roads constructed by PWD per lakh of population, we found to be lower in Siddharth Nagar (62 kms.) as compared to the state (68 kms). The length of total pucca roads also lower than the state average. Only around 44 per cent of inhabited villages are connected to all weather roads. With respect to rail connectivity the district suffers because per 1000 km. only 169.1 sq.km. meter gauge passes through the district. These figures both for road and railway tracks are highly inadequate for district having 2895 sq.km. of geographical area. Although on paper 52.0 per cent villages are electrified but the actual condition related to power is quite bad because power supply is normally erratic with hours of load shedding. The district also has 2544 electrified private tubewells/pumps etc. The per capita consumption of electricity is very low (40.3 kwh) in the district as compared to the state (183 kwh). In terms of financial institutions Siddharth Nagar had 97 bank branches which worked out 4.7 branches per lakh of population. Population served per branch was around 24300 which is more than the state average of around 20000 persons. The credit deposit ratio was 40.2 in the district as against 36.9 in the state as a whole. the number of post office and telephone connection indicate that their number per lakh of population is around 14 and 256 respectively. There were 731 PCOs and 21333 mobile connections in Siddharth Nagar district (see Table 2.13).

Table 2.13 : Indicators of Economic and Rural Infrastructure

S. N	Indicators	Siddharth Nagar
1.	Road	
	a) Length of Pucca Roads per (000) km. (2004-05)	47.9
	b) Length of total pucca road per lakh of population (2004-05)	64.4
	c) Length of roads constructed by PWD per lakh population (2004-05)	62.0
	d) Total no. of villages connected with all weather roads (2005-06)	1029 (44.47)
	e) No. of Bus station/stops (2005-06)	68
2.	Railway	
	Length of railway line per (000) km. meter gauge (2004-05)	169.1
4.	Electricity	
	a) No. of electrified villages (2005-06)	1203 (52.0)
	b) No. of electrified private tubewells/pumpsets (2005-06)	2544
	c) Per capita consumption of electricity in kw. (2005-06)	40.3
4.	Banking	
	a) No. of commercial bank branches (2005-06)	46
	b) No. of rural bank branches (2005-06)	36
	c) No. of co-operative bank branches (2005-06)	12
	d) No. of co-operative agriculture and rural banks (2005-06)	3
	e) Credit deposit ratio (2005-06)	40.2
	f) Population served by per bank branch	24300
5.	Other Communications	
	a) No. of post office (2005-06)	227 (14 per lakh)
	b) No. of telegraph office (2005-06)	2
	c) No. of PCO (2005-06)	731
	d) NO. of telephone connections (2005-06)	4865 (286 per lakh)
	e) No. of Mobile phone (BSNL) (2005-06)	21333

Source : Sankhikiya Patrika Siddharth Nagar, 2006 and Samajarthic Sameekshya Siddharth Nagar, 2007

2.14 Social Infrastructure :

The main indicators of social development are facilities related to education and health. As far as education is concerned there were almost 64 primary about 28.0 upper primary and about 4.0 high school and intermediate schools per lakh of population. Under the “Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan” the norms which have been laid down are that there must be 1.5 teacher per section of junior high school and one teacher per 40 student in primary classes. There should be one junior high school per 800 population within the radius of 2.0 kms and there should be one primary school per 300 population within the radius of one km. Each junior high school should have at least 3 classrooms and one office room and each primary school should have at least two rooms and one office room. These norms are mostly met in the district and the shortfall which exist are likely to be removed because 12 new primary and 63 junior high schools are planned in last financial year. However from the point of view higher education, technical education facilities are lacking in the district (see Table 2.14).

Table 2.14 : Social Infrastructure (2005-06)

Indicators	Numbers	Per lakhs population
Educational Facilities		
No. of Primary Schools	1491	64.0
No. of Upper Primary Schools	650	27.9
High School/Intermediate College	78	4.3
Degree Colleges	11	0.4
P.G. College	1	0.0
Polytechnic/ITI (Private)	3	0.0
Medical Facilities		
No. of PHCs	62	4.0
No. of CHCs	5	0.3
Allopathic Hospitals	4	0.2
Homeopathic Hospitals	20	1.0
Unani Hospitals	1	0.1
Ayurvedic Hospitals	40	2.0
No. of Police Stations	19	0.9

Source : Sankhikiya Patrika Siddharth Nagar, 2006.

Our health policy envisages a three tier structure comprising primary secondary and tertiary health care facilities to bring health care services within the reach of the people. The primary tier is designated to have three types of health care institutions viz a sub-centre for population of 3000-5000, a primary health centre 20,000-30,000 people covering 5-7 sub centres and a community health centre as referral centre for every PHCs covering a population of 80,000 to 1,20,000. In Siddharth Nagar there are 4.0 PHCs and 0.3 CHCs per lakh of population. This indicates the shortfall of PHCs and CHCs in Siddharth Nagar

district. As far as allopathic hospitals is concerned their number is barely 0.2 per lakh of population in year 2005-06. Homeopathic hospitals and Unani hospitals are also one or less than one per lakh of population which again reflects the poor condition of medical facilities in the district. For social security purpose there is only 0.9 police station per lakh of population in Siddharth Nagar district (see Table 2.14.).

2.15 Important Development and Social Welfare Programmes of the Government

Table 2.15 provides the details regarding some development and social welfare schemes which were implemented during the year 2006-07. These development programme generate gainful employment opportunities through promotions and expansion of both wage and self employment opportunities so that people may become independent and self reliant under these scheme. Due emphasis is laid on different components such as capacity building, skill development, technology transfer, marketing and infrastructure support. The other works done in development programmes are tube wells and pump sets boring, construction of culverts and drainage and sericulture work. Widow, old age and handicapped pension, scholarship to children, rural sanitation, Indira Awas and drinking water facilities are the schemes implemented in the district. In the agriculture sector fertilizer is being distributed and crop loan was provided by banks to the farmers (Table 2.15).

Table -2.15 : Details of Expenditure and Beneficiaries in Important programmes (2006-07)

S.N.	Name of the Programmes	Expenditure (Rs.lakh)	Beneficiaries
1.	SGSY	114.96	2027
2.	PMRY	NA	288
4.	Pension Scheme	669.76	56683
	a) Old age pension	397.69	38265
	b) Widow pension	164.44	9912
	c) Handicapped pension	107.67	8506
4.	Scholarship to children	1619.17	385615
	a) SC/ST	461.78	117765
	b) OBC	559.52	147974
	c) Handicapped	0.37	81
	d) General	317.27	52369
	e) Minority	280.23	67426
5.	Sericulture Development	2.76	NA
6.	Rural Sanitation	137.38	NA
7.	India Awas Yojana	115.08	NA
8.	Drinking Water	171.70	NA
	a) Urban	35.97	NA
	b) Rural	135.73	NA
9.	Crop loan	171.85	NA
10.	Fertilizer Distribution (Mt.)	37032	NA

Source : Sankhikiya Patrika Siddharth Nagar, 2007.

Sankhikiya Patrika Siddharth Nagar, 2006.

Table - 2.16 : Progress of Work Done under 20 point Programmes

S.N.	Name of the Programmes	Unit	Target	Achievement	Achievement % term
1.	Sampurna Grameen Rozgar Yojana	Mandays	2446000	2672000	105.24
2.	Land Allotment	Nos	4	NA	NA
4.	Drinking Water (village covered)	Nos	146	142	97.21
4.	Child Care Programmes	Nos	66899	67075	100.26
5.	ICDS Block Sanchayi	Nos	13	13	100.00
6.	ICDS Anganwadi Sanchayi	Nos	1959	1771	90.40
7.	Assistance to SC Households				
	a) Social welfare department	Nos	1300	785	60.38
	b) Rural Development Deptt.	Nos	2137	1850	86.57
8.	Assistance to ST Households	Nos	8	NA	NA
9.	Indira Awas Yojana (IAY)	Nos	1897	1521	80.22
10.	Plantation				
	a) Private land	Nos	3101000	310200	100.03
	b) Private and Public land	Hectare	304.85	315.85	104.95
11.	Village Electrification	Nos	1135	790	69.60
12.	Electrified pumpsets	Nos	20	18	90.00
14.	Slim Area Development	Nos	500	685	137.00
14.	Bio-gas plants	Nos	60	60	100.00

Source : Sankhikiya Patrika Siddharth Nagar, 2007.

The progress of work done under 20 point programme is given in Table 2.16. It highlights the fact that assistance to schedule caste households through social welfare and rural development, Indira Awas Yojana village electrification and electrification of pump sets drinking water and ICDS Aanganwadi Sanchayi Scheme were not fully achieved during 2006-07 while in most of the schemes target have been fully achieved.

2.16 Schemes being Implemented by Minority Welfare Department :

The Minority Welfare Department is presently running a few schemes for minorities and a few have recently been announced and will be implemented soon. The minority department has not provided any data regarding the welfare schemes implemented by them only a pamphlet was provided them. A brief description available in the pamphlet is being given below :

(a) Scholarship to Minority Children :

This scheme is to benefit the minority children in the general caste category because for the schedule caste/schedule tribe and OBC's a different department is providing funds. As per minority scholarship scheme there is a provision to distribute annual scholarship of Rs.300 per child between class I to V and for students in class VI to VIII the amount is Rs.480. All those studying in Class VIII to X will get Rs.720. There is a provision of merit scholarship to minority girl child Rs.10,000 annually and merit scholarship to professional

students studying in MBBS and Engineering classes and living in hostels. The minority welfare department provides admission fee to the children whose parents annual income is less than Rs. one lakh.

(b) Term Loan Scheme :

The term loan aims to facilitate individuals to take up activities of their preference and become self employed. For some activities the maximum loan is Rs.25000 while for others the upper limit is Rs.50,000. The repayment has to make in 5 years and the rate of interest is 7 per cent. In Siddharth Nagar district during the financial year 2006-07, 38 beneficiaries were selected under term loan scheme. The type of activities which are normally taken by these beneficiaries include setting up of small provisional/general merchant shop, selling and repairing watches, tailoring, selling bangles, selling spare parts, readymade garments and tent houses.

(c) Modernisation of Madarsa :

Under this scheme the department provides funds for the appointment of two teachers in each Madarsa. One for teaching Hindi and English and the other for teaching Maths and Science so that the student also learn these subjects and able to keep abreast with those studying in Basic Shiksha Parishad or private schools. In the year 2006-07, 109 Madarsas were modernised and 17 Madarsa were recognised. In Siddharth Nagar district 15 Madarsas are also providing mini ITI training to the minority children. (see Table 2.17).

Table 2.17 : Scheme being implemented by Minority Welfare Department (2007-08)

S.N.	Schemes	Beneficiaries	Amount
1.	Scholarship Schemes		
	a) Class 1-5 (per child)	NA	300.00
	b) Class 6-8 (per child)	NA	480.00
	c) Class 8-10 (per child)	NA	720.00
	d) Merit Scholarship to Minority girls (Above 10 class)	NA	10,000.00 (each)
	e) Merit Scholarship to professional Minority student living in the hostels	NA	25,000.00 (each)
2.	Admission fee to Minority Students	NA	1.90 lakh
4.	Mini ITI Training in Madarsa	15	NA
4.	Modernization of Madarsa	109	217.56 (lakh)
5.	Recognition of Madarsa	17	NA
6.	Term Loan Scheme	38	NA

2.17 Potential, Problems and Possibilities of Development in the District :

(a) Agriculture and Allied Activities :

As earlier pointed out nearly 70 per cent of the population is directly or indirectly dependent on agriculture. The other characteristics of the district is the heavy concentration

of the cultivators in lowest land holding size (below 1.0 hectare). Around 79.0 per cent cultivators are in this category. During Monsoon season about 5 blocks namely, Uska Bazaar, Shoharatgarh, Bansi, Jogia and Navgarh remain mostly water logged. This adversely affects the economic condition of the people. There is immediate need to take permanent flood control measures. Except for Navgarh and Shohratgarh blocks, where canal system is existing, assured irrigation is not existing in any of the blocks. Further even in existing canals because of poor maintenance, water is unable to reach till the tail end. Therefore canal maintenance is the need of the hour. There is not much awareness about land development related activities in the district. There exists potential for development of watershed management under dry land farming. The water logged area can also be effectively put to use. Cultivation of '*Makhana and Singhara*' like crops can be thought off in areas having water logging. Large numbers of smaller land holding are suitable for taking up activities like vegetables and fruits cultivation. Agro economic conditions of the district is also suitable for large scale production of mushrooms particularly seasonal production of button mushrooms. In Bansi and Jogia blocks offer good potential for growing Parwal. the Kala Namak rice is exported to different part of the country. There is great potential of this rice by increasing the area under this crop. the district does not have any facility to train farmers in various horticulture activities. There are neither proper Mandi or fruit/vegetable processing unit in the district in the Government or private sector. There is a need to strengthen the extension machinery in the district. Marketing is a weak link in the district and is done directly by the farmers. The district is also climatically suited for sericulture development. There is a need to set up a sugar mill in the district because farmers sell their sugarcane to sugar mill in adjoining districts. Due to less capacity of these mills farmers are using their sugar cane in making Gur or Khandsari.

(b) The Forest Wealth :

As has indicated earlier that Siddharth Nagar district has only 1.25 per cent forest area. It is therefore desirable to take up commercial forestry seriously by growing more Arjun, Sisam, Jamun, Eucalyptus and Babool. Teak has a potential only in those area which are free of water logging. There is potential of Jatropha plantation under watershed development, Bamboo cultivation under agro forestry and medicinal and aeronautic plants under farm forestry programme.

(c) Dairy Development

Siddharth Nagar district has not been covered under the operation flood programme of the state Government. However, it has favourable agro-climatic conditions, land

holdings and socio economic acceptability for the activity. The AMUL model has become very popular in the district as a means of supportive economic activity besides agriculture. There is a need of a milk-processing unit which would boost the dairy sector in the district. The entrepreneurs may be motivated to take up dairy and breeding programmes on a commercial basis. Financial institutions must show a positive attitude in supporting the dairy projects. Marketing arrangement for sale and purchase of good breed animals, assured regular supply of good quality of animals feed like burseem and need to increase proper veterinary services should be ensured.

(d) Goats/Sheep/Pigs Rearing :

The agro-climatic situation in the district is conducive for goat and pig rearing. These are being increasingly accepted as income generating activities. Further these are mostly financed as subsidiary activities under Government sponsored programmes. All the activities covered under this sector are mostly caste based hence offer potential in patches in the entire district. However, this activity has not been taken up sound commercial lines although the potential to develop it is very much present in the district. Through better quality of sheep rearing woolen industry also can be developed.

(e) Fisheries :

The district has many reservoirs and lakes which are under the control of Fisheries department, irrigation department and the forest department. There is a fish seed hatchery at Bansi block with an annual seed production capacity of 40 lakh. Apart from this the FFDA procures the fish seeds from the corporation's seed farm located in Basti district. Five private hatcheries are also producing seeds regularly in the district. The Fish Farmers Development Agency (FFDA) the nodal department arranges for supply of seeds on subsidised rates, training of fish farmers and extend subsidy to farmers who undertake the activity. Considering the potential for fisheries and the fast pace of development in this activity the FFDA Machinery needs to be strengthened to give a proper impetus to develop pisciculture there is need to set up a cold storage for the fish. They could be taken up by on public private participation (PPP) basis. Moreover, there is no plant producing feed for fish and presently fish food is brought from outside the district. There is a need to develop a Mandi for fish feed and marketing of fish. Banks should come forward to provide credit to them on easy terms.

(f) The non-farm Sector :

Being predominantly an agricultural based economy the district has more potential for agro based industries. Few industries having good potential in the district are furniture

work, washing soap, diesel engine repair, agriculture implements computer training centre, chemical industries and plywood. Apart from this small industries like cardboard manufacturing, massala making, cement jali, general engineering, plastics, steel boxes, ice cream making, electric repair, ready made garments, cycle repair etc have potential in all the blocks of the district. In order to encourage development of small scale industries the District Industries Centre should conduct entrepreneur development and other programmes on a regular basis for the prospective entrepreneur and create awareness among them about the various units which can be set up in the area. The DIC can also involve banks in training process to achieve better credit linkages. The khadi and village industry board (KVIB) could also not promote the rural industries to the desirable extent. It is therefore necessary that KVIB should also research the potential of khadi and village industries based on local demand and raw material.

2.18 Infrastructure Development :

(a) Roads:

The roads connectivity of Siddharth Nagar district with other states is poor since there is no national highway passing through it and even the state highways covered only 192 kms and around 44.0 per cent of the inhabited villages are connected with the all weather roads. This therefore indicative of the fact that road infrastructure deserves special attention by linking more villages by roads so that farmers can easily transport vegetables and food grains within district and other part of the state.

(b) Rail :

Rail connectivity is also very poor since only 169 km of meter guage line pass through the district. Development of transport net work both by road and rail becomes an essential prerequisite for rapid development since developed transport network paves the way for easy access to the market both for the raw material as well as finished product.

(c) Power Situation :

As has been indicated earlier around 79.0 per cent irrigation is done through private tube wells and pump sets. Moreover, all the industries both big and small also require power of good quality. As per Samajarthic Sameekshya 2007, during the year 2006-07 out of the total electricity consumed in the district nearly 74.6 per cent was utilized for domestic use and around 15.0 per cent in the agriculture sector. These two together accounted for almost 89.0 per cent of the total electricity consumes. Therefore, the consumption in industrial and tertiary sectors was barely around 11.0 per cent. Even the availability was

actually below the desired level. Like the state Siddharth Nagar is also suffering from an acute power problem.

(d) Medical Facility :

If we go in accordance with the prescribed norms laid down for establishment of PHC and CHC in the district, the district fares better than the state average in the matter of PHCs. It is needed that more sub centre and CHCs should be opened according to state government norms.

Thus the economy of Siddharth Nagar district is less diversified and adequate employment opportunities are not being generated in non-agriculture sector, while there is over crowding in the agriculture sector. On the other hand due to rapid growth of population and labour force the demand for employment opportunities is increasing. Accordingly some observations and suggestions which have been provided above will prove useful in stepping up the economic development of the district and help in restoring parity of Siddharth Nagar with other developed districts of the state.

CHAPTER - 3

SITUATION ANALYSIS OF THE SELECTED VILLAGES OF SIDDHARTH NAGAR DISTRICT

As indicated earlier our field survey was conducted in 30 villages spread over 5 Tehsils of Siddharth Nagar district. We will now try to analyze the socio-economic and other situation of selected villages, as it existed at the time of our field survey.

3.1 General Features of Selected Villages:

In our sample villages there were 6966 households. Among them 59.40 per cent were Hindus and 40.60 percent were Muslims. There was no other minority community living in the selected villages. The Table 2.1 shows that the average households size of Muslims community (7.80) is higher than Hindu community (6.66) See Table 3.1.

Table 3.1: Religion-wise population

Religion	Number of households	Percentage	Total population	Average family size
Hindu	4138	59.40	27570	6.66
Muslim	2828	40.60	22067	7.80
Sikh	0	0	0	0
Christian	0	0	0	0
Buddhist	0	0	0	0
Total	6966	100.00	49637	7.13

3.2 Occupational pattern in selected villages:

Table 3.2 reveals that around 91.0 per cent workers are engaged in agriculture as cultivators and agricultural labourers. It shows that dependency is more on agriculture. About 9.0 percent workers are engaged in household and non-household industry and service sector (Table 3.2)

Table 3.2: Occupational Pattern

Category	Number of workers	Percentage
Cultivators	9812	54.4
Agricultural Labour	6563	36.4
Animal Husbandry	0	0.0
Mining	0	0.0
Household Industry	289	1.6
Non-household Industry	123	0.7
Construction	0	0.0
Trade & Commerce	0	0.0
Transport & Communication	0	0.0
Other workers	1251	6.9
Total	18038	100.0

3.3 Land use Pattern:

Like the district land use pattern of our selected villages also shows that about 84.0 percent of reporting area is under plough and around 41.0 percent area is sown more than once. The percentage of forest area in our sample villages (0.23) was found even less than the district (1.25 percent) (please see Table 3.3)

Table 3.3: Land Use Pattern

Item	Area	Percentage
1. Total reporting area (Acres)	6470	100.00
2. Forest	15	0.23
4. Uncultivable land	184	2.84
4. Non-agricultural uses	510	7.88
5. Cultivable Waste	95	1.47
6. Pasture/Grazing	6	0.09
7. Orchards	88	1.36
8. Other Fallow	19	0.29
9. Current Fallow	100	1.55
10. Net Area Sown	5398	84.43
11. Area Sown More Than once	3794	41.28

3.4 Source of Irrigation:

Private tube well/pump sets are the most important source of irrigation and they account for 87.38 percent of the total irrigated area. Canals, government tube wells and ponds also being used for irrigation in our sample villages (Table -3.4).

Table 3.4: Sources of Irrigation

Source	Percentage of Irrigated Area
Canal	4.13
Tube well (Govt.)	1.35
Tube well / pump sets (private)	87.38
Hand pump	0.00
Wells	0.00
Ponds, etc.	8.14
Other	0.00

3.5 Facilities in selected villages:

In terms of road connectivity only around 64.0 per cent villages are connected with all weather roads and the average distance from the district road was 4.39 kms. Although the sample villages are connected by kharanja, mixed road and kutcha road but it is desirable to connect the villages by all weather roads.

In our villages only 86.67 percent villages are electrified and on an average 40 households have electricity connections. However when we look at connection for agriculture and commercial purposes there is only one village having agricultural and 2

villages which have commercial connections. Availability of power in villages is a major problem due to which socio-economic development is adversely affected. In the villages people are availing electricity on an average for barely 7 hours per day. It is therefore desirable that more power generation at affordable price provided to the villagers (see Table 3.5)

Table 3.5: Facilities in Selected Villages

Facilities	Number of villages	Percentage
A. Type of Roads		
1. All weather road	19	64.33
2. Kharanja	30	100.00
3. Kutch-pucca mixed	6	20.00
4. Kutch	30	100.00
5. Average distance from main road	4.39	-
B. Electricity		
1. villages with electricity	26	86.67
2. Villages without electricity	4	14.33
4. Households with electricity connection	1206	-
4. Number of Domestic Connections	1292	-
5. Number of Agricultural Connections	1	-
6. Number of Commercial Connections	2	-
7. Others	1	-
8. Aveg. hrs of electricity per day	7	-

3.6 Drinking water Facility:

As far as drinking water facilities are concerned private and public hand pump are most popular source in our sample villages for obtaining water for domestic requirements. Table 3.6 shows that around 99.0 percent private and around 36.0 percent public hand pumps were found in working condition. The other source of water was public and private wells. Around 52.0 per cent public wells and around 20.0 per cent private wells were functional at the time of our field survey (Table 3.6).

Table 3.6: Drinking water

Type	Total	Functional	% Functional
Public well	23	12	52.17
Private well	241	49	20.33
Public Hand pumps	475	170	35.79
Private Hand pumps	5327	5298	99.46

3.7 Toilet Facility:

Out of total 30 sample villages only two villages had toilet facility. Although the total sanitation campaign has begun in most of the villages but its result was not so positive, because only 203 household has availed toilet facility (see Table 3.7)

Table 3.7: Toilet Facilities

Toilet Facility	Number of Villages
Yes	2 (6.67)
No	28 (94.33)
If, yes, then type	
Private Toilet Facility (Households)	203 (102 Avg.)
Total Sanitation Campaign	-

3.8 Educational facilities:

Out of 30 sample villages 25 villages were having primary schools within village and in the remaining villages schools are located within Panchayat. Table 2.8 shows that 13 primary schools were linked with pucca roads while 9 and 7 primary schools were linked with mixed and semi pucca roads respectively. Average distance to primary schools was reported 0.4 kms. Around 44.0 per cent villages also had an upper primary school within the village and remaining are availing this facility within Panchayat or block and within district. The average distance covered by children for upper primary school was found 2.4 km. Majority (25) of the villages high school and higher secondary school (boys) is within the block at a distance of around 8 kms. The high school and higher secondary schools for girls were also within block while their location is around 11.0 kms from the village. Madarasas were found in 20 villages and in another 10 villages, madarasas were within block, Panchayat and within district. The details related to availability of educational facilities, distance which children have to cover and the type of roads which connect the village to various educational institutions are provided in Table 3.8.

Table 2.8: Educational Facilities (number of villages)

Type	Place				Distance (average) (kms)	Type of road			
	Within Village	Within Block	Within Panchayat	Within District		Pucca	Semi Pucca	Kutcha	Kutcha Pucca Mix
Primary School	25	0	0	0	0.4	13	7	1	9
Middle School	13	3	13	1	2.4	12	3	3	12
High/Higher Secondary (Boys)	1	25	2	2	8.4	14	3	2	11
High/Higher Secondary (Girls)	1	22	1	6	11.4	14	3	2	11
Religious School	20	5	1	4	1.9	15	7	1	7

3.9 Class-wise Average Enrolment:

The average enrolment of children on a sex wise basis and in different classes up to the primary level are provided in Table 3.9. On an average there are 22 boys and 21 girls per class in primary school.

Table 3.9: School Enrolment: (calculate average no.)

Class	Boys	Girls
Class I	30	28
Class II	28	26
Class III	22	21
Class IV	17	17
Class V	15	14

3.10 Physical structure of schools:

If we look at the condition of school building and facilities available in them, it was found that around 87.0 school had own building among them around 62.0 per cent school had pucca building and 38.0 per cent had semi pucca school building. Out of 30 villages four primary schools did not have a building. These schools are running in open space and buildings are under construction. The floor of class rooms and the verandah having own school building were cemented. Only 15.38 per cent of the school buildings were in a really good condition. The condition of school building in one village was found very poor and in 7 villages school building condition was poor. Although 36.67 per cent classes are being held in the class rooms but 20.0 per cent and 44.33 per cent classes are being held in verandah and open space respectively just outside the school building. Around 77.0 per cent school had useable blackboards and around 64.0 per cent had a playground. All schools are providing tat-patti to the children. Including Shiksha Mitra there were 2.36 teachers per school in our sample villages (Table 3.10).

Table 3.10: Physical Structure of the Schools

Details	Number	Percentage
<u>Schools with buildings</u>		
Yes	26	86.67
No	4	14.33
Total	30	100.00
<u>Type of Structure</u>		
1. Kutcha/thatch	0	-
2. Tile/tile	0	-
3. Semi pucca	10	38.46
4. Pucca	16	61.54
<u>Main Flooring Materials</u>		
1. Mud	0	-
2. Brick	0	-
3. Cement, stone, tile	26	100.00
4. others	0	-

<u>Condition of Building</u>		
1. Good	4	15.38
2. Satisfactory	14	54.85
3. Poor	7	26.92
4. Very bad	1	4.85
<u>Where classes normally held</u>		
1. in the class room	11	36.67
2. In the Verandah	6	20.00
3. Open space	13	44.33
<u>Does the school have useable blackboard</u>		
Yes	23	76.67
No	7	24.33
<u>Does the school have playground</u>		
Yes	19	64.33
No	11	36.67
<u>Seating facility provided to students</u>		
1. Tat-patti	30	100.00
2. Desk	0	-
<u>How may teachers are currently teaching classes (1-5)</u>	2.36	

3.11 Private schools and Preference of People for schools:

There were 31 private schools in our sample villages, some of which were upto 8th class where 2443 students were enrolled. As per discussion with Pradhan, Panchayat members, and head master of primary school run by Zilla Parishad, it was pointed out that only 50.0 per cent parents were in favour of sending their children to the government school while around 17.0 per cent were in favor of their children being enrolled in a private school. About 33.00 per cent parents did not have a firm opinion in this connection (Table 3.11).

**Table 3.11: Private Schools and Preference of People for Schools
(No.& calculate %)**

Number of schools within the village	31	104.33
Up to the class level	8	-
No. of students enrolled	2443	-
<u>Preference of the schools</u>		
1. Government	15	50.00
2. Private	5	16.67
3. Both	10	34.33

3.12 Health Services:

In order to avail health services people of almost all selected villages have to go to the block head quarter. In fact even a sub-centre was found only in 8 villages and 3 were in same Panchayat out of the 30 villages surveyed by us. Average distance of sub-centre around 4 km. About 57.0 per cent villages have a pucca or semi pucca roads for reaching sub-centre. Around 80.0 per cent PHCs are located in block head quarter and people have to travel about 7 kms for treatment in PHCs. Most of the CHCs are also located in block head quarters and people have to travel approximately 12 kms for the treatment in CHCs. Other health facilities like Ayurvedic hospitals, private doctors, family planning clinic and child care centre are mostly located in

block and district head quarter and people have to travel between 5-12 kms for their treatment (please see Table 3.12).

Table 3.12: Health Facilities by their location (number of villages)

Type of health Facility	Within Village	Within Block	Within Panchayat	Within District	Average Distance (Kms)	Type of Roads			Kutchha Pucca Mix
						Pucca	Semi Pucca	Kutchha	
Subcentre	8	19	3	0	4.90	13	4	1	12
PHC	2	24	3	1	6.90	13	3	0	14
CHC	0	25	1	4	11.87	13	4	0	13
Hospital/ Dispensary	0	26	0	4	11.70	14	4	0	12
Private Qualified Allopathic Doctors	1	24	4	1	8.70	12	4	0	14
Child Care Centre	1	24	2	3	9.03	13	4	0	13
Family Planning Clinic	0	23	1	6	11.43	14	5	0	11
Chemist/Medicine Shop	1	1	0	28	4.50	11	5	0	14

3.13 Facilities at sub-centre or PHC:

Table 2.13 shows the medical facilities available in sub-centres and PHCs. It was observed that they are not properly equipped to serve the people. Out of 30 sample villages there were 28 ANM in sub-centre and 29 ANM in PHCs. Medicine was available in 27 sub-centre and in 28 PHCs. The doctor was available only in 28 PHCs. Only people of 5 and 22 villages get regular check up in sub-centre and PHC respectively. For the pathological tests only two villages sub-centers collect the sample of blood and urine for examination and send it to PHC. The X-ray facility is available only in 9 PHCs. There were beds for patients in 16 sub-centres and 26 PHCs. Health facilities should be increased as it is a genuine demand of villagers (see Table-3.13).

Table 3.13: Facilities at the Sub-centre or PHC (number of villages)

Facilities	Sub-Centre	PHC
ANM	28	29
Medicines	27	28
Doctor	0	28
Regular Checkup	5	22
Pathological Tests	2	17
X-Ray	0	9
Beds	16	26
Any Other	2	2

3.14 Frequency of visits of Health Staff in the Villages:

The frequency of visits of the health staff to our sample villages highlights the fact that the ANM in 18 villages, ASHA in 29 villages and a medical officer in a village visits the villages weekly. ANM and ASHA both play an important role in spreading awareness among rural people regarding family welfare programmes, child and maternity health care, vaccination and hygiene within the village itself. As far as other medical staff is concerned mostly visit either monthly, quarterly, half yearly or rarely (see Table 3.14).

Table 3.14: Frequency of visit of Health Staff in the Village (number of villages)

Type of staff	Frequency				
	Weekly	Monthly	Quarterly	Half Yearly	Rarely
Medical Officer	1	0	2	15	12
Lady Health Visitor	0	1	2	14	13
ANM	18	10	1	1	0
Malaria Inspector	0	2	3	13	12
Health Educator	0	0	4	5	21
Vaccinator	0	6	6	13	5
ASHA	29	1	0	0	0

3.15 Conditions of PHC/sub-centre:

About the condition of PHC and sub-centre, it was good to note that in a majority of cases (90.0 per cent) building of PHC was good and satisfactory only in 3 PHCs the building was in poor condition. It is equally important that the availability of doctor in PHC should be regular. Unfortunately only 56.7 per cent PHCs doctor available on a regular basis. Even 10.0 per cent PHCs doctors come rarely. It may be because of lack of doctors in PHCs. It is also disturbing that medicine is available only in 50.0 per cent PHCs on a regular basis while there is constant problem of medicine in 10.0 per cent PHCs. The Uttar Pradesh government launched " National Rural Health Mission", which can strengthen both PHC and sub-centre and can solve the problem of availability of doctors and medicine (see Table 3.15)

Table 3.15: Conditions of PHC/sub-centre in the village (number of villages)

	Number	Percent
<u>Buildings</u>		
1. Good	18	60.0
2. satisfactory	9	30.0
3. Poor	0	-
4. Very bad	3	10.0
<u>Doctor</u>		
1. Available daily	17	56.7
2. Available sometimes	10	34.3
3. Available rarely	3	10.0
<u>Medicines</u>		
1. Available regularly	15	50.0
2. Occasional problems	12	40.0
3. constant problems	3	10.0

3.16 Private Medical facilities:

Although due to non-availability of medicine and doctor people of our sample villages contact private doctors but there were only 3 trained doctors available in our sample villages and in 56.7 per cent of sample villages people are availing the services of Jhola Chap doctors or quacks (Table 3.16).

Table 3.16: Private Medical Facilities (number of villages)

Items	Number of villages
<u>Availability of doctor</u>	
Yes	20
No	10
<u>Type of doctor</u>	
Allopathic	2
Homeopathic	0
Unani	0
Ayurvedic	1
Jhola type	17

3.17 Situation of Aanganwadi/CDS centre:

Aanganwadi centres are functioning in our all sample villages. Of these 22 are in government building/primary school building, one in village Pradhan house, 5 in Aanganwadi workers house and one in the house of a villager. The condition of about 74.0 per cent buildings of Aanganwadi centre were found good and satisfactory and remaining were in poor condition. On an average around 27 mothers and 101 children benefited in the month prior to our visit to the centre. In our sample villages around 4.0 per cent reported that ICDS supervisors visit the centre weekly and around 78.0 per cent reported monthly and around 18.0 per cent quarterly. In general there was satisfaction about the working of Aanganwadi centres (Table 3.17)

Table 3.17: Aanganwadi/ICDS Centre

Details	Number
<u>Place of House where located</u>	
1. Govt. Building	22
2. Private Building	8
If Pvt. Building then whose house located	
1. Mukhiya House	1
2. Sarpanch house	0
3. other PRI representative	0
4. Aanganwadi workers	5
5. others	2
<u>Condition of Buildings</u>	
1. Good	8
2. Satisfactory	14
3. Poor	8
4. Bad	0
<u>Number of Mothers and Children visited/benefited during the last one month</u>	
1. Mother	816 (27)
2. Children	3049 (101)
<u>Does the ICDS supervisor visit the centre</u>	
1. yes	28
2. No	2
<u>If yes the:</u>	
1. Weekly	1
2. Monthly	22
3. Quarterly	5

3.18 Details of other facilities:

The details with respect to availability of facilities such as bus stop, regular market, railway station, post office, market centre and fair price shop etc have been highlighted with the help of Table 2.18. To approach the block officials the villagers have to go on average around 11.0 kms, 10.0 km for nearest town which are mostly located near the block head quarter or district head quarter. In 2 villages the nearest bus stop is within Panchayat, while in 25 villages it is at the block head quarter and in one village in district head quarter. People of these villages have to cover around 7.0 km to approach the nearest bus station and around 27.0 km to approach the railway station. As far a public distribution system is concerned as many as 22 villages had a fair price shop within village and 8 within Panchayat. People of our sample villages have to cover around 1 km distance to approach the fair price shop. Average distance of veterinary centre was around 9 kms (for detail see Table 3.18)

Table 3.18: Other Facilities

Type	Within Village	Within Block	Within Panchayat	Within District	Average Distance
Block HQ	0	28	1	1	11.47
Nearest Town	0	25	0	5	10.13
Nearest Bus Stop	0	27	2	1	7.67
Nearest Regular Market	1	23	4	2	7.20
Nearest Rail Station	0	5	0	25	26.87
Nearest Post Office	9	10	11	0	2.23
Commercial Bank	0	24	5	1	4.63
Gram Panchayat Office	5	10	4	11	14.77
Fair Price Shop	22	0	8	0	1.03
Other General Shops	20	6	4	0	1.10
Veterinary	0	28	0	2	9.40
Govt. Procurement Centre	11	11	5	3	5.53
Panchayat Ghar	18	0	12	0	1.63

3.19 Status of Public Distribution system:

As far as public distribution system is concerned as many as 22 villages (74.33 per cent) had a fair price shop within the village itself. A total 10067 ration cards were issued to the households in sample villages. Around 20.0 per cent ration cards were distributed under Antodya, around 34.0 per cent BPL and around 46.0 per cent for APL families. In most cases the supply of ration, sugar and kerosene oil is quite regular (see Table 3.19)

Table 3.19: Public Distribution System

PDS in the Village		
1. yes	22	74.33
2. No	8	26.67
If yes, than how many shops in the village	22	-
If no, then distance (km.)	1.03	
Number of ration card	10067	-
Type of card		
1. Annapurna	0	-
2. Antodya	2020	20.07
3. BPL	3431	34.08
4. APL	4616	45.85
Is supply regular		
<u>Food grain</u>		
1. yes	23	76.67
2. No.	7	24.33
<u>Sugar</u>		
1. Yes	24	80.00
2. No	6	20.00
<u>Kerosene oil</u>		
1. Yes	26	86.67
2. No	4	14.33

3.20 Status of SHGs:

In only 7 villages out of the total 30 sample villages, self-help groups (SHGs) had been formed. However in a few villages they were not active although on paper there are a total 14 SHGs working in these villages. The SHGs which are active are engaged in dairying and animal husbandry (Table 3.20)

Table 3.20: Self-help Groups

<u>Villages having SHGs</u>	
1. Yes	7
2. No	23
If yes, then how many	14

3.21 Village level Organisations:

As reported by Gram Pradhan and other resource persons of our sample villages although there are a number of village level organizations but most of them are actually non-functional. Table 3.21 highlights the fact that co-operative credit societies, agricultural input, agricultural marketing, farmers organization, religious organizations, cultural organization, youth mandal, women mandal and flood relief security force are functional in very few while in majority cases these organizations were found non functional. Co-operative system seems to be quite weak in rural areas as most of the organization become victim of lack of public as well as government support (see Table 3.21).

Table - 3.21: Village Organization

Organization	Functional	Non-Functional	Average number of members
1. Cooperatives			
i. Credit	1	29	1
ii. Agricultural Inputs	3	27	34
iii. Production of Khadi	0	30	0
iv. Marketing	1	29	1
v. Dairy	0	30	0
vi. Others	0	30	0
2. Workers organizations/unions	0	30	0
4. Farmers organization	1	29	1
4. Voluntary Organizations	0	30	0
5. Religious/Caste organizations	1	29	1
6. Political Organizations	0	30	0
7. Cultural Organizations	2	28	2
8. Youth Mandal	2	28	3
9. Mahila Mandal	1	29	1
10. Flood Relief Village Security Force	4	26	2
11. Others	0	30	0

3.22 Non-Agricultural Activities Found in the Villages:

Among the non-agricultural activities which were found in our sample villages dairying was the most popular and was being undertaken in as many as 23 villages and involved around 281 households. The other activities include fisheries, rice, flour and oil mills/ghanis and manufacturing of gur etc. Although, number of households presently engaged in them is limited but there are definite indicators as to the type of activities which may be promoted by DIC or the district rural development office in the district (Table 3.22).

Table 3.22: Non Agricultural activities found in sample villages:

Activity	No of Villages	Total H.H. involved
1. Dairying	23	281
2. Fishery	14	50
4. Palecer/Rice milling	5	8
4. Tailoring	2	4
5. Flour Mill/ Atta Chakki	7	8
6. Oil Ghani	2	2
7. Gur Manufacturing	1	2
HANDICRAFTS		
8. Carpentry	1	3
9. Black Smith/Iron work	8	12
10. Pottery	2	10

3.23 Development Programmes being conducted in the Villages:

Individual beneficiary oriented programmes are shown in 3.24. Table highlights that last year on an average about 9.1 person per village benefited under various development programmes implemented by different government departments. It was found that maximum number of beneficiary on a per village basis are found in NREGA scheme. About 27 individuals received employment from each village of these around 8 people were from minority community. Old age pension is another important programme in our sample villages which benefited around 25 individuals per village. Among them about 12 individuals belongs to minority community. Similarly under Gram Nidhi Yojana about 23 person in each village received benefits among them 10 person belonged to minority community. Under Indira Awas Yojana about 5 persons benefited but only one person was a Muslim. About 8 women in each village benefited under widow pension scheme. The number of minority who figured in list was around 3 (For details see Table 2.23).

Table 3.23: Individual Beneficiary Oriented Programmes

Programme	Total	%	SC	%	Minority	%	Others	%
SGSY	129	4.30	73	2.43	21	0.70	35	1.17
NREGA	799	26.63	316	10.53	250	8.33	233	7.76
PMGSY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
IAY	145	4.83	56	1.87	29	0.97	60	2.00
Others (Gram Nidhi)	688	22.93	306	10.20	78	2.60	304	10.13
Pension Scheme								
Old age pension scheme	739	24.63	163	5.43	218	7.27	358	11.93
Widow pension scheme	236	7.87	47	1.57	95	4.17	94	4.13
Total	2736	91.2	961	32.03	691	24.03	1084	36.13

We have also tried to find out the details regarding the current development programmes being implemented in the villages. Details these programmes, such as activities undertaken by them, total number of beneficiaries, funds allocated for each programme and villagers views regarding these programmes are shown in Table 3.24.

Table 3.24: Current Development Programmes

Programmes	Activities Undertaken	Village Covered	Total no of beneficiaries	Fund Allocated (Rs Lakh)	Views about the Programmes		
					Good	Satisfied	Not good
N.R.E.G.A.	(i) Drainage Work (ii) Kharanja (iii) Road Construction (iv) Plantation work (v) Bridge/Puliya Construction	15	463	27.59	4	8	3
IAY	(i) Construction of Houses	5	23	7.5	0	5	0
Scheme under 12th Finance Commission	(i) Drainage work (ii) Bridge/ pulia construction (iii) Kharanja	12	372	14.99	2	1	0
SGSY	(i) Kharanja (ii) Drainage work	2	70	1.50	0	2	0
Gram Nidhi	(i) Kharanja Construction (ii) Drainage work	10	432	14.03	3	7	0
6. DPRO	(i) Toilet Construction	2	106	1.85	0	2	0

(a) NREGA:

This scheme is being implemented only in 15 sample villages. Around 31 persons per village benefited and 27.59 lakhs were allocated under NREGA. The type of activities undertaken were construction of drains, kharanja, roads, plantation and small bridges. In around 20.0 per cent villages the feeling is that this programme is not good, however 80.0 per cent villagers give their views in favour of this programmes.

(b) Indira Awas Yojana:

Out of 30 villages, Indira Awas Yojana scheme was implemented only in 5 villages and total beneficiaries covered were 24. The average funds allocated under IAY per village worked out to Rs.1.5 Laks. All villages feel that IAY scheme is satisfactory and beneficial for the poor people of the rural areas.

(c) Scheme under 12th finance commission:

This scheme was undertaken in 12 villages. The main activities undertaken under this scheme were construction of drainage, pulia and kharanja work. Villagers of all sample villages where this programme is implemented were satisfied with the programme.

(d) Sawarn Jayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana (SGSY):

The programme was implemented only in 2 sample villages, drainage and kharanja work undertaken in this scheme. Only 70 persons benefited by this scheme and they were satisfied with this scheme.

(e) Gram Nidhi Schemes:

This scheme was implemented in 10 villages and the activities undertaken involved drainage and kharanja work. Total number of beneficiaries were 432 and per village allocation of fund was Rs.1.3 lakhs. Villagers were satisfied with this scheme.

(f) DPRO:

Under this programme 106 toilets were constructed in 2 sample villages at a cost of 1.85 lakhs. Other sample village people also keen to install toilets if the government provided subsidy and other help.

3.24 Main Problems and Potential in the Villages:

In every village a discussion with Pradhan and other influential persons was carried out to obtain their perception regarding the main problems faced by these villages and area of concern. Despite the fact that 30 villages covering as many as 5 tehsils were visited by us, the main problems by and large were common all over these villages. The main problems in sample villages is shown in Table 3.25.

Table 3.25: Main Problem of Sample villages:

Problems	No. Of Villages	Percentage
1. Health Facilities	21	70.0
2. Insufficient school/ Aanganwadi	23	76.7
4. Vocational Training	12	40.0
4. Avenues of Employment	9	30.0
5. Link Roads/Kharanja	26	86.7
6. Irrigation	8	26.6
7. Electricity	18	60.0
8. Drinking Water	27	90.0
9. Flood control/water logging	12	40.0
10. Sanitation and Hygiene	12	40.0
11. Widow/old age pension	17	56.7
12. Co-operative Society	14	46.7
14. Veterinary Hospitals/ Sub Centre	5	16.7
14. Problem of Graveyard	5	16.7

(i) In all villages around 87.0 per cent of village elite/resources person demanded that the village link road network should be developed properly. Even if it is not possible to have a pucca road all over the village at least kharanja should laid to replace the kutchra road which create inconvenience during rainy season.

(ii) Around 90.0 per cent villagers feels that government hand pumps should be installed in the villages because the poor villagers are unable to install private hand pump for getting potable water.

(iii) In our sample around 77.0 per cent villages are still demanding primary, upper primary and Aanganwadi centre in the villages. However government is opening primary and upper primary school within 1 km and 2 km distance respectively.

(iv) The sub-centre and PHCs are not able to fulfill the needs of the people related to medical care. Even the private practitioners in the village are quacks and Jhola Chap doctors. On the whole the community is of the opinion that sub centre within all villages and PHCs should be opened in the cluster of villages so that the villages can avail the services of qualified ANMs and doctors.

(v) Around 60.0 per cent Pradhans reported that power supply in the village is very irregular. The average daily power supply of 6-9 hours is insufficient to meet the requirement of the people. For the development of agriculture and other small industries regular and sufficient power supply is necessary in rural areas.

(vi) In our sample around 57.0 per cent Pradhan informed that some eligible widows and old age persons are unable to avail the pension facility. Therefore pension should be provided as per norms laid down by the government.

(vii) Around 57.0 per cent Pradhans feels that co-operative credit societies should be strengthened so that the farmers can avail the fertilizer and crop loan easily.

(viii) Around 40.0 per cent Pradhans and resource persons informed that employment avenues are negligible in the villages so rope and basket making, furniture manufacturing, biscuit, pickles, papad, spices, candles, agarbatti and weaving and spinning work should be encouraged among the villagers. Further Pradhan informed that more employment generating development programmes should be implemented in the villages.

(ix) Around 40.0 per cent Pradhan informed that institutions offering technical education such as ITI and polytechnics are located very far. More ITIs and polytechnics should be opened and children willing to avail vocational training, scholarship should be provided to them for this purpose. It is hoped that at least the minority community will be able to avail the advantage of the latest central government scheme under which non refundable fee up to Rs 20,000 per year will be subsidized by the government. Besides this the government will also bear the hostel expenses of the student up to a maximum of Rs 10,000 per annum.

(x) Around 40.0 per cent village resource person are not satisfied with total sanitation programme because majority of rural households do not have a toilet and ladies face great inconvenience. Pradhans also informed that drainage system was not found in these villages. Drainage and toilet construction through various development programmes will prove helpful for the health of rural population.

(xi) Agriculture is the main source of employment in our sample villages but 27.0 per cent Pradhans feel that there are lack of irrigation facilities so government tube wells should be installed and coverage of canals should be increased because individual are unable to install tube wells.

(xii) It was also pointed out by around 17.0 per cent Pradhan and other that the veterinary services being provided need to be strengthened keeping in mind that many families are engaged in dairy business while some are keeping goats and poultry.

(xiii) Around 40.0 per cent of our sample villages feel that flood controls measures should be adopted as early as possible so that fertile land as well human life can be saved.

(xiv) Out of 30 sample villages resource persons of 5 villages informed that there is no graveyard land within or near by village. They suggest that barren and uncultivable land should be allotted for this purpose.

The village Pradhan and elite person also reported that BPL card should be provided to all eligible households, more houses under Indira Awas, Panchayat Bhawan and community Bhawan are also needed in the village for village panchayat meeting and other social ceremonies.

The resource person, Pradhan and Panchayat members informed that there is potential of '**kala namak**', rice, parwal cultivation, dairy, poultry, agriculture and small industries. The SHGs, NGO, KVIC, DIC, Banks and other departments should, therefore come forward with honest efforts for the welfare of population of Siddharth Nagar.

CHAPTER-4

ANALYSIS OF THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONDITIONS OF HOUSEHOLDS ON A RELIGION WISE BASIS

4.1 Demographic Features :

As we covered 30 households per sample village and the total households covered in our total sample were 900 . As already explained earlier the sample was drawn with the specific intention of covering different religious categories in proportion to their share in total population of the village. Out of 900 household covered by us around 61.0 per cents (551 households) were Hindus and around 39.0 per cent (349 households) were Muslim. No other minority communities were found in our sample villages (Table 4.1).

Table 4.1 Distribution of household by religion

Religion	Number of Households	Percentages
Hindu	551	61.22
Muslim	349	38.78
All Religions	900	100.00

Table 4.2 shows the distribution of households by their caste. The Table reveals that around 26.0 per cent of our sample households belongs to OBC. The share of schedule caste and schedule tribe categories was around 18.0 per cent and 1.0 per cent respectively. Upper caste were found around 55.0 per cent (Table 4.2). All Muslim households belong to either general or OBC category. No SC/ST were found in our sample.

Table 4.2 Distribution of Households by caste

Caste	Number of Households	Percentages
SC	165	18.33
ST	5	0.56
OBC	236	26.22
Upper Castes	494	54.89
Total	900	100.00

Table 4.3 shows the distribution of households by mother tongue and second known language. Around 88.0 per cent households indicated that Hindi is their mother tongue. Despite the fact that the composition of Muslim households in our total sample was around 39.0 per cent only around 12.0 per cent households have given Urdu as their mother tongue (see Table 4.3.).

Table 4.3 Distribution of household by Mother Tongue and other known languages

	Mother Tongue	%	Second Language	%
Hindi	789	87.67	499	55.44
Urdu	111	12.33	3	0.33
Punjabi	0	0.00	0	0.00
Others	0	0.00	0	0.00
No response	0	0.00	398	44.22
Total	900	100.00	900	100.00

Table 4.4 shows the religion wise average size of families and it reflects that among Hindu the family size is smaller with around 7 persons per family. While the average household size was found around 8 persons in Muslim community. It is clear reflection of extreme poverty and high proportion of illiteracy among both community (Table 4.4).

Table 4.4 Distribution of Households by size of Family

Religion	Below 3	3 to 5	5 to 7	7 to 9	9 & above	Total	Avg HH Size
Hindu	14	174	160	116	87	551	6.93
Muslim	6	86	88	85	84	349	7.74
Total	20	260	248	201	171	900	7.24

Over all proportion of population below 15 years of age group in our survey population is 42.2 per cent which is higher than any other age group. The next age group is 15-20 whose share is around 27.0 per cent. Old age persons 60 year and above are only 6.0 per cent. What was noticeable was that there was hardly any significant difference between Hindu and Muslim community households. Composition of family members by age group is presented in Table 4.5.

Table 4.5: Composition of Family Members by age groups

Religion	Below 15	15-30	30-45	45-60	60 & above	Total	Average Age
Hindu	1587	1043	596	381	214	3821	24.41
Muslim	1165	712	414	226	182	2699	24.13
Total	2752	1755	1010	607	396	6520	24.29

While going through the educational characteristics among the family members it was found that among Hindus and Muslims about 36.0 per cent and 34.0 per cent respectively were illiterate. Around 35.0 per cent household members were found in primary and below primary level category. Among Muslims as we go towards higher classes a declining trend was seen in their educational level. Among educated Muslims only 1.82 and 1.19 per cent are high school and intermediate respectively. While among the Hindus this share is 4.68 and 2.43 per cent respectively. Muslims having graduate and post graduate degree are barely 0.74 and 0.19 per cent respectively. While Hindus are 1.39 and 0.50 per cent respectively. The same situation can be seen in technical diploma and professional education. These figures clearly highlight the fact that over all educational

level are quite low and Muslim particularly are lagging behind the Hindu community in terms of higher education (Table 4.6).

Table 4.6 : Educational Characteristics of family members

Level of Education	Hindu	%	Muslim	%	Total	%
Illiterate	1365	35.72	910	34.72	2275	34.89
Below Primary	444	11.62	474	17.56	918	14.08
Primary	715	18.71	672	24.90	1387	21.27
Upper Primary	402	10.52	146	5.41	548	8.40
High School	179	4.68	49	1.82	228	4.50
Intermediate	93	2.43	32	1.19	125	1.92
Technical Diploma	10	0.26	3	0.11	13	0.20
Technical professional degree	4	0.10	1	0.04	5	0.08
graduate degree	53	1.39	20	0.74	73	1.12
post graduate	19	0.50	5	0.19	24	0.37
child	537	14.05	387	14.34	924	14.17
Total	3821	100.00	2699	100.00	6520	100.00

Educational status of the children in the age group 5-15 years shown in Table 4.7. It is observed that out of total children (1741) in this category 113 children were not enrolled in the educational Institutions. It is because their parents were of the opinion that they were too young to be admitted in the school and schools are located at a long distances. Around 1.0 per cent were those who had left the schools by the time of our survey. Around 95.0 per cent children attend school regularly and around 4.0 per cent were found irregular. Further around 65.0 per cent children enrolled in government Parishadiya school followed by around 26.0 per cent in Madarsas and about 9.0 per cent in private schools. It is the impact of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan that around 83.0 per cent children were attending school located within 1.0 kilometer from the village. Around 74.0 per cent children study in Hindi medium. Around 21.0 per cent Muslim and Hindu children are availing education in Urdu as the medium of instruction. Around 1.0 per cent children are availing education in English medium. The reason for dropouts which have been shown in Table 4.7 are mainly their inability to afford the cost of education, work at home, marriage, distance of schools and the compulsion to earn for the family (for detail please see Table 4.7).

Table 4.7: Education Status of Children 5 to 15 years

	Hindu	Muslim	Total
Total Children	1004	737	1741
school going children	932	696	1628
non school going children	72	41	113
Details of School Going Children			
Left after enrollment	5	9	14
Enrolled but irregular	34	33	67
Enrolled and regular	893	654	1547

Characteristics of enrolled children			
Class I	186	104	290
Class II	164	265	429
Class III	181	136	317
Class IV	119	94	213
Class V	115	52	167
Class VI	64	15	79
Class VII	49	15	64
Class VIII	37	12	49
Class IX	14	2	16
Class X	3	1	4
Type of School			
Govt	803	258	1061
Private	124	26	150
Madarsa	5	411	416
Missionary	0	0	0
Non formal		1	1
Distance of School			
Within 1 Km	723	626	1349
1-2 Kms	132	51	183
2-4 kms	50	8	58
4 and above	27	11	38
Medium of Instruction			
Hindi	871	327	1198
English	8	10	18
Hindi English Both	49	18	67
Urdu	4	341	345
Learning Minority Language			
Yes	11	456	467
No	921	240	1161
Reason for Dropout			
Work at home	-	5	5
Need to earn	3	1	4
Far distance of School	2	2	4
Fees/Expenditure not afford	4	7	11
Marriage	2	3	5
Availing Government Assistance			
Yes	669	289	958
No	263	407	670

4.2 Work Status of Family Members :

The figure related to work status of family members shown in Table 4.8. The Table shows that around 29.0 per cent persons in the total population are employed. Among Hindu 29.29 per cent and among Muslims 28.49 per cent person were employed. The unemployment figures are almost identical in both the religious group (Table 4.8).

Table 4.8: Working Status of Family Members

Working Status	Hindu	%	Muslim	%	Total	%
Employed	1119	29.29	769	28.49	1888	28.96
Unemployed	39	1.02	20	0.74	59	0.90
Domestic Work	862	22.56	645	24.90	1507	24.11
Students	1049	27.45	736	27.27	1785	27.38
Retired/pensioners	26	0.68	12	0.44	38	0.58
Old/child	709	18.56	503	18.64	1212	18.59
Others	17	0.44	14	0.52	31	0.48
Total	3821	100	2699	100	6520	100.00

If we go in detail about the overall employment and occupation of family members we find that on the whole around 36.0 per cent are concentrated in the self employed category. These are mainly cultivators. If we look at different religious groups separately some variations are observed. Only around 36.0 per cent Muslims are found in self employed category while in the case of Hindu households this share is around 37.0 per cent. The another important group of workers is those engaged in non-agricultural activities. A majority of these workers are actually non-agricultural wage earners. Among Muslim this category accounts for around 48.0 per cent while among Hindu they account for around 42.0 per cent. Around 8.0 per cent are agricultural labourers and the share of Hindus is more than Muslims in this category. The percentage share of Muslims in regular Government or private jobs was found less then the Hindu community. The percentage share of Muslims was found more than the Hindu community in other activities (Table 4.9).

Table 4.9: Employment/Occupational Characteristics of working family members

Nature of Work	Hindu	%	Muslim	%	Total	%
Self employed	416	37.18	273	35.50	689	36.49
Regular Salaried (Govt)	34	4.04	9	1.17	43	2.28
Regular Salaried (Pvt)	31	2.77	15	1.95	46	2.44
Non Agri worker	472	42.18	369	47.98	841	44.54
Agricultural Worker	106	9.47	54	7.02	160	8.47
Other activities	60	5.36	49	6.37	109	5.77
Total	1119	100.00	769	100.00	1888	100.00

If we look at employment according to industrial classification around 35.0 per cent of the total workers are cultivators and another around 7.0 per cent engaged in animal husbandry sector. In all around 42.0 per cent workers are engaged in agriculture and allied sector. However, the situation across different categories present a varying picture because only around 36.0 per cent Muslim households workers are found in these two categories. Where among Hindu this share is as high as around 46.0 per cent. The other sector which provides the maximum employment to rural people is construction workers. Around 40.0 per cent and 46.0 per cent Hindus and Muslims community workers respectively are found

engaged in this category. In manufacturing and trade and commerce more Muslims worker were found than the Hindu community (see Table 4.10).

Table 4.10 Employment by industrial category

Category	Hindu	%	Muslim	%	Total	%
Agriculture	436	38.96	222	28.87	658	34.85
Livestock	76	6.79	56	7.28	132	6.99
Fisheries	1	0.09	-	0.00	1	0.05
Forestry	1	0.09	1	0.13	2	0.11
Manufacturing	10	0.89	9	1.17	19	1.01
Construction	450	40.21	356	46.29	806	42.69
Trade and Commerce	48	4.29	66	8.58	114	6.04
Transport	15	1.34	6	0.78	21	1.11
Fin & admin services	1	0.09		0.00	1	0.05
Education health services	81	7.24	53	6.89	134	7.10
Grand Total	1119	100.00	769	100.00	18888	100.0

One of the enquiries made from the respondents was whether they or their household members were on the look out of additional employment opportunities. Among all households around 94.0 per cent expressed their keenness to take up additional work. We had also asked them to indicate their preference regarding the activities in which they would like to take up additional employment. Among both religious groups the activity to received first preference was dairy activity. The second preference was business and third is non-agricultural labourers. The fourth preference was given to industry and poultry farming (for detail please see Table 4.11).

Table 4.11 Preferences of households for additional employment

Searching employment	Hindu	%	Muslim	%	Total	%
	521	94.56	313	89.68	834	92.67
Not searching	30	5.44	36	10.32	66	7.33
Total	551	100.00	349	100.00	900	100.00
First Preferred Activity						
Dairy	226	44.38	65	20.77	291	34.89
Services	39	7.49	24	7.67	63	7.55
Others	30	5.76	17	5.43	47	5.64
Poultry	4	0.77	64	20.45	68	8.15
Piggery	7	1.34	1	0.32	8	0.96
Sheep/Goat	17	4.26	30	9.58	47	5.64
Fishery	4	0.77	6	1.92	10	1.20
Ag. Labour	7	1.34	8	2.56	15	1.80
Non Ag Labour	52	9.98	44	14.06	96	11.51
Industry	65	12.48	10	4.19	75	8.99
Business	70	14.44	44	14.06	114	14.67
Total	521	100.00	313	100.00	834	100.00

Second Preferred Activity						
Dairy	67	12.86	38	12.14	105	12.59
Services	12	2.30	5	1.60	17	2.04
Others	17	4.26	18	5.75	35	4.20
Poultry	7	1.34	31	9.90	38	4.56
Piggery	3	0.58	2	0.64	5	0.60
Sheep/Goat	49	9.40	74	24.64	123	14.75
Fishery	3	0.58	3	0.96	6	0.72
Ag. Labour	37	7.10	14	4.47	51	6.12
Non Ag Labour	60	11.52	38	12.14	98	11.75
Industry	109	20.92	21	6.71	130	15.59
Business	157	30.13	69	22.04	226	27.10
Total	521	100.00	313	100.00	834	100.00
Third Preferred Activity						
Dairy	76	14.59	32	10.22	108	12.95
Services	66	12.67	20	6.39	86	10.31
Others	27	5.18	11	4.51	38	4.56
Poultry	11	2.11	28	8.95	39	4.68
Piggery	15	2.88	2	0.64	17	2.04
Sheep/Goat	23	4.41	50	15.97	73	8.75
Fishery	5	0.96	3	0.96	8	0.96
Ag. Labour	21	4.03	9	2.88	30	4.60
Non Ag Labour	71	14.63	79	25.24	150	17.99
Industry	56	10.75	19	6.07	75	8.99
Business	150	28.79	60	19.17	210	25.18
Total	521	100.00	313	100.00	834	100.00

4.3 Land Holdings :

In our sample households landless households among Muslims are maximum 27.79 per cent while 24.59 per cent Hindus are landless, but the average landholding size of Muslim households was found slightly more than Hindu households (Table 4.12).

Table 4.12 Distribution of households by size of land holding

Size of Land Holding	Hindu	Muslim	Total
Landless	130	97	227
Below 1.0	167	102	269
1.00 to 2.50	177	106	283
2.50 to 5.00	63	27	90
5.00 to 7.50	4	9	13
7.50 to 10.00	5	6	11
10 and above	5	2	7
Total	551	349	900
Avg land per household (Acres)	1.65	1.77	1.70

Table 4.13 shows the distribution of households by value of their land. Average value of land per owning households among Hindu is Rs.1.98 lakh while the average value of land among Muslim land owning household is only Rs. 1.85 lakh (see Table 4.13).

Table 4.13 Distribution of Households by value of land

Value of Own Land (Rs 000)	Hindu	Muslim	Total
Below 50	14	8	22
50-100	78	38	116
100-150	45	20	65
150-200	42	26	68
200-250	47	26	73
250-300	30	25	55
300-500	78	34	112
500 And above	87	75	162
Total	421	252	673
Avg. per H.H. value of lands (Lakh)	1.98	1.85	1.91

4.4 Ownership of Livestock :

Table 4.14 and 4.15 shows the livestock population and their value owned by our households for different religious categories. Although dairy is an important activity for supplementing the household income but our sample households did not possess enough milch animals. In our total sample there were only around 34.0 per cent milch animal among total animal population. Among Muslims the milch animal share (2.10 per cent) is very less than the milch animal share (39.0 per cent) of Hindus. There were 162 draught and 266 young cattle owned by our sample households. The only other significant animals are goats. The average value of livestock owned by all households taken together was around Rs.6022. The value of livestock is Rs.7055 among Hindus and among Muslims it is very low (Rs.4391). (For detail please see Table 4.14 and 4.15).

Table 4.14 Distribution of Livestock

Type of live stock	Hindu	Muslim	Total
Milch Animal	258	71	329
Draught Animal	130	32	162
Young Cattle	211	55	266
Goats	53	151	204
Sheep	1	2	3
Poultry	2	26	28
Pigs	5	-	5
Others	1	1	2
Grand Total	661	338	999

Table 4.15 Distribution of households by value of live stock

Value of Livestock (Rs.)	Hindu	%	Muslim	%	Total	%
No Livestock	182	34.03	143	40.97	325	36.11
Below 1500	30	5.44	43	12.32	73	8.11
1500 - 30000	325	58.98	161	46.13	486	54.00
30000 - 45000	10	1.81	1	0.29	11	1.22
45000 - 60000	4	0.73	1	0.29	5	0.56
60000 - 75000	0	0.00	-	0.00	0	0.00
75000 and above	0	0.00	-	0.00	0	0.00
Total	551	100.00	349	100.00	900	100.00
Average per HH	7055		4391		6022	

4.5 Ownership of Assets :

Table 4.16 and 4.17 reflects the level of poverty among Hindu and Muslim community. There are wide variations observed among these communities. The average value of assets of Muslims community was found more than Hindu community. Around 75.0 per cent Hindu and around 68.0 per cent Muslims household assets value was found below 25 thousands (see Table 4.16).

Table 4.16 Distribution of Households by value of productive and other Assets

Value (Rs 000)	Hindu	%	Muslim	%	Total	%
Below 25	415	75.32	239	68.48	654	72.67
25 – 50	80	14.52	61	17.48	141	15.67
50 - 75	22	4.99	21	6.02	43	4.78
75 - 100	16	2.90	7	2.01	23	2.56
100 and above	18	4.27	21	6.02	39	4.33
Total	551	100.00	349	100.00	900	100.00
Average per HH	27672		31705		29236	

We have distributed households assets under five categories. These included agricultural implements, means of transport, non-agricultural implements, households durable asset and financial assets. The figure obtained for both religious groups clearly bring out the fact that Hindus are well behind the Muslim community (see Table 4.17).

Table 4.17 Average Value of various asset owned by different religious categories

Value of Asset	Average per Household		
	Hindu	Muslim	Total
Tot agri implements	7078	7099	7086
Tot non agri Imp	4103	3775	3976
Transport	808	320	619
Household Asset	3446	3739	3560
Total Financial Assets	12236	16771	13995
Grand Total	27672	31705	29236

4.6 Housing Conditions and Amenities :

If we look the housing condition of both community we found that all the Hindu and Muslim households had their own ancestral house or a house provided under Indira Awas Yojana. Only around 50.0 per cent of Hindu had pucca house as compared to around 54.0 per cent of Muslims families. Majority of household in both community are living in 1-3 rooms houses. They accounted for around 79.0 per cent Hindus and around 75.0 per cent Muslim households. The plight of these households can be seen in the light of the fact that the average households size is around 7.0 or 8.0 persons among Hindu and Muslim families respectively. Only around 21.0 per cent of houses of Hindus and 24.0 per cent houses of Muslims were electrified. Due to the non availability of electrical connections most of the

people are using kerosene oil lamps and lantern for lighting purposes. With respect to source of drinking water the dependency on own hand pump or tube wells were the highest. It covered around 69.0 per cent Hindu and around 84.0 Muslim families. The next source of drinking water is public hand pump or tube well. It was observed that most of the households had the source of drinking water within the house itself or within upto 100 meters of their residence. Only around 1.0 per cent households have to covered around 100-250 meters to bring the drinking water. Around 5-0 per cent Hindu and around 11.0 per cent Muslim families had toilet facility within house. All remaining families of both community goes to the open field for toilet. Almost around 59.0 per cent households were dependent on wood as the main source of cooking fuel. The next was hay/leaves, cow dung cake and agricultural waste and was being used by around 39.0 per cent families as a fuel. Around 84.0 per cent households reported that the drainage conditions were very poor in their houses (see Table 4.18).

Table 4.18 Distribution of Households by housing status

Housing Status	Hindu		Muslim		Total	
Own	517	94.83	340	97.42	857	95.22
Indira Awas/ Govt Provided	34	6.17	9	2.58	43	4.78
Grand Total	551	100.00	349	100.00	900	100.00
Type of House						
Thatched	59	10.71	45	12.89	104	11.56
Kacha Khaprail	81	14.70	34	9.74	115	12.78
Semi Pucca	137	24.86	82	24.50	219	24.33
Pucca	274	49.73	188	54.87	462	51.33
Total	551	100.00	349	100.00	900	100.00
No. Of Rooms						
No Room						
One	115	20.87	68	19.48	183	20.33
Two	206	37.39	103	29.51	309	34.33
Three	116	21.05	91	26.07	207	24.00
Four	60	10.89	52	14.90	112	12.44
Five	20	4.63	21	6.02	41	4.56
Six	23	4.17	8	2.29	31	4.44
Seven	4	0.73	1	0.29	5	0.56
Eight	7	1.27	5	1.43	12	1.33
Total	551	100.00	349	100.00	900	100.00
Details of Homesteadland						
Own	542	98.37	343	98.28	885	98.33
Provided by govt/Panchayat	7	1.27	3	0.86	10	1.11
Landlord's Land	1	0.18	2	0.57	3	0.33
Others	1	0.18	1	0.29	2	0.22
Total	551	100.00	349	100.00	900	100.00
Electrification						
Yes	115	20.87	83	24.78	198	22.00
No	436	79.13	266	76.22	702	78.00
Total	551	100.00	349	100.00	900	100.00

Source of Light						
Kerosene Lamp	352	80.73	209	78.57	561	79.91
Lantern	84	19.27	57	21.43	141	20.09
Total	436	100.00	266	100.00	702	100.00
Source of Drinking Water						
Own handpump/ tubewell	378	68.60	290	84.09	668	74.22
Public handpump/ tubewell	104	18.87	52	14.90	156	17.33
Tap in dwelling	68	12.34	5	1.43	73	8.11
Own protected dug well	0	0.00	1	0.29	1	0.11
Unprotected dug well	1	0.18	0	0.00	1	0.11
Total	551	100.00	349	100.00	900	100.00
Distance of Source of Drinking Water						
With in House	430	78.04	288	82.52	718	79.78
Upto 100 meters	114	20.69	60	17.19	174	19.33
100 - 250 meters	7	1.27	1	0.29	8	0.89
250 & above meters	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Total	551	100.00	349	100.00	900	100.00
Toilet Facility						
In House	28	5.08	37	10.60	65	7.22
Outside House	523	94.92	312	89.40	835	92.78
Total	551	100.00	349	100.00	900	100.00
Type of Toilet Facility						
Septic Tank Latrine	2	0.36	5	1.43	7	0.78
In the Dwelling water sealed	9	1.63	4	1.15	13	1.44
Pit Latrine	18	4.27	28	8.02	46	5.11
Covered Dry Latrine	1	0.18	5	1.43	6	0.67
on the community: water sealed	1	0.18	0	0.00	1	0.11
In the field	520	94.37	307	87.97	827	91.89
Total	551	100.00	349	100.00	900	100.00
Source of Fuel						
Wood	347	62.98	188	54.87	535	59.44
Coal	1	0.18	3	0.86	4	0.44
Kerosene Oil	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Hay/Leaves	106	19.24	107	30.66	213	24.67
Cow Dung Cake	40	7.26	19	5.44	59	6.56
Agricultural Waste	50	9.07	28	8.02	78	8.67
Goobar Gas Plant	1	0.18	0	0.00	1	0.11
LPG	4	0.73	4	1.15	8	0.89
Others	2	0.36	0	0.00	2	0.22
Total	551	100.00	349	100.00	900	100.00
Facility of Drainage						
Yes	92	16.70	65	18.62	157	17.44
No	459	84.30	284	81.38	743	82.56
Total	551	100.00	349	100.00	900	100.00

4.7 Source of Income :

Total average annual income per household from various sources was Rs. 34695. The most important source of income in our sample household were agriculture and non-agricultural activities. Agriculture generated around Rs.9 thousand income to a Hindu

family and around Rs.10 thousand to a Muslim family. Muslim are annually earning more income from Animal Husbandry, Trade and business, manufacturing and other activities while Hindus are annually earning more from services and agricultural wages (see Table 4.19). In our sample villages around 86.0 per cent household had an annual income below 50 thousand. In higher income slab of Rs.1.5 lakh to Rs.2.5 lakh there are only 6 Hindu and 2 Muslims households (see Table 4.20).

Table 4.19: Average income per household by different sources

Source of Income	Hindu	Muslim	Total
Agriculture	9441	10315	9780
Animal Husbandry	1291	1456	1355
Artisan Work	0	36	14
Trade	1272	5998	3104
Manufacturing	14	516	209
Ag Wages	2326	1828	2133
Non Ag Wages	11474	15947	13208
Services	3601	563	2423
Interest	65	0	40
Remittances	864	1586	1144
Pension	607	142	427
Others	757	1020	859
Total	31712	39406	34695

Table 4. 20: Distribution of Households by Size of family Income

Size of Income (000 Rs)	Hindu				Muslim	
Below 25	289	52.45	106	30.37	395	44.89
25-50	201	36.48	174	49.86	375	41.67
50-100	49	8.89	58	16.62	107	11.89
100-150	6	1.09	9	2.58	15	1.67
150-250	6	1.09	2	0.57	8	0.89
Total	551	100.00	349	100.00	900	100.00

4.8 Expenditure Pattern of Households :

Average annual expenditure per household worked out to be around 30 thousand. Among Hindus average annual expenditure was Rs.27532 while for Muslim it was Rs.33421. Further around 57.0 per cent Hindu and around 35.0 per cent Muslim households annual expenditure was below 25 thousand. In higher income slab 7 Hindu and 3 Muslim households annual expenditure was more than Rs. one lakh (Table 4.21).

Table 4.21 Distribution of Households by Size of family Expenditure (annual)

Size of Expenditure (000) Rs	Hindu		Muslim		Total	
Below 25	316	57.35	121	34.67	437	48.56
25-50	194	35.21	190	54.44	384	42.67
50-100	34	6.17	35	10.03	69	7.67
Above 100	7	1.27	3	0.86	10	1.11
Total	551	100.00	349	100.00	900	100.00
Per Household Exp.	27532		33421		29816	

The maximum expenditure was on cereals and pulses for both religious category. In both community households share of expenditure on food grains is around 45.0 per cent. Vegetables, clothes and medical care are also items which have a fair share in total expenditure. Details of expenditure made on different items of expenditure are provided in Table 4.22.

Table 4.22 Average expenditure per households on different heads

Heads of expenditure	Hindu	Muslim	Total
Cereal and Pulse			
Own Produced	7472	7916	7645
Purchased	5062	7282	5923
Vegetable, Meal, Milk, Spices, Sugar			
Own Produced	795	595	717
Purchased	2931	3357	3096
Clothes, Footwear, bedding	1849	2192	1982
Education	907	1002	944
Medical	1757	1951	1833
Festivals	989	1564	1212
Electricity, Gas and Fuel wood	555	784	644
Telephone	808	1062	906
House repairing	889	1193	1007
Payment of loans	242	308	268
Beedi, Cigarette, alcohol	638	774	691
Recreation	251	294	268
Marriage and other ceremonies	774	1118	907
Others	1612	2028	1773
Total	27532	33421	29816

4.9 Details of Workers and Their Occupation :

The primary occupation of majority of workers in all religious category (around 50.0) is manual labour. the next primary occupation is cultivation. In our total sample around 29.0 per cent workers have cultivation as their primary occupation. the third important primary occupation of the households found among both religious category is animal husbandry. The fourth primary occupation for both the religious category is sale and business. The other primary occupations of the households are less important in both categories of households. Among males cultivation and manual labour remains the main primary occupation, among females it is animal husbandry and manual labour. This is almost similar for both the communities (see Table 4.23).

Table 4.23 Distribution of family members by their primary occupation

Total	Hindu	%	Muslim	%	Total	%
Professional/Managerial & Admin. work	25	2.23	20	2.60	45	2.38
Clerk/Supervisor/Accountant	25	2.23	8	1.04	33	1.75
Sales/Business	40	4.57	81	10.53	121	6.41
Cultivator	347	31.01	203	26.40	550	29.13
Manual labour	568	50.76	371	48.24	939	49.74
Caste Occupation	28	2.50	15	1.95	43	2.28
Animal Husbandry	78	6.97	56	7.28	134	7.10
Others	8	0.71	15	1.95	23	1.22
Total	1119	100.00	769	100.00	1888	100.00
Men						
Professional/Managerial & Admin. work	17	1.66	19	2.69	36	2.08
Clerk/Supervisor/Accountant	21	2.04	7	0.99	28	1.61
Sales/Business	38	4.70	80	11.32	118	6.81
Cultivator	344	34.50	195	27.58	539	31.08
Manual labour	555	54.04	364	51.49	919	54.00
Caste Occupation	26	2.53	15	2.12	41	2.36
Animal Husbandry	18	1.75	12	1.70	30	1.73
Others	8	0.78	15	2.12	23	1.33
Total	1027	100.00	707	100.00	1734	100.00
Women						
Professional/Managerial & Admin. work	8	8.70	1	1.61	9	5.84
Clerk/Supervisor/Accountant	4	4.35	1	1.61	5	4.25
Sales/Business	2	2.17	1	1.61	3	1.95
Cultivator	3	4.26	8	12.90	11	7.14
Manual labour	13	14.13	7	11.29	20	12.99
Caste Occupation	2	2.17	0	0.00	2	1.30
Animal Husbandry	60	65.22	44	70.97	104	67.53
Others	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Total	92	100.00	62	100.00	154	100.00

The main secondary occupation of working family members are also almost on similar lines. The most important secondary occupations are cultivation, animal husbandry and manual labour among both communities (see Table 2.24).

Table 4.24: Distribution of working family members by their Secondary occupation

Secondary Occupation	Hindu	%	Muslim	%	Total	%
Total						
	1	0.20	1	0.33	2	0.25
Clerk/Supervisor/Accountant	1	0.20	0	0.00	1	0.12
Sales/Business	2	0.40	2	0.65	4	0.50
Cultivator	263	52.71	162	52.94	425	52.80
Manual labour	94	18.84	48	15.69	142	17.64
Caste Occupation	6	1.20	5	1.63	11	1.37
Animal Husbandry	132	26.45	86	28.10	218	27.08
Others	0	0.00	2	0.65	2	0.25
Total	499	100	306	100	805	100

Men						
Professional/Managerial & Admin. work	1	0.21	1	0.34	2	0.26
Clerk/Supervisor/Accountant	1	0.21	0	0.00	1	0.13
Sales/Business	2	0.42	2	0.68	4	0.52
Cultivator	252	52.83	156	54.06	408	52.92
Manual labour	92	19.29	45	15.31	137	17.77
Caste Occupation	6	1.26	4	1.36	10	1.30
Animal Husbandry	123	25.79	84	28.57	207	26.85
Others	0	0.00	2	0.68	2	0.26
Total	477	100	294	100	771	100.00
Women						
Professional/Managerial & Admin. work	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Clerk/Supervisor/Accountant	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Sales/Business	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Cultivator	11	50.00	6	50.00	17	50.00
Manual labour	2	9.09	3	25.00	5	14.71
Caste Occupation	0	0.00	1	8.33	1	2.94
Animal Husbandry	9	40.91	2	16.67	11	32.35
Others	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Total	22	100	12	100	34	100.00

As majority of workers are engaged in agriculture, manual labour and animal husbandry the maximum concentration of workers is casual labour (52.86 per cent). The casual workers account for around 54.0 per cent and 51.0 per cent of Hindu and Muslim respectively. the self employed category accounts for around 37 per cent and around 36.0 per cent of Hindu and Muslim respectively. Around 11.0 per cent workers in all religious categories were found as regular workers (Table 4.25).

Table 4.25: Distribution of working family members by type of employment

Type of Employment	Hindu	%	Muslim	%	Total	%
Total						
Self Employed	416	37.18	273	35.50	689	36.49
Regular	99	8.85	102	14.26	201	10.65
Casual	604	54.98	394	51.24	998	52.86
Total	1119	100.00	769	100.00	1888	100.00
Men						
Self Employed	351	34.18	224	31.68	575	34.16
Regular	87	8.47	100	14.14	187	10.78
Casual	589	57.35	383	54.17	972	56.06
Total	1027	100.00	707	100.00	1734	100.00
Women						
Self Employed	65	70.65	49	79.03	114	74.03
Regular	12	14.04	2	4.23	14	9.09
Casual	15	16.30	11	17.74	26	16.88
Total	92	100.00	62	100.00	154	100.00

In the main occupation over all average mandays employment workout to be 208 days in a year. In our sample villages Hindus are availing 204 days and Muslim 215 days work in a

year. Animal husbandry keeps people occupied for around 274-279 days in a year. (detail for total workers men and women for different occupations are provided in Table 4.26).

Table 4.26: Per worker person days employment in main occupation

Main Occupation	Hindu	Muslim	Total
Total			
Professional/Managerial & Admin. work	284	200	259
Clerk/Supervisor/Accountant	315	328	318
Sales/Business	263	247	253
Cultivator	195	202	198
Manual labour	188	202	194
Caste Occupation	179	210	190
Animal Husbandry	274	279	276
Others	236	281	264
Total	204	215	208
Men			
Professional/Managerial & Admin. work	279	196	248
Clerk/Supervisor/Accountant	311	323	314
Sales/Business	261	249	253
Cultivator	195	201	197
Manual labour	189	203	194
Caste Occupation	185	210	194
Animal Husbandry	266	235	254
Others	236	281	264
Total	199	210	203
Women			
Professional/Managerial & Admin. work	295	250	290
Clerk/Supervisor/Accountant	340	360	344
Sales/Business	300	200	267
Cultivator	197	218	212
Manual labour	169	159	166
Caste Occupation	110	0	110
Animal Husbandry	276	291	283
Others	0	0	0
Total	260	266	262

As far as secondary occupation is concerned the male workers are spending 100-115 days and female are spending 53-64 days in both religious groups (see Table 4.27).

Table 4.27 Per worker person days employment in secondary education

Secondary Occupation	Hindu	Muslim	Total
Men			
Professional/Managerial and administrative work	75	0	38
Clerk/Supervisor/Accountant	100	0	100
Sales/Business	175	165	170
Cultivator	108	107	108
Manual labour	107	129	114
Caste Occupation	113	55	90
Animal Husbandry	121	127	123
Others	0	110	110
Total	100	115	107

Women			
Professional/Managerial and administrative work	0	0	0
Clerk/Supervisor/Accountant	0	0	0
Sales/Business	0	0	0
Cultivator	85	85	85
Manual labour	160	107	128
Caste Occupation	0	80	80
Animal Husbandry	233	148	218
Others	0	0	0
Total	60	53	64

4.10 Migration :

In our sample of 900 households 659 persons have migrated in search of work. A majority around 66.0 per cent are in the age group 20-40 years and have migrated to take up manual work. Around 74.0 per cent migrants have gone outside the state itself to either rural area or an urban centre. In our sample 3 persons migrated outside the country (see Table 4.28).

Table 4.28 : Details of Migrants Workers

Pattern of Migration	Religion					
	Hindu	%	Muslim	%	Total	%
Total Persons	320	100.00	330	100.00	650	100.00
Men	320	100.00	330	100.00	650	100.00
Women	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Age (in years)						
Below 20	54	16.88	82	24.85	136	20.92
20-40	230	71.88	196	59.39	426	65.54
40-60	36	11.25	52	15.76	88	14.54
Total	320	100.00	330	100.00	650	100.00
Occupational Destination						
Professional/Managerial and Administrative work (Total)	4	1.25	9	2.73	13	2.00
Clerk/ Supervisor/ Accts.(Total)	14	4.38	1	0.30	15	2.31
Sales/ Business (Total)	11	4.44	55	16.67	66	10.15
Manual Labour	275	85.94	253	76.67	528	81.23
Cast Occupation (Total)	15	4.69	12	4.64	27	4.15
Cultivate	1	0.31	0	0.00	1	0.15
Place of Migration						
Within District (Rural)	42	14.13	11	4.33	53	8.15
Within District (Urban)	47	14.69	17	5.15	64	9.85
Within State (Rural)	1	0.31	1	0.30	2	0.31
Within State (Urban)	30	9.38	26	7.88	56	8.62
Outside State (Rural)	6	1.88		0.00	6	0.92
Outside State (Urban)	193	60.31	273	82.73	466	71.69
Outside Country	1	0.31	2	0.61	3	0.46
Duration of Migration						
Short Term	200	62.50	221	66.97	421	64.77
Long Term	35	10.94	78	24.64	113	17.38
Daily Commuters	85	26.56	31	9.39	116	17.85
Total	320	100.00	330	100.00	650	100.00

4.11 Indebtedness Among Households :

People keep requiring loan for various productive and unproductive purposes. The incidence of loan becomes higher among households who have lower income level. Among Hindus and Muslims community indebted households were around 35.0 per cent and around 36.0 per cent respectively. When we look average loan outstanding among both religious groups it was found that highest amount of loan is outstanding (Rs.4445) in Hindu households while in the case of Muslim this amount was only Rs.3234 (Table 4.29).

Table 4.29: Distribution of households by amount of loan

Amount of loan outstanding (000 Rs)	Religion					
	Hindu	%	Muslim	%	Total	%
Below 15	148	76.68	112	88.19	260	81.25
15-30	35	18.13	10	7.87	45	14.06
30-45	2	1.04	3	2.36	5	1.56
45-60	4	2.07	0	0.00	4	1.25
60-75	1	0.52	0	0.00	1	0.31
75-90	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
90 and above	3	1.55	2	1.57	5	1.56
Total H.H.	193	100.00	127	100.00	320	100.00
Per Household	4445		3234		3975	

Table 4.30 provides an insight into the various factors, which compelled households to take loan and also the source through which the loans were procured. The important reasons taking loan in our sample household were consumption, agriculture, health, festival or social ceremonies etc. Among Hindus and Muslims the signal most important reasons for taking loan in our sample households is to meet the consumption expenditure and around 32.0 per cent Hindus and 36.0 per cent Muslims indebted households have borrowed money for this purpose. The next in importance is for agriculture purposes. These loans have been taken for purchasing various agricultural implements and machinery used in agricultural operations. Commercial Banks, Gramin Banks, Co-operative Banks or Co-operative Societies and SHG are institutional source of loan while trader, money lenders, land lords and relatives were non-institutional sources of loan in our sample households (Table 4.30). As a result of the cumbersome procedure involved in obtaining loan and because loans are not granted by financial institutions for all purposes, the reliance on non-institutional sources is seen much higher.

Table 4.30: Distribution of Households by source and cause of indebtedness

Pattern of Indebtedness	Religion		
	Hindu	Muslim	Total
Total sample households	551	349	900
Indebted Households	193	127	320
Non-Indebted households	358	222	580
Reason of Loan			
Agriculture	53	18	71
Trade and Commerce	3	5	8
Animal Purchase	9	3	12
House Construction	10	13	23
Consumption	61	46	107
Health	31	24	55
Festival/Functions	13	11	24
Others	13	7	20
Source of Loan			
Institutions			
Commercial Banks	27	3	30
Gramin Banks	30	10	40
Cooperative Bank/ Society	5	4	9
SHG/ NGO	7	5	12
Source of Loan			
Non - Institutional			
Trader	7	0	7
Money Lender	32	10	42
Land-lord Employee	7	8	15
Friends/ Relatives	63	75	138
Others	10	10	20

4.12 Aspiration of Parents About Children's Education :

It is very unfortunate that out of 900 households around 32.0 percent household do not think positively in terms of the education of their male child (31.89 per cent) and around 39.0 per cent for their girl child. It shows the discrimination against girl child. Even the responses were not very encouraging because almost around 36.0 per cent Hindu feel that education upto high school and intermediate is sufficient for boys and around 46.0 per cent held the same opinion regarding girls. The scenario was even worse in the case of Muslim households. For boys nearly 52.0 per cent felt that upto intermediate was enough and the corresponding figure in case of girls was 62.0 per cent. The Table 4.31 also highlights that very few households wanted their children to obtain higher level or technical education. This mentality is possibly because a high proportion of workers from both category of religious groups end up as wage earners either in agriculture or non-agricultural activities and are either illiterate or have low level of education (Table 4.31).

Table 4.31: Aspiration of Parents regarding their children's education

Aspiration of Parents for education of their children	Hindu	%	Muslim	%	Total	%
BOYS						
No Response	194	35.21	93	26.65	287	31.89
High school	68	12.34	21	6.02	89	9.89
Intermediate	128	24.23	161	46.13	289	32.11
Pre Graduation/Diploma	14	2.54	19	5.44	33	4.67
Bachelor's Degree	108	19.60	42	12.03	150	16.67
Post Graduation	25	4.54	7	2.01	32	4.56
Technical Education	14	2.54	6	1.72	20	2.22
Total	551	100.00	349	100.00	900	100.00
GIRLS						
No Response	235	42.65	119	34.10	354	39.33
High school	118	21.42	110	31.52	228	25.33
Intermediate	137	24.86	105	30.09	242	26.89
Pre Graduation/Diploma	6	1.09	6	1.72	12	1.33
Bachelor's Degree	49	8.89	6	1.72	55	6.11
Post Graduation	3	0.54	1	0.29	4	0.44
Technical Education	3	0.54	2	0.57	5	0.56
Total	551	100.00	349	100.00	900	100.00

4.13 Willingness to Get Training to Improve Skill Formation :

Table 4.32 highlights the willingness of our respondents regarding willingness to undertake training themselves or any family member in case they were given the opportunity. In the entire sample of 900 households positive response was received from only around 41.0 per cent of the respondent. If we see religion wise situation around 40.0 per cent Hindu and around 44.0 per cent Muslim gave positive response for obtaining training. The nature of training in which they showed their eagerness differed among both religious groups. Among Hindu households around 47.0 per cent wanted vocational training likes tailoring, carpentry and mason while the next most important categories are B.Ed or BTC and mechanical training. Among the Muslim also vocational training was most important (64.0 per cent) followed by mechanic and B.Ed./BTC. By and large those willing to undertake training want that training should be available locally or a nearby centre. Around 90.0 per cent households fall in this category. It was very encouraging to note that despite the low income levels around 74.0 per cent households were willing to contribute at least partly towards the total cost of training among both religious groups (see Table 4.32).

Table 4.32 Willingness of respondents for obtaining training

Type of Training	Hindu	%	Muslim	%	Total	%
Vocational Training	102	46.58	96	64.43	198	54.80
Driver	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Mechanic	29	14.24	30	20.13	59	16.03
Computer	2	0.91		0.00	2	0.54
B.Ed/BTC	41	18.72	11	7.38	52	14.13
ITI/Polytechnics	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Animal Husbandry	6	2.74	3	2.01	9	2.45
Small Enterprises	31	14.16	9	6.04	40	10.87
Others	8	4.65		0.00	8	2.17
Total	219	100.00	149	100.00	368	100.00
Place of Training						
Local	69	31.51	77	51.68	146	39.67
Nearby centre	130	59.36	57	38.26	187	50.82
District Headquarter	20	9.13	15	10.07	35	9.51
Total	219	100.00	149	100.00	368	100.00
Willingness to pay for training at least partly						
Yes	162	74.97	105	70.47	267	72.55
No	57	26.03	44	29.53	101	27.45
Total	219	100.00	149	100.00	368	100.00

4.14 Health Status of Sample Households :

In our survey 855 persons of the total sample population were suffering from various diseases. Illness was relatively less among Hindus (12.54 per cent) as compared to Muslim (14.93 per cent). The most commonly occurring problems were seasonal diseases and stomach related ailments. These together accounted for around 65.0 per cent of total persons reporting illness.

The majority of the patients of both religious groups Hindu (45.72 per cent) and Muslim (50.27 per cent) were treated by private doctors. However, nearly 34.0 per cent Hindu households and 28.0 per cent Muslim households went to the local Jhola Chhap doctor or quacks for treatment. It is very surprising that dependence on Government Hospital was extremely low with only around 7.0 per cent of the patients visiting them for their treatment. This is a poor reflection on the health services provided at PHC and CHC. On an average each household is spending around Rs.1833 annually on health care (for detail see Table 4.33).

Table 4.33 Details of Illness in the family

No of Persons falling ill	Hindu	%	Muslim	%	Total	%
Total	479	12.54	376	13.93	855	13.12
Type of disease						
Seasonal Diseases	186	38.83	128	34.04	314	36.73
Prolong Fevers	34	7.10	29	7.71	63	7.37
ENT/Eyes	14	2.92	16	4.26	30	4.51
Accident	30	6.26	11	2.93	41	4.80
Stomach Related	132	27.56	111	29.52	243	28.42
Chronic diseases	41	8.56	36	9.57	77	9.01
Others	42	8.77	45	11.97	87	10.18
Total	479	100.00	376	100.00	855	100.00
Where treated						
Govt. Hospital	39	8.14	24	6.38	63	7.37
Private Hospital	219	45.72	189	50.27	408	47.72
Both Govt and Private	50	10.44	52	14.83	102	11.93
Traditional	4	0.84	3	0.80	7	0.82
Local Govt health employee	1	0.21	1	0.27	2	0.23
Home treatment	3	0.63	3	0.80	6	0.70
Quacks	163	34.03	104	27.66	267	31.23
Total	479	100.00	376	100.00	855	100.00
Avg Expenditure per household	1757		1951		1833	

Table 4.34 provides the details of immunization among children below five years of age. The Table shows that there were a total of 952 children below 5 years of age in Siddharth Nagar district. It was found that 100.0 per cent of the children from Hindu families had been given polio drops. The corresponding figure for Muslim was 99.74 per cent. The other vaccinations were given to our sample children were DPT, BCG, small pox and Jaundice. Out of the total number of children who were vaccinated as many as 96.53 per cent had been vaccinated by mid wife or sub-centre ANM. this highlights the fact that ANM is playing an active role in the field of immunization (Table 4.34).

Table 4.34 Details of Vaccination among children below five years

Total No. of Children below 5 years	Hindu	Muslim	Total
Total	565	387	952
Details of Vaccination			
Polio	565	386	951
Diphtheria	324	245	569
BCG	432	280	712
Small Pox	239	212	451
Jaundice	48	93	141
Where Vaccination received			
Govt Hospital	22		22
Private Hospital	5	1	6
Midwife/ASHA	537	382	919
Untrained Dai	0	0	0
Others	1	4	5
Total	565	387	952

4.15 Assessment of the Public Distribution System :

Out of total 900 sample households around 69.0 per cent have declared that they fall in the below poverty line (BPL) category. The Hindu households were maximum (around 71.0 per cent) in BPL category while around 66.0 per cent Muslims families found in BPL category. Despite being in BPL category not every households has been able to obtain a BPL ration card. Among Hindus only around 64.0 per cent BPL families has BPL ration card while in the case of Muslims this percentage is around 87.0 per cent. Even among families above poverty line all do not have a normal ration card.

On the whole therefore around 89.0 per cent families are able to obtain ration card and around 85.0 per cent families are availing their rations from the fair price shop. Those households who were not able to receive their share of ration from fair price shop reported various problems like lack of money, lack of supply of ration and discrimination by trader. further a majority of ration card holders reported that the owner of fair price shops does not give ration on time and other problem faced by ration card holders are insufficient quantity and bad quality of ration and the owner of fair rice shop cheat them while weighing rations.

Table 4.35 Details related to availability of food items through PDS

Are you in BPL Category	Hindu	Muslim	Total
Yes	392	230	622
No	159	119	278
Total	551	349	900
Do you have BPL Card			
Yes	245	150	395
No	306	199	197
Total	551	349	900
Do you get ration from PDS			
Yes	476	321	797
No	75	28	103
Total	551	349	900
Problems faced in PDS			
Insufficient Quantity	32	26	58
Bad Quality	2	8	10
Less Weight	25	31	56
No availability in time	169	101	270
Others	89	30	119
Are you capable of getting your share			
Yes	412	268	680
No	139	81	220
If No, than reasons			
Lack of Money	36	39	75
Lack of Supply in PDS	40	30	70
Discrimination by PDS Trader	30	24	54
Others	37	8	45

4.16 Awareness About Government Programmes :

The main development programmes implemented during last year were Swarn Jayanti Grameen Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY), National Rural Employment Act (NREGA), Indira Awas Yojana (IAY), total Sanitation Campaign (TSC), Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP), Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) and widow pension schemes. Table 4.36 shows the extent to which our respondents were aware of these development programmes and the number of those who had actually availed one or the other.

It was found that maximum awareness among both religious category was with respect to IAY, SSA, Widow pension NREGA and TSC. More than 80.0 per cent respondents were aware of the remaining programmes. Maximum level of availment was in SSA and that was expected because majority of children in sample villages are enrolled and availing incentives provided by the Government. The other scheme which people have availed to a relatively high extent is NREGA where 11.25 and 8.60 per cent Hindu and Muslim households respectively have been benefited. In our sample villages, 36 households in Hindus and 20 households in Muslim benefited under the widow pension scheme. Through Indira Awas Scheme 39 household (around 7.0 per cent) in Hindus and 12 households (around 4.0 per cent) in Muslim were benefited. In all the other schemes the proportion of households is below 20 in both religious groups. Pradhan, Village Panchayat Secretary and SHG are the main source of information about government development programme among the village community. Despite the low level of availment a much higher percentage of villagers feels that development programmes are very beneficial for them (for detail see Table 4.36).

Table 4.36 Awareness about Government program

	Hindu	Muslim	Total
Awareness			
SGSY	442	319	761
NREGA	457	335	792
IAY	548	347	895
Widow Pension	546	342	888
TSC	460	316	776
ARWSP	419	297	716
SSA	545	346	891
Benefited			
SGSY	20	10	30
NREGA	62	30	92
IAY	39	12	51
Widow Pension	36	20	56
TSC	21	8	29
ARWSP	3	4	7
SSA	389	138	527
Who selected			
SGSY			
Pradhan	15	9	24

Village Secretary	1	3	4
SHG	2		2
NREGA			
Pradhan	48	22	70
Village Secretary	6	3	9
SHG		2	2
IAY			
Pradhan	31	10	41
Village Secretary	6	4	10
Widow Pension			
Pradhan	28	15	43
Village Secretary	6	5	11
TSC			
Pradhan	6	3	9
Village Secretary	4	2	6
SHG	9	4	13
ARWSP			
Pradhan		3	3
Village Secretary	2	2	4
SHG	1		1
SSA			
Pradhan	48	15	63
Village Secretary	7	2	9
SHG	316	113	429
Beneficial for you and your family			
SGSY	118	111	229
NREGA	155	144	299
IAY	306	149	455
Widow Pension	236	145	381
TSC	110	32	142
ARWSP	89	26	115
SSA	452	267	719

4.17 Extent of Exposure to the Sources of Media :

Majority of the people of our sample villages belong to lower income categories, so the exposure to media is very low. On asking about the access to media and communications around 1.0 per cent households reported that they are reading news paper regularly. Similarly around 22.0 per cent Hindu and around 25.0 per cent Muslim households possess radio. Around 10.0 per cent of our sample households possess television. Around 21.0 per cent Hindu and around 27.0 per cent Muslim households had mobile connections (see Table 4.37).

Table 4.37 : Exposure of respondents to media

Media	Hindu	Muslim	Total
Newspaper	7	6	13
Radio	121	88	209
Television	65	28	93
Telephone	4	1	5
Mobile	118	94	212

4.18 Views of People Regarding Facilities To Be accorded Top Priority in The Villages :

The sample households when asked to identify three main facilities which are lacking in their villages gave different views regarding their first preference. The maximum households (20.0 per cent) reported health facilities followed by around 19.0 per cent for sanitation and around 15.0 per cent for village link road. These are the three aspects which have also figured in their second and third preference as well (see Table 4.38).

Table 4.38 : Views of respondents regarding facilities which need special attention

First Preference	Hindu	%	Muslim	%	Total	
Road	87	15.79	46	14.18	133	14.78
Water	51	9.26	27	7.74	78	8.67
Health Facilities	100	18.15	82	24.50	182	20.22
Education	40	7.26	34	9.74	74	8.22
Transport	2	0.36	0	0.00	2	0.22
Electricity	72	14.07	43	12.32	115	12.78
House	7	1.27	5	1.43	12	1.33
Employment	9	1.63	6	1.72	15	1.67
Sanitation	114	20.69	55	15.76	169	18.78
Others	69	12.52	51	14.61	120	14.33
Total	551	100.00	349	100.00	900	100.00
Second Preference						
Road	92	16.70	63	18.05	154	17.11
Water	56	10.16	39	11.17	95	10.56
Health Facilities	84	15.25	61	17.48	145	16.11
Education	44	7.99	31	8.88	75	8.33
Transport	1	0.18	0	0.00	1	0.11
Electricity	43	7.80	22	6.30	65	7.22
House	12	2.18	8	2.29	20	2.22
Employment	13	2.36	4	1.15	17	1.89
Sanitation	93	16.88	46	14.18	139	15.44
Others	113	20.51	75	21.49	188	20.89
Total	551	100.00	349	100.00	899	99.89
Third Preference						
Road	66	11.98	63	18.05	129	14.33
Water	69	12.52	56	16.05	125	14.89
Health Facilities	56	10.16	34	9.74	90	10.00
Education	72	14.07	29	8.31	101	11.22
Transport	4	0.73	2	0.57	6	0.67
Electricity	47	8.53	23	6.59	70	7.78
House	19	4.45	16	4.58	35	4.89
Employment	26	4.72	3	0.86	29	4.22
Sanitation	74	14.43	51	14.61	125	14.89
Others	118	21.42	72	20.63	190	21.11
Total	551	100.00	349	100.00	900	100.00

4.19 Views of Respondents on Areas of Deprivation In Their Lives :

Table 4.39 shows that views of the respondents regarding the most important aspects in which households are lagging. They were asked to indicate the three most important

things in order of preference. Although some variations are observed between both religious group. The top priority given by Hindu is to additional employment or Government jobs followed by allotment of a reasonable land holding and the need of pucca houses. Even among Muslims two top preferences were same as Hindus but in third preference they prefer education of their children. The details of preferences and perceptions are provided in Table 4.39.

Table 4.39 Views of the respondents regarding the most important aspects lagging in their lives'

First Preference	Hindu	%	Muslim	%	Total	%
Land	150	27.22	82	24.50	232	25.78
House	56	10.16	29	8.31	85	9.44
health	21	4.81	12	4.44	33	4.67
Education	54	9.80	61	17.48	115	12.78
Employment	209	37.93	122	34.96	331	36.78
Skill	12	2.18	6	1.72	18	2.00
Electricity/Water	2	0.36	7	2.01	9	1.00
Others	47	8.53	30	8.60	77	8.56
Total	551	100.00	349	100.00	900	100.00
Second Preference						
Land	47	8.53	23	6.59	70	7.78
House	113	20.51	61	17.48	174	19.33
health	34	6.17	12	4.44	46	5.11
Education	94	17.06	78	22.35	172	19.11
Employment	131	24.77	72	20.63	203	22.56
Skill	47	8.53	33	9.46	80	8.89
Electricity/Water	9	1.63	6	1.72	15	1.67
Others	76	14.79	64	18.34	140	15.56
Total	551	100.00	349	100.00	900	100.00
Third Preference						
Land	51	9.26	59	16.91	110	12.22
House	60	10.89	29	8.31	89	9.89
health	76	14.79	43	12.32	119	14.22
Education	85	15.43	34	9.74	119	14.22
Employment	132	24.96	72	20.63	204	22.67
Skill	64	11.62	27	7.74	91	10.11
Electricity/Water	8	1.45	9	2.58	17	1.89
Others	75	14.61	76	21.78	151	16.78
Total	551	100.00	349	100.00	900	100.00

4.20 Some Aspects Which Needs Special Attention :

(i) since around 40.0 per cent households have land holding size below 1.0 hectare, therefore there is a need to educate farmers to diversify their activities. For small farmers horticulture is an important option. Vegetables, mushroom cultivation, sericulture, floriculture, fisheries and poultry farming could be developed. In water logged areas

Makhana and Singara cultivation through co-operative farming can generate income and employment to rural farmers. In case of households having medium or large holding size there is a great potential of growing traditional paddy crop known as **Kala Namak**. The state Government already has departments to look after these activities. It only needs an extra effort to motivate people to take up these activities seriously on a commercial basis.

(ii) It is well known fact that the level of literacy in Siddharth Nagar is very low. Around 35.0 per cent of the total sample were found illiterate among all sample households and only around 44.0 per cent had received education beyond high school. The percentage of Hindu household is 40.85 per cent and among Muslim 47.87 percentage family members come in this category. Although the enrolment levels in the school going age group is very high it should be ensured they attend school regularly and study properly. Unfortunately the aspirations among the parents about the education of their children is upto graduation. For the awareness to parents some honest NGO's should be identified who can spread out greater awareness among them.

(iii) In our sample villages around 34.0 per cent Hindus and around 28.0 per cent Muslim households went to Jhola Chhap doctors or quacks for their treatment. It shows the number of sub-centres, PHCs and CHCs are, much below the prescribed norms. Rural people are not getting proper medical attention in the Government hospitals so they are forced to be dependent on private practitioner. Consequently the annual per household expenditure on medical health care is around 6.0 per cent of their total household expenditure. As the income level is low a sizeable member of households are indebted to meet their medical requirements. Therefore it should be the top priority of Government Machinery that PHCs and CHCs should be properly managed with all facilities. Medicine and doctors should be available all the year round in general and specially during the period when seasonal ailments are common. In this connection it is also important to ensure proper drainage facilities in the villages.

(iv) In our sample villages around 54.0 per cent of respondents desire to take vocational training. It is therefore, important that the Government should take appropriate action and set up training centers at convenient locations to ensure that those willing may be able to undergo short or medium duration training courses as may be the need of individuals or a specific training programme. The public private partnership (PPP) may be useful in this direction but the training fee should be minimum or subsidized by the Government because rural people belong to disadvantaged group.

(v) In the case of Siddharth Nagar the road net work is not properly developed while the proper road connectivity facilitates the movement of goods and services and this is lacking in the district.

(vi) The irregular power supply is yet another aspect which has been pointed out. This is one of the reasons why people are reluctant to take electrical connection whether it is for domestic, agricultural or commercial purposes. Only a few hours of power supply is insufficient to meet the requirement of the people. The problem becomes even more acute considering the fact that most of the time power supply is not available at the time when it is needed the most.

(vii) Although villagers are aware about various development programmes implemented by different departments of Government the selection of beneficiaries should be done carefully so that they are availed by the needy persons only.

(viii) The problem related to public distribution system whether issuing BPL cards or timely adequate and good quality of ration needs to be streamlined.

(ix) For undertaking various economic activities villagers are unable to obtain loan easily at reasonable rate of interest from the financial institutions. They are therefore forced to procure loan from the village money lenders or other sources at very high rate of interest.

(IV) Secondary level data about the villages regarding population and occupational activities of minority groups are not available neither with block or with district minority welfare department. It is very essential to maintain data bank at village, block and district level so that proper planning can be done for minority as well as the area as a whole.

These are some of the aspects which need to be addressed while preparing a plan of development for the district. As we found that Muslim emerged as a disadvantage group in terms of value of land, value of livestock, higher education, high percentage of indebtedness and mostly are engaged as manual labourers. It is essential that minority welfare department should come up with new schemes to improve their socio-economic conditions. It should be ensured that the on going programmes be implemented in right earnest. To do this it is first of all it is essential to strengthen the infrastructure of the minority welfare department itself. At present it suffers from a lack of staff, office rooms and other facility in the district.

Annexure 1

Tehsil-wise List of Villages Selected for the Survey

Name of Tehsil	Name of the Village	
Bansi	1. Amomafi 7. Kodari khas 8. Charthari 9. Jiwa	10. Masaicha 11. Bankata 7. Karma
Naugarh Shohratgharh	1. Birdpur No.7 2. Bastiya 3. Madhubani 4. Rohudila 5. Jagdishpur Khurd 6. Khetawal Tiwari	7. Dum Dumwa 8. Sainua 9. Audahi 10. Jogibari 11. Chonar 12. Kapiya Khalasa
Itwa Domariyaganj	1. Pat Khauli Mufi 2. Saurahwa Grant 3. Kathela Janubi 4. Bhadokhar Bhadokhari 5. Mudila Sonversa	6. Kalyaniya 7. Mubarakpur 8. Kurthi Deen 9. Bahariya 10. Kusmi 11. Judooniya