

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

(A Report of Baghpat District)

Sponsored by:

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

Study conducted by:

Dr. R. C. TYAGI

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

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Baseline Survey in the Minority Concentrated Districts of U.P.

Executive Summary: Baghpat District **Uttar Pradesh**

The purpose of the Base-line Survey was to identify the development deficit in the district and identification of priority 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:

Five Top Development Priorities of Baghpat District

- Sanitation
- Housing
- Employment generation
- Literacy
- Safe drinking water facilities

(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:

- i. Percentage of fully -vaccinated children
- ii. Percentage of institutional deliveries

Since the purpose of the Baseline Survey was to identify the infrastructural gaps which could be filled up through the Multi-Sector District Development Plan (MsDP) for the Minority Concentrated Districts (MCDs) which are characterized by relative backwardness. By the Multi-Sectoral District Development Plan, the relative backwardness of such districts could be reduced at least to the National/State level. For this purpose, we have taken most recent National level official estimates for finding the development deficits in terms of 10 selected indicators. Taking

deficit as weight, the indicators representing specific sectors are ranked on a 10 point score scale in which rank 1 indicates highest deficit. Thus, an indicator is given highest rank if the value of deficit between the survey result and the estimate for the India is highest. The other indicators are ranked in descending order according to their value of deficit. In case, the deficit comes positive (survey result higher than the estimate of the India), the lower rank is assigned to that indicator which has lower positive value and higher rank is given if the positive value is higher. Accordingly, all the ten indicators are ranked to find out that how the priority should be accorded to different ten indicators in planning the Multi-Sector District Development Plan of Baghpat district. The selected indicators have been taken from the NSSO, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation and Ministry of Labour and Employment and National Family and Health Survey. The development deficit, thus, worked in case of Baghpat district has been presented in the following table:

**Development Deficit in key Socio-economic, Basic amenities and Health Indicators:
Baghpat District, Uttar Pradesh**

S.No	Indicators	Survey Result (2008) (1)	All India (2005) (2)	Gap between All India and District (3=1-2)	Priority Ranking (4)
<i>Socio-economic indicators</i>					
1.	Rate of literacy	71.41	67.30	4.11	6
2.	Rate of female literacy	61.20	57.10	4.10	5
3.	Work participation rate	27.61	38.00	-10.39	4
4.	Female work participation rate	3.17	21.50	-18.33	3
<i>Basic Amenities indicators</i>					
5.	Percentage of pucca houses	37.11	59.40	-22.29	2
6.	Percentage of households with access to safe drinking water	100.00	87.90	12.10	7
7.	Percentage of electrified households	56.11	39.20	16.91	8
8.	Percentage of households with sanitation facilities	35.56	67.90	-32.34	1
<i>Health indicators</i>					
9.	Percentage of fully vaccinated children	40.38	43.50	-3.12	-
10.	Percentage of institutional delivery	22.89	38.70	-15.81	-

Note: (1) Survey data of the district (Col.1) pertains to rural area only, but other data (Col.2) pertains to total. (2) Data in Col 2 from SI.No.5 to 8 pertain to year 2005-06 from NFHS-3 and the rest of the data in Col.2 pertain to the year 2004-05 from NSSO.

Though, Baghpat district is part of the Western region of Uttar Pradesh, which is considered to be the most developed part of the State, yet striking development gaps have emerged in the district when compared with National level situations. The followings are gaps which require proper planning in the Multi-sector Development Plan of the district in order to alleviate the district at the national level:

- ❖ The present status of households with sanitation facilities in rural areas of Baghpat district is miserably poor, when compared with all India estimates. The Baseline survey has shown that only 35.56 per cent of the rural households are provided with sanitation facilities as compared to 67.9 per cent at the National level. Therefore extension of sanitation facilities is to be accorded top priority in the Multi-Sectoral Development Plan of the district.
- ❖ The overall housing condition has been found to be quite unsatisfactory and receives second priority in the rural parts of the district. It has been found in our survey that only two Muslim families are benefited under Indira Awas Yojana (IAY). A large section of the people living below the poverty line has not yet been covered by any housing programme. So more families should be selected to avail the benefits of IAY.
- ❖ The work participation rate in general and of females in particular is low in the district as compared to the National level. The proper strategies need to be devised in the Multi-Sectoral Development Plan of the district. In this context various rural non-farm activities being undertaken in the rural areas of the district need to be promoted and the participation of female worker in the development work of the rural area should be assured.
- ❖ Though the literacy level is higher in the district (71.41 per cent) as compared with the National level (67.3 per cent) but literacy rate among Muslims is low (60.18 per cent). The literacy rate among Muslims is also low within the district as compared to the other religious groups like Hindu. Drop out rate of Muslims is found higher and should be taken care of. Also the facilities of higher education and technical education are poor, which needs to be enhanced at the district level.
- ❖ The Base-line data has revealed that the percentage of households with access to safe drinking water facilities is higher in rural areas of the district when compared with all India estimates. It has been found that more than 63.11 per cent have source of drinking water within the house and the rest have to travel 100 to 250 meters to get safe drinking water. Thus, the government intervention is needed to ensure easy accessibility of safe drinking water facilities at the household level.
- ❖ The present status of electrification in households of Baghpat district is far better (56.11 per cent) when compared to the National average (39.20 per cent). According to the household survey, we found that more than 65 per cent of the Hindu houses have

electricity as compared to only 29.29 per cent of the Muslim households. Thus 43.89 per cent of rural households still need to be electrified which requires government efforts for topping up the existing schemes of rural electrification and at the same time there is a need of taking up fresh schemes for rural electrification.

- ❖ Improvement of Health care facilities is another area which requires immediate intervention in Baghpat district. The percentage of fully vaccinated children is low in Baghpat district which has emerged from the baseline survey in comparison with the National estimates of vaccinated children. Similarly the percentage of institutional deliveries in rural areas of the district is quite low. Both these health indicators need to be given due emphasis in Multi-Sectoral Development Plan of the district.
- ❖ Further a sizeable percentage of BPL families particularly of Muslims have been found not having the BPL card. Public Distribution System (PDS) in the district has been reported to be in disarray. Non-availability of PDS items in time and inadequate supply are the major constraints which need to be looked into and regularize.

Suggested components of Multi-Sector District Development Plan: **Baghpat District**

On the basis of above identified development priorities in Baghpat district, it is suggested that the Multi-sector District Development Plan of the district should have the following major components:

- The extension of sanitation facilities at the household level is to be accorded top most priority in the Multi-Sectoral Development Plan of the district. In this context, initiative should be taken by government authorities to effectively implement Total Sanitation Scheme and create awareness relating to hygiene and cleanliness among the rural households.
- Provision of housing facilities is another important priority identified through the baseline survey in the district. The survey has revealed that the rural households of Baghpat district have been least benefited under the Indira Awas Yojana (IAY). In the Multi-Sectoral Development Plan, some minority families who are below the poverty line may be identified out of different tehsils of the district and may be provided housing units on the lines of Indira Awas Yojana.

- It has been found that employment generation is the critical problem in the district. In regard to this, ongoing programme to improve the productivity and diversification in agriculture need to be revitalized. Various non-farm activities are also carried out in the rural areas of the district. The number of homogenous Self-help-groups (SHGs) in the rural areas of Baghat district should be increased and care should be taken by DRDA that each self-help-group must involve in some economic activity. There is a need to identify such activities and plan for their development in the Multi-sectoral Plan of the district. Also there is a pressing need to establish an Employment Exchange in the district.
- Provision of health care facilities is the next important priority identified through the baseline survey in the district. It has been found that the number of allopathic hospitals, number of primary health centers (PHCs) and number of child/women welfare centers per lakh of population are comparatively lower in the district. At the Tehsil level accessibility of these health care facilities should be reassessed and planning for the addition of such facilities may be made in the Multi-Sectoral Plan of the district. Besides, immunization of children in general and of Minorities in particular, may be planned as a campaign. The involvement of NGOs may also be thought of. The training should also be given to untrained Mid-wife's (Dais) in rural areas of the district in order to ensure greater number of safe deliveries.
- The enhancement of literacy level among the rural population in general and among minorities in particular needs to be accorded due priority in the Multi-sector Development Plan of the district. It has been found through the baseline survey that around 40 per cent of the Muslim population is still illiterate. It was also evident that 5 per cent of Muslim children falling in the age group of 5-15 years were never enrolled in schools. The aspiration of Muslim parents for the education of their children was also relatively lower. The infrastructure in terms of school buildings and the location of higher-secondary schools was found to be poor. To mitigate this problem, due convergence with the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan needs to be established in the district. There is also need to carry out a campaign to arouse the feelings of importance of education among the rural masses of the district. The NGOs may also be involved to launch an awareness campaign for this purpose.
- Two major infrastructures; namely the road network and its condition, and the number of bank branches need to be increased at the district level. Road connectivity must be given due emphasis in the Multi-sector District Development Plan of the district

CHAPTER I

OUTLINE OF THE STUDY

1.1 ABOUT THE STUDY:

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

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

(a) Religion-Specific Socio-Economic Indicators

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

(b) Indicators of Basic Amenities

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

As many as 53 districts were found to have values below the National level average for both sets of indicators while another 37 had values below the National average for one or the other set of indicators. Thus a total of 90 districts from all over the country were identified as being backward and having minority concentration. Of these, as many as 21, (almost one-fourth) are in U.P. The Ministry aims at devising suitable policy measures during the Eleventh Plan in order to develop these districts. The Ministry then identified several institutions in different parts of the country to carry out a baseline survey of these districts. The task of undertaking this study in the 21 districts of Uttar Pradesh was entrusted to the **Giri Institute of Development Studies, Lucknow.**

1.2 OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY:

The main objectives of the study are as follows:

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

1.3 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 up to the Tehsil level. The number of villages selected from each stratum was directly proportional to the share of each stratum and were selected as per the probability proportion to size with replacement method.

Once the villages were identified, house listing was conducted by door-to-door visit in villages where total population was up to 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 were 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

1.4 TOOLS:

The study has been taken up at three levels. First is to study the status at the district level. For this, secondary data and information was collected form 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 form 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 18 February, 2008 and completed by 20 March, 2008. The names of villages surveyed by us in Baghpat district are:

Name of Tehsil	Name of Surveyed Villages	
1.Bagpat	1.Biharipur 2.Niwali 3.Bali 4.Goripur Jawahar Nagar	5.Choulhada
2.Baraut	1.Bodha 2.Sothi 3.Sherpur 4.Ftehpur Chak 5.Baoli 6.Malakpur 7.Shabga 8.Sdaskpur Sinoli 9.Bohla	10. Arifpur Kheri 11.Gangnauli 12.Garhi Kanmaran 13.Jhundpur 14.Khaprana 15.Binauli 16.Jainuddinpur Chirchiya 17.Ibrahimabad Gawri
3.Khekada	1.Gospur 2.Fatehpur Majra 3.Haria Khera 4.Dohela 5.Mukari	6.Norozpur Aima 7.Gauna 8.Singholi Taga

CHAPTER II

DEVELOPMENT STATUS IN BGHPAT DISTRICT

2.1 Introduction:

The city was originally known as 'Vyagprastha'-Land of tigers (because of the population of tigers found many centuries ago). There are many versions of the story as to how the city derived its name. One version states that the city's original name was 'Vyagprastha'. Barnava, near Binauli is the site of the Lakshagriha, the lac palace that was built by Mayasura, the demon architect, to kill the Pandavas. While according to another version, the city has derived its name from the Hindi word 'Vakyaprasth' which means the place of delivering speeches. Inspired by such words and versions, the city was finally named 'Baghpat' or 'Bagpat' during the Mughal Era. After the mutiny of 1857, the city gained importance and was established as the headquarters of Tehasil Baghpat. The city was previously as small town and had a small commercial center known as the Mandi. The Mandi is now more than 200 years old and was set up by Jabita Khan, son of Ruhela Chief of Najibabad (Bijnore) Najib Khan. The main commercial activity of the people living in this region is making and selling Gur and Khandsari Sugar, which is an agro-based industry. Apart from this, there are certain units who are involved in the making of shoes and agricultural equipments.

The district has a strong presence of Jainism. Badagaon is an important pilgrimage center for Jains. It is located near the town of Khekara. Here is a place called Pakke ghat where one of the popular Shankaracharya Swami Savroopanand ji had got gyana. District Baghpat is one of the districts of Uttar Pradesh. The city is located on the bank of river Yamuna at 28^o 57' North Latitude and 77^o 13' East Longitude. It is 52 Km. from Meerut City and is on the main Delhi-Saharanpur Highway around 40 Km. from Delhi. On the North of the district Baghpat, there is district Muzaffarnagar, in the South district Ghaziabad, in the West River Yamuna and district Rohtak of Haryana. The shape of district Baghpat is rectangular which area is more in north to south than East to West. It is very closely located to (around 40 Km.) the National capital New-Delhi. **Baghpat District was established as a separate district in 1997. Prior to district, Baghpat was a Tehasil under Meerut district of Western -Uttar Pradesh.**

According to census 2001, the population of Baghpat district was 11, 63,991 with an area of 1326 Sq. Km. having three Tehsils namely-Baghpat, Baraut and Khekra. For administration view point Baghpat district is having 6 blocks, 46 Nyay Panchayt, 10 Police Station, 143 Post-Office and 237 Gram Sabhas. The main features of the district are given in Table 2.1.

Table-2.1: Brief about Baghpat District

DISTRICT: BAGHPAT Headquarter: Baghpat	Unit	Census 1991	Census 2001
	in		
Area	Sq. Km.	1321	1321
Population	000	1030.39	1163.99
Male	000	560.48	630.08
Female	000	469.91	533.91
Sex Ratio		838	847
Population Density	Sq. Km.	742	882
SC Population	000	125	127.81
ST Population	000	0	
Height Above Sea Level	Mt.	223	
Literacy			
Total	%age	49.0	64.2
Male	%age	63.9	77.0
Female	%age	31.0	49.2
Occupational Distribution			
Cultivators	000	246	123
Agricultural Labours	000	201	137
Temperature (Max, Min)	42.2, 0		
Climate	Tropical / Moderate		
Languages	Hindi, Urdu, English		
Festivals	Dashehra, Holi, Diwali, Kartik Purnima, Rakshabandhn, Id, etc.		
Administrative Setup			
Tehsils	Nos.		3
Blocks	Nos.		6
Gram Sabhas	Nos.		237
No. of Inhabitated villages	Nos.		290
Uninhabitated villages	Nos.		225
Police Stations	Nos.		10
Nyaya Panchayats	Nos.		46
Post Offices	Nos.		143
Telegram	Nos.		6
Bank	Nos.		54
Co-operative Bank	Nos.		15
Share of Major Crops			
Wheat	Hect.	52787	1998-99
Paddy	Hect.	5300	"
Sugarcane	Hect.	50293	"
Pulses	Hect.	3826	"
Oilseeds	Hect.	1602	"
Potatoes	Hect.	547	"
Maize	Hect.	6225	"

Source: Census 1991 and 2001.

2.2 Demographic Status:

Baghpat district, like other districts of Uttar Pradesh, is facing high and increasing population pressure. The total population in Baghpat district increased from 10.30 lakh in 1991 to 11.63 lakh in 2001. The decadal growth in population during 1991-2001 was 12.97 per cent in the district as against 25.88 per cent at the state level, which was almost half to the state during the same period. The relative population pressure is much higher (882 per sq. km.) in the district as compared to the state population density (690 per sq. km.). Although, the level of urbanization and level of literacy rate is quite higher in the district but work participation rate has been almost similar in the district as compared to the state. The percentage of SC/ST population and the sex ratio in the district is lower as compared to the state (Table 2.2). Thus, the increasing population with higher density may plunge the Baghpat district deeper into poverty and unemployment, if not checked through comprehensive planning.

Table-2.2: Characteristics of Population in Baghpat District and Uttar Pradesh, 2001

Items	Baghpat District	Uttar Pradesh
Size of Households	6.63	6.50
Population Growth (1991-2001) in %	12.97	25.88
Density of Population (per sq. km.)	882	690
Sex Ratio	847	898
Percentage of SC/ST population	11.00	21.15
Percentage of Urban Population	19.71	20.78
Literacy Rate:		
Male	77.0	68.80
Female	49.2	42.20
Total	64.2	56.20
Worker Population Ratio (%)	32.7	32.51

Source: Census of India, 2001.

2.3 Demographic Status by Religion:

The classification of population comprising of followers of different religions in Baghpat district shows that the population of Hindus is highest (73.43 per cent) followed by Muslims (24.73 per cent), Sikh (0.09 per cent), Jain (1.54 per cent), Christian (0.09 per cent), and Buddhist (0.03 per cent) as per 2001 Census. On the basis of parameters of literacy and work participation rate, it has been observed that the Muslims are most backward among all the religious groups in the district. The position of Hindus is poor as compared to Jains, Christians and Sikhs in literacy achievement. The work participation rate among Christians is highest, followed by Jains in the district. Thus, on two important development parameters of literacy and work participation rate, Muslims are standing at bottom in Baghpat district (Table 2.3).

Table-2.3: Demographic Status by Religion in Baghpat District and Uttar Pradesh, 2001

Religion	Percentage in total Population		Literacy Rate Baghpat District	Work Participation Rate Baghpat District
	Baghpat District	Uttar Pradesh		
Hindu	73.43	80.61	69.70	29.8
Muslim	24.73	18.49	44.30	25.8
Christian*	00.09	00.13	79.11	36.3
Sikh*	00.09	00.41	74.22	29.8
Buddhist*	00.03	00.18	59.94	28.0
Jain*	01.54	00.13	95.50	30.9
Others*	00.09	00.05	88.17	31.4

*Others: Christen, Sikh, Buddhist, Jain and Other religions.

Source: Census of India, 2001.

2.4 Structure and Growth in Employment:

The economy of Uttar Pradesh is dominated by agriculture, which is the main source of employment as a whole and its constituent districts as well. The data of Census 2001, which has been given in Table-2.4 shows that the proportion of total workers employed in agricultural sector both as main and marginal workers, has been comparatively lower in Baghpat district than in state as a whole. It does not mean that economy of Baghpat district has become relatively more diversified than that of U.P. in general, because the proportion of workers engaged in household and other activities as marginal workers in the district are much higher and is almost similar as compare to state's comparison. This situation points to the fact that there has been greater distress diversification of workers from agricultural sector to other sectors as marginal workers in Baghpat district because full time employment could not be created for the growing work force in the district.

Further, the percentage of total cultivators in Baghpat district were low (39.79 per cent) as compared to the percentage of cultivators in the state (41.12 per cent), also the percentage of agricultural labour in Baghpat district were low to the percentage of agricultural labour in U.P. Similarly, the percentage of workers in household industry (4.22 per cent) in Baghpat district were almost similar to the percentage of household industry in the state (4.44 per cent) but the percentage of other workers in district (37.53 per cent) were comparatively very high to the state percentage (29.58 per cent) of other workers (Table-2.4).

Table-2.4: Main, Marginal and Total Workers in Baghpat and Uttar Pradesh

Category	Baghpat District			Uttar Pradesh		
	Main	Marginal	Total	Main	Marginal	Total
Cultivators (%)	1,23,781 (42.7)	27,544 (30.5)	1,51,325 (39.79)	18479865 (47.03)	3687697 (25.23)	22167562 (41.12)
Agricultural Labour (%)	37,745 (13.0)	32,475 (35.9)	70,220 (18.46)	5956547 (15.16)	7444364 (50.93)	13400911 (24.86)
Total Agricultural Workers (%)	1,61,526 (55.73)	60,019 (66.36)	2,21,545 (58.25)	24436412 (62.18)	11132061 (76.16)	35568473 (65.97)
Household Industry (%)	11,633 (4.0)	4,410 (4.9)	16,043 (4.22)	2056944 (5.23)	335287 (2.29)	2392231 (4.44)
Others (%)	1,16,703 (40.3)	26,019 (28.8)	1,42,722 (37.53)	12803228 (32.58)	3149364 (21.55)	15952592 (29.58)
Total (%)	2,89,862 (100.00)	90,448 (100.00)	3,80,310 (100.00)	39296584 (100.00)	14616712 (100.00)	53913296 (100.00)

Source: Census of India, 2001.

2.5 Unemployment:

Although, the data on the unemployment situation in Baghpat district is not available, however, we have tried to gauge the problem on the basis of data of employment exchange through Statistical Bulletin 2006 of Baghpat district. It is evident from Table-2.5; that no employment exchange had been established in Baghpat district up to the year 2006. Further, it has been found that the total number of unemployed candidates on live register were 14,304. These numbers have been increased up to 15,304 in the year 2005-06. Live Register Book Of district Baghpat is showing a continuous increase in the registration of unemployed persons during the year 2003-04 to 2005-06. The number of vacancies could not be notified during the period and no one got employment in the district through employment exchange. Baghpat is a full-fledged district of Uttar Pradesh which required an Employment Exchange in it, to rightly place unemployed youth in the jobs where ever they required.

Table -2.5: Employment through Employment Exchange in Baghpat District

Sl. No	Items	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06
1.	Number of employment exchange	0	0	0
2.	Total Number of registration	14304	14304	14304
3.	Registration during the year	14304	14304	15304
4.	Number of Vacancies notified	0	0	0
5.	Number of Persons got employment	0	0	0

Source: Statistical Bulletin, 2006, District Baghpat.

2.6 Land Use Pattern:

The total reporting area of Baghpat district was reported 1, 35,157 hectares in 2004-05. This area was around 0.56 per cent of the total reporting area of U.P. On account of high population pressure in Baghpat district, more than 82 per cent of the reporting area has been brought under cultivation in the district which is higher as compared to the proportion of net cultivated area at the State level (69 per cent). The percentage of area under forest in the district is quite low (1.13 per cent) in comparison with the area of forest at the State level (6.97 per cent), which is very low according to the norms, set by the forest department for a district. Despite the higher proportion of net area sown in the district, cropping intensity has remained quite low (158.88 per cent in Baghpat as compared to 193.08 per cent in the State), which indicates that traditional structure of agriculture has not changed much in the district despite the fact that level of irrigation in the district has been far better than what could be in the state as a whole (Table-2.6).

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

Sl. No	Items	Baghpat	Uttar Pradesh (000 hectares)
1.	Reporting Area (hectare)	135157 (100.00)	24201 (100.00)
2.	Forest	1525 (1.13)	1686 (6.97)
3.	Barren and uncultivable Land	1956 (1.45)	548 (2.27)
4.	Land put to non-agricultural uses	15862 (11.74)	2594 (10.71)
5.	Cultivable waste land	2039 (1.51)	467 (1.93)
6.	Permanent pastures and grazing land	84 (0.06)	66 (0.27)
7.	Land under miscellaneous trees, crops and groves	192 (0.14)	359 (1.48)
8.	Current fallows	1257 (0.93)	1137 (4.69)
9.	Other fallows	1159 (0.86)	594 (2.46)
10.	Net area sown	111083 (82.19)	16750 (69.22)
11.	Area sown more than once	65407	8675
12.	Cropping intensity	158.88	193.08
13.	Percentage of irrigated area to net area sown	94.60	78.97
14.	Percentage of irrigated area to gross area sown	100.00	72.86

Source: Statistical Bulletin, 2006, District Baghpat.

2.7 Coverage of Irrigation and Sources:

It has been observed that the irrigation coverage has been much higher in Baghpat district to the extent that 94.60 per cent of the net area sown in the district has been brought under irrigation. In this way most of the cultivated land is irrigated in the district. Most important source of irrigation is tube wells. 92.84 per cent of the total irrigated has been irrigated by the tube wells in the district. Second major source of irrigation in the district is canal irrigation. More than 7 per cent of the total irrigated area by canal source in Saharanpur district. A very little portion of the land (00.01 per cent) is irrigated by other sources of irrigation (Table-2.7).

Table-2.7: Sources of Irrigation in Baghpat District-2004-05

S.No	Source	Area(in hectare)	Percentage to Net Irrigated Area
1.	Canal	7521	7.15
2.	Tube well	97597	92.84
3.	Well	-	-
4.	Pond	-	-
5.	Other	9	00.01
6.	Total	105127	(100.00)

Source: Statistical Bulletin, 2006, District Baghpat.

2.8 Productivity of Major Crops:-

The productivity of all major cereals is quite good in Baghpat district than what is at the level of the State. Sugarcane, wheat, paddy, maize, oilseeds, pulses and vegetables are major crops grown in the district as the highly fertile and loamy soil of the district is suitable for most of the food grain crops, Sugarcane and vegetable. As per the latest information available 64,703 hectare of land was under sugarcane production. The productivity was 701.30 qtls. Per hectares. However, in case of Barley, Maize and Groundnut the yield level found lower in the district as compared to the State level. Therefore, concerted efforts are required to increase the productivity of cash crops like Barley and Maize in the district, which will provide increased income to the farmers (Table2.8).

Table-2.8: Productivity of Major Crops in Baghpat District and Uttar Pradesh-(2004-05)

S.No	Crop	Baghpat District	Uttar Pradesh
1.	Rice	26.19	18.13
2.	Wheat	35.63	25.00
3.	Barley	14.81	19.75
4.	Maize	11.08	15.53
5.	Urd	4.24	3.88
6.	Moong	6.24	4.56
7.	Arhar	9.57	9.62
8.	Mustard	12.97	9.92
9.	Groundnut	00.00	8.23
10.	Sugarcane	701.30	608.00
11.	Potato	234.41	223.83

Source: Statistical Bulletin, 2006, District Baghpat.

2.9 Livestock:

It is evident from the Table 2.9 that Baghpat district has sizeable number of livestock specially the milch animals, which is an indicator of a big potential to develop dairy and its related activities in the district.

Table-2.10: Status of Industrial Development in Baghpat District (2005-06)

<u>Registered Factories:</u>	Number	Per lakh of population
Total Units	51	4.38
Number of units working	35	3.01
Average daily workers/employed	2793	239.95
Value of Production	3087037	265211.41
<u>Khadi and Small scale units:</u>		
Small scale units	218	18.73
Employment in small scale units	872	74.91
Khadi and Village Industries	47	4.04
Employment in Khadi and Village Industries	380	32.65
Number of industrial estates	0	00.00

Source: Statistical Bulletin, 2006, District Baghpat.

2.11 Development of Economic Infrastructure:

A comparative picture of infrastructure facilities in Baghpat with Uttar Pradesh is given in Table-2.11. Gaps in the development of important infrastructural facilities in Baghpat district are evident when compared with the state level situation. For example, average length of State level roads per lakh of population is up to the mark but other district roads per lakh of population was lesser in the district as compared to the state as a whole. Number of Post offices per lakh of population and Credit Deposit Ratio as compared to the State as a whole is better than the State. But road which is one of the most important infrastructural facilities is not found at par with state level and required more in numbers and broadening and maintaining the existing roads in the district. Also more bank offices are required in the district as Bank Offices per lakh of population are lesser with the comparison of the state.

Table-2.11: Economic Infrastructure Indicators in Baghpat District and Uttar Pradesh

Sl. No.	Items	Baghpat	Uttar Pradesh
1.	Length of National highways per lakh of population (2004-05)	0.00	2.43
2.	Length of State Level Roads per lakh of population (2004-5)	6.70	5.34
3.	Length of Other District Roads per lakh of population (2004-05)	47.87	65.34
4.	Number of Post Offices per lakh of population (2004-05)	11.90	10.62
5.	Number of telephone connections per lakh of population(2004-05)	1450	1679
6.	Bank Offices per lakh of population (2004-05)	2.23	5.00
7.	Credit Deposit Ratio (2004-05)	46.77	42.03
8.	Per Capita Consumption of Electricity (kilowatt/hr)	172.23	168.11

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

2. Statistical Bulletin, 2006, District Baghpat.

2.12 Rural Infrastructure:

In case of vital rural infrastructure, Baghpat district is better placed when compared with the U.P. State as a whole (Table 2.12). Only the number of rural go-downs, number of fertilizer stores, number of cold storage and number of rural banks on per lakh of population is relatively lower in the district with the State's comparison.

Table -2.12 : Rural Infrastructure in Baghpat District and Uttar Pradesh (2005-06)

S.No	Items	Baghpat	Uttar Pradesh
1.	Percentage of villages connected with all weather roads	86.90	71
2.	Percentage of villages electrified in total villages	100.00	71
3.	Number of Rural go-downs per lakh of net area sown	69	91
4.	Number of Seed Stores per lakh of net area sown	106	91
5.	Number of Fertilizer Stores per lakh of net area sown	96	172
6.	Number of Pesticides Stores per lakh of net area sown	100	66
7.	Number of Tractors per lakh of net area sown	10918	4346
8.	Number of Cold Storage per lakh of net area sown	6	7
9.	Number of Agro Service Centres per lakh of net area sown	118	48
10.	Number of Regulated Markets per lakh of net area sown	5	2
11.	Number of Rural Banks per lakh of population	0	3
123.	Number of Veterinary Centres per lakh of livestock	4	4
13.	Number of Animal Service Centres per lakh of livestock	6	4

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

2. Statistical Bulletin, 2006, District Baghpat.

2.13 Educational Infrastructure:

According to District Statistical Bulletin 2006, the numbers of primary schools in Baghpat district were 710 and upper primary schools were 198. The High-school/Intermediate colleges were 95, Degree colleges 9; Post Graduate colleges 3, no Engineering College and 1 Polytechnic were providing educational facilities to the district (Table-2.13-a).

Educational infrastructural facility particularly for basic education is getting spread across all the districts of Uttar Pradesh under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan in recent years. Although, the number of Primary and Upper-primary schools per lakh of population were showing a gap while comparing with Uttar Pradesh in the year 2005-06 which might be covered in recent years (Table-2.13-b). Some serious gaps have been observed in higher teacher-students ratio in primary and senior basic schools during 2005-06 were evident in the district, when compared with the state level situation. However, such gaps will be minimized as the process of recruitment of additional teachers is being done in every district of the state.

Table -2.13(a): Educational Facilities in Baghpat District (2005-06)

S.No	Items	Numbers	Per Lakh of Population
1.	Number of Primary Schools	710	61.00
2.	Number of Upper Primary Schools	198	17.01
3.	High Schools/Intermediate Colleges	95	8.16
4.	Degree Colleges	9	0.77
5.	P.G Colleges	3	0.25
6.	University	0	-
7.	Medical Colleges	0	-
8.	Engineering Colleges	0	-
9.	Polytechnics/ITIs	1	0.08
10.	Other Professional Institutions	0	-

Source: Statistical Bulletin, 2006, Baghpat.

Table -13(b): Educational Infrastructure in Baghpat District and Uttar Pradesh (2005-06)

S.No	Items	Baghpat	Uttar Pradesh
1.	Number of Primary Schools per lakh of population	61	78
2.	Number of Secondary Schools per lakh of population	17	22
3.	Number of Higher Secondary Schools per lakh of population	8	8
4.	Number of Degree Colleges per lakh of population	0.77	0.86
5.	Number of Primary schools per 100 sq. km.	53	54
6.	Number of Secondary schools per 100 sq. km.	14	15
7.	Teacher Student ratio in primary schools	72	57
8.	Teacher Student ratio in senior basic schools	87	37

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

2. Statistical Bulletin, 2006, District Baghpat.

2.14 Health Infrastructure:

As far as medical and health facilities of the district is concerned there were 23 PHCs, 5 Allopathic Hospitals, 7 Ayurvedic Hospitals, 4 Homeopathic Hospitals, 1 Unani Hospital and 3 Child Health Centers were serving in Baghpat district in the year 2005-06. Every health facility was less than 1 on per lakh of population except Primary Health Centers those were around 2 per lakh of population (Table-2.14-a).

Table -2.14(a): Medical Facilities in Baghpat District (2005-06)

S.No	Items	Numbers	Per lakh of population
1.	Number of PHCs	23	1.97
2.	Number of CHCs	03	0.25
3.	Allopathic Hospitals	05	0.42
4.	Homeopathic Hospitals	04	0.34
5.	Unani Hospitals	01	0.08
6.	Ayurvedic Hospitals	07	0.60

Source: Statistical Bulletin, 2006, District Baghpat.

The status of health infrastructure in Baghpat district is not at par with state level availability of health facilities (Table-2.14-b). It indicates that health and medical facilities require some more attention to improve to be able to serve people effectively and conveniently. Although, the gaps are evident from 2005-06 data, but such gaps might have been reduced during the last two years, for which data is not available yet. It has been observed during the field visit to the Baghpat city and its peripheral areas that like other places in U.P, private sector in health care is expanding in the district. However, in rural part of the district, number of health facilities is to be increased and strengthened in order to serve the rural poor mass for which the private health care facilities are too costly to afford.

Table -2.14 (b): Health Infrastructure in Baghpat District and Uttar Pradesh (2005-06)

S.No	Items	Baghpat	Uttar Pradesh
1.	Number of Allopathic Hospitals per lakh of population	0.43	3.50
2.	Number of Beds in Allopathic Hospitals per lakh of population	17.18	35.0
3.	Number of Ayurvedic/Unani Hospitals per lakh of population	0.69	1.42
4.	Number of beds in Ayurvedic / Unani Hospitals per lakh of population	4.38	6.55
5.	Number of Primary Health Centers per lakh of population	1.98	2.44
6.	Number of Child/Women Welfare Centers per lakh of population	1.80	12.72

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

2. Statistical Bulletin, 2006, District Baghpat.

2.15 Housing Amenities in Baghpat District:

The total number of households in Baghpat district were recorded 1, 73,057 in the year 2005-06. Out of these 33,248 households were in urban areas of the district and 1, 39,809 households were located in rural areas of the district. Permanent type of houses is highest in percentage both in rural and urban areas followed by semi-permanent, serviceable, non-serviceable and unclassifiable houses (Table 2.15-a). The majority of houses are of smaller size in Baghpat district having one or two rooms in it. The houses having three, four and more than four rooms are in reducing manner in both urban and rural areas of the district (Table 2.15-b).

Table -2.15(a): Distribution of Housing Amenities in Baghpat District

Amenity	Total Households	Percentage Distribution of Households			
		Rural Households		Urban Households	
Total Number of Households	1,73,057	1,39,809		33,248	
Type of Houses		Number	%	Number	%
Permanent	88,372	67,323	38.90	21,049	12.16
Semi-Permanent	79,104	67,547	39.03	11,557	6.67
Serviceable	4,964	4,424	2.55	540	0.31
Non- Serviceable	617	515	0.29	102	0.05
Unclassifiable	0	0	0	0	0

Table 2.15(a) (contd..)

Number of Dwelling Rooms					
One Room	32,278	25,048	14.47	7,230	4.17
Two Rooms	48,977	38,883	22.46	10,094	5.83
Three Rooms	34,561	27,668	15.98	6,893	3.98
Four Rooms	23,870	19,689	11.37	4,181	2.41
Five Rooms & Above	12,855	10,821	6.25	2,034	1.17
No Exclusive Room	842	688	0.39	154	0.08

Source: Census 2001.

Note: (%) = Percentage to Total Households of the District.

According to Census 2001, data revealed that the population of permanent houses in total houses in the district was 51.07 per cent, while the same was 53.40 per cent in the state as a whole. The percentages of serviceable type of houses were very low to the state level (Table 2.15-b). However, in case of other type of houses, situation in Baghpat district was opposite to that of the state's situation. It may be on account of the fact that the level of urbanization has been much higher in Baghpat district as compared to the state and since in urban areas mostly the permanent houses are constructed, this trend has reflected in Baghpat district as well. It is also evident that majority of houses are of smaller size in the district, having one, two or three rooms. The proportion of houses with four or more rooms is relatively lower in the district as compared to the state.

Table -2.15(b): Housing Conditions in Baghpat District and Uttar Pradesh

Item	Baghpat District	Uttar Pradesh
Type of Houses		
Permanent	51.07	53.40
Semi-Permanent	45.71	25.60
Serviceable	2.87	16.90
Non- Serviceable	0.36	4.10
Number of Dwelling Rooms		
One Room	18.65	29.60
Two Rooms	28.30	31.20
Three Rooms	19.97	16.80
Four Rooms	13.79	9.60
Five Rooms & Above	7.43	10.50
No Exclusive Room	0.49	2.30

Source: Census 2001.

2.16 Sources of Drinking Water:

The maximum number of households in Baghpat district depends for the drinking water on Hand-pumps. In rural areas of the district, 64.76 per cent households were using hand pumps for drinking water, more than 14 per cent were using Tap water and only 0.09 per cent households were using wells for drinking water. In urban areas 8.43 per cent of the total households of the district were using Tap water, 10.41 per cent were using hand pumps and very nominal

households were using wells as a source of drinking water. Maximum number of households were using safe drink water in the district (Table 2.16-a).

Table -2.16(a): Household-wise Sources of Drinking Water in Baghpat District

Amenity	Total Households	Percentage Distribution of Households			
		Rural Households		Urban Households	
Total Number of Households	1,73,057	1,39,809		33,248	
Sources of Drinking Water		Number	%	Number	%
Tap	39,277	24,684	14.26	14,593	8.43
Handpumps/Tubewell	1,30,101	1,12,082	64.76	18,019	10.41
Well	174	173	00.09	1	00.00
River/Canal	-	-	-	-	-
Any Other	3505	2870	1.65	635	00.36

Source: Census 2001.

Note: (%) =Percentage to Total Households of the District.

As also evident from 2001 census, Baghpat district was better placed in terms of availability of safe drinking water as taps and hand pumps/tube wells, which are considered as safe sources of drinking water; were the main sources of drinking water in the district. No family was found using river or canal water as drinking water (Table 2.16-b).

Table -2.16(b): Sources of Drinking Water in Baghpat District and Uttar Pradesh

Source	Baghpat District	Uttar Pradesh
Tap	22.71	23.60
Hand pump/Tube well	75.18	64.10
Well	00.09	11.60
River/ Canal	-	00.10
Any other	2.02	00.60

Source: Census 2001.

2.17 Sources of Cooking Fuel:

The major sources of cooking in Baghpat district are cow dung cake, firewood, LPG and crop residue as shown in (Table 2.17-a).

Table -2.17(a): Household-wise Source of Cooking in Baghpat District

Amenity	Total Households	Percentage Distribution of Households			
		Rural Households		Urban Households	
Total Number of Households	1,73,057	1,39,809		33,248	
Source of Cooking		Number	%	Number	%
Firewood	15,592	11,497	6.64	4,095	2.36
Crop residue	10,086	8,935	5.16	1,151	0.66
Cow-dung cake	1,21,940	1,08,211	62.52	13,729	7.93
Kerosene	671	183	0.10	488	0.28
LPG	23477	10,042	5.80	13,435	7.76
Any other	254	247	0.14	7	0.01

Source: Census 2001.

Note: (%) =Percentage to the Total Households of the District.

Cow-dung cake, Firewood, LPG and Crop residue were reported to be the major sources of cooking in Baghpat district. Use of crop residue and kerosene for the cooking fuel is quite lesser than the state level consumption. As a whole, use of traditional means (Cow-dung cake) of cooking was much higher in Baghpat district as compared to the state as a whole (Table 2.17-b).

Table -2.17(b): Sources of Cooking in Baghpat District and Uttar Pradesh

S.No	Source	Baghpat District	Uttar Pradesh
1.	Firewood	9.00	44.3
2.	Crop residue	5.82	13.7
3.	Cow- dung cake	70.45	27.3
4.	Kerosene	0.38	2.30
5.	LPG	13.56	11.3
6.	Any other	0.15	1.10

Source: Census 2001.

2.18 Income and Poverty Level:

The per capita income and poverty level are the indicators of overall development of an area. The per capita income at 1993-94 and current prices during the year 2003-04 could not be estimated as Baghpat district has been came in existence in the year 1997. The total number of rural BPL households and total rural BPL population is not very high in the district, also the percentage of BPL population and households are lesser as compared to state level. It implies that the economic condition of the people living in rural areas of the district is certainly poor in comparison with the people of urban areas in the district and in Uttar Pradesh as a whole also (Table 2.18).

Table -2.18: Income and Poverty in Baghpat District and Uttar Pradesh

Sl.No.	Details	Baghpat District	Uttar Pradesh
1.	Per capita income at 1993-94 prices (2003-04)	-	5975
2.	Per capita income at current prices (2003-04)	9,807	10637
3.	Total number of rural households (BPL census 2000)	139459	24026176
4.	Total Rural Population (BPL census 2000)	978709	127191122
5.	Total number of BPL households (BPL census 2000)	11996	9956384
6.	Total number of BPL population (BPL census 2000)	65230	49606616
7.	Percentage of BPL households	8.60	41.44
8.	Percentage of BPL population	6.66	39.00

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

2. Statistical Bulletin, 2006, District Baghpat.

CHAPTER III

DEVELOPMENT STATUS AT THE VILLAGE LEVEL

As mentioned earlier that a survey was conducted in 30 selected villages of Baghpat district. The detailed information regarding the status of development including various facilities and amenities was obtained from various sources regarding the sample villages. In this chapter, analysis of village level information has been made as under:

3.1 Population:

The combined demographic features of 30 villages as presented in Table-3.1, shows that more than 80 per cent of the households are Hindu followed by Muslim households (19.45 per cent). Very nominal households of Sikh, Christian and Buddhist are found in sampled villages. The average size of the family has come to 6.66 persons which is almost identical in case of Muslim households (6.67 persons) in these villages.

Table -3.1: Religion-wise population

Sl. No.	Religion	Number of Households	Percentage	Total Population	Average Family size
1.	Hindu	12574	80.43	83840	6.66
2.	Muslim	3040	19.45	20278	6.67
3.	Sikh	9	0.06	50	5.56
4.	Christian	0	0.00	0	0.00
5.	Buddhist	10	0.06	55	5.50
6.	Total	15633	100.00	104223	6.67

Source: Based on the Primary Data.

3.2 Occupational Pattern:

The occupational pattern has been shown in Table-3.2, which reveals that 43.64 per cent of the total workers are cultivators followed by 29.25 per cent as agricultural labour and 1.29 per cent in animal husbandry. No worker was found engaged in mining activity. The total worker engaged in household and non-household industry, construction, trade & commerce and industrial activities are 6.85 per cent. Other workers are 18.98 percent.

Table -3.2: Occupational Pattern

Sl. No.	Category	Number of workers	Percentage
1.	Cultivators	19989	43.64
2.	Agricultural Labour	13400	29.25
3.	Animal Husbandry	589	1.29
4.	Mining	0	0.00
5.	Household Industry	223	0.49
6.	Non-household Industry	270	0.59
8.	Construction	1093	2.39
9.	Trade & Commerce	984	2.15
10.	Transport & Communication	564	1.23
11.	Other workers	8694	18.98
12.	Total	45806	100.00

Source: Based on the Primary Data.

3.3 Land use Pattern:

The land use pattern shows that more than 87 per cent of the reported area has been brought under cultivation. Forest area is found 0.91 per cent which is negligible. The area under cultivable waste, pasture/grazing, orchards and fallows is less than 3.50 per cent. The total area sown more than once is 14649.75 acres. The details of land use pattern have been given in Table-3.3.

Table-3.3: Land Use Pattern

Sl. No.	Item	Area	Percentage
1.	Total reporting area (Acres)	33963.76	100.00
2.	Forest	310.73	0.91
3.	Uncultivable land	3219.68	9.48
4.	Non-agricultural uses	103.45	0.30
5.	Cultivable Waste	451.92	1.33
6.	Pasture/Grazing	68.63	0.20
7.	Orchards	374.31	1.10
8.	Other Fallow	57.56	0.17
9.	Current Fallow	234.94	0.69
10.	Net Area Sown	29838.51	87.85
11.	Area Sown More Than once	14649.75	

Source: Based on the Primary Data.

3.4 Sources of Irrigation:

The sources of irrigation has been shown in Table-3.4, which indicates that more than 89 per cent of total irrigated area is being irrigated through private tube wells followed by

government tub-wells (8.04 per cent), canal (2.06 per cent), hand pumps (0.19 per cent). About 0.05 per cent of the reported area is being irrigated through wells and other sources of irrigation.

Table -3.4: Sources of Irrigation

Sl. No.	Source	Percentage of Irrigated Area
1.	Canal	2.05
2.	Tube well (Govt.)	8.04
3.	Tube well (private)	89.67
4.	Hand pump	0.19
5.	Wells	0.01
6.	Ponds, etc.	0.00
7.	Other	0.04

Source: Based on the Primary Data.

3.5 Roads and Electricity:

Out of total 30 villages surveyed by us, no connectivity has been found with all weather roads in any sampled village. 63.33 percent of them have kharanja road and kutcha-pucca mixed roads are there in 33.33 per cent of total villages. Only kutcha roads are there in 23.33 percent. The average distance of all the sample villages from the main road comes to 6 kms.

Although, all the villages have electricity except but only 61.78 per cent of total households have electricity connections. Connections for agriculture and commercial purposes are quite a few (Table-3.5).

Table -3.5: Road and Electricity in Sample Villages

Facilities	Number of villages	Percentage
A. Type of Roads		
All weather road	0	00
Kharanja	19	63.33
Kutcha-pucca mixed	10	33.33
Kutcha	7	23.33
Average distance from main road	6.07	20.23
B. Electricity		
1. Villages with electricity	30	100.00
2. Villages without electricity	0	0
3. Households with electricity connection	9658	61.78
4. Number of Domestic Connections	8502	54.39
5. Number of Agricultural Connections	1134	7.25
Number of Commercial Connections	96	
Others	0	0.61
Avg hrs of electricity per day	4.56	0

* = Percentage to total households in 30 sampled villages.

Source: Based on the Primary data.

3.6 Drinking Water:

Private hand pumps, public hand pumps, private and public tube-wells and wells are the main source of drinking water in the sample villages. Quite a few of hand-pumps are non-functional especially in case of private hand-pumps, as evident from Table-3.6.

Table -3.6: Availability of Source of Drinking water and their Status

Sl. No.	Type	Total	Functional	% Functional
1.	Public well	123	38	30.89
2.	Private well	136	31	22.79
3.	Public Hand pumps	1491	1403	94.09
4.	Private Hand pumps	7798	7702	98.77
5.	Public Tube well	211	198	93.84
6.	Private Tube well	967	967	100.00
7.	Public stand post	6	1	16.67
8.	Tab water inside house	10	1	10.00
9.	Tank	0	0	0.00
10.	Other	278	265	95.32

Source: Based on the Primary Data.

3.7 Toilet Facility:

The toilet facility is available in 6.67 per cent of all sample villages and only 20.92 per cent of total households of these villages have toilet in their houses (Table-3.7). All the toilets have been constructed by the owner of the houses.

Table -3.7: Toilet Facilities

Toilet Facility	Number of Villages
Yes	2 (6.67%)
No	28 (93.33%)
If, yes, then type	
Private Toilet Facility (Households)	3271 (20.92%)
Total Sanitation Campaign	

Source: Based on the Primary data.

3.8 Educational Facility:

It has been found that all 30 sample villages having primary schools within the village. The average distance of schools from village is within 1 Km. and students use Pucca, Semi Pucca, Kutcha and kutcha-pucca mixed road to reach primary schools. 24 out of 30 villages have middle schools within their villages and in case of 6 villages' schools 1 is located within Block, 5 are located within their panchayats. The location of most of the higher secondary schools both for the boys and girls is within the respective blocks or within Panchayat and students cover on an average 5-7 Kms to reach their schools from their villages (Table -3.8).

Table -3.8: 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	30	0	0	0	0.10	11	6	6	7
Middle School	24	1	5	0	0.93	11	6	6	7
High/Higher Secondary (Boys)	6	11	13	0	4.87	14	3	3	10
High/Higher Secondary (Girls)	4	14	10	2	6.53	16	0	2	12
Religious School	6	7	5	12	7.10	17	2	3	8
Non Formal Education Centre	0	2	1	27	11.17	22	0	2	6
Others	0	1	0	29	12.07	24	0	0	6

Source: Based on the Primary data.

3.9 Students Enrollments:

The average enrollment of boys and girls in class-I to class-V in the entire sample schools considered together has been shown in Table-3.9. The enrollment seems to be lower in all the classes in view of the fact that each primary school average number of teachers should be 5 and the teacher-student's ratio should be 40.

Table -3.9: School Enrollment

Sl. No.	Class	Boys	Girls
1.	Class I	21	20
2.	Class II	15	14
3.	Class III	14	14
4.	Class IV	13	12
5.	Class V	12	12

Source: Based on the Primary Data.

3.10 Physical Structure of Schools:

Out of a total 30 sampled villages, all schools in these villages have their own buildings. The structure is mostly pucca and made-up of cement, stone, bricks and tiles, except 1 was made by mud and 1 was made by other material. The condition of school buildings have been reported to be either good or satisfactory in most of the cases. The classes are held in the class rooms in 22 sample schools while verandah is used in 8 schools for the classes. All the 30 schools have usable blackboard. 23 schools are having playground and 7 schools were not having playground facility in the school. Tat-Patti is provided for seating in majority of schools. The number of teachers in each primary school is 4 (Table-3.10).

Table -3.10: Physical Structure of the Schools

Details	Number
<u>Schools with buildings</u>	
Yes	30
No	0
Total	30
Type of Structure	
1. Katcha/thatch	0
2. Katcha/tile	0
3. Semi pucca	1
4. Pucca	29
<u>Main Flooring Materials</u>	
1. Mud	1
2. Brick	0
3. Cement, stone, tile	28
4. Others	1
<u>Condition of Building</u>	
1. Good	17
2. Satisfactory	13
3. Poor	0
4. Very bad	0
<u>Where classes normally held</u>	
1. in the class room	22
2. In the Verandah	8
3. Open space	0
<u>Does the school have useable blackboard</u>	
Yes	30
No	0
<u>Does the school have playground</u>	
Yes	23
No	7
<u>Seating facility provided to students</u>	
1. Tat-patti	23
2. Desk	7
<u>How may teachers are currently teaching classes (1-5)</u>	
	4

Source: Based on the Primary data.

3.11 Private Schools and Preferences of the People for Schools:

There are 57 private schools in 30 sample villages. The group discussion with the people in sample villages has revealed that in 10 villages' people prefer government schools over private and other type of schools for the education of their children (Table-3.11).

Table-3.11: Private schools and Preferences of the People for Schools

Number of schools within the village	57
Up to the class level	10
No. of students enrolled	6979
Preference of the schools	
1. Government	10
2. Private	3
3. Both	9

Source: Based on the Primary data.

3.12 Health Facility:

It has been reported that the facility of medical sub center is available only in 13 villages out of 30 sample villages. This facility is available to 11 villages in their respective Panchayat. 5 sample villages have the Primary Health Center (PHC). The people of 16 and 9 villages have to travel within their Blocks and Panchayats respectively to get the facility of Primary Health Center. On the whole, health facilities are generally available at block or panchayat level to the rural people of the district. The rural people have to travel on an average distance of 3 to 10 kilometers from their villages to get the major health facilities. The structure of approach roads on which the rural people generally travel to get the medical facilities is good (Table-3.12).

Table -3.12: Health Facilities (Number of villages)

Type of health Facility	Within Village	Within Block	Within Panchayat	Within District	Average Distance (Kms)	Pucca	Semi Pucca	Kutcha	Kutcha Pucca Mix
Sub centre	13	3	11	3	3.37	13	2	5	10
PHC	5	16	9		5.60	13	3	3	11
CHC	1	19	6	4	10.27	14	3	3	10
Hospital/Dispensary	1	22	6	1	8.73	15	4	1	10
Private Qualified Allopathic Doctors	5	16	7	2	7.70	16	2	1	11
Child Care Centre	1	16	6	7	9.53	15	2	2	11
Family Planning Clinic	1	19	5	5	9.93	15	2	2	11
Chemist/Medicine Shop	7	11	11	1	5.33	13	2	4	11

Source: Based on the Primary data.

3.13 Facilities at PHC/Sub centre:

Most of the medical facilities are not available at the Primary Health Centres. However, at majority of sub-centers important medical facilities like Beds to get serious patient admitted, regular check up, pathological tests, X-ray etc (Table -3.13).

Table -3.13: Facilities at the Sub-centre or Primary Health Centre (PHC)

Sl. No.	Facilities	Sub Centre	PHC
1.	ANM	29	30
2.	Medicines	27	28
3.	Doctor	12	28
4.	Regular Checkup	0	5
5.	Pathological Tests	0	0
6.	X-Ray	0	0
7.	Beds	0	0
8.	Any Other	0	0

Source: Based on the Primary Data.

3.14 Frequency of Visit of Health Staff in Villages:

The frequency of visits of health staff in the villages has been shown in Table-3.14. It has become evident that the frequencies of visit of important medical staff like Medical Officer, Malaria Inspector and Lady Health Visitor etc. are not regular in most of the villages.

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

Sl. No.	Type of staff	Frequency				
		Weekly	Monthly	Quarterly	Half Yearly	Rarely
1.	Medical Officer	1	5	16	0	8
2.	Lady Health Visitor	1	6	19	1	3
3.	ANM	28	2	0	0	0
4.	Malaria Inspector	1	7	15	0	7
5.	Health Educator	3	4	18	0	5
6.	Vaccinator	21	8	1	0	0
7.	ASHA	30	0	0	0	0
8.	Others	1	0	0	0	29

Source: Based on the Primary Data.

3.15 The Condition of PHCs:

Out of 10 PHCs located in the sample villages, 2 are in poor condition. Doctors are rarely available in 5 PHCs and in remaining 5 PHCs Doctors visited occasionally. The medicines are also rarely available in 5 PHCs and in remaining PHCs non availability of medicine is a constant problem (Table-3.15).

Table -3.15: Condition of PHCs

<u>Buildings</u>		
1. Good		3
2. Satisfactory		5
3. Poor		2
4. Very bad		0
<u>Doctor</u>		
1. Available daily		0
2. Available sometimes		5
3. Available rarely		5
<u>Medicines</u>		
1. Available regularly		0
2. Occasional problems		5
3. Constant problems		5

Source: Based on the Primary data.

3.16 Anganwadi / ICDS Centers:

Out of 29 ICDS centers, 24 are located in government buildings and 5 are located in the private buildings. All 5 private buildings are owned by the Anganwadi workers. The condition of

most of the buildings has been reported to be satisfactory. It was found from the record of the Anganwadi / ICDS centers that on average 2015 mothers and 4988 children visited these centers during the last month. Visit of the ICDS supervisor is reported to be regular in majority of cases. Their visits are recorded to be monthly in most of the ICDS Centers (Table -3.16).

Table-3.16: Anganwadi / ICDS Centre

Details	Number
<u>Place of House where located</u>	
1. Govt. Building	24
2. Private Building	5
<u>If Pvt. Building then whose house located</u>	
1. Mukhiya House	0
2. Sarpanch	0
3. Other PRI representative	0
4. Anganwadi workers	5
5. Others	0
<u>Condition of Buildings</u>	
1. Good	9
2. Satisfactory	18
3. Poor	1
4. Bad	1
<u>Number of Mothers and Children visited/benefited during the last one month</u>	
1. Mother	2015
2. Children	4988
<u>Does the ICDS supervisor visit the centre</u>	
1. Yes	29
2. No	0
<u>If yes the:</u>	
1. Weekly	5
2. Monthly	24
3. Quarterly	0

Source: Based on the Primary data.

3.17 Private Medical Facilities:

Out of 30 sampled villages, 24 villages are having (32) private medical practitioners. Out of these 32 private Doctors, 24 Doctors are Jhola type (un-qualified), 5 Doctors Allopathic and 2 Doctors are Homeopathic and 1 is Ayurvedic (Table-3.17).

Table -3.17: Private Medical Facilities (number of villages)

Items	Number of villages
Availability of doctor	
Yes	24
No	6
<u>Type of doctor</u>	
Allopathic	5
Homeopathic	2
Unani	0
Ayurvedic	1
Jhola type	24

Source: Based on the Primary data.

3.18 Public Distribution System:

It has been found that PDS shops are located in all the 30 sample villages having 36 shops altogether. The BPL card holders are 1,419, APL card holders are 17,388 and Antodya card holders are 3,159. The supply has been reported regular in majority of villages (Table-3.18).

Table -3.18: Public Distribution System in the Villages

PDS in the Village	
1. Yes	30
2. No	0
If yes, the how many shops in the village	36
If no, then distance	0
Number of ration card	21966
Type of card	
1. Annapurna	0
2. Antodya	3159
3. BPL	1419
4. APL	17388
Is supply regular	
<u>Food grain</u>	
1. Yes	22
2. No.	8
<u>Sugar</u>	
1. Yes	26
2. No	4
<u>Kerosene oil</u>	
1. Yes	28
2. No	2

Source: Based on the Primary data.

3.19 Other Facilities:

Other important facilities those are prevailing in the sampled villages are given in Table-19. Fair Price Shops and Other General Shops are available in 29 and 30 sampled villages' respectively. The facilities of Gram Panchayat Offices, Post Offices and Commercial Banks are available in 21, 11 and 4 villages. Most of the villages have important facilities available within their blocks, though to get certain facilities like veterinary and regulated markets, people of some villages travel 7 to 8 kms (Table-3.19).

Table -3.19: Other Facilities

Type	Within Village	Within Block	Within Panchayat	Within District	Average Distance
Block HQ	2	22	1	5	10.73
Nearest Town	2	22	5	1	8.87
Nearest Bus Stop	2	17	10	1	6.27
Nearest Regular Market	1	17	10	2	7.83
Nearest Rail Station	0	14	8	7	12.77
Nearest Post Office	11	7	12	0	3.03
Commercial Bank	4	13	13	0	4.77
Gram Panchayat Office	21	3	5	1	1.97
Fair Price Shop	29	0	1	0	0.20
Other General Shops	30	0	0	0	0.03
Veterinary	2	16	9	3	7.27
Govt. Procurement Centre	4	16	9	1	5.63
Panchayat ghar	26	0	0	4	1.67

Source: Based on the Primary data.

3.20 Non-Agricultural Activities in the Villages:

In most of the sample villages, different types of non-agricultural activities are being done (Table-3.20). The prominent are the dairying, artisan based works and other activities. Activities like fishery, service activities and manufacturing are relatively carried on in smaller number in the sampled villages and the sampled households.

Table -3.20: Non-Agricultural Activities in the Villages

Type	Number of Villages	No. of H.H.(Ave.)
Dairying	25	40
Fishery	10	10
Service Activities	10	10
Manufacturing	10	10
Artisan Based Activities	15	15
Any other	30	30

Source: Based on the Primary data.

3.21 Beneficiaries of the Government Programmes:

As evident from Table -3.21, the proportion of total beneficiaries under different government programmes in total population of all the sample 30 villages has come out to be low. Only in old age pension and widow pension schemes, the total number of sizable beneficiaries has been found 1,150 and 487 in the sampled villages, but the number of minority candidates in this pension scheme come out to be poor, i.e. 292 and 134. As far as Prime Minister's Gramin Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) is concerned, it could not be implemented so far in the sampled villages' of the district. Through, under the National Rural Employment Guaranty Scheme (NREGA) only 85 beneficiaries are benefited out of which only 5 beneficiaries were from

minority. Indira Awaas Yojana facilitated only 150 beneficiaries. Significant steps should be taken to create awareness about the government programmes among the rural population so that a larger number of households could avail the benefits.

Table -3.21: Total Beneficiaries in the Government Programmes

Sl. No.	Programme	Total	SC	Minority	Others
1.	SGSY	151	150	1	0
2.	NREGA	85	80	5	0
3.	PMGSY	0	0	0	0
4.	IAY	150	82	58	10
5.	Others	877	407	117	353
6.	Old age pension scheme	1150	553	292	305
7.	Widow pension scheme	487	290	134	63

Source: Based on the Primary Data.

3.22 Self-Help Groups

Out of 30 villages, only 9 villages were having 20 Self-help groups in them. All these Self-help groups were engaged in dairying activity (Table-3.22). As a matter of fact these number of self-help groups are not sufficient. It requires much emphasis to create new self help groups and to promote and trained existing groups by District Rural Development Authority (DRDA), Block and Village level officials. Village Pradhans and other organizations, those are working in the villages, should take initiatives to form homogenous types of self-help groups and care should be taken that each group should be involved in some economic activity.

Table -3.22: Self-help Groups in the Villages

Villages having SHGs	
1.yes	9
2. No	21
If yes, then how many	20

Source: Based on the Primary data.

3.23 Village Organizations:

The village level organizations are given in Table-3.23. These organizations play an important and supportive role in the development of the rural areas. The highest number of organizations is found credit co-operatives (30) and agricultural input co-operatives (25) in the villages. The average number of members in co-operatives are much higher (92) than in political organizations where these members are only (21). It has been found; 20 Co-operative dairy in a village was functioning and 10 dairies were non- functional. 21 Workers organizations, 22 Farmers' organizations, 21 Religious organizations, 21 Youth mandal, 21 Women mandals and 21 Voluntary organizations were working in the sample villages.

Table -3.23: Village Organization

Organization	Functional	Non-Functional	Average number of members
1. Cooperatives			
i. Credit	30	0	76
ii. Agricultural Inputs	25	5	6
iii. Production of Khadi	20	10	3
iv. Marketing	22	8	3
v. Dairy Coop	20	10	3
vi. Others	2	18	1
2. Workers organizations/unions	21	9	13
3. Farmers organization	22	8	11
4. Voluntary Organizations	21	9	7
5. Religious/Caste organizations	21	9	11
6. Political Organizations	21	9	21
7. Cultural Organizations	21	9	8
8. Youth Mandal	21	9	8
9. Women Mandal	21	9	8
10. Flood Relief Village Security Force	9	21	2
11. Others	1	29	1

Source: Based on the Primary data.

CHAPTER IV

DEVELOPMENT STATUS AT THE HOUSEHOLD LEVEL

As mentioned earlier that a household survey was conducted in Baghpat district, covering nine hundred households. The objective was to find out the major socio-economic disparities between minorities versus non-minorities and to identify the gaps in various infrastructural facilities and amenities between the two groups at the household level. The exercise would be useful in planning for bridging the gap that is perceived to be between the minorities and non-minorities in Baghpat district. The following are the findings of analysis based on the primary data.

4.1 Religion-wise Composition:

In the nine hundred households surveyed in Baghpat district, the representation of Hindu households was 72.11 percent, followed by 26.56 percent of the Muslim households, 0.22 per cent of Christian households, 0.11 per cent of Sikh households and 1.00 per cent other households. (Table-4.1). In this way, the survey covered mainly two religious groups, Hindu and Muslims mostly on the pattern of their representation in the population of the sampled villages of Baghpat district.

Table 4.1: Composition of Different Religious Groups in the Sample

Sl.No.	Religion	Number of Household Surveyed	Percentage
1.	Hindu	649	72.11
2.	Muslim	239	26.56
3.	Christian	2	0.22
4.	Sikh	1	0.11
5.	Others	9	1.00
6.	Total	900	100.00

Source: Primary data based.

4.2 Family Size:

It is evident from Table-4.2 that average size of the family is highest among Minorities. The average family size of the Muslims is (6.00persons) followed by Hindus (5.00 persons). Average family size of other minorities such as Sikhs and Christians are also having 6.00 persons in the family. It is also evident that sizable percentage of the Muslim households having 7-9 persons and more in their households. Thus, the analysis has shown that the average size of the family is not only highest among Muslim households but the proportion of Muslim households with larger family size (7 persons and above) is relatively higher also as compared to other religious groups in Baghpat district.

Table -4.2: Family Size in Different Religious Groups

	Below 3	Col %	3 to 5	Col %	5 to 7	Col %	7 to 9	Col %	9 and above	Col %	Average Family size
Hindu	38	74.51	190	80.85	288	73.47	96	63.58	37	52.11	5
Muslim	13	25.49	40	17.02	97	24.74	55	36.42	34	47.89	6
Christian	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	0.51	0	0.00	0	0.00	6
Sikh	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.26	0	0.00	0	0.00	6
Others	0	0.00	5	2.13	4	1.02	0	0.00	0	0.00	4
All	51	100.00	235	100.00	392	100.00	151	100.00	71	100.00	6

Source: Primary data based.

4.3 Population and Sex Ratio:

The composition of male and female population in total population across different religious groups (Table-4.3) indicates that the share of male population is higher in comparison with their female population among followers of every religion except Sikh and Christian in the district. However, it is highest among Muslims, followed by followers of other religions and Hindus. The impact of varying proportion of males and females among different religious groups is evident in their sex ratios. The table shows that the minorities has highest number of females per thousand of males in comparison with Hindu religion. On the whole, it is apparent that Baghpat district has considerably lower level of sex ratio among Hindu community in its rural areas.

Table -4.3: Population and Sex Ratio among Different Religious Groups

Sl. No.	Religion	Male	%	Female	%	Sex Ratio
1.	Hindu	1961	70.49	1454	66.73	741.46
2.	Muslim	792	28.47	697	31.99	880.05
3.	Christian	6	0.22	6	0.28	1000.00
4.	Sikh	2	0.07	4	0.18	2000.00
5.	Others	21	0.75	18	0.83	857.14
6.	All	2782	100.00	2179	100.00	783.25

Source: Primary data based

4.4 Classification of Population by Age:

The distribution of total population in different age groups as presented in Table-4.4 shows that more than 81 per cent of the total population in rural areas of Baghpat district is in the younger age group of up to 45 years. The Muslims have slightly higher proportion (83.90 percent) of their population in this age bracket in comparison with Hindus (79.47 percent). Since the Christian and Sikh population is low in the sample, reliable comparison with other groups is not justifiable. The age breaks up of population of Hindus and Muslims is comparable with each other which indicates that the Muslim in rural areas of Baghpat district have more young population than the Hindus and their average age is 23 years as compared to 25 years of Hindus.

Table -4.4: Classification of Population by Age among Different Religious Groups

Religion	Below 15	15 -30	30-45	45-60	60 and above	Total	Average Age
Hindu	1097	931	683	409	291	3411	27
%	32.16	27.29	20.02	11.99	8.53	100.00	
Muslim	605	407	233	149	90	1484	23
%	40.77	27.43	15.70	10.04	6.06	100.00	
Christian	6	5	1	0	0	12	15
%	50.00	41.67	8.33	0.00	0.00	100.00	
Sikh	2	2	2	0	0	6	22
%	33.33	33.33	33.33	0.00	0.00	100.00	
Others	17	7	15	0	0	39	20
%	43.59	17.95	38.46	0.00	0.00	100.00	
All	1727	1352	934	558	381	4952	26
%	34.87	27.30	18.86	11.27	7.69	100.00	

Source: Primary data based.

4.5 Education:

It reflects from Table-4.5 that 28.59 per cent of the rural population of Baghpat district is still illiterate. It is found that proportion of population decreases as the level of education rises. In total, less than 3 per cent of the population has higher education (Graduate Degree). Among different religious groups, illiteracy has been found to be the highest (39.82 per cent) among the Muslims. However, the percentage of Muslims population in primary education is higher than the Hindu, indicating to a fact that the Muslim in rural areas of Baghpat district are sending higher percentage of their children to primary schools and if they do not drop out in between, Muslims would be able to catch up other religious groups in attainment of basic education in the district. Muslims are also lagging behind the Hindus in terms of attainment of higher (Graduate and Post-Graduate Degree) education in the district.

Table -4.5: Classification of Population by Level of Education among Different Religious

Level	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Others	All
Illiterate	756	524	2	0	1	1283
%	24.18	39.82	25.00	0.00	3.13	28.59
Below primary or informal education	203	174	2	0	0	379
%	6.49	13.22	25.00	0.00	0.00	8.44
Primary	634	338	0	2	16	990
%	20.28	25.68	0.00	33.33	50.00	22.06
Upper primary	649	152	1	2	9	813
%	20.76	11.55	12.50	33.33	28.13	18.11
Matric/high school/secondary	495	84	1	1	3	584
%	15.83	6.38	12.50	16.67	9.38	13.01
Higher secondary/pre-university/intermediate	258	30	2	1	3	294
%	8.25	2.28	25.00	16.67	9.38	6.55
Technical diploma or certificate below degree	2	1	0	0	0	3
%	0.06	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.07
Technical/professional degree (medical, engineering, law, ma	4	2	0	0	0	6
%	0.13	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.13
Graduate degree (General)	111	10	0	0	0	121
%	3.55	0.76	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.70
Post-graduate degree (General)	14	0	0	0	0	14
%	0.45	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.31
Others (pl specify)	0	1	0	0	0	1
%	0.00	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02
Total	3126	1316	8	6	32	4488
%	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Source: Primary data based.

4.6 Work Status:

The working status of population across different religion has been presented in Table-4.6. The table shows that the Muslim working in Government services and in regular salaried jobs (private including domestic servant) are around half per cent of their population as compared to more than 3.50 per cent of Hindus. Muslims are found to be largely engaged in non-agricultural activities and household based income generating activities. This is also true when work status of Muslims is compared with Hindus who are found to be mostly engaged in activities, which are self-employed or salaried in character. One of the large sections of Muslim population is found in the category of too old / too young, which is unable to work (18.27 per cent).

Table -4.6: Work Status of Population of Different Religious Groups

Activity	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Others	All
Self-employed	162	41	0	1	1	205
%	4.74	2.75	0.00	16.67	2.56	4.13
Regular salaried (government)	48	1	0	0	0	49
%	1.41	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.99
Regular salaried (Pvt. including domestic servants)	81	8	0	0	0	89
%	2.37	0.54	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.79
Casual labour non-agriculture	350	302	1	0	1	654
%	10.25	20.28	8.33	0.00	2.56	13.18
Casual agriculture labour	329	35	1	0	7	372
%	9.63	2.35	8.33	0.00	17.95	7.50
Unemployed	66	28	0	0	0	94
%	1.93	1.88	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.89
Only domestic work	796	356	2	1	11	1166
%	23.31	23.91	16.67	16.67	28.21	23.50
Domestic work but also engaged in gainful economic activities	11	4	0	0	0	15
%	0.32	0.27	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.30
Student	1078	422	4	4	11	1519
%	31.57	28.34	33.33	66.67	28.21	30.62
Retired/pensioners	17	11	0	0	0	28
%	0.50	0.74	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.56
Too old/too young (unable to work)	469	272	4	0	8	753
%	13.73	18.27	33.33	0.00	20.51	15.18
Others (specify)	8	9	0	0	0	17
%	0.23	0.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.34
Total	3415	1489	12	6	39	4961
%	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Source: Primary data based.

4.7 Main Activities of the Population:

In Table-4.7, main activities of the working population of different religious groups of Baghpat district have been shown. It reflects from the table that most of the working population of Hindus (44.25 per cent) is engaged in agriculture as against very nominal working population of the Muslims (9.67 per cent). Apart from agriculture, the Hindus are found to largely engage (23.29 per cent) in Construction, (11.49 per cent) Education, Health and Other services, while the engagement of Muslims are more than Hindus (52.16 per cent) in Construction activities.

Table-4.7: Main Activities of Population of Different Religious Groups

Activity	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Others	All
Agriculture	439	38	1	0	7	485
%	44.25	9.67	50.00	0.00	77.78	34.72
Livestock	16	8	0	0	0	24
%	1.61	2.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.72
Fisheries	1	0	0	0	0	1
%	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.07
Forestry	1	0	0	0	0	1
%	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.07
Construction	231	205	0	0	1	437
%	23.29	52.16	0.00	0.00	11.11	31.28
Manufacturing	107	79	1	0	0	187
%	10.79	20.10	50.00	0.00	0.00	13.39
Trade	47	34	0	1	1	83
%	4.74	8.65	0.00	100.00	11.11	5.94
Transport	11	10	0	0	0	21
%	1.11	2.54	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.50
Financial and administrative services	25	4	0	0	0	29
%	2.52	1.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.08
Education, health and other services	114	15	0	0	0	129
%	11.49	3.82	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.23
Total	992	393	2	1	9	1397
%	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Source: Primary data based.

4.8 Searches for Additional Employment and Preference for Different Activities

The respondents were asked whether they are in search of additional employment, the majority of them reported that they were searching for additional employment which is evident from Table-4.8. The Hindu as well as the Muslim told in same proportion that their family members are in search of additional employment. The most preferred activities were dairy, industry, business and service for Hindus as well as the Muslims. The most preferred additional employment activities among Christians were Poultry (50.00 per cent) and Business (50.00 per cent).

Table -4.8: Religion-wise Households Seeking Additional Employment and their most Preferred Activities

Detail	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Others	All
No. of households whose family members are in search of additional employment	569	205	2	1	9	786
%	87.94	86.86	100.00	100.00	100.00	87.82
Dairy	108	52	0	0	0	160
%	18.98	25.37	0.00	0.00	0.00	20.36
Poultry	6	24	1	0	0	31
%	1.05	11.71	50.00	0.00	0.00	3.94
Piggery	2	0	0	0	0	2
%	0.35	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.25
Sheep/Goat	3	2	0	0	1	6
%	0.53	0.98	0.00	0.00	11.11	0.76
Fisheries	3	3	0	0	0	6
%	0.53	1.46	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.76
Agricultural Labour	8	7	0	0	0	15
%	1.41	3.41	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.91
Non-Agricultural Labour	63	34	0	0	2	99
%	11.07	16.59	0.00	0.00	22.22	12.60
Industry	127	43	0	0	4	174
%	22.32	20.98	0.00	0.00	44.44	22.14
Business	85	25	1	0	1	112
%	14.94	12.20	50.00	0.00	11.11	14.25
Service	164	15	0	1	1	181
%	28.82	7.32	0.00	100.00	11.11	23.03
Total	569	205	2	1	9	786
%	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Source: Primary data based.

4.9 Households Owning Different Land Sizes:

All the sample households were stratified according to their religion and land size. It became evident that more than 95 per cent of the Muslim households are landless in comparison with 50 per cent of Hindus. 1 household of Sikh (which is the only sampled household) found landless (Table-4.9). 1 household out of two household of Christian was found landless and the second household was having a land size of less than 2.50 acre. The pattern shows that the number of Muslim households decreases as the size of land increases, revealing the fact that the Muslims in Saharanpur district of Uttar Pradesh possess the smaller size of land in comparison with their Hindu counterparts.

Table -4.9: Distribution of Households of Different Religious Groups According to Land Size

Land size	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Others	All
Landless	330	228	1	1	2	562
%	50.85	95.40	50.00	100.00	22.22	62.44
Below 1.00	36	2	0	0	0	38
%	5.55	0.84	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.22
1.00-2.50	201	8	1	0	2	212
%	30.97	3.35	50.00	0.00	22.22	23.56
2.50-5.00	66	1	0	0	5	72
%	10.17	0.42	0.00	0.00	55.56	8.00
5.00-7.50	11	0	0	0	0	11
%	1.69	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.22
7.50-10.00	2	0	0	0	0	2
%	0.31	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.22
10.00 & above	3	0	0	0	0	3
%	0.46	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.33
Total	649	239	2	1	9	900
%	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Source: Primary data based.

4.10 Characteristics of Land:

On an average 1.87 acres of land was owned by the sample households. The average size of land owned by the Muslim households was lowest (1.13 acres) in comparison with other religious group except Sikh. The proportion of irrigated land of Muslims was higher (100.00 percent) and the land used for cultivation out of owned land was similar in case of Muslim households as against Hindu households. Again the percentage of irrigated land in cultivated land is also found similar both in case of Muslim households and Hindu households (Table-4.10). On the whole, though Muslim households cultivate larger percentage of their owned land as compared to Hindu households in Baghpat district but the percentage of cultivated land in owned land of Muslims is lower to that of Hindu households.

Table-4.10: Characteristics of Land Owned by Different Religious Groups

Detail	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Others	All
Average land owned per household	1.89	1.13	1.75	0	2.28	1.87
Percentage of irrigated land in land owned	98.43	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	98.51
Percentage of cultivated land in owned land	93.41	92.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	93.57
Percentage of own cultivated land (irrigated)	100.27	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.25
Per household leased in land	3	0	0	0	0	3
Per household leased out land	1.5	0	0	0	0	1.5

Source: Primary data based.

4.11 Value of Land Owned:

The value of land owned by different households has been assessed and shown in (Table-4.11). It reflects from the table that 62.44 per cent of total households of the district are landless. The landlessness is found to be highest among Muslim households (95.40 percent of the Muslim households are landless) in comparison with 50.85 per cent of Hindu households. Only one household of Sikh religion was observed in sample and was found landless. The Muslim households owning land with higher values are also lesser as compared to Hindu households. It indicates that the quality of land owned by the Muslim households is comparatively poor to that of Hindu households. Hence the value of the land owned by the Muslims is also relatively lower.

Table-4.11: Classification of Households according to the Value of their Land across Different Religious Groups (Rs.)

	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Others	All
Landless	330	228	1	1	2	562
%	50.85	95.40	50.00	100.00	22.22	62.44
Below 50000	4	0	0	0	0	4
%	0.62	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.44
50000-100000	1	2	0	0	0	3
%	0.15	0.84	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.33
100000-150000	11	0	0	0	0	11
%	1.69	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.22
150000-200000	8	0	0	0	0	8
%	1.23	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.89
200000-250000	5	0	0	0	0	5
%	0.77	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.56
250000-300000	17	0	0	0	0	17
%	2.62	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.89
300000-500000	19	0	0	0	0	19
%	2.93	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.11
500000 & above	254	9	1	0	7	271
%	39.14	3.77	50.00	0.00	77.78	30.11
Total	649	239	2	1	9	900
%	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Total Value of Land	343444687	6715000	800000	0	7950000	358909687

Source: Primary data based.

4.12 Livestock:

The ownership of livestock per household according to different religious group has been placed in Table -4.12. The table shows that more than 45 percent of the households in Baghpat district owned milch and young cattle. It reflects from the table that relatively lower number of Muslim households owned high valued livestock like milch, drought and young cattle as compared to Hindu and Other households.

Table -4.12: Per Household Ownership of Livestock by Different Religious Groups

Livestock	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Others	All
Milch animal	564	120	2	6	692
%	49.69	33.33	50.00	50.00	45.80
Draught animal	73	6	0	0	79
%	6.43	1.67	0	0	5.23
Young cattle	458	106	2	6	572
%	40.35	29.44	50.00	50.00	37.86
Goats	12	67	0	0	79
%	1.06	18.61	0	0	5.23
Cock/Hen/Duck	13	61	0	0	74
%	1.15	16.94	0	0	4.90
Pigs	8	0	0	0	8
%	0.70	0	0	0	0.53
Others(horse,Ass,etc)	7	0	0	0	7
%	0.62	0	0	0	0.46

Source: Primary data based.

4.13 Value of Livestock:

The average value of all the livestock owned by the sample households comes to Rs. 19,476 while the value of livestock owned by the Muslim households is Rs. 15,235 versus Rs. 20,730 of Hindu households (Table-4.13). It is also evident that a very high percentage of Muslim households (88.71 per cent) owned lower value livestock as compared to their counterparts of other religions.

Table-4.13: Distribution of Households by Value of Livestock (Rs.)

Value	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Others	All
Below 1,500	2	3	0	0	0	5
%	0.48	2.42	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.91
1,500-30,000	339	110	0	0	6	455
%	80.52	88.71	0.00	0.00	100.00	82.43
30,000-45,000	53	8	1	0	0	62
%	12.59	6.45	100.00	0.00	0.00	11.23
45,000-60,000	19	2	0	0	0	21
%	4.51	1.61	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.80
60,000-75,000	8	1	0	0	0	9
%	1.90	0.81	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.63
Total	421	124	1	0	6	552
%	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00
Average per household	20730	15235	40500	0	15617	19476

Source: Primary data based.

4.14 Value of Productive and other Assets:

The value of all the productive and other assets below Rs. 25,000 owned by the sample households of Hindus were maximum 61.38 percent as compare to Muslims 37.50 percent. Although, Muslims and Other minorities were lowest percentage as compare to Hindus households having productive and other assets of Rs. 1, 00,000 and above. The value of such assets owned by the Muslim households was found to be lowest in comparison with Hindu (Table-4.14). The table also shows that a higher proportion of Muslim households owned lower valued assets as compared to other minority groups.

Table-4.14: Distribution of household by Value of Productive and other Assets

Value (Rs)	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Others	All
Below 25,000	329	201	1	0	5	536
%	61.38	37.50	0.19	0.00	0.93	100.00
25,000-50,000	110	22	0	0	3	135
%	81.48	16.30	0.00	0.00	2.22	100.00
50,000-75,000	58	9	0	0	0	67
%	86.57	13.43	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
75,000-1,00,000	43	3	1	0	0	47
%	91.49	6.38	2.13	0.00	0.00	100.00
1,00,000 and above	101	1	0	1	1	104
%	97.12	0.96	0.00	0.96	0.96	100.00
Total	641	236	2	1	9	889
%	72.10	26.55	0.22	0.11	1.01	100.00
Average per household	52799	14688	44940	1+05	42241	42645

Source: Primary data based.

4.15 Ownership of Productive and Other Assets:

The value of productive and other assets has been calculated in Table-4.15. The table shows that each sample household of the district Baghpat possesses productive and other assets to the tune of Rs.42, 123. However, it is evident that the value of such assets owned by each Muslim household is lowest as compared to Hindu except in non-agricultural implements, where it is equal to Hindu community. The similar trend is observed when per household value of different type of productive and other assets of Muslim households are compared with the similar assets of other religious groups. Thus, it has come out that the asset base of Muslim households is lowest when compared with other religious groups in Baghpat district.

Table-4.15: Per Household Value of Productive and Other Assets

Asset	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Others	All
Agricultural Implements	9922600	200650	3500	0	35200	10161950
Non-Agricultural Implements	7956700	792800	37400	39800	50750	8877450
Transport	568000	178150	2000	1400	2400	751950
Modern Household Assets	5392775	786850	12200	31600	146700	6370125
Financial assets	10004379	1507965	34780	57500	145120	11749744
Per household value of productive and other Assets	52148.61	14503.82	44940	130300	42241.11	42123.58

Source: Primary data based.

4.16 Ownership of Agricultural Implements:

The sample households of different religious groups were classified in Table-4.16 according to the type of agricultural implements they owned. It became evident that relatively smaller number of Muslim households possesses various types of agricultural implements as compared to their counterparts of other religions. Such type of difference between Muslims and Non-Muslims was more revealing in case of possession of modern agricultural implements when few of the Muslim households were found to be own modern farm implements as against the Hindu households. Highest number of Muslim households (73.58 per cent) were having fodder cutter with them.

Table -4.16: Distribution of Households by Ownership of Agricultural Implements

Type	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Others	All
Plough	35	3	0	0	38
%	5.14	2.83	0.00	0.00	4.77
Bullock cart	63	4	0	0	67
%	9.25	3.77	0.00	0.00	8.41
Tractor	18	0	0	0	18
%	2.64	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.26
Power Tiller	4	0	0	0	4
%	0.59	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.50
Threshing Machine	18	0	0	0	18
%	2.64	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.26
Pump Set	97	3	0	1	101
%	14.24	2.83	0.00	12.50	12.67
Sprayer	8	0	0	0	8
%	1.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00
Fodder Cutter	369	78	1	7	455
%	54.19	73.58	50.00	87.50	57.09
Others	69	18	1	0	88
%	10.13	16.98	50.00	0.00	11.04
Total	681	106	2	8	797
%	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Source: Primary data based.

4.17 Ownership of Non-Agricultural Implements:

The distribution of households by ownership of non-agricultural implements by different religious groups has been presented in Table-4.17. It is evident that the proportion of Muslim households owing different type of non-agricultural items is similar to the Hindu households in the rural areas of the district.

Table -4.17: Distribution of Households by Ownership of Non-Agricultural Implements

Type	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Others	All
Flour /Rice Mills	1	1	0	0	0	2
%	0.64	1.75	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.94
Others	155	56	0	0	0	211
%	99.36	98.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	99.06
Total	156	57	0	0	0	213
%	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00

Source: Primary data based.

4.18 Ownership of Means of Transport:

As far the ownership of means of transport is concerned, Muslim households are generally behind to those of Hindu households. In case of item like Car, 5 Hindu households having one car in each household while not even a single Muslim household found having a Car or Jeep with them. No sampled household having the ownership of bus. 25.62 per cent of Hindu households having Motor Cycle while only 8.87 per cent of Muslim households having Motor Cycle with them (Table-4.18).

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

Type	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Others	All
Car	5	0	0	0	0	5
%	0.66	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.51
Motor Cycle	195	18	1	1	2	217
%	25.62	8.87	33.33	50.00	16.67	22.12
Scooter	2	1	0	0	1	4
%	0.26	0.49	0.00	0.00	8.33	0.41
Cycle	559	184	2	1	9	755
%	73.46	90.64	66.67	50.00	75.00	76.96
Total	761	203	3	2	12	981
%	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Source: Primary data based.

4.19 Ownership of Modern Household Assets:

As for as the modern household assets is concern only electric fans are found in the sampled households of rural areas of Baghpat district. 66.32 per cent of Muslim households having electric fans as compare to 83.88 per cent of Hindu households. Other modern

household assets like T.V., Refrigerator, C.D.Player, Gas Stove (LPG) Phone, Mobile and Furniture have been found higher in Muslim households as compare to Hindu households (Table-4.19).

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

Type	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Others	All
Electric Fan	411	63	1	1	8	484
%	83.88	66.32	100.00	100.00	100.00	81.34
Others	79	32	0	0	0	111
%	16.12	33.68	0.00	0.00	0.00	18.66
Total	490	95	1	1	8	595
%	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Source: Primary data based.

4.20 Financial Assets:

More than 31 percent of the total Muslim households put their savings in the bank while around 40 percent of Hindu households put their savings in the bank and more than 52 percent of Muslim own gold jewelry though this proportion is higher to that of the Hindu households (Table-4. 20).

Table-4.20: Distribution of Households by the Type of Financial Assets

Type	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Others	All
Savings in Bank/ Post Office	411	99	2	1	6	519
%	40.65	31.03	66.67	50.00	46.15	38.50
Gold Silver Ornaments	437	166	1	0	0	604
%	43.22	52.04	33.33	0.00	0.00	44.81
Others	163	54	0	1	7	225
%	16.12	16.93	0.00	50.00	53.85	16.69
Total	1011	319	3	2	13	1348
%	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Source: Primary data based.

4.21 Type of Ownership of Houses:

All the Hindu, Christian, Sikh and Others have reported to have their own houses while 98.33 per cent of the total Muslim households have their own houses. It has been found that only two Muslim households have got the house under the Indira Awas Yojana in the rural areas of the sampled households (Table -4.21).

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

Type	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Others	All
Own	649	235	2	1	9	896
%	100.00	98.33	100.00	100.00	100.00	99.56
Indira Awas/ Govt. provided	0	2	0	0	0	2
%	0.00	0.84	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.22
Rented	0	2	0	0	0	2
%	0.00	0.84	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.22
Total	649	239	2	1	9	900
%	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Source: Primary data based.

4.22 Type of Owned Houses:

Four types of houses are constructed in rural areas of Baghpat district. These are Kutcha/ Khaprail, Semi-pucca, Pucca and Thatched. The thatched houses are generally made in the field and no community makes such type of houses in the rural areas of the district. One Sikh household which is the only sampled household having Pucca household. As far the percentages of Hindu and Muslim households owing different type of houses are concerned, not much variation is evident except that out of the total Muslim households only 17.15 per cent has Pucca houses in comparison with 43.76 per cent of total Hindu households who own Pucca houses. The maximum numbers of Muslims are having Semi Pucca houses in the rural area of the district (Table-4.22).

Table-4.22: Distribution of Households by the Type of Houses

Type	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Others	All
Thatched	21	29	0	0	0	50
%	3.24	12.13	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.56
Kacha Khaprail	52	33	0	0	1	86
%	8.01	13.81	0.00	0.00	11.11	9.56
Semi-pucca	292	136	1	0	1	430
%	44.99	56.90	50.00	0.00	11.11	47.78
Pucca	284	41	1	1	7	334
%	43.76	17.15	50.00	100.00	77.78	37.11
Total	649	239	2	1	9	900
%	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Source: Primary data based.

4.23 Number of Rooms in Houses:

There are two rooms in majority of houses in Baghpat District (Table-4.23). As for the number of rooms in the houses of different religious groups of concerned, Hindus as well as Muslims have around two rooms in majority of cases. However the proportion of Muslim households owning more than two rooms is relatively higher (51.46 per cent) to that of Hindu households (36.82 per cent) who own two rooms.

Table -4.23: Distribution of Households by the Number of Room

Room	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Others	All
One	114	57	0	0	2	173
%	17.56	23.84	0	0	22.22	19.22
Two	239	123	1	0	0	363
%	36.82	51.46	50	0	0	40.33
Three	132	36	1	0	2	171
%	20.33	15.06	50	0	22.22	19
Four	61	8	0	0	1	70
%	9.40	3.35	0.00	0.00	11.11	7.78
Five	61	10	0	1	2	74
%	9.40	4.18	0.00	100.00	22.22	8.22
Six & above	42	5	0	0	2	49
%	6.47	2.09	0.00	0.00	22.22	5.44
Total	649	239	2	1	9	900
%	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Source: Primary data based.

4.24 Area of Houses:

While taken altogether, in most of the cases area of houses is found in between 1001-5000 sq ft. (Table-4.24). The proportion of houses of Muslim with this area is (39.24 per cent) while proportion of houses of Hindu with the same area is (54.54 per cent). However the percentage of total houses of Muslim with area of below 500 sq. ft. is found to be much higher (36.28 per cent) than the Hindu houses (14.02 per cent) having the same area.

Table-4.24: Classification of Households According to the Area of Houses

Area (sq. ft.)	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Others	All
Below 500	91	86	0	0	0	177
%	14.02	36.28	0	0	0	19.71
501-1000	194	57	1	0	2	254
%	29.89	24.05	50	0	22.22	28.28
1001-5000	354	93	1	1	7	456
%	54.54	39.24	50	100	77.77	50.77
5000 and above	10	1	0	0	0	11
%	1.54	0.42	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.22
Total	649	237	2	1	9	898
%	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Source: Primary data based.

4.25 Value of Houses:

More than 20 percent of the houses in rural areas of Baghpat District have value of below Rs. 50,000 and more than 50 per cent of the houses come under the value of more than Rs. 50,000 but less than Rs. 1, 00,000 as reported by the respondent (Table-4.25). It is also evident, that only two Muslim families are living in rented houses. No major difference in the value of houses owned by different religious group is evident.

Table-4.25: Classification of Households According to the Value of their Houses

Value (Rs)	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Others	All
Below 50,000	142	43	0	1	0	0	186
%	20.06	22.51	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	20.67
50,000-1,00,000	362	91	0	0	0	0	453
%	51.13	47.64	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	50.33
1,00,000-2,00,000	126	33	0	0	0	0	159
%	17.80	17.28	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	17.67
2,00,000 and above	78	24	0	0	0	0	102
%	11.02	12.57	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	11.33
Total	708	191	0	1	0	0	900
%	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	100.00

Source: Primary data based.

4.26 Ownership of Homestead:

The Table -4.26 shows that more than 98 per cent of total homestead are owned. Around half per cent has been provided by government and also around half per cent by the landlord. In case of Christian, Sikh and others homestead all are owned, while ownership pattern of Hindu and Muslim homestead are generally similar.

Table-4.26: Distribution of Households according to Sources of Homestead

Owned	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Others	All
Own	642	235	2	1	9	889
%	98.92	98.33	100.00	100.00	100.00	98.78
Provided by Govt Panchyat	2	2	0	0	0	4
%	0.31	0.84	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.44
Landlords Land	3	1	0	0	0	4
%	0.46	0.42	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.44
Others	2	1	0	0	0	3
%	0.31	0.42	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.33
Total	649	239	2	1	9	900
%	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Source: Primary data based.

4.27 Electrification and Sources of Lighting:

It is evident from Table-4.27 that more than half of rural households in Baghpatt district are electrified. More than 56 per cent of all rural houses have electricity so far while 65.49 per cent of the Hindu houses have electricity as compared to only 29.29 per cent of the Muslim households. One sampled household of Sikh and one out of two sampled household of Christian was electrified. 43.89 percent of all rural houses have still not electrified, out of which 34.51 percent of the Hindu houses and a large section of Muslim households (70.71 per cent) were yet to be electrified.

Table-4.27: Distribution of Households by the Electrification and Sources of Lighting

Particular	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Others	All
Yes	425	70	1	1	8	505
%	65.49	29.29	50.00	100.00	88.89	56.11
No	224	169	1	0	1	395
%	34.51	70.71	50.00	0.00	11.11	43.89
Total	649	239	2	1	9	900
%	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Sources of lighting						
Oil Lamp	222	160	1	0	1	384
%	89.88	91.43	100.00	0.00	100.00	90.57
Lantern	22	15	0	0	0	37
%	8.91	8.57	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.73
Petromax	3	0	0	0	0	3
%	1.21	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.71
Electricity	425	70	1	1	8	505
%	65.49	29.29	50.00	100.00	88.89	56.11

Source: Primary data based.

4.28 Sources of Drinking Water:

The Own and Public hand pumps / Tube wells are the main sources of drinking water for about 72 per cent of total rural house hold in Baghpat District (Table-4.28). More than 67 percent Hindu households and around 85 percent of Muslim households are using Own and Public hand pumps / Tube wells as a source of drinking water in the rural area of Baghpat district. On the whole use of unprotected sources of drinking water (Canal and Wells) has by a large vanished in rural areas of the district.

Table-4.28: Classification of Households According to Sources of Drinking Water

Type	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Others	All
Own hand pump/ Tube well	225	91	0	0	8	324
%	34.67	38.08	0.00	0.00	88.89	36.00
Public hand pump/ tube well	211	111	1	0	0	323
%	32.51	46.44	50.00	0.00	0.00	35.89
Tap in dwelling	208	35	1	1	1	246
%	32.05	14.64	50.00	100.00	11.11	27.33
Public Tap	5	2	0	0	0	7
%	0.77	0.84	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.78
Total	649	239	2	1	9	900
%	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Source: Primary data based.

4.29 Distance from Sources of Drinking Water:

Most of the households, more than 63.11 per cent have source of drinking water within the house. Hindu, Christian and Sikh households are better placed than Muslim households in this regard. As 100 per cent of Christian, Sikh and the households belong to other religion having 100

per cent source of drinking water within their houses. 66.10 per cent of Hindu households have drinking sources of water within their houses while only 53.14 percent of Muslim houses have drinking water sources within their houses (Table-4.29).

Table-4.29: Classification of Households According to Distance from Sources of Drinking Water

Distance	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Others	All
Within House	429	127	2	1	9	568
%	66.10	53.14	100.00	100.00	100.00	63.11
Up to 100 meters	170	82	0	0	0	252
%	26.19	34.31	0.00	0.00	0.00	28.00
100-250 meters	34	12	0	0	0	46
%	5.24	5.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.11
250 & above meters	16	18	0	0	0	34
%	2.47	7.53	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.78
Total	649	239	2	1	9	900
%	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Source: Primary data based.

4.30 Toilet Facility:

In-house toilet facility is available to 35.56 per cent of the total households in rural areas in Baghpat district. Muslim households are in better position, 40.99 per cent of them have in house toilet facility as compared to 18.41 per cent of total Hindu houses having in-house toilet facility (Table-4.30). In the dwelling / Water-sealed toilets, which are being used by majority of the houses across different religious groups.

Table-4.30: Classification of Households According to Toilet facility and its type

Toilet Facility	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Others	All
In-House	266	44	1	1	8	320
%	40.99	18.41	50.00	100.00	88.89	35.56
Outside House	383	195	1	0	1	580
%	59.01	81.59	50.00	0.00	11.11	64.44
Total	649	239	2	1	9	900
%	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Type						
Septic Tank Latrine	14	3	1	0	0	18
%	2.16	1.26	50.00	0.00	0.00	2.00
In the dwelling/ Water- sealed	188	27	0	1	7	223
%	28.97	11.30	0.00	100.00	77.78	24.78
Pit Latrine	64	17	0	0	1	82
%	9.86	7.11	0.00	0.00	11.11	9.11
Covered Dry Latrine	1	0	0	0	0	1
%	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.11
In the community : Water sealed	2	0	0	0	0	2
%	0.31	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.22
In the field	380	192	1	0	1	574
%	58.55	80.33	50.00	0.00	11.11	63.78
Total	649	239	2	1	9	900
%	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Source: Primary data based.

4.31 Types of Cooking Fuel Used:

It has been reported by the sample households that 66.47 per cent of them are using wood and 22.74 per cent are using cow-dung cake as the two major sources of cooking fuel (Table-4.31). The similar pattern is evident in Hindu, Muslim and Christian households.

Table-4.31: Classification of Households According to Type of Cooking Fuel Used

Type	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Others	All
Wood	405	155	1	0	6	567
%	66.72	65.96	100.00	0.00	66.67	66.47
Coal	1	0	0	0	0	1
%	0.16	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.12
Kerosene Oil	0	1	0	0	0	1
%	0.00	0.43	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.12
Hay / Leaves	9	16	0	0	1	26
%	1.48	6.81	0.00	0.00	11.11	3.05
Cow dung Cake	137	57	0	0	0	194
%	22.57	24.26	0.00	0.00	0.00	22.74
Agricultural Waste	14	2	0	0	0	16
%	2.31	0.85	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.88
Liquid Petroleum gas	41	4	0	1	2	48
%	6.75	1.70	0.00	100.00	22.22	5.63
Total	607	235	1	1	9	853
%	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Source: Primary data based.

4.32 Sources of Income:

Agriculture is the main source of income that contributes 33.52 per cent in total household income followed by non-agriculture wages (30.11 per cent), services (17.00 per cent), animal husbandry (7.45 per cent) and trade (6.84 per cent). The major source of income of Sikh household is Trade while non-agricultural wages is the major source of income of Muslim households. Agriculture is the main source of income in case of Hindu and Christian households in the rural areas of the district (Table-4.32).

Table-4.32: Classification of Households by Sources of Income

Source	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Others	All
Agriculture	11727000	260480	45000	0	340000	12372480
%	40.39	3.57	58.44	0	74.66	33.52
Animal Husbandry	2348500	353480	9000	0	38880	2749860
%	8.09	4.85	11.69	0	8.54	7.45
Artisan Work	75980	0	0	0	0	75980
%	0.26	0	0	0	0	0.21
Trade	1519000	889000	0	55000	60000	2523000
%	5.23	12.20	0	100.00	13.18	6.84
Manufacturing other than artisan	52000	30000	0	0	0	82000
%	0.18	0.41	0	0	0	0.22
Agricultural wages	736400	364100	0	0	0	1100500
%	2.54	5.00	0	0	0	2.98

Table 4.32 (contd...)

Non Agricultural wages	6005800	5066800	23000	0	16500	11112100
%	20.69	69.51	29.87	0	3.62	30.11
Services	6063100	210600	0	0	0	6273700
%	20.88	2.89	0	0	0	17.00
Interest	72000	0	0	0	0	72000
%	0.25	0	0	0	0	0.20
Remittances	2000	61800	0	0	0	63800
%	0.01	0.85	0	0	0	0.17
Pension	98400	18000	0	0	0	116400
%	0.34	0.25	0	0	0	0.32
Others	332800	34800	0	0	0	367600
%	1.15	0.48	0	0	0	1.00
Total	29032980	7289060	77000	55000	455380	36909420
%	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Source: Primary data based.

4.33 Family Income:

It has been found that more than 76.33 per cent of the total households have annual income in the range from below Rs 25,000 to Rs 50,000. Similar trend is also found across different religious groups. The only singled sampled Sikh household falls in the income-group of Rs.50, 000 to 1,00,000. Out of two sampled Christian households, one household comes in the income breakup of below Rs. 50,000 and second household comes in the breakup of Rs. 50,000 to 1,00,000 (Table-4.33).

Table -4.33: Distribution of Households by the Size of Family Income (yearly)

Income	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Others	All
Below 25,000	201	110	1	0	2	314
%	30.97	46.03	50.00	0.00	22.22	34.89
25,000-50,000	268	103	0	0	2	373
%	41.29	43.10	0.00	0.00	22.22	41.44
50,000-1,00,000	136	25	1	1	5	168
%	20.96	10.46	50.00	100.00	55.56	18.67
1,00,000-1,50,000	28	1	0	0	0	29
%	4.31	0.42	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.22
1,50,000-2,50,000	12	0	0	0	0	12
%	1.85	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.33
2,50,000-4,00,000	4	0	0	0	0	4
%	0.62	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.44
Total	649	239	2	1	9	900
%	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Per Household	44734.95	30498.16	38500	55000	50597.78	41010.47

Source: Primary data based.

4.34 Average Annual Income per Household:

The average annual income per household has come to Rs 25,774 and as usual agriculture is the main source of income (Table-4.34). Among different religious groups Muslim households have relatively good annual income. Muslim household income from services is relatively lower than the income of Hindu households. Non agriculture wage is the major source of income for the Muslim households.

Table-4.34: Average Income per Households and Contribution of Different Sources in Total Income (Annual)

Source	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Others	All
Agriculture	36761.76	23680	45000	0	48571.43	36604.97
Animal Husbandry	7503.195	7213.878	9000	0	6480	7452.195
Artisan Work	25326.67	0	0	0	0	25326.67
Trade	39973.68	30655.17	0	55000	60000	36565.22
Manufacturing other than artisan	26000	30000	0	0	0	27333.33
Agricultural wages	22315.15	20227.78	0	0	0	21578.43
Non Agricultural wages	23552.16	27095.19	23000	0	16500	25027.25
Services	60631	35100	0	0	0	59185.85
Interest	36000	0	0	0	0	36000
Remittances	2000	30900	0	0	0	21266.67
Pension	7028.571	2250	0	0	0	5290.909
Others	20800	5800	0	0	0	16709.09
Per HH Average	26489.95	22993.88	25666.67	55000	30358.67	25774.73

Source: Primary data based.

4.35 Household by the Size of the Expenditure:

The average annual expenditure of Rs up to Rs. 50,000 is made by 87.67 per cent of sample households (Table-4.35). Almost similar pattern is evident in case of both Hindu and Muslim households.

Table-4.35: Distribution of Households by the Size of Expenditure (Annual)

Size	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Others	All
Below 25	267	116	1	0	2	386
%	41.14	48.54	50.00	0.00	22.22	42.89
25-50	291	105	1	1	5	403
%	44.84	43.93	50.00	100.00	55.56	44.78
50-100	69	16	0	0	2	87
%	10.63	6.69	0.00	0.00	22.22	9.67
100-150	19	1	0	0	0	20
%	2.93	0.42	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.22
150-250	2	1	0	0	0	3
%	0.31	0.42	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.33
250-400	1	0	0	0	0	1
%	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.11
Total	649	239	2	1	9	900
%	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Per Household	34933.88	28526.99	30750	27100	42133.33	33286.48

Source: Primary data based.

4.36 Details of Expenditure:

The Details of expenditure made by the sample households has been shown in Table-4.36. As usual major part of expenditure is being made across all religious groups on food related items.

Table-4.36: Average Expenditure per Households on Different Items

Item	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Others	All
Cereal and Pulse (Total)	4723974	1717280	13500	4500	84500	6543754
%	20.84	25.19	21.95	16.61	22.28	21.84
Own produced cereal	1805281	69500	5500	0	62000	1942281
%	7.96	1.02	8.94	0	16.35	6.48
Purchased cereal	2918693	1647780	8000	4500	22500	4601473
%	12.87	24.17	13.01	16.61	5.93	15.36
Vegetable,Meal,Milk,Spices,Sugar,etc (Total)	3857740	1213310	13500	3200	53100	5140850
%	17.02	17.80	21.95	11.81	14.00	17.16
Own produced Veg.	944100	144900	3500	0	22000	1114500
%	4.16	2.13	5.69	0	5.80	3.72
Purchased Veg.	2913640	1068410	10000	3200	31100	4026350
%	12.85	15.67	16.26	11.81	8.20	13.44
Clothes, foot ware, bedding	1719200	613250	4000	3600	39000	2379050
%	7.58	8.99	6.50	13.28	10.28	7.94
Education	896397	167780	3900	2500	6200	1076777
%	3.95	2.46	6.34	9.23	1.64	3.59
Medical	1576700	645400	3100	4500	9400	2239100
%	6.95	9.47	5.04	16.61	2.48	7.47
Festival & social Ceremonies	1341450	432650	4000	1800	15700	1795600
%	5.92	6.35	6.50	6.64	4.14	5.99
Electricity, Gas, and Fuel wood	1471405	271050	5100	2500	22100	1772155
%	6.49	3.98	8.29	9.23	5.83	5.92
Telephone	941900	160450	2800	500	54400	1160050
%	4.15	2.35	4.55	1.85	14.35	3.87
House repairing / construction	2820740	270550	1500	0	76300	3169090
%	12.44	3.97	2.44	0	20.12	10.58
Payment of loans and interest	654000	219000	0	0	0	873000
%	2.88	3.21	0	0	0	2.91
Beedi, Cigarette and intoxicants	900560	228540	3500	1800	8500	1142900
%	3.97	3.35	5.69	6.64	2.24	3.82
Recreation	313080	75450	800	800	4500	394630
%	1.38	1.11	1.30	2.95	1.19	1.32
Marriage and other ceremonies	964960	671900	2800	1400	4500	1645560
%	4.26	9.85	4.55	5.17	1.19	5.49
Others	489979	131340	3000	0	1000	625319
%	2.16	1.93	4.88	0	0.26	2.09
Total	22672085	6817950	61500	27100	379200	29957835
%	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Source: Primary data based.

4.37 Main employment of Family Members:

About 59.81 per cent of all working family members have reported that they are employed as manual worker as their main source of employment (Table-4.37). This proportion is much higher in case of Muslim working members (83.16 per cent) as compared to their Hindu counterparts (50.37 per cent). It

is also evident that the main employment of Muslim workers in white collar jobs is insignificant. Sizeable number of Muslim Households (10.53 per cent) is engaged in Sales/Business work as compared to Hindus (6.74 per cent).

Table-4.37: Distribution of Working Family Members by their Main Employment

Occupation	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Others	All
Professional, managerial & administrative work	47(4.95)	0	0	0	8(88.89)	55(4.10)
%	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	100.00
Male	41	0	0	0	8	49
%	87.23	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	89.09
Female	6	0	0	0	0	6
%	12.77	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.91
Clerk/Supervisor/accounts	46(4.85)	0	0	0	0	46(3.43)
%	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
Male	44	0	0	0	0	44
%	95.65	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	95.65
Female	2	0	0	0	0	2
%	4.35	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.35
Sales/Business work	64(6.74)	40(10.53)	0	1(100.00)	1(11.11)	106(7.90)
%	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Male	59	38	0	1	1	99
%	92.19	95.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	93.40
Female	5	2	0	0	0	7
%	7.81	5.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.60
Cultivator	295(31.09)	7(1.84)	1(50.00)	0	1(11.11)	304(22.67)
%	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00
Male	295	7	1	0	1	304
%	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00
Manual Labour	478(50.37)	316(83.16)	1(50.00)	0	7(77.78)	802(59.81)
%	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00
Male	464	295	1	0	7	767
%	97.07	93.35	100.00	0.00	100.00	95.64
Female	14	21	0	0	0	35
%	2.93	6.65	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.36
Caste Occupation	5(0.53)	3(0.79)	0	0	0	8(0.60)
%	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
Male	4	3	0	0	0	7
%	80.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	87.50
Female	1	0	0	0	0	1
%	20.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.50
Animal Husbandry	14(1.48)	6(1.58)	0	0	0	20(1.49)
%	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
Male	12	5	0	0	0	17
%	85.71	83.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	85.00
Female	2	1	0	0	0	3
%	14.29	16.67	0.00	0.00	0.00	15.00
Total	949	380	2	1	9	1341
%	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Male	919	356	2	1	9	54
%	96.84	93.68	100.00	100.00	100.00	4.03
Female	30	24	0	0	0	1341
%	3.16	6.32	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00

Source: Primary data based.

4.38 Migration Characteristics:

The details relating to the migration of workers have been worked out and placed in Table-4.38. It came to be known that around 37.06 per cent of the total workers migrate from their respective villages. The proportion of migrant manual workers in total workers is higher in case of Hindu (4.94 per cent) as compared to Muslim (2.94 per cent). The migrants are generally the male workers. It has been found that more than half of the migrants are in the age group of 20-40 years. Apart from cultivation, business and trade related work are given priority as their main occupation among whom Muslims accounted for more than 13 per cent. Migration of workers is confined to within the Baghpat District while majority of Hindu (54.01 per cent) and Muslim (73.53 per cent) migrants remain within the rural areas of the district as compared to 34 per cent of migrants who move within the urban areas of the district. The majority of the migrants are daily commuters (87.32 per cent) and around 10 per cent of migrants preferred short term migration.

Table-4.38: Migration Characteristics of Working Family Members

Detail	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Others	All
Total Migrants	324	170	0	1	2	497(37.06)
%	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Male	318	170	0	1	2	491
%	98.15	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	98.79
Female	6	0	0	0	0	6
%	1.85	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.21
Age of Migrants						
Below 20 years	22	10	0	1	0	33
%	6.79	5.88	0.00	100.00	0.00	6.64
20-40 years	179	98	0	0	2	279
%	55.25	57.65	0.00	0.00	100.00	56.14
40-60 years	107	57	0	0	0	164
%	33.02	33.53	0.00	0.00	0.00	33.00
60 years and above	16	5	0	0	0	21
%	4.94	2.94	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.23
Migrants Occupation						
Professional, managerial & administrative work	31	1	0	0	0	32
%	9.57	0.59	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.44
Clerk/Supervisor/accounts	33	0	0	0	0	33
%	10.19	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.64
Sales/Business work	35	23	0	1	1	60
%	10.80	13.53	0.00	100.00	50.00	12.07
Cultivator	203	141	0	0	1	345
%	62.65	82.94	0.00	0.00	50.00	69.42
Manual Labour	16	5	0	0	0	21
%	4.94	2.94	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.23
Caste Occupation	4	0	0	0	0	4
%	1.23	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.80
Animal Husbandry	2	0	0	0	0	2
%	0.62	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.40

Table 4.38 (contd...)

Place of Migrants						
Within District (Rural)	175	125	0	0	1	301
%	54.01	73.53	0.00	0.00	50.00	60.56
Within District (Urban)	132	33	0	1	1	167
%	40.74	19.41	0.00	100.00	50.00	33.60
Within State (Rural)	1	1	0	0	0	2
%	0.31	0.59	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.40
Within State (Urban)	12	1	0	0	0	13
%	3.70	0.59	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.62
Outside State (Rural)	1	0	0	0	0	1
%	0.31	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.20
Outside State (Urban)	3	10	0	0	0	13
%	0.93	5.88	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.62
Duration of Migration						
Short Term	38	12	0	0	0	50
%	11.73	7.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.06
Long Term	11	2	0	0	0	13
%	3.40	1.18	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.62
Daily Commuters	275	156	0	1	2	434
%	84.88	91.76	0.00	100.00	100.00	87.32

Source: Primary data based.

4.39 Indebtedness:

The proportion of indebted households in total households and their amount of outstanding loan have been calculated in Table-4.39. It has been found that around 78.72 per cent of the total households are under debt. The figure is very higher in case of Muslim households (93.22 per cent) versus Hindu households (72.59 per cent). The majority of houses (around 74.60 per cent) reported to have outstanding loan of up to Rs 30,000.

Table 4.39: Distribution of Households by Outstanding Amount of loan

Amount of Loan outstanding	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Others	All
Indebted households	196	110		0	1	307
%	72.59	93.22	0.00	0.00	100.00	78.72
Below 15000	97	34	0	0	1	132
%	49.49	30.91	0.00	0.00	100.00	43.00
15000-30000	62	35	0	0	0	97
%	31.63	31.82	0.00	0.00	0.00	31.60
30000-45000	12	10	0	0	0	22
%	6.12	9.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.17
45000-60000	17	11	0	0	0	28
%	8.67	10.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.12
60000-75000	2	9	0	0	0	11
%	1.02	8.18	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.58
75000 and above	6	11	0	0	0	17
%	3.06	10.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.54
Total	196	110	0	0	1	307
%	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	100.00
Per Household	6233	14979	0	0	1111	8484

Source: Primary data based.

4.40 Educational Status of Children (5-15 Years):

It has been reported that on the whole 3.73 per cent of the total children in the age group of 5-15 years were never enrolled in schools. This figure is higher in case of Muslim children (4.80 per cent) as compared to Hindu children (3.30 per cent). We also found a higher percentage of Muslim children who left schooling (3.73 per cent) in comparison with Hindu children (1.96 per cent) who left schools after enrollment. More or less same proportion of children has been found to be irregular in attending schools across different religious groups.

The children who are enrolled in the schools shows that their number declines as the standard of class increases. However, the proportion of Muslim children studying in higher classes (class VI to class X) is relatively lower to that of Hindu children in respective classes. It indicates that large numbers of Muslim children leave the schools as the standard of education increases.

It has been reported that around 78.00 per cent of the total children are studying in Government schools. This is true in both the cases of Hindu as well as Muslim children. The average distance of the school is within 1kilometre for more than 75 per cent of total students. However, more than 86.00 per cent of total Muslim children are studying in those schools, which are within the distance of less than 1 kilometer while 70.25 per cent of Hindu children are going in such schools.

Medium of instruction is generally Hindi language but only 2.28 per cent of Hindu children are studying in English medium schools while not even a single student of Muslim children was found reading in English medium school in rural areas of Baghpat district.

The non-affordability of fees and other educational expenses is the major reason for dropout of the students. The needs to earn are also the important reason for Muslim children. The government assistance in the form of scholarship and others is being availed by 60.07 per cent of the total children across all the religious groups. The details of educational status of children in the age group of 5-15 years have been shown in Annexure-I.

4.41 Aspiration of Parents for Education of their Children:

The respondents were asked to express their aspirations regarding the education of their children. Around 56.88 per cent of the total respondents told their aspiration for boys and 50.44 per cent of the total respondent told their aspiration for girls. 65 per cent of the Hindu parents told that their children should take education up to intermediate and graduate level, while desire for higher education among the Muslim parents is found to be relatively lower. In case of girls, aspiration of parents was not as much as for the boys (Table-4.41).

Table 4.41: Aspiration of parents of Current Students

Aspirations of parents for education of	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Others	All
Boys Total	358	145	2	1	6	512
%	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
High School	1	8	0	0	0	9
%	0.28	5.52	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.76
Intermediate	40	40	0	0	0	80
%	11.17	27.59	0.00	0.00	0.00	15.63
Pre-Graduation/ Diploma	7	10	1	0	0	18
%	1.96	6.90	50.00	0.00	0.00	3.52
Bachelors Degree	185	69	0	1	4	259
%	51.68	47.59	0.00	100.00	66.67	50.59
Post Graduation	61	16	0	0	2	79
%	17.04	11.03	0.00	0.00	33.33	15.43
Technical Degree	64	2	1	0	0	67
%	17.88	1.38	50.00	0.00	0.00	13.09
Girls Total	324	123	2	1	4	454
%	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
High School	11	13	0	0	0	24
%	3.40	10.57	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.29
Intermediate	90	52	0	0	2	144
%	27.78	42.28	0.00	0.00	50.00	31.72
Pre-Graduation/ Diploma	45	12	1	0	1	59
%	13.89	9.76	50.00	0.00	25.00	13.00
Bachelors Degree	124	39	0	1	0	164
%	38.27	31.71	0.00	100.00	0.00	36.12
Post Graduation	24	6	0	0	1	31
%	7.41	4.88	0.00	0.00	25.00	6.83
Technical Degree	30	1	1	0	0	32
%	9.26	0.81	50.00	0.00	0.00	7.05

Source: Primary data based.

4.42 Interest in Training:

The sample respondents were asked to express their interest for different types of training to improve their employment and income level. Surprisingly, only 28.67 per cent of the working members of Muslims family showed their interest in training while 70.09 percent of the working members of Hindu family showed their interest in training (Table -4.42).

Table 4.42: Interest in Training of Working Family Members

Religion	Yes	No	No response	Total
Hindu	399	247	6	649
%	70.09	75.54	75.00	72.11
Muslim	162	75	2	239
%	28.67	22.94	25.00	26.56
Christian	2	0	0	2
%	0.35	0.00	0.00	0.22
Sikh	0	1	0	1
%	0.00	0.31	0.00	0.11
Others	5	4	0	9
%	0.88	1.22	0.00	1.00
Total	569	327	8	900
%	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Source: Primary data based.

4.43 Types of Training:

The types of training desired by the respondents have been shown in Table-4.43. It is evident that most of the respondents across different religious groups desired to have Computer training followed by Stitching, Mechanic training and I.T.I. is another area, which is one of the most preferred training activities of the respondents of different religious groups.

Table -4.43: Type of Training

Type of Training	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Others	All
Computer training	200	67	1	0	3	271
Stitching	109	55	1	0	1	166
I.T.I	19	9	0	0	0	28
Embroidery	4	9	0	0	0	13
Mechanic	24	8	0	0	0	32
Agriculture	13	0	0	0	0	13
Cottage industry	12	9	0	0	0	21
Carpentry	5	2	0	0	0	7
Driving	2	1	0	0	0	3
Business	7	3	0	0	1	11
Industrial Training	4	0	0	0	0	4
No response	250	76	0	1	4	331
Total	399	163	2	0	5	569

Source: Primary data based.

4.44 Duration of Training:

Out of those who desired to have training, 53.07 per cent were in view that duration of training should be 3-6 months. While around 39.26 per cent Muslim respondents were in view that training duration should be 3-6 months. In case of Hindu respondent also 59.14 per cent were in view that training should be of 3-6 months (Table-4.44).

Table -4.44: Duration of Training

Religion	3 Months	3-6 Months	1-3 Years	Total
Hindu	65(16.29)	236(59.14)	98(24.56)	399
%	61.90	78.15	60.49	70.12
Muslim	39(23.92)	64(39.26)	60(36.80)	163
%	37.14	21.19	37.04	28.65
Christian	0	1	1	2
%	0.00	0.33	0.62	0.35
Sikh	0	0	0	0
%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Others	1	1	3	5
%	0.95	0.33	1.85	0.88
All	105(18.45)	302(53.07)	162(28.47)	569
%	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Note-Figure in bracket shows percentage to total.

Source: Primary data based.

4.45 Willingness to Bear Training Expenditure:

Out of those who have shown willingness to get training; only 15.64 percent were willing to bear expenses in which Muslims were in lowest proportion (9.20 per cent) who want to bear the training expenses. Out of total training expenses, respondents were willing to bear 95 percent of the cost among different religious groups. 17.80 percent of Hindus were ready to bear their training expenses which are higher than those of Muslims who were willing to bear the training expenses (Table -4.45).

Table-4.45: Willingness to Bear Expenditure of Training

Religion	Yes	No	Total
Hindu	71(17.80)	328(82.20)	399
%	79.78	68.33	70.12
Muslim	15(9.20)	148(90.80)	163
%	16.85	30.83	28.65
Christian	1(50.00)	1(50.00)	2
%	1.12	0.21	0.35
Sikh	0	0	0
%	0.00	0.00	0.00
Others	2(40.00)	3(60.00)	5
%	2.25	0.63	0.88
All	89(15.64)	480(84.36)	569
%	100.00	100.00	100.00

Note-Figure in bracket shows percentage to total.

Source: Primary data base.

4.46 Types of Diseases

It has come out from the survey that around 890 persons of rural population has suffered from various diseases during the last one year and no significant difference across different religious groups is evident. The seasonal fever is most prevalent followed by the stomach related and other diseases (Table-4.46).

Table-4.46: Type of Diseases

Type	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Others	All
Fever	266	106	1	1	5	379
%	41.24	45.49	50.00	50.00	62.50	42.58
Jaundice, Typhoid	48	23	1	1	0	73
%	7.44	9.87	50.00	50.00	0.00	8.20
ENT	17	5	0	0	0	22
%	2.64	2.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.47
Accident	23	4	0	0	0	27
%	3.57	1.72	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.03
Stomach related	100	30	0	0	0	130
%	15.50	12.88	0.00	0.00	0.00	14.61
Cancer, T,B	18	10	0	0	0	28
%	2.79	4.29	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.15
Any other	173	55	0	0	3	231
%	26.82	23.61	0.00	0.00	37.50	25.96
Total	645	233	2	2	8	890
%	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Average days of illness	50.67	40.25	15.00	11.50	19.13	47.49

Source: Primary data based.

4.47 Place of Treatment:

In private hospitals, 70.00 percent of the patients receive treatment followed by around 10 percent by the Jhola Chap doctors. Government and private hospital together accounted for 11.46 percent. The places of treatment are more or less same for the categories of all religious groups (Table-4.47). It was also reported that 11.24 percent of the total patient were admitted in the hospital for the treatment. The admission was taken by 16.74 percent of Muslim patients as compared to 9.46 percent by Hindu patients. The average annual expenditure incurred by the Muslim on their treatment is found highest, Rs. 2,766 as compare to the Hindu Rs. 2,374 and Sikh population Rs.2250.

Table 4.47: Place of Treatment of Diseases

Place	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Others	All
Government Hospital	45	18	0	0	0	63
%	6.98	7.73	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.08
Private Hospital	462	151	1	2	7	623
%	71.63	64.81	50.00	100.00	87.50	70.00
Government and Private	69	32	1	0	0	102
%	10.70	13.73	50.00	0.00	0.00	11.46
Traditional	9	3	0	0	0	12
%	1.40	1.29	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.35
Voluntary Health Worker	1	0	0	0	0	1
%	0.16	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.11
Home Treatment	0	1	0	0	0	1
%	0.00	0.43	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.11
Jhola Chap Doctor	58	28	0	0	1	87
%	8.99	12.02	0.00	0.00	12.50	9.78
Others	1	0	0	0	0	1
%	0.16	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.11
Total	645	233	2	2	8	890
%	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Percent of Patient admitted	9.46	16.74	0.00	0.00	0.00	11.24
Average Expenditure	2374	2766	1550	2250	1175	2463

Source: Primary data based.

4.48 Immunization of Children:

The respondents were enquired about the immunization of their children up to the age of 5 years. It was reported that more than 99.60 per cent of children were given polio drops. It was almost similar in case of children of Hindus (99.67 per cent) as against the Children of Muslims (99.46 per cent). The percentage of immunization of Muslim children was found to be lower to that of Hindu children in case of entire four other diseases i.e. Diphtheria, BCG, Small Pox and Hepatitis (Table-4.48).

Table 4.48: Immunization of Children

Immunization	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Others	All
Polio	304	184	4	0	8	500
%	99.67	99.46	100.00	0	100.00	99.60
Diphtheria	296	168	4	0	8	476
%	97.05	90.81	100.00	0	100.00	94.82
BCG	297	174	4	0	8	483
%	97.38	94.05	100.00	0	100.00	96.22
Small Pox	220	107	2	0	0	329
%	72.13	57.84	50.00	0	0.00	65.54
Hepatitis	155	78	2	0	0	235
%	50.82	42.16	50.00	0	0.00	46.81

Source: Primary data based.

4.49 Assistance at the time of Last Delivery:

It has been reported that out of total deliveries of the last year, 77.11 per cent were at the home. Only 16.41 per cent and 6.48 percent was at Government and private hospitals respectively (Table-4.49). It is to be noted here that in case Muslim households the deliveries at the home accounted for more than 79.61 per cent as compared to 76.97 per cent in respect of Hindu households.

The untrained dais provided assistance at the time of delivery in most of the cases. However, Hindu households were in better position as trained midwives attended 34.54 per cent of their deliveries as compared to 23.03 per cent in case of Muslim households.

Table4.49: Assistance at the Time of Last Delivery

Detail	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Others	All
Place of Birth of Last Child						
Government Hospital	46	25	0	0	5	76
%	15.13	16.45	0.00	0.00	100.00	16.41
Private Hospital	24	6	0	0	0	30
%	7.89	3.95	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.48
Home	234	121	2	0	0	357
%	76.97	79.61	100.00	0.00	0.00	77.11
Total	304	152	2	0	5	463
%	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00
Help at the time of Delivery						
Doctor	71	30	0	0	5	106
%	23.36	19.74	0.00	0.00	100.00	22.89
Trained Midwife	105	35	1	0	0	141
%	34.54	23.03	50.00	0.00	0.00	30.45
Untrained Dai	128	87	1	0	0	216
%	42.11	57.24	50.00	0.00	0.00	46.65
Total	304	152	2	0	5	463
%	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00

Table 4.49 (contd...)

Pre and post Delivery Assistance						
Yes	179	66	2	0	5	252
%	27.67	27.62	100.00	0.00	55.56	28.06
No	125	86	0	0	0	211
%	19.32	35.98	0.00	0.00	0.00	23.50
No Response	343	87	0	1	4	435
%	53.01	36.40	0.00	100.00	44.44	48.44
Total	647	239	2	1	9	898
%	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Source: Primary data base

4.50 Households benefited from Anganwadi / ICDS Centers:

It is evident from the field survey that outreach of the/ICDS Centers is limited to only 28.17 per cent of the total households. Muslim households have been slightly more benefited (31.80 per cent) as compare to Hindu households (26.28 per cent) under the programme in the rural part of the district (Table -4.50).

Table-4.50: Households Benefited from Anganwadi / ICDS

Whether any member of your family benefited from/ ICDS?	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Others	All
Yes	170	76	1	1	5	253
%	26.28	31.80	50.00	100.00	55.56	28.17
No	475	162	1	0	4	642
%	73.42	67.78	50.00	0.00	44.44	71.49
No Response	2	1	0	0	0	3
%	0.31	0.42	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.33
Total	647	239	2	1	9	898
%	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Source: Primary data based.

4.51 Public Distribution System:

It is evident from the survey that 49.83 per cent of the total households are in BPL category. The proportion of Muslim households is higher (74.06 per cent) as compared to Hindu households (41.46 per cent) as shown in Annexure II.

The data shows that in general, 30.61 per cent of total households have BPL cards as against 45.61 per cent of Muslim households and 25.43 per cent of Hindu households. Majority of the households (96.42 per cent) get the ration from PDS and the Muslim households who obtain ration from PDS is 92.89 per cent versus 97.82 per cent of Hindu households.

The quantity of items (wheat, rice, sugar, kerosene etc.) obtained from the PDS by the sample households is inadequate. The non-availability of PDS items in time is the main problem faced by the PDS beneficiaries. Less weight and insufficient quantity are two other major problems. Lack of timely supply in PDS is the most important reason for not getting the PDS

items for all the households. While the lack of money is the prime reason for the Muslims households of not taking PDS items, lack of timely supply in PDS is the most important reason for not getting PDS items for the Hindu households.

4.52 Problems and losses during Communal Violence

None of the households among the 900 households has reported the problem of Communal violence in the 30 villages surveyed by us. Therefore no loss of human life, property and feelings of insecurity were reported.

4.53 Accessibility to Media and Communication

The survey has revealed that rural households in Baghpat District as limited access to media and communication. Out of the total households, 20.40 percent read newspaper, 31.55 percent listening radio, 40.91 percent watches T.V. and 46.04 percent have mobile phones. Within different religious group, Hindu has better accessibility to radio, T.V. and mobile telephones as compared to their Muslim counterparts (Table-4.51).

Table-4.51: Access to Media and Communication

Particulars	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Others	All
Do you read newspaper regularly	127	49	-	1	6	183
%	19.66	20.50	-	100.00	66.67	20.40
Do you listen radio regularly	238	40	2	1	2	283
%	36.84	16.74	100.00	100.00	22.22	31.55
Do you watch T.V. regularly	322	36	1	1	7	367
%	49.85	15.06	50.00	100.00	77.78	40.91
Do you have mobile	351	53	1	1	7	413
%	54.33	22.18	50.00	100.00	77.78	46.04

Source: Primary data based.

4.54 Awareness and Benefited from Government Programmes:

The levels of awareness of the surveyed households about the Government Programmes and percentage of the households who have been benefited from these Programmes in total households have been worked out in totality and religion-wise too Annexure-III.

It is apparent that 68.67 per cent and 23.33 per cent of all sampled households are aware about SGSY and NREGS government programmes. However, under the Swanjayanti Gramin Swarojgar Yojana (SGSY) programmes, only 10 sample households (1.11 per cent) have been benefited. 23.33 percent households were having awareness about National Rural Employment Guaranty Scheme (NREGA). However, not even a single household was benefited under the scheme. In case of IAY and Old age/Widow pension, a very high proportion of all households have reported their awareness, yet benefits have remained confined to only 1.33 per cent and

4.56 per cent of all rural households respectively. To avail benefits of the Programmes, some of the households have also paid bribes / commission.

4.55 Preferences of the Respondents about various Government Programmes:

The sample respondents were asked to rank the important Government Programmes to which they consider as the most useful for them. Their choices for different Programmes have been presented in Annexure-IV.

The Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SAS), Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP), Old age/Widow Pension, Indira Awas Yojana (IAY) and Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) Programmes have been viewed by large number of households as the most useful Programmes for them.

CHAPTER V

CRITICAL DEVELOPMENT GAPS IN THE DISTRICT

In the preceding chapters, socio-economic development status has been examined at the three levels. First, is the analysis of development status at the district level taking into account Baghpat District as a whole. Second is the analysis based on the development status of all the 30 sample villages considered together. The last is the analysis based on the development status examined on the basis of primary data collected from 900-sample households. In this chapter, critical development gaps have been identified in relation to three spatial levels, i.e. (I) Baghpat District as a whole; (II) Village level and (III) Household level.

5.1 Development Gaps at the District Level:

1. The growth of population and population density are very high in the district. Both these factors are exerting an adverse impact on the employment and income prospects of the people. Therefore the growth of population in the district is to be managed. Although, the literacy level of the District has been found comparatively higher than the state level but still it is required to improve literacy level among Muslims.
2. The literacy level and work participation rate among Muslims of the district has been found to be at bottom when compared with other minorities and Hindus of the district. The gap between Muslims and other religious groups in terms of literacy and employment is to be abridged if balanced social development is to be achieved in Baghpat District.
3. The full time employment opportunities are diminishing in the district and the number of marginal workers are fast increasing; pointing to the situation of distress diversification. Therefore special attention needs to be given to generate full time employment opportunities in Baghpat District. The white-collar job opportunities are also fast diminishing in the district. Since Baghpat is a newly formed district (in 1997) of Uttar Pradesh, required an Employment Exchange in it, to rightly place unemployed youth in the jobs where ever required.
4. The agriculture is still at the subsistence level in the district. Crop intensity of the diversification is still low as compared to state, despite larger area has been brought under cultivation and irrigation. So, the appropriate planning is required to fill these gaps in the agricultural sector.
5. The district has sizeable livestock population specially the milch animals, which is an indicator of a big potential to develop dairy and its related activities in the district. The

dairy development may be started on the basis of Co-operative Dairy Societies in the district.

6. Though industrial development in general has been lack luster in the district but a sizable number of small scale units are there and development in Khadi and Village industries, which have great potential of employment generation, has not been reasonable enough in particular. Thus the activities of the Khadi and the Village industry board need to be activated to bridge these gaps.
7. Although, Baghpat district does not have enough mineral resources but the area of the district is rich with sugarcane crop. Hence, many agro-based industries like Sugar, Paper, Biscuits, Toffee and Chocolate units can be developed, which may improve employment situation in the district.
8. Baghpat is generally famous for its brick industry. The upper layer of the soil is quite suitable for brick-making. The bricks are usually supplied in the nearby states and districts like Delhi, Ghaziabad etc as per the demand. Further, there is a great scope for the agro-based and cottage industries in the district. It can improve the employment opportunities followed by income of the people in the district.
9. Two major infrastructures; namely the road network and its condition, and the number of bank branches need to be increased at the district level.
10. There is a gap in rural infrastructure particularly in case of rural go-downs, fertilizer stores and rural banks. These gaps are to be abridged to match with the state averages of these specialties.
11. Some gaps are visible in educational infrastructure of schools like low number of primary and upper-primary schools, bad condition of school buildings, high teacher student ratio both in primary and upper-primary sections etc. We expect these gaps to be filled under the SSA Programme.
12. There are also some gaps in the health infrastructure of Baghpat district. So Primary health centers, Child/Women welfare centers, Allopathic hospitals and the number of Ayurvedic / Unani Hospitals are to be increased in the district.
13. The analysis points to the fact that rural part of the district is comparatively backward to its urban part. Low return from agriculture, inadequate employment opportunities and critical gaps in key rural infrastructure has reduced the incomes of the rural people in the district. Therefore, proper planning for the composite development of rural areas of Baghpat District is required.

5.2 Development Gaps at the Village Level:

1. The combined population data of 30 sample villages has revealed that the size of households in general and among the Muslims population in particular is high. This calls for the effective implementation of family planning measures.
2. The high proportion of total workers (43.64 per cent) is engaged as cultivators followed by agricultural labourers (29.25 per cent). Few of the other workers are found to be employed (18.98 per cent) in non-farm activities, which have tremendous potential of employment. This necessitates the planning for the development of non-farm activities in the villages of Baghpat District.
3. A high proportion of total cultivated area has been brought under cultivation and irrigation, yet the cropping intensity is still low which requires the intensification of cropping as well as its diversification.
4. It has been reported that all the villages of Baghpat district are connected with all weather roads but average distance of all 30 villages taken together from main road comes to 6.07 kilometers. It has been found that more than 63 per cent roads of all sampled villages were still Kharanja Roads.
5. Though the electricity connection has been extended to all the villages but only 61.78 per cent of the total households have electricity connections. However, the electricity is available in all the sampled villages of the district but the power supply is reported to be very poor at the village level (4.56 hrs. per day) in Baghpat District.
6. Private and public tube wells and hand pumps are the major source of drinking water in sample villages. As far as public hand pumps are concerned few of them have become non-functional. A campaign needs to be launched in rural areas of the district to rectify all the non-functional hand pumps with the involvement of Gram panchayats.
7. In only 6.67 per cent of the entire sample villages', toilet facility is available and 20.92 per cent of the total households of these villages have in-house toilet facility. The Total Sanitation Campaign (TSA) needs to be made more effective to abridge this gap.
8. The primary schools are in all the sample villages but higher secondary schools are generally located at the panchayat level and block headquarters. The students travel generally 4-5 kilometers to reach the higher secondary schools. This gap in education status is to be narrowed down. The average enrollment of students (both boys and girls) has been found to be lower on the basis of recommended norms. Therefore enrollment in primary schools needs to be increased. The infrastructure in primary schools is by and large good

and satisfactory. Though 57 private schools are operational in the sampled villages and in 10 villages' people prefer government schools for the education of their wards.

9. Serious gaps are evident in the availability of different health facilities of the sample villages, so much that the people generally travel 3 to 10 kilometers from their villages to access major health centers. Further, the doctors and medicines are rarely available in the PHCs which pose a constant problem for the villagers. This gap needs to be properly assessed and appropriate steps are required to be taken.
10. Public Distribution System (PDS) is functioning effectively. Although, irregular supply of food grain in 8 sampled villages was the main problem. This needs to be taken care of to make the PDS more result oriented.
11. Gaps in certain key facilities like Veterinary, Regulated markets and Commercial banks are visible. Developing a convergence with the UP State Markets Board and Animal Husbandry Department can reduce these gaps.
12. A number of non-agricultural activities are being undertaken in sample villages. The problems in marketing and production are generally hampering the growth of these activities. The Khadi and Village Industry Board, Dairy and Fishery Departments should be activated to look in to these problems. Lack of skill development is also one of the serious constraints in the development of these industries.
13. The functioning of Self-help groups has been reported only in 9 sampled villages. Saving and credit is their major activity. Now these groups are to be oriented to undertake some income generating activities as well. Simultaneously, more self-help groups of homogenous in nature, should be formed in each and ever village. DRDA should take care of these groups.
14. The number of beneficiaries under different Government programmes is quite a few except Pension Scheme, benefits from other programmes accrued to only few per cent of the total population. Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) programme could not be implemented in any sample village of the district, as the process of selection of beneficiaries was in progress. It should be implemented without any further delay in order to enhance the rural self-employment opportunities.

5.3 Development Gaps at the Household Level:

1. Hindu population accounts for the majority of population in Baghpat district followed by the Muslims. Other minority groups like Christian, Sikh and others are in very negligible number. Therefore, the development characteristics of Hindu and Muslim households have been compared as far their development status is concerned.

2. The size of the family among Muslim households is relatively higher to the Hindu households in rural areas of the district, which needs to be managed. On the whole, sex ratio is quite low in both Hindu and Muslim households in the rural areas of the district.
3. A high proportion of human resources have been found to be of younger age. This is true across all the religious groups which are the strength of rural areas of the district.
4. The level of illiteracy has been found high at the household level. Around 40 per cent of the Muslim population is illiterate. This is one of the serious weaknesses of the population in general as well as the Muslims in particular.
5. Most of the rural population and Hindu population are employed in agriculture while the Muslims are largely employed in construction and manufacturing activities. Therefore for the development of Muslims in the rural part of Baghpat district, promotion of non-farm activities is crucial.
6. It has come out that most of the households are in search of additional employment opportunities and they have expressed their preference largely for Service, Industry and agro-based activity like dairy etc. It has already been pointed out that non-farm activities need to be promoted in rural areas of district. This point gets further validation from the fact that 62.44 per cent of the total households are landless in rural areas of the district and landless Muslim households are 95.40 per cent among the total households.
7. Apart from lower land base of Muslim households, value of livestock and other productive assets owned by them is also relatively lower than the Hindu households.
8. A very nominal Muslims (0.84 per cent) and none other household from other religion including Hindu households have been benefited under the Indira Awas Yojana in the rural areas of the district and condition of their houses is also poor. Therefore, more beneficiaries under the Indira Awas Yojana should be drawn up from the rural part of the district.
9. In general more than half of rural households in rural areas are electrified. Hindu households are better (having 65.49 per cent electrified) as compared to the Muslim households (having 29.29 per cent electrified).
10. The facility of protected drinking water is available to most of the households across all religious groups. However, in-house toilet facility is available to 35.56 per cent of households. Hindu households are better in this regard as 40.99 per cent of the households have in-house toilet facility in comparison with 18.41 per cent of Muslims households. Moreover, the coverage of Total Sanitation Campaign is to be speeded up in the district.

11. Wood, Cow-dung cake and LPG are three major sources of cooking fuel in rural areas of the district across different religious groups. In view of very low area under forest in the district, alternative sources of cooking fuel are to be searched for.
12. Indebtedness is highest among the rural households. Around 78.72 per cent households are reported to have average outstanding loan of Rs. 8,484.
13. It has come out that 4.80 per cent of Muslim and 3.30 per cent of Hindu children of age group, 5-15 years were never enrolled in the schools. The rate of dropout among the Hindus as well as Muslim children goes on increasing as their standard of class increases. This is a crucial issue which needs to be looked into seriously.
14. A high proportion of Hindu as well as Muslim parents aspire for higher education (Bachelors Degree and above) of their children. In order to improve the standard of living, efforts should be taken to create awareness about the value of education among the rural masses of the district.
15. Hindu and Muslim households have largely expressed their interest in taking further training in various local based non-farm activities. Most of them feel that the duration of training should be 3 to 6 months but only 15.64 per cent among all households are ready to bear the training expenses.
16. The ailment of the diseases is done at the private hospitals in majority of cases; irrespective of religion. Jhola chhap doctors are also playing important role in Medicare of the people in rural areas of the district. Therefore, state sponsored health care services need to be strengthened in rural areas of the district.
17. It has been found that a high proportion of total children are being immunized in the district. It has been found that there is no significant gap in the immunization between Muslim and Hindu children. This is a good achievement and should be maintained. The maternity and child services are poorly availed to the rural population of the district in general and to Muslims in particular. This necessitates the extension of women and child related medical services in rural part of the district.
18. The Public Distribution System (PDS) of the district has been reported satisfactory. Non-availability of PDS items in time and unavailability of sufficient quantity are the two major factors, which are making the PDS system ineffective. Thus, the present model of the PDS needs to be improved.
19. The most important fact which is to be highlighted here is that the rural part of Baghpat District has been free from communal violence so far.

20. The media and communication accessibility has been found to be generally poor in the rural areas of Baghpat district. Its impact can be seen on the awareness level of people about the various development Programmes of the government. The Indira Awas Yojana, Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, Old Age/Widow Pension Scheme and Total Sanitation Campaign are well known Programmes to large number of rural people in the district. The rural people of the district have little knowledge about other development Programmes. This is more in case of Hindu population.
21. Most of the people in rural areas of the district has recognized the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, Rural Water Supply Programme and Old Age/Widow Pension Scheme as the three most useful government Programmes for the rural people of Baghpat district.

Annexure I: Educational Status of Children in the Age of 5 to 15 years

Schooling Status	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Others	All
Never Enrolled	27	18	0	0	0	45
%	3.30	4.80	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.73
Left after enrolment	16	14	0	0	0	30
%	1.96	3.73	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.49
Enrolled but irregular	1	4	0	0	0	5
%	0.12	1.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.41
Enrolled and regular	773	339	2	2	11	1127
%	94.61	90.40	100.00	100.00	100.00	93.37
Total	817	375	2	2	11	1207
%	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Characteristics of enrolled children						
Kinder Garden	7	5	0	0	0	12
%	0.89	1.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.03
Enrolled in Class I	91	50	1	0	0	142
%	11.52	14.01	50.00	0.00	0.00	12.22
Enrolled in Class II	99	55	1	0	1	156
%	12.53	15.41	50.00	0.00	9.09	13.43
Enrolled in Class III	133	65	0	1	1	200
%	16.84	18.21	0.00	50.00	9.09	17.21
Enrolled in Class IV	87	38	0	1	1	127
%	11.01	10.64	0.00	50.00	9.09	10.93
Enrolled in Class V	91	60	0	0	5	156
%	11.52	16.81	0.00	0.00	45.45	13.43
Enrolled in Class VI	87	12	0	0	2	101
%	11.01	3.36	0.00	0.00	18.18	8.69
Enrolled in Class VII	55	23	0	0	1	79
%	6.96	6.44	0.00	0.00	9.09	6.80
Enrolled in Class VII	68	24	0	0	0	92
%	8.61	6.72	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.92
Enrolled in Class IX	37	8	0	0	0	45
%	4.68	2.24	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.87
Enrolled in Class X	35	17	0	0	0	52
%	4.43	4.76	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.48
Total	790	357	2	2	11	1162
%	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Type of School (Total)	790	357	2	2	11	1162
%	100	100	100	100	100	100
Government	580	311	2	2	11	906
%	73.42	87.11	100.00	100.00	100.00	77.97
Private	206	44	0	0	0	250
%	26.08	12.32	0.00	0.00	0.00	21.51
Madrasa	1	2	0	0	0	3
%	0.13	0.56	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.26
Missionary	3	0	0	0	0	3
%	0.38	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.26
Distance of School (km) (Total)	790	357	2	2	11	1162
%	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Within 1	555	308	2	2	9	876
%	70.25	86.27	100.00	100.00	81.82	75.39

1-2	119	19	0	0	2	140
%	15.06	5.32	0.00	0.00	18.18	12.05
2-4	69	18	0	0	0	87
%	8.73	5.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.49
4 and above	47	12	0	0	0	59
%	5.95	3.36	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.08
Medium of instruction (Total)	790	357	2	2	11	1162
%	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Hindi	659	291	0	2	11	963
%	83.42	81.51	0.00	100.00	100.00	82.87
English	18	0	0	0	0	18
%	2.28	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.55
Hindu & English both	113	63	2	0	0	178
%	14.30	17.65	100.00	0.00	0.00	15.32
Urdu	0	3	0	0	0	3
%	0.00	0.84	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.26
Learning of Minority Language						
Total	790	357	2	2	11	1162
%	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Yes	7	45	0	0	1	53
%	0.89	12.61	0.00	0.00	9.09	4.56
No	783	312	2	2	10	1109
%	99.11	87.39	100.00	100.00	90.91	95.44
Reasons for dropout(Total)	20	18	0	0	1	39
%	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	100.00
Work at home	2	0	0	0	0	2
%	10.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.13
Need to earn	1	3	0	0	1	5
%	5.00	16.67	0.00	0.00	100.00	12.82
Far distance of School	2	1	0	0	0	3
%	10.00	5.56	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.69
Lack facility in School	1	0	0	0	0	1
%	5.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.56
Failed in Examination	2	0	0	0	0	2
%	10.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.13
Fees/Expenditure not afford	10	10	0	0	0	20
%	50.00	55.56	0.00	0.00	0.00	51.28
Not interested in reading	2	4	0	0	0	6
%	10.00	22.22	0.00	0.00	0.00	15.38
Availing Government Assistance (Total)	790	357	2	2	11	1162
%	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Yes	433	254	2	1	8	698
%	54.81	71.15	100.00	50.00	72.73	60.07
No	357	103	0	1	3	464
%	45.19	28.85	0.00	50.00	27.27	39.93

Source: Based on the Primary data.

Annexure II: Public Distribution System

Items	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Others	All
Are you in BPL Category?						
Yes	267	177	1	0	1	446
%	41.46	74.06	50.00	0.00	11.11	49.83
No	377	62	1	1	8	449
%	58.54	25.94	50.00	100.00	88.89	50.17
Total	644	239	2	1	9	895
%	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Do you have a BPL card						
Yes	163	109	0	0	1	273
%	25.43	45.61	0.00	0.00	11.11	30.61
No	478	130	2	1	8	619
%	74.57	54.39	100.00	100.00	88.89	69.39
Total	641	239	2	1	9	892
%	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Do you get Ration from PDS						
Yes	629	222	2	1	8	862
%	97.82	92.89	100.00	100.00	88.89	96.42
No	14	17	0	0	1	32
%	2.18	7.11	0.00	0.00	11.11	3.58
Total	643	239	2	1	9	894
%	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
If yes, mention the quantity						
Wheat	2901	2120	.	.	20	5041
%	4.01	1.41	0.01	0.01	0.05	5.49
Rice	2537	1800	.	.	15	4352
%	4.01	1.98	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	8.00	3.19
Sugar	129	84	.	.	2	215
%	12.10	5.84	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	8.00	9.47
Kerosene	1508	548.5	4	2	21.5	2084
%	0.99	0.97	1.00	1.00	0.89	0.99
Other	7	4	.	.	.	11
%	104.83	55.50	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	86.20
Problems Faced in PDS						
Insufficient quantity	47	31	0	0	0	78
%	9.48	17.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	11.32
Bad quality	24	21	0	0	0	45
%	4.84	11.54	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.53
Less weight	113	44	0	1	1	159
%	22.78	24.18	0.00	100.00	12.50	23.08
Non-availability in time	348	127	2	0	7	484
%	70.16	69.78	100.00	0.00	87.50	70.25
Others	2	4	0	0	0	6
%	0.40	2.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.87
Total	496	182	2	1	8	689
%	107.66	124.73	100.00	100.00	100.00	112.05

Are you capable of getting your share of PDS?						
Yes	491	180	1	1	8	681
%	77.69	77.25	50.00	100.00	88.89	77.65
No	141	53	1		1	196
%	22.31	22.75	50.00		11.11	22.35
Total	632	233	2	1	9	877
%	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
If no, then reasons:						
Lack of money	63	34	0	0	2	99
%	56.75676	77.27273	0	0	100	63.05732
Lack of supply in PDS	24	4	0	0	1	29
%	21.62162	9.090909	0	0	50	18.47134
Discrimination by PDS trader	9	2	0	0	1	12
%	8.108108	4.545455	0	0	50	7.643312
Others	23	9	0	0	1	33
%	20.72072	20.45455	0	0	50	21.01911
Total	111	44	0	0	2	157
%	107.2072	111.3636	0	0	250	110.1911

Source: Based on the Primary data.

Annexure III: Awareness about Government Programmes

	Details	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Others	All
(SGSY) Swarnjayati Gramin Swarojgar Yojana							
	Awareness Yes	450	159	2	1	6	618
	%	64.84	66.53	100.00	100.00	66.67	68.67
	Benefited Yes	7	3	0	0	0	10
	%	1.01	1.26	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.11
	Did you pay commission:						
	Yes	2	0	0	0	0	2
	%	28.57	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	20.00
(NREGS) National Rural Employment Guaranty Scheme							
	Awareness Yes	146	64	0	0	0	210
	%	21.04	26.78	0.00	0.00	0.00	23.33
(IAY) Indira Awas Yojana							
	Awareness Yes	627	225	2	1	9	864
	%	90.35	94.14	100.00	100.00	100.00	96.00
	Benefited Yes	10	2	0	0	0	12
	%	1.44	0.84	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.33
	Did you pay commission:						
	Yes	2	0	0	0	0	2
	%	20.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	16.67
Old age /widow Pension							
	Awareness Yes	625	220	2	1	9	857
	%	90.06	92.05	100.00	100.00	100.00	95.22
	Benefited Yes	29	12	0	0	0	41
	%	4.18	5.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.56
(TSC) Total Sanitation Campaign							
	Awareness Yes	318	129	1	0	2	450
	%	45.82	53.97	0.00	0.00	22.22	50.00
	Benefited Yes	65	58	0	0	0	123
	%	9.37	24.27	0.00	0.00	0.00	13.67
	Did you pay commission:						
	Yes	2	0	0	0	0	2
	%	3.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.63
(ARWSP) Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme							
	Awareness Yes	463	181	1	0	6	651
	%	66.71	75.73	50.00	0.00	66.67	72.33
	Benefited Yes	234	105	1	0	6	346
	%	33.72	43.93	50.00	0.00	66.67	38.44
	Did you pay commission:						
	Yes	1	1	0	0	0	2
	%	0.43	0.95	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.58
(SSA) Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan							
	Awareness Yes	628	231	2	1	9	871
	%	90.49	96.65	100.00	100.00	100.00	96.78
	Benefited Yes	247	129	0	0	8	384
	%	35.59	53.97	0.00	0.00	88.89	42.67
	Did you pay commission:						
	Yes	5	0	0	0	0	5
	%	2.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.30

Source: Primary data based.

**Annexure IV: Most Useful Programmes in Order of Preferences
Of the Respondents**

Programme	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Others	All
Swrnjayanti Gramin Swarojgar Yojana (SGSY)	64	25	1	0	0	90
%	8.50	8.17	50.00	0.00	0.00	8.40
National Rural Employment Guaranty Scheme (NREGS)	17	8	0	0	0	25
%	2.26	2.61	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.33
Indira Awas Yojana (IAY)	81	46	0	0	1	128
%	10.76	15.03	0.00	0.00	11.11	11.95
Old age /widow Pension	115	42	0	1	0	158
%	15.27	13.73	0.00	100.00	0.00	14.75
Total Literacy Campaign (TSC)	76	46	0	0	0	122
%	10.09	15.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	11.39
Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP)	150	29	0	0	1	180
%	19.92	9.48	0.00	0.00	11.11	16.81
Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA)	250	110	1	0	7	368
%	33.20	35.95	50.00	0.00	77.78	34.36
Total	753	306	2	1	9	1071
%	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Source: Primary data based.

Annexure V: Tehsil and Block-wise Sample Villages: District Baghpat

Tehsil	Block	Village
1. Khekada	1. Khekada	1. Norazpur Aima 2. Gauna 3. Singholi Taga
	2. Pilana	1. Mukari 2. Dohela 3. Haria khera 4. Fatehpur Majra 5. Gospur
2. Baghpat	2. Baghpat	1. Bali 2. Nawali 3. Biharipur 4. Gouripur Jawahar Nagar 5. Chouhalda
3. Baraut	1. Baraut	1. Arifpurkheri 2. Bohla 3. Sdaskpur Sinoli 4. Shabga 5. Malakpur 6. Baoli 7. Ftehpur Chak
	2. Binauli	1. Ibrahimabad Gawri 2. Binauli 3. Khaprana 4. Jhundpur 5. Gharhi Kanmaran 6. Gangmauli 7. Zainuddinpur Chirchiya
	3. Chhaprauli	1. Sherpur 2. Sothi 3. Bodha

ABBREVIATIONS

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