

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

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मानचित्र
जनपद बहराइच

1. INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY	
2. DISTRICT BOUNDARY	
3. TAHSIL BOUNDARY	
4. BLOCK BOUNDARY	
5. TAHSIL HEADQUARTER	
6. BLOCK HEADQUARTER	
7. RIVERS	



BASELINE SURVEY OF MINORITY CONCENTRATION DISTRICT

Executive summary of Bahraich District, Uttar Pradesh

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

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

(a) Religion Specific Socio-economic Indicators :

- (i) Literacy rate
- (ii) Female Literacy rate
- (iii) Work participation rate
- (iv) Female work participation rate

(b) Indicators of Basic amenities

- (i) Percentage of households with pucca houses
- (ii) Percentage of households with safe drinking water
- (iii) Percentage of households with electricity
- (iv) Percentage of households with w/c latrines

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

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

1.2 Objectives of the Study :

To identify gaps :

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

1.3 Methodology, Sample Design and Tools :

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

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

1.4 Brief Profile of Bahraich District :

According to the census figures, Bahraich had a total population 27.01 lakhs in 2001. Agriculture is the main occupation of the residents of this district. About 82.0 per cent main workers are engaged in agriculture directly or indirectly. Around 67.0 per cent of reporting area come under net area sown. The main crops are wheat, paddy, masoor, pea and sugar cane. the district is adversely affected with flood during monsoon season and this damage the crops.

With respect to industries out of 47 registered factories, the actual number of working units was only 23 and total person working in these units were 1818. The district also has 182 small scale and 31 units registered under Khadi and Gramodyog Industries. However, the exact number of functioning unit is not known. Looking at infrastructure, it is observed that the district is poorly connected by roads and rail and roads are badly damaged.

Table -1 Some Selected Indicators (2001)

S.No.	Indicators	Figure
1.	Total Population (Lakh)	27.01
2.	Sex Ratio	868
3.	Density of Population	538
4.	Percentage of SC Population	14.40
5.	Percentage of urban Population	8.73
6.	Percentage of Minority Population	34.73
7.	Literacy Rate	36.10
8.	Percentage of Cultivators & Agricultural Labourers in Total Main Workers	81.66
9.	Percentage of Net Area Sown	66.85
10.	Percentage of Household Having less than 1 Hectare Land holding Size	75.90
11.	Percentage of Household Having Permanent Labour	32.15
12.	Percentage of Households Having Electricity	13.98
13.	Percentage of Household Having Tap/Hand Pump/Tube Well Water	91.54
14.	Percentage of Households Having Latrine Literacy Rate	14.30

If we go in accordance of the prescribe norms laid down for establishment of sub-centre, PHC and CHC in the district the district lags behind with respect to medical facilities.

Although banks and other institutions are present the common man but is not having easy access to cheap and timely institutional credit for non-farm sector.

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

1.5 Main Findings of the Field Survey :

Table-2 highlights the fact that among the minority communities the conditions of Muslim is a cause of concern weather we look their literacy, size of land holdings, average size of assets, average monthly income and expenditure, indebtedness, work participation rate, pucca houses, electrified houses and toilet facilities. It is only the Sikh community which is enjoying a better quality of life. Therefore, it is quite evident that some concerted efforts have to be made in the district to ensure that an all round development takes place with the help of which the overall quality of life and living conditions of the masses in general can be improved.

Table-2 : Results of the Household Survey

S.N.	Indicators	Hindu	Muslim	Sikh	Total
1.	Total Household Surveyed	611	260	29	900
2.	Percentage Distribution by Religion	67.89	29.86	3.22	100.00
3.	Average Size of Household	6.31	7.81	5.86	6.65
4.	Percentage of Illiterates	36.33	38.55	27.06	36.90
5.	Average Size of Land Holdings (acres)	1.63	0.94	1.73	1.44
6.	Average Size of All Assets Per Household (Rs.)	222388	21431	55272	23168
7.	Average Monthly Income of Household (Rs.)	30153	28224	39345	29892
8.	Average Monthly Expenditure of Households (Rs.)	25555	26349	37100	26157
9.	Average Indebtedness per Household (Rs.)	3892	6023	15672	6077
10.	Work Participation Rate	31.50	29.76	37.65	31.13
11.	Percentage of Household Living in Pucca House	24.55	16.15	13.79	21.78
12.	Percentage of Electrified Households	8.02	6.15	24.14	8.00
13.	Percentage of Household Having own a public Hand Pump/Tube or Tap	94.11	96.93	96.55	95.00
14.	Percentage of Households Having Toilet Facility	8.02	7.31	10.34	7.89

Since, the purpose of the baseline survey was to identify the infrastructural gaps which could be filled up through Multi Sector District Plan for minority concentrated district which are characterized by relative backwardness. By the multi sectoral district plan, the relative backwardness of such district could be reduced at least to the national level. For this purpose, we have taken most recent National level official estimates for finding the development deficit in terms of 10 selected indicators.

Taking deficit as weight the indicators representing specific sector are ranked on 10 point score scale in which rank 01 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 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 (NFHS). The development deficit thus worked out in the case of Bahraich district has been presented in table -3. Keeping in mind some of the priority areas indicated in table -3 and some main finding of the survey highlighted in table -2 the following aspects

need special attention whenever a Multi Sectoral Development Plan of the district is attempted.

Table -3 : Development Deficits in Bahraich District of Uttar Pradesh

S. N.	Indicators	Survey Result	All India	Gap between All India & District	Priority Ranking
		1	2	3 (1-2)	4
I. Socio-economic Indicators					
1.	Rate of Literacy	48.1	67.3	- 19.2	6
2.	Rate of Female Literacy	33.0	57.1	- 27.9	4
3.	Work Participation Rate	31.1	38.0	- 6.9	9
4.	Female Work Participation Rate	12.9	21.5	- 8.6	8
II. Basic Amenities Indicators					
5.	Percentage of Pucca Houses	21.8	59.4	- 37.6	2
6.	Percentage of Households with access to safe drinking water	95.0	87.9	+ 7.1	10
7.	Percentage of Electrified Households	8.0	39.2	- 31.2	3
8.	Percentage of Households with Sanitation Facilities	7.8	67.9	- 60.1	1
III. Health Indicators					
9.	Percentage of Full Vaccinated Children	22.7	43.5	- 17.7	7
10.	Percentage of Institutional Delivery	16.0	38.7	- 22.7	5

To sum up, therefore, the areas which need to be given special attention by the policy maker and planners are :

- The present status of households with sanitation facilities in Bahraich district is miserably very poor, when compared with all India estimates. The extension of sanitation facilities at the household level is to be accorded top most priority in the Multi Sectoral Plan of the district. In this context, initiative should be taken by Government authorities to effectively implement the Total Sanitation Campaign and create awareness relating to hygiene and cleanliness among the rural households. For this the subsidy amount should be increased under TSC.
- The Indira Awas Yojana needs to be extended to all BPL categories because a large section of the people living below poverty line has not yet been covered by housing programme.
- The irregular power supply is yet another aspect which the respondent pointed out. This is one of the reasons why people are reluctant to take electric connections. The problems becomes even more acute when most of the time power supply is not available at the time when it is needed the most. Therefore there is a need for topping up the existing rural electrification scheme.

- It is well known fact that the level of literacy in Bahraich district is very low. Around 37.0 per cent of the total sample were found illiterate. the condition of Muslim households was worst. The higher and technical education situation is also very poor, which needs to be enhanced at least Tehsil level. The district is in need of schools, colleges beyond the elementary level specially for girls and ITIs for all.
- The sub-centre and PHCs need to be upgraded so that these institutions can provide vaccination, institution deliveries and other health services to rural people effectively. This will reduce the dependence of rural people on Jhola Chhap doctors or quacks as is the case presently.
- All villages should be properly linked through all weather roads for improving road connectivity.
- The work participation rate in general and females in particular is low in the district as compared to the national level. In this context women should be involved in various developmental programmes run by various Government departments.
- Since land holding are small, the cultivators can be educated to diversify there activities where possible. Dairying, Mushroom cultivation, poultry farming, cultivation of zinger and parwal, masoor pulses can be promoted in various blocks of the district.
- In our survey high proportion of respondent are desirous of receiving vocational training. Thus the Government should ensure that such training programmes be conducted on a regular basis. In fact training should be compulsory before an individual is sanctioned term loan to begin an enterprise.
- The problem related to PDS whether issuing of BPL cards or timely adequate and good quality of ration be ensured.
- Since the commercial bank and other financial institutions are not very co-operative in providing credit to the poorer section, some provision should be made to ensure to co-operation of these institutions. The amount of loan being provided presently also needs to be raised suitably.
- Ministry Welfare Department is to perform its duties effectively, there should be proper office and other facilities so the head of department can solve the problems of minorities.

CHAPTER 1

OUTLINE OF THE STUDY AND PROFILE OF BAHRAICH DISTRICT

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 Mohammadans becomes more prominent if we work out their share in the total minority population which comes to almost 79 per cent. In the case of Uttar Pradesh the overall share of the minority community is almost the same as obtained at the National level. But the share of Muslims is much higher in the total population (18.5 per cent). All other religious communities have a negligible share in the total population of the State. In fact Muslims in the State account for around 95 per cent of all the minorities taken together.

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

(a) Religion-Specific Socio-Economic Indicators

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

(b) Indicators of Basic Amenities

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

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

1.2 Objectives of the Study

The main objectives of the study are as follows:

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

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

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

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

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

Total number of villages	30
Total number of households	900

1.4 TOOLS

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

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

The survey was initiated on 3 December 2007 and completed by 25 January 2008. The names of villages surveyed by us in Bahraich district is as follows:

Strata	Tehsil	Name of the Village	
I	Bahraich	1. Jauhra	2. Aminpur Nagraur
II	Nanpara	1. Majhara 2. Basthanwa 3. Matchi Kalan 4. Gangapur 5. Baruna 6. Valdu Purwa	7. Gujrati Purwa 8. Sheopur 9. Baruhi 10. Gaura Dhanauli 11. Nibiya Begampur 12. Baraiya Kalan
III	Kaiserganj	1. Tendawa Alpi Misra 2. Gobaraha 3. Nasarapur 4. Gaudariya 5. Bisunpur	6. Mukam 7. Jiganiya Jasakaran Singh 8. Shekhapur 9. Sohras 10. Haidarabad
	Mahasai	1. Rampur Gorwa 2. Devraipur 3. Muwafikpur	4. Bahorwa 5. Sipahiya Hulas 6. Khaira

Note: 30 households were surveyed from each village.

1.5 Introduction

District Bahraich is situated in the north part of Devipatan division. It is situated between the 28°4' and 27.4 latitude and 81°65' to 83' eastern longitudes. According to census 2001 the area of Bahraich district was 5020 sq. km. which is 35.29 per cent of Devipatan division. District Bahraich has a international border with Nepal on the northern part, District Barabanki and Sitapur are in south, Kheri in west and Gonda and Srawasti are in eastern side of district Bahraich. Northern part of the district is Tarai region which is covered by the dense natural forest. Sarjoo, Ghaghra, Kaudiyala and Garuwa are the ever flowing rivers of the district Bahraich. The soil of district Bahraich is fertile. Domat, Matiyar, Balui and light Domat are the types of soils in the district. Due to fertile nature of land greenery is spread throughout the district.

There are many mythological facts about the great historical value of district Bahraich. It was famous as the capital of god Brahma, the maker of universe. It was also known as part of Gandharva forest. Even today north east area of several hundred square kms of the district is covered by the forest. It is said that Brahmaji developed this forest covered area as the place of worship for Rishi's and Sadhus. Therefore this place comes to known as Brahmaich. According to some other historians in middle age this place was the capital of "Bhar " dynasty. Therefore it was called as Bahraich.

1.6 Demographic Features of Bahraich District

According to the census figures, Bahraich had a total population 27.01 Lakhs in 2001 which is 1.63 per cent of the population of Uttar Pradesh. The population of the district has grown 28.9 per cent during 1991-2001 as against growth 25.85 per cent of the state. The relative population growth pressure in the district is higher as compared to the state. The number of females per thousand of males was 868 in 2001 and 845 in 1991. This is low in comparison to the state sex ratio 898 and may be because of male migration. The density of population in the district during 1991 was 320 persons per sq. km. but during 2001, 538 persons were living in per sq. km. Again it show fast increasing trends of population in the district. The population of schedule castes in total population of the district was 14.4 per cent which was lower than that in the state (21.15 per cent). The Schedule tribes constitute 0.4 per cent to the total population of the district. The ratio of Schedule Caste population decreased over the last decade but Schedule tribe population ratio increase slightly. The process of urbanization has been slow in the district. In fact, as compared to 1991 the share of urban population has been lower in 2001. Only 8.73 per cent population in

the district lives in urban areas against 20.78 per cent in the state. It means lesser the urbanization higher is the problem of unemployment and poor living conditions (Table 1.1)

Bahraich is a backward district from the point of view of literacy which is very low in the state. The overall literacy in the district was 24.3 per cent in 1991 to which there has been some improvement by 2001. The literacy rates obtained in the district in 2001 were lower than the rate in the state as a whole (71.9 per cent). It is the female literacy which is a major cause of concern because in the year 2001 only 23.1 per cent female were found literate.

Table 1.1: **Demographic Feature**

Feature	1991	2001
Geographical Area Sq. km.	6877	5020
Number of Tehsils	4	4
Number of Blocks	12	14
Number of Gram Shabhas	-	903
Number of inhabited villages	1890	1370
Average size of the household	-	6.2
Population		
Total	2763750	2701478
Male	1501250	1446269
Female	1262500	1255209
Sex Ratio	845	868
Density of Population	320	538
Decade growth of population (1991-2001)	24.7	28.9
SC Population (Percentage)	15.1	14.4
ST Population (Percentage)	0.3	0.4
Rural Population (Percentage)	89.7	91.27
Urban Population (Percentage)	10.30	8.73
Literacy (Percentage)		
Total	24.3	36.1
Male	35.5	47.1
Female	10.7	33.1
Work Participation Rate		
Persons	33.0	35.5
Male	56.4	52.2
Female	5.1	16.1

Source: 1. Census of India 1991 and 2001.

2. Samajarthic Sameekshaya Bahraich 2006-07.

In Bahraich district 35.5 per cent persons out of total population constitute the total work force which were engaged in different activities in 2001. During 1991 this percentage was 33.0 per cent. The male work participation rate has decreased from 56.4 per cent to 52.2 per cent during decade 1991-2001. The decline in the male worker ratio can be

attributed to a rapid increase in population growth whereas the corresponding job opportunities have not increased proportionately. During the decade female work participation rate has increased due to the definitional change in women workforce.

1.7 Demographic status by Religion

In Bahraich district mainly two religious categories namely Hindus and Muslims were found in majority. Other religious categories were negligible in the total population. According census 2001 the literacy rate of Hindus and Muslims was very less in comparison to other religious categories. The work participation rate among Hindus and Sikhs was higher than other religious categories of the district (Table 1.2)

Table 1. 2: **Demographic Status by Religion**

Details	Proportion of total population		Literacy		Work Participation Rate	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Hindu	1537177	64.6	557995	36.3	570286	37.1
Muslim	829361	34.8	271201	32.7	268774	32.4
Christian	2196	0.1	1315	59.9	765	34.4
Sikh	7623	0.1	5588	73.3	2767	36.8
Buddhist	3296	0.1	1806	54.8	1201	26.1
Jain	899	0.0	594	66.1	259	29.0
Others	31	0.0	24	78.6	8	28.6

Source: Census of India 2001.

1.8 Employment Structure

Agriculture is the main occupation of the residents of district Bahraich. As per census 2001 about 61.0 per cent main workers were engaged as cultivators while about 21.0 per cent as agricultural labourers. This is quite understandable in the district where rural population per cent is about 91 per cent. Besides the 632957 main workers there were an additional 211363 marginal workers as well. Thus, the total workers estimated at 844320 out of which main workers constituted 74.97 per cent. Table 1.3 shows that only 2.2 per cent workers in the district were engaged in industrial sector, it means the economy of Bahraich is much less diversified and adequate employment opportunities are not being generated in the non agricultural sector while there is over crowding in agricultural sector.

Table 1.3: **Distribution of workers (main) 2001 by Industrial Category**

Category	Numbers	Percentage
Cultivators	385288	60.87
Agricultural Laborers	131630	20.79
Workers in household industries	14030	2.22
Other Workers	102009	16.12
Total Main Workers	632957	100.00

Source: Census of India 2001.

1.9 Unemployment situation in Bahraich

Direct information on employment situation is not available for the district. The provision of employment through employment exchange has been very dismal in the district. Some idea of unemployment situation can be had from employment exchange details shown in Table 1.4. The table shows that there has been a quantum jump in the registration of candidates seeking employment through employment exchange but the number of vacancies notified and filled has been very negligible. Around 3-11 thousand persons are getting themselves registered every year with employment exchange but only 1 to 3 persons are getting employment since last two years. (Table 1.4)

Table 1.4: **Unemployment**

	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06
No. of employment exchange	1	1	1
Total No. of registration	13917	14578	24027
Registration during the year	5535	3483	11184
No. of vacancies notified	32	54	71
Number of persons employed	5	1	3

Source: Samajarthic Sameekshya Bahraich 2006-07.

1.10 Land Use Pattern

Bahraich district has about 14.0 per cent area under forests which is just double to state average 7.0 per cent. Nearly two-third of the area has been under plough. It had already been indicated that cultivators and agricultural labourers put together account for around 82.0 per cent of the main workers in the district. The district is dependent on agriculture since an overwhelming proportion of total population resides in rural areas. Around 51.0 per cent net area sown was found irrigated in the district (Table 1.5). During the monsoon above half of the area of the district gets flooded by Ghagra and Sarjoo river and this affects the economic condition of the people. Flood waters cut along the river banks

and at times villagers get wiped away causing major damage not only to human and animal life but also people's property. The financial assistance received towards flood relief invariably falls short of the need to compensate the actual losses suffered by the people.

Table 1.5: **Land use Pattern in Bahraich district**

Items	2004-05	Percentage
Total Reported Area	486062	100.00
Forests	67725	13.93
Culturable Waste	3348	0.69
Fallow Land	24733	5.08
Land Put to non-agricultural uses	58362	12.01
Grazing Land	390	0.08
Area under trees & orchards	6573	1.35
Net area sown	324931	66.85
Area sown more than once	175709	35.09
Gross cultivated area	500640	
Net irrigated area	166536	51.25
Gross irrigated area	180938	36.14

Source: Sankhyakiya Patrika, Bahraich 2006.

1.11 Irrigation by Source

Table 6 shows different source of irrigation in Bahraich. If we see irrigation on a source wise basis the single most important source of irrigation is private tube wells and they account for 93.55 per cent of the total irrigated area. The only other source of some significance is canal irrigation whose contribution is merely 4.0 per cent.

1.12 Land Distribution

The heavy pressure of population on land and its continuing fragmentation is reflected in the small size of the average land holding (0.90) hectares in the district. The other characteristics of the district is the heavy concentration of the cultivators in the lowest land holding size (below 1.0 hectare) around 76.0 per cent cultivators are in this category. However between them they possess barely 38.7 per cent of the total area under land holdings. The next lower land holding size is between 1-2 hectares and about 15.0 per cent cultivators come in this category but they own only 26.0 per cent of the total cultivated land. We can understand that small size of holding constitute a major constraint to agriculture growth in the district (Table 1.7).

Table 1.6: Irrigated areas by source (2004-05)

(Area in Hectare)

Source	Area	Percentage
Canal	6687	4.02
Govt. Tube well	2645	1.59
Private Tube well	155789	93.55
Wells	292	0.18
Ponds	151	0.08
Others	972	0.58
Total	166536	100.00

Source: Sankhyakiya Patrika, Bahraich 2006.

Table 1.7: Number and Area of operational holding

Sl.No.	Land size group	Number	Area
1.	Less than 1 hectare	309777 (75.9)	141993 (38.7)
2.	1-2 hectares	60781 (14.9)	95592 (26.0)
3.	2-4 hectares	29246 (7.2)	80391 (21.9)
4.	4-10 hectares	2999 (1.96)	44454 (12.1)
5.	10 hectare & above	270 (0.94)	4753 (1.3)
6.	Total	408073 (100.00)	367183 (100.00)
7.	Average size of holding	-	0.90

Note: Figures in brackets shows percentage to total

Source: Samajarthik sameekshya Bahraich 2006-07.

1.13 Productivity of Major Crops

The major crops of the district are wheat, paddy and maize as cereals, Masoor among pulses and sugarcane and potato as commercial crops. The food grains crops accounted 93.10 per cent of the gross cropped area in the district as compared to 85 per cent of gross cropped area at state level. Within the food crops cultivation of cereals were predominant while about 11 per cent of gross cropped area was under pulses. It is also a significant fact that the yield rates of the district for these crops are marginally less than those obtained in the state as a whole. As per samajarthik smeekhsaya 2007 Bahraich is well known for Masoor pulses and parwal and tomatoes which are being exported to within state of Uttar Pradesh and other parts of the country (Table 1.8).

Table 1.8: Major crops and productivity (2004-05)

Sl. No.	Crops	Area under crops (Hectares)	Area as % of gross cropped area	Average yield hectare
1.	Paddy	159121	31.78	24.57
2.	Wheat	154736	30.90	18.31
3.	Maize	87988	17.58	13.28
4.	Other cereals	8480	1.70	-
5.	Total cereals	410325	81.96	-
6.	Masoor	48295	9.65	7.56
7.	Other Pulses	7854	1.57	-
8.	Total Pulses	56149	11.22	-
9.	Total food grains	466474	93.18	-
10.	Total oilseeds	9701	1.94	6.23
11.	Sugarcane	19616	3.92	517.52
12.	Potato	2070	0.41	223.83
13.	Others (Vegetable, Spices and fodder)	2779	0.55	-
14.	Gross Cropped	500640	100.00	-

1.14 Livestock Population of the district

Bahraich district has a sizeable livestock population. Milch animals (cows and buffalos) account for a total of 2.58 lakh animals indicating that within district 1363 collection centers providing employment and generating income in rural areas. Besides sizeable cattle population the district also has 4.4 lakh goat over 13 thousand sheep and over 43 thousand pigs. Poultry is another area which is significant as there were over 2.2 lakhs birds (Table 1.9). To provide support to the animal husbandry sector the district has 33 veterinary hospitals, 23 live stock development centre, 10 artificial insemination centre and 1 sheep and 6 pig development centers respectively. Yet another area which can be developed is fisheries. During 2005-06 the fisheries department had 4 departmental ponds covering a total area of 744.23 and produced 166 quintal fish in the district.

Table 1.9: **Livestock in Bahraich**

Sl.No.	Type of Animals	Numbers
1.	Drought Animals	
	Bullock	171902
	Buffaloes	76862
2.	Milch Animals	
	Cows	147533
	Buffaloes	109120
3.	Young Stock	
	Cattle	152199
	Buffaloes	110990
4.	Others	
	Sheep	13756
	Goats	438552
	Horse	2061
	Pigs	43458
	Other Animals	3112
	Total Livestock	1269545
5.	Poultry	221791

Source: Sankhyakiya Patrika, Bahraich 2006.

Table 1.10: **Veterinary Services (2005-06)**

Items	Number
Veterinary Hospital	23
Livestock Development Centre	23
Artificial Insemination centre	10
Sheep Development Centre	1
Pig Development Centre	6

Source: Source: Sankhyakiya Patrika, Bahraich 2006.

1.15 Industrial Development in Bahraich district

(a) **Registered Factories act 1948**

During 2002-03 there were 47 registered factories in Bahraich district but the actual number of working units was only 23 indicating there by that around half of the total factories were not functioning for one reason or the other. Total persons working in these units were 1818 which means on an average each unit employed around 79 persons. However, with working units being only 23. It is not known as to the status of those who are employed in the non-working units.

(b) Khadi and small scale units

The khadi gramodyog organization facilitates small entrepreneurs to set up units of various types and the figures of 2005-06 indicate that a total of 31 units existed in the district with a total employment of 1535 persons. Besides the registered factories and Khadi Gramodyog units there are 182 small units employing 182 persons, in all khadi and small scale units providing employment to 1717 persons in the district. However, there are no records to indicate the actual number of units which are actually working (Table 1.11).

Table 1.11: Industrial Developments in Bahraich

S. No.	Details	Numbers
1.	Registered Factories (2002-03)	
	Total Units	47
	No. of units working	23
	Average daily workers/laborers employed	1818
	Value of production (Rs.000)	2373472
2.	Khadi and small scale units	
	Khadi units (2005-06)	31
	Employment in Khadi units	1535
	Small scale units (2005-06)	395
	Employment in small scale	182
	Employment in khadi and small scale units	1717

Source: Sankhyakiya Patrika, Bahraich 2006 p.89.

I.16 Housing Amenities in Bahraich District

Table 1.12 shows the housing amenities in Bahraich district. The table revealed that in the district as a whole only around 32.0 per cent households reside in permanent houses. The condition is even poorer in rural areas, where majority of the population resided. However, in urban areas almost 79.0 per cent of the households have a permanent house. Further poor condition of the people can be seen from the fact that around 38.0 per cent households living in one room and around 34.0 per cent in two rooms. In this connection the situation is almost similar both in rural and urban areas.

As far as the source of drinking water is concerned the maximum number of household (around 72.0 per cent) obtains water from hand pump or tube wells. The next important source of drinking water is tap water. Around 17.0 per cent of rural and 45.0 per cent urban households are availing the facility. Firewood is the main source of cooking in the district. Around 65.0 per cent rural and 51.0 per cent urban households depend on firewood for cooking. The next important source of cooking is crop residues (29.0 per cent

and cow-dung cake 4.4 per cent) in rural areas. In the urban areas situation is much different because after firewood, kerosene and LPG are two other important source of cooking while their contribution in rural area is less than 1.0 per cent. Around 74 per cent of the urban households are electrified and using electricity for lighting purposes but in rural area kerosene (91.0 per cent) is the main source of lighting in Bahraich District (Table 1.12).

Table 1.12: Distribution of Housing Amenities

Amenity	Rural	Urban	Total
Total No. of Households	353737	32740	386477
Permanent	27.79	79.25	32.15
Semi permanent	25.95	17.66	25.20
Serviceable	31.74	2.19	29.24
Non-serviceable	14.52	1.39	13.41
Unclassified	0.00	0.01	0.00
Number of swelling rooms			
One Room	37.86	35.18	37.63
Two Rooms	34.45	31.60	34.21
Three Rooms	14.52	14.96	14.56
Four Rooms	5.46	8.70	5.74
Five Rooms	1.99	3.05	2.08
Six Rooms	2.57	4.24	2.71
No exclusive Room	3.15	2.27	3.07
Source of drinking water			
Tap	17.36	45.16	19.72
Hand pump/Tube well	73.38	52.09	71.82
Well	8.86	1.44	7.98
River/Canal	0.02	0.01	0.02
Any other	0.38	1.30	0.46
Source of cooking			
Firewood	64.78	50.60	63.58
Crop residue	29.06	4.46	26.97
Cow -dung cake	4.42	0.64	4.10
Kerosene	0.63	18.23	2.12
LPG	0.79	25.10	2.85
Any other	0.32	0.97	0.38
Source of lighting			
Electricity	8.43	73.98	13.98
Kerosene	91.20	25.46	85.63
Other	0.37	0.56	0.39

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

I.17 Economic and Rural infrastructure

Infrastructure as is universally accepted facilitates the process of economic development. It is therefore desirable that infrastructure both economic and social be well developed to ensure speedy growth of the economy. A proper network of roads facilitates the movement of goods and services to all parts of the district and also in marketing of the finished product. The district is lagging behind in infrastructure development (see Table 1.13). Length of roads constructed by PWD per lakh of population we found to be lower in Bahraich district (about 64 kms) as compared to the state (68 kms). The length of total pucca roads also lower than the state total pucca roads. Only around 40.0 per cent of inhabited villages are connected to all weather roads. With respect to rail connectivity the district suffers because only 12 kms of broad guage track passes through the district and even the length of meter guage is a dismal 165 kms. These figures both for road and railway tracks are highly inadequate for a district having 5020 sq. km. of geographical area. Although on paper about 67.0 per cent villages are electrified the actual condition related to power is quite bad because power supply is normally erratic with hours of load shedding. The district also has 4031 electrified private tubewells/pumptsets. The per capita consumption of electricity is very low (51kwh) in the district as compared to the state (183kwh).

Table 1.13: **Indicators of economics and rural infrastructures**

Sl.No.	Indicators	Bahraich
1.	Roads - Length of Pucca roads per (000) km.	
(a)	Length of total pucca road per lakh of population in km. (2005-06)	71.74
(b)	Length of roads constructed by PWD per lakh of population in km. (2004-05)	63.96
(c)	Total number of villages connected with are weather roads (2004-05)	544(39.71)
(d)	Number of Bus Stations	1363
2.	Length of Railway Lines (kms) (2004-05)	
(a)	Broad gauge (No. and per lakh kms)	165 (6.9 km)
(b)	Meter gauge (No. and per lakh kms)	12 (0.50)
3.	Electricity	
	No. of electrified villages (2004-05)	915 (66.8)
	No. of electrified private tubewells/pumpsets	4031
	Per capita consumption of electricity in kw.	51.10
4	Banking	
	Number of commercial bank branches	51(2.1)
	Credit deposit ratio	53.3
	No. of Rural Banks	67 (2.8)
	No. of co-operative Banks	20
	No. of co-operative Agriculture and Rural Banks	3
5	Number of Post Offices	280 (9.5)
	Number of telephone connections	17036 (777.9)
	Number of telegraph office	01 (0.0)

Source: Sankhyakiya Patrika & Samajarthic Sameekhsya 2006 and PD Office Bahraich.

In terms of financial institution Bahraich had 141 bank branches which worked out 5.2 branches per lakh of population. Population served per branch was around 19000 which is similar to the state average of around 20000. The credit deposit ratio was 53.3 in the district as against 36.9 in the state as a whole. The number of post offices and telephone connection indicate that their number per lack of population is around 9.5 and 777.9 respectively (See Table 1.13)

1.18 Social Infrastructure

The main indicator of social development is facilities related to education and health. As far as education is concerned there were almost 63 primary and about 15.0 upper primary schools per lakh of population. Under the **Sarv Siksha Abhiyan** the norms which have been laid down are that there must be one Primary School within 1 km of each village and for a population of 300 persons. Similarly there must be one upper primary school within 3 km. of every village and for a population of 800. These norms are mostly met in the district and the short falls which exist are likely to be removed because 30 new primary and 176 upper primary schools are planned in this financial year. However, from the point of view of higher education technical education facilities are lacking in the district (please see Table 1.14).

Table 1.14: **Social Infrastructure**

Items	Number	Per lakh
Educational Facilities		
Number of Primary Schools	2014	63.2
Number of Upper Primary Schools	531	14.8
High School/Intermediate Colleges	93	3.2
Degree Colleges	5	0.2
Post Graduate Colleges	3	0.1
ITIs/Polytechnique	3	0.1
Medical Facilities		
No. of PHCs	57	2.3
No. of CHCs	5	0.1
Allopathic Hospitals	53	2.6
Homeopathic Hospitals	18	0.8
Unani Hospitals	6	0.2
Ayurvedic Hospital	30	1.3
Number of Police Station		

Source: Sankhyakiya Patrika, Bahraich, 2006.

There are 2.3 PHCs and 0.2 CHCs per lakh of population in Bahraich district. The norms which have been laid down are 30000 population per PHC and one lakh population per CHC. This indicates the short fall of PHCs and CHCs in Bahraich district. As far as allopathic hospitals is concerned their number was barely 2.6 per lakh of population in year 2005-06 Unani Hospitals, Homeopathic and Ayurvedic hospital are also less than one per lakh of population which again is reflecting the poor condition of medical facilities in Bahraich district.

Important Developmental and Social Welfare programmes of the Government

The budget allocation for the district sector plan is given below:-

Year	Amount (Rs.000)	Per capita expenditure (Rs.000)
2002-2003	259.4	108.8
2003-2004	413.3	173.3
2004-2005	288.2	137.8
2005-2006	460.1	170.3
2006-2007	693.4	256.7

Source: Samajarthik Sameeksha, Bahraich 2006-07.

These figures reveal that the per capita as well as year wise expenditure shows year to year variation but in year 2005-06 to year 2006-07 It took a quantum jump. In fact the increase in percapita expenditure was almost about 66.0 per cent as capered to previous year per capita expenditure. This amount is spent on various development programmes, which are being implemented in the district. Table 1.15 provides the details regarding some important developmental and social welfare scheme which were implemented during the year 2005-2006. These development programmes generate gainful employment opportunities through promotions and expansion of both wage and self employment opportunities and thus become economically independent and self-reliant under these schemes - Tubewells, pump set boring, construction of Pulia and drainage and sericulture development work was done in the district. Widow pension, grants-in-aid to destitute widows' maintenance grants to divorced women or victim of dowry, marriage incentive to widows who are below 35 years of age and grants to destitute widows for marriage of their daughter are the schemes implemented in the district. old age, handicapped pension, scholarship to general cast, SC/ST and OBC student, maternity security and natural disaster assistant was in action in the district. In agriculture sector seed, fertilizer are being distributed and crop loan was provided by commercial banks to the farmers.

Table 1.15: **Details of expenditure and Beneficiaries in some important programmes (2005-2006)**

Name of Programmes	Expenditure (Rs.Lakh)	Beneficiaries
1. Sampurn Grameen Rozgar Yojana (Lakh mandays)	2018.58	24.17
2. SGSY	959.96	8896
3. MP & MLA Fund	825.01	NA
4. PMRY	2163.00	865
5. Old age/kishan Pension	600.00	39660
6. Widow Pension	232.78	13078
7. Handicapped Pension	128.29	9180
8. Scholarship to SC/ST & OBC Children	1040.10	263426
9. Mahila Kalyan	209.63	11476
10. National Health Mission (Maternity) Security	7.50	NA
11. Natural Disaster Assistance (Japani disease)	49.00	19.75
12. Small Irrigation (Pump set) (area in hect.)	6275	4348
13. Sericulture Development (Hectare)	91.00	838
14. Crop loan by commercial Bank	3430.0	NA
15. Seed distribution (Rabi Kharif & Zayad) (Qtls)	62729	NA
16. Fertilizer distribution	664708	NA

Source: Samajarthik Sameeksha and Zila Vikas Pustika, Bahraich 2006-07 and 2005-06.

The progress of work done under 20 point programmes is given in Table 1.16 .it highlights the fact that in most schemes the target have been fully achieved.

Table 1.16: **Progress of work done under 20 Point Programmes (2006-07)**

S. No.	Name of Programmes	Unit	Target	Achievement	Achievement % Term
1.	Land Allotment	Acre	9	16.20	179.9
2.	Drinking Water				
	Covered (NC)	Nos.	9	9	100.0
	Partial Covered (PC)	Nos.	24	24	100.0
3.	Child Care Programmes	Nos.	78280	80628	103.0
5.	ICDS Block Sacnchayi	Nos.	14	14	100.0
6.	ICDS Anganwadi Sanchayi	Nos.	2370	2370	100.0
7.	Assistance to sc households				
(a)	Social welfare department	Nos.	1190	891	
(b)	Rural Development Department	Nos.	4229	4528	
8.	Assistance to ST households	Nos.	48	54	112.5
9.	Indira Awas Yojana	Nos.	6247	6247	100.00
10.	Slum Area Development	Lakhs Population	4500	5000	111.1
11.	Plantation in private land	Nos.	4293000	4347000	101.3
12.	Plantation in private and public land	Hectare	972	1150	118.0
13.	Village electrification	Nos.	499	524	105.0
14.	Electrified Pumpsets	Nos.	20	30	150.0
15.	Bio-Gas plants	Nos.	60	60	100.0

Source: Samajarthik Sameeksha, District Bahraich, 2006-2007.

1.19 Scheme being implemented by minority welfare department

The minority welfare department is presently running a few schemes for minorities and a few have recently been announced and will be implemented soon. A brief description of some of them is being given below.

(a) **Scholarship to the minority children**

This scheme is to benefit the minority children in the general caste category because for the SC/ST and OBC's a different department is providing funds. The total amount of money which was disbursed towards scholarship during 2005-06 was 197.55 lakhs in 1-10 class and Rs.34.97 lakhs was distributed to students of class 11 and above. The total 60435 students benefited through scholarship scheme.

(b) **Multi Sectoral Yojana-** For the Multi Sectoral Yojana 185 person's were selected but the Rs. 1 crore budget to be disbursed during next financial year.

(c) **Term loan for self employment generation**

The term loan schemes aims to facilitate individuals to take up activities of their preference and become self employed. For some activities the maximum loan is Rs. 2500 while for other the upper limit is Rs.50000. The repayment has to be made in 5 years and the rate of interest is 7 per cent. In Bahraich district total 150 beneficiaries were selected in years 2005-06. The type of activities which are normally taken by these beneficiaries include setting up of small provision/general merchant shop, selling and repairing watches, tailoring, dealing bangles, selling spare parts , readymade garments and tent houses.

Table 1.17: **Schemes being implemented by Minorities welfare department (2005-06)**

Schemes	Beneficiaries	Amount
1. Scholarship distribution		
(a) Class 1-10	58285	197.55
(b) Class 11- Graduate & above	2150	34.97
2. Multi sartorial Yojana	185 selected	100.0
3. Term Loan for self employment	150	NA
4. Recognition & Modernization of Madarasa	2	

Source: Zila Vikas Pustika, District information office B ahraich 2006.

(d) **Modernization of Madrasas**

Under this scheme the department provides funds for the appointment of two teachers in each madarasa. One for teaching Hindi and English and the other for teaching math's and sciences so that the student also learn these subjects and able to keep abreast

with those studying in basic shiksha Parishad or private schools. In the year 2005-06 two madarasa were recognized and modernized in the district.

1.20 Potential, Problems and possibilities of development in the district

(a) **Agriculture and allied activities**

As earlier pointed out that nearly two-third of the reported area has been under plough and around 82.0 per cent of main workers depend on agriculture. The other characteristics of the district are the heavy concentration of the cultivators in the lowest land holding size (below 1.0 hectare). Around 76.0 per cent cultivators are in this category. During Monsoon season about half of the blocks of the district get flooded. This adversely affects the economics condition of the people. There is immediate need to take flood control measures. 'sugarcane and potato are the major cash crops from which cultivators receive assured income, cultivators are not keen on growing those commercial crops because in year 2004-05 data shows that the cultivators of Bahraich cultivating only about 4.0 per cent gross areas under sugarcane and potato. For this there is a need to increase the area under cash crops. Cultivators having land holding size of two or more hectares can diversify agriculture. Vegetables like Parwal and tomato cultivation can increase the income of the farmers of Bahraich district. There is a big scope of pulses like Masoor and pea cultivation because farmers are selling these pulses within state and out side the state.

The district does not have agricultural research station, Farmers training centers or Krishi Vigyan Kendras. In the absence of proper extension services and technical support or soil testing is not forth coming. The district is also climatically suited for sericulture development. The sericulture department imparts training to farmers; provides extension support and arranges for supply of seedlings, for mulberry plantation as well as DFL for cocoon rearing. However there is need to promote the activities by making easy access to institutional credit on a timely basis, provide more training and equipment and silk worms houses. Mahasi and Kaiserganj blocks are situated in river banks. In these blocks there is barren and cultivable land this land should be allotted among landless and small farmers and land should be developed properly.

(b) **The forest wealth**

As has been indicated earlier that Bahraich district has just double forest area to the state average. It is therefore desirable to take up commercial forestry seriously by growing

more seesam, khairs, popular, eucalyptus, bamboo and jatropa, so that plywood; katha, furniture and other forest based industries can be developed through these species. In tarai area of tehsil Nanpara and Bahraich there is a scope to develop forest based industries.

(c) Dairy Development

The Bahraich district has sizable milch cattle. The milk being sold through 1363 milk collection centers and 208 milk co-operative societies but there is no dairy related industry in the district. Therefore there is need to introduce milk routes, develop chilling plants, arrange markets for sale and purchase of good breed animals, assure regular supply of good quality of animal feed like Burseem and need to increase proper veterinary services.

(d) Goats, sheep/pigs rearing

Among SC/ST population rearing of sheep, goats and pigs are generally popular. Through this they can supplement their low income from agriculture since goats and pigs are prolific breeders and do not require any special arrangement for fodder. However this activity has not been taken up sound commercial lines although the potential to develop it is very much present in the district. Through better quality of sheep rearing woolen work also can be developed.

(e) Fisheries

As the district has numerous ponds and reservoirs and rivers pisciculture can be developed in the district. There is a fisheries development agency (FFDA) which is providing both training and financial assistance to develop this activity. These programmes can be a milestone to provide the self employment to the people of Bahraich. To train the people for this purpose center & state government providing 75 and 25 per cent expenditure respectively.

To give a proper impetus to develop pisciculture there is need to set up a cold storage for the fish. This could be taken up by on a private public participation (PPP) basis. Moreover there is no plant producing feed for fish and presently fish food is brought from outside the district. There is a need to develop a mandi for fish feed and marketing of fish. Banks should come forward to provide credit to them on easy terms.

(f) The Non Farm Sector

Among the registered factories Bahraich has 4 sugar mills in Nanpara, Jarwal and Chilwariya and Persendi. There is need to exploit the full capacity of these sugar mills and setting up of Khandsari units will be helpful for the farmers of Bahraich. Bagasse available from sugar mill can be utilized in the manufacturing of paper and block board. At present no

such unit is located in the district and so scope exists for setting up of at least one such unit in the district. The industries department should encourage the setting of units producing milk products because at present there is no milk product unit in the district either.

Vegetables like Parwal and tomato and pulses like masoor and pea has potential in the district because these items are already being sold in other part of the country. This can be effectively developed by setting up food processing units. Among forest based industry there is need to develop plywood factories for developing a furniture industry. In order to encourage development of small scale industries the District Industries Centre should conduct entrepreneur development programmes and other programmes on a regular basis for the prospective entrepreneur and create awareness among them about the various units which can be set up in the area. The DIC can also involve banks in training process to achieve better credit linkages. The Khadi and Village Industry Board (KVIB) could also not promote rural industries to the desirable extent. It is therefore necessary that KVIB should also research the potentials of Khadi and village industries based on local demand and raw material. It is desirable to establish one or two industrial estates in the district so that small industrial clusters may be developed around them to promote these activities.

Infrastructure Development

(a) **Roads:** The road connectivity of Bahraich district with other states is poor since there is no any national highway passing through it and even the state high ways covered only 135 km and around 41.0 per cent of the inhabited villages are connected with all weather roads. This therefore indicative of the fact that road infrastructure deserve special attention for linking more villages by roads so that farmers can easily transport vegetables and food grains with in district and other parts of the state. Although with the help of Japan and Thailand government efforts being done in reconstruction of road from Lucknow to Shrawasti but other village link roads also required in the district.

(b) **Rail:-** Rail connectivity is even very poorer since only 12 kms of broad guage line and 165 kms of meter gauge line pass through the district. Development of transport network both by road and rail becomes an essential prerequisite for rapid development since developed transport network paves the way for easy access to the market both for the raw material as well as finished product.

(c) **Power situation:-** As has been indicated earlier that around 94.0 per cent irrigation is done through private tube wells and Pumpsets. Moreover, all the industries both big and

small also require power of good quality. As per Samajarthic Sameekshya 2006-07 during the year 2004-05 out of the total electricity consumed in the district nearly 85.7 per cent was utilized for domestic use and around 3.0 per cent in the agriculture sector. These two together accounted for almost 89.0 per cent of the total electricity consumes. Therefore, the consumption in industrial and tertiary sectors was barely around 11.0 per cent. Even the availability was actually below the desired level. Like the state district Bahraich also suffering from an acute power problem.

(d) Medical Facility -If we go in accordance of the prescribe norms laid down for establishment of PHC and CHC in the district the district lags behind with respect to medical facilities. It is needed that PHCs CHCs should be opened according to state government norms.

(e) Institutional Finance- There are various activities like bakery, iron work, electric decoration, milk product, Furniture, soap making, fertilizer shop, vegetables packing, candle making, hardware, printing, etc found in the district but for which banks are not easily providing credit facilities. Therefore government should ensure that institutional finance be made available for these activities with ease so that those in need can avail loan on time.

Thus the economy of Bahraich district is much less diversified and adequate employment opportunities are not being generated in non-agriculture sector, while there is overcrowding in the agriculture sector. on the other hand, due to rapidly rising population and labour force demand for employment opportunities is increasing. Some observations and suggestions for the development of the district which have been provided above will prove useful in stepping up the economic development of the district and help in restoring parity of Bahraich with other developed districts of the state of Uttar Pradesh.

CHAPTER 2

SITUATION ANALYSIS OF THE SELECTED VILLAGES OF BAHRAICH DISTRICT

As earlier said that our field survey was conducted in 30 villages spread over 4 tehsils of Bahraich district. We will now try to analyze the socio-economic and other situation of selected villages, as it existed in the villages at the time of our field survey.

2.1 General Features of selected villages

In our 30 sample villages there were 7442 households. Among them 68.46 per cent Hindus, 27.17 per cent Muslim and 4.37 per cent belongs to Sikh community. The Table 2.1 shows that the average household's size of Muslim community is higher than Hindu and Sikh community (See Table 2.1).

Table 2.1: Religion-wise population

Religion	Number of households	Percentage	Total population	Average family size
Hindu	5095	68.46	28949	5.68
Muslim	2022	27.17	12717	6.29
Sikh	325	4.37	1748	5.38
Christian	0	0	0	0
Buddhist	0	0	0	0
Total	7442	100.00	43414	5.83

2.2 Occupational Pattern in selected villages

Table 2.2 reveals that around 90.0 per cent workers are engaged in agriculture as cultivators and agricultural labourers. It shows the people dependency more in agriculture sector. About 10.0 per cent workers are engaged in households and non-household industry and service sector (Table 2.2).

Table 2.2: Occupational Pattern

Category	Number of workers	Percentage
Cultivators	11598	54.19
Agricultural Labour	7731	36.12
Animal Husbandry	0	0.00
Mining	0	0.00
Household Industry	213	1.00
Non-household Industry	18	0.08
Construction	0	0.00
Trade & Commerce	0	0.00
Transport & Communication	0	0.00
Other workers	1843	8.61
Total	21403	100.00

2.3 Land Use Pattern

Like Bahraich district land use pattern of our selected villages also shows that about 70.0 per cent of reporting area is under plough and around 52.0 per cent area is sown more than once. The percentage of forest area in our sample villages (2.06) was found 6 times less than district (13.92 per cent) forest area (Table 2.3).

Table 2.3: **Land Use Pattern**

Item	Area	Percentage
1. Total reporting area (Acres)	14151.97	100.00
2. Forest	291.00	2.06
3. Uncultivable land	1803.75	12.75
4. Non-agricultural uses	640.70	4.53
5. Cultivable Waste	554.27	3.92
6. Pasture/Grazing	10.14	0.07
7. Orchards	73.08	0.52
8. Other Fallow	198.83	1.40
9. Current Fallow	716.33	5.06
10. Net Area Sown	9796.88	69.23
11. Area Sown More Than once	5159.28	

2.4 Source of Irrigation

Private tubewells/pump sets are the most important source of irrigation and they alone account for 54.51 per cent of the total irrigated area. Canals, government tubewells, ponds and other sources also being used for irrigation in our sample villages (Table 2.4).

Table 2.4: **Sources of Irrigation**

Source	Percentage of Irrigated Area
Canal	1.28
Tube well (Govt.)	5.15
Tube well (private)	54.51
Hand pump	0
Wells	0
Ponds, etc.	7.19
Other	31.87

2.5 Facilities in selected villages

In terms of road connectivity only around 43.0 per cent sample villages are connected with all weather roads and the distance from the district road was 7.85 kms. Although the sample villages are connected by kharanja, mixed and kutchra roads but it desirable to connect the villages by all weather roads.

In our total sample villages only 76.67 per cent villages are electrified and on an average 25 households have electricity connections. However when came to connections for

agriculture and commercial purposes there were only 4 villages having agriculture and 18 villages which have commercial connections. Availability of power in villages is a major problem due to which socio-economic development is generally standstills. In our sample villages' people are availing electricity on an average about 5 hours per day. It is therefore need more power generation in a affordable price to the villagers (See Table 2.5).

Table 2.5: **Facilities in Selected Villages**

Facilities	Number of villages	Percentage
A. Type of Roads		
1. All weather road	13	43.34
2. Kharanja	29	96.67
3. Kutcha-pucca mixed	7	23.34
4. Kutcha	30	100.00
5. Average distance from main road	7.85	
B. Electricity		
1. Villages with electricity	23	76.67
2. Villages without electricity	7	23.33
3. Households with electricity connection	582	-
4. Number of Domestic Connections	558	-
5. Number of Agricultural connections	4	-
6. Number of Commercial Connections	18	-
7. Others	2	-
8. Avg hrs of electricity per day	5	-

2.6 Drinking Water Facility

As far as drinking water facilities are concerned private and public hand pumps was most popular source in our sample villages for obtaining water for domestic requirements. Table 2.6 shows that around 87.0 per cent private and 50.0 per cent public hand pumps were found functional at the time of field survey. All 3 public tubewells were found in working condition. Private tube wells were 40 but only around 75.0 per cent were functional (Table 2.6).

Table 2.6: **Drinking water**

Type	Total	Functional	% Functional
Public well	63	16	25.40
Private well	50	20	40.00
Public Hand pumps	804	398	49.50
Private Hand pumps	4280	3742	87.43
Public Tube well	3	3	100.00
Private Tube well	40	30	42.86
Public stand post	0	0	0.00
Tab water inside house	0	0	0.00
Tank	5	0	0.00

2.7 Toilet Facility

Out of 30 sample villages 16 villages reported some toilet facility. The total sanitation campaign has begun in most of the villages but its result is not so positive, because only 211 households has availed toilet facility (See Table 2.7).

Table 2.7: Toilet Facilities

Toilet Facility	Number of Villages
Yes	16 (53.34)
No	14 (46.66)
If, yes, then type	
Private Toilet Facility (Households)	211 (average 13)
Total Sanitation Campaign	-

2.8 Educational Facilities

Out of 30 sample villages 29 villages were having primary schools within village children are availing education from the school located within Panchayat. Table 2.8 shows that about half of the primary schools are linked with mixed roads. Average distance to primary school was reported 0.07 kms. Fifty per cent villages also had a middle school within village and remaining are availing this facility within Panchayat, block and within district. The average distance covered by children for middle school was found 1.47 kms. Majority (20) of the villages avail high school and higher secondary school (boys) education within block and covered around 9 kms distance. The girl's high school and higher secondary schools are also within blocks while the average distance covered by them is around 8.97 kms. Madarsa were found in 12 villages and in another 18 village madarsas were within block and Panchayat. The details related to availability of educational facilities, distance which children have to cover and the type of roads which connect people to various educational institutions are provided in Table 2.8.

Table 2.8: Educational Facilities (put 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	29	0	1	0	0.07	3	5	8	14
Middle School	16	7	6	1	1.47	6	3	5	16
High/Higher Secondary (Boys)	0	20	2	8	9.07	11	2	2	15
High/Higher Secondary (Girls)	0	19	2	8	8.97	10	3	2	15
Religious School	12	16	2	0	1.70	3	3	8	16
Others	1	2	0	2	1.63	0	2	0	3

2.9 Class wise Average Enrolment

The average enrolment of children on a sexwise basis and in the different classes up to the primary level are provided in Table 2.9. On an average there are 23 boys and 22 girls per class.

Table 2.9: Class wise Average Enrolment

Class	Boys	Girls
Class I	22	22
Class II	28	25
Class III	22	23
Class IV	25	23
Class V	19	17

2.10 Physical structure of Schools

If we look at the condition of the school building and facilities available in them not only did all schools have their own building but about 77.0 per cent school also had a proper pucca building structure. The floors of classrooms of 80.0 per cent schools and verandah were also cemented. Among total 30 primary schools one school has kutchha and 6 were semi pucca building. Only 33.32 per cent of the buildings were in a really good condition. The condition of school building in two villages was found poor. Although 63.33 per cent classes are being held in the class rooms but 10.0 per cent and 23.33 classes are being held in verandah and open space respectively just out side the school building. Around 90 per cent schools had useable blackboard and 63.33 per cent has a playground. About 9.33 per cent schools provide tat-Patti to the children except in 2 schools where desk was provided. Including Shiksha Mitra there were 3 teachers per school in our sample villages (Please see Table 2.10).

Table 2.10: Physical Structure of the Schools

Details	Number	Percent
<u>Schools with buildings</u>		
Yes	30	100.00
No	0	0
Total		
<u>Type of Structure</u>		
1. Katcha/thatch	1	3.33
2. Katcha/tile	0	0
3. Semi pucca	6	20.00
4. Pucca	23	76.67
<u>Main Flooring Materials</u>		
1. Mud	2	6.67
2. Brick	1	3.33
3. Cement, stone, tile	24	80.00
4. Others	3	10.00
<u>Condition of Building</u>		
1. Good	10	33.32
2. Satisfactory	18	60.00
3. Poor	2	6.67
4. Very bad	0	0.00
<u>Where classes normally held</u>		
1. In the class room	19	63.66
2. In the Verandah	3	10.00
3. Open space	7	23.33

<u>Does the school have useable blackboard</u>		
Yes	27	90.00
No	3	10.00
<u>Does the school have playground</u>		
Yes	19	63.33
No	11	36.67
<u>Seating facility provided to students</u>		
1. Tat-Patti	28	93.33
2. Desk	2	6.67
How may teachers are currently teaching classes (1-5)	3 (Average)	

2.11 Private Schools and Preference of People for schools

There were 16 private schools in our sample villages some of which were up to class XII where 2760 students were enrolled. As per discussion with Pradhan and head master of primary school run by Zila Parishad pointed out that only around 57.0 per cent parents were in favour of sending their children to the government school while around 10 per cent were in favour of their children being enrolled in a private school. The rest did not have a firm opinion in this connection (Table 2.11).

Table 2.11: **Private Schools and Preference of People for Schools (No. & calculate %)**

	Number	Percent
Number of schools within the village	16	53.33
Up to the class level	12	
No. of students enrolled	2760	
Preference of the schools		
1. Government	17	56.66
2. Private	3	10.00
3. Both	10	33.33

2.12 Health Services

In order to avail various health services people of almost all selected villages have to go block head quarter. In fact even a sub-centre was found only in 4 villages and 5 were in same Panchayat out of the 30 villages surveyed by us. Average distance of sub-centre was 5.83 kms. About half of the total villages using pucca or semi-pucca roads for reaching sub-centres. Around 73.0 per cent PHCs are located in block headquarter and people have to travel about 10 kms for treatment in PHCs. Most of the CHCs are also located in block headquarters and people have to travel approximately 15 kms for the treatment in CHCs. Other health facilities like Ayurvedic hospitals, private doctors family planning clinic and child care centre are mostly located in block and district head quarter and people have to travel about 4-15 km for their treatment (Please see Table 2.12).

Table 2.12: **Health Facilities by their location**

Type of health Facility	Within Village	Within Block	Within Panchayat	Within District	Average Distance (Kms)	Pucca	Semi Pucca	Kutchha	Kutchha Pucca Mix
Sub-centre	4	21	5	0	5.83	8	8	2	12
PHC	1	22	5	2	9.80	15	2	2	11
CHC	0	17	1	12	15.00	16	1	0	13
Hospital/Dispensary	0	13	1	16	15.23	17	0	1	12
Private Qualified Allopathic Doctors	0	16	2	12	10.10	13	4	0	13
Child Care Centre	0	18	2	10	11.63	15	1	1	13
Family Planning Clinic	0	18	0	12	13.60	15	0	0	15
Chemist/Medicine Shop	6	19	2	3	4.10	10	4	1	15

2.13 Facilities at the sub-centre or PHC

Table 2.13 shows the medical facilities available in sub-centres and PHCs. It was observed that they are not properly equipped to serve the people. Although in every selected village their ANM but in 26 PHC only have ANM. The medicine was not available in all sub-centre and PHCs. Only 5 villages in sub centre and 16 villages do people get regular check up in PHC. The X-ray facility is available only in 2 PHCs. For the pathological test only one village sub-centre collects the sample of blood and urine for examination and sends it to PHC. Health facilities should be increased is the genuine demand of villagers.

Table 2.13: **Facilities at the Sub-centre or PHC (put number of villages)**

Facilities	Sub Centre	PHC
ANM	30	26
Medicines	26	29
Doctor	0	27
Regular Checkup	5	16
Pathological Tests	1	3
X-Ray	0	2
Beds	1	22
Any Other	1	1

2.14 Frequency of visits of health staff in the villages

The frequency of visits of the health staff to our sample villages highlights the fact that the ANM in 10 villages and ASHA in 17 villages visits the village weekly. Both play an important role in spreading awareness among rural people regarding family welfare, child and maternity health care vaccination and hygiene within the village itself. As far as other medical staff concerned most visit either monthly, quarterly half yearly or rarely (See table 2.14).

Table 2.14: Frequency of visit of Health Staff in the Village (put number of villages)

Type of staff	Frequency					No information
	Weekly	Monthly	Quarterly	Half yearly	Rarely	
Medical Officer	0	1	9	6	10	4
Lady Health Visitor	0	4	9	3	8	6
ANM	10	17	3	0	0	0
Malaria Inspector	0	1	10	3	8	8
Health Educator	0	2	2	2	13	11
Vaccinator	0	10	10	0	4	6
ASHA	17	8	1	0	0	4

2.15 Conditions of PHC/sub centre

About condition of PHC and sub-centre, it was good to note that in a majority of cases buildings of PHC was good and satisfactory. Only in one PHC the building was in a poor condition. It is equally important that the availability of doctor in PHC should be regular. Unfortunately only 53.33 per cent PHCs doctors available on a regular basis. Even in 13.34 per cent PHCs doctors available rarely. It is because of lack of doctors in PHCs. It is also disturbing that medicine is available only in 43.33 per cent PHCs on a regular basis while there is constant problem of medicine in 23.33 per cent PHCs. The Uttar Pradesh government launched National Rural Health Mission, which can strengthen both PHC and sub-centre and can solved the problem of availabilities of doctors and medicine (Table 2.15).

Table 2.15: Conditions of PHC/sub-centre in the village (put number of villages)

<u>Buildings</u>	Number	Percent
1. Good	12	40.0
2. Satisfactory	17	56.67
3. Poor	0	0.00
4. Very bad	1	3.33
<u>Doctor</u>		
1. Available daily	16	53.33
2. Available sometimes	10	33.33
3. Available rarely	4	13.34
<u>Medicines</u>		
1. Available regularly	13	43.33
2. Occasional problems	10	33.33
3. Constant problems	7	23.34

2.16 Private Medical Facilities

Although due to non-availability of medicine and doctor people of our sample village contact private doctors but there was no any trained doctor in our sample villages. In 50.0 per cent of sample villages availing the services of Jhola chap doctors or quakes (Table 2.16).

Table 2.16: **Private Medical Facilities (put number of villages)**

Items	Number of villages
Availability of doctor	
Yes	15
No	15
Type of doctor	
Allopathic	0
Homeopathic	0
Unani	0
Ayurvedic	0
Jhola type	15

2.17 **Situation of Aanganwadi / ICDS Centre**

A total of 29 Aanganwadi Centres are running in our 30 sample villages in which 27 are in government building and 2 are in private buildings. Government buildings mostly are primary schools. Out of 2 Aanganwadi run in private buildings one located in the house of Aanganwadi worker and one in the villager's house. The condition of about 77.0 per cent buildings of Aanganwadi centre were found good and satisfactory and remaining were in poor condition. On an average around 30 mothers and 123 children had benefited in the month prior to our visit to the centre. In our sample around 52.0 per cent reported that ICDS supervisors visit the centre quarterly and around 48.0 per cent reported their visits weekly and monthly. In general there was satisfaction about the working of Aanganwadi. Centres (Table 2.17).

Table 2.17: **Aanganwadi/ICDS Centre**

Details	Number
<u>Place of House where located</u>	
1. Govt. Building	27
2. Private Building	2
<u>If Pvt. Building then whose house located</u>	
1. Mukhiya House	0
2. Sarpanch	0
3. Other PRI representative	0
4. Aanganwadi workers	1
5. Others	1
<u>Condition of Buildings</u>	
1. Good	8
2. Satisfactory	15
3. Poor	6
4. Bad	0
<u>Number of Mothers and Children visited/benefited during the last one month</u>	
1. Mother	884(30)
2. Children	3572(123)
<u>Does the ICDS supervisor visit the centre</u>	
1. Yes	27
2. No	2
<u>If yes the:</u>	
1. Weekly	4
2. Monthly	10
3. Quarterly	15

2.18 Details of other facilities

The details with respect to availability of facilities such as bus stop, railway station, post office, market centres etc have been highlighted with the help of Table 2.18. To approach the block officials the villagers have to go on an average 15 kms — 17 kms for nearest town which are located in block head quarter or district head quarter for 5 villages nearest bus stop is within village, 1 in Panchayat, 18 in district head quarter and 11 in blocks head quarter. As far as public distribution system is concerned as many of 23 villages had a fair price shop within the village and 5 in within same Panchayat of the village. Only one village has railway station and 29 villages has move to block and district head quarter for to avail railway facility. Average distance to veterinary centre is 9 kms.

Table 2.18: **Other Facilities:**

Type	Within Village	Within Block	Within Panchayat	Within District	Average Distance (kms.)
Block HQ	0	29	0	1	15
Nearest Town	0	11	1	18	17
Nearest Bus Stop	3	20	2	5	8
Nearest Regular Market	5	22	1	15	5
Nearest Rail Station	0	14	1	14	16
Nearest Post Office	4	12	12	2	3
Commercial Bank	2	23	2	3	7
Gram Panchayat Office	14	4	8	4	3
Fair Price Shop	23	2	5	0	1
Other General Shops	12	14	3	1	3
Veterinary	1	23	3	3	9
Govt. Procurement Centre	4	14	4	8	8
Panchayat ghar	14	0	4	0	1
Others	1	0	0	0	0

2.19 Status of Public Distribution System

As far as the public distribution system is concerned as many as 23 villages (76.67 per cent) had a fair price shop within the village itself. Total 11033 ration cards were there with the households in sample villages. About 24.0 per cent ration cards were provided under Antyodaya, 42.0 per cent BPL and 34.0 per cent for APL families. In most cases the supply of ration sugar and kerosene oil is quite regular (See table 2.19).

Table 2.19: **Public Distribution System**

PDS in the Village	Number	Percent
1. Yes	23	76.67
2. No	7	23.3
If yes, then how many shops in the village	22	
If no, then distance (kms)	1.53	
Number of ration card	11033	
Type of card		
1. Annapurna	0	0.00
2. Antyodaya	2600	23.57
3. BPL	4623	41.90
4. APL	3810	34.53
Is supply regular		
<u>Food grain</u>		
1. Yes	23	76.67
2. No.	7	23.33
<u>Sugar</u>		
1. Yes	19	63.33
2. No	11	36.67
<u>Kerosene oil</u>		
1. Yes	21	70.00
2. No	9	30.00

2.20 Status of SHGs

In only 7 villages out of the total selected for survey, self-help groups (SHGs) had been formed. However, in a few villages they were not active although on paper there are a total of 27 SHGs working in these villages. The SHGs which are active are engaged in dairying animal husbandry and agriculture diversification. (Table 2.20).

Table 2.20: **Self-help Groups**

Villages having SHGs	
1. Yes	7
2. No	23
If yes, then how many	27

2.21 Village Level Organization:-

As reported by Pradhan and other resource persons of our sample villages that although there are a number of village level organizations but most of them are actually non-functional. Table 2.21 highlights the fact that agriculture inputs, flood relief security force, youth mandal, co-operative credit societies, religious organization and few NGOs are functional in some extent while 100.0 per cent other organisation were found non-

functional. Co-operative system seems to be quite weak in rural areas as most of the organisation become victim of lack of public as well as government support (Table 2.21).

Table 2.21: **Village Level Organizations**

Organization	Functional	Non-Functional	Average number of members
1. Cooperatives			
i. Credit	2	42	2
ii. Agricultural Inputs	5	38	17
iii. Production of Khadi	0	46	0
iv. Marketing	0	46	0
v. Dairy Coop	3	44	1
vi. Others	0	42	0
2. Workers organizations/unions	0	56	0
3. Farmers organization	0	56	0
4. Voluntary Organizations	02	52	1
5. Religious/Caste organizations	2	52	2
6. Political Organizations	1	54	0
7. Cultural Organizations	0	56	0
8. Youth Mandal	3	50	2
9. Women Mandal	2	52	1
10. Flood Relief Village Security Force	6	38	5
11. Others	1	16	0

2.22 Non-Agricultural activities found in the villages

Among the non-agricultural activities which were found in the selected villages. Dairying was the most popular and was being undertaken in as many as 23 villages and involved around 263 households. The other activities include fisheries, rice, flour and oil milks/ghanis, tailoring and poultry. However, number of households presently engaged in them is limited but there are definite indicators as to the type of activities which may be promoted by DIC or the district rural development office.

Among the artisan and handicraft which are found in a few villages, include chikan embroidery, mat making, carpentry, blacksmith and Tazia making. Only mat making and carpentry activities providing employment 11 to 14 households respectively. These activities also need to be promoted because they are suitable means of supplementing the low income of the rural households. The artisans of sample villages face the problem of easy finance from financial institution. Most of the marketing of the products is being done within or near by market.

Table 2.22: **Non-Agricultural activities found in the villages**

Activity	No. of villages	Total households involved
1. Dairying	19	263
2. Fisheries	3	15
3. Rice Milling/Placer	2	4
4. Tailoring	3	19
5. Flour mill/Atta Chakki	5	10
6. Oil Ghani	2	2
7. Poultry	1	1
Handicrafts		
8. Chikan Embroidery	1	1
9. Mat making	2	11
10. Carpentry	3	14
11. Blacksmith	1	3
12. Tazia Making	1	2

Note: *Problem highlighted- availability of finance.
Sale- Mostly within village or nearby market.*

2.23 Development Programmes being conducted in the villages

Individual beneficiary oriented programmes shown in Table 2.23. The table highlights that last year on an average about 140 person per village benefited by various programmes implemented by different government departments. It was found that maximum number of beneficiary on a per village basis was found in Gram Nidi Yojana. About 50 individual received employments from each village of these around 10 people were from minority community. NREGA is another important programmes in our selected villages which provides employment to around 36 individuals per villages among them about 6 individual belongs to minority community. Under IAY 5 per person in each village were benefited on an average one beneficiary was minority community. There are two types of pension schemes in operation. The first is old age pension while the second is the widow pension scheme. In our selected villages it was found that on an average 32 persons were receiving old age pension while widow pension was being availed by around 13 widows. The number of minorities who figured in list was around 8 and 3 in the case of old age and widow pension schemes respectively (See Table 2.23).

Table 2.23: **Individual Beneficiary Oriented Programmes**

Programmes	Total	SC	Minority	Others
SGSY	86 (2.86)	41 (1.37)	8 (0.27)	37(1.23)
NREGA	1067 (35.57)	386 (12.87)	154(5.13)	527(17.56)
IAY	162 (5.4)	74(2.47)	28(0.93)	60(2.00)
Others (Gram Nidhi)	1513 (50.43)	509(16.97)	297(9.90)	707(23.57)
Pension Scheme				
Old age pension scheme	970(32.33)	243 (8.1)	230(7.67)	497(16.57)
Widow pension scheme	388 (12.93)	116(3.87)	101(3.37)	171(5.7)
Total	4186 139.53)	1369(45.63)	818(27.27)	1999(66.63)

We have also tried to find out the details regarding the current development programmes being implemented in the villages. What are these programmes, activities under taken by them, total number of beneficiaries, funds which were allocated for each programmes and villagers views regarding these programmes. All the details provided in Table 2.24.

Table 2.24: **Current Development Programmes**

Programmes	Activities undertaken	Villages covered	Total no. of beneficiaries	Funds allocated (Rs. in Lakhs)	Views about the Programmes		
1. N.R.E.G.A.	(i) Road Construction	25	4177	49.49 (19.49)	5	15	5
	(ii) Kharanja						
	(iii) Plantation work						
	(iv) Land development						
	(v) Drainage work						
	(vi) Digging of ponds						
2. IAY	(i) Construction of Houses	5	68	15.05 (3.01)	2	2	1
3. Schemes under 12 th Finance Commission	(i) Kharanja	11	645	11.43	-	11	-
4. SGSY	(i) Digging of Ponds	1	30	0.30	-	1	-
5. DPRO	(i) Toilet construction	2	90	1.35	-	2	-
6. Gram Nidhi	(i) Kharanja	4	77	3.36	-	4	-
	(ii) Road Construction						

Note: Figures in brackets indicate average allocation of funds per village.

(a) **NREGA:** This scheme is being implemented only in 25 sample villages. Around 167 persons per villages were benefited and per village around 1.97 lakhs funds were allocated. Under NREGA the type of activities under taken were construction of roads, kharnaja, plantation, land development drainage and digging of ponds. Around 25.0 per cent villagers think that this programmes is not good however around 75.0 per cent villagers give their views in favour of this programmes.

(b) **Indira Awas Yojana:** Only 5 villages were covered under IAY scheme and total beneficiaries covered were 68. The average funds allocated under IAY per village worked out to Rs.3.01 Lakhs. Around 80.0 per cent village feel that IAY scheme is good and beneficial for the villagers.

(c) **Scheme under 12th Finance Commission:** This scheme undertaken in 11 villages the main activities undertaken were construction of Kharanja and drainage work. Villagers of all sample villages where this programmes is implemented were found satisfied.

(d) **Sawarn Jayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana (SGSY):-**This scheme is being implemented only in one village; digging of ponds is the work undertaken in this scheme. Only 30 households benefited by this scheme and they were satisfied with this scheme.

(e) **DPRO:** Under this programmes 90 toilets were constructed in 2 sample villages with the cost of 0.67 lakhs. Both villages people were found satisfied with this programmes.

(f) **Gram Nidhi Scheme :-** The scheme was implemented in 4 villages and the activities undertaken involved construction of roads and Kharanja. Total number of beneficiaries were 77 and per village allocation of fund was 0.84 lakhs. Villagers were found satisfied with Gram Nidhi Scheme.

2.24 Main Problems and potential in the villages:-

In every sample village a discussion with Pradhan and other influential persons was carried out to obtain their perception regarding the main problems faced by these villages and area of concern. Despite the fact that 30 villages covering as many as 4 tehsils were visited by us the main problems by and large were common all over these villages. Main problems in sample villages is shown in Table 2.25.

Table -2.25: **Main Problems of sample villages:-**

Problems	No. of villages	Percentage
1. Health Facilities	22	73.33
2. Insufficient School/Aanganwadi Centre	17	56.67
3. Vocational Training	14	46.67
4. Avenues of Employment	23	76.67
5. Sanitation & Hygiene	11	36.67
6. Link Road/Kharanja	25	83.33
7. Irrigation	16	53.33
8. Electricity	23	76.67
9. Flood Control	8	26.67
10. Drinking Water	19	63.33
11. No grave yard	2	6.67
12. Veterinary hospital	6	20.00

- (i) In all villages around 83.0 per cent village elite / resource person demanded that the link road network should be developed properly. Even if it is not possible to have a pucca road all over the village at least Kharanja should be laid to replace the kutcha roads which are creating nuisance during rainy season.
- (ii) Around 77.0 per cent Pradhans and resource persons informed that employment avenues are negligible in the villages so rope and basket making, chikan and embroidery, furniture manufacturing, pickle, spices, candles, agarbatti, weaving and spinning work should be started in the villages.

- (iii) Around 77.0 Pradhans reported that power supply in the villages is very irregular. The average daily power supply of 5-8 hours is insufficient to meet the requirement of the people. For the development of agriculture and other small scale industries regular and sufficient power supply is necessary in rural areas.
- (iv) The sub-centre and PHCs to some extent cause problems for the village community in fulfilling their needs related to medical care. Even the private practitioners in the village are quacks and Jhola Chap doctors. On the whole, therefore the community is of the opinion that sub-centre within all villages and PHCs should be opened in the cluster of villages so the villagers can avail the services of qualified doctors.
- (v) Around 63.00 per cent feels that government hand pumps should be installed in the villages because poor villagers are unable to install private hand pump for getting potable water.
- (vi) In our sample around 57.0 per cent villages are still demanding primary, upper primary and Aaganwadi centers in the villages. However, government is opening primary and upper primary schools within 1 Km and 2 Kms distance respectively.
- (vii) Agriculture is the main source of employment in our sample villages but around 53.00 per cent. Pradhan feel that there are lack of irrigation facilities so government tube wells should be installed in the villages because individuals are not able to install the tube well by own expenditure.
- (viii) Around 47.0 village Pradhan informed that institutions offering technical education such as ITIs and polytechnics are not located close to village. It is therefore suggested that children willing to avail vocational training, scholarship should be provided them for this purpose. It is hoped that at least, the minority community will be able to avail the advantage of the latest central government scheme under which non-refundable fees up to Rs.20000 per year will be subsidized by the government. Besides this the government will also bear the hostel expenses of the students up to a maximum of Rs.10000 per annum.
- (ix) Around 37.0 village resource persons are not satisfied with total sanitation programmes because majority of rural population going in the fields, it is very difficult specifically for women and girl child in day time. Pradhan also informed that drainage system was not found in 37.0 per cent villages. Drainage and toilet construction though various development programmes will prove helpful for the health of rural population.

- (x) It was also pointed out by 20.0 per cent Pradhan and others that the veterinary services being provided also need to be strengthened keeping in mind that many families are engaged in dairy business while some are keeping goats or poultry.
- (xi) Around 27.0 per cent of our sample villages feel that proper flood controls measures should be adopted as early as possible so that fertile land as well as human life can be saved.
- (xii) Out of 30 sample villages resources persons of 2 villages reported that there is no graveyard land within or near by villages. They suggest that barren and uncultivable land should be allotted for this purpose.

The village Pradhan and elite person also reported that BPL cards should be provided to all eligible households, more Indira Awas. Panchayat Bhawan and community Bhawan are also needed in the villages for village Panchayat meetings and various social ceremonies.

The resource person, Pradhan and Panchayat members reported that there is potential for agriculture diversification, dairy, poultry, sericulture and small scale industries. The SHGs, NGOs, KVIC, DIC and various government departments should, therefore, come forward with honest efforts for the welfare of the population of Bahraich district.

CHAPTER 3

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

3.1 Demographic Features

As we covered 30 households per sample village the total households covered in our total sample were 900. As already explained earlier the sample was drawn with the specific intention of covering different religious categories in proportion to their share in total population of the village. Out of 900 households covered by us around 69.0 per cent (611 households) were Hindus and 260 households or about 29.0 per cent were Muslim. The remaining was Sikh community (See table 3.1).

Table 3.1: Distribution of household by religion

Religion	Number of Households	Percentages
Hindu	611	67.89
Muslim	260	28.89
Sikh	29	3.22
All Religions	900	100.00

Table 3.2 shows the distribution of households by their caste. The table revealed that around 58.0 per cent of our sample households belonged to OBC. Most of the Muslims are also belongs OBC category. The SC and ST categories had a share of around 19.0 per cent and 1.0 per cent respectively. Upper caste Hindus and Muslims were found around 21.0 per cent (Table 3.2).

Table 3.2: Distribution of Households by caste

Caste	Number of Households	Percentages
SC	174	19.33
ST	7	0.78
OBC	526	58.44
Upper Castes	193	21.44
Total	900	100.00

Table 3.3 shows the distribution of households by mother tongue and other know language. In our sample households around 61.0 per cent households indicated that Awadhi and local language Boli is their mother tongue while the second preferred language of 68.0 per cent household is Hindi. Despite the fact that the composition of Muslim households in our total sample was around 29.0 per cent only 7.0 per cent families have given Urdu as their mother tongue (See table 3.3).

Table 3.3: **Distribution of household by Mother Tongue and other known languages**

	Mother Tongue	%	Second known language	%
Hindi	261	29.00	613	68.11
Urdu	63	7.00	3	0.33
Punjabi	26	2.89	0	0.00
Others	550	61.11	22	2.44
No response	0	0.00	262	29.11
Total	900	100.00	900	100.00

Table 3.4 shows the religion wise average size of families and it reflects that among Sikh and Hindus the family size is smaller with around 6 persons per family. While the average household size was found around 8 persons in Muslim community. It is a clear reflection of extreme poverty and high proportion of illiteracy among Muslims than other communities.

Table 3.4: **Distribution of Households by size of Family**

Religion	Below 3	3 to 5	5 to 7	7 to 9	9 and above	Total	Avg HH Size
Hindu	72	184	205	82	68	611	6.31
Muslim	16	58	83	59	44	260	7.81
Sikh	0	18	6	2	3	29	5.86
Total	88	260	294	143	115	900	6.65

Over all proportion of population below 15 years of age group in our surveyed population is 43.20 per cent which is higher than any other age group. The next age group is 15—30 years whose share is around 26.0 per cent. Old age persons 60 years and above are only 5.26 per cent. What was noticeable was that there was hardly any significant difference between Hindu and Muslims households. Composition of family members by age groups is presented in Table 3.5.

Table 3.5: **Composition of Family Members by age groups**

Religion	Below 15	15-30	30-45	45-60	60 and above	Total
Hindu	1604	1031	619	387	213	3854
Muslim	877	469	296	138	85	1865
Sikh	63	54	29	12	12	170
Total	2544	1554	944	537	310	5889

While going through the educational characteristic among the family members of sample households it was found that among Muslims and Hindus about 39.0 and 37.0 per cent respectively are illiterates. Around 32.78 per cent household members were found in primary and below primary level category. Among Muslims as we go towards higher classes the decline

is seen in their educational level. Among educated Muslim only 1.66 and 1.13 per cent are high school and intermediate pass respectively while among the share in Hindus and 4.13 and 2.85 per cent respectively. Muslims having graduate and post-graduate degree are barely 0.38 and 0.11 per cent respectively while Hindus are 1.58 and 0.26 respectively. Sikh community also far behind in higher and professional degree in comparison to Hindus and Muslims. These figures clearly highlight the fact that overall educational levels are quite low and Muslim particularly are lagging behind the Hindus community in terms of education (Table 3.6).

Table 3.6: Educational Characteristics of family members

Level of Education	Hindu	%	Muslim	%	Sikh	%	Grand Total	%
Illiterate	1408	36.53	719	38.55	46	27.06	2173	36.90
Below Primary	527	13.67	287	15.39	2	1.18	816	13.86
Primary	688	17.85	383	20.54	43	25.29	1114	18.92
Upper Primary	341	8.85	104	5.58	37	21.76	482	8.18
High School	159	4.13	31	1.66	8	4.71	198	3.36
Intermediate	110	2.85	21	1.13	5	2.94	136	2.31
Technical Diploma	0	0.00	2	0.11	0	0.00	2	0.03
Technical professional degree	3	0.08	0	0.00	0	0.00	3	0.05
graduate degree	61	1.58	7	0.38	1	0.59	69	1.17
post graduate	10	0.26	2	0.11	0	0.00	12	0.20
child	547	14.19	308	16.51	28	16.47	883	14.99
	0	0.00	1	0.05	0	0.00	1	0.02
Total	3854	100.00	1865	100.00	170	100.00	5889	100.00

Educational status of the children in the age group 5-15 shown in Table 3.7. It is observed that out of the total children (1627) in this category 158 children were not enrolled in the educational institutions; it is because their parents were of the opinion that they were too young to be admitted in the school. Around 5.0 per cent were those who had dropped out of the school by the time our household survey was conducted. Around 90.0 per cent enrolled children attend school regularly and around 5.0 per cent were found irregular. Around 85.0 per cent children were enrolled in government Parishadiya Schools followed by around 12.0 per cent in private and around 3.0 per cent in Madarasa. It is the impact of Serve Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) that around 82.0 per cent children were attending school located within one kilometer from their village. Around 89.0 per cent children taking education in Hindi medium. Around 9.0 per cent Muslim children are availing education with Urdu as the medium of instruction. The reasons which have been shown for dropping out in Table 3.7 are mainly their inability to afford the cost of education, work at home, need to earn, far distance of school, because teachers do not teach properly and children are not interested in studies.

Table 3.7: Educational Status of Children 5 to 15 years

	Hindu	Muslim	Sikh	Total
Total Children	1061	532	34	1627
Non School going children	90	67	1	158
Total Children Enrolled	971	465	33	1469
Details of School Going Children				
Left after enrolment	40	32	2	74
Enrolled but irregular	38	38	0	76
Enrolled and regular	893	395	31	1319
Total	971	465	33	1469
Characteristics of enrolled children				
Class I	128	79	6	213
Class II	192	112	5	309
Class III	176	81	3	260
Class IV	125	64	4	193
Class V	140	65	6	211
Class VI	70	32	4	106
Class VII	56	15	1	72
Class VIII	41	10	1	52
Class IX	15	1	0	16
Class X	28	6	3	37
Total	971	465	33	1469
Type of School				
Government	837	380	26	1243
Private	132	36	7	175
Madarsa	0	49	0	49
Missionary	1	0	0	1
Non formal	1	0	0	1
Total	971	465	33	1469
Distance of School				
Within 1 Km	780	395	26	1201
1-2 Kms	104	53	6	163
2-4 kms	49	7	0	56
4 and above	38	10	1	49
Total	971	465	33	1469
Medium of Instruction				
Hindi	879	398	31	1308
English	6	0	0	6
Hindi English Both	86	24	2	112
Urdu	0	43	0	43
Total	971	465	33	1469
Reason for Dropout				
Work at home	7	0	0	7
Need to earn	9	2	0	11
Far distance of School	5	6	0	11
Teacher do not teach	1	0	0	1
Fees/Expenditure not affordable	14	14	1	29
Not interested in studies	4	10	1	15
Total	40	32	2	74
Availing Govt Assistance				
Yes	524	225	24	773
No	447	240	9	696
Total	971	465	33	1469

3.2 Work status of Family Members

The figures related to work status show that around 31.0 per cent persons in the total population are employed. Among Hindu around 32.0 per cent and among Muslim around 30.0 per cent person were employed. However among the Sikh it is slightly higher as around 39.0 per cent are employed. The unemployment figures are almost identical in all religious groups (Table 3.8).

Table 3.8: Working Status of Family Members

Working Status	Hindu	%	Muslim	%	Sikhs	%	Total	%
Employed	1214	31.50	555	29.76	64	37.65	1833	31.13
Unemployed	17	0.44	9	0.48	1	0.59	27	0.46
Domestic Work	846	21.95	389	20.86	40	23.53	1275	21.65
Students	1022	26.52	482	25.84	32	18.82	1536	26.08
Retired/pensioners	36	0.93	8	0.43	1	0.59	45	0.76
Old/child	702	18.21	407	21.82	32	18.82	1141	19.38
Others	17	0.44	15	0.80	0	0.00	32	0.54
Total	3854	100.00	1865	100.00	170	100.00	5889	100.00

If we go in detail about the overall employment and occupation we find that on the whole around 43.0 per cent are concentrated in the self employed category. These are mainly cultivators. If we look at different religious groups separately wide variations are observed. Only around 34.0 per cent Muslim are found in this category while in the case of Sikh household this share is as high as around 52.0 per cent. The second important group of workers is those engaged in non-agricultural activities. A majority of these are actually non-agricultural wage earners. Among Muslim this category account for around 42.0 per cent while among Hindu and Sikh category they account 26.0 and 20.0 per cent respectively. Around 13.0 per cent are agricultural labourers and the share of Hindu and Muslim in this are category similar. The percentage share of Muslims in regular government or private jobs was found less than the Hindu community but the salaried workers proportion was negligible among all communities (Table 3.9).

Table 3.9: Employment/Occupational Characteristics of working family members

Nature of Work	Hindu	%	Muslim	%	Sikhs	%	Total	%
Self employed	572	47.12	188	33.87	33	51.56	793	43.26
Regular Salaried (Govt)	27	2.22	5	0.90	0	0.00	32	1.75
Regular Salaried (Pvt)	43	3.54	10	1.80	3	4.69	56	3.06
Non Agri worker	317	26.11	232	41.80	11	17.19	560	30.55
Agricultural Worker	152	12.52	72	12.97	7	10.94	231	12.60
Other activities	103	8.48	48	8.65	10	15.63	161	8.78
Total	1214	100.00	555	100.00	64	100.00	1833	100.00

If we look at employment according to industrial classification, around 46.0 per cent of the total workers are cultivators and another around 10.0 per cent engaged in animal husbandry sector. In all around 56.0 per cent workers are engaged in agriculture and allied sector. However, the situation across different categories presents a varying picture because only around 41.0 per cent Muslim households' workers are found in these two categories whereas among Sikh this share is as high as around 70.0 per cent. The third sector which provides the maximum employment to rural people is construction workers. About one-fourth and one-third of Hindus and Muslim community workers respectively are found engaged in this category. In manufacturing proportion of Muslim workers was found higher than the Hindu community. (For detail please see Table 3.10).

Table 3.10: Employment by industrial category

Category	Hindu	%	Muslim	%	Sikh	%	Total	%
Agriculture	627	51.95	176	31.77	35	54.69	838	45.92
Livestock	116	9.61	52	9.39	10	15.63	178	9.75
Fisheries	1	0.08	1	0.18	0	0.00	2	0.11
Forestry	2	0.17	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	0.11
Manufacturing	23	1.91	27	4.87	2	3.13	52	2.85
Construction	288	23.86	198	35.74	11	17.19	497	27.23
Trade and Commerce	45	3.73	34	6.14	2	3.13	81	4.44
Transport	17	1.41	9	1.62	0	0.00	26	1.42
Fin & admin services	6	0.50	1	0.18	0	0.00	7	0.38
Education health services	64	5.30	24	4.33	2	3.13	90	4.93
Others	18	1.49	32	5.78	2	3.13	52	2.85
Grand Total	1207	100.00	554	100.00	64	100.00	1825	100.00

One of the enquiries made from the respondents was whether they or their households members were on the look out for additional employment opportunities. Among all households around 97.0 per cent desired their keenness to take up additional work. (Table 3.11). We had also asked them to indicate their preference regarding the activity in which they would like to take up additional employment. Among all religions groups the activity which received first preference was dairy activity. The second preference was business and third one is sheep/goat rearing (For details please see Table 3.11).

Table 3.11: Preferences of households for additional employment

	Hindu	%	Muslim	%	Sikh	%	Total	%
Searching employment	592	96.89	252	96.92	28	96.55	872	96.89
Not searching	19	3.11	8	3.08	1	3.45	28	3.11
Total	611	100.00	260	100.00	29	100.00	900	100.00
First Preferred Activity	Hindu		Muslim		Sikh		Total	
Dairy	260	43.92	80	31.75	17	60.71	357	40.94
Services	45	7.60	10	3.97		0.00	55	6.31
Others	20	3.38	24	9.52		0.00	44	5.05
Poultry	32	5.41	35	13.89	1	3.57	68	7.80
Piggery	4	0.68		0.00		0.00	4	0.46
Sheep/Goat	38	6.42	32	12.70	1	3.57	71	8.14
Fishery	10	1.69	2	0.79		0.00	12	1.38
Ag. Labour	14	2.36	2	0.79		0.00	16	1.83
Non Ag Labour	30	5.07	11	4.37		0.00	41	4.70
Industry	43	7.26	9	3.57	2	7.14	54	6.19
Business	96	16.22	47	18.65	7	25.00	150	17.20
Total	592	100.00	252	100.00	28	100.00	872	100.00
Second Preferred Activity	Hindu		Muslim		Sikh		Total	
Dairy	72	12.16	40	15.87	3	10.71	115	13.19
Services	28	4.73	10	3.97	2	7.14	40	4.59
Others	9	1.52	5	1.98	1	3.57	15	1.72
Poultry	18	3.04	39	15.48	2	7.14	59	6.77
Piggery	5	0.84	2	0.79	1	3.57	8	0.92
Sheep/Goat	95	16.05	63	25.00	6	21.43	164	18.81
Fishery	20	3.38	7	2.78	2	7.14	29	3.33
Ag. Labour	35	5.91	5	1.98	1	3.57	41	4.70
Non Ag Labour	81	13.68	24	9.52	4	14.29	109	12.50
Industry	74	12.50	18	7.14	1	3.57	93	10.67
Business	155	26.18	39	15.48	5	17.86	199	22.82
Total	592	100.00	252	100.00	28	100.00	872	100.00
Third Preferred Activity	Hindu		Muslim		Sikh		Total	
Dairy	75	12.67	35	13.89	2	7.14	112	12.84
Services	69	11.66	18	7.14	6	21.43	93	10.67
Others	27	4.56	8	3.17	2	7.14	37	4.24
Poultry	4	0.68	18	7.14		0.00	22	2.52
Piggery	8	1.35		0.00		0.00	8	0.92
Sheep/Goat	27	4.56	50	19.84		0.00	77	8.83
Fishery	32	5.41	1	0.40	1	3.57	34	3.90
Ag. Labour	20	3.38	5	1.98	1	3.57	26	2.98
Non Ag Labour	90	15.20	34	13.49	5	17.86	129	14.79
Industry	106	17.91	20	7.94	5	17.86	131	15.02
Business	134	22.64	63	25.00	6	21.43	203	23.28
Total	592	100.00	252	100.00	28	100.00	872	100.00

3.3 Land Holdings

Landless households among Muslim households is maximum as 34.23 per cent Muslim households reported to be landless while 17.68 per cent Hindu and 17.24 Sikh

households are landless. Not only are maximum Muslim household landless but the average land holding size of Muslim households is below one acre (please see Table 3.12).

Table 3.12: **Distribution of households by size of land holding**

Size of Land Holding	Hindu	Muslim	Sikh	Total
Landless	108	89	5	202
Below 1.0	261	114	11	386
1.00 to 2.50	134	31	9	174
2.50 to 5.00	80	17	2	99
5.00 to 7.50	10	5	0	15
7.50 to 10.00	9	4	2	15
10 and above	9	0	0	9
Total	611	260	29	900
Avg land per household (Acres)	1.63	0.94	1.73	1.44

Table 3.13 shows the distribution of households by value of their land. Average value of land per land owning households among Hindus is Rs.1.96 Lakh while the average land value among Muslim land owning households is only Rs.1.08 lakhs. Sikh household of our sample possess land valued at Rs.2.38 Lakh on an average (See Table 3.13).

Table 3.13: **Distribution of Households by value of land**

Value of Own Land (Rs. 000)	Hindu	Muslim	Sikh	Total
Below 50	94	50	2	146
50-100	128	46	7	181
100-150	61	24	2	87
150-200	51	9	4	64
200-250	40	7	1	48
250-300	30	9	3	42
300-500	50	16	3	69
500 And above	49	10	2	61
Total	503	171	24	698
Avg per HHs value of land Rs Lakh	1.96	1.08	2.38	1.72

3.4 Ownership of Livestock-

Tables 3.14 and 3.15 shows the livestock population and their value owned by our households for different religious categories. Although dairy is an important activity of the district our sample has covered those households who did not possess enough milch animals, 440 drought animals and 557 young cattle. The only other significant animals are goats. The average value of livestock owned by all households taken together was around Rs.8 thousand. The Hindu and Sikh were found above this average was rather low (around Rs.6000) in Muslim household.

Table 3.14: Distribution of Livestock

Type of live stock	Hindu	Muslim	Sikh	Total
Milch Animal	491	94	19	604
Draught Animal	333	83	24	440
Young Cattle	449	96	12	557
Goats	405	423	13	841
Sheep	14	2	0	16
Poultry	4	38	71	113
Pigs	12	0	0	12
Others	3	6	0	9
Grand Total	1711	742	139	2592

Table 3.15: Distribution of households by value of livestock

Value of Livestock (Rs.)	Hindu	Percent	Muslim	Percent	Sikh	Percent	Total	Percent
No Livestock	112	18.33	87	33.46	9	31.03	208	23.11
Below 1500	59	9.66	24	9.23	4	13.79	87	9.67
1500 - 30000	410	67.10	144	55.38	13	44.83	567	63.00
30000 - 45000	20	3.27	2	0.77	2	6.90	24	2.67
45000 - 60000	6	0.98	2	0.77	0	0.00	8	0.89
60000 - 75000	1	0.16	1	0.38	1	3.45	3	0.33
75000 and above	3	0.49	0	0.00	0	0.00	3	0.33
Total	611	100.00	260	100.00	29	100.00	900	100.00
Average per HH	9234		5995		8666		8280	

3.5 Ownership of Assets

The following tables reflects the level of poverty among different communities. There are wide variations observed among these religious communities. The Sikh are way ahead of the others with average assets amounting to around Rs.55000. The value of assets is less than half in case of Hindu and Muslim's as compared to Sikh household. In around 85.0 per cent Hindus, 87.0 per cent Muslims and around 83.0 per cent Sikh households' the value was found below 25 thousand and this highlights the poverty in rural areas (See Table 3.16).

Table 3.16 Distribution of Households by value of productive and other Assets

Value (Rs 000)	Hindu	Percent	Muslim	Percent	Sikh	Percent	Total	Percent
Below 25	520	85.11	226	86.92	24	82.76	770	85.56
25 - 50	54	8.84	26	10.00	2	6.90	82	9.11
50 - 75	8	1.31	3	1.15	0	0.00	11	1.22
75 - 100	6	0.98	0	0.00	0	0.00	6	0.67
100 and above	23	3.76	5	1.92	3	10.34	31	3.44
Total	611	100.00	260	100.00	29	100.00	900	100.00
Average per HH	22388		21421		55272		23168	

We have distributed households' assets under five categories. These included agricultural implements means of transport, non-agricultural implements households durable

assets and financial assets. The figure, obtained for different religious groups clearly bring out the fact that Muslim is well behind the other two communities (Table 3.17).

Table 3.17: Average Value of various asset owned by different religious categories

Value of Asset	Avg per Household			
	Hindu	Muslim	Sikh	Total
Total agriculture implements	6128	5518	23249	6504
Transport	3040	5141	15617	4052
Non agricultural Implements	440	451	207	435
Household Asset	2075	1670	2827	1982
Total Financial Assets	10705	8642	13372	10195
Grand Total	22388	21421	55272	23168

3.6 Housing conditions and Amenities

If we look the housing condition of different community we found that except 4 Muslim household, all the households had their own ancestral house or a house provided under Indira Awas Yojana. However, only around 25 per cent houses of Hindu had pucca houses as compared to around 16 per cent of Muslims and around 14 per cent Sikh families. Majority of communities households are living in one or two rooms houses. They accounted for around 74.0 per cent Hindus, 73.0 per cent Muslims and around 83.0 per cent Sikhs households. The plight of these households should be seen in the light of the fact that the average household size is around 6 in Hindus and around 8 among Muslims. Only around 8.0 per cent houses of Hindu and around 6.0 per cent houses of Muslims were electrified. However, in the case of Sikh families around 24 per cent had an electrical connection. Due to the non-availability of electrical connections most of the people are using oil lamp and lantern for lighting purposes. With respect to source of drinking water, the dependence on own hand pump or tube well was the highest. It covered around 56.0 per cent Hindu, 66.0 per cent Muslim and 79.0 per cent Sikh families. The next source of drinking water is public hand pump or tube well. It was observed that most of the households had the source of drinking water within the house itself or within up to 100 Meters of their residence. Around 8.0 per cent Hindu, 7.0 per cent Muslim and 10.0 per cent Sikh families had toilet facility within house. All remaining families of three religious groups goes to the open field for toilet. Almost around 58.0 per cent house holds were dependent on wood as the main source of cooking fuel. The next was hay leaves. Cow dung cake were also being used by around 62.0 per cent families as a fuel wood. Around 78 per cent household reported that the drainage conditions were very poor in their houses (See Table 3.18).

Table 3.18: Distribution of Households by housing status

Housing Status	Hindu	%	Muslim	Percent	Sikh	Percent	Total	Percent
Own	504	82.49	248	95.38	29	100.00	781	86.78
Indira Awas/Govt Provided	104	17.02	8	3.08	0	0.00	112	12.44
Rented	3	0.49	4	1.54	0	0.00	7	0.78
Grand Total	611	100.00	260	100.00	29	100.00	900	100.00
Type of House								
Thatched	266	43.54	116	44.62	4	13.79	386	42.89
Kacha Khaprail	65	10.64	48	18.46	16	55.17	129	14.33
Semi Pucca	127	20.79	54	20.77	5	17.24	186	20.67
Pucca	150	24.55	42	16.15	4	13.79	196	21.78
Others	3	0.49	0	0.00	0	0.00	3	0.33
Total	611	100.00	260	100.00	29	100.00	900	100.00
NO. Of Rooms								
No Room								
One	267	43.70	77	29.62	10	34.48	354	39.33
Two	185	30.28	113	43.46	14	48.28	312	34.67
Three	88	14.40	44	16.92	1	3.45	133	14.78
Four	46	7.53	23	8.85	2	6.90	71	7.89
Five	10	1.64	1	0.38	0	0.00	11	1.22
Six	8	1.31	1	0.38	2	6.90	11	1.22
Seven	2	0.33	1	0.38	0	0.00	3	0.33
Eight	3	0.49	0	0.00	0	0.00	3	
Nine	1	0.16	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.11
Ten	1	0.16	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.11
Total	611	100.00	260	100.00	29	100.00	900	100.00
Details of Homestead land								
Own	575	94.11	244	93.85	29	100.00	848	94.22
Provided by govt/Panchayat	25	4.09	5	1.92	0	0.00	30	3.33
Landlord's Land	8	1.31	6	2.31	0	0.00	14	1.56
Others	3	0.49	4	1.54	0	0.00	7	0.78
Total	611	100.00	260	100.00	29	100.00	900	100.00
Electrification								
Yes	49	8.02	16	6.15	7	24.14	72	8.00
No	562	91.98	244	93.85	22	75.86	828	92.00
Total	611	100.00	260	100.00	29	100.00	900	100.00
Source of Light								
Oil Lamp	467	83.10	198	81.15	18	81.82	683	82.49
Lantern	92	16.37	46	18.85	3	13.64	141	17.03
Petromax	1	0.18	0	0.00	1	4.55	2	0.24
Others	2	0.36	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	0.24
Total	562	100.00	244	100.00	22	100.00	828	100.00
Source of Drinking Water								
Own handpump/tubewell	345	56.46	171	65.77	23	79.31	539	59.89
Public handpump/tubewell	217	35.52	75	28.85	5	17.24	297	33.00
Tap in dwelling	13	2.13	6	2.31	0	0.00	19	2.11
Own protected dug well	10	1.64	4	1.54	0	0.00	14	1.56
Unprotected dug well	7	1.15	0	0.00	0	0.00	7	0.78
Public unprotected dug well	13	2.13	1	0.38	1	3.45	15	1.67
Public protected dug well	5	0.82	3	1.15	0	0.00	8	0.89
Others	1	0.16	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.11
Total	611	100.00	260	100.00	29	100.00	900	100.00

Distance of Source of Drinking Water								
Within House	357	58.43	174	66.92	22	75.86	553	61.44
Upto 100 meters	240	39.28	85	32.69	6	20.69	331	36.78
100 - 250 meters	12	1.96	1	0.38	1	3.45	14	1.56
250 & above meters	2	0.33	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	0.22
Total	611	100.00	260	100.00	29	100.00	900	100.00
Toilet Facility								
In House	49	8.02	19	7.31	3	10.34	71	7.89
Outside House	562	91.98	241	92.69	26	89.66	829	92.11
Total	611	100.00	260	100.00	29	100.00	900	100.00
Type of Toilet Facility								
Septic Tank Latrine	23	3.90	2	0.75	0	0.00	25	2.78
In the Dwelling water sealed	10	1.69	3	1.12	1	2.33	14	1.56
Pit Latrine	26	4.41	14	5.24	2	4.65	42	4.67
Covered Dry Latrine	2	0.34	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	0.22
In the field	550	93.22	241	92.69	26	89.66	817	90.77
Total	611	100.00	260	92.69	29	100.00	900	100.00
Source of Fuel								
Wood	362	59.25	146	56.15	15	51.72	523	58.11
Coal	1	0.16	1	0.38	0	0.00	2	0.22
Kerosene Oil	2	0.33	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	0.22
Hay/Leaves	108	17.68	79	30.38	7	24.14	194	21.56
Cow Dung Cake	82	13.42	21	8.08	3	10.34	106	11.78
Agricultural Waste	49	8.02	8	3.08	3	10.34	60	6.67
LPG	7	1.15	3	1.15	1	3.45	11	1.22
Others	0	0.00	2	0.77	0	0.00	2	0.22
Total	611	100.00	260	100.00	29	100.00	900	100.00
Facility of Drainage								
Yes	128	20.95	71	27.31	3	10.34	202	22.44
No	483	79.05	189	72.69	26	89.66	698	77.56
Total	611	100.00	260	100.00	29	100.00	900	100.00

3.7 Source of Income

Total average annual income per household from various sources is Rs. 29892. The most two important sources of income in our sample household were agriculture and non-agricultural activities. Agriculture generate around 10 thousand income to per Hindu family while around 6 thousands and 18 thousands income generated by agriculture to Muslim and Sikh family respectively. Muslims are annually earning more income from non-agriculture

activities in comparison to Hindu and Sikh community agriculture wages and animal husbandry are also significant activities in the households income of the sample families. All other sources are relatively less significant as is evident from Table 3.19. In all the Muslims households annual income is less than two other community it shows the depressed condition of Muslim community.

Table 3.19: Average income per household by different sources

Source of Income	Hindu	Muslim	Sikh	Total
Agriculture	10369	6300	18390	9452
Animal Husbandry	2122	1728	2372	2016
Artisan Work	261	442	2586	388
Trade	1444	1729	793	1505
Manufacturing	202	93	1552	214
Ag Wages	2905	2640	3328	2842
Non Ag Wages	6559	10728	6021	7746
Services	3304	2129	662	2879
Interest	0	0	0	0
Remittances	243	110	0	197
Pension	1223	372	124	941
Others	1522	1953	3517	1711
Total	30153	28224	39345	29892

More than 91.0 per cent sample households of Hindu and Muslim community were coming under less than Rs.50,000 annual income. In higher income slab of Rs. 1.5 Lakh to 4.0 Lakh there are only 13 Hindu, 2 Muslims and 2 Sikh households (See table 3.20).

Table 3.20: Distribution of Households by Size of family Income

Size of Income (000 Rs)	Hindu	%	Muslim	%	Sikh	%	Total	%
Below 25	394	64.48	152	58.46	16	55.17	562	62.44
25-50	161	26.35	88	33.85	8	27.59	257	28.56
50-100	37	6.06	66	25.38	3	10.34	56	6.22
100-150	6	0.98	2	0.77	0	0.00	8	0.89
150-250	9	1.47	2	0.77	2	6.90	13	1.44
250-400	4	0.65	0	0.00	0	0.00	4	0.44
Total	611	100.00	260	100.00	29	100.00	900	100.00

3.8 Expenditure Pattern of households

Average annual expenditure per household worked out to be around 26 thousand. Among Hindus average annual expenditure was Rs.25555 while for Muslims it was Rs. 26349. The Sikh households on the other hand have a much higher expenditure pattern of almost Rs.37 thousand (or Rs.3092 per month). However keeping in mind the levels of income of these households it is quite evident that irrespective of the religious group these households are hardly in a position to save money as their income levels are quite low (Table 3.21).

Table 3.21 **Distribution of Households by Size of family Expenditure (annual)**

Size of Expenditure (000) Rs	Hindu	%	Muslim	%	Sikh	%	Others	%
Below 25	389	65.93	159	59.55	14	32.56	562	62.44
25-50	183	31.02	86	32.21	10	23.26	279	31.00
50-100	32	5.42	12	4.49	3	6.98	47	5.22
100-150	4	0.68	3	1.12	1	2.33	8	0.89
150-250	2	0.34	0	0.00	1	2.33	3	0.33
250-400	1	0.17	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.11
Total	611	103.56	260	97.38	29	67.44	900	100.00
Per Household Exp.	25555		26349		37100		26157	

The maximum expenditure was on cereals and pulses for all three religious communities while among the Hindu and Muslim households share of expenditure on foodgrains is around 43-44 per cent of their total expenditure the Sikh are spending only around 32.0 per cent on foodgrains. Medical care also is an item which has a fair share in total expenditure. Sikh household are expending more amount as compared to Hindu and Muslim households. A fair amount is also being spent on vegetables, milk, spices etc. Details of expenditure made on different items of expenditure are provided in Table3.22.

Table 3.22: **Average expenditure per households on different heads**

Heads of expenditure	Hindu	Muslim	Sikh	Total
Cereal and Pulse				
Own Produced	6956	5649	8533	6629
Purchased	4055	6042	3155	4600
Vegetable, Meal, Milk, Spices, Sugar				
Own Produced	1118	620	1521	987
Purchased	2561	3004	4343	2746
Clothes, Footwear, bedding	1646	1671	1669	1654
Education	718	548	524	662
Medical	2809	2612	10453	2998
Festivals	981	1240	1217	1064
Electricity, Gas and Fuel wood	523	540	724	535
Telephone	474	401	814	464
House repairing	717	750	536	721
Payment of loans	234	443	1483	335
Beedi, Cigarette, alcohol	656	700	391	660
Recreation	181	202	183	187
Marriage and other ceremonies	875	918	662	880
Others	1051	1008	890	1034
Total	25555	26349	37100	26157

3.9 Details of workers and their occupation

The primary occupation of workers is cultivation. In our total sample around 35.0 per cent workers have cultivation as their primary occupation. The highest share is found among Sikh (around 48.0 per cent). Among the Muslims however the primary occupation is

doing manual labour (54.05 per cent) while cultivation is second in importance with around 21.0 per cent workers engaged in this category. Among Hindu and Sikh also manual labour is an important primary occupation. The third important primary occupation found among all religion category is animal husbandry. The other occupation of the households are less important in all categories of households. Among males cultivation and manual labour remains the main primary occupation, among females it is animal husbandry and manual labour. This is true among two religious community. Hindu and Sikh but among Sikh community women are mostly engaged in animal husbandry and cultivation (See Table3.23).

Table 3.23: **Distribution of family members by their primary occupation**

Total	Hindu	%	Muslim	%	Sikh	%	Total	%
Professional/Managerial and administrative work	34	2.80	7	1.26	0	0.00	41	2.24
Clerk/Supervisor/Accountant	22	1.81	5	0.90	0	0.00	27	1.47
Sales/Business	32	2.64	35	6.31	2	3.13	69	3.76
Cultivator	492	40.53	116	20.90	31	48.44	639	34.86
Manual labour	478	39.37	300	54.05	23	35.94	801	43.70
Caste Occupation	9	0.74	26	4.68	0	0.00	35	1.91
Animal Husbandry	129	10.63	55	9.91	7	10.94	191	10.42
Others	18	1.48	11	1.98	1	1.56	30	1.64
Total	1214	100.00	555	100.00	64	100.00	1833	100.00
Men								
Professional/Managerial and administrative work	26	2.36	7	1.40		0.00	33	1.99
Clerk/Supervisor/Accountant	20	1.82	5	1.00		0.00	25	1.51
Sales/Business	32	2.91	32	6.39	2	3.45	66	3.98
Cultivator	486	44.14	114	22.75	29	50.00	629	37.89
Manual labour	466	42.33	292	58.28	23	39.66	781	47.05
Caste Occupation	9	0.82	23	4.59		0.00	32	1.93
Animal Husbandry	45	4.09	17	3.39	3	5.17	65	3.92
Others	17	1.54	11	2.20	1	1.72	29	1.75
Total	1101	100.00	501	100.00	58	100.00	1660	100.00
Women								
Professional/Managerial and administrative work	8	7.08	0	0.00	0	0.00	8	4.62
Clerk/Supervisor/Accountant	2	1.77	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	1.16
Sales/Business		0.00	3	5.56	0	0.00	3	1.73
Cultivator	6	5.31	2	3.70	2	33.33	10	5.78
Manual labour	12	10.62	8	14.81	0	0.00	20	11.56
Caste Occupation		0.00	3	5.56	0	0.00	3	1.73
Animal Husbandry	84	74.34	38	70.37	4	66.67	126	72.83
Others	1	0.88	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.58
Total	113	100.00	54	100.00	6	100.00	173	100.00

The main secondary occupations are also on similar lines as the primary occupation with cultivation, manual labour and animal husbandry being the most important secondary occupations of our sample households whether Hindu, Muslim or Sikh. (See Table3.24)

Table 3.24: Distribution of working family members by their Secondary occupation

Secondary Occupation	Hindu	%	Muslim	%	Sikh	%	Total	%
Total								
Professional/Managerial and administrative work	6	0.84	3	1.01	0	0.00	9	0.86
Clerk/Supervisor/Accountant	1	0.14	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.10
Sales/Business	3	0.42	7	2.36	1	2.86	11	1.05
Cultivator	276	38.55	139	46.80	9	25.71	424	40.46
Manual labour	214	29.89	61	20.54	8	22.86	283	27.00
Caste Occupation	16	2.23	2	0.67	0	0.00	18	1.72
Animal Husbandry	196	27.37	82	27.61	17	48.57	295	28.15
Others	4	0.56	3	1.01	0	0.00	7	0.67
Total	716	100.00	297	100.00	35	100.00	1048	100.00
Men								
Professional/Managerial and administrative work	6	0.88	3	1.05	0	0.00	9	0.90
Clerk/Supervisor/Accountant	1	0.15	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.10
Sales/Business	3	0.44	6	2.10	1	3.13	10	1.00
Cultivator	261	38.10	135	47.20	8	25.00	404	40.28
Manual labour	208	30.36	58	20.28	8	25.00	274	27.32
Caste Occupation	15	2.19	2	0.70	0	0.00	17	1.69
Animal Husbandry	187	27.30	79	27.62	15	46.88	281	28.02
Others	4	0.58	3	1.05	0	0.00	7	0.70
Total	685	100.00	286	100.00	32	100.00	1003	100.00
Women								
Sales/Business	0	0.00	1	9.09	0	0.00	1	2.22
Cultivator	15	48.39	4	36.36	1	33.33	20	44.44
Manual labour	6	19.35	3	27.27		0.00	9	20.00
Caste Occupation	1	3.23	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	2.22
Animal Husbandry	9	29.03	3	27.27	2	66.67	14	31.11
Total	31	100.00	11	100.00	3	100.00	45	100.00

As majority of workers are engaged in agriculture, animal husbandry and manual labour the maximum concentration of workers is casual labour (around 46.0 per cent). The casual workers account for around 42.0 per cent and 56.0 per cent of Hindu and Muslim workers respectively. However the share of Sikh workers low as nearly 33.0 per cent. The self employed category accounts for around 47.0 and 34.0 per cent of Hindu and Muslim workers respectively. In the case of Sikh workers however this share is as high as nearly around 52.0 per cent. Around 11.0 per cent to workers in all religious categories were found regular service workers (Table 3.25).

Table 3.25: Distribution of working family members by type of employment

Type of Employment	Hindu	%	Muslim	%	Sikh	%	Total	%
Self Employed	572	47.12	188	33.87	33	51.56	793	43.26
Regular	133	10.96	59	10.63	10	15.63	202	11.02
Casual	509	41.93	308	55.50	21	32.81	838	45.72
Total	1214	100.00	555	100.00	64	100.00	1833	100.00
Men								
Self Employed	490	45.24	152	30.52	28	48.28	670	40.88
Regular	109	10.06	59	11.85	10	17.24	178	10.86
Casual	484	44.69	287	57.63	20	34.48	791	48.26
Total	1083	100.00	498	100.00	58	100.00	1639	100.00
Women								
Self Employed	82	62.60	36	63.16	5	83.33	123	63.40
Regular	24	18.32	0	0.00	0	0.00	24	12.37
Casual	25	19.08	21	36.84	1	16.67	47	24.23
Total	131	100.00	57	100.00	6	100.00	194	100.00

In the main occupation over all average mandays employment works out to be 209 days in a year which means that for on an average 156 days there is no any main occupation. In our sample villages workers are availing similar days 208 days work by the religious category of Hindu and Muslim but Sikh are employed 222 days in a year. Animal husbandry keeps people occupied for around 261-279 days annually. (Detail for total workers men and women and for different occupations are provided in Table3.26.)

Table 3.26: Per worker person days employment in main occupation

Main Occupation	Hindu	Muslim	Sikh	Total
Professional/Managerial and administrative work	302	256	0	294
Clerk/Supervisor/Accountant	311	319	0	312
Sales/Business	254	246	310	251
Cultivator	199	191	210	198
Manual labour	188	193	235	191
Caste Occupation	213	194	0	199
Animal Husbandry	261	279	262	266
Others	264	283	100	266
Total	208	208	222	209
Men				
Professional/Managerial and administrative work	290	256	0	283
Clerk/Supervisor/Accountant	305	319	0	308
Sales/Business	254	254	310	256
Cultivator	198	193	218	198
Manual labour	189	194	235	193
Caste Occupation	213	212	0	212
Animal Husbandry	241	237	253	241
Others	262	283	100	264
Total	203	204	228	204
Women				
Professional/Managerial and administrative work	340	0	0	340
Clerk/Supervisor/Accountant	365	0	0	365
Sales/Business	0	160	0	160
Cultivator	221	115	90	174
Manual labour	131	136	0	133
Caste Occupation	0	55	0	55
Animal Husbandry	269	297	269	278
Others	300			300
Total	260	242	209	252

As far as the secondary occupation is concerned the male workers are spending 100-111 days and female are spending around 40-92 days in all categories of religious groups (Table 3.27).

Table 3.27: Per worker person days employment in secondary Occupation

Secondary Occupation	Hindu	Muslim	Sikh	Total
Men				
Professional/Managerial and administrative work	29	148	0	63
Clerk/Supervisor/Accountant	150	0	0	150
Sales/Business	133	163	75	146
Cultivator	114	99	111	109
Manual labour	111	104	109	109
Caste Occupation	86	95	0	87
Animal Husbandry	120	114	121	119
Others	125	77	0	104
Total	109	100	104	111
Women				
Sales/Business	0	80	0	80
Cultivator	95	78	60	90
Manual labour	96	40	0	77
Caste Occupation	80	0	0	80
Animal Husbandry	143	107	140	135
Total	83	61	40	92

3.10 Migration

In our sample of 900 households only 427 persons have migrated in search of work. The migrants were mainly from among Hindus and Muslims because out of a total 427 migrants only 9 were Sikh. A majority around 63.0 per cent are in the age group 20-40 years and have migrated to take up manual work. Around 33.0 per cent migrants have gone within the district itself to either rural area or an urban centre. Moreover these migrants are either daily commuters or those who have migrated for short duration of upto 3 months in the entire year (See table 3.28).

Table 3.28 : Details of Migrants Workers

Pattern of Migration	Religion							Total	%
	Hindu	%	Muslim	%	Sikh	%			
Total Persons	272	100.00	146	100.00	9	100.00	427	100.00	
Men	272	100.00	146	100.00	9	100.00	427	100.00	
Women	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	
Age (in years)									
Below 20	56	20.59	33	22.60	3	33.33	92	21.55	
20-40	170	62.50	90	61.64	5	55.56	267	62.53	
40-60	43	15.81	20	13.70	1	11.11	64	14.99	
60 and above	3	1.10	3	2.05	0	0.00	6	1.41	
Occupational Destination									
Professional/Managerial and Administrative work (Total)	22	8.09	2	1.37	0	0.00	25	5.85	
Clerk/ Supervisor/ Accountants (Total)	9	3.31	0	0.00	0	0.00	9	2.11	
Sales/ Business (Total)	11	4.04	13	8.90	1	11.11	25	5.85	
Manual Labour	199	73.16	121	82.88	8	88.89	328	76.81	
Cast Occupation (Total)	24	8.82	19	13.01	0	0.00	33	7.73	
Cultivate	4	1.47	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	0.47	
Animal Husbandry	2	0.74	0	0.00	0	0.00	4	0.94	
Others	1	0.37	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.23	
Place of Migration									
Within District (Rural)	87	31.99	48	32.88	5	55.56	140	32.79	
Within District (Urban)	73	26.84	32	21.92	1	11.11	106	24.82	
Within State (Rural)	3	1.10	1	0.68	0	0.00	4	0.94	
Within State (Urban)	79	29.04	30	20.55	0	0.00	109	25.53	
Outside State (Rural)	5	1.84	1	0.68	0	0.00	6	1.41	
Outside State (Urban)	25	9.19	34	23.29	3	33.33	62	14.52	
Outside Country	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	
Duration of Migration									
Short Term	159	58.46	85	58.22	7	77.78	251	58.78	
Long Term	23	8.46	8	5.48	0	0.00	31	7.26	
Daily Commuters	90	33.09	53	36.30	2	22.22	145	33.96	
Total	272	100.00	146	100.00	9	100.00	427	100.00	

3.11 Indebtedness Among Households

People keep requiring loan for various productive and unproductive purposes. The incidence of loan become higher among households who have lower income level. Indebtedness among Sikh households was highest with around 48.0 per cent households found indebted. Among Hindus and Muslims community indebted households were around 35.0 per cent and around 38.0 per cent respectively. When we look at the average amount of loan outstanding among three religious groups it is found that highest amount of loan is also outstanding in Sikh households (Rs.15672) while in the case of Hindu this amount is only Rs.3892. Although Muslim had over 48.0 per cent indebted households but the average loan outstanding per household was only around six thousand (Table 3.29).

Table 3.29: **Distribution of households by amount of loan**

Amount of loan outstanding (000 Rs)	Religion							
	Hindu	%	Muslim	%	Sikh	%	Total	%
Below 15	158	74.53	90	90.00	8	57.14	256	78.53
15-30	34	16.04	5	5.00	3	21.43	42	12.88
30-45	7	3.30	3	3.00	1	7.14	11	3.37
45-60	5	2.36	0	0.00	0	0.00	5	1.53
60-75	4	1.89	0	0.00	0	0.00	4	1.23
75-90	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
90 and above	4	1.89	2	2.00	2	14.29	8	2.45
Total H.H.	212	100.00	100	100.00	14	100.00	326	100.00
Per Household	3892		6023		15672		6077	

Table 3.30 provides an insight into the various factors, which compelled households to take loan and also the source through which the loan were procured. The important reasons taking loan in our sample household were consumption, agriculture and health. Among the Hindus a single most important reason for taking loan is to meet the agriculture expenditure as around 26.0 per cent indebted households have borrowed money for this purpose. The next in importance is for consumption purposes. Among the Muslim the importance of these two items of borrowing have been reversed with 35.0 per cent households borrowing to meet their consumption need and 25.0 per cent to meet the medical expenses. However, the most important reason for taking loan among Sikh households is for agriculture (around 50.0 per cent). These loans have been taken for purchasing various agricultural implements and machinery used in agricultural operations. Commercial banks, Gramin banks and co-operative societies are institutional source of loan and trader moneylenders, Landlords and friends/ relative were non-institutional source of loan in our sample households (Table3.30). As a result of the cumbersome procedure involved in obtaining a loan and because loans are not granted by financial institutions for all purposes the reliance on non-institutional sources is much higher.

Table 3.30: Distribution of Households by source and cause of indebtedness

Pattern of Indebtedness	Religion			
	Hindu	Muslim	Sikh	Total
Total sample households	611	260	29	900
Indebted Households	212	100	14	326
Non-Indebted households	399	160	15	574
Reason of Loan				
Agriculture	55	14	7	76
Trade and Commerce	9	6	0	15
Animal Purchase	18	3	0	21
House Construction	10	6	0	16
Consumption	48	35	3	86
Health	39	25	4	68
Festival/Functions	22	6	0	28
Others	11	5	0	16
Source of Loan				
Institutions				
Commercial Banks	25	4	4	33
Gramin Banks	35	7	1	43
Cooperative Bank/ Society	12	3	1	16
SHG/ NGO	3	0	0	3
Source of Loan				
Non-Institutional				
Trader	10	4	0	14
Money Lender	25	17	0	42
Land-lord Employee	9	10	0	19
Friends/Relatives	89	47	8	144
Others	4	8	0	12

3.12 Aspiration of Parents about children's Education-

It is very unfortunate that out of 900 sample households around 32.0 per cent household about boys and around 45.0 per cent parents do not think positively in terms of the education of their girls child. Further this shows the decimation against girl child. Even the responses were not very encouraging because almost around 40 per cent Hindu feel that high school and Intermediate is sufficient for boys and around 46.0 held the same opinion regarding girls. The scenario was even worse in the case of Muslim households. For boys nearly 44.0 per cent felt that upto intermediate was good enough and the corresponding figure in case of girls (around 54.0 per cent) was quite high. The table 3.31 also highlights that very few households wanted their children to obtain higher level of education. This mentality is possibly because a high proportion of workers from all category of religious groups end up as wage earners either in agriculture or non-agricultural activities and are either illiterate or have low level of education (Table 3.31).

Table 3.31: Aspiration of Parents regarding their children's education

Aspiration of Parents for education of their children	Hindu	%	Muslim	%	Sikh	%	Total	%
BOYS								
No Response	201	32.90	80	30.77	11	37.93	292	32.44
High school	77	12.60	39	15.00	0	0.00	116	12.89
Intermediate	165	27.00	76	29.23	4	13.79	245	27.22
Pre Graduation/Diploma	41	6.71	24	9.23	5	17.24	70	7.78
Bachelor's Degree	86	14.08	32	12.31	9	31.03	127	14.11
Post Graduation	29	4.75	8	3.08	0	0.00	37	4.11
Technical Education	12	1.96	1	0.38	0	0.00	13	1.44
Total	611	100.00	260	100.00	29	100.00	900	100.00
GIRLS								
No Response	289	47.30	103	39.62	14	48.28	406	45.11
High school	151	24.71	82	31.54	0	0.00	233	25.89
Intermediate	129	21.11	59	22.69	10	34.48	198	22.00
Pre Graduation/Diploma	14	2.29	7	2.69	3	10.34	24	2.67
Bachelor's Degree	16	2.62	8	3.08	2	6.90	26	2.89
Post Graduation	9	1.47	1	0.38	0	0.00	10	1.11
Technical Education	3	0.49	0	0.00	0	0.00	3	0.33
Total	611	100.00	260	100.00	29	100.00	900	100.00

3.13 Willingness to get training to improve skill formation

Table 3.32 highlights the willingness of our respondents regarding to undertake training themselves or send any family member in case they were given the opportunity. In the entire sample of 900 households positive response was received from only around 42.0 per cent of the respondents. Religion-wise similar responses were received from Hindu and Muslim community but Sikh community was found less interested in availing training opportunity. The nature of training in which they showed their eagerness differed across the religious groups. Among Hindu households wanting around 44.0 per cent wanted vocational training like tailoring, carpentry and mason while the next most important categories are BED/BTC and mechanical trainings. Among the Muslim also vocational training was most important followed by mechanic. The Sikh are found keen in getting training of mechanic and other vocational training. By and large those willing to undertake training want that training should be available locally or a nearby centre. Around 86.0 per cent fell in this category. It was encouraging to note that despite the low income levels around 65.0 per cent households were willing to contribute at least partly towards the total cost of training in all religious groups (Please see Table 3.32)

Table 3.32: Willingness of respondents for obtaining training

Type of Training	Hindu	%	Muslim	%	Sikh	%	Total	%
Vocational Training	113	44.14	64	58.18	3	27.27	180	47.75
Driver	5	1.95	1	0.91	0	0.00	6	1.59
Mechanic	32	12.50	13	11.82	4	36.36	49	13.00
Computer	4	1.56	0	0.00	0	0.00	4	1.06
B.Ed/BTC	39	15.23	9	8.18	1	9.09	49	13.00
ITI/Polytechnics	1	0.39	1	0.91	0	0.00	2	0.53
Animal Husbandry	7	2.73	0	0.00	1	9.09	8	2.12
Small Enterprises	26	10.16	11	10.00	0	0.00	37	9.81
Others	29	11.33	11	10.00	2	18.18	42	11.14
Total	256	100.00	110	100.00	11	100.00	377	100.00
Place of Training								
Local	105	41.02	43	39.09	5	45.46	153	40.58
Nearby centre	112	43.75	56	50.91	3	27.27	171	45.36
District Headquarter	39	100.00	11	10.00	3	27.27	53	14.06
Total	256	100.00	110	100.00	11	100.00	377	100.00
Willingness to pay for training at least partly								
Yes	165	64.45	73	66.36	6	54.55	244	64.72
No	91	35.55	37	33.64	5	45.45	133	35.28
Total	256	100.00	110	100.00	11	100.00	377	100.00

3.14 Health status of sample household

In our survey overall 1131 persons of the total sample population was suffering from various diseases in which Hindus were suffering 18.72 per cent Muslim were 19.73 per cent and Sikh were highest 24.12 per cent. The most commonly occurring problems were seasonal diseases and stomach related ailments. These together accounted for around 73.8 per cent.

The majority of the patients (44.18 per cent) from the Hindu households were treated by private doctors. However nearly 40.0 per cent went to the local Jhola chhap type quacks for the treatment. What is really disturbing is that the frequency of visiting these quacks was found (55.16 per cent) to be much higher among Muslim community. Majority of Sikh (around 66.0 per cent) were going to private doctor for their treatment. It also equally surprising that dependence on government hospitals was extremely low with only around 9.0 per cent of the patients visiting them for their treatment. This is poor reflection on the health services provided at PHC and CHC. On an average each household is spending around Rs.3000 annually on health care. (Details related to illness, treatment and expenditure can be seen in Table 3.33).

Table 3.33: Details of Illness in the family

No of Persons falling ill	Hindu	%	Muslim	%	Sikh	%	Total	%
Total	722	18.73	368	19.73	41	24.12	1193.58	19.21
Type of disease								
Seasonal Diseases	297	41.14	175	47.55	11	26.83	483	42.71
Prolong Fevers	52	7.20	27	7.34	2	4.88	81	7.16
ENT/Eyes	16	2.22	8	2.17	0	0.00	24	2.12
Accident	28	3.88	16	4.35	5	12.20	49	4.33
Stomach Related	232	32.13	101	27.45	13	31.71	346	30.59
Chronic diseases	52	7.20	24	6.52	8	19.51	84	7.43
Others	45	6.23	17	4.62	2	4.88	64	5.66
Total	722	100.00	368	100.00	41	100.00	1131	100.00
Where treated								
Govt. Hospital	64	8.86	32	8.70	4	9.76	100	8.84
Private Hospital	319	44.18	114	30.98	27	65.85	460	40.67
Both Govt and Private	51	7.06	14	3.80	0	0.00	65	5.75
Traditional	9	1.25	2	0.54	0	0.00	11	0.97
Local Govt health employee	1	0.14	3	0.82	0	0.00	4	0.35
Home treatment	4	0.55		0.00	1	2.44	5	0.44
Quacks	274	37.95	203	55.16	9	21.95	486	42.97
Total	722	100.00	368	100.00	41	100.00	1131	100.00
Avg Expenditure per household	2809		2612		10453		2998	

Table 3.34 provides the details of immunization among children below five years of age. The table revealed that here were a total of 889 children below 5 years of age in Bahraich district. It was found that around 99.0 per cent of the children from Hindu families had been given Polio drops. The corresponding figure for Muslim and Sikh children was 100 and around 96.0 per cent respectively. The other vaccinations were given to our sample children was DPT, BCG, Small Pox and Jaundice. Out of the total number of children who were vaccinated as many as 86.0 per had been vaccinated by Midwife or sub centre ANM. This highlights the fact that ANM playing an active role in the field of children immunization (Table 3.34).

Table 3.34: Details of Vaccination among children below five years

Total No. of Children below 5 years	Hindu	Muslim	Sikh	Total
Total	555	306	28	889
Details of Vaccination				
Polio	553	306	27	886
Diphtheria	281	138	20	439
BCG	365	197	20	582
Small Pox	232	134	20	386
Jaundice	104	42	18	164
Where Vaccination received				
Govt Hospital	78	16	6	100
Private Hospital	9	1	0	10
Midwife/ANM/ASHA	461	285	20	766
Untrained Dai	1	0	0	1
Others	6	4	2	12
Total	555	306	28	889

3.15 Assessment of the Public Distribution System

Out of total 900 sample households around 74.0 per cent have declared that they fall in below poverty line (BPL) category. The Muslim households were maximum (around 80.0 per cent) in BPL category followed by Hindu (72.0 per cent). Among the Sikh however the proportion of families in the BPL category is around 59.0 per cent. Despite being in BPL category not every households has been able to obtain a BPL ration card. Among Hindu only around 67.0 per cent BPL families have a ration card while in the case of Muslim and Sikh. This percentage is around 70.0 and 53.0 per cent. Even among families above poverty line all do not possess a normal ration card. On the whole therefore around 76.0 per cent families are able to obtain ration etc from the fair price shop. Those household who were not able to receive their share of ration from fair price shop reported various problem like lack of money lack of supply of ration and discrimination by trader. Further a majority of ration card holder reported that the owner of fair shops does not give ration etc on time and other problem faced by ration card holders are insufficient quantity and bad quality of ration and the owner of fair price shop owner cheat them at the time of weighing the ration etc. (Table 3.36).

Table 3.35: Details related to availability of food items through PDS

Are you in BPL Category	Hindu	Muslim	Sikh	Total
Yes	442	209	17	668
No	169	51	12	232
Total	611	260	29	900
Do you have BPL Card				
Yes	297	146	9	452
No	145	63	8	216
Total	442	209	17	668
Do you get ration from PDS				
Yes	459	205	18	682
No	152	55	11	218
Total	611	260	29	900
Problems faced in PDS				
Insufficient Quantity	65	54	3	122
Bad Quality	152	49	0	201
Less Weight	17	13	3	33
Are you capable of getting your share				
Yes	355	161	12	528
No	104	44	6	154
If No, than reasons				
Lack of Money	104	44	6	154
Lack of Supply in PDS	21	6	1	28
Discrimination by PDS Trader	9	8	1	18
Others	7	5	0	12

3.16 Awareness about Government Programmes

The main development programmes implemented during last year were Swarn Jayanti Gramin Swarozgar Yojana, (SGSY), National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA), Indira Awas Yojana (IAY), Widow Pension, Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC), Accelerated Rural Water supply programme (ARWSP) and Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA). The Table 3.36 shows the extent to which our respondents were aware of these development programmes and the number of those who had actually availed one or the other.

It was found that maximum awareness among all religious groups was with respect to IAY, widow pension, SSA and NERAGA. Less than half of the respondent were aware of the remaining programmes. Maximum level of availment was in SSA and that was expected because majority of children in sample villages enrolled and availing incentives provided by government. The only other scheme which people have availed to a relatively high extent is Indira Awas Yojana where 18.66 and 5.38 per cent Hindu and Muslim households respectively have been benefited. In our sample villages 62 households (10.15 per cent) in Hindus, 17 households (6.54 per cent) in Muslim and 1 Sikh family benefited by the widow pension scheme. In all the scheme the proportion of household is below 11 in all religious group. The Pradhan and the village Panchayat secretary are the two main source of information about governmental programmes among the village community despite the low level of availment a much higher percentage of villagers feels that developmental programmes are very beneficial for them (See table 3.36).

Table 3.36 Awareness about government programmes

	Hindu	Muslim	Sikh	Total
Awareness				
SGSY	263	77	15	355
NREGA	377	177	21	575
IAY	599	256	29	884
Widow Pension	564	240	24	828
TSC	261	57	7	325
ARWSP	135	16	2	153
SSA	516	235	22	773
Benefited				
SGSY	44	21	8	73
NREGA	50	28	0	78
IAY	114	14	1	129
Widow Pension	62	17	1	80
TSC	26	4	0	30
ARWSP	4	2	0	6
SSA	352	174	15	541
Who selected				
SGSY				
Pradhan	39	16	8	63

Village secretary	5	3	0	8
SHG/NGO	0	1	0	1
Self	0	1	0	1
NREGA				
Pradhan	44	22	0	66
Village secretary	6	4	0	10
BDO	0	1	0	1
Self	0	1	0	1
IAY				
Pradhan	86	4	1	91
Village secretary	26	7	0	33
BDO	0	0	0	0
Self	2	3	0	5
Widow Pension				
Pradhan	44	6	1	51
Village secretary	14	6	0	20
SHG/NGO	0	1	0	1
Self	4	4	0	8
TSC				
Pradhan	15	1	0	16
Village secretary	6	1	0	7
SHG/NGO	1	1	0	2
Self	4	1	0	5
ARWSP				
Pradhan	1	0	0	1
Village secretary	2	2	0	4
SHG/NGO	0	0	0	0
Self	1	0	0	1
SSA				
Pradhan	35	9	0	44
Village secretary	24	14	0	38
DRDA Officer	7	3	0	10
SHG/NGO	1	1	0	2
Self	285	150	15	450
Beneficial for you and your family				
SGSY	192	70	13	275
NREGA	204	124	15	343
IAY	425	181	19	625
Widow Pension	229	92	12	333
TSC	107	23	8	138
ARWSP	57	20	6	83
SSA	406	197	16	619

3.17 Extent of Exposure to the sources of Media

Majority of the people of our sample villages belongs to lower income categories, so the exposure to media is very low. On asking about the access to media and communications around 3.0 per cent households reported that they are reading newspaper regularly. Similarly only around 17.0 per cent Hindu and 22.0 per cent Muslim households

possess radio sets. The Sikh families are better off as around 31.0 per cent households had television and 6 households had telephone connections. Around 8.0 per cent Hindu and Muslim households had mobile connections, however around 24.0 per cent Sikh households had found mobile connections. For detail please see Table 3.37.

Table 3.37: **Exposure of respondents to media**

Media	Hindu	Muslim	Sikh	Total
Newspaper	20	7	3	30
Radio	104	56	9	169
Television	27	9	2	38
Telephone	4	1	1	6
Mobile	46	22	7	75

3.18 Views of people about facilities to be accorded top priority in the village:

Households were asked to identify three main facilities are lacking in their village, there are different views regarding their first preference maximum around 19.0 per cent reported for electricity followed by around 17.0 per cent for link road and health facilities. Sanitation close behind these three facilities. Almost these are also aspects which have figured in their second and third areas of concern (For detail see table 3.38).

Table 3.38: **Views of respondents regarding facilities which need special attention**

First Preference	Hindu	%	Muslim	%	Sikh	%	Total	%
Road	116	18.99	32	12.31	6	20.69	154	17.11
Water	30	4.91	9	3.46		0.00	39	4.33
Health Facilities	98	16.04	43	16.54	10	34.48	151	16.78
Education	42	6.87	20	7.69	1	3.45	63	7.00
Transport	5	0.82	1	0.38	1	3.45	7	0.78
Electricity	100	16.37	68	26.15	4	13.79	172	19.11
House	34	5.56	11	4.23	3	10.34	48	5.33
Employment	15	2.45	12	4.62		0.00	27	3.00
Sanitation	92	15.06	37	14.23	2	6.90	131	14.56
Others	79	12.93	27	10.38	2	6.90	108	12.00
Total	611	100.00	260	100.00	29	100.00	900	100.00
Second Preference								
Road	104	17.02	49	18.85	2	6.90	155	17.22
Water	43	7.04	6	2.31		0.00	49	5.44
Health Facilities	89	14.57	53	20.38	8	27.59	150	16.67
Education	76	12.44	33	12.69	6	20.69	115	12.78
Transport	8	1.31	1	0.38		0.00	9	1.00
Electricity	85	13.91	28	10.77	2	6.90	115	12.78
House	21	3.44	15	5.77	1	3.45	37	4.11
Employment	17	2.78	6	2.31		0.00	23	2.56
Sanitation	89	14.57	39	15.00	4	13.79	132	14.67
Others	79	12.93	30	11.54	6	20.69	115	12.78
Total	611	100.00	260	100.00	29	100.00	900	100.00

Third Preference								
Road	94	15.38	43	16.54		0.00	137	15.22
Water	40	6.55	8	3.08		0.00	48	5.33
Health Facilities	105	17.18	47	18.08	9	31.03	161	17.89
Education	70	11.46	35	13.46	4	13.79	109	12.11
Transport	13	2.13	4	1.54	1	3.45	18	2.00
Electricity	66	10.80	26	10.00	1	3.45	93	10.33
House	14	2.29	9	3.46		0.00	23	2.56
Employment	30	4.91	16	6.15	1	3.45	47	5.22
Sanitation	86	14.08	35	13.46	8	27.59	129	14.33
Others	93	15.22	37	14.23	5	17.24	135	15.00
Total	611	100.00	260	100.00	29	100.00	900	100.00

3.19 View of Respondents on areas of deprivation in their lives:

Table 3.38 shows the views of the respondents regarding the most important aspects in which households are lagging in. They were asked to indicate the three most significant things in order of preference. Some variations are observed between the three religious groups top priority is given by Hindu to additional employment followed by the need of pucca houses and allotment of a reasonable land holding. Among Muslim their first preference was highest to additional land allotment followed by pucca houses and employment. In the case of Sikh community pucca houses and employment are their first preference followed by land allotment and health facilities. The details of our sample households preferences and perception are provided in Table3.39.

Table 3.39: Views of the respondents regarding the most important aspects lagging in their lives'

First Preference	Hindu	%	Muslim	%	Sikh	%	Total	%
Land	134	21.93	81	31.15	6	20.69	221	24.56
House	142	23.24	61	23.46	9	31.03	212	23.56
health	52	8.51	9	3.46	2	6.90	63	7.00
Education	77	12.60	34	13.08	3	10.34	114	12.67
Employment	160	26.19	61	23.46	9	31.03	230	25.56
Skill	10	1.64	4	1.54	0	0.00	14	1.56
Electricity/Water	6	0.98	1	0.38	0	0.00	7	0.78
Others	30	4.91	9	3.46	0	0.00	39	4.33
Total	611	100.00	260	100.00	29	100.00	900	100.00
Second Preference								
Land	41	6.71	18	6.92	1	3.45	60	6.67
House	129	21.11	70	26.92	2	6.90	201	22.33
health	47	7.69	18	6.92	2	6.90	67	7.44
Education	112	18.33	43	16.54	10	34.48	165	18.33
Employment	159	26.02	68	26.15	11	37.93	238	26.44
Skill	39	6.38	16	6.15	3	10.34	58	6.44
Electricity/Water	13	2.13	3	1.15	0	0.00	16	1.78
Others	71	11.62	24	9.23	0	0.00	95	10.56
Total	611	100.00	260	100.00	29	100.00	900	100.00

Third Preference								
Land	41	6.71	30	11.54	1	3.45	72	8.00
House	49	8.02	24	9.23	1	3.45	74	8.22
health	71	11.62	26	10.00	9	31.03	106	11.78
Education	110	18.00	47	18.08	6	20.69	163	18.11
Employment	143	23.40	72	27.69	5	17.24	220	24.44
Skill	97	15.88	27	10.38	7	24.14	131	14.56
Electricity/Water	24	3.93	4	1.54	0	0.00	28	3.11
Others	76	12.44	30	11.54	0	0.00	106	11.78
Total	611	100.00	260	100.00	29	100.00	900	100.00

3.20 Some Aspects which needs special attention

- (i) Since land holding sizes are low the cultivators could be educated to diversify their activities. For them horticulture is an important option. Vegetables like parval, tomato and pulse could be grown on small land holding sizes as there is fairly well off with respect to irrigation facilities. Moreover depending on the suitability of the area Mushroom cultivation, sericulture, floriculture, fisheries and poultry farming could also be developed. The state government already has departments who look after these activities. It only needs that extra efforts to motivate people to take up these activities seriously on a commercial basis.
- (ii) The irregular power supply is yet another aspect which the respondent pointed out. This one of reasons why people are reluctant to take electrical connections whether it is for domestic, agricultural or commercial purposes. The few hours of power supply is insufficient to meet the requirement of the people. The problem becomes even more acute considering the fact that most of the time power supply is not available at the time when it is needed the most.
- (iii) It is well known fact that the level of literacy in Bahraich district is very low. Around 37.0 per cent of the total sample were found illiterate. Among all sample households only around 41.0 per cent had received education beyond high school. The condition among the Muslim households was worse. Although the enrolment levels in the school going age group is very high it should be ensured that they attend school regularly and study properly. Unfortunately the aspirations among the parents about the education of their children is upto intermediate level. For the awareness to parents some honest NGO's should be identified who can spread out greater awareness among them.

- (iv) In our sample villages around 40.0 per cent Hindu and 55.0 per cent Muslims households went to Jhola chhap doctor or quacks. It shows the number of PHCs and CHCs are much below the prescribed norms. Rural people are not getting proper medical attention in the government hospital so they forced to be dependent on private practitioner and even the quack consequently the annual per household expenditure on medical health care is around 11.0 per cent of their total household expenditure. Because the income level are low a sizeable member of households who are indebted to meet their medical requirements. Therefore it should be the top priority of government machinery that the PHCs and CHCs should be properly managed with all facilities, which they are supposed to offer, medicine and doctor should be available all the year round in general and specifically during the period when seasonal ailments are common. In this connection it is important to ensure the proper drainage facilities in the villages.
- (v) Around 48.0 per cent of our respondent desire to undertake vocational training. It is therefore important that the government should take appropriate action and set up training centers at convenient locations to ensure that those willing may be able to undergo short or medium duration training courses as may be the need of individual or the specific training programme the private public partner ship (PPP) may be useful in this direction but the training fee should be fixed or minimize and subsidized by the government because rural people are belongs to disadvantage group even our respondent have expressed their desire to pay for training at least partly.
- (vi) Awareness level among the villagers regarding various programmes being implemented found very low. It is, therefore, desirable that concerted efforts should be made to awareness level and also the ensure that the beneficiaries selected are deserving and belong to the category for whom they have primarily been designed.
- (vii) The problems related to the public distribution system whether issuing of BPL cards or timely adequate and good quality of ration be ensured.
- (viii) In the case of Bahraich district the road network is not properly developed while the proper road connectivity facilitates the movements of goods and services and this is lacking in the district. Our respondent recorded it second top priority among three most important concerns of their respective villages.
- (ix) Yet another area of concern for villagers is that for undertaking various economic activities they are unable to take loan easily at reasonable rate of interest from the

financial institutions they are therefore forced to procure loans from the village money lender or other sources with huge rate of interest.

- (x) Village level record of population and occupational activities of minority groups are not available neither with block nor with district minority welfare department. It is very essential to maintain data bank at village block and district levels so that proper planning can be done for minority community.

These are some observations which need to be developed as early date. As we found that Muslim have emerged as a disadvantaged group in terms of land holding size, literacy, employment, livestock, value of assets owned by them, average household income by different sources, most of them engaged as manual labour etc. It is essential that minority welfare department should become up with new schemes to improve their socio-economic conditions. Its should be also ensure that the ongoing programmes are implemented in right earnest. To do this it is first of all essential to strengthen the minority welfare department itself, because there is lack of staff, office rooms, Jeep and other facilities in Bahraich district.

Annexure 1

Tehsil-wise List of Villages Selected for the Survey

Name of Tehsil	Name of the Village	
Bahraich	1. Jauhra	2. Aminpur Nagraur
Nanpara	1. Majhara 2. Basthanwa 3. Matchi Kalan 4. Gangapur 5. Baruna 6. Valdu Purwa	7. Gujrati Purwa 8. Sheopur 9. Baruhi 10. Gaura Dhanauli 11. Nibiya Begampur 12. Baraiya Kalan
Kaiserganj	1. Tendawa Alpi Misra 2. Gobaraha 3. Nasarapur 4. Gaudariya 5. Bisunpur	6. Mukam 7. Jiganiya Jasakaran Singh 8. Shekhapur 9. Sohras 10. Haidarabad
Mahasai	1. Rampur Gorwa 2. Devraipur 3. Muwafikpur	4. Bahorwa 5. Sipahiya Hulas 6. Khaira