

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

(A Report of Saharanpur District)

Sponsored by:

**Ministry of Minority Affairs
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CONTENTS

<u>Title</u>	<u>Page No</u>
DISTRICT MAP – SAHARANPUR	vi
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	vii-xii
CHAPTER I: OUTLINE OF THE STUDY	1-3
1.1 About the study	1
1.2 Objective of the study	2
1.3 Methodology and Sample design	2
1.4 Tools	3
CHAPTER II: DEVELOPMENT STATUS IN SAHARANPUR DISTRICT	4-19
2.1 Introduction	4
2.2 Demographic Status	5
2.3 Demographic Status by Religion	6
2.4 Structure and Growth in Employment	7
2.5 Unemployment	8
2.6 Land Use Pattern	9
2.7 Coverage of Irrigation and Sources	10
2.8 Productivity of Major Crops	10
2.9 Livestock	11
2.10 Industrial Development	11
2.11 Development of Economic Infrastructure	12
2.12 Rural Infrastructure	13
2.13 Educational Infrastructure	14
2.14 Health Infrastructure	15
2.15 Housing Amenities in Saharanpur District	16
2.16 Sources of Drinking Water	17
2.17 Sources of Cooking Fuel	18
2.18 Income and Poverty Level	19
CHAPTER III: DEVELOPMENT STATUS AT THE VILLAGE LEVEL	20-31
3.1 Population	20
3.2 Occupational Pattern	20
3.3 Land use Pattern	21
3.4 Sources of Irrigation	21
3.5 Roads and Electricity	22
3.6 Drinking Water	22
3.7 Toilet Facility	23
3.8 Educational Facility	23
3.9 Students Enrollments	24
3.10 Physical Structure of Schools	24
3.11 Private Schools and Preferences of the People for Schools	25
3.12 Health Facility	25
3.13 Facilities at PHC/Sub centre	26
3.14 Frequency of Visit of Health Staff in Villages	26

3.15 The Condition of PHCs	26
3.16 Anganwadi / ICDS Centers	27
3.17 Private Medical Facilities	28
3.18 Public Distribution System	28
3.19 Other Facilities	29
3.20 Non-Agricultural Activities in the Villages	29
3.21 Beneficiaries of the Government Programmes	29
3.22 Self-help Groups	30
3.23 Village Organizations	30

CHAPTER IV: DEVELOPMENT STATUS AT THE HOUSEHOLD LEVEL 32-68

4.1 Religion-wise Composition	32
4.2 Family Size	32
4.3 Population and Sex Ratio	33
4.4 Classification of Population by Age	34
4.5 Education	34
4.6 Work Status	35
4.7 Main Activities of the Population	36
4.8 Searches for Additional Employment and Preference for Different Activities	37
4.9 Households Owning Different Land Sizes	38
4.10 Characteristics of Land	39
4.11 Value of Land Owned	40
4.12 Livestock	40
4.13 Value of Livestock	41
4.14 Value of Productive and other Assets	42
4.15 Ownership of Productive and Other Assets	42
4.16 Ownership of Agricultural Implements	43
4.17 Ownership of Non-Agricultural Implements	43
4.18 Ownership of Means of Transport	44
4.19 Ownership of Modern Household Assets	45
4.20 Financial Assets	45
4.21 Type of Ownership of Houses	46
4.22 Type of Owned Houses	46
4.23 Number of Rooms in Houses	47
4.24 Area of Houses	47
4.25 Value of Houses	48
4.26 Ownership of Homestead	48
4.27 Electrification and Sources of Lighting	48
4.28 Sources of Drinking Water	49
4.29 Distances from Sources of Drinking Water	50
4.30 Toilet Facility	50
4.31 Types of Cooking Fuel Used	51
4.32 Sources of Income	51
4.33 Family Income	52
4.34 Average Annual Income per Household	53
4.35 Household by the Size of the Expenditure	54
4.36 Details of Expenditure	54
4.37 Main employment of Family Members	55

4.38 Migration Characteristics	57
4.39 Indebtedness	58
4.40 Educational Status of Children (5-15 Years)	59
4.41 Aspiration of Parents for Education of their Children	59
4.42 Interest in Training	60
4.43 Types of Training	61
4.44 Duration of Training	61
4.45 Willingness to Bear Training Expenditure	62
4.46 Types of Diseases	63
4.47 Place of Treatment	63
4.48 Immunization of Children	64
4.49 Assistance at the time of Last Delivery	65
4.50 Households benefited from Anganwadi / ICDS Centers	66
4.51 Public Distribution System	66
4.52 Problems and losses during Communal Violence	67
4.53 Accessibility to Media and Communication	67
4.54 Awareness and Benefited from Government Programmes	67
4.55 Preferences of the Respondents about various Government Programmes	68
CHAPTER V: CRITICAL DEVELOPMENT GAPS IN THE DISTRICT	69-75
5.1 Development Gaps at the District Level	69
5.2 Development Gaps at the Village Level	71
5.3 Development Gaps at the Household Level	72
ANNEXURE (TABLES):	75-82
I. Educational Status of Children in the age of 5 to 15 Years	75
II. Publish Distribution System (PDS)	78
III. Awareness about Government Programmes	80
IV. Most Useful Programmes in Order of Preferences of the Respondents	81
V: Tehsil and Block-wise Sample Villages: District Saharanpur	82
ABBREVIATIONS	83

LIST OF TABLES

<u>Table No.</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Page No.</u>
2.2	Characteristics of Population in Saharanpur District and Uttar Pradesh, 2001	6
2.3	Demographic Status by Religion in Saharanpur District and Uttar Pradesh, 2001	7
2.4(a)	Main, Marginal and Total Workers in Saharanpur And Uttar Pradesh	8
2.4(b)	Growth in Main, Marginal and Total Workers in Saharanpur District and Uttar Pradesh (1991-2001)	8
2.5	Employment through Employment Exchange In Saharanpur district	9
2.6	Land Use Pattern in Saharanpur District and Uttar Pradesh (2004-05)	10
2.7	Sources of Irrigation in Saharanpur District-2004-05	10
2.8	Productivity of Major Crops in Saharanpur District and Uttar Pradesh-(2004-05)	11
2.9	Livestock in Saharanpur District-(2004-05)	11
2.10	Status of Industrial Development in Saharanpur District (2005-06)	12
2.11	Economic Infrastructure Indicators in Saharanpur District & Uttar Pradesh	13
2.12	Rural Infrastructure in Saharanpur District & Uttar Pradesh (2005-06)	13
2.13(a)	Educational Facilities in Saharanpur District (2005-06)	14
2.13(b)	Educational Infrastructure in Saharanpur District & Uttar Pradesh (2005-06)	14
2.14(a)	Medical Facilities in Saharanpur District (2005-06)	15
2.14(b)	Health Infrastructure in Saharanpur District& Uttar Pradesh (2005-06)	15
2.15(a)	Distribution of Housing Amenities in Saharanpur District	16
2.15(b)	Housing Conditions in Saharanpur District and Uttar Pradesh	17
2.16(a)	Household-wise Sources of Drinking Water in Saharanpur District	17
2.16(b)	Sources of Drinking Water in Saharanpur District & Uttar Pradesh	18
2.17(a)	Household-wise Source of Cooking in Saharanpur District	18
2.17(b)	Sources of Cooking in Saharanpur District & Uttar Pradesh	18
2.18	Income and Poverty in Saharanpur District & Uttar Pradesh	19
3.1	Religion-wise population	20
3.2	Occupational Pattern	21
3.3	Land Use Pattern	21
3.4	Sources of Irrigation	22
3.5	Road and Electricity in Sample Villages	22
3.6	Availability of Source of Drinking water and their Status	23
3.7	Toilet Facility	23
3.8	Educational Facilities (Number of villages)	23
3.9	School Enrollment	24
3.10	Physical Structure of the Schools	24
3.11	Private schools and Preferences of the People for Schools	25
3.12	Health Facilities (Number of villages)	26
3.13	Facilities at the Sub-centre or PHC	26
3.14	Frequency of visit of Health Staff in the Village (No. of villages)	26
3.15	Condition of Primary Health Centers	27
3.16	Anganwadi / ICDS Centre	27
3.17	Private Medical Facilities (put number of villages)	28
3.18	Public Distribution System in the Villages	28
3.19	Other Facilities:	29
3.20	Non-Agricultural Activities in the Villages	29
3.21	Total Beneficiaries in the Government Programmes	30
3.22	Self-help Groups in the Villages	30
3.23	Village Organization	31
4.1	Composition of Different Religious Groups in the Sample	32
4.2	Family S ize in Different Religious Groups	33
4.3	Population and Sex Ratio among Different Religious Groups	33

<u>Table No.</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Page No.</u>
4.4	Classification of Population by Age among Different Religious Groups	34
4.5	Classification of Population by Level of Education among Different Religious	35
4.6	Work Status of Population of Different Religious Groups	36
4.7	Main Activities of Population of Different Religious Groups	37
4.8	Religion-wise Households Seeking Additional Employment and Their most Preferred Activities	38
4.9	Distribution of Households of Different Religious Groups According to Land Size	39
4.10	Characteristics of Land Owned by Different Religious Groups	39
4.11	Classification of Households according to the Value of their Land across Different Religious Groups (Rs.)	40
4.12	Per Household Ownership of Livestock by Different Religious Groups	41
4.13	Distribution of Households by Value of Livestock (Rs.)	41
4.14	Distribution of household by Value of Productive and other Assets	42
4.15	Per Household Value of Productive and Other Assets	42
4.16	Distribution of Households by Ownership of Agricultural Implements	43
4.17	Distribution of Households by Ownership of Non-Agricultural Implements	44
4.18	Distribution of Households by Ownership of Means of Transport	44
4.19	Distribution of Households by Ownership of Modern Household Assets	45
4.20	Distribution of Households by the Type of Financial Assets	45
4.21	Distribution of Households by the Type of Ownership of Houses	46
4.22	Distribution of Households by the Type of Houses	46
4.23	Distribution of Households by the Number of Rooms	47
4.24	Classification of Households According to the Area of Houses	47
4.25	Classification of Households According to the Value of their Houses	48
4.26	Distribution of Households according to Sources of Homestead	48
4.27	Distribution of Households by the Electrification and Sources of Lighting	49
4.28	Classification of Households According to Sources of Drinking Water	49
4.29	Classification of Households According to Distance from Sources of Drinking Water	50
4.30	Classification of Households According to Toilet facility and its type	50
4.31	Classification of Households According to Type of Cooking Fuel Used	51
4.32	Classification of Households by Sources of Income	52
4.33	Distribution of Households by the Size of Family Income (yearly)	53
4.34	Average Income per Households and Contribution of Different Sources in Total Income (Annual)	53
4.35	Distribution of Households by the Size of Expenditure (Annual)	54
4.36	Average Expenditure per Households on Different Items	54
4.37	Distribution of Working Family Members by their Main Employment	56
4.38	Migration Characteristics of Working Family Members	57
4.39	Distribution of Households by Outstanding Amount of loan	58
4.41	Aspiration of parents of Current Students	60
4.42	Interest in Training of Working Family Members	61
4.43	Type of Training	61
4.44	Duration of Training	62
4.45	Willingness to Bear Expenditure of Training	62
4.46	Type of Diseases	63
4.47	Place of Treatment of Diseases	64
4.48	Immunization of Children	64
4.49	Assistance at the Time of Last Delivery	65
4.50	Households Benefited from Anganwadi / ICDS	66
4.53	Access to Media and Communication	67



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

Executive Summary: Saharanpur District **Uttar Pradesh**

The purpose of the Base-line Survey was to identify the development deficit in the district and identification of priority areas for policy intervention in the district. For this purpose, basically 8 indicators were identified by the expert committee constituted by the Ministry of Minority Affairs, New Delhi. The idea was to identify those districts which have a minority concentration and are also relatively backward. The indicators selected for identification of these districts were as follows:

Five Top Development Priorities of Saharanpur District

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

(a) Religion-Specific Socio-Economic Indicators

- i. Literacy Rate
- ii. Female Literacy Rate
- iii. Work Participation Rate
- iv. Female Work Participation Rate

(b) Indicators of Basic Amenities

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

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

These are:

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

Since the purpose of the Baseline Survey was to identify the infrastructural gaps which could be filled up through the Multi-Sector District Development Plan (MsDP) for the Minority Concentrated Districts (MCDs) which are characterized by relative backwardness. By the Multi-Sectoral District Development Plan, the relative backwardness of such districts could be reduced at least to the National/State level. For

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

Development Deficit in key Socio-economic, Basic amenities and Health indicators: Saharanpur District

S.No	Indicators	Survey Result (2008) (1)	All India (2005) (2)	Gap between All India and District (3=1-2)	Priority Ranking (4)
	<i>Socio-economic indicators</i>				
1.	Rate of literacy	71.64	67.30	4.34	5
2.	Rate of female literacy	62.81	57.10	5.71	6
3.	Work participation rate	25.84	38.00	-12.16	4
4.	Female work participation rate	1.74	21.50	-19.76	3
	<i>Basic Amenities indicators</i>				
5.	Percentage of pucca houses	37.44	59.40	-21.96	1
6.	Percentage of households with access to safe drinking water	100.00	87.90	12.10	7
7.	Percentage of electrified households	70.44	39.20	31.24	8
8.	Percentage of households with sanitation facilities	46.67	67.90	-21.23	2
	<i>Health indicators</i>				
9.	Percentage of fully vaccinated children	47.74	43.50	4.24	-
10.	Percentage of institutional delivery	15.14	38.70	-23.56	-

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

Though, Saharanpur district is part of the Western region of Uttar Pradesh, which is considered to be the most developed part of the Uttar Pradesh, yet striking

development gaps have emerged in the district when compared with National and State level situations. The followings are gaps which require proper planning in the Multi-sector Development Plan of the district in order to alleviate the district at the national and state level:

- ❖ The overall housing condition has been found to be quite unsatisfactory and receives top priority in the rural parts of the Saharanpur district. It has been found in our survey that only 37.44 per cent of households own pucca houses as compared to 59.40 per cent at the National level. Besides having a large number of Kuchha houses the living space for a sizeable section of the households has also been found to be insufficient. Although Indira Awas Yojana (IAY) has contributed to certain extent, the larger section of the people living below the poverty line has not yet been covered by any housing programme. So more families should be selected to avail the benefits of IAY.
- ❖ The present status of households with sanitation facilities in rural areas of Saharanpur district is relatively poor, when compared with all India estimates. The Baseline survey has shown that only 46.67 per cent of the rural households are provided with sanitation facilities as compared to 67.90 per cent at the National level. Therefore extension of sanitation facilities is to be accorded top priority in the Multi-Sectoral Development Plan of the district.
- ❖ The work participation rate in general and of females in particular is low in the district as compared to the National level. The proper strategies need to be devised in the Multi-Sectoral Development Plan of the district. In this context various rural non-farm activities being undertaken in the rural areas of the district need to be promoted and the participation of female worker in the development work of the rural area should be assured.
- ❖ Though the literacy level is high in the district, the situation of higher education especially among the Muslims is deplorable. It is found in our survey that more than 28 per cent of the rural population of Saharanpur district is still illiterate. Further, the proportion of population decreases as the level of education rises. Drop out rate has been found remarkably high among Muslims. Government intervention such as scholarship and other educational aids, especially for the girls of the religious minority communities may lead to a breakthrough. In regard to this, effective implementation of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan is needed in the district.

- ❖ The Base-line data has revealed that the percentage of households with access to safe drinking water facilities is higher in rural areas of the district when compared with all India estimates. It has been found that more than 83 per cent have source of drinking water within the house and the rest have to travel up to 100 meters or more to get safe drinking water. Thus, the government intervention is needed to ensure easy accessibility of safe drinking water facilities at the household level.
- ❖ The present status of electrification in households of Saharanpur district is far better (70.44 per cent) when compared to the National average (39.20 per cent). According to the household survey, we found that more than 72 per cent of the Hindu houses have electricity as compared to only 62.83 per cent of the Muslim households. Thus 29 per cent of rural households still need to be electrified which requires government efforts for toping up the existing schemes of rural electrification and at the same time there is a need of taking up fresh schemes for rural electrification.
- ❖ Improvement of Health care facilities is the next priority area which requires immediate intervention in Saharanpur district. The percentage of fully vaccinated children is better placed (47.74 per cent) at the district level when compared with the National average (43.50 per cent) of vaccinated children. Similarly the percentage of institutional deliveries in rural areas of the district is quite low (15.14 per cent) to 38.70 per cent at the National level. Both these health indicators need to be given priority in Multi-Sectoral Development Plan of the district.
- ❖ Further witnessing poor social security measure, a sizeable section of the BPL families has been found not having the BPL card. Although the Public Distribution System (PDS) is weak, its importance can be judged from the fact that a good number of the sample households are getting their essential commodities through the PDS. The major problem with the PDS, however, is inadequate supply of the essential commodities in time.
- ❖ Lack of awareness, especially among the Muslims, about the available government schemes has been found to be a matter of serious concern. It prevents a sizeable section of the people from getting the necessary support.

Suggested components of Multi-Sector District Development Plan: Saharanpur District

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

- The condition of housing is generally poor in rural areas of Saharanpur district. The baseline survey has revealed that only 2.78 per cent of rural households benefited under the Indira Awas Yojana (IAY). In the Multi-Sectoral Development Plan, some minority families who are below the poverty line may be identified across all the four tehsils of the district and may be provided housing units on the lines of Indira Awas Yojana.
- The extension of sanitation facilities at the household level is to be accorded next priority in the Multi-Sectoral Development Plan of the district. In this context, initiative should be taken by government authorities to effectively implement Total Sanitation Campaign and create awareness relating to hygiene and cleanliness among the rural households.
- It has been found that employment generation is the critical problem in the district. In regard to this, ongoing programme to improve the productivity and diversification in agriculture need to be revitalized. Various non-farm activities are also carried out in the rural areas of the district. The number of homogenous Self-help-groups (SHGs) in the rural areas of Saharanpur district should be increased and care should be taken by DRDA that each self-help-group must involve in some economic activity. There is a need to identify such activities and plan for their development in the Multi-Sectoral Plan of the district.
- It has been observed that a sizeable section of people currently being unemployed and under employed is seeking opportunities for livelihood generation through self-employment instead of looking for salaried job. Undoubtedly, this indicates a positive trend. This section of probable entrepreneurs needs encouragement and required support. The present survey has pointed out the preferences of the employment seekers. Appropriate skill building training and credit at lower rate of interest are two critical gaps, which deserve immediate attention.
- The enhancement of literacy level among the rural population in general and among minorities in particular needs to be accorded due priority in the Multi-

sector Development Plan of the district. It has been found through the baseline survey that around 40 per cent of the Muslim population is still illiterate. It was also evident that 12.24 per cent of Muslim children falling in the age group of 5-15 years were never enrolled in schools. The aspiration of Muslim parents for the education of their children was also relatively lower. The infrastructure in terms of school buildings and the location of higher-secondary schools was found to be poor. To mitigate this problem, due convergence with the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan needs to be established in the district. There is also need to carry out a campaign to arouse the feelings of importance of education among the rural masses of the district. The NGOs may also be involved to launch an awareness campaign for this purpose.

- Provision of health care facilities is the next important priority identified through the baseline survey in the district. It has been found that the number of allopathic hospitals, number of primary health centers (PHCs) and number of child/women welfare centers per lakh of population are comparatively lower in the district. At the Tehsil level accessibility of these health care facilities should be reassessed and planning for the addition of such facilities may be made in the Multi-Sectoral Plan of the district. Besides, immunization of children in general and of Minorities in particular, may be planned as a campaign. The involvement of NGOs may also be thought of. Immunization therefore, should be adequately emphasized through existing programme of National Rural Health Mission. In most of the cases child delivery takes place at home. Similarly very few women are found receiving pre and post natal care. The benefits of the ICDS scheme are also found utterly significant. The training should also be given to untrained dais in rural areas of the district in order to ensure greater number of safe deliveries. Immunization therefore, should be adequately emphasized through existing programme of National Rural Health Mission.
- Three major infrastructures; namely the road network and its condition, electricity expansion and its supplies, and the number of bank branches need to be increased at the district level. In the context of electrification, alternative sources of energy may also be considered. Road connectivity must be given due emphasis in the Multi-sector District Development Plan of the district.

CHAPTER I

OUTLINE OF THE STUDY

1.1 ABOUT THE STUDY:

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

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

(a) Religion-Specific Socio-Economic Indicators

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

(b) Indicators of Basic Amenities

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

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

1.2 OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY:

The main objectives of the study are as follows:

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

1.3 METHODOLOGY AND SAMPLE DESIGN:

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

Once the villages were identified, house listing was conducted by door-to-door visit in villages where total population was up to 1200. But in case of villages with higher

population the different hamlets were considered and two hamlets were selected. The first hamlet was the one where concentration of minority population was highest and the other hamlet was selected randomly.

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

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

Total number of villages	30
Total number of households	900

1.4 TOOLS:

The study has been taken up at three levels. First is to study the status at the district level. For this secondary, 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 12 February 2008. The names of villages surveyed by us in Saharanpur district are:

Name of Tehsil	Name of Surveyed Villages	
Saharanpur	1.Mavikalan 2.Dudhli Bukhara 3.Mukhlisipur 4.Gadanpura	5.Lakhnautikhurd 6.Tiwaya Must 7.Halalpur 8.Damkadi 9.Jamapur
Deoband	1.Kharakpur 2.Dakrawar Kalan 3.Allauddinpur 4.Sarkadi	5.Begampur Majvata 6.Sunhati 7.Mora 8.Sanpla Khatri 9.Rampur
Behat	1.Roshanpur Pelon 2.Kashipur 3.Khushhalpur	4.Qawadpur 5.Ibrahimpur 6.Mada thi Aht
Nakur	1.Seekari Kalan 2.Kallar Heri 3.Pahalwanpur	4.Meerpur 5.Nagal Guzar 6.Rawanpur

CHAPTER II

DEVELOPMENT STATUS IN SAHARANPUR DISTRICT

2.1 INTRODUCTION:

Saharanpur forms the most northerly position of the Doab land which stretches between the holy rivers of the Ganges and the Yamuna. The Shivalik hills rise above it on the northern frontier. Saharanpur district attained the status as Saharanpur division in 1997 of Uttar Pradesh. As regards its physical features, the north and the north east of the district is surrounded by Shivalik hills and separates it from Dehradun district in the recently created state of Uttaranchal. The river Yamuna forms its boundary in the west, which separates it from Karnal and Yamunanagar districts of Haryana. In the East lies the district of Haridwar, which was the part of district Saharanpur before 1989 and in the South lies the district Muzaffar Nagar. At the time of British rule district Muzaffar Nagar was also a part of district Saharanpur. The district is in a rectangular shape and it lies between 29 degrees 34 minutes 45 seconds and 30 degrees 21 minutes 30 seconds north latitude and 77 degrees 9 minutes and 78 degrees 14 minutes 45 seconds east longitude.

The district presents many varieties of features and differs in general appearance than any other portion of the Doab and Gangetic plain as a whole. It is true that most of the area belongs to the upland Bangar which stretches in a continuous line up to Allahabad i.e. junction of the two great rivers and on the either side is the broad and low lying valley full of swamps and back waters with wide open grass plains and Tamarisk jungle but in the north, there are the steep hills of Shivalik chain which appears in a far more marked form in Saharanpur than any other district of Uttar Pradesh while below the hills are to be seen in modified form the prevailing characteristics of the Bhabar and Tarai region. The main characteristics of the district can be divided into four parts:

- (1) Shivalik hill tract
- (2) The Bhabar land
- (3) Bangar land
- (4) Khadar land (Yamuna, Hindon)

Yamuna is the important river of the district. Apart from this Solani, Hindon, Ratmau, Nagdev have also played an important role in the physical reconstruction of the district. All the rivers of the district submerge either in Yamuna or in Ganges.

Saharanpur district is known for its wood carving work industry and a variety of other industrial enterprises such as textile, sugar, paper and cigarette factories and also for its

mangoes. One of the most developed cities of Uttar Pradesh; Saharanpur has a high population density. It is very fertile agricultural belt famous for plentiful yield in grains and fruits. Even though Dehradun is more famous for basmati rice, a lot of it is grown in the Saharanpur area. Darul Uloom of Deoband, one of the most important and influential schools of Islamic Studies, is located in Deoband, Saharanpur district.

The climate of Saharanpur resembles the average climate of Uttar Pradesh in general, but its northern position and its proximity to the hills give its own peculiarity. Though the region lays well outside the tropics yet its climate like that of the rest of North Chain. It belongs to the uppermost part of the Upper Ganga plain which is a sub-humid region between the dry Punjab plain and the humid middle Ganga plain within the monsoonal region of the Great Plains and naturally part takes the characteristics of the two adjoining regions. The average temperature recorded is 23.3 degree Celsius. The month June being the hottest month while January is the coldest one. The highest percentage of humidity i.e. 72 to 85 per cent is found during the rainy season at the lower range of humidity between 29 to 51.5 per cent is recorded in the summers. The eastern part of the region is more humid than the western part and relative humidity tends to increase in winters. Pressure of the region is inversely related to the temperature- July recording the lowest while December recording the highest pressure. The average pressure of the district is found to be around 979 lbs.

Saharanpur district, with an area of 3689 sq. kms, situated in Western Region of Uttar Pradesh, which is one of the most agricultural developed parts of the State (70 per cent of the land is under agricultural use). The district is divided into 4 tehsils namely – Behat, Saharanpur, Nakur and Deoband. It has 11 development blocks and 1278 inhabited villages. According to census 2001, the district is having a total population of 28,96,863 person, which accounted for 1.74 per cent of the State's population. The share of minority population in total population of the district was more than double (40.49 per cent) as compared to the percentage of minority population in the State (19.40 per cent). Though the district is a part of the developed region of Uttar Pradesh, even then, there may be certain gaps in the development of different sectors of the district. In this chapter, existing status of socio-economic development of Saharanpur district has been compared with the state scenario in order to find the gaps, if any, in the development of the district.

2.2 DEMOGRAPHIC STATUS:

Saharanpur district, like other districts of Uttar Pradesh, is facing high and increasing population pressure. The total population in Saharanpur district increased from 23.09 lakh in 1991 to 28.96 lakh in 2001. The decadal growth in population during 1991-2001 was 25.40 per cent in the district as against 25.88 per cent at the state level, which

was almost similar to the state during the same period. The relative population pressure is much higher (784 per sq.km.) in the district as compared to the state population density (690 per sq.km.). Although, the level of urbanization and level of literacy rate is quite higher in the district but work participation rate has been lower in the district as compared to the state. The percentage of SC/ST population is slightly higher as compared to state. At the same time sex ratio is lower to the state (Table-2.2). Thus, the increasing population with higher density and lower work participation rate may plunge the Saharanpur district deeper into poverty and unemployment, if not checked through comprehensive planning.

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

Items	Saharanpur District	Uttar Pradesh
Size of Households	6.40	6.50
Population Growth (1991-2001) in %	25.46	25.88
Density of Population (per sq. km.)	784	690
Sex Ratio	865	898
Percentage of SC/ST population	21.70	21.15
Percentage of Urban Population	25.80	20.78
Literacy Rate:		
Male	71.00	68.80
Female	50.00	42.20
Total	61.30	56.20
Worker Population Ratio (%)	28.23	32.51

Source: Census of India, 2001.

2.3 DEMOGRAPHIC STATUS BY RELIGION:

The classification of population comprising of followers of different religions in Saharanpur district shows that the population of Hindus is highest (59.49 per cent) followed by Muslims (39.11 per cent), Sikh (0.71 per cent), Jain (0.37 per cent), Christian (0.17 per cent), and Buddhist (0.13 per cent) as per 2001 Census. On the basis of parameters of literacy and work participation rate, it has been observed that the Muslims are most backward among all the religious groups in the district. The position of Hindus is poor as compared to Jains and Christians in literacy achievement. The work participation rate among Christians is highest, followed by Jains in the district. Thus, on two important development parameters of literacy and work participation rate, Muslims are standing at bottom in Saharanpur district (Table -2.3).

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

Religion	%age in total Population		Literacy Rate	Work Participation Rate
	Saharanpur District	Uttar Pradesh	Saharanpur District	Saharanpur District
Hindu	59.49	80.61	69.1	29.8
Muslim	39.11	18.49	47.6	25.8
Christian*	00.17	00.13	91.6	36.3
Sikh*	00.71	00.41	63.7	29.8
Buddhist*	00.13	00.18	70.8	28.0
Jain*	00.37	00.13	94.7	30.9
Others*	00.00	00.05	70.6	31.4

*Others: Christian, Sikh, Buddhist and other religions

Source: Census of India, 2001.

2.4 STRUCTURE AND GROWTH IN EMPLOYMENT:

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

Further, the percentage of total cultivators in Saharanpur district were very low (27.60 per cent) as compared to the percentage of cultivators in the state (41.12 per cent), but the percentage of agricultural labour in Saharanpur district were very much similar to the percentage of agricultural labour in U.P. Similarly, the percentage of workers in household industry (4.11 per cent) in Saharanpur were also similar to the percentage of household industry in the state (4.44 per cent) but the percentage of other workers in district (43.44 per cent) were comparatively very high to the state percentage (29.58 per cent) of other workers Table-2.4(a).

**Table -2.4(a): Main, Marginal and Total Workers in Saharanpur
And Uttar Pradesh**

Category	Saharanpur District			Uttar Pradesh		
	Main	Marginal	Total	Main	Marginal	Total
Cultivators	211505 (30.55)	13283 (10.87)	224788 (27.60)	18479865 (47.03)	3687697 (25.23)	22167562 (41.12)
Agricultural Labour	146133 (21.10)	56275 (46.06)	202406 (24.85)	5956547 (15.16)	7444364 (50.93)	13400911 (24.86)
Total Agricultural Workers	357636 (51.65)	69558 (56.93)	427194 (52.45)	24436412 (62.18)	11132061 (76.16)	35568473 (65.97)
Household Industry	26639 (3.85)	6874 (5.63)	33513 (4.11)	2056944 (5.23)	335287 (2.29)	2392231 (4.44)
Others	308066 (44.50)	45755 (37.45)	353821 (43.44)	12803228 (32.58)	3149364 (21.55)	15952592 (29.58)
Total	692341 (100.00)	122187 (100.00)	814528 (100.00)	39296584 (100.00)	14616712 (100.00)	53913296 (100.00)

Source: Census of India, 2001.

The above observation gets further support from the data presented in Table -2.4(b) which shows that the growth of marginal workers in Saharanpur district during 1991-2001 across different categories of activities has been extremely high as compared to the U.P. state. It indicates that the marginalization process of workers has been swiftly working in Saharanpur district. Therefore, special attention needs to be given to generate full time employment on large scale in Saharanpur district.

**Table-2.4(b): Growth in Main, Marginal and Total Workers in Saharanpur District and
Uttar Pradesh (1991-2001)**

Category	Saharanpur District			Uttar Pradesh		
	Main	Marginal	Total	Main	Marginal	Total
Cultivators	-1.98	183.64	1.96	-16.12	82.31	-7.84
Agricultural Labour	-30.03	644.94	-5.26	-23.96	539.34	48.94
Total Agricultural Workers	-15.78	474.03	-1.62	-18.17	64.48	7.62
Household Industry	157.56	635.97	197.18	106.28	358.20	123.50
Others	319.16	6822.09	377.12	21.95	1666.64	49.41
Total	36.16	779.43	56.40	-4.99	325.08	20.34

Source: Census of India, 2001.

2.5 UNEMPLOYMENT:

Although, the data on the unemployment situation in Saharanpur district is not available, however, we have tried to gauge the problem on the basis of data of employment exchange through Statistical Bulletin (2006-07) of Saharanpur district. The provision of employment through employment exchange has been very nominal in Saharanpur district. It is evident from Table-2.5; there has been a continuous increase in

the registration of unemployed persons with the employment exchange during 2003-04 to March 2007. Around 7,477 persons during 2003-04, 19,417 persons up to March 2006 and 17,513 persons up to March 2007 got themselves registered in the employment exchange but only 38 persons got job. The number of vacancies notified during the period shows increasing trend but very nominal. It indicates that white-collar jobs are very much nominal in Saharanpur district.

In this way the role of employment exchange seems to be poor to provide jobs to the unemployed persons of the district.

**Table-2.5: Employment through Employment Exchange
In Saharanpur district**

Sl. No	Items	2003-04	Position up to March 2006	Position up to March 2007
1.	Number of employment exchange	01	01	01
2.	Total Number of registration	33502	43528	51127
3.	Registration during the year	7477	19417	17513
4.	Number of Vacancies notified	46	62	67
5.	Number of Persons got employment	2	25	11

Source: Statistical Bulletin, 2006, District Saharanpur.

2.6 LAND USE PATTERN:

The total reporting area of Saharanpur district was reported 3, 63,791 hectares in 2004-05. This area was around 1.50 per cent of the total reporting area of U.P. On account of high population pressure in Saharanpur district, more than 75 per cent of the reporting area has been brought under cultivation in the district which is higher as compared to the proportion of net cultivated area at the State level (69 per cent). Although, the percentage of area under forest in the district is quite good (9.13 per cent) in comparison with the area of forest at the State level (6.97 per cent), but it is still low according to the norms set of the forest area for a district. Despite the higher proportion of net area sown in the district, cropping intensity has remained quite low (155 per cent in Saharanpur as compared to 193 per cent in the State), which indicates that traditional structure of agriculture has not changed much in the district despite the fact that level of irrigation in the district has been far better than what could be in the state as a whole (Table-2.6).

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

Sl. No	Items	Saharanpur	Uttar Pradesh (000 hectares)
1.	Reporting Area(hectare)	363791 (100.00)	24201 (100.00)
2.	Forest	33229 (9.13)	1686 (6.97)
3.	Barren and uncultivable Land	1307 (0.36)	548 (2.27)
4.	Land put to non-agricultural uses	48971 (13.46)	2594 (10.71)
5.	Culturable waste land	1211 (0.33)	467 (1.93)
6.	Permanent pastures and grazing land	176 (0.04)	66 (0.27)
7.	Land under miscellaneous trees, crops and groves	1315 (0.36)	359 (1.48)
8.	Current fallows	1931 (0.53)	1137 (4.69)
9.	Other fallows	1449 (0.40)	594 (2.46)
10.	Net area sown	274202 (75.37)	16750 (69.22)
11.	Area sown more than once	149534 (41.10)	8675
12.	Cropping intensity	155.73	193.08
13.	Percentage of irrigated area to net area sown	90.43	78.97
14.	Percentage of irrigated area to gross area sown	89.13	72.86

Source: Statistical Bulletin, 2006, District Saharanpur.

2.7 COVERAGE OF IRRIGATION AND SOURCES:

It has been observed that the irrigation coverage has been much higher in Saharanpur district to the extent that more than 90 per cent of the net area sown in the district has been brought under irrigation. In this way most of the cultivated land is irrigated in the district. Most important source of irrigation is tube wells, mostly the private, through which more than 78 per cent of the net areas own are irrigated in the district. Second major source of irrigation in the district is canal irrigation. More than 17 per cent of net area sown is irrigated by canal source in Saharanpur district (Table-2.7).

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

S.No	Source	Area(in hectare)	%age to Net Irrigated Area
1.	Canal	43652	17.12
2.	Tube well(Government)	10900	4.27
3.	Tube well(Private)	200425	78.58
4.	Well	-	-
5.	Pond	3	00.00
6.	Other	66	00.03
7.	Total	255046	(100.00)

Source: Statistical Bulletin, 2006, District Saharanpur.

2.8 PRODUCTIVITY OF MAJOR CROPS:

The productivity of all major cereals is quite good enough in Saharanpur district than what is at the level of the State. However, in case of Maize, Arhar and Potato the yield level found lower in the district as compared to the State level. Therefore, concerted

efforts are required to increase the productivity of cash crops like Maize, Arhar and Potato in the district, which will provide increased income to the farmers (Table-2.8).

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

S.No	Crop	Saharanpur District	Uttar Pradesh
1.	Rice	22.34	18.13
2.	Wheat	26.65	25.00
3.	Barley	21.14	19.75
4.	Maize	14.73	15.53
5.	Urd	5.13	3.88
6.	Moong	6.59	4.56
7.	Arhar	7.35	9.62
8.	Mustard	9.92	9.92
9.	Groundnut	8.50	8.23
10.	Sugarcane	635.96	608.00
11.	Potato	150.23	223.83

Source: Statistical Bulletin, 2006, District Saharanpur.

2.9 LIVESTOCK:

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

Table -2.9: Livestock in Saharanpur District-(2004-05)

Type of animal	Number	Per 100 hectare of net area sown
Drought Animals : Bullock	41,477	15
Buffaloes	71,423	26
Milch Animals: Cows	57,129	21
Buffaloes	2,06,098	75
Young Stock: Cattle	49,059	18
Buffaloes	1,99,046	72
Others: Sheep	26,100	9
Goats	69,311	25
Horse	4,937	2
Pigs	25,707	9
Other animal	644	0
Total Livestock	7,65,229	279
Poultry	1,84,244	67

Source: Statistical Bulletin, 2006, District Saharanpur.

2.10 INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT:

Although, Saharanpur district does not have enough mineral resources, many agro-based industries have developed in the region. Many Cottage and Small Scale industries have also developed. Here Sugar industry and Paper board industry is found. The large-scale production of sugarcane encourages the Sugar industry. Saharanpur is generally

famous for its wood carving industry. The Shivalik range provides the raw material for the industry. Woodwork is exported to countries like Germany, U.K, U.S.A, Canada, Kuwait, Sweden, Singapore and many others. There is a great scope for the agro-based and cottage industries in the district. It can improve the employment opportunities followed by income of the people in the district.

Industrial development in Saharanpur can take place in a planned way. Agro-based industries like Biscuits factory, Toffee and Chocolate units may also start. It is evident from Table 10 that the number of registered factories per lakh of population by the year 2005-06 were around 7 only and out of these only 3 factories were in operation and remaining were closed. The working factories provided employment to 359 persons and produced output to the tune of Rs 6 lakh on per lakh of population. The development of Village and Khadi industries was not very sound in the district. There were just 4 Khadi and Village industries per lakh of population in 2005-06. Although, the condition of Small scale industry was found better as there were 25 Small scale units per thousand of population in 2005-06. The employment in each of these units was only 124 persons per lakh of population. The number of industrial estates was reported to be 2 in Saharanpur district but their existing status in terms of number of different working units could not be available (Table-2.10).

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

	Number	Per lakh of population
<u>Registered Factories:</u>		
Total Units	211	7.28
Number of units working	146	5.03
Average daily workers/employed	10,332	359.00
Value of Production	1,74,07,863	6,00,921
<u>Khadi and Small scale units:</u>		
Small scale units	746	25.75
Employment in small scale units	3,604	124.41
Khadi and Village Industries	116	04.00
Employment in Khadi and Village Industries	1108	38.24
<u>Number of industrial estates</u>	40	1.38

Source: Statistical Bulletin, 2006, District Saharanpur.

2.11 DEVELOPMENT OF ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE:

A comparative picture of infrastructure facilities in Saharanpur with Uttar Pradesh is given in Table-2.11. Gaps in the development of important infrastructural facilities in Saharanpur district are evident when compared with the state level situation. For

example, average length of State level roads and other district roads per lakh of population was lesser in the district as compared to the state as a whole. Number of Post offices per lakh of population, Bank offices per lakh of population and Credit Deposit Ratio as compared to the State as a whole is better than the State. But road which is one of the most important infrastructural facilities is not found at par with state level and required more in numbers and broadening and maintaining the existing roads in the district.

Table-2.11: Economic Infrastructure Indicators in Saharanpur District & Uttar Pradesh

Sl. No.	Items	Saharanpur	Uttar Pradesh
1.	Length of National highways per lakh of population (2004-05)	2.72	2.43
2.	Length of State Level Roads per lakh of population (2004-05)	4.69	5.34
3.	Length of Other District Roads per lakh of population (2004-05)	53.16	65.34
4.	Number of Post Offices per lakh of population (2004-05)	7.18	10.62
5.	Number of telephone connections per lakh of population (2004-05)	2610	1679
6.	Bank Offices per lakh of population (2004-05)	6.38	5.00
7.	Credit Deposit Ratio (2004-05)	65.78	42.03
8.	Per Capita Consumption of Electricity (kilowatt/hr)	218.15	168.11

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

2. Statistical Bulletin, 2006, District Saharanpur.

2.12 RURAL INFRASTRUCTURE:

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

Table-2.12: Rural Infrastructure in Saharanpur District & Uttar Pradesh (2005-06)

S.No	Items	Saharanpur	Uttar Pradesh
1.	Percentage of villages connected with all weather roads	87	71
2.	Percentage of villages electrified in total villages	99.99	71
3.	Number of Rural Go downs per lakh of net area sown	69	91
4.	Number of Seed Stores per lakh of net area sown	128	91
5.	Number of Fertilizer Stores per lakh of net area sown	237	172
6.	Number of Pesticides Stores per lakh of net area sown	160	66
7.	Number of Tractors per lakh of net area sown	12623	4346
8.	Number of Cold Storage per lakh of net area sown	2	7
9.	Number of Agro Service Centres per lakh of net area sown	145	48
10.	Number of Regulated Markets per lakh of net area sown	3	2
11.	Number of Rural Banks per lakh of population	0	3
123.	Number of Veterinary Centres per lakh of livestock	4	4
13.	Number of Animal Service Centres per lakh of livestock	6	4

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

2. Statistical Bulletin, 2006, District Saharanpur.

2.13 EDUCATIONAL INFRASTRUCTURE:

According to District Statistical Bulletin 2006, the numbers of primary schools in Saharanpur district were 1662 and upper primary schools were 507. The High-school/Intermediate colleges were 210, Degree colleges 10; Post Graduate colleges 5, 1 Engineering College and 9 Polytechnics were providing educational facilities to the district (Table-2.13(a)).

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

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

S.No	Items	Numbers	Per Lakh of Population
1.	Number of Primary Schools	1662	57.30
2.	Number of Upper Primary Schools	507	17.50
3.	High Schools/Intermediate Colleges	210	7.24
4.	Degree Colleges	10	0.34
5.	P.G Colleges	5	0.20
6.	University	0	-
7.	Medical Colleges	0	-
8.	Engineering Colleges	1	-
9.	Polytechnics/ITIs	9	0.31
10.	Other Professional Institutions	0	-

Source: Statistical Bulletin, 2006, Saharanpur.

Table -2.13(b): Educational Infrastructure in Saharanpur District & Uttar Pradesh (2005-06)

S.No	Items	Saharanpur	Uttar Pradesh
1.	Number of Primary Schools per lakh of population	57	78
2.	Number of Secondary Schools per lakh of population	17	22
3.	Number of Higher Secondary Schools per lakh of population	7	8
4.	Number of Degree Colleges per lakh of population	0.34	0.86
5.	Number of Primary schools per 100 sq. km.	45	54
6.	Number of Secondary schools per 100 sq. km.	14	15
7.	Teacher Student ratio in primary schools	68	57
8.	Teacher Student ratio in senior basic schools	60	37

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

2. Statistical Bulletin, 2006, District Saharanpur.

2.14 HEALTH INFRASTRUCTURE:

As far as medical and health facilities of the district is concerned there were 51 PHCs, 25 Allopathic Hospitals, 17 Ayurvedic Hospitals, 6 Homeopathic Hospitals, 6 Unani Hospitals and 7 Child Health Centers were serving in Saharanpur district in the year 2005-06. Every health facility was less than 1 on per lakh of population except Primary Health Centers those were around 2 per lakh of population Table-2.14(a).

Table 14(a): Medical Facilities in Saharanpur District (2005-06)

S.No	Items	Numbers	Per lakh of population
1.	Number of PHCs	51	1.76
2.	Number of CHCs	07	0.24
3.	Allopathic Hospitals	25	0.86
4.	Homeopathic Hospitals	06	0.20
5.	Unani Hospitals	06	0.20
6.	Ayurvedic Hospitals	17	0.60

Source: Statistical Bulletin, 2006, District Saharanpur.

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

Table -2.14 (b): Health Infrastructure in Saharanpur District & Uttar Pradesh (2005-06)

S.No	Items	Saharanpur	Uttar Pradesh
1.	Number of Allopathic Hospitals per lakh of population	1.00	3.50
2.	Number of Beds in Allopathic Hospitals per lakh of population	33.65	35.0
3.	Number of Ayurvedic/Unani Hospitals per lakh of population	0.79	1.42
4.	Number of beds in Unani/Unani Hospitals per lakh of population	3.52	6.55
5.	Number of Primary Health Centers per lakh of population	1.76	2.44
6.	Number of Child/Women Welfare Centers per lakh of population	9.35	12.72

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

2. Statistical Bulletin, 2006, District Saharanpur.

2.15 HOUSING AMENITIES IN SAHARANPUR DISTRICT:

The total number of households in Saharanpur district were recorded 4, 51,924 in the year 2005-06. Out of these 1, 15,216 households were in urban areas of the district and 3, 36,708 households were located in rural areas of the district. Permanent type of houses is highest in percentage both in rural and urban areas followed by semi-permanent, serviceable, non-serviceable and unclassifiable houses Table-2.15(a). The majority of houses are of smaller size in Saharanpur district having one or two rooms in it. The houses having three, four and more than four rooms are in reducing manner in both urban and rural areas of the district Table -2.15(b).

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

Amenity	Total Households	Percentage Distribution of Households			
		Rural Households		Urban Households	
Total Number of Households	4,51,924	3,36,708		1,15,216	
Type of Houses		Number	%	Number	%
Permanent	2,63,211	1,70,461	37.71	92,750	20.52
Semi-Permanent	1,03,286	86,066	19.04	17,220	3.81
Serviceable	73,649	69,279	15.32	4,370	0.96
Non- Serviceable	11,749	10,902	2.41	847	0.18
Unclassifiable	29	0	0.00	29	0.06
Number of Dwelling Rooms					
One Room	1,88,249	1,44,673	32.01	43,576	9.64
Two Rooms	1,42,745	1,06,568	23.58	36,177	8.00
Three Rooms	58,531	40,292	8.91	18,239	4.03
Four Rooms	29,978	20,907	4.62	9,071	2.00
Five Rooms & Above	11,479	8,251	1.82	3,228	0.71
No Exclusive Room	4,011	3,217	0.71	794	0.17

Source: Census 2001.

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

According to Census 2001, data revealed that the population of permanent houses in total houses in the district was 58.24 per cent, while the same was 53.40 per cent in the state as a whole. The percentages of serviceable type of houses were at par to the state level (Table 15(b)). However, in case of other type of houses, situation in Saharanpur district was opposite to that of the state's situation. It may be on account of the fact that the level of urbanization has been much higher in Saharanpur district as compared to the state and since in urban areas mostly the permanent houses are constructed, this trend has reflected in Saharanpur district as well. It is also evident that majority of houses are of smaller size in the district, having one or two rooms. The proportion of houses with three or more rooms is relatively lower in the district as compared to the state.

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

Item	Saharanpur District	Uttar Pradesh
Type of Houses		
Permanent	58.24	53.40
Semi-Permanent	22.85	25.60
Serviceable	16.30	16.90
Non- Serviceable	2.60	4.10
Number of Dwelling Rooms		
One Room	41.66	29.60
Two Rooms	31.59	31.20
Three Rooms	12.95	16.80
Four Rooms	6.63	9.60
Five Rooms & Above	2.54	10.50
No Exclusive Room	0.89	2.30

Source: Census 2001.

2.16 SOURCES OF DRINKING WATER:

The maximum number of households in Saharanpur district depends for the drinking water on Hand-pumps. In rural areas of the district, 52 per cent households were using hand pumps for drinking water, more than 20 per cent were using Tap water and only 0.75 per cent households were using wells for drinking water. In urban areas 15.11 per cent of the total households of the district were using Tap water, 10.20 per cent were using hand pumps and very nominal households were using wells as a source of drinking water Table -2.16(a).

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

Amenity	Total Households	Percentage Distribution of Households			
		Rural Households		Urban Households	
Total No. of Households	4,51,924	3,36,708		1,15,216	
Sources of Drinking Water		Number	%	Number	%
Tap	1,60,624	92,324	20.42	68,300	15.11
Handpumps/Tubewell	2,81,496	2,35,368	52.08	46,128	10.20
Well	3,459	3,423	0.75	30	00.00
River/Canal	-	1,912	-	4	-
Any Other	6,351	5,593	1.23	758	00.16

Source: Census 2001.

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

As also evident from 2001 census, Saharanpur district was better placed in terms of availability of safe drinking water as taps and hand pumps/tube wells, which are considered as safe sources of drinking water; were the main sources of drinking water in the district Table-2.16(b).

Table -2.16(b): Sources of Drinking Water in Saharanpur District & Uttar Pradesh

Source	Saharanpur District	Uttar Pradesh
Tap	35.54	23.60
Hand pump/Tube well	62.29	64.10
Well	00.76	11.60
River/ Canal	0.00	00.10
Any other	1.41	00.60

Source: Census 2001.

2.17 SOURCES OF COOKING FUEL:

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

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

Amenity	Total Households	Percentage Distribution of Households			
		Rural Households		Urban Households	
Total No. of Households	4,51,924	3,36,708		1,15,216	
Source of Cooking		Number	%	Number	%
Firewood	2,06,462	1,70,542	37.70	35,920	7.94
Crop residue	33,206	29,879	6.61	3,327	0.73
Cow -dung cake	1,25,824	1,17,987	26.10	7,837	1.73
Kerosene	7,565	1,150	00.25	6,415	1.41
LPG	74,972	14,983	3.31	59,989	13.27
Any other	406	350	0.07	56	0.01

Source: Census 2001.

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

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

Table-2.17(b): Sources of Cooking in Saharanpur District & Uttar Pradesh

S.No	Source	Saharanpur District	Uttar Pradesh
1.	Firewood	45.64	44.3
2.	Crop residue	7.35	13.7
3.	Cow- dung cake	27.84	27.3
4.	Kerosene	1.67	2.30
5.	LPG	16.59	11.3
6.	Any other	0.09	1.10

Source: Census 2001.

2.18 INCOME AND POVERTY LEVEL:

The per capita income and poverty level are the indicators of overall development of an area. The per capita income at 1993-94 and current prices during the year 2003-04 was found to higher in Saharanpur district than the state level per capita income. The total number of rural BPL households and total rural BPL population is quite high in the district, although the percentage of BPL population and households are less as compared to state level. It implies that the economic condition of people living in rural areas of the district is certainly poor in comparison with the people of urban areas in the district and in Uttar Pradesh as a whole also (Table -2.18).

Table -2.18: Income and Poverty in Saharanpur District & Uttar Pradesh

Details	Saharanpur District	Uttar Pradesh
Per capita income at 1993-94 prices (2003-04)	7415	5975
Per capita income at current prices (2003-04)	12792	10637
Total number of rural households (BPL census 2000)	390856	24026176
Total Rural Population (BPL census 2000)	2008965	127191122
Total number of BPL households (BPL census 2000)	97096	9956384
Total number of BPL population (BPL census 2000)	493349	49606616
Percentage of BPL households	24.84	41.44
Percentage of BPL population	24.56	39.00

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

2. Statistical Bulletin, 2006, District Saharanpur.

CHAPTER III

DEVELOPMENT STATUS AT THE VILLAGE LEVEL

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

3.1 POPULATION:

The combined demographic features of 30 villages as presented in Table-3.1, shows that around 63 per cent of the households are Hindu followed by Muslim households 37 per cent. Only one household having four members of a Sikh family is found in a sample village. Christian, Jain and Buddhist households are not found in sampled villages. The average size of the family has come to 5.41 persons which is slightly higher in case of Muslim households (6.49 persons).

Table -3.1: Religion-wise population

Sl. No.	Religion	Number of Households	Total Population	Percentage	Average Family Size
1.	Hindu	4967	28493	62.75	5.74
2.	Muslim	2948	19139	37.24	6.49
3.	Sikh	1	4	00.01	4.00
4.	Total	7916	47636	100.00	5.41

Source: Based on the Primary data.

3.2 OCCUPATIONAL PATTERN:

The occupational pattern has been shown in Table-3.2, which reveals that 47.63 per cent of the total workers are cultivators followed by 39.31 per cent as agricultural labour and 0.85 per cent in animal husbandry. Around 3.35 per cent of total workers are engaged in mining, construction, trade & commerce and industrial activities. Other workers are 8.86 percent.

Table -3.2: Occupational Pattern

Sl/No	Category	Number of workers	Percentage
1.	Cultivators	13110	47.63
2.	Agricultural Labour	10821	39.31
3.	Animal Husbandry	234	0.85
4.	Mining	30	0.11
5.	Household Industry	119	0.43
6.	Non-household Industry	77	0.28
7.	Construction	230	0.84
8.	Trade & Commerce	238	0.86
9.	Transport & Communication	227	0.82
10.	Other workers	2439	8.86
11.	Total	27525	100.00

Source: Based on the Primary data.

3.3 LAND USE PATTERN:

The land use pattern shows that more than 75 per cent of the reported area has been brought under cultivation. Forest area is found negligible. The area under cultivable waste, pasture/grazing, orchards and fallows is less than 6.50 per cent. The details of land use pattern have been given in Table-3.3.

Table-3.3: Land Use Pattern

Sl. No.	Item	Area	Percentage
1.	Total reporting area (Acres)	36713	100.00
2.	Forest	2860	7.79
3.	Uncultivable land	549	1.50
4.	Non-agricultural uses	3374	9.19
5.	Cultivable Waste	334	0.91
6.	Pasture/Grazing	173	0.47
7.	Orchard etc	585	1.59
8.	Other Fallow	1046	2.85
9.	Current Fallow	154	0.42
10.	Net Area Sown	27638	75.28
11.	Area Sown more than once	16234	44.22

Source: Based on the Primary data.

3.4 SOURCES OF IRRIGATION:

The sources of irrigation has been shown in Table-3.4, which indicates that more than 46 per cent of total irrigated area is being irrigated through private tube wells followed by canal (36.79 per cent), Government tube wells (14.14 per cent), hand pumps (1.72 per cent). About 1 per cent of the reported area is being irrigated through other sources of irrigation.

Table -3.4: Sources of Irrigation

Sl./No.	Source	Percentage of Irrigated Area
1.	Canal	36.79
2.	Tube well (Govt.)	14.14
3.	Tube well (private)	46.36
4.	Hand pump	1.72
5.	Wells	0.00
6.	Ponds, etc.	0.08
7.	Other	0.91
8.	Total	100.00

Source: Based on the Primary data.

3.5 ROADS AND ELECTRICITY:

Out of total 30 villages surveyed by us, 10 per cent has connectivity with all weather roads. 13.33 percent of them have kharanja road and kutcha-pucca mixed roads are there in 60 per cent of total villages. Only kutcha roads are there in 16.67 percent. The average distance of all the sample villages from the main road comes to 4.98 kms.

Though, all the villages have electricity except one, 54.92 per cent of total households have electricity connections. Connections for agriculture and commercial purposes are quite a few (Table-3.5).

Table -3.5: Road and Electricity in Sample Villages

Sl. No.	Facilities	Number of Villages	Percentage
	A. Type of Roads		
1.	All weather Roads	3	10.00
2.	Kharanja	4	13.33
3.	Kutcha-pucca mixed	18	60.00
4.	Kutcha	5	16.67
5.	Average distance from main road (kms)	4.98	100.00
	B. Electricity		
1.	Villages with Electricity	29	96.67
2.	Village without Electricity	1	3.33
3.	Household with Electricity Connections	4347	54.92*
4.	Number of Domestic Connections	4147	52.39*
5.	Number of Agricultural Connections	203	--
6.	Number of Commercial Connections	54	--
7.	Ave. hrs. of Electricity per day	7.46	--

* = percentage to total households in 30 sampled villages.

Source: Based on the Primary data.

3.6 DRINKING WATER:

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

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

S. No.	Type	Total	Functional	% Functional
1.	Public well	56	54	96.43
2.	Private well	102	54	52.94
3.	Public Hand pumps	596	530	88.92
4.	Private Hand pumps	5403	5390	99.76
5.	Public Tube well	567	26	4.59
6.	Private Tube well	684	670	97.95
7.	Public stand post	9	4	44.44
8.	Tab water inside house	258	7	2.71
9.	Tank	0	0	0.00

Source: Based on the Primary data.

3.7 TOILET FACILITY:

The toilet facility is available in 63.33 per cent of all sample villages and only 13.53 per cent of total households of these villages have toilet in their houses (Table-3.7). All the toilets have been constructed under the Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC).

Table-3.7: Toilet Facility

Availability of Toilet Facility	Number of Villages
1. Yes	19 (63.33)
2. No	11 (36.67)
3. Total	30 (100.00)
Type of Toilets (Private-Household) %	36
Public	0
Total Sanitation Campaign (No. of households)	1071 (13.53)

Source: Based on the Primary data.

3.8 EDUCATIONAL FACILITY:

Out of a total 25 sample villages have primary schools within the village. The average distance of schools from village is 1 Km. and students use kutcha-pucca mixed road to reach primary schools. 11 out of 30 villages have middle schools with in their villages and in case of 13 villages' schools are located within their panchayats. The location of most of the higher secondary schools both for the boys and girls is with in the respective blocks and students cover on an average 7-8 Kms to reach their schools from their villages (Table-3.8).

Table-3.8: Educational Facilities (Number of villages)

Type	Place				Distance (av.) (kms)	Type of road			
	Within Village	Within Block	Within Panchayat	Within District		Pucca	Semi Pucca	Kutcha	Kutcha Pucca Mix
Primary School	25	2	3	0	1	14	7	1	8
Middle School	11	6	13	0	3	18	5	2	5
High/Higher Secondary (Boys)	1	16	12	1	7	20	5	2	3
High/Higher Secondary (Girls)	3	21	4	2	8	21	2	2	5
Religious School	6	6	4	14	13	22	2	1	5
Non Formal Education Centre	3	2	1	24	13	16	10	1	3
Others	1	2	0	27	12	4	25	0	1

Source: Based on the Primary data.

3.9 STUDENTS ENROLLMENTS:

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

Table -3.9: School Enrollment

Class	Boys (Average Number)	Girls (Average Number)
Class-I	16	16
Class-II	13	14
Class-III	12	14
Class-IV	11	13
Class-V	10	12

Source: Based on the Primary data.

3.10 PHYSICAL STRUCTURE OF SCHOOLS:

Out of a total 30 sampled villages, 28 schools have their own buildings. The structure is mostly pucca and made of cement, stone, bricks and tiles. The condition of school buildings have been reported to be either good or satisfactory in most of the cases. The classes are held in the class rooms in 42.86 percent of the sample schools while verandah is used in 57.14 percent schools for the classes. Most of the schools have usable blackboard. Around 60 percent schools are not having playground. Tat-Patti is provided for seating in majority of schools. The number of teachers in each primary school is 4 (Table-3.10).

Table-3.10: Physical Structure of the Schools

Details	Number	Percentage
<u>Schools with buildings</u>		
Yes	28	93.33
No	2	6.67
Total	30	
<u>Type of Structure</u>		
1. Katcha/thatch	0	
2. Katcha/tile	0	
3. Semi Pucca	1	3.57
4. Pucca	27	96.43
<u>Main Flooring Materials</u>		
1. Mud	0	
2. Brick	0	
3. Cement, stone, tile	28	100.00
4. Others	0	
<u>Condition of Building</u>		
1. Good	16	57.14
2. Satisfactory	12	42.86
3. Poor	0	
4. Very bad	0	

<u>Where classes normally held</u>		
1. in the class room	12	42.86
2. In the Verandah	16	57.14
3. Open space	0	
<u>Does the school have useable blackboard</u>		
Yes	28	100.00
No		
<u>Does the school have playground</u>		
Yes	11	39.29
No	17	60.71
<u>Seating facility provided to students</u>		
1. Tat-Patti	28	100.00
2. Desk	1	3.57
<u>How may teachers are currently teaching classes (1-5)</u>	4	14.29

Source: Based on the Primary data.

3.11 PRIVATE SCHOOLS AND PREFERENCES OF THE PEOPLE FOR SCHOOLS:

There are 34 private schools in 30 sample villages. The group discussion with the people in sample villages has revealed that in 8 villages' people prefer government schools over private and other type of schools for the education of their children (Table-3.11).

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

Number of Schools	34
Up to the Class level	12
Number of students enrolled	3430
Preference of the Schools	
1. Government	8
2. Private	9
3. Both	3

Source: Based on the Primary data.

3.12 HEALTH FACILITY:

It has been reported that the facility of medical sub center is available only in 4 villages out of 30 sample villages. This facility is available to 11 villages in their respective blocks. 4 sample villages have the Primary Health Center (PHC). The people of 12 and 14 villages have to travel within their Blocks and Panchayats respectively to get the facility of Primary Health Center. On the whole, health facilities are generally available at block or district level to the rural people of the district. The rural people have to travel more than 8 kilometers from their villages to get the major health facilities. The structure of approach roads on which the rural people generally travel to get the medical facilities is good (Table-3.12).

Table -3.12: Health Facilities (Number of villages)

Type of health Facility	Within Village	Within Block	Within Panchayat	Within District	Average Distance (Kms)	Pucca	Semi Pucca	Kutcha	Kutcha Pucca Mix
Sub-Centre	4	11	15	0	4	20	2	4	4
PHC	4	12	14	0	4	23	2	1	4
CHC	0	24	5	1	7	22	1	3	4
Hospital/Dispensary	2	20	5	3	8	23	2	1	4
Private Qualified Allopathic Doctors	6	17	6	1	5	23	2	1	4
Child Care Centre	1	24	5	0	7	24	1	1	4
Family Planning Clinic	0	25	5	0	7	24	1	1	4
Chemist/Medicine Shop	1	19	10	10	6	22	2	2	4

Source: Based on the Primary data.

3.13 FACILITIES AT PHC/SUB CENTRE:

Most of the medical facilities are available at the Primary Health Centres. However, at majority of sub-centers important medical facilities are lacking (Table-3.13).

Table-3.13: Facilities at the Sub-centre or PHC

Sl.No.	Facilities	Sub Centres	PHC
1.	ANM	30	28
2.	Medicines	16	30
3.	Doctor	0	28
4.	Regular Check-up	0	4
5.	Pathological Tests	0	2
6.	X-Ray	0	0
7.	Beds	0	0
8.	Any Other (specify)	0	0

Source: Based on the Primary data.

3.14 FREQUENCY OF VISIT OF HEALTH STAFF IN VILLAGES:

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

Table -3.14: Frequency of visit of Health Staff in the Village (No. of villages)

Type of staff	Frequency				
	Weekly	Monthly	Quarterly	Half Yearly	Rarely
Medical Officer	1	11	18	0	0
Lady Health Visitor	9	12	9	0	0
ANM	24	4	2	0	0
Malaria Inspector	0	16	12	0	2
Health Educator	3	14	12	0	1
Vaccinator	20	6	4	0	0
ASHA	23	6	12	0	0
Others	0	0	0	0	0

Source: Based on the Primary data.

3.15 THE CONDITION OF PHCs:

Out of 9 PHCs located in the sample villages, 1 is in very bad condition and doctors are rarely available in 5 PHCs. The medicines are also rarely available in 4 PHCs (Table-3.15).

Table -3.15: Condition of Primary Health Centers

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

Source: Based on the Primary data.

3.16 ANGANWADI/ICDS CENTRES:

Out of 30/ICDS centres, 16 are located in government buildings and 14 are located in the private buildings. Out of 14 private buildings 3 owned by the village pradhans, 2 owned by sarpanch and 9 owned by Anganwadi workers. The condition of most of the buildings has been reported to be satisfactory. It was found from the record of the/ICDS centres that on average 221 mothers and 620 children visited these centers during the last month. Visit of the ICDS supervisor is reported to be regular in majority of cases (Table-3.16).

Table -3.16: Anganwadi / ICDS Centre

Details	Nmber	Percentage
<u>Place of House where located</u>		
1. Govt. Building	16	53.33
2. Private Building	14	46.67
<u>If Pvt. Building then whose house located</u>		
1. Mukhiya House	3	21.43
2. Sarpanch	2	14.29
3. Other PRI representative	0	0.00
4. Anganwadi workers	9	64.29
5. Others	0	0.00
<u>Condition of Buildings</u>		
1. Good	7	23.33
2. Satisfactory	21	70.00
3. Poor	2	6.67
4. Bad	0	0.00
<u>Number of Mothers and Children visited/ benefited during the last one month</u>		
1. Mother	221	
2. Children	620	
<u>Does the ICDS supervisor visit the centre</u>		
1. yes	27	90.00
2. No	3	10.00
<u>If yes the:</u>		
1. Weekly	26	96.30
2. Monthly	1	3.70
3. Quarterly	1	3.70

Source: Based on the Primary data.

3.17 PRIVATE MEDICAL FACILITY:

Out of 30 sampled villages, 26 villages are having private medical practitioners. The highest number of private Doctors (21) is of Jhola type (un-qualified), 12 are Allopathic and 1 is Unani (Table-3.17).

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

Items	Number of villages	Percentage
Availability of doctor		
Yes	26	86.67
No	4	13.33
Type of doctor :		
Allopathic	12	
Homeopathic	0	
Unani	1	
Ayurvedic	0	
Jhola type	21	

Source: Based on the Primary data.

3.18 PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM:

It has been reported that PDS shops are located within the village in 93 per cent of total villages. The BPL card holders are 1566 and APL card holders are 2372. The supply has been reported to be regular in majority of villages (Table-3.18).

Table -3.18: Public Distribution System in the Villages

PDS in the Village		
1. yes	28	93.33
2. No	2	6.67
If yes, the how many shops in the village	35	
If no, then distance	1.06	
Number of ration card		
Type of card		
1. Annapurna	0	
2. Antodya	2851	
3. BPL	1566	
4. APL	2372	
Is supply regular		
<u>Food grain</u>		
1. yes	26	86.67
2. No.	4	13.33
<u>Sugar</u>		
1. Yes	23	76.67
2. No	7	23.33
<u>Kerosene oil</u>		
1. Yes	27	90.00
2. No	3	10.00

Source: Based on the Primary data.

3.19 OTHER FACILITIES:

Important facilities as shown in (Table-19) are not available in all the 30 sample villages. Only the facilities of GP office, fair price shop, other general shops and commercial bank are available in 7, 18, 25 and 2 villages. Most of the villages have important facilities available within their panchayats, though to get certain facilities like veterinary and regulated markets, people of some villages travel 5 to 10 kms (Table-3.19).

Table -3.19 : Other Facilities:

Type	Within Village	Within Block	Within Panchayat	Within District	Average Distance
Block HQ	1	27	2	0	6
Nearest Town	0	15	9	6	8
Nearest Bus Stop	0	15	9	6	7
Nearest Regular Market	2	12	11	5	6
Nearest Rail Station	1	12	4	13	14
Nearest Post Office	6	9	14	1	4
Commercial Bank	2	12	16	0	4
Gram Panchayat Office	7	6	17	0	3
Fair Price Shop	18	1	11	0	2
Other General Shops	25	2	3	0	1
Veterinary	4	20	6	0	5
Govt. Procurement Centre	1	18	11	0	6
Panchayat Ghar	20	3	7	0	1

Source: Based on the Primary data.

3.20 NON-AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES IN THE VILLAGES:

In most of the sample villages, different types of non-agricultural activities are being done (Table-3.20). The prominent are the dairying and fishery. Activities like service activities, manufacturing and different types of artisan based works are not found in the sampled villages and in sampled households.

Table -3.20: Non-Agricultural Activities in the Villages

Type	Number of Villages	No. of H.H.(Ave.)
Dairying	24	39
Fishery	9	9
Service Activities	0	0
Manufacturing	0	0
Artisan Based Activities	0	0
Any other	0	0

Source: Based on the Primary data.

3.21 BENEFICIARIES OF THE GOVERNMENT PROGRAMMES:

As evident from Table -3.21 that the proportion of total beneficiaries under different government programmes in total population of all the sample 30 villages has come out to be low. Only in old age pension and widow pension schemes, the total number of sizable

beneficiaries has been found 459 and 1560 in the sampled villages, but the number of minority candidates in this pension scheme come out to be very poor, i.e. 95 and 40. As for as National Rural Employment Guaranty Scheme (NREGA) is concern, it could not be implemented so far. Pradhan of the concerning villages informed us that the selection work of beneficiaries is under process and programme would be implemented since 1st of April 2008.

Table-3.21: Total Beneficiaries in the Government Programmes

Programme	Total	SC	Minority	Others
SGSY	280	0	0	280
NREGA	0	0	0	0
PMGSY	173	104	69	0
IAY	337	268	48	21
Others	39	21	1	17
Old age pension scheme	459	356	95	8
Widow pension scheme	1560	112	40	4

Source: Based on the Primary data.

3.22 SELF-HELP GROUPS:

Out of 30 villages, only 4 villages were having 7 Self-help groups in them. All these Self-help groups were engaged in dairying activity (Table-3.22). As a matter of fact these number of self-help groups are not sufficient and negligible. It required much emphasis to create and to promote these groups from DRDA level to Village level. Village Pradhans and other organizations, those are working in the villages, should take initiatives to form homogenous types of Self-help groups and care should be taken that each group should be involved in some economic activity.

Table-3.22: Self-help Groups in the Villages

Number Villages having self-self groups	4
Number of Self-help groups	7
Nature of Activity:	Dairying

Source: Based on the Primary data.

3.23 VILLAGE ORGANIZATIONS:

The village level organizations are given in Table-3.23. These organizations play an important and supportive role in the development of the rural areas. The highest number organizations (27) are found political organizations and marketing co-operatives in the villages. But the average number of members in political organizations are much higher (122) than in marketing co-operatives where the members are only 3. It has been found; only 1 Co-operative dairy in a village was functioning and 29 dairies were non-

functional. 26 Workers organizations, 24 Farmers' organizations, 22 Religious organizations, 21 Youth mandal, 21 Women mandals and 20 Voluntary organizations were working in the sample villages.

Table-3.23: Village Organization

Organization	Functional	Non-Functional	Average number of members
1. Cooperatives	21	9	7
i. Credit	22	8	6
ii. Agricultural Inputs	4	26	4
iii. Production of Khadi	23	7	8
iv. Marketing	27	3	3
v. Dairy Coop	1	29	1
vi. Others	0	0	0
2. Workers organizations/unions	26	4	63
3. Farmers organization	24	6	32
4. Voluntary Organizations	20	10	21
5. Religious/Caste organizations	22	8	29
6. Political Organizations	27	3	122
7. Cultural Organizations	19	11	18
8. Youth Mandal	21	9	9
9. Women Mandal	21	9	9
10. Flood Relief Village Security Force	7	23	2
11. Others	0	30	0

Source: Based on the Primary data.

CHAPTER IV

DEVELOPMENT STATUS AT THE HOUSEHOLD LEVEL

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

4.1 RELIGION-WISE COMPOSITION:

In the nine hundred households, surveyed in Saharanpur district, the representation of Hindu households was 78.67 percent, followed by 21.22 percent of the Muslim households. Only 1 Sikh household has been covered under the survey. Other religious group like Christian and Buddhist could not appear in our sample due to negligible share in the population of the district. (Table-4.1). In this way, the survey covered mainly two religious groups, Hindu and Muslims mostly on the pattern of their representation in the population of the sampled villages of Saharanpur district.

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

Religion	No. of Households Surveyed	Percentage
Hindu	708	78.67
Muslim	191	21.22
Christian*	0	0.00
Sikh*	1	0.11
Buddhist*	0	0.00
Others*	0	0.00
Total	900	100.00

*Others: Christen, Sikh, Buddhist and other religions.

Source: Primary data based.

4.2 FAMILY SIZE:

It is evident from Table-4.2 that average size of the family is highest among Muslims (6.48 persons) followed by Hindus (5.57 persons), Sikhs (4.00 persons). It is also evident that 32.46 per cent of the Muslim households have 79 persons as compared to 16.81 per cent of Hindu household. Similarly 17.80 per cent of surveyed Muslim households have 9 persons and above versus 9 per cent of the Hindu households with 9 persons and above.

Thus, the analysis has shown that the average size of the family is not only highest among Muslim households but the proportion of Muslim households with larger family size (7 persons and above) is relatively higher also as compared to other religious groups in Saharanpur district.

Table-4.2: Family Size in Different Religious Groups

Religion	Below 3 Persons	%	3 - 5 Persons	%	5 - 7 Persons	%	7 - 9 Persons	%	9 and above Persons	%	Ave. Family Size
Hindu	37	5.23	176	24.86	313	44.21	119	16.81	63	8.90	5.57
Muslim	5	2.62	39	20.42	51	26.70	62	32.46	34	17.80	6.48
Christian	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	-
Sikh	0	0.00	1	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	4.00
Buddhist	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	-
Others	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	-
Total	42	4.67	216	24.00	364	40.44	181	20.11	97	10.78	5.76

Source: Primary Data

4.3 POPULATION AND SEX RATIO:

The composition of male and female population in total population across different religious groups (Table-4.3) indicates that the share of male population is higher in comparison with their female population among followers of every religion except Sikh in the district. However, it is highest among Muslims, followed by Hindus. The followers of other religion are not concerned that there is no representation in the sample. The impact of varying proportion of males and females among different religious groups is evident in their sex ratios. The table shows that the Hindu has highest number of females per thousand of males in comparison with other groups. On the whole, it is apparent that Saharanpur district has considerably lower level of sex ratio in its rural areas.

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

Religion	Male	%	Female	%	Sex Ratio
Hindu	2168	55.00	1792	45.46	827
Muslim	691	55.82	562	45.40	813
Christian*	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
Sikh*	2	50.00	2	50.00	1000
Buddhist*	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
Others*	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
Total	2861	55.19	2356	45.45	823

*Others: Christian, Sikh, Buddhist and other religions.

Source: Primary data based.

4.4 CLASSIFICATION OF POPULATION BY AGE:

The distribution of total population in different age groups as presented in Table-4.4 shows that more than 83 per cent of the total population in rural areas of Saharanpur district is in the younger age group of up to 45 years. The Muslims have slightly higher proportion (86.74 percent) of their population in this age bracket in comparison with Hindus (82.17 percent). Since the Sikh population is low in the sample, reliable comparison with other groups is not justifiable. The age break up of population of Hindus and Muslims is comparable with each other which indicates that the Muslim in rural areas of Saharanpur district have more young population than the Hindus and their average age is 23 years as compared to 25 years of Hindus.

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

Religion	Below 15	15 -30	30-45	45-60	60 and above	Total	Average Age
Hindu	1303	1093	843	434	269	3942	26
	(33.05)	(27.73)	(21.39)	(11.01)	(6.82)	(100.00)	
Muslim	552	296	227	89	74	1238	22
	(44.59)	(23.91)	(18.34)	(7.19)	(5.98)	(100.00)	
Christian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	
Sikh	1	1	2	0	0	4	27
	(25.00)	(25.00)	(50.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(100.00)	
Buddhist	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	
Others	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	
Total %	1856	1390	1072	523	343	5184	25
	(35.80)	(26.81)	(20.68)	(10.09)	(6.62)	(100.00)	

Note: Figures in bracket indicate percentage.

Source: Primary data based.

4.5 EDUCATION:

It reflects from Table-4.5 that more than 28.00 per cent of the rural population of Saharanpur district is still illiterate. It is found that proportion of population decreases as the level of education rises. In total, less than two per cent of the population has higher education. Among different religious groups, illiteracy has been found to be the highest (39.15 per cent) among the Muslims. However, the percentage of Muslims population in primary education is highest, indicating to a fact that the Muslim in rural areas of Saharanpur district are sending higher percentage of their children to primary schools and if they do not drop out in between, Muslims would be able to catch up other religious groups in attainment of basic education in the district. Muslims are also lagging behind the Hindus in terms of attainment of higher/technical education in the district.

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

Level	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Others	All
Illiterate	878	415	0	3	0	0	1296
	(24.69)	(39.15)	(0.00)	(75.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(28.05)
Below primary or informal education	165	103	0	0	0	0	268
	(4.64)	(9.72)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(5.80)
Primary	901	296	0	1	0	0	1198
	(25.34)	(27.92)	(0.00)	(25.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(25.93)
Upper primary	747	141	0	0	0	0	888
	(21.01)	(13.30)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(19.22)
Matric/High School/Secondary	537	71	0	0	0	0	608
	(15.10)	(6.70)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(13.16)
Higher Secondary/ Pre-University/ Intermediate	218	21	0	0	0	0	239
	(6.13)	(1.98)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(5.17)
Technical diploma or certificate below degree	9	0	0	0	0	0	9
	(0.25)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.19)
Technical/Professional Degree (Medical, Engineering, Law, MA	3	3	0	0	0	0	6
	(0.08)	(0.28)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.13)
Graduate degree (General)	63	3	0	0	0	0	66
	(1.77)	(0.28)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(1.43)
Post-graduate degree (General)	33	5	0	0	0	0	38
	(0.93)	(0.47)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.82)
Others	2	2	0	0	0	0	4
	(0.06)	(0.19)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.09)
Total	3556	1060	0	4	0	0	4620
	(100.00)	(100.00)	(0.00)	(100.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(100.00)

Note: Figures in bracket indicate percentage.

Source: Primary data based.

4.6 WORK STATUS:

The working status of population across different religion has been presented in Table-4.6. The table shows that the Muslim working in Government services and in regular salaried jobs are less than half per cent of their population as compared to around 1 per cent of Hindus. Muslims are found to be largely engaged in non-agricultural activities and household based income generating activities. This is also true when work status of Muslims is compared with Hindus who are found to be mostly engaged in activities, which are self-employed or salaried in character.

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

Activity	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Others	All
Self-employed	66	48	0	0	0	0	114
	(1.67)	(3.83)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(2.19)
Regular salaried (Government)	30	5	0	0	0	0	35
	(0.76)	(0.40)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.67)
Regular salaried (Pvt. including domestic servants)	22	6	0	0	0	0	28
	(0.56)	(0.48)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.54)
Casual labour non- agriculture	429	166	0	1	0	0	596
	(10.83)	(13.25)	(0.00)	(25.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(11.42)
Casual agriculture labour	506	69	0	0	0	0	575
	(12.78)	(5.51)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(11.02)
Unemployed	50	17	0	0	0	0	67
	(1.26)	(1.36)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(1.28)
Only domestic work	968	306	0	2	0	0	1276
	(24.44)	(24.42)	(0.00)	(50.00)	(0.000)	(0.00)	(24.46)
Domestic work but also engaged in gainful economic activities	33	8	0	0	0	0	41
	(0.83)	(0.64)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.79)
Student	1292	379	0	1	0	0	1672
	(32.63)	(30.25)	(0.00)	(25.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(32.05)
Retired/pensioners	20	5	0	0	0	0	25
	(0.51)	(0.40)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.48)
Too old/too young (unable to work)	542	234	0	0	0	0	776
	(13.69)	(18.68)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(14.87)
Others	2	10	0	0	0	0	12
	(0.05)	(0.80)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.23)
Total %	3960	1253	0	4	0	0	5217
	(100.00)	9100.00)	(0.00)	(100.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(100.00)

Note: Figures in bracket indicate percentage.

Source: Primary data based.

4.7 MAIN ACTIVITIES OF THE POPULATION:

In Table-4.7, main activities of the working population of different religious groups of Saharanpur district have been shown. It reflects from the table that around half of the working population of Hindus is engaged in agriculture as against around one-third working population of the Muslims. Apart from agriculture, the Hindus are found to largely engage (33.33 percent) in Education, Health and Other services, while the engagement of Muslims are more than Hindus (44.55 percent) in these activities.

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

Activity	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Others	All
Agriculture	544	95	0	0	0	0	639
	(50.00)	(30.45)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(45.61)
Livestock	17	3	0	0	0	0	20
	(1.56)	(0.96)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(1.43)
Fisheries	1	1	0	0	0	0	2
	(0.09)	(0.32)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.14)
Forestry	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
	(0.09)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.07)
Construction	98	29	0	0	0	0	127
	(9.01)	(9.29)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(9.06)
Manufacturing	47	25	0	0	0	0	72
	(4.32)	(8.01)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(5.14)
Trade	38	18	0	0	0	0	56
	(3.49)	(5.77)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(4.00)
Transport	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
	(0.00)	(0.32)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.07)
Financial and administrative services	12	1	0	0	0	0	13
	(1.10)	(0.32)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.93)
Education, health and other services	330	139	0	1	0	0	470
	(30.33)	(44.55)	(0.00)	(100.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(33.55)
Total %	1088	312	0	1	0	0	1401
	(100.00)	(100.00)	(0.00)	(100.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(100.00)

Note: Figures in bracket indicate percentage.

Source: Primary data based.

4.8 SEARCH FOR ADDITIONAL EMPLOYMENT AND PREFERENCE FOR DIFFERENT ACTIVITIES

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

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

Detail	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Others	All
Dairy	170	40	0	1	0	211
%	(8.39)	(7.22)	(0.00)	(33.33)	(0.00)	(8.17)
Poultry	13	10	0	0	0	23
%	(0.64)	(1.81)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.89)
Piggery	4	1	0	0	0	5
%	(0.20)	(0.10)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.19)
Sheep/Goat	10	7	0	0	0	17
%	(0.49)	(1.26)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.66)
Fisheries	32	14	0	0	0	46
%	(1.58)	(2.53)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(1.78)
Agricultural Labour	51	21	0	0	0	72
%	(2.52)	(3.79)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(2.79)
Non-Agricultural Labour	152	54	0	0	0	206
%	(7.50)	(9.75)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(7.97)
Industry	487	128	0	1	0	616
%	(24.03)	(23.10)	(0.00)	(33.33)	(0.00)	(23.84)
Business	620	167	0	1	0	788
%	(30.59)	(30.14)	(0.00)	(33.33)	(0.00)	(30.50)
Service	484	109	0	0	0	593
%	(23.88)	(19.68)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(22.95)
Other	4	3	0	0	0	7
%	(0.20)	(0.54)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.27)
Total	676	185	0	1	0	862
%	(100.00)	(100.00)	(0.00)	(100.00)	(0.00)	(100.00)

Note: Figures in bracket indicate percentage.

Source: Primary data based.

4.9 HOUSEHOLDS OWNING DIFFERENT LAND SIZES:

All the sample households were stratified according to their religion and land size. It became evident that more than 65 per cent of the Muslim households are landless in comparison with 44 per cent of Hindus. 1 household of Sikh (which is the only sampled household) found landless (Table-4.9). The pattern shows that the number of Muslim households decreases as the size of land increases, revealing the fact that the Muslims in Saharanpur district of Uttar Pradesh possess the smaller size of land in comparison with their Hindu counterparts.

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

Land size	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Others	All
Landless	313	125	0	1	0	0	439
	(44.21)	(65.45)	(0.00)	(100.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(48.78)
Below 1.00 (In acres)	33	5	0	0	0	0	38
	(4.66)	(2.62)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(4.22)
1.00-2.50	230	38	0	0	0	0	268
	(32.49)	(19.90)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(29.78)
2.50-5.00	89	9	0	0	0	0	98
	(12.57)	(4.71)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(10.80)
5.00-7.50	29	10	0	0	0	0	39
	(4.10)	(5.24)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(4.33)
7.50-10.00	4	2	0	0	0	0	6
	(0.56)	(1.05)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.67)
10.00 & above	10	2	0	0	0	0	12
	(1.41)	(1.05)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(1.33)
Total	708	191	0	1	0	0	900
%	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	100.00

Note: Figures in bracket indicate percentage.

Source: Primary data based.

4.10 CHARACTERISTICS OF LAND:

On an average 1.46 acres of land was owned by the sample households. The average size of land owned by the Muslim households was lowest (0.98 acres) in comparison with other religious group. The proportion of irrigated land of Muslims was higher (97.03 percent) and the land used for cultivation out of owned land was also higher in case of Muslim households than the Hindu households. Again the percentage of irrigated land in cultivated land is found to be highest in case of Muslim households (Table-4.10). On the whole, though Muslim households cultivate larger percentage of their owned land as compared to Hindu households in Saharanpur district but the percentage of cultivated land in owned land of Muslims is significantly lower to that of Hindu households.

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

Detail	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	All
Average land owned per household	1.60	0.98	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.46
Percentage of irrigated land in land owned	92.94	97.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	93.52
Percentage of cultivated land in owned land	82.02	68.91	0.00	0.00	0.00	80.16
Percentage of own cultivated land (irrigated)	95.96	108.94	0.00	0.00	0.00	97.54
Per household leased in land	0.75	3.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.04
Per household leased out land	1.73	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.52

Source: Primary data based.

4.11 VALUE OF LAND OWNED:

The value of land owned by different households has been assessed and shown in Table-4.11. It reflects from the table that 48.78 per cent of total households of the district are landless. The landlessness is found to be highest among Muslim households (65.45 percent of the Muslim households are landless) in comparison with 44.21 per cent of Hindu households. Only one household of Sikh religion was observed in sample and was found landless. The Muslim households owning land with higher values are also lesser as compared to Hindu households. It indicates that the quality of land owned by the Muslim households is comparatively poor to that of Hindu households. Hence the value of the land owned by the Muslims is also relatively lower.

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

	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Others	All
Landless %	313	125	0	1	0	0	439
	44.21	65.45	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	48.78
Below 50000 %	3	0	0	0	0	0	3
	0.42	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.33
50000-100000 %	4	1	0	0	0	0	5
	0.56	0.52	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.56
100000-150000 %	12	1	0	0	0	0	13
	1.69	0.52	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.44
150000-200000 %	8	2	0	0	0	0	10
	1.13	1.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.11
200000-250000 %	6	1	0	0	0	0	7
	0.85	0.52	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.78
250000-300000 %	4	2	0	0	0	0	6
	0.56	1.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.67
300000-500000 %	33	1	0	0	0	0	34
	4.66	0.52	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.78
500000 & Above %	325	58	0	0	0	0	383
	45.90	30.37	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	42.56
Total %	708	191	0	1	0	0	900
	100	100	0.00	100	0.00	0.00	100
Total Value of Land	469065 000	1801900 00	0	0	0	0	649255 000

Source: Primary data based.

4.12 LIVESTOCK:

The ownership of livestock per household according to different religious group has been placed in Table-4.12. The table shows that more than 50 percent of the households in Saharanpur district owned milch and young cattle. It reflects from the table that

relatively lower number of Muslim households owned high valued livestock like milch, draught and young cattle as compared to Hindu and Sikh households.

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

Livestock	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Others	All
Milch animal	384	67	0	0	0	0	451
%	54.24	35.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	50.11
Draught animal	69	7	0	0	0	0	76
%	9.75	3.66	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.44
Young cattle	337	44	0	0	0	0	381
%	47.60	23.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	42.33
Goats	16	33	0	0	0	0	49
%	2.26	17.28	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.44
Sheep	0	4	0	0	0	0	4
%	0.00	2.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.44
Cock/Hen/Duck	1	4	0	0	0	0	5
%	0.14	2.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.56
Pigs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Others (Horse, Ass etc.)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Source: Primary data based.

4.13 VALUE OF LIVESTOCK:

The average value of all the livestock owned by the sample households comes to Rs. 13,613 while the value of livestock owned by the Muslim households is Rs. 4,947 versus Rs. 20,010 of Hindu households (Table-4.13). It is also evident that a very high percentage of Muslim households owned lower value livestock as compared to their counterparts of other religions.

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

Value	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Others	All
Below 1500	269	46	0	0	0	0	315
%	33.21	28.93	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	32.51
1500-30000	490	97	0	0	0	0	587
%	60.49	61.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	60.58
30000-45000	29	9	0	0	0	0	38
%	3.58	5.66	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.92
45000-60000	9	4	0	0	0	0	13
%	1.11	2.52	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.34
60000-75000	12	3	0	0	0	0	15
%	1.48	1.89	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.55
75000 & above	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
%	0.12	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10
Total	810	159	0	0	0	0	969
%	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
Average per household	20010	4947	0	0	0	0	13613

Source: Primary data based.

4.14 VALUE OF PRODUCTIVE AND OTHER ASSETS:

The value of all the productive and other assets below Rs. 25,000 owned by the sample households of Muslims were maximum 63.87 percent as compare to Hindu 55.79 percent. Although, around 16 percent of Muslims and around same percentage of Hindus households having productive and other assets of Rs. 1, 00,000 and above. The value of such assets owned by the Muslim households was found to be lowest in comparison with Hindu (Table-4.14). The table also shows that a higher proportion of Muslim households owned lower valued assets as compared to other minority groups.

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

Value (Rs)	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Others	All
Below 25,000	395	122	0	1	0	0	518
%	55.79	63.87	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	57.56
25,000-50,000	105	24	0	0	0	0	129
%	14.83	12.57	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	14.33
50,000-75,000	53	11	0	0	0	0	64
%	7.49	5.76	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.11
75,000-1,00,000	44	3	0	0	0	0	47
%	6.21	1.57	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.22
1,00,000 & Above	111	31	0	0	0	0	142
%	15.68	16.23	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	15.78
Total	708	191	0	1	0	0	900
%	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	100.00

Source: Primary data based.

4.15 OWNERSHIP OF PRODUCTIVE AND OTHER ASSETS:

The value of productive and other assets has been calculated in Table-4.15. The table shows that each sample household of the district Saharanpur possesses productive and other assets to the tune of Rs.74, 426. However, it is evident that the value of such assets owned by each Muslim household is lowest as compared to other religious groups except in agricultural implements. The similar trend is observed when per household value of different type of productive and other assets of Muslim households are compared with the similar assets of other religious groups. Thus, it has come out that the asset base of Muslim households is lowest when compared with other religious groups in Saharanpur district.

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

Asset	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Others	All
Agricultural Implements	50,228	1,10,778	0	0	0	0	59323
Non-Agri. Implements	18136	12207	0	3000	0	0	16930
Transport	2060	1803	0	2000	0	0	2008
Modern Household Assets	9009	7766	0	1200	0	0	8767
Financial assets	21724	17255	0	5000	0	0	20795
Per household value of productive & other Assets	74763	73508	0	11200	0	0	74426

Source: Primary data based.

4.16 OWNERSHIP OF AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS:

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

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

Type	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Others	All
Plough	41	2	0	0	0	0	43
%	5.79	1.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.78
Bullock cart	41	3	0	0	0	0	44
%	5.79	1.57	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.89
Tractor	66	15	0	0	0	0	81
%	9.32	7.85	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.00
Power Tiller	37	5	0	0	0	0	42
%	5.23	2.62	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.67
Threshing Machine	48	5	0	0	0	0	53
%	6.78	2.62	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.89
Pump Set	144	26	0	0	0	0	170
%	20.34	13.61	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	18.89
Sprayer	14	5	0	0	0	0	19
%	1.98	2.62	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.11
Fodder Cutter	360	60	0	0	0	0	420
%	50.85	31.41	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	46.67
Others	22	3	0	0	0	0	25
%	3.11	1.57	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.78

Source: Primary data based.

4.17 OWNERSHIP OF NON-AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS:

The distribution of households by ownership of non-agricultural implements by different religious groups has been presented in Table-4.17. It is evident that the proportion of Muslim households owing different type of non-agricultural items is lower as compared to Hindu and Sikh households.

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

Type	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Others	All
Floor /Rice Mills	0	0	0	0	0	0
%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Others	381	97	0	1	0	479
%	53.81	50.79	0.00	100.00	0.00	53.22
Oil Crusher	0	0	0	0	0	0
%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sugarcane Crusher	3	0	0	0	0	3
%	0.42	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.33
Handloom	0	0	0	0	0	0
%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Electric and Electronic repair equipment	0	0	0	0	0	0
%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sewing machine	0	0	0	0	0	0
%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Source: Primary data based.

4.18 OWNERSHIP OF MEANS OF TRANSPORT:

As far the ownership of means of transport is concerned, Muslim households are generally behind to those of Hindu households. In case of item like jeep, only a single Muslim household found having a Jeep with them. No sampled household having the ownership of bus. 10 Hindu households having cars while no Muslim family having any car with them (Table-4.18).

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

Type	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Others	All
Jeep	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
%	0.00	0.52	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.11
Bus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Car	10	0	0	0	0	0	10
%	1.41	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.11
Motor Cycle	156	35	0	0	0	0	191
%	22.03	18.32	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	21.22
Scooter	8	1	0	0	0	0	9
%	1.13	0.52	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00
Cycle	651	159	0	1	0	0	811
%	91.95	83.25	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	90.11
Other	1	1	0	0	0	0	2
%	0.14	0.52	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.22

Source: Primary data based.

4.19 OWNERSHIP OF MODERN HOUSEHOLD ASSETS:

As for as the modern household assets is concern only coolers are found higher in Muslim households (9.95 percent) as compare to Hindu households (4.80 percent). Other modern household assets like Electric Fans, T.V., Refrigerator, C. D. Player, Gas Stove (LPG) Phone, Mobile and Furniture have been found higher in Hindus households as compare to Muslim households (Table-4.19).

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

Type	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Others	All
Electric Fan	455	102	0	1	0	0	558
%	64.27	53.40	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	62.00
Others	43	8	0	0	0	0	51
%	6.07	4.19	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.67
Cooler	34	19	0	0	0	0	53
%	4.80	9.95	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.89
T.V.	319	43	0	0	0	0	362
%	45.06	22.51	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	40.22
Refrigerator	25	9	0	0	0	0	34
%	3.53	4.71	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.78
CD Player	142	21	0	0	0	0	163
%	20.06	10.99	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	18.11
Gas Stove (LPG)	88	18	0	0	0	0	106
%	12.43	9.42	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	11.78
Phone &	9	1	0	0	0	0	10
	1.27	0.52	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.11
Mobile	262	63	0	0	0	0	325
%	37.01	32.98	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	36.11
Furniture	496	91	0	0	0	0	587
%	70.06	47.64	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	65.22

Source: Primary data based.

4.20 FINANCIAL ASSETS:

More than 55 percent of the total Muslim households put their savings in the bank and more than 75 percent own gold jewelry though this proportion is lower to that of the Hindu households (Table-4.20).

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

Type	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Others	All
Savings in Bank/ Post Office	463	106	0	0	0	0	569
%	65.40	55.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	63.22
Fixed Deposits	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
%	0.56	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.44
Gold Silver Ornaments	614	144	0	1	0	0	759
%	86.72	75.39	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	84.33
Others	42	15	0	0	0	0	57
%	5.93	7.85	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.33

Source: Primary data based.

4.21 TYPE OF OWNERSHIP OF HOUSES:

All the Sikh households have reported to have their own house while 97.46 per cent of the total Hindu and 96.34 per cent of total Muslim households have their own house. However, no remarkable difference in the total Muslim households has got the house under the Indira Awas Yojana as compare to Hindu households (Table-4.21).

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

Type	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Others	All
Own	690	184	0	1	0	0	875
%	97.46	96.34	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	97.22
Indira Awas/ Govt. Provided	18	7	0	0	0	0	25
%	2.54	3.66	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.78
Rented	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	708	191	0	1	0	0	900
%	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	100.00

Source: Primary data based.

4.22 TYPE OF OWNED HOUSES:

Four types of houses are constructed in rural areas of Saharanpur district. These are Kutcha/ Khaprail, semi-pucca, pucca and thatched. The thatched houses are generally made in the field and no community makes such type of houses in the rural areas of the district. One Sikh household which is the only sampled household having Khaprail household. As far the percentages of Hindu and Muslim households owing different type of houses are concerned, not much variation is evident except that out of the total Muslim households only 39.27 per cent has Pucca houses in comparison with 37.01 per cent of total Hindu households who own Pucca houses (Table-4.22).

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

Type	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Others	All
Thatched	42	13	0	0	0	0	55
%	5.93	6.81	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.11
Kacha/ Khaprail	71	26	0	1	0	0	98
%	10.03	13.61	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	10.89
Semi-Pucca	333	76	0	0	0	0	409
%	47.03	39.79	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	45.44
Pucca	262	75	0	0	0	0	337
%	37.01	39.27	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	37.44
Others	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
%	0.00	0.52	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.11
Total	708	191	0	1	0	0	900
%	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	100.00

Source: Primary data based.

4.23 NUMBER OF ROOMS IN HOUSES:

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

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

Room	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Others	All
One	154.00	69.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	224
%	21.75	36.13	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	24.89
Two	309.00	71.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	380
%	43.64	37.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	42.22
Three	128.00	27.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	155
%	18.08	14.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	17.22
Four	65.00	8.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	73
%	9.18	4.19	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.11
Five	26.00	8.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	34
%	3.67	4.19	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.78
Six & Above	26.00	8.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	34
%	3.67	4.19	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.78
Total	708.00	191.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	900
%	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	100.00

Source: Primary data based.

4.24 AREA OF HOUSES:

In most of the cases area of houses is in between 501-1000 sq ft. (Table-4.24). The proportion of houses of Muslim with area of more than 500 sq ft is higher (43.46 per cent) as compared to the Hindu houses with an area of 500 sq ft (50.85 per cent). However the percentage of total houses of Muslim with area of 5000 and above is found to be higher than the Hindu houses having the same area.

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

Area (Sq ft)	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Others	All
Below 500	85	41	0	0	0	0	126
%	12.01	21.47	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	14.00
501-1000	360	83	0	1	0	0	444
%	50.85	43.46	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	49.33
1001-5000	242	57	0	0	0	0	299
%	34.18	29.84	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	33.22
5000 and Above	21	10	0	0	0	0	31
%	2.97	5.24	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.44
Total	708	191	0	1	0	0	900
%	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	100.00

Source: Primary data based.

4.25 VALUE OF HOUSES:

More than 20 percent the of houses in rural areas of Saharanpur District have value of below Rs. 50,000 as reported by the respondent (Table-4.25). It is also evident, that not even a single family of the Hindus as well as Muslims is living in rented houses. No major difference in the value of houses owned by different religious group is evident.

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

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

Source: Primary data based.

4.26 OWNERSHIP OF HOMESTEAD:

The Table-4.26 shows that 94 per cent of total homestead are owned. More than 3 per cent has been provided by government and 3 per cent by the landlord. In case of Sikh homestead all are owned while ownership pattern of Hindu and Muslim homestead are generally similar.

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

Owned	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Others	All
Own	666.00	176	0	1	0	0	843
%	94.07	92.15	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	93.67
Provided by Govt Panchyat	19.00	10	0	0	0	0	29
%	2.68	5.24	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.22
Landlords Land	22.00	5	0	0	0	0	27
%	3.11	2.62	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.00
Others	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
%	0.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.11
Total	708	191	0	1	0	0	900
%	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	100.00

Source: Primary data based.

4.27 ELECTRIFICATION AND SOURCES OF LIGHTING:

It is evident from Table-4.27 that majority of rural households in Saharanpur district are electrified. More than 70 per cent of all rural houses have electricity so far while 72.46 per cent of the Hindu houses have electricity as compared to 62.83 per cent

of the Muslim households and 100 per cent of Sikh houses. 29.56 percent of all rural houses have still not electrified, out of which 27.54 percent of the Hindu houses and 37.17 percent of the Muslim houses.

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

Particular	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Others	All
Electrified: Yes	513	120	0	1	0	0	634
%	72.46	62.83	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	70.44
Electrified: No	195	71	0	0	0	0	266
%	27.54	37.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	29.56
Electrified Total	708	191	0	1	0	0	900
%	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	100.00

Source: Primary data based.

4.28 SOURCES OF DRINKING WATER:

The Tap in dwelling is the main source of drinking water for 48.56 per cent of total rural house hold in Saharanpur District (Table-4.28). More than 53 percent Hindu households and around 31 percent of Muslim households are using Tap in dwelling as a source of drinking water. All the Sikh households and 41.36 per cent of Muslim households are using own handpump/tubewell as compared to 30.79 per cent of Hindu households using own handpump/tubewell. On the whole use of unprotected sources of drinking water has by a large vanished in rural areas of the district.

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

Type	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Others	All
Own hand pump/ Tube well	218	79	0	1	0	0	298
	30.79	41.36	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	33.11
Public hand pump/ tube well	99	47	0	0	0	0	146
	13.98	24.61	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	16.22
Tap in dwelling	378	59	0	0	0	0	437
	53.39	30.89	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	48.56
Own protected dug well	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Unprotected dug well	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Public unprotected dug well	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Public protected dug well	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Public Tap	13	6	0	0	0	0	19
	1.84	3.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.11
Others	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	708	191	0	1	0	0	900
	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	100.00

Source: Primary data based.

4.29 DISTANCE FROM SOURCES OF DRINKING WATER:

Most of the households, more than 83 per cent have source of drinking water within the house. Sikh and Hindu households are better placed in this regard as 100 per cent and more than 85 per cent of them have drinking water sources within their houses while around 75 percent of Muslim houses have drinking water sources within their houses (Table-4.29).

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

Distance	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Others	All
Within House	604	143	0	1	0	0	748
%	85.31	74.87	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	83.11
Up to 100 meters	76	26	0	0	0	0	102
%	10.73	13.61	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	11.33
100-250 meters	22	14	0	0	0	0	36
%	3.11	7.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.00
250 & above meters	6	8	0	0	0	0	14
%	0.85	4.19	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.56
Total	708	191	0	1	0	0	900
%	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	100.00

Source: Primary data based.

4.30 TOILET FACILITY:

In house toilet facility is available to 46.67 per cent of the total households in rural areas in Saharanpur district. Muslim households are in better position, 50.79 per cent of them have in house toilet facility as compared to 45.62 per cent of total Hindu houses having in house toilet facility (Table-4.30). In the dwelling / Water-sealed toilets, which are being used by majority of the houses across different religious groups.

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

Toilet Facility	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Others	All
In House	323	97	0	0	0	0	420
%	45.62	50.79	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	46.67
Outside House	385	94	0	1	0	0	480
%	54.38	49.21	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	53.33
Total	708	191	0	1	0	0	900
%	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
Type							
Septic Tank Latrine	14	7	0	0	0	0	21
%	2.08	4.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.48
In the dwelling/ Water- sealed	298	86	0	0	0	0	384
%	44.35	49.43	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	45.39
Pit Latrine	18	5	0	0	0	0	23
%	2.68	2.87	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.72
Covered Dry Latrine	1	3	0	0	0	0	4
%	0.15	1.72	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.47

Table 4.30 (contd...)

In the community: Water sealed %	1 0.15	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	1 0.12
In the field %	340 50.60	73 41.95	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	413 48.82
Others %	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00
Total %	672 100.00	174 100.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	846 100.00

Source: Primary data based.

4.31 TYPES OF COOKING FUEL USED:

It has been reported by the sample household 68.36 per cent of them are using wood and 12.04 per cent using cow-dung cake as the two major sources of cooking fuel (Table-4.31). The similar pattern is evident in Hindu, Muslim and Sikh households.

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

Type	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Others	All
Wood %	457 68.31	121 68.36	0 0.00	1 100.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	579 68.36
Coal %	5 0.75	2 1.13	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	7 0.83
Kerosene Oil %	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00
Hay/ Leaves %	12 1.79	5 2.82	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	17 2.01
Cow dung Cake %	71 10.61	31 17.51	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	102 12.04
Agricultural Waste %	44 6.58	3 1.69	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	47 5.55
Gobar Gas Plant %	1 0.15	1 0.56	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	2 0.24
Liquid Petroleum gas %	79 11.81	14 7.91	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	93 10.98
Others %	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00
Total %	669 100.00	177 100.00	0 0.00	1 100.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	847 100.00

Source: Primary data based.

4.32 SOURCES OF INCOME:

Agriculture is the main source of income that contributes 55.57 per cent in total household income followed by non-agriculture wages (19.73 per cent), services (9.25 per

cent), animal husbandry (7.47 per cent) and trade (3.32 per cent). The major source of income of Sikh household is non-agricultural wages while agriculture and non-agricultural wage employment is the major source income of Muslim households, and is the same in case of Hindu households (Table -4.32).

Table 4.32: Classification of Households by Sources of Income

Source	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Others	All
Agriculture	24431540	6642500	0	0	0	0	31074040
%	56.55	52.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	55.57
Animal Husbandry	3222265	955961	0	0	0	0	4178226
%	7.46	7.53	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.47
Artisan Work	70960	0	0	0	0	0	70960
%	0.16	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.13
Trade	1232905	623300	0	0	0	0	1856205
%	2.85	4.91	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.32
Manufacturing other than artisan	12600	0	0	0	0	0	12600
%	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02
Agricultural wages	626600	157300	0	0	0	0	783900
%	1.45	1.24	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.40
Non Agricultural wages	7720540	3281745	0	30000	0	0	11032285
%	17.87	25.85	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	19.73
Services	4764100	408100	0	0	0	0	5172200
%	11.03	3.22	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.25
Interest	60000	0	0	0	0	0	60000
%	0.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.11
Remittances	15000	8000	0	0	0	0	23000
%	0.03	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04
Pension	328840	31300	0	0	0	0	360140
%	0.76	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.64
Others	714500	585100	0	0	0	0	1299600
%	1.65	4.61	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.32
Total	43199850	12693306	0	30000	0	0	55923156
%	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	100.00

Source: Primary data based.

4.33 FAMILY INCOME:

It has been found that more than 65.69 per cent of the total households have annual income in the range of below Rs 25,000 to Rs 50,000. Similar trend is also found across different religious groups. Sikh household who also fall in the group of below Rs.50, 000.of income bracket (Table -4.33).

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

Income Group	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Others	All
Below 25000	193	61	0	0	0	0	254
%	27.26	31.94	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	28.22
25000-50000	274	64	0	1	0	0	339
%	38.70	33.51	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	37.67
50000-100000	179	46	0	0	0	0	225
%	25.28	24.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	25.00
100000-150000	29	10	0	0	0	0	39
%	4.10	5.24	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.33
150000-250000	20	5	0	0	0	0	25
%	2.82	2.62	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.78
250000-400000	4	2	0	0	0	0	6
%	0.56	1.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.67
400000 and Above	9	3	0	0	0	0	12
%	1.27	1.57	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.33
Total	708	191	0	1	0	0	900
%	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
Per HH average	61016.7373	66457.09948	0	30000	0	0	62136.84

Source: Primary data based.

4.34 AVERAGE ANNUAL INCOME PER HOUSEHOLD:

The average annual income per household has come to Rs 51,186 and as usual agriculture is the main source of income (Table-4.34). Among different religious groups Muslim households have relatively good annual income. Muslim household income from service is less than half of the income of Hindu households. After agriculture the income from wage employment is the major source of income for the Muslim households.

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

Source	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Others	All
Agriculture	62325	99141	0	0	0	0	67699
Animal Husbandry	10327	15932	0	0	0	0	11231
Artisan Work	17740	0	0	0	0	0	17740
Trade	32444	32805	0	0	0	0	32565
Manufacturing other than artisan	12600	0	0	0	0	0	12600
Agricultural wages	22378	19662	0	0	0	0	21775
Non Agricultural wages	25735	28290	0	30000	0	0	26456
Services	132336	37100	0	0	0	0	110046
Interest	60000	0	0	0	0	0	60000
Remittances	7500	8000	0	0	0	0	7666
Pension	7473	3477	0	0	0	0	6795
Others	17011	25439	0	0	0	0	19993
Per HH average	50986	50841	0	36000	0	0	51186

Source: Primary data based.

4.35 HOUSEHOLD BY THE SIZE OF THE EXPENDITURE:

The average annual expenditure of Rs up to Rs. 50,000 is made by 79.44 per cent of sample households (Table-4.35). Almost similar pattern is evident in case of both Hindu and Muslim households.

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

Size (Rs)	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Others	All
Below 25,000	217	54	0	1	0	0	272
%	30.65	28.27	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	30.22
25,000-50,000	349	94	0	0	0	0	443
%	49.29	49.21	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	49.22
50,000-1,00,000	116	34	0	0	0	0	150
%	16.38	17.80	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	16.67
1,00,000-1,50,000	19	7	0	0	0	0	26
%	2.68	3.66	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.89
1,50,000-2,50,000	5	1	0	0	0	0	6
%	0.71	0.52	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.67
2,50,000-4,00,000	1	1	0	0	0	0	2
%	0.14	0.52	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.22
4,00,000 & above	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
%	0.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.11
Total	708	191	0	1	0	0	900
%	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
Per HH average	39988.10	41073.72	0	22600	0	0	40199.178

Source: Primary data based.

4.36 DETAILS OF EXPENDITURE:

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

Table -4.36: Average Expenditure per Households on Different Items

Item	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Others	All
Cereal And Pulse	5311938.2	1499490	0	5000	0	0	6816428.2
%	18.79	19.11	0.00	22.12	0.00	0.00	18.86
Own produced cereal	3815143	1149800	0	6000	0	0	4970943
%	13.49	14.66	0.00	26.55	0.00	0.00	13.76
Purchased cereal	2477151.2	518000	0	0	0	0	2995151.2
%	8.76	6.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.29
Vegetable, Meal, Milk, Spices, Sugar	2834787	981490	0	0.00	0	0	3821277
%	10.03	12.51	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	10.57
Own produced Veg.	1157505	234860	0	0.00	0	0	1392365
%	4.09	2.99	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.85
Purchased Veg.	2657638	914940	0	6000	0	0	3578578
%	9.40	11.66	0.00	26.55	0.00	0.00	9.90

Table 4.36 (contd...)

Clothes, foot ware, bedding	2747115	737055	0	2000	0	0	3486170
%	9.72	9.40	0.00	8.85	0.00	0.00	9.65
Education	939837	228633	0	200	0	0	1168670
%	3.32	2.91	0.00	0.88	0.00	0.00	3.23
Medical	2660110	925625	0	2000	0	0	3587735
%	9.41	11.80	0.00	8.85	0.00	0.00	9.93
Festival & social Ceremonies	1949410	556972	0	3000	0	0	2509382
%	6.90	7.10	0.00	13.27	0.00	0.00	6.94
Electricity, Gas, and Fuel	1556215	449905	0	2000	0	0	2008120
wood %	5.50	5.73	0.00	8.85	0.00	0.00	5.56
Telephone	878000	215790	0	0	0	0	1093790
%	3.11	2.75	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.03
House repairing /	2795060	452250	0	0	0	0	3247310
construction %	9.89	5.76	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.99
Payment of loans and interest	1497000	533300	0	0	0	0	2030300
%	5.30	6.80	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.62
Beedi, Cigarette and	1299430	283020	0	2400	0	0	1584850
intoxicants %	4.60	3.61	0.00	10.62	0.00	0.00	4.39
Recreation	288400	71750	0	0	0	0	360150
%	1.02	0.91	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00
Marriage and other	2021150	518490	0	0	0	0	2539640
ceremonies %	7.15	6.61	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.03
Others	512650	223000	0	0	0	0	735650
%	1.81	2.84	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.04
Total	28271458	7845080	0	22600	0	0	36139138
%	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	100.00

Source: Primary data based.

4.37 MAIN EMPLOYMENT OF FAMILY MEMBERS:

About 70.16 per cent of all working family members have reported that they are employed as manual worker as their main source of employment. This proportion is much higher in case of Muslim working member as compared to their Hindu counterparts. It is also evident that the main employment of Muslim workers in white collar jobs is insignificant. Sizable number of Muslim Households is engaged in sales/Business work as compare to Hindu (Table-4.37).

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

Occupation	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Others	All
Professional, Managerial & Admin. Work %	16	4	0	0	0	0	20
	1.60	1.48	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.57
Male	13	4	0	0	0	0	17
%	81.25	100	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	85
Female	3	0	0	0	0	0	3
%	18.75	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	15
Clerk/Supervisor/Acctts.	14	5	0	0	0	0	19
%	1.40	1.85	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.50
Male	12	5	0	0	0	0	17
%	85.7142857	100	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	89.47368421
Female	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
%	14.2857143	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.52631579
Sales/Business work	42	32	0	0	0	0	74
%	4.20	11.85	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.83
Male	41	32	0	0	0	0	73
%	97.6190476	100	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	98.64864865
Female	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
%	2.38095238	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.351351351
Cultivator	230	21	0	0	0	0	251
%	23.02	7.78	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	19.76
Male	229	21	0	0	0	0	250
%	99.5652174	100	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	99.60159363
Female	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
%	0.43478261	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.398406375
Manual Labour	687	203	0	1	0	0	891
%	68.77	75.19	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	70.16
Male	680	201	0	1	0	0	882
%	98.9810771	99.014778	0.00	100	0.00	0.00	98.98989899
Female	7	2	0	0	0	0	9
%	1.01892285	0.9852217	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.01010101
Caste Occupation	8	5	0	0	0	0	13
%	0.80	1.85	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.02
Male	8	5	0	0	0	0	13
%	100	100	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100
Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
%	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Other	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
%	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.16
Male	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
%	50	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	50
Female	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
%	50	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	50
Total	999	270	0	1	0	0	1270
%	100.00	0.00	0.00	100	0.00	0.00	100.00
Male	984	268	0	1	0	0	1253
%	98.4984985	99.259259	0.00	100	0.00	0.00	98.66141732
Female	15	2	0	0	0	0	17
%	1.50	0.74	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.34

Source: Primary data based.

4.38 MIGRATION CHARACTERISTICS:

The details relating to the migration of workers have been worked out and placed in Table-4.38. It came to be known that around 40.71 per cent of the total workers migrate from their respective villages. The proportion of migrant manual workers in total workers is higher in case of Muslims (13.82 per cent) as compared to Hindus (7.87 per cent). The migrants are generally the male workers. It has been found that more than half of the migrants are in the age group of 20-40 years. The manual labour is the migrant's main occupation in most of the cases as well as across different religious groups. Migration of workers is confined to within the Saharanpur District while majority of Hindu migrants remain in the rural areas within the district, more than half of the Muslim migrants go to the urban area of the district. The majority of the migrants are daily commuters.

Table -4.38: Migration Characteristics of Working Family Members

Details	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	All
Total Migrants	394	123	0	0	517
%	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
Male	392	123	0	0	515
%	99.49	100.00	0.00	0.00	99.61
Female	2	0	0	0	2
%	0.51	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.39
Age of Migrants					
Below 20 years	27	8	0	0	35
%	6.85	6.50	0.00	0.00	6.77
20-40 years	223	72	0	0	295
%	56.60	58.54	0.00	0.00	57.06
40-60 years	131	37	0	0	168
%	33.25	30.08	0.00	0.00	32.50
60 years & Above	13	6	0	0	19
%	3.30	4.88	0.00	0.00	3.68
Migrants Occupation					
Professional, Managerial & Administrative Work	12	1	0	0	13
%	3.05	0.81	0.00	0.00	2.51
Clerk/Supervisor/accounts	17	1	0	0	18
%	4.31	0.81	0.00	0.00	3.48
Sales/Business work	28	8	0	0	36
%	7.11	6.50	0.00	0.00	6.96
Cultivator	305	96	0	0	401
%	77.41	78.05	0.00	0.00	77.56
Manual Labour	31	17	0	0	48
%	7.87	13.82	0.00	0.00	9.28
Caste Occupation	1	0	0	0	1
%	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.19

Place of Migration					
Within District (Rural)	233	44	0	0	277
%	59.14	35.77	0.00	0.00	53.58
Within District (Urban)	151	67	0	0	218
%	38.32	54.47	0.00	0.00	42.17
Within State (Rural)	2	0	0	0	2
%	0.51	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.39
Within State (Urban)	7	6	0	0	13
%	1.78	4.88	0.00	0.00	2.51
Outside State (Rural)	0	0	0	0	0
%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Outside State (Urban)	1	3	0	0	4
%	0.25	2.44	0.00	0.00	0.77
Outside Country	0	3	0	0	3
%	0.00	2.44	0.00	0.00	0.58
Duration of Migration					
Short Term	2.5380711	3.25203	0	0	2.70793037
%	16.00	23.00	0.00	0.00	39.00
Long Term	4.0609137	18.6992	0	0	7.54352031
%	368.00	96.00	0.00	0.00	464.00
Daily Commuters	93.401015	78.0488	0	0	89.7485493
%	394.00	123.00	0.00	0.00	517.00

Source: Primary data based.

4.39 INDEBTEDNESS:

The proportion of indebted households in total households and their amount of outstanding loan have been calculated in Table-4.39. It has been found that around 37.11 per cent of the total households are under debt. The figure is higher in case of Muslim households (41.36 per cent) versus Hindu households (36.02 per cent). The majority of houses (around 65.27 per cent) reported to have outstanding loan of up to Rs 15,000.

Table -4.39: Distribution of Households by Outstanding Amount of loan

Amount of Loan Outstanding	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	All
Indebted	255	79	0	0	0	334
%	36.02	41.36	0.00	0.00	0.00	37.11
Below 15000	165	53	0	0	0	218
%	64.71	67.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	65.27
15000-30000	56	12	0	0	0	68
%	21.96	15.19	0.00	0.00	0.00	20.36
30000-45000	17	4	0	0	0	21
%	6.67	5.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.29
45000-60000	8	4	0	0	0	12
%	3.14	5.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.59
60000-75000	2	0	0	0	0	2
%	0.78	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.60
75000 and above	7	6	0	0	0	13
%	2.75	7.59	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.89
Total HH	255	79	0	0	0	334
	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
Per Household	6675.6356	9264.39791	0	0	0	7217.61111

Source: Primary data based.

4.40 EDUCATIONAL STATUS OF CHILDREN (5-15 YEARS):

It has been reported that on the whole 6.85 per cent of the total children in the age group of 5-15 years were never enrolled in schools. This figure is higher in case of Muslim children (12.24 per cent) as compared to Hindu children (4.80 per cent). We also found a higher percentage of Muslim children who left schooling (5.99 per cent) in comparison with Hindu children (1.60 per cent) who left schools after enrollment. More or less same proportion of children has been found to be irregular in attending schools across different religious groups.

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

It has been reported that more than 73.46 per cent of the total children are studying in Government schools. This is true in both the cases of Hindu as well as Muslim children. The average distance of the school is within 1kilometre for 80 per cent of total students. However, 87.06 per cent of total Muslim children are studying in those schools, which are within the distance of less than 1 kilometer while 77.51 per cent of Hindu children are going in such schools.

Medium of instruction is generally Hindi language but only 1.17 per cent of Muslim children are studying in English medium schools as compared to 4.38 per cent of Hindu children who are studying in English medium schools.

The non-affordability of fees and other educational expenses is the major reason for dropout of the students. The work at home and need to earn are also the important reason for Muslim children. The government assistance in the form of scholarship and others is being availed by 57.65 per cent of the total children across all the religious groups. The details of educational status of children in the age group of 5-15 years have been shown in Annexure-I.

4.41 ASPIRATION OF PARENTS FOR EDUCATION OF THEIR CHILDREN:

The respondents were asked to express their aspirations regarding the education of their children. Around 64.56 per cent of the total respondents told their aspiration for boys and 54.33 per cent of the total respondent told their aspiration for girls. 60 per cent of the Hindu parents told that their children should take education up to intermediate and

graduate level, while desire for higher education among the Muslim parents is found to be relatively lower. In case of girls, aspiration of parents was not as much as for the boys (Table-4.41).

Table -4.41: Aspiration of parents of Current Students

Aspirations of parents for education of	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Others	All
Boys Total	439	141	0	1	0	0	581
%	62.01	73.82	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	64.56
High School	20	27	0	0	0	0	47
%	4.56	19.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.09
Intermediate	98	51	0	0	0	0	149
%	22.32	36.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	25.65
Pre-Graduation/ Diploma	26	8	0	0	0	0	34
%	5.92	5.67	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.85
Bachelors Degree	142	25	0	0	0	0	167
%	32.35	17.73	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	28.74
Post Graduation	35	4	0	0	0	0	39
%	7.97	2.84	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.71
Technical Degree	118	26	0	1	0	0	145
%	26.88	18.44	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	24.96
Girls Total	372	117	0	0	0	0	489
%	52.54	61.26	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	54.33
High School	28	25	0	0	0	0	53
%	7.53	21.37	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.84
Intermediate	114	48	0	0	0	0	162
%	30.65	41.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	33.13
Pre-Graduation/ Diploma	34	3	0	0	0	0	37
%	9.14	2.56	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.57
Bachelors Degree	106	19	0	0	0	0	125
%	28.49	16.24	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	25.56
Post Graduation	20	2	0	0	0	0	22
%	5.38	1.71	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.50
Technical Degree	70	20	0	0	0	0	90
%	18.82	17.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	18.40

Source: Primary data based.

4.42 INTEREST IN TRAINING:

The sample respondents were asked to express their interest for different types of training to improve their employment and income level. Surprisingly, only 17.64 per cent of the working members of Muslims family showed their interest in training while 82.36 percent of the working members of Hindu family showed their interest in training (Table-4.42).

Table-4.42: Interest in Training of Working Family Members

Religion	Yes	No	No Response	Total
Hindu	509	40	159	549
%	82.36	75.47	69.43	81.82
Muslim	109	13	69	122
%	17.64	24.53	30.13	18.18
Christian	0	0	0	0
%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sikh	0	0	1	0
%	0.00	0.00	0.44	0.00
Buddhist	0	0	0	0
%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Others	0	0	0	0
%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	618	53	229	671
%	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Source: Primary data based.

4.43 TYPES OF TRAINING:

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

Table-4.43: Type of Training

Detail	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Others	All
Handicraft	214	25	0	0	0	0	239
Carpet making	99	28	0	0	0	0	127
Computer	52	3	0	0	0	0	55
Technical/Electrician	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Technical Degree	3	1	0	0	0	0	4
Stitching	14	0	0	0	0	0	14
I.T.I	91	36	0	0	0	0	127
Driving	10	0	0	0	0	0	10
Cottage Industry	5	3	0	0	0	0	8
Poultry	3	0	0	0	0	0	3
Business	1	1	0	0	0	0	2
Education	25	12	0	0	0	0	37
No Response	0	2	0	1	0	0	2
Grand Total	191	79	0	1	0	0	271

Source: Primary data based.

4.44 DURATION OF TRAINING:

Out of those who desired to have training, 51.98 per cent were in view that duration of training should be 3-6 months. While around 51.78 per cent Muslim respondents were in view

that training duration should be 3-6 months. In case of Hindu respondent also 52.03 per cent were in view that training should be of 3-6 months (Table-4.44).

Table-4.44: Duration of Training

Religion	3 Months	3-6 Months	1-3 Years	Total
Hindu	110	269	138	517
%	21.27	52.03	26.69	100
Muslim	33	58	21	112
%	29.46	51.78	18.75	100.00
Christian	0	0	0	0
%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sikh	0	0	0	0
%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Buddhist	0	0	0	0
%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Others	0	0	0	0
%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	143	327	159	629
%	22.73	51.98	25.28	100.00

Source: Primary data based.

4.45 WILLINGNESS TO BEAR TRAINING EXPENDITURE:

Out of those who have shown willingness to get training; only 18.15 percent were willing to bear expenses in which Hindus were in lowest proportion who want to bear the training expenses. Out of total training expenses, respondents were willing to bear 95 percent of the cost among different religious groups. Muslims were ready to bear 25.89 percent of their training expenses which the highest across all groups (Table-4.45).

Table -4.45: Willingness to Bear Expenditure of Training

Religion	Willing to bear expenditure	Unwilling to bear expenditure	Total	Willing to bear share of expenses
Hindu	85	431	516	85
%	16.47	83.52	100	16.47
Muslim	29	83	112	29
%	25.89	74.10	100	25.89
Christian	0	0	0	0
%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sikh	0	0	0	0
%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Buddhist	0	0	0	0
%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Others	0	0	0	0
%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	114	514	628	114
%	18.15	81.84	100	18.15

Source: Primary data base.

4.46 TYPES OF DISEASES

It has come out from the survey that around 854 persons of rural population has suffered from various diseases during the last one year and no significant difference across different religious groups is evident. The seasonal fever is most prevalent followed by the stomach related and other diseases (Table-4.46).

Table-4.46: Type of Diseases

Type	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	All
Fever	253	60	0	0	313
%	37.37	34.09	0.00	0.00	36.65
Jaundice, Typhoid	67	19	0	0	86
%	9.90	10.80	0.00	0.00	10.07
ENT	29	10	0	0	39
%	4.28	5.68	0.00	0.00	4.57
Accident	32	10	0	0	42
%	4.73	5.68	0.00	0.00	4.92
Stomach related	119	28	0	0	147
%	17.58	15.91	0.00	0.00	17.21
Cancer, T.B.	20	13	0	0	33
%	2.95	7.39	0.00	0.00	3.86
Any other	157	36	0	1	194
%	23.19	20.45	0.00	100.00	22.72
Total	677	176	0	1	854
%	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00
Average days of Treatment	93	92	0	15	93

Source: Primary data based.

4.47 PLACE OF TREATMENT:

In private hospitals, 70.27 percent of the patients receive treatment followed by more than 6 percent by the Jhola Chap doctors. Government and private hospital together accounted for 5.41 percent. The places of treatment are more or less same for the categories of all religious groups (Table-4.47). It was also reported that 20.35 percent of the total patient were admitted in the hospital for the treatment. The admission was taken by 23.16 percent of Muslim patients as compared to 19.65 percent by Hindu patients. The average annual expenditure incurred by the Muslim on their treatment is found highest, Rs. 5,898 as compare to the Hindu Rs. 4,084 and Sikh population Rs.2000.

Table 4.47: Place of Treatment of Diseases

Place	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	All
Government Hospital	79	27	0	0	106
%	11.72	15.34	0.00	0.00	12.46
Private Hospital	471	126	0	1	598
%	69.88	71.59	0.00	100.00	70.27
Government and Private	37	9	0	0	46
%	5.49	5.11	0.00	0.00	5.41
Traditional	25	1	0	0	26
%	3.71	0.57	0.00	0.00	3.06
Homeopathic	0	1	0	0	1
%	0.00	0.57	0.00	0.00	0.12
Local Government Health worker	0	0	0	0	0
%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Voluntary Health Worker	0	0	0	0	0
%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Home Treatment	22	0	0	0	22
%	3.26	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.59
Jhola Chap Doctor	40	12	0	0	52
%	5.93	6.82	0.00	0.00	6.11
Others	0	0	0	0	0
%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Percent of Patient admitted	19.65	23.16	0.00	0.00	20.35
Average Expenditure	4,084.40	5,898.98	0	2,000	4,456.36

Source: Primary data based.

4.48 IMMUNIZATION OF CHILDREN:

The respondents were enquired about the immunization of their children up to the age of 5 years. It was reported that more than 98.87 per cent of children were given polio drops. It was almost similar in case of children of Hindus (98.87 per cent) as against the Children of Muslims (98.86 per cent). The percentage of immunization of Muslim children was found to be lower to that of Hindu children in case of entire four other diseases i.e. Diphtheria, BCG, Pox and Hepatitis (Table-4.48).

Table 4-48: Immunization of Children

Immunization	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Others	Total
Polio	350	173	0	0	0	0	523
%	98.87	98.86	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	98.87
Diphtheria	336	153	0	0	0	0	489
%	94.92	87.43	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	92.44
BCG	345	160	0	0	0	0	505
%	97.46	91.43	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	95.46
Pox	303	148	0	0	0	0	451
%	85.59	84.57	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	85.26
Hepatitis	220	69	0	0	0	0	289
%	62.15	39.43	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	54.63

Source: Primary data based.

4.49 ASSISTANCE AT THE TIME OF LAST DELIVERY:

It has been reported that out of total deliveries of the last year, 84.86 per cent were at the home. Only 7.05 per cent and 8.09 percent was at Government and private hospitals respectively (Table-4.49). It is to be noted here that in case Muslim households the deliveries at the home accounted for more than 90.99 per cent as compared to 82.29 per cent in respect of Hindu households.

The untrained dais provided assistance at the time of delivery in most of the cases. However, Hindu households were in better position as trained midwives attended 35.79 per cent of their deliveries as compared to 23.42 per cent in case of Muslim households.

Table-4.49: Assistance at the Time of Last Delivery

Detail	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Others	All
Place of Birth of Last Child							
Government Hospital	24	3	0	0	0	0	27
%	8.86	2.70	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.05
Private Hospital	24	7	0	0	0	0	31
%	8.86	6.31	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.09
Home	223	101	0	1	0	0	325
%	82.29	90.99	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	84.86
Total	271	111	0	1	0	0	383
%	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
Help at the Time of Last Delivery							
Doctor	38	6	0	0	0	0	44
%	14.02	5.41	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	11.49
Trained Midwife	97	26	0	0	0	0	123
%	35.79	23.42	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	32.11
Untrained Dai	134	79	0	1	0	0	214
%	49.45	71.17	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	55.87
Others	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
%	0.74	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.52
Total	271	111	0	1	0	0	383
%	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
Pre and post Delivery Assistance							
Yes	134	41	0	0	0	0	175
%	18.93	21.47	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	19.44
No	137	70	0	1	0	0	208
%	19.35	36.65	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	23.11
No Response	437	80	0	0	0	0	517
%	61.72	41.88	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	57.44
Total	708	191	0	1	0	0	900
%	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	100.00

Source: Primary data base.

4.50 HOUSEHOLDS BENEFITED FROM ANGANWADI / ICDS CENTRES:

It is evident from the field survey that outreach of the/ICDS Centres is limited to only 40 per cent of the total households. Muslim households have been more benefited (45.55 percent) as compare to Hindu households (38.56 percent) under the programme (Table-4.50).

Table 4.50: Households Benefited from Anganwadi / ICDS

Item	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Others	All
Whether any member benefited of your family benefited from ICDS?							
Yes	273	87	0	0	0	0	360
%	38.56	45.55	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	40.00
No	429	103	0	1	0	0	533
%	60.59	53.93	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	59.22
No Response	6	1	0	0	0	0	7
%	0.85	0.52	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.78
Total	708	191	0	1	0	0	900
%	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	100.00

Source: Primary data based.

4.51 PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM:

It is evident from the survey that 33.33 per cent of the total households are in BPL category. The proportion of Muslim households is higher (37.69 per cent) as compared to Hindu households (32.06 per cent) as shown in Annexure II.

The data shows that in general, 24.33 per cent of total households have BPL cards as against 23.56 per cent of Muslim households and 24.43 per cent of Hindu households. Majority of the households (87 per cent) get the ration from PDS and the Muslim households who obtain ration from PDS is 81.15 per cent versus 88.55 per cent of Hindu households.

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

4.52 PROBLEMS AND LOSSES DURING COMMUNAL VIOLENCE

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

4.53 ACCESSIBILITY TO MEDIA AND COMMUNICATION

The survey has revealed that rural households in Saharanpur District as limited access to media and communication. Out of the total households, 12.89 percent read newspaper, 24 percent listening radio, 22.33 percent watches T.V. and 32.67 percent have mobile phones. Within different religious group, Hindu has better accessibility to radio and mobile telephones as compared to their Muslim counterparts (Table -4.53).

Table-4.53: Access to Media and Communication

Particulars	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Others	All
Do you read newspaper regularly?	99	17	0	0	0	0	116
%	13.98	8.90	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.89
Do you listen radio regularly?	187	29	0	0	0	0	216
%	26.41	15.18	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	24.00
Do you watch T.V. regularly?	176	25	0	0	0	0	201
%	24.86	13.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	22.33
Do you have mobile?	242	52	0	0	0	0	294
%	34.18	27.23	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	32.67

Source: Primary data based.

4.54 AWARENESS AND BENEFITED FROM GOVERNMENT PROGRAMMES:

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

It is apparent that almost 100 per cent of all sampled households are aware about SGSY and NREGS government programmes. However, under the SGSY programmes, not even single sample households have been benefited. Under NREGS programme only 5.26 percent households were benefited. All of them were Hindu households. In case of IAY and Old age/Widow pension, a very high proportion of all households have reported their awareness, yet benefits have remained confined to only 3.43 per cent and 5.78 per cent of all rural households respectively. To avail benefits of the Programmes, some of the households have also paid bribes/commission.

4.55 PREFERENCES OF THE RESPONDENTS ABOUT VARIOUS GOVERNMENT PROGRAMMES:

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

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

CHAPTER V

CRITICAL DEVELOPMENT GAPS IN THE DISTRICT

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

5.1 DEVELOPMENT GAPS AT THE DISTRICT LEVEL:

1. The growth of population and population density are very high in the district. Both these factors are exerting an adverse impact on the employment and income prospects of the people. Therefore the growth of population in the district is to be managed. Although, the literacy level of the District has been found slightly higher than the state level but still required improvement in literacy rate in all religious groups.
2. The literacy level and work participation rate among Muslims of the district has been found to be at bottom when compared with other minorities and Hindus of the district. The gap between Muslims and other religious groups in terms of literacy and employment is to be abridged if balanced social development is to be achieved in Saharanpur District.
3. The full time employment opportunities are diminishing in the district and the number of marginal workers are fast increasing; pointing to the situation of distress diversification. Therefore special attention needs to be given to generate full time employment opportunities in Saharanpur District. The white-collar job opportunities are also fast diminishing in the district.
4. The agriculture is still at the subsistence level in the district. Crop intensity of the diversification is still low despite larger area has been brought under cultivation and irrigation. The productivity of major crops is still lower. So, the appropriate planning is required to fill these gaps in the agricultural sector.
5. The district has sizeable livestock population but of non-descript type with relatively low yield. The quality of livestock needs to be improved in the district.

6. Though industrial development in general has been lack luster in the district but a sizable number of small scale units are there and development in Khadi and Village industries, which have great potential of employment generation, has not been reasonable enough in particular. Thus the activities of the Khadi and the Village industry board need to be activated to bridge these gaps.
7. Although, Saharanpur district does not have enough mineral resources but the area of the district is rich with sugarcane crop. Hence, many agro-based industries like Sugar, Paper, Biscuits, Toffee and Chocolate units can be developed, which may improve employment situation in the district.
8. Saharanpur is generally famous for its wood carving industry. The Shiwalik range provides the raw material for the industry. Woodwork is exported to many countries like Germany, U.K., Canada, U.S.A., Kuwait, Sweden, Singapore and others. There is a great scope for the agro-based and cottage industries in the district. It can improve the employment opportunities followed by income of the people in the district.
9. Three major infrastructures; namely the road network and its condition, electricity expansion and its supplies, and the number of bank branches need to be increased at the district level.
10. There is a gap in rural infrastructure particularly in case of rural go-downs, cold storage, and rural banks. These gaps are to be abridged to match with the state averages of these specialties.
11. Some gaps are visible in educational infrastructure of schools like low number of primary and upper-primary schools, bad condition of school buildings, high teacher student ratio both in primary and upper-primary sections etc. We expect these gaps to be filled under the SSA Programme.
12. There are also some gaps in the health infrastructure of Saharanpur district. So Primary health centers, Allopathic hospitals and the number of Ayurvedic / Unani Hospitals are to be increased in the district.
13. The analysis points to the fact that rural part of the district is comparatively backward to its urban part. Low return from agriculture, inadequate employment opportunities and critical gaps in key rural infrastructure has reduced the incomes of the rural people in the district. As a result the percentage of BPL population in rural population of the district is higher as compared to the State average. Therefore, proper planning for the composite development of rural areas of Saharanpur District is required.

5.2 DEVELOPMENT GAPS AT THE VILLAGE LEVEL:

1. The combined population data of 30 sample villages has revealed that the size of households in general and among the Muslims population in particular is high. This calls for the effective implementation of family planning measures.
2. The high proportion of total workers (47.63 per cent) is engaged as cultivators followed by agricultural labours (39.31 per cent). Few of the other workers are found to be employed (8.86 percent) in non-farm activities, which have tremendous potential of employment. This necessitates the planning for the development of non-farm activities in the villages of Saharanpur District.
3. A high proportion of total cultivated area has been brought under cultivation, yet the cropping intensity is still low which requires the intensification of cropping as well as its diversification.
4. It has been reported that very few of the villages (10 per cent) are having all weather roads while maximum (60 per cent) are having Katcha-Pucka Roads, more than 13 per cent are having Kharanja Roads and more than 16 per cent villages are having Kutcha roads. Average distance of all 30 villages taken together from main road comes to around 5 kilometers.
5. Though the electricity connection has been extended to (96.67 percent) villages but only 52 per cent of the total households have electricity connections. Thus the electricity, which is a major infrastructure in development, is largely lacking at the village level in Saharanpur District.
6. Private and Public hand pumps are the major source of drinking water in sample villages. As far as public hand pumps are concern most of them become non-functional. A campaign needs to be launched in rural areas of the district to rectify all the non-functional handpumps with the involvement of Gram panchayats.
7. In 63.33 per cent of the entire sample villages, toilet facility is available and 36 per cent of the total households of these villages have in-house toilet facility. The Total Sanitation Campaign (TSA) needs to be made more effective to abridge this gap.
8. The primary schools are in 25 the sample villages but higher secondary schools are generally located at block headquarters. The students travel generally 7-8 kilometers to reach the higher secondary schools. This gap in education status is to be narrowed down. The average enrollment of students (both boys and girls) has been found to be lower on the basis of recommended norms. Therefore enrollment in primary schools needs to be increased. The infrastructure in primary schools is by and large good and satisfactory. Though 34 private

schools are operational in the sampled villages but half of the village people still prefer government schools for the education of their wards.

9. Serious gaps are evident in the availability of different health facilities of the sample villages, so much that the people generally travel 4 to 8 kilometers from their villages to access major health centres. This gap needs to be properly assessed and appropriate steps are required to be taken.

10. Public Distribution System (PDS) is not functioning effectively. The irregular supply is the major problem. This needs to be taken care of to make the PDS more result oriented.

11. Gaps in certain key facilities like Veterinary and Regulated markets are visible. Developing a convergence with the UP State Markets Board and Animal Husbandry Department can reduce these gaps.

12. A number of non-agricultural activities are being undertaken in sample villages. The problems in marketing and production are generally hampering the growth of these activities. The Khadi and Village Industry Board should be activated to look in to these problems. Lack of skill development is also one of the serious constraints in the development of these industries.

13. The functioning of Self-help groups has been reported in only in 4 sampled villages. Saving and credit is their major activity. Now these groups are to be oriented to undertake some income generating activities as well. Simultaneously, more self-help groups of homogenous in nature, should be formed in each and ever village. DRDA should take care of these groups.

14. The number of beneficiaries under different Government programmes is quite a few except Pension Scheme, benefits from other programmes accrued to only few per cent of the total population. NREGA programme could not be implemented in any sample village of the district, as the process of selection of beneficiaries was in progress. It should be implemented without any further delay.

5.3 DEVELOPMENT GAPS AT THE HOUSEHOLD LEVEL:

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

2. The size of the family among Muslim households is relatively higher in rural areas of the district, which needs to be managed. On the whole, sex ratio is quite low in both Hindu and Muslim households in the rural areas of the district.

3. A high proportion of human resources have been found to be of younger age. This is true across all the religious groups which are the strength of rural areas of the district.
4. The level of literacy has been found to be high at the household level. Around 40 per cent of the Muslim population is illiterate. This is one of the serious weaknesses of the population in general as well as the Muslims in particular.
5. Most of the rural population and Hindu population are employed in agriculture while the Muslims are largely employed in non-agricultural activities. Therefore for the development of Muslims in the rural part of Saharanpur district, promotion of non-farm activities is crucial.
6. It has come out that most of the households are in search of additional employment opportunities and they have expressed their preference largely for Business, Service and agro-based activity like dairy etc. It has already been pointed out that non-farm activities need to be promoted in rural areas of district. This point gets further validation from the fact that 48.78 per cent of the total households are landless in rural areas of the district and landless Muslim households are more than 65 per cent among their total households.
7. Apart from lower land base of Muslim households, value of livestock and other productive assets owned by them is also relatively lower than the Hindu households.
8. The Muslim as well as Hindu households have been least benefited under the Indira Awas Yojana in the rural areas of the district and condition of their houses is also poor. Therefore more beneficiaries under the Indira Awas Yojana should be drawn up from the rural part of the district.
9. In general a high proportion of rural households in rural areas are electrified. Hindu households are better (having 72.46 per cent electrified) as compared to their Muslim households (having 62.83 per cent electrified).
10. The facility of protected drinking water is available to most of the households across all religious groups. However, in-house toilet facility is available in 46.67 per cent households. Muslim households are better in this regard as 50.79 per cent of their households have in-house toilet facility in comparison with 45.62 per cent households of Hindus. Moreover, the coverage of Total Sanitation Campaign is to be speeded up in the district.
11. Wood, LPG and Cow-dung cake are three major sources of cooking fuel in rural areas of the district across different religious groups. In view of very low area under forest in the district, alternative sources of cooking fuel are to be searched for.
12. Indebtedness is highest among the rural households. Around 65 per cent households are reported to have average outstanding loan of Rs. 15000.
13. It has come out that 12.24 per cent of Muslim and 4.80 per cent of Hindu children in age group of 5-15 years were never enrolled in the schools. The rate of dropout among the

Muslim children goes on increasing as their standard of class increases. This is a crucial issue which needs to be looked into seriously.

14. A high proportion of Hindu parents aspire for higher education (Bachelors Degree and above) of their children, opposite is the case with the Muslim parents. Therefore awareness about the value of education needs to be spread among the rural Muslim masses of the district.

15. Hindu and Muslim households have largely expressed their interest in taking further training in various local based non-farm activities. Most of them feel that the duration of training should be 3 to 6 months and more than half of them are ready to bear 100 per cent of their training expenses.

16. The ailment of the diseases is done at the private hospitals in majority of cases; irrespective of religion. Jhola chap doctors are also playing important role in Medicare of the people in rural areas of the district. Therefore, state sponsored health care services need to be strengthened in rural areas of the district.

17. It has been found that a high proportion of total children are being immunized in the district. It has been found that there is no gap in the immunization between Muslim and Hindu children. This is a good achievement and should be maintained. The maternity and child services are poorly availed to the rural population of the district in general and to Muslims in particular. This necessitates the extension of women and child related medical services in rural part of the district.

18. The Public Distribution System (PDS) of the district has required attention. Non-availability of PDS items in time and unavailability of sufficient quantity are the two major factors, which are making the PDS system ineffective. Thus, the present model of the PDS needs a change.

19. The most important fact which is to be highlighted here is that the rural part of Saharanpur District has been free from communal violence so far.

20. The media and communication accessibility has been found to be generally poor in the rural areas of Saharanpur district. Its impact can be seen on the awareness level of people about the various development Programmes of the government. The Indira Awas Yojana, Old Age/Widow Pension Scheme and Total Sanitation Campaign are well known Programmes to large number of rural people in the district. The rural people of the district have little knowledge about other development Programmes. This is more in case of Muslim population.

21. Most of the people in rural areas of the district has recognized the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, Indira Awas Yojana and Old Age/Widow Pension Scheme as the three most useful government Programmes for the rural people of Saharanpur district.

Teacher do not teach %	2	15	0	0	0	0	17
	14.29	65.22	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	44.74
Fees/Expenditure not afford %	2	1	0	0	0	0	3
	14.29	4.35	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.89
Not interested in reading %	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Marriage %	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Others %	959	327	0	1	0	0	1287
	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
Availing Government Assistance (Total) %	574	167	0	1	0	0	742
	59.85	51.07	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	57.65
Yes %	385	160	0	0	0	0	545
	40.15	48.93	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	42.35
No %	98	63	0	0	0	0	161
	10.13	17.90	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.20

Source: Based on the Primary data.

Annexure II: Public Distribution System

Items	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Others	All
Are you in BPL Category?							
Yes	227	72	0	1	0	0	300
%	32.06	37.69	0.00	100	0.00	0.00	33.33
No	475	117	0	0	0	0	592
%	67.09	61.25	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	65.77
Total	708	191	0	1	0	0	900
%	100	100	0.00	100	0.00	0.00	100
Do you have a BPL card?							
Yes	173	45	0	1	0	0	219
%	24.43	23.56	0.00	100	0.00	0.00	24.33
No	528	144	0	0	0	0	672
%	74.57	75.39	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	74.66
Total	708	191	0	1	0	0	900
%	100	100	0.00	100	0.00	0.00	100
Do you get ration from PDS?							
Yes	627	155	0	1	0	0	783
%	88.55	81.15	0.00	100	0.00	0.00	87
No	75	33	0	0	0	0	108
%	10.59	17.27	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	12
Total	708	191	0	1	0	0	900
%	100	100	0.00	100	0.00	0.00	100
Wheat	3221	825	0	20	0	0	4066
%	166	44	0.00	1	0.00	0.00	211
Rice	2514	702	0	15	0	0	3231
%	166	44	0.00	1	0.00	0.00	211
Sugar	84.5	38	0	0	0	0	122.5
%	32	17	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	49
Kerosene	1411	379.5	0	2	0	0	1792.5
%	648	169	0.00	1	0.00	0.00	818
Others	8	1	0	0	0	0	9
%	3	1	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4
Problems Faced in PDS							
Insufficient quantity %	40	18	0	0	0	0	58
	7.85	20.68	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.73
Bad quality %	99	15	0	0	0	0	114
	19.44	17.24	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	19.12
Less weight %	103	9	0	0	0	0	112
	20.23	10.34	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	18.79
Non-availability in time %	256	39	0	0	0	0	295
	50.29	44.82	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	49.49
Others %	11	6	0	0	0	0	17
	2.16	6.89	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.85
No response %	199	104	0	1	0	0	304
	39.09	119.54	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	51.00
Total	509	87	0	0	0	0	596
%	100	100	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100

Are you capable of getting your share of PDS?							
Yes	472	125	0	0	0	0	597
%	70.65	71.83	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	70.90
No	196	49	0	0	0	0	245
%	29.34	28.16	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	29.09
Total	668	174	0	0	0	0	842
%	100	100	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100
If no, then reasons:							
Lack of money	114	28	0	0	0	0	142
%	80.28	19.71	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100
Lack of supply in PDS %	34	4	0	0	0	0	38
	89.47	10.52	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100
Discrimination by PDS trader %	17	3	0	0	0	0	20
	85	15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100
Others	36	19	0	0	0	0	55
%	65.45	34.54	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100
Total	201	54	0	0	0	0	255
%	78.82	21.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100

Source: Based on the Primary data.

Annexure III: Awareness about Government Programmes

Details	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Others	All
Swarnjayanti Gramin Swarojgar Yojana (SGSY)							
Awareness Yes	360	91	0	0	0	0	451
%	99.72	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	99.78
Benefited Yes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Did you pay commission: Yes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS)							
Awareness Yes	54	22	0	0	0	0	76
%	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
Benefited Yes	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
%	7.41	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.26
Did you pay commission: Yes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Indira Awas Yojana (IAY)							
Awareness Yes	660	156	0	0	0	0	816
%	99.85	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	99.88
Benefited Yes	22	6	0	0	0	0	28
%	3.33	3.85	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.43
Did you pay commission: Yes	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
	5.26	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.00
Old age /widow Pension							
Awareness Yes	667	163	0	0	0	0	830
%	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
Benefited Yes	40	8	0	0	0	0	48
%	6.00	4.91	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.78
Did you pay commission: Yes	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
	5.41	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.55
Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC)							
Awareness Yes	241	57	0	0	0	0	298
%	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
Benefited Yes	28	3	0	0	0	0	31
%	11.62	5.26	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.40
Did you pay commission: Yes	14	0	0	0	0	0	14
	53.85	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	48.28
Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP)							
Awareness Yes	616	126	0	0	0	0	742
%	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
Benefited Yes	158	39	0	0	0	0	197
%	25.65	30.95	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	26.55
Did you pay commission: Yes	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
	1.31	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.04
Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA)							
Awareness Yes	672	157	0	1	0	0	830
%	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
Benefited Yes	325	81	0	1	0	0	407
%	48.36	51.59	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	49.04
Did you pay commission: Yes	3	1	0	0	0	0	4
	0.97	1.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.03

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

Programme	Hindu	Muslim	Sikh	All
Swarnjayanti Gramin Swarojgar Yojana (SGSY)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)
National Rural Emp.Gau. Sch. (NREGS)	4 (1.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	4 (0.79)
Indira Awas Yojana (IAY)	17 (4.25)	6 (5.66)	0 (0.00)	23 (4.54)
Old age / widow Pension	34 (8.50)	6 (5.66)	0 (0.00)	40 (7.89)
Total Sanita.Com. (TSC)	20 (5.00)	2 (1.89)	0 (0.00)	22 (4.34)
Accelerated Rural Water Supp. Programme (ARWSP)	52 (13.00)	29 (27.36)	0 (0.00)	81 (15.98)
Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA)	273 (68.25)	63 (59.43)	1 (100.00)	337 (66.47)
Total	400	106	1	507
%	(100.00)	(100.00)	(100.00)	(100.00)

Note: Figures in bracket indicate percentage.

Source: Primary data based.

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

Tehsil	Block	Village
1. Saharanpur	1. Baliakhedi	1. Mavikalan 2. Dudhli Bukhara 3. Jamapur
	2. Punwarka	1. Halalpur 2. Gadanpura 3. Damkadi 4. Mukhlispur 5. Lakhnauti Khurd 6. Tiwaya Must
2. Deoband	1. Deoband	1. Rampur 2. Sanpla Khatri 3. Dakrawar Kalan 4. Sarkadi
	2. Rampur	1. Kharakapur 2. Allaudinpur
	3. Nanauta	1. Mora
	4. Nagal	1. Begampur Majvata 2. Sunhati
3. Behat	1. Sadholikadim	1. Khushhalpur 2. Roshanpur Pelon 3. Qawadpur 4. Madathi Aht 5. Kashipur
	2.. Muzaffrabad	1. Ibrahimpur
4. Nakur	1. Nakur	1. Meerpur
	2. Sarsava	1. Seekari kalan 2. Rawanpur 3. Pahalwanpur
	3. Gangoh	1. kallar Heri 2. Nagal Guzar

ABBREVIATIONS

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