

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

**(Report Of The District Lucknow)**

Sponsored by  
**Ministry of Minority Affairs  
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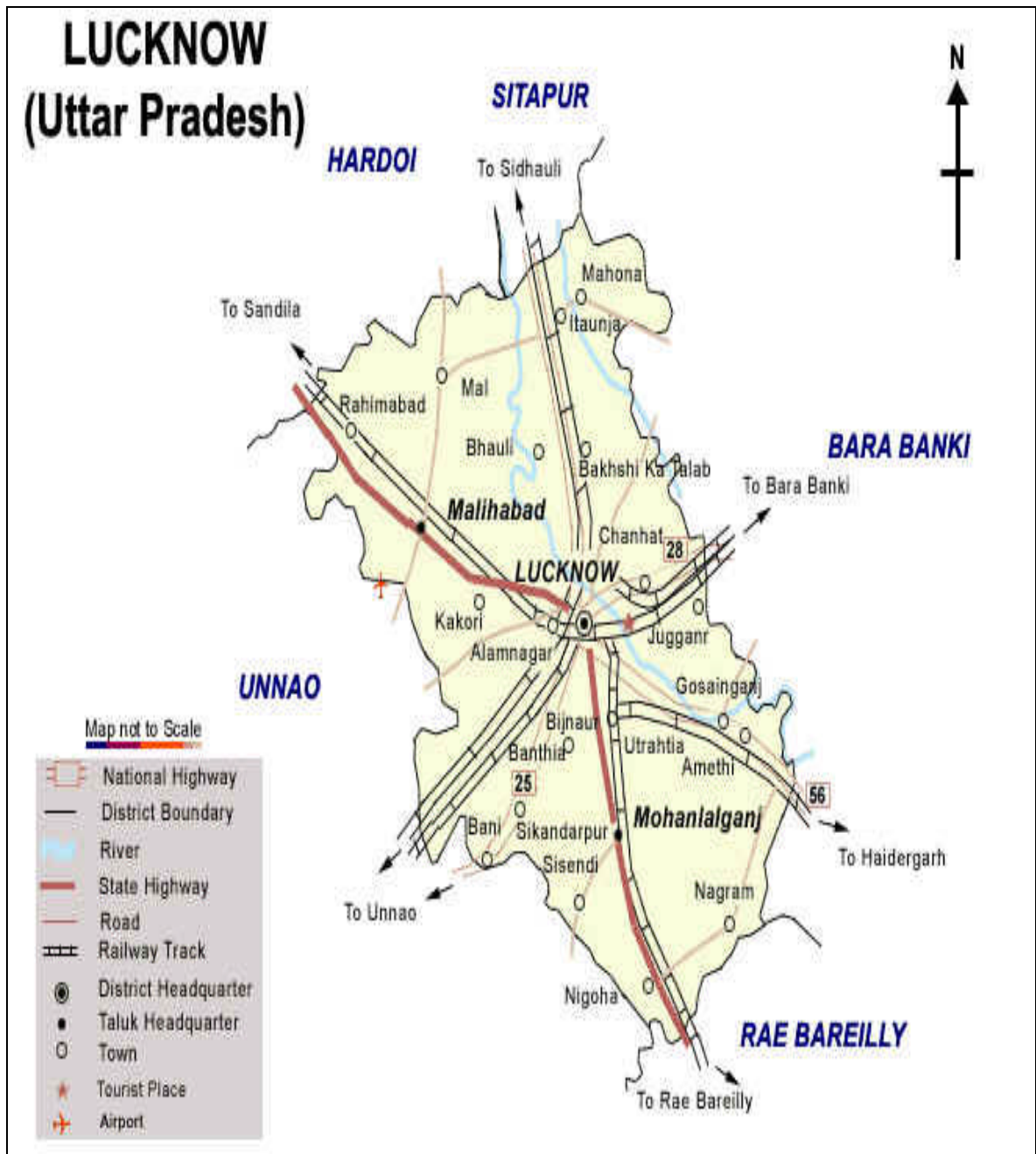
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Agriculture and Allied Activities

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# Lucknow- A District Profile



## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY LUCKNOW DISTRICT

The purpose of the Baseline Survey was to assess the development deficits in the concerned districts and thereafter identification of the priority areas for policy intervention and plan formulation. To carry forward these goals set in mind the Ministry of Minority Affairs, Government of India after identifying minority concentrated districts across the country chalked out various indicators for assessing the backwardness of the district with the national figures at the back of mind. The indicators or the pointers thus selected were:

### **5 TOP Priorities**

- ❖ Sanitation
- ❖ Housing
- ❖ Electricity
- ❖ Employment
- ❖ Health

- **Religion Specific Socio-Economic Indicators**
  - i. Rate of Literacy
  - ii. Female Literacy
  - iii. Work Participation rates
  - iv. Female Participation rates
- 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 these two more indicators were specified to take care of health in the particular area i.e.**
  - i. Percentage of fully vaccinated children
  - ii. Percentage of Institutional deliveries.

Based on these indicators The Ministry of Minority Affairs, New Delhi, therefore, aims at developing suitable measures during the Eleventh Plan to develop these districts. In order to identify the gaps in the development, a baseline survey was conducted in 19 districts of U.P. by the Giri Institute of Development Studies, Lucknow and Lucknow is one of them. Taking deficit as weight, the indicators from various sectors are ranked accordingly on a 10 point scale in which the rank 1 indicates highest deficit. Thus an indicators is accorded highest rank if the value of deficit between the survey result and the estimate for the All India is the highest. The other



indicators are ranked in descending order of their deficits. On the other hand if the indicators conforms to deficit with positive value (survey result higher than the estimate for All India) the lower rank is assigned to the indicator which has lower positive value and higher rank is given to higher positive value. Hence very easily all the selected indicators are ranked on ten point scale with the underlying assumption of assigning priorities for the indicators for designing the Multi Sectoral District Development Plan in various selected district and so for Lucknow.

### **Development Deficits in Lucknow District, Uttar Pradesh.**

<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Survey Results-2008</b>	<b>All India (2005)</b>	<b>Gap between All India and District</b>	<b>Priority Ranking</b>
<b>Socio-economic Indicators</b>				
Rate of Literacy	61.31	67.3	-5.99	6
Rate of Female Literacy	51.65	57.1	-5.45	7
Work Participation Rate	30.64	38.0	-7.36	5
Female Work Participation Rate	9.22	21.5	-12.28	4
<b>Basic Amenities Indicators</b>				
Percentage of Pucca Houses	15.89	59.4	-43.51	2
Percentage of Households with access to Safe Drinking Water	96.11	87.9	8.21	8
Percentage of Households with sanitation facilities	11.78	67.9	-56.12	1
Percentage of Electrified Households	19.0	39.2	-20.2	3
<b>Health Indicators</b>				
Percentage of Fully vaccinated Children(NFHS-3)	52.68	43.5	9.18	-
Percentage of Institutional Deliveries(NFHS-3)	20.9	38.7	-17.8	-

Note: 1) Survey data of the District pertains to rural areas only,  
2) Col 2 pertains to total

Keeping in mind some of the priority areas indicated in the Table above and some major findings of the survey highlighted in it the following aspects need special attention whenever a Multi Sectoral Development Plan of the district is attempted.

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

- The top priority is attracted (rank 1) by the availability of **sanitation** facilities in the rural households. The number of households having sanitation facilities is extremely low. Keeping in mind hygiene and sanitation as well as convenience, availability of latrines is essential. This can be achieved if the subsidy amount given under Total Sanitation Campaign is suitably increased.

- Second rank is given to percentage of households having **pucca houses**. The households survey highlighted that there is dearth of pucca houses in area and hence the Indira Awas Yojana needs to be extended to minority families falling in the BPL category.
- The 3 indicator on the third rung of the ladder is **electrification** of households which needs proper planning and implementation at the rural areas level. Mere quantity doesn't fulfill the demand quality of its provision also has to be ensured for rural areas to develop fast.
- The district is emphatically in need of **employment generation** for females. Since land holdings are small, the cultivators can be educated to diversify their activities where possible. Thus, depending on area, suitability and people's preference activities such as dairying, poultry farming and cultivation of fruits and vegetables can be promoted in various blocks of the district. It has been encountered that the employment generation is the critical lacuna in the district and especially for female population. The ongoing programme to improve the productivity and diversification needs to be revamped and revitalized to fulfill the laid goals of development. Similarly other non-farm activities can be identified by the Directorate of Industries and on their basis a cluster development approach can be taken up as it may not be feasible to promote these activities in each village. Some of the activities which are already being undertaken include Chikan Embroidery, Achar making, basket and ceramic pottery making, etc.
- The literacy level in the district has not shown any concern as it ranked low on the scale. The district is in need of schools and colleges beyond the elementary level especially for girls.
- Our survey had revealed that a high proportion of the respondents are desirous of receiving vocational training. Thus, the government should ensure that such training programmes be conducted on a regular basis.
- The percentage of **institutional deliveries** is also reported very low in the district which calls for the sub-centres and PHCs to be upgraded and revamped so that they can provide services effectively. This will reduce the dependence of the rural people on unqualified doctors as is the case presently.

## CHAPTER I

### BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY

#### 1.0 Introduction

In Uttar Pradesh the share of Muslim population is about 18.5 per cent (2001), which is the largest minority as the other religious minority groups are quite negligible and combining them all it accounts to 19.5 percent of the total population. Overall minorities are forming almost one-fifth of the state population and mostly they are considered deprived class. Ministry of Minority Affairs keeping the objective of balanced development has undertaken the task to understand the real situation of minorities in the country, so that accordingly measures may be chalked out to eradicate the impediments for overall balanced development. 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 Expert Committee at the centre has tried to locate relatively backward minority concentrated districts and selected indicators for the identification on the following criterion:

**(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) Proportion of households with pucca walls
- (ii) Proportion of households with safe drinking water
- (iii) Proportion of households with electricity, and
- (iv) Proportion 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, total 90 district from the country as a whole were selected in which 21 districts were from Uttar Pradesh. 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. Giri Institute of Development Studies, Lucknow has been entrusted to carry out the study of these 21 identified districts.

### **1.1 Objectives of the Study**

- (i) To conduct a gap analysis of availability of infrastructure such as schools, health, ICDS centres 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, etc.

### **1.2 Methodology and Sample Design**

To identify 30 villages, the Tehsil of the district were first grouped into the 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 at Tehsil level in 2001 Census. The number of villages selected from each stratum was directly proportional to the share of each stratum and were selected as per the probability proportional to size with replacement method.

After identification of 30 villages, house listing was conducted by door-to-door survey in the villages having a population upto 1200. In case of villages with higher population the different hamlets were considered and 2 hamlets were selected. The first hamlet was the one where the 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. The samples selected were in proportion to the population in each religious category according to the systematic random sampling without replacement method. Thus, the sample of 30 villages and 900 households were identified and surveyed.

The report has been prepared in three parts. The first part includes the socio-economic status of the district. For this, information was collected from district statistics officer, CDO, District Minority Welfare Office, NABARD, district Lead Bank and Census records. The second part consists of village study for which quite substantial data was collected from Tehsil, Block Development Office, CDO and from Census records besides primary data from fieldwork in the village. The third part of study is based upon household information for which door-to-door survey of selected households was conducted by a team of field staff under strict supervision. The list of selected sample villages where survey was conducted is as follows:

**List of Selected Sample Villages in District Lucknow**

District	Tehsil Code	Tehsil Name	Village Code	Village Name
12	12.1	Malihabad Tehsil	12.1.1	Gahndo
	12.1		12.1.2	Tirangava
	12.1		12.1.3	Azadnagar
	12.1		12.1.4	Dilawarnagar
	12.1		12.1.5	Mandauli
	12.1		12.1.6	Sultanpur
	12.1		12.1.7	Aunt
	12.1		12.1.8	Gagan Barauli
	12.1		12.1.9	Ishapur
	12.2	Lucknow Tehsil		
	12.2		12.2.1	Baragoan
	12.2		12.2.2	Behta
	12.2		12.2.3	Mirzapur Lutova
	12.2		12.2.4	Bahdanamau
	12.2		12.2.5	Bhokapur
	12.2		12.2.6	Pahar Pur
	12.2		12.2.7	Makhdoompur Kaithi
	12.2	Bakshi Ka Talab Tehsil	12.2.8	Muzaffarnagar Ghusaval
	12.3			
	12.3	Bakshi Ka Talab Tehsil	12.3.1	Bhagautapur
	12.3		12.3.2	Akbarpur
	12.3		12.3.3	Mampur Bana
	12.3		12.3.4	Bahargaun
	12.3		12.3.5	Dinkarpur Jhalava
	12.3		12.3.6	Para
	12.3		12.3.7	Purwa
	12.4	Mohanlalganj Tehsil		
12.4	12.4.1		Salauli	
12.4	12.4.2		Hardoe ya	
12.4	12.4.3		Daudnagar	
12.4	12.4.4		Dharamgad Khera	
12.4	12.4.5		Bhajmar Mau	
12.4	12.4.6	Kushmaura		

## **CHAPTER II**

### **SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE OF DISTRICT LUCKNOW**

#### **2.1 Introduction**

Lucknow, the capital of Uttar Pradesh is situated 23 Mts. above sea level. It is situated on 26.30 & 27.10 North latitude and 80.30 & 81.13 East longitude. Lucknow covers an area of 2528 sq.km. It is surrounded on the eastern side by District Barabanki, on the western side by district Unnao, on the southern side by Raebareli and on the northern side by Sitapur and Hardoi districts. River Gomti flows through the city. Some of the tributaries of this river are Kukrail, Loni, Beta etc. Sai river flows from the south of the city and in the east enters district Raebareli. Lucknow is accessible from every part of India through Air, Rail and Road. It is directly connected with New Delhi, Patna, Calcutta, Mumbai, Varanasi and other major cities by Amausi airport. Similarly city is linked to north, east, south and west through rail and road links. In fact rail link joins Lucknow to Pakistan via Amritsar in the west and to Bangladesh railways in the east. The population of district Lucknow as per census 2001 is 36,47,834 lacs.

#### **2.2 Climate, Flora and Fauna**

District Lucknow has almost uniformed tropical climate. The temperature varies from 45 celcius maximum in summer to 5 celcius minimum in winter season. Rainfall is 100 cm. per annum. The forest area is negligible in the district. Shisham, Dhak, Mahua, Babul, Neem, Peepal, Ashok, Khajur, Mango and Gular trees are grown here. In fact different varieties of mangoes specially Dashari are grown in Malihabad block of the district and exported to other countries too. The main crops are wheat, paddy, sugarcane, mustard, potatoes, and vegetables such as cauliflower, cabbage, tomato, brinjals are grown here. Similarly sunflowers, roses, and marigold are cultivated on quite a large area of the land. Apart from this many medicinal and herbal plants are also grown here.

##### **2.3.1. Demographic Status**

As reported in the Census of India 2001 the total population of the district stood at 36.47 lac persons of whom 19.32 lac were males and 17.15 lac were female. Between 1991 and 2001 the population registered a decadal growth of 32.03 percent which was much less than the 37.14 percent which was registered between 1981 and 1991 decade. The density per square kilometer registered a substantial increase from 1093 to 1456 between

1991 and 2001. However, the density of population was much above that obtained at the state level (690 persons per sq. km.). The SC population of the state at 21.3 percent to total population is above the state average (21.15 percent). A very high percentage of the total population (36.37 percent) resides in rural areas which means that barely around 63.3 percent is urban in nature. These are very high figure as compared to the state as whole, where urban population constitutes around 21 percent only of the total state population. Even in terms of the sex ratio the district with the sex ratio of 888 is below the average obtained at the state level (890 during 2001). Yet another indicator where the district leads ahead of the state is in terms of literacy. Total literacy level is 68.7 percent as compared to 56.3 percent in U.P. as a whole. Similarly male and female literacy rates were found to be 76.0 and 60.5 percent respectively as compared to the corresponding figure of 68.8 and 42.2 percent in U.P. However, there has been a marked improvement in the literacy rate in the district as compared to 1991. Despite the fact that the overall work participation rate in the district (32.24 percent) is higher than the state average (23.7 percent), the work participation rate among females in Lucknow is very low at 5.6 percent which has registered a decline from 1991 status of 5.9 percent (for details see Table no 1).

**Table 1: Demographic Features**

Features	1991	2001
<b>Geographical Area (Sq.km.)</b>	2544	2528
Number of Tehsils	3	4
Number of Blocks	8	8
Number of Inhabited Villages	824	822
Average size of the Household		
<b>Population (in Lakh)</b>		
Total	27.62	36.48
Male	14.81	19.32
Female	12.82	17.16
Sex Ratio	827	888
Density of Population	1093	1456
Decadal Growth of Population (1981-91 and 1991-2001)%	37.14	32.03
SC Population (%)	21.88	21.30
Rural Population (%)	37.34	36.37
Urban Population (%)	62.66	63.63
ST Population (%)	0.04	0.10
<b>Literacy (%)</b>		
Total	57.5	68.70
Male	66.5	76.00
Female	46.9	60.50
<b>Work Participation Rate (Nos. &amp; %)</b>		
Person		32.24
Male	48.39	41.8
Female	5.9	5.6

Source: Census of India, 2001.

## 2.3.2 Demographic Status by Religion

**Table 2: Distribution of Population by Religion**

Religion	Proportion to Total Population		Literacy Rate		Work Participation Rate	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Hindu	2852721	78.20	1703271	70.25	861704	23.62
Muslim	748687	20.52	389542	61.49	209937	5.76
Christian	12286	0.34	10018	90.05	4479	0.12
Sikh	23110	0.63	19282	91.83	6925	0.19
Buddhist	4327	0.12	2564	70.23	1343	0.04
Jain	4118	0.11	3590	94.97	1255	0.03
Others	2585	0.07	362	14.23	133	0.00

Source: Census of India, 2001

If we look at the distribution of the population according to religion Hindus constitute a little over three-fourth of the total population and this is below the share found in the state as a whole (80.6 percent). However, Lucknow has a slightly higher share of Muslim population (20.52 percent) and also of the other religious categories. In fact Sikh population constitutes only 0.63 percent which is little higher as compared to the state average of 0.4 percent (Table no 2).

## 2.3.3 Housing Amenities

**Table 3: Housing Amenities**

Amenity	Percentage Distribution of Households		Percentage Distribution of Households	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
<b>Total Number of Households</b>	<b>224391</b>	<b>383071</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>Type of House</b>				
Permanent	83933	345219	37.40	90.12
Semi Permanent	25758	20890	11.48	5.45
Serviceable	105930	11288	47.21	2.95
Non-Serviceable	8761	5655	3.90	1.48
Unclassifiable	9	19	0.004	0.005
<b>Number of Dwelling Rooms</b>				
One Room	74849	103840	33.36	27.11
Two Rooms	73133	121320	32.59	31.67
Three Rooms	36894	76127	16.44	19.87
Four Rooms	17601	43615	7.84	11.39
Five Rooms	6649	14982	2.96	3.91
No exclusive room	8567	8509	3.82	2.22
<b>Source of Drinking Water</b>				
Tap	15938	294833	7.10	76.97
Handpump/Tubewell	179824	80567	80.14	21.03
Well	29335	2018	13.07	0.53
River/Canal	14	43	0.01	0.01
Any other	70	1369	0.03	0.36
<b>Source of Cooking</b>				
Firewood	150398	60548	67.02	15.81
Crop residue	20245	5771	9.02	1.51
Cow -dung Cake	41367	4689	18.44	1.22
Kerosene	1817	45231	0.81	11.81
LPG	11039	267038	4.92	69.71
Any other	534	646	0.24	0.17

Source: Census of India, 2001



At this juncture it is pertinent to look into the different housing amenities enjoyed by the people of Lucknow district. Table 3 reveals that in the district as whole only around 70 percent households reside in permanent houses. The condition is poor in the rural areas, where majority of the population is concentrated but only 37 percent of the households reside in permanent houses. However, in urban areas almost 90 percent of the households have a permanent house. The poor living condition of the people can be gauged from the fact that around one third of the households are living in one room house and another one third has only two rooms. The two categories together account for almost two third of the total households. In this connection the situation is similar both in rural and urban areas.

As far as the source of drinking water is concerned the maximum number of households (above 80 percent) obtains water from hand pump/tube wells in rural areas and only 21 percent use this source in urban areas. The next important source is tap water. This facility is enjoyed by merely 76.9 percent urban households while among their rural counterparts this percentage was around 7.1 percent.

In the rural areas the main fuel used for cooking is fire wood with almost 67.02 percent households being dependent on this source. The next in importance is cow-dung cakes (18.44 percent) and crop-residue (9.02 percent). In the urban areas the situation is much different. Although fire wood continues to remain the most important fuel the dependence on it is much lower at around 15.81 percent and the most important source is LPG with around 69.71 percent of the total households using it as the source of fuel. These variations between rural and urban areas are also quite understandable.

### **3. Structure and Growth in Employment**

The distribution of main workers in 2001 by different categories reveals that almost 21 percent are cultivators while another 6 percent are agricultural laborers. This is quite understandable in the district where rural population percentage is low as 37 percent (Table no 3). What is remarkable is that the share of population in rural areas has registered a decline from about 37 percent in 1991 to 36 percent in 2001. In the same row cultivators declined from 29.73 percent in 1991 to 21.06 percent and agricultural labourers declined from 8.70 percent to 6.50 percent in 2001. Agricultural fervor of the workforce shows a decline in favour of non-agricultural activities in the state.

**Table 4: Employment Structure of the Workforce**

District Lucknow	1991		2001		Change
	Total	Percent	Total	Percent	% Point
Total Main workers	792228	100.00	898890	100.00	
Cultivators	235538	29.73	189279	21.06	-8.67
Agricultural Labourers	68893	8.70	58384	6.50	-2.20
Livestock	12184	1.54	14824	1.65	0.11
Mining and Quarrying	463	0.06	1531	0.17	0.11
Manufacturing (HHs)	16673	2.10	39513	4.40	2.29
Non -HHs Manufacturing	67427	8.51	95791	10.66	2.15
Construction	26849	3.39	45751	5.09	1.70
Trade and Commerce	112662	14.22	129523	14.41	0.19
Transport Storage and Communication	38288	4.83	62697	6.97	2.14
Other Services	213251	26.92	261218	29.06	2.14

**Source:** District Sankhyaki Patrika, Lucknow, 2005  
Statistical Dairy, Uttar Pradesh 2005

#### 4. Land use Pattern

Lucknow district reports a very low proportion of area under forest. The total area under forest (4.66 percent) is much less as compared to state average which is barely around 7percent. The district with such a high urban component of total population is obviously dependent on non-agriculture to a high degree and so the net area sown is barely 54.85 percent and that too declined from 60.59 percent of total reported area in 1991 (See table no 5).

**Table 5: Land use Pattern**

Items	1991-92	%	2004-05	%
Total Reported Area	252162	<b>100.00</b>	251845	<b>100.00</b>
Forests	11408	<b>4.52</b>	11726	<b>4.66</b>
Culturable Wasteland	11372	<b>4.51</b>	8628	<b>3.43</b>
Current Fallows	26408	<b>10.47</b>	15102	<b>6.00</b>
Land put to Non -Agricultural Uses	24382	<b>9.67</b>	40607	<b>16.12</b>
Grazing land	3411	<b>1.35</b>	3145	<b>1.25</b>
Area under Trees & Orchards	5451	<b>2.16</b>	2182	<b>0.87</b>
Net Area Sown	152781	<b>60.59</b>	138148	<b>54.85</b>
Area Sown More than Once	56524	<b>22.42</b>	80072	<b>31.79</b>
Gross Cultivated Area	209305	<b>83.00</b>	218220	<b>86.65</b>
Net Irrigated Area	112938	<b>44.79</b>	123225	<b>48.93</b>
Gross Irrigated Area	152308	<b>60.40</b>	184101	<b>73.10</b>

**Source:** District Sankhyaki Patrika, Lucknow, 2005  
Statistical Dairy, Uttar Pradesh 2005

The district is not solely dependent on agriculture since only one third of total population resides in rural areas (36.37 percent). This had already been indicated by the fact that cultivators and agricultural labourers put together account for around 37 percent of the main workers in the district. However, the district is lucky since around 48.9 percent of the net area is irrigated. In fact, this has shown an improvement over 1991-92 figures where only 44.79 percent area was irrigated.

**Table: 6. Irrigation Coverage and Sources (2003 - 04)**

Source	Lucknow		Uttar Pradesh	
	Area Irrigated (in hectares)	%	Area Irrigated (in hectares)	%
Canal	20703	3.93	2767233	20.92
Government Tubewell	6186	1.23	379122	2.87
Private Tubewell	97083	67.26	8978021	67.87
Others	1252	27.58	1102962	8.34
Total	125224	100	13227338	100

Year	1991-92	(%)	2004-05	(%)
Canal	52507	<b>46.49</b>	27916	<b>22.65</b>
Tubewells				
a. Public	9163	<b>8.11</b>	7793	<b>6.32</b>
b. Private	47277	<b>41.86</b>	86975	<b>70.58</b>
Wells	631	<b>0.56</b>	275	<b>0.22</b>
Ponds	2032	<b>1.80</b>	226	<b>0.18</b>
Others	1328	<b>1.18</b>	40	<b>0.03</b>
Total	112938	<b>100.00</b>	123225	<b>100.00</b>

Source: District Sankhyaki Patrika, Lucknow, 2005  
Statistical Dairy, Uttar Pradesh 2005

Now focusing on irrigation on a source wise basis the single most important source of irrigation that emerges is private tube well and they account for 70.58 percent of the total irrigated area in 2004-05 which have registered an increase from 41.86 percent in 1991-92. The only other source that has gained popularity is canal irrigation whose contribution is merely around 22.65 percent in 2004-05 which have declined from the 1991-92, 46.49 percent (See Table no 6). Popularity of public tubewells have declined over the years could be established from the data so available.

**Table: 7. No. of Operational Holdings and Area according to Agricultural Census 1995-96.**

Size of Land Holding	No. of Land Holdings	%	Area	%
Less than 0.5 Hectare	1111385	<b>91.45</b>	36605	<b>21.01</b>
0.5 - 1 Hectare	56018	<b>4.61</b>	40859	<b>23.45</b>
1 - 2 Hectare	32604	<b>2.68</b>	47037	<b>26.99</b>
2 - 4 Hectare	12591	<b>1.04</b>	33564	<b>19.26</b>
4 - 10 Hectare	2540	<b>0.21</b>	13766	<b>7.90</b>
10 Hectare & Above	142	<b>0.01</b>	2437	<b>1.40</b>
Total	1215280	<b>100.00</b>	174268	<b>100.00</b>

Another characteristic of the district is the heavy concentration of the cultivators in the lowest land holding size (below 0.5 hectares). Around 91.45 percent cultivators are in this category. However, between them they possess barely 21.01 percent of the total area under land holdings. The next lowest land holding size is between 0.5 to 1 hectare and over 4.61 percent of 23.45 percent of the total cultivated land.

## 5. Cropping Pattern

**Table 7: Cropping Pattern in the District**

	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>1999-00</b>	<b>2000-01</b>	<b>2001-02</b>	<b>2002-03</b>	<b>2003-04</b>	<b>2004-05</b>	<b>2005-06</b>
1	Percent of Forests to total Reported area	4.5	8.3	8.3	8.3	4.6	4.7	-
2	Net Sown Area to Total Reported Area	56.5	56.5	55.5	53.1	54.8	54.9	-
3	Cropping Intensity	151.1	157.3	154.4	149.5	150.9	158.0	-
4	Area under Commercial Crops to Gross Cropped Area	5.2	4.6	4.6	10.5	9.5	9.4	-
5	Foodgrain Production (Average in qtl.)	19.3	18.9	19.5	19.8	19.9	19.8	19.5
6	Fertilizer Consumption per Ha (in Kg.)	142	138.4	143.3	34.4	41.7	135.7	-
7	<b>Per capita Output</b>							
7.1	Foodgrains	88.0	88.6	83.7	74.5	78.5	77.9	68.9
7.2	Pulses	4.0	3.4	3.4	3	2.6	4.0	2.6

**Source:** District Sankhyaki Patrika, Lucknow, 2005  
Statistical Dairy, Uttar Pradesh 2005

## 6. Productivity of Major Crops

Average productivity of major crops like wheat, paddy, potato and sugarcane in district Lucknow is less as compared to the state's average productivity, excepting average productivity of paddy, which is 18.75 quintal per hectare in the district, and 18.13 quintal per hectare in the state. Despite higher productivity of cereals, potato and sugarcane, majority of farmers in the district are facing acute problems due to small land holdings and irregular payment by sugarcane factory owners.

**Table 8: Productivity of Major Crops (2004 - 05)**

(Production in quintal per hectare)

<b>Crop</b>	<b>Lucknow</b>	<b>Uttar Pradesh</b>
Wheat	24.2	25.0
Paddy	18.75	18.13
Potato	162.47	223.83
Oilseeds	7.4	9.92
Sugarcane	541.24	608.07

**Source:** District Sankhyaki Patrika, Lucknow, 2005  
Statistical Dairy, Uttar Pradesh 2005.

## 7. Livestock

It is evident from the table 9 that the district has sizeable number of livestock specially the milch animals, which offers great potential to develop dairy and its related activities in the district. The data shows that in the year 1997 total livestock in the district was 619720 and in 2003 it stands at 655097 which shows a decline of 5.7 percent.

**Table 9: Livestock Population in Lucknow District  
(17<sup>th</sup> Census-2003)**

Type of Animal	Lucknow		Uttar Pradesh		No. of Animal per 100 Ha. Of Net Sown Area	
	No.	%	No.	%	Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh
<b><u>Drought Animals</u></b>						
Bullock	2204	0.34	5603878	9.2	1.60	33.46
Buffalo	43181	6.59	1608809	2.64	31.26	9.61
<b><u>Milch Animals</u></b>						
Cow	7209	1.10	6187672	10.16	5.22	36.94
Buffalo	87681	13.38	11194710	18.38	63.47	66.84
<b><u>Young Animals</u></b>						
Cattle	22593	3.45	6759210	11.09	16.35	40.35
Buffalo	19633	3.00	10110181	16.59	14.21	60.36
<b><u>Others</u></b>						
Sheep	571	0.09	1436731	2.36	0.41	8.58
Goat	141937	21.67	12941013	21.24	102.74	77.26
Horse	1905	0.29	154049	0.25	1.38	0.92
Pig	42109	6.43	2602130	4.27	30.48	15.54
Others Animals	0	0.00	2324997	3.82		13.88
Total Livestock	655097	100.00	60923380	100	474.20	363.73
Poultry Birds	168721	-	12193964	-	122.13	72.8

Source: 17<sup>th</sup> Livestock Census of Uttar Pradesh, 2003.

In Lucknow district, number of livestock population per 100 hectare of net sown area is higher than that of state average thus indicating the potential of the district to develop its livestock and extract benefits thereof. Even if the same livestock is made more productive, it may add to the economy of the district, which can reduce the carrying capacity of land. Number of poultry farms is also less in the district as compare to the state, as shown in table 9.

## **8. Industrial Development**

The industrial development in Lucknow district has been not been very promising. It is evident from table 10 that number of registered factories per lakh of population by 2005-06 were around 5.2 only and out of these only 3.2 factories were in operation and remaining were closed. The working factories provided employment to 296 persons and produced out put to the tune of rupees 4788 per capita. The development of industries was also very much tardy in the district. There were just 186 registered working units with 9875 persons employed in 2002-03.

**Table 10: Industrial Development (2003-04)**

Indicators	Lucknow		% Growth	U.P.		% Growth
	1999-00	2002-03		1999-00	2002-03	
Registered & Working units	148	186	<b>25.68</b>	4292	4937	<b>15.03</b>
Submitting Returns	148	186	<b>25.68</b>	4292	4937	<b>15.03</b>
Workers Employed	6488	7106	<b>9.53</b>	282182	319073	<b>13.07</b>
Person Employed	9060	9875	<b>9.00</b>	374817	421016	<b>12.33</b>
Investment (in Lakh)	63697	69084	<b>8.46</b>	5208617	4873499	<b>-6.43</b>
Total Output (in Lakh)	120597	175325	<b>45.38</b>	6882197	8723114	<b>26.75</b>
Value Added (in Lakh)	20168	31102	<b>54.21</b>	1166565	1398870	<b>19.91</b>

Particulars	Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh
Number of Industrial Areas per lakh of Population	0.08	0.08
Number of Industrial Estates per lakh of Population	0.02	0.09
Number of Registered Factories per lakh of Population	5.2	5.4
Number of Functional Factories per lakh of Population		3.2
Number of persons employed in Registered Factories per lakh of Population	296	267
Per capita value of Industrial Production	7387	4788

**Source:** District Sankhyaki Patrika, Lucknow, 2005  
Statistical Dairy, Uttar Pradesh 2005

## 9. Infrastructure

Infrastructure-the backbone of the economy facilitates the process of economic development. It is, therefore pertinent to have infrastructure both economic and social should well developed to facilitate growth of the economy. We shall focus on economic and social infrastructure as prevalent in the district economy and evaluate its pros and cons in the process of district development.

### 9.1 Economic Infrastructure

Uttar Pradesh has the longest rail length, the second longest road length, and highest number of post offices in India ensuring good connectivity. UP has over 4,800 km of national highways and over 10,000 km of state highways. The state runs multiple agencies involved in the construction and maintenance of road network with the Public Works Department (PWD) being the nodal agency. The state government is going to take up the upgradation of 973 km of important state highways and major district roads along with major maintenance and rehabilitation of another 2,574 km. In addition, the PWD will construct four bypasses totalling 20 km and 5 major bridges.

Gaps in the development of important infrastructure in district of Lucknow are evident when we compare the indicators over time (Table 10). Hazards of population growth are well captured in the economic infrastructure indicators as all the indicators are transformed in per lakh of population denomination.

**Table 11: Indicators of Economic Infrastructure**

<b>Indicators</b>	<b>1999-00</b>	<b>2000-01</b>	<b>2001-02</b>	<b>2002-03</b>	<b>2003-04</b>
Credit Deposit Ratio	24.5	17.8	21.9	33.1	33.5
Percent of Loans to primary sector to Total Loans distributed	28.7	34.8	14.3	35.9	48.0
Per Capita Deposit (Rs.)	230643	25225	26612	39064	46165
Per capita Loans Distributed (Rs.)	56426	4497.9	5837.9	12927	15457
Per capita Loans Disbursed in Primary Sector (Rs.)	16186	1566.1	833.9	4636.2	7415.3
Population per Bank Branch (Commercial and Rural) in Thousand	11.5	11.9	12.2	13	13.8
<b>Length of Metalled Road per Thousand Sq. K.M. Area (in kms.)</b>					
Total	2289.2	2318.4	4825.9	2571.2	2636.9
PWD	536.4	559.7	1289.6	767.4	833.1
<b>Length of Metalled Road Per Lakh Population (kms.)</b>					
Total	163.8	161.1	325.9	160.7	154.4
PWD	38.4	38.9	87.1	47.9	48.8
Length of Railways (kms.) per thousand sq. kms.	73.6	73.6	73.6	73.6	73.6
Population Per Ration Shop (in 000)	6.7	6.8	3.0	8.0	8.1
Number of Telegraph Offices per Lakh of Population	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3
Telephones Per Lakh of Population	6228.4	5685.1	6159.6	6398.8	4730.4
Post Offices Per Lakh of Population	8	7.8	7.6	7	6.6
Population Per Cinema House (in 000)	-	-	156	168.8	179.9

**Source:** District Sankhyaki Patrika, Lucknow, 2005  
Statistical Dairy, Uttar Pradesh 2005

However, Lucknow district is better placed in terms of having total pucca roads of 1940 km. Main district total roads 154 km. per lakh of population stands and roads under PWD stood at 48.8 km. per lakh of district population. Out of total inhabited villages (822) in 2004-05, 508 villages are connected with metalled roads (61.08 percent). A proper network of roads and railways ensures good connectivity and facilitates the movement of goods and services to all parts of the district and also in marketing of the finished products. The infrastructural indicators as depicted in the table above show that the situation in which our district is trapped in over population as many indicators have shown declining trends when we convert the data in per lakh of population format. Length of railways has not undergone any change but on the other hand larger number of post offices and telephone connections and higher credit-deposit ratio could be observed. The number of post offices and telephone connection indicate that their number per lac of population is around 6.6 and 4730.4 respectively. (For all these figure please refer the Table No 11)

In terms of financial institution Lucknow had 286 branches of commercial banks which worked out to 0.08 branches per lac of population. Population served per branch was around 138000 which is a derivation from 115000 in 1999-00. It concretely emphasize that per bank branch the burden has increased. Loans disbursed has also shown an increasing trend as we know that these institutional finance is the

important means of facilitating investment. In the absence of such opportunity people are forced to take non-institutional options and end up paying unusually high rates of interest.

Percent of villages electrified show a positive trends as in 2001 were 97.81 percent and it increased to 98.91 percent in the year 2006 (Sankhyiki Patrika, 2006). Lucknow being the capital hub of the state has this privilege of being electrified to the utmost.

Population per ration shop is 8.1 thousand in 2003-04 which has registered an increase from 6.7 thousand in 1999-00.

## 9.2 Social Infrastructure

**Table 12: Indicators of Social Development**

<b>Indicators</b>	<b>1999-00</b>	<b>2000-01</b>	<b>2001-02</b>	<b>2002-03</b>	<b>2003-04</b>
<b>Number of Schools per Lakh of Populatio</b>					
Number of Primary Schools	52.2	51.9	52	54.8	53.1
Number of Upper Primary Schools	16.2	17.5	18.9	19.3	21.4
High School/Intermediate Colleges	5.7	5.5	5.4	13.8	12.9
Degree Colleges	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
PG Colleges	0	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3
Industrial Training Institute	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
<b>Teacher Pupil Ratio</b>					
Primary Schools	78.8	69.7	68.9	90.1	92.6
Upper Primary schools	116.6	127.1	110.2	208.3	213.7
High School/Intermediate Colleges	17.2	21.6	21.8	54.8	332.7
Degree Colleges	123.9	65.7	74.4	71.9	77.1
PG Colleges	-	-	68	1055.3	69
Industrial Training Institute	-	-	-	11.6	11.6
<b>Medical Facility</b>					
Per Lakh of Population Allopathic Hospital / CHC and Delivery Centres	0	0	0	2	1.9
Per Lakh of Population beds in Allopathic Hospital /CHC and Delivery Centres	117.2	127.7	125.1	118.3	110.9
Number of Child/Women Welfare Centres per lakh population.	10975	14610	15036	11728	12513

**Source:** District Sankhyaki Patrika, Lucknow, 2005  
Statistical Dairy, Uttar Pradesh 2005

The main indicators of social development are facilities related to education and health. As far as education is concerned there were almost 68 primary schools per lac of population while the corresponding figure for upper primary schools was around 26.6. Lucknow is one of the leading district in the number of institutions including 7 universities, 1 technical universities and a large number of polytechnics, engineering institutes and industrial training institutes. The district has several reputed educational institutions like IIM Lucknow, Engineering University (recently ranked



the fourth best university in Asia). Some of the research organisations in the state include Central Drug Research Institute, Industrial Technology Research Centre, Central Food Technology Research Institute, National Botanical Research Institute, Glass Research Institute, Sanjay Gandhi Post Graduate Institute of Medicine and King George Medical College. The state has a good network of hospitals and has the highest number of health care centres in the State as well as the Country.

Under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan the norms which have been laid down are that there must be one primary school within 1 Km of each village and for a population of 300 persons. Similarly there should be one upper primary school within 3 Km of every village and for a population of 800. These norms are mostly met in the district and the short falls which exist are likely to be removed shortly because additional schools are planned in each financial year to achieve the required number. However, from the point of view of higher education as well as technical education facilities are definitely lacking in the district. In the district having a total population of 36 Lac there are only 61 degree colleges and 22 PG colleges. (Refer to Table above)

Coming to medical facility there are 0.25 PHC and 0.96 CHC per Lac of population. The norms which have been laid down are 1 PHC per 30000 of population and 1 CHC per lac of population. These figure also indicate that in Lucknow both PHC and CHC fall short of the prescribed norms (Please see Table 12). As far as allopathic hospitals and dispensary is concerned their numbers was barely 1.04 per Lac of population in year 2005-06 and the availability of beds in these hospital/dispensaries was only 110.9 which again is reflective of the poor medical facilities found in Lucknow.

## **10. Income and Poverty**

The per capita income and poverty level are the indicators of overall development. The per capita income at 1993-94 and current prices during the year 2003-04 was found to be higher in Lucknow district than the state level per capita income. The percentage of rural BPL households was slightly higher in the district as compared to the state. It implies that the economic condition of people living in rural areas of the district is certainly poor in compaison with the people of rural areas in Uttar Pradesh as a whole (Table 13).

**Table 13: Income and Poverty in Lucknow District and  
Uttar Pradesh**

<b>Details</b>	<b>Lucknow District</b>	<b>Uttar Pradesh</b>
Per capita income at 1993-94 prices (2003-04)	10389	5975
Per capita income at current prices (2003-04)	18916	10637
Total number of rural households (BPL census 2002)	272717	24026176
Total Rural Population (BPL census 2002)	1349073	127191122
Total number of BPL households (BPL census 2002)	134809	9956384
Total number of BPL population (BPL census 2002)	661860	49606616
Percentage of BPL households	49.06	27.5

### **11. Gaps in Amenities and Facilities at the District Level**

Although various problems are found in the district because of which it is lagging behind in the process of development some efforts, as suggested below, could prove useful in stepping up the pace of economic development and help in placing Lucknow in the list of the developed districts:

- The myths prevailing amongst the population regarding family planning should be taken care of by the government so that the unprecedented growth of population leading to high population density could be checked so that its adverse impact on the employment and income prospects of the people are also taken care of. The literacy level has also found to be lower in the district and especially amongst the female population, which if tapped properly could be very helpful in curbing the growth of population in extraordinary numbers.
- The literacy level and work participation rate among the Muslims of the district has been found to be low when we compare it with Hindus of the district. Perhaps low literacy and low work participation rates are driving the Muslim population to live in extreme poverty. The gap between Muslims and Hindus in terms of literacy and employment is to be abridged if balanced social development is to be achieved.
- According to Census 2001 total cultivators in the district stood at 189279, 58384 agricultural labourers, 39970 are in household industries and 612548 in others category. Total main workers were 900181. Marginal workers were 186219 in numbers hence making the total workers to be 1086400 which were 29.78 percent of the total population.
- The agriculture is still the mainstay of livelihood in the district. Crop intensity of the diversification is still low despite larger area being brought under cultivation and irrigation. The productivity of major crops is still lower and

declining trend could be observed. So, the appropriate planning is required to fill these gaps in the agricultural sector.

- Lucknow has sizeable livestock population and number of livestock per 100 ha of net area sown stands above the state figure. Proper utilization of livestock needs emphasis.
- Though industrial development in general has not been very impressive in the district but development in Khadi and Village industries, which have great potential of employment generation, has been good enough. Thus, the activities of the Khadi and the Village industry board need to be activated to bridge these gaps and stop rural urban migrations.
- Major infrastructural constraints the district is confronted with are the conditions of roads, electricity connections are there but its supplies need proper attention, and the number of bank branches need to be increased at the district level.
- Some vital gaps in educational infrastructure of schools like lesser number of primary schools, upper primary schools, higher secondary schools and degree colleges' per lakh of population are visible and needs proper assessment by the district officials. A very high teacher student ratio is also noticed in the district. These gaps in the educational facilities need eradication.
- Proper health infrastructure in the district also is a lack luster figure. So Primary health centers, Allopathic hospitals and Child/Women welfare centers are to be increased in the district to keep pace with the increasing population in the district. The table shows that there numbers per lakh of population have registered unprecedented decline.
- The analysis points to the fact that rural part of the district is comparatively backward when compared to its urban counterpart. Low return from agriculture, inadequate employment opportunities and critical gaps in key rural infrastructure has trapped the rural folks in low incomes and hence low living conditions in the district. Though the per capita income at current and constant prices has been much above the state average but the percentage of BPL households in total households of the district is much higher as compared to the State average. Therefore, proper planning for the composite development of rural areas of Lucknow District is required to fulfill the ambitions laid down by the Ministry of Minority Affairs, Government of India.

## CHAPTER III

### SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS OF SAMPLE VILLAGES IN DISTRICT LUCKNOW

Previous Chapter highlighted the issue that our study is confined to 30 village sample spread over four tehsils of Lucknow district viz; Bakshi ka talab, Malihabad, Lucknow tehsil and Mohanlalganj. In this chapter an effort has been attempted to focus on the socio-economic condition existing in the selected villages. We shall here try to highlight the socio-economic conditions on various indicators such as demographic features, existing educational and medical facilities, public amenities etc. to pin point the loopholes for policy formulation.

#### 3.1 Demographic Status

##### 3.1.1 Status of Households, Population and Size of Family

Overall 30 sample villages were surveyed in district Lucknow in which **4759** households were recorded. About 84.68 per cent households belonged to Hindu community, 15.19 per cent Muslims and 0.13 per cent of Sikh community. About 26210 population belongs to Hindus, 5100 Muslims and 39 Sikhs. Community -wise average size of households was 6.50 Hindus, 7.05 Muslims and 6.50 Sikhs. Overall average size of households was 6.59 persons (See Table 1).

**Table 1: Religion-wise population**

Religion	Number of households	Percentage	Total population	Average family size
Hindu	4030	84.68	26210	6.50
Muslim	723	15.19	5100	7.05
Sikh	6	0.13	39	6.50
Christian	0	0.00	0	0
Buddhist	0	0.00	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>4759</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>31349</b>	<b>6.59</b>

Source: Based on the Primary data.

#### 3.2 Status of Economic Activities

##### 3.2.1 Occupational Status

Maximum workers were engaged as cultivators 55.8 per cent followed by agricultural labourers 17.99 and other workers 21.07 percent. Overall in primary activity 73.79 per cent, in secondary activity 5.14 per cent and in tertiary activity 21.07 per cent people are engaged (See Table 2).

**Table 2: Occupational Pattern**

Category	Number of workers	Percentage
Cultivators	6190	55.80
Agricultural Labour	1996	17.99
Household Industry	570	5.14
Other workers	2337	21.07
Total	11093	100.00

Source: Based on the Primary data.

### 3.2.2 Status of Land Utilisation

Total area of 30 villages was reported 16849.02 acres in which maximum 68.77 per cent was occupied by agriculture, followed by 5.37 per cent by area under non-agricultural uses, 7.8 per cent under current fallow and rest in other purposes. Area sown more than once was 6141.64 acres i.e. 36.45 percent. Gross sown area was 16849 acres (See Table 3).

**Table 3: Land Use Pattern**

Item	Area	Percentage
1. Total reporting area (Acres)	16849.02	100.00
2. Forest	117.5	0.70
3. Uncultivable land	2272.22	13.49
4. Non-agricultural uses	905	5.37
5. Cultivable Waste	381.85	2.27
6. Pasture/Grazing	398.58	2.37
7. Orchards	2371.5	14.08
8. Other Fallow	287.5	1.71
9. Current Fallow	1314.79	7.80
10. Net Area Sown	11587.15	68.77
<b>11. Area Sown more than once</b>	6141.64	36.45
<b>12. Gross Area Sown</b>	16849.02	100.00

Source: Based on the Primary data.

### 3.2.3 Status of Irrigation

Irrigation the backbone of agriculture was maximum done by tubewell (private), i.e. 79.82 per cent and canal 18.40 per cent and what is striking to note is that the government tubewells do not play much role for the development of irrigation in the district of Lucknow (See Table 4).

**Table 4: Sources of Irrigation**

Source	Percentage of Irrigated Area
Canal	18.40
Tube well (Govt.)	1.68
Tube well (private)	79.82
Hand pump	0.00
Wells	0.00
Ponds, etc.	0.00
Other	0.09

Source: Based on the Primary data.

### 3.2.4 Status of Non-Agricultural Activities

In non-agricultural activities dairying was dominant in 73.3 per cent villages, fisheries in 16.67 per cent villages, manufacturing in 16.67 per cent villages, services in 16.67 per cent villages and rest other activities in 13.3 per cent villages (See Table 5).

**Table 5: Non-Agricultural Activities in the village or near by:**

Type of Activity	No. of villages	Percentage
Dairying	30	100.00
Fishery	5	16.67
Service activity	5	16.67
Manufacturing activity	5	16.67
Any other	24	13.33

Source: Based on the Primary data.

### 3.2.5 Status of Handicraft

About 13 villages or 43.33 per cent of surveyed villages where artisan/handicraft work was reported (See Table 6).

**Table 6: Artisan/Handicraft activities in the village:**

Detail	Yes (No. of villages)	Per Cent
Villagers engaged in any artisan or traditional handicraft	13	43.33

Source: Based on the Primary data.

## 3.3 Status of Health Facilities

To assess the socio economic status of the villages existing medical and educational facilities were probed very pertinently. It was significant to mention that in Lucknow district being the state capital the villages selected showed positive signs of development though with some underpinnings to thrust upon.

### 3.3.1 Status of Hospital and Dispensaries

In 9 sample villages health sub-centres were found located in the village itself, 3 villages were benefited from sub-centres located in the block and 18 villages were served by Panchayat's sub-centre. Average distance to sub-centres was 1.67 kms. More than half villages (18) were using pucca or semi-pucca roads. All the 30 villages were availing health services of PHC which were located in block. Average distance to PHC was 3.57 kms. About 16 villages were using pucca/semi-pucca roads. About 25 villages were availing CHC services from block and 5 villages from district. Average distance to CHC was 9.13 km. and 25 villages were having access of CHC by pucca and

1 by semi-pucca roads. Hospital/dispensary services were used by 23 villages within the block and 6 villages within Panchayats and 1 village within its premises. Average distance to hospital/dispensary was 8.37 km. and 24 villages were using pucca and 2 villages semi-pucca roads. Most of villages (19) avail health services of private qualified allopathic Doctors who are available in block where average distance is 5.53 km. About 25 villages avail child care services within block mostly villagers use pucca/semi-pucca roads. For family planning clinic 22 villages avail services which are available within block wherever distance is 7.40 kms. mostly by pucca/semi-pucca roads. Fortunately the road connectivity was found to be good with maximum villages reporting pucca /semi-pucca conditions. To most villages the chemist/medicine shops are available within block (See Table 7).

**Table 7: Hospitals and Dispensaries**

Type of health Facility	Within Village	Within Block	Within Panchayat	Within District	Average Distance (Kms)	Pucca	Semi Pucca	Kutchha	Kutchha Pucca Mix
Sub-centre	9	3	18	0	1.67	18	1	0	11
PHC	1	6	23	0	3.57	11	4	0	15
CHC	0	25	5	0	9.13	25	1	0	4
Hospital/Dispensary	1	23	6	0	8.37	24	2	0	4
Private Qualified Allopathic Doctors	2	19	8	1	5.53	24	3	0	3
Child Care Centre	4	18	7	1	4.97	24	3	0	3
Family Planning Clinic	0	22	2	6	7.40	18	10	0	2
Chemist/Medicine Shop	4	15	10	1	4.53	22	5	0	3

Source: Based on the Primary data.

### 3.3.2 Status of Treatment

Probing the availability of facilities at the sub-centre and the PHC it was found that the ANM services are available to maximum of villages in sub-centres and PHCs. In 25 out of 30 sample villages it was found that the Sub-Centre had an ANM and 17 villages reported of having PHCs. Availability of medicines were reported by 25 villages at the Sub-Centre and 18 PHCs. Doctor's services are availed by 23 and 17 villages who are available in sub-centres and PHC. Only 1 village get regular check up in sub-centre when majority 21 villages get this facility at PHC. Pathological test is not at all available in any villages Sub Centre whereas maximum 17 villages get this facility at PHC. X-Ray facility is absent in all villages at sub-centre and PHC. Only 7 villages avail hospital bed in PHC. It is therefore necessary to look forward for further improvement in Health services which caters for the well being of the majority of households (See Table 8).

**Table 8: Facilities at the Sub-centre or PHC (number of villages)**

Facilities	Sub Centres	PHC
ANM	25	17
Medicines	25	18
Doctor	23	17
Regular Checkup	1	21
Pathological Tests	0	17
X-Ray	0	0
Beds	0	7
Any Other	0	0

Source: Based on the Primary data.

### 3.3.3 Status of Availability of Health Services

Looking into the frequency of visit of health staff in the village highlights the fact that the ANM and ASHA are regularly visiting the villages. Except Lady Health Visitor/ASHA or ANM no other health services are reported covering most of the villages (See Table 9). These Health providers are the milestone in spreading awareness among the people regarding importance of sanitation and hygiene and also to provide health awareness within the precincts of the villages itself. The table 9 is self explanatory as we can find that other health/ medical staff are visiting the villages twice in a village only to embark upon there official duty.

**Table 9: Frequency of visit of Health Staff in the Village**

Type of staff	Frequency				
	Regularly	Weekly	Monthly	Quarterly	Half Yearly
Medical Officer	1	4	7	0	18
Lady Health Visitor	2	5	10	0	13
ANM	17	12	1	0	0
Malaria Inspector	0	5	5	0	20
Health Educator	0	4	3	1	22
Vaccinator	0	18	9	0	3
ASHA	23	2	0	0	5
Others	0	3	0	0	28

Source: Based on the Primary data.

To further analyse the health facilities we tried to assess the condition of PHC building in terms of good, satisfactory, poor and bad. About condition of PHC and Sub-Centre, good condition was reported by 50.00 per cent villages, satisfactory 50.00 per cent and poor by none villages. For availability of doctor was in 74.01 per cent villages, their availability for some time was in 33.33 per cent villages and their rare availability was in 11.1 per cent villages. Medicines were available in 37.0 per cent villages, occasional problem in availing medicines in 59.3 per cent villages and only in



one or 3.7 per cent villages there was constant problem of availability of medicines. As stated earlier rural health services need attention at priority (See Table 10).

**Table 10: Conditions of PHC/sub-centre in the village**

<b>Buildings</b>		<b>Percentage (%)</b>
Good	3	50.00
Satisfactory	3	50.00
Poor	0	-
Very bad	0	-
<b>Doctor</b>		
Available daily	1	16.67
Available sometimes	2	33.33
Available rarely	3	50.00
<b>Medicines</b>		
Available regularly	3	50.00
Occasional problems	2	33.33
Constant problems	1	16.67

Source: Based on the Primary data.

Medical services provided by the government become short of the demand hence people have to throng the private premises of the doctors fulfilling their needs by *Jhola chap* practitioners (50.00 percent). Unfortunately 15 villages out of 30 selected villages reported of having private doctors but only one was a trained allopath and rest were the quacks or Jhola chap doctors. It is well known fact that doctors are hesitant in accepting their rural postings and perhaps the government rule of one rural posting a must is not able to fulfill the needs of villagers (See Table 11).

**Table 11: Private Medical Facilities**

<b>Items</b>	<b>Number of villages</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Availability of doctor		
Yes	15	50.00
No	15	50.00
Type of doctor		
Allopathic	1	16.67
Homeopathic	2	33.33
Unani	0	-
Ayurvedic	1	16.67
Jhola type	15	50.00

Source: Based on the Primary data.

As far as ICDS and Aanganwadi centres are concerned their conditions is said to be good enough. Total 26 Aanganwadis were running in villages in which 11 are in government buildings and 15 are in private building. Out of 15 Aanganwadis run in private buildings, 7 are located in the houses of Aanganwadi workers and one each in Mukhiya house and in PRIs houses and remaining 6 in other location. Except 9 Aanganwadis most of them are run in good, satisfactory and poor buildings. During

last one month 836 mothers visited the Aanganwadis and 2933 children were benefited. In most cases, i.e. 92.31 per cent reported that ICDS supervisor visit the centre, and mostly they visited monthly (See Table 16).

**Table 16: Aanganwadi/ICDS Centre**

<b>Details</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
<b><u>Place of House where located</u></b>		
Govt. Building	11	42.31
Private Building	15	57.69
<b><u>If Pvt. Building then whose house located</u></b>		
Mukhiya House	1	6.67
Sarpanch	0	0.00
Other PRI representative	1	6.67
Aanganwadi workers	7	46.67
Others	6	40.00
<b><u>Condition of Buildings</u></b>		
Good	4	15.38
Satisfactory	8	30.77
Poor	5	19.23
Bad	9	34.62
<b><u>Number of Mothers and Children visited/benefited during the last one month</u></b>		
Mother	836	
Children	2933	
<b><u>Does the ICDS supervisor visit the centre</u></b>		
Yes	24	92.31
No	2	7.69
<b><u>If yes the:</u></b>		
Weekly	0	0.00
Monthly	20	30.77
Quarterly	4	16.77

Source: Based on the Primary data.

### **3.4 Status of Educational Facilities**

Education is the basic requirement for the overall social development of any region and of mankind. Hence here we have tried to capture the educational situation in selected villages of district Lucknow.

#### **3.4.1 Status of Availability of Educational Institutions**

Out of 30 sample villages 25 villages were having primary schools and 4 villages were availing education from the schools located within Panchayat. Average distance to primary schools was reported 0.27 km. and most of the villages were connected with schools by pucca and Semi-pucca mix roads. Only 12 villages were having Middle School, rest 5 and 13 villages were availing services in block and panchayat

respectively. Average distance was 1.7 km. However, when it comes to High School/Higher Secondary School for boys and girls none of the villages had the privilege of having this category of schools within the village. Some 22 villages avail High/Higher Secondary (Boys) education in block, while girls of 26 villages also go to block. Girls of 4 villages go to district schools for secondary education. Average distance to Secondary Schools is 7.00 kms. and most of the villages are having access to schools by Pucca and Semi-Pucca roads, except 5 villages by Kutcha road. Education of religious schools is available within 5 villages and 1 villages avail education in block, 1 in Panchayat and 25 in district. Average distance is about 2.1 kms. and accessibility is mostly by Kutcha- pucca mix road. In 1 village non-formal education is available and average distance is 6.13 km through Kutcha-pucca mix roads. The details related to availability of educational infrastructure, distance which children slog to school and the nature of connectivity whether Pucca, Kutcha pucca- Kutcha mix are all provided in the Table below:

**Table 12: Educational Facilities ( number of villages)**

Type	Place				Distance (average) (kms)	Type of road			
	Within Village	Within Block	Within Panchayat	Within District		Pucca	Semi Pucca	Kutcha	Kutcha Pucca Mix
Primary School	25	1	4	0	0.27	21	4	3	2
Middle School	12	5	13	0	1.70	23	2	3	2
High/Higher Secondary (Boys)	0	22	8	0	6.17	25	1	0	4
High/Higher Secondary (Girls)	0	26	4	0	7.00	24	1	0	5
Religious School	5	1	1	25	2.10	5	1	0	24
Non Formal Education Centre	1	0	0	29	6.13	0	0	0	30
Others	0	1	0	29	6.13	1	0	0	29

Source: Based on the Primary data.

### 3.4.2 Status of Availability of Educational Institutions

Table 13 highlights the average enrolment of school children on a sex-wise basis and in different classes upto primary level. Overall average school enrolment in primary schools (Class I to V) is about 69 and 68 for boys and girls respectively. Average enrolment in a class is 14 students. 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. It is estimated that at quiet a number of school going age children are not yet enrolled in any school (see Table 13).

**Table 13: Average School Enrolment**

Class	Boys	Girls
Class I	14	14
Class II	15	15
Class III	14	13
Class IV	14	14
Class V	12	12
Average enrolment in school	69	68
Average enrolment in class	13.8	13.6

Source: Based on the Primary data.

### 3.4.3 Status of Availability of Educational Institutions

If we focus our attention on the condition of the schools and facilities available in them we found that out of 30 schools 29 or 96.7 per cent reported with building and 1 school was reported without building. Among schools 23 or 79.31 per cent were in pucca building while 6 school was semi-pucca. Cement, stone, tile material was used in flooring of 28 schools, 1 school was having floor of bricks may be it was a new building and work was in progress. Except 4 schools rest schools were having good and satisfactory condition. In most of schools, i.e. 48.8 per cent were in good category and in 96.67 percent schools classes were held in classrooms. Only in 1 school classes were held in verandah. 27 schools reported having usable blackboard. 72.5 per cent schools were having playground. About 96.7 per cent schools provided desks to children except in 1 school where tat patti was provided to students to carry out studies. On average 4 teachers were teaching village primary schools (See Table 14). Availability of teachers together with other facilities well depicts the conditions of educational infrastructure in the villages thus selected.

**Table 14: Physical Structure of the Schools**

Details	Number	Percentage (%)
<b>Schools with buildings</b>		
Yes	29	96.67
No	1	3.33
Total	30	100.00
<b>Type of Structure</b>		
Kutcha/thatch	0	0.00
Tile/tile	0	0.00
Semi pucca	6	20.69
Pucca	23	79.31
<b>Main Flooring Materials</b>		
Mud	0	0.00
Brick	1	3.45
Cement, stone, tile	28	96.55
Others	0	0.00

<b>Condition of Building</b>		
Good	14	48.28
Satisfactory	11	37.93
Poor	4	13.79
Very bad	0	0.00
<b>Where classes normally held</b>		
In the class room	28	96.55
In the Verandah	1	3.45
Open space	0	0.00
<b>Does the school have useable blackboard</b>		
Yes	27	93.10
No	2	6.90
<b>Does the school have playground</b>		
Yes	21	72.41
No	8	27.59
<b>Seating facility provided to students</b>		
Tat-patti	1	3.45
Desk	28	96.55
<b>How may teachers are currently teaching classes (1-5)</b>		
	96	-

Source: Based on the Primary data.

### 3.4.4 Status of Preference of Schooling

While surveying we came across the fact that only 10 private school could be located in the 30 sampled villages. There were 10 primary schools upto class level VIII within the villages where 1378 students were enrolled. About 94.45 per cent preferred government schools (see Table 15). Given the economic status of rural areas it was quiet obvious that majority favoured government schools for procuring education.

**Table 15: Private Schools and Preference of People for Schools**

Number of schools within the village	10	
Up to the class level	8	
No. of students enrolled	1378	
Preference of the schools		%
Government	17	94.45
Private	1	5.55
Both	0	0

Source: Based on the Primary data.

### 3.5 Status of Public Amenities and Facilities

Availability of infrastructural facilities pinpoint the level of development of any village and here we try to gauge the level of these facilities available in the selected villages with the help of query on public amenities in terms of roads, electricity, water and sanitation – the basic component of every day living.

#### 3.5.1 Status of Roads

In Table 17 we have tried to summarise about roads and electricity situation in the villages. At the outset we can comprehend that in all 30 villages kharanja roads could be found and only 1 village all weather road was found. All 29 villages were connected by

Kutcha roads. Average distance from main road was reported to be 4.98 kms. (see Table 17) .

### 3.5.2 Status of Electricity

Out of 30 sample villages 27 villages reported having electricity connection. Overall 833 or 17.5 per cent households were having electric connection in which domestic 94.95, commercial 3.96 and other connections were 1.08 per cent. Proximity to the capital city really shuns the problem of availability of electricity for these rural households. Availability of power in villages is to the tune of 9.58 hrs per day is quiet a good indicator. More power generation and affordable power supply is still required to have fast pace of development in the district which is capital of the state of Uttar Pradesh (See Table 17).

**Table 17: Electricity Facilities**

<b>Facilities</b>	<b>Number of villages</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
<b>A. Type of Roads</b>		
All weather road	1	3.33
Kharanja	30	100.00
Kutcha-pucca mixed	1	3.33
Kutcha	29	96.67
Average distance from main road	4.98	
<b>B. Electricity</b>		
1. Villages with electricity	27	90.0
2. Villages without electricity	3	10.0
3. Number of Electricity connection	833	17.50
4. Number of Domestic Connections	791	94.95
5. Number of Agricultural Connections	33	3.96
6. Number of Commercial Connections	9	1.08
Others	0	
Avg hrs of electricity per day	9.58	

Source: Based on the Primary data.

### 3.5.3 Status of Drinking Water and Sanitation

Availability of water and sanitation affect human being the most and women especially as they are the proverbial water carriers/ providers for the family and little effort is made to respect their privacy and the disease in matters of ablutions. Rural women have to wait until it is dark to go out and defecate in the open and not without risk. Holding on to full bladders and bowels not only causes discomfort but is medically unsound. This is the least looked into aspect by the State and in rural areas even richer households do not have private bathing or sanitary facilities. Safe drinking water is still to be seen as an element of healthy infrastructure or health and well being

of populations. In the absence of safe drinking water, people fall easy prey to waterborne diseases.

There are 38 public wells out of which only 5.26 per cent were functional. Private wells are 230 but only 38 i.e. 16.52 per cent are in working condition. Public hand pumps are 457 and 79.65 per cent are in working position. Private hand pumps are 882 and 54.31 per cent are working. All 20 public Tubewells are not in working condition. Private Tubewells are 4 out of which 100.0 per cent are working. There tap water is available only in 11 houses (see Table 18).

**Table 18: Drinking water**

Type	Total in villages	Functional	Percentage (%)
Public well	38	2	5.26
Private well	230	38	16.52
Public Hand pumps	457	364	79.65
Private Hand pumps	882	479	54.31
Public Tube well	20	0	0.00
Private Tube well	4	4	100.00
Public stand post	0	0	0.00
Tap water inside house	11	0	0.00
Tank/river	0	0	0.00
Others	38	2	5.26

Source: Based on the Primary data.

Out of 30 villages only 1 village reported having some toilet facility, rest 29 villages have no toilet facility. Under total sanitation campaign 666 toilets were made for public usage (see Table 19).

**Table 19: Toilet Facilities**

Toilet Facility	Number of Villages	Percentage (%)
Yes	1	3.33
No	29	96.67
Toilets of Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC)	666	

Source: Based on the Primary data.

### 3.5.4 Status of Other Facilities

Table 20 below highlights on other facilities such as bus stop, railway station, post office, market centre, commercial banks etc. Only one village's Block Headquarters is located within the village, 25 within block and 3 within panchayats at a distance of 11 kms. For 18 villages nearest town is in Block for 6 in Panchayat and for another 6 in district. Average distance to town is 12 kms. For 20 villages nearest bus stop is in block, 7 in Panchayat and for 1 village in district. Average distance to bus stand is 7 kms. For 18 villages nearest regular market is in Block, 9 in Panchayat and 1 in district. Average distance to regular market is reported 5 kms. Average distance to veterinary centre is 4

kms. In 1 village Government Procurement Centre is located where as 19 villages are linked with Block and 10 within Panchayat. Average distance to procurement centre is 6 km. In 25 villages Panchayat Ghar is located, while for 5 it is in Panchayat. Average distance to Government Procurement Centre is 1 km. (see Table 20).

**Table 20: Other Facilities:**

Type	Within village	Within Block	Within Panchayat	Within District	Average Distance (km)
Block HQ	1	26	3	0	11
Nearest Town	0	18	6	6	12
Nearest Bus Stop	2	20	7	1	7
Nearest Regular Market	2	18	9	1	5
Nearest Rail Station	1	15	10	4	8
Nearest Post Office	5	10	14	1	3
Commercial Bank	2	17	10	1	5
Gram Panchayat Office	23	0	7	0	2
Fair Price Shop	20	4	6	0	2
Other General Shops	15	8	7	0	2
Veterinary	4	14	12	0	4
Govt. Procurement Centre	1	19	10	0	6
Panchayat Ghar	25	0	5	29	1
Others	1	26	3	0	11

Source: Based on the Primary data.

### 3.6 Status of Government Programmes

#### 3.6.1 Status of SGSY

Table 21 shows the information regarding beneficiaries through various government programmes. In Sarva Gramin Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) 65 were total beneficiaries in which 30.76 per cent SCs were benefited, 23.6 per cent Minorities and 46.15 per cent others were benefited. In National Rural Employment Guarantee Agency (NREGA) none of the respondents reported with being benefited under this programme of the government. In Indra Awas Yojana total 288 beneficiaries were there, in which 61.8 per cent SCs, 9.2 per cent Minorities and 29.1 per cent others were benefited. In Old Age Pension Scheme total 767 beneficiaries were recorded out of which 61.16 per cent went to SCs, 10.13 per cent to Minorities and 28.71 per cent to Others. In Widow Pension Scheme total 404 beneficiaries were reported in which 62.13 per cent were SCs, 12.38 per cent minorities and others 25.50 per cent (see Table 21).

**Table 21: Individual Beneficiary Oriented Programmes**

Programme	Total	SC	%	Minority	%	Others	%
SGSY	65	20	30.77	15	23.08	30	46.15
NREGA	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0.00
IAY	288	196	68.06	0	4.94	35	12.15



Others	81	38	46.91	4		39	48.15
<b>Pension Scheme</b>							
Old age pension scheme	1254	767	61.16	127	10.13	360	28.71
Widow pension scheme	404	251	62.13	50	12.38	103	25.50

Source: Based on the Primary data.

### 3.6.2 Status of PDS

As far as public distribution system is concerned, Public Distribution System (PDS) was available in 14 out of 30 villages selected i.e. only 46.67 per cent villages whereas 53.33 percent of village do not have such facilities and hence villagers have to travel an average distance of 0.8 kms to avail such facility. Total 9813 ration cards were issued to the households in sample villages out of which 7.57 percent ration cards were provided by Antyodaya, 12.16 per cent by BPL and 80.26 per cent by APL. In 26 or 86.67 per cent villages foodgrains was supplied by public distribution system. Sugar was supplied in all the 100.00 per cent villages and Kerosene oil was supplied only in 33.33 per cent villages. PDS services are poor in villages, which needs to be improved (see Table 22).

**Table 22: Public Distribution System**

Particulars	Numbers	Percentage (%)
<b>PDS in the Village</b>		
yes	14	46.67
No	16	53.33
If yes, the how many shops in the village	14	
If no, then distance	0.8	
Number of ration card	9813	
<b>Type of card</b>		
Annapurna	0	0
Antyodaya	743	7.57
BPL	1194	12.16
APL	7876	80.26
<b>Is supply regular</b>		
<b>Foodgrain</b>		
Yes	26	86.67
No.	4	13.33
<b>Sugar</b>		
Yea	30	100.0
No	0	0.0
<b>Kerosene oil</b>		
Yes	10	33.33
No	20	66.67

Source: Based on the Primary data.

### 3.6.3 Status of SHGs

Table 23 shows the existence of Self Help Groups (SHG's) in sampled 30 villages undertaken for study. These SHGs provide empowerment to the villagers through various activities and provisioning of credit to the needy. In 17 or 56.67 per cent villages SHGs are formed when in 13 or 43.34 per cent villages it does not exist. There is a total 25 SHGs in these villages (see Table 23).

**Table 23: Self-help Groups**

<b>Villages having SHGs</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
1.yes	17	56.67
2. No	13	43.34
<b>Total SHGs</b>	<b>25</b>	

Source: Based on the Primary data.

### 3.6.4 Status of Credit Cooperatives

It is to our dismay that there were very many village level organizations but a majority of them are reported to be non-functional. Total Credit Cooperatives in villages are 28 which are functional with average number of 22, while 2 are non-functional. Cooperatives of Agricultural inputs is 1 which is functional and 29 are non-functional which means that every village has one registered cooperatives of agricultural inputs. In Cooperative for production of khadi, Cooperative Marketing and Dairy Cooperatives all are non-functional. Only one Functional farmers organizations was reported. Functional Voluntary Organization is one with only one member (see Table 24).

**Table 24: Village Organization**

Organization	Functional	Non-Functional	Average number of members
<b>1. Cooperatives</b>			
i. Credit	28	2	22
ii. Agricultural Inputs	1	29	0
iii. Production of Khadi	0	30	0
iv. Marketing	0	30	0
v. Dairy Coop	0	30	0
vi. Others	1	29	0
<b>2. Workers organizations/unions</b>	0	0	0
<b>3. Farmers organisation</b>	1	29	0
<b>4. Voluntary Organizations</b>	2	28	5
<b>5. Religious/Caste organizations</b>	0	30	0
<b>6. Political Organizations</b>	3	27	7
<b>7. Cultural Organizations</b>	4	26	10

<b>8. Youth Mandal</b>	1	29	1
<b>9. Women Mandel</b>	0	30	0
<b>10. Flood Relief Village Security Force</b>	0	30	0

Source: Based on the Primary data.

#### **4. Development Constraints in the Villages**

Development constraints as perceived by the responsible citizens (Pradhans and Sarpanch) of the selected villages were very pertinently laid out in front of the survey team as follows despite the fact that 30 villages covering as many as 4 Tehsils were visited by us and the central problem are by and large common all over these villages:

- In all villages without any exception the people have demanded that the road network should be developed properly. The average distance covered before reaching the main road was 4.98 km and walking through kutchha or kharanja laid path is a great nuisance particularly during the monsoons. Moreover, every village should have a proper link road.
- The existing medical infrastructure has its own tale to relate. The ill equipped sub-centres and also the PHCs to some extent cause problems for the village community in fulfilling their needs to meet medical care. Even the private practitioners in the villages are '*Jhola Chap*' doctors. On the whole, therefore, the community is of the opinion that better medical services should be provided to them by the government.
- The irregular power supply is yet another aspect which has been reiterated by Pradhans. This is one of the reasons why people are reluctant to take electrical connections whether it is for domestic, agricultural or commercial purposes. The average daily power supply of 9.58 hours is sufficient to meet the requirements of the people. The problem becomes more acute considering the fact that most of the times power supply is not available at the time when it is needed the most.
- The problem of water is prevalent in the areas with most of the handpumps being non-functional. Only 80 percent of public handpumps are functional and 54 percent private are functional. Even those who have their own hand pump or tubewell do not have sufficient resources to afford deep boring to get water for usage. Public tubewells are dysfunctional to the extent that irrigation is a problem reported by the villagers. The general opinion is that the government can play an active role in providing a suitable water facility.
- As far as public distribution system is concerned Public Distribution System (PDS) was available in 14 out of 30 villages selected i.e. only 46.67 per cent villages

whereas 53.33 percent of village do not have such facilities and hence villagers have to travel an average distance of 0.8 kms to avail such facility

- Only very few villages had bank branches. Bank branches will not only prove useful in making credit available to them on easy terms but they could also prove beneficial in inculcating the habit of thrift among the people. It is, therefore, desirable that every village should have at least one bank branch. Moreover, in many cases banks are reluctant to extend credit facilities to the people. This forces them to borrow money at extremely high rates of interest from, non-institutional sources.
- Facilities of education upto the Upper Primary level are usually available within the village itself or in close proximity of the villages, the students have problem when they have to move out for higher education. Moreover, institutes offering technical education such as ITIs, and Polytechnics are not found located close to these villages.
- Few Pradhans also informed that there is problem of sanitation and only one village reported of having toilet facility within household premises. It's a big nuisance for females of the village because they have to wait for sun to go before they could go out to defecate.
- It was also pointed out that the veterinary services being provided too need to be strengthened keeping in mind that many families are engaged in the dairy business while some are keeping goats or poultry.

### **Some Areas which have the Potential for Development**

- ❖ Dairy activity is quite popular but its potential has not been properly exploited. Besides carrying out the revamping exercise it is equally important to introduce new milk routes, form active milk producers cooperatives and increase the storage as well as chilling capacity from the current level. It would be equally important to distribute good quality milch animals and ensure that veterinary services are adequately developed to cater to the needs of the animal husbandry sector. At the same time it would be ideal if some units manufacturing milk products are also set up in the area as it would provide an assured market to those connected with the dairy activity.
- ❖ The development of fisheries in rural areas of Lucknow district with the intention of developing self employment among the masses was started in 1982-83 with the help of World Bank. It was realized that it is a commercial activity which has sufficient potential in a large number of villages. The

fisheries department can play the role of a catalyst in this direction and for this various efforts were made to procure ponds for ten year lease, training the persons willing to develop this activity and digging up ponds where required. At the same time if a proper fish *mandi* is set up it will facilitate those engaged in this sector in the marketing of their produce.

- ❖ In the villages surveyed by us there is a heavy dependence on agriculture. However, the cultivators are mainly growing the traditional crops. Their incomes from agriculture are not substantial as a large number have small size of land holdings. It is therefore required that appropriate measures are taken up by the government to enhance the level of awareness among cultivators to diversify and go for cash crops such as vegetable in particular.

The households are seen primarily being engaged into activities related to agriculture and animal husbandry sector but those carrying on non-agricultural activities are low. The traditional craft are carried out by some 16 percent households on a regular basis and they need encouragement by developing markets for their produce. However, to assure the success of these non-agricultural activities it is required to develop the road network, ensure access to credit facilities and marketing network.

## CHAPTER IV

### SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS OF RURAL HOUSEHOLDS IN DISTRICT LUCKNOW

#### 4.1.1 Demographic Status of Sample Households

The field survey conducted in the 30 selected villages of Lucknow district covered 30 households per village and hence our total sample was 900 households. In this chapter, an analysis of socio-economic conditions of our selected sample have been attempted with pre-determined intension of covering different religious categories in proportion to their share in total population of the village. Thus out of the 900 sample households surveyed in 30 sample villages of district Lucknow 746 or 82.89 per cent households belonged to Hindus, 147 households or 16.33 per cent belonged to Muslims and only 7 household or 0.78 per cent belonged to Sikh community. The details in this manner are provided in Table 1 below:

**Table 1: Distribution of Sample Households by Religion**

Religion	Number of HH	Percentages
Hindu	746	82.89
Muslim	147	16.33
Sikh	7	0.78
Total	900	100

Source: Based on the Primary data.

The table (Table 2) showing the caste-wise distribution of communities among 900 sample surveyed households we find the maximum proportion of households belong to SC 46.33 percent, ST 1.0 percent and 38.11 percent being the Upper Caste in the sample. Specially among Muslims most of the households reported as Upper Caste even though actually they belonged to OBC, but since they are not aware about OBC reservation and benefits, they preferred to call themselves as Upper Caste (see Table 2).

**Table 2: Distribution of Sample Households by caste**

Caste	Number of Households	Percentage
SC	417	46.33
ST	9	1
OBC	131	14.56
Upper Caste	343	38.11
Total	900	100

Source: Based on the Primary data.

As Lucknow district has the distinction of being under the influence of Nawabi culture hence we find quiet a number of people speaking Urdu. The majority of our households reported of Hindi as their mother tongue i.e. 90.33 percent. Despite 16.33 percent of total sample households being Muslims only 9.0 percent reported their mother tongue to be Urdu (see Table 3). Urdu is the second language of our state is reflected from the fact that some 50.11 percent households reported Urdu to be their second language. Even Sikh families stated to be speaking Hindi and 0.44 percent have given Punjabi as their second language. Only 0.67 percent of households said that they use Punjabi as their mother tongue.

**Table 3: Number of Sample Households Reporting their Mother Tongue**

Language	Mother Tongue	%	Second known language	%
Hindi	813	90.33	451	50.11
Urdu	81	9.00	14	1.56
English				
Punjabi	6	0.67	4	0.44
No Response			431	47.89
	900	100	900	100

Source: Based on the Primary data.

#### 4.1.2 Status of Size of Households

The following table 4 shows the religion-wise average size of families reflects upon the fact that overall average size of family prevalent in the district is 5.52 persons. Among Hindus the family size is smaller with 5.42 persons, when the family size of Muslims is about 5.99 persons. The largest size of families of 6.29 persons has been reported from Sikh community (see Table 4).

**Table 4: Distribution of Sample households by size of family**

Religion		Size of Family (Number of family members)					Total	Avg Size
		Below 3	3 - 5	5 - 7	7 - 9	9 and above		
<b>Hindu</b>	N	91	169	277	139	70	746	5.42
	%	12.2	22.65	37.13	18.63	9.38	100	
<b>Muslim</b>	N	9	37	42	38	21	147	5.99
	%	6.12	25.17	28.57	25.85	14.29	100	
<b>Sikh</b>	N		2	2	2	1	7	6.29
	%	0	28.57	28.57	28.57	14.29	100	
<b>Total</b>	N	100	208	321	179	92	900	5.52
	%	11.11	23.11	35.67	19.89	10.22	100	

Source: Based on the Primary data.

#### 4.1.3 Sex Composition of Household Members

The sex composition of households thus surveyed show that proportion of male population among Muslim community is 1.21 per cent less than the Hindu community

because of foeticide and biased family planning among Hindus. The result is that among Hindus sex ratio is 886 whereas among Muslims it is 930 which means in comparison to Muslims 44 females are missing among Hindus, which calls for drastic reforms. Amongst the Sikhs we find presence of male members in more numbers and lowest sex ratio is reported i.e. 760 females per 1000 males (see Table 5).

**Table 5: Composition of Sample HH members**

Religion	Male	Female	Total	Sex Ratio
<b>a-Hindu</b>	2146	1901	4047	886
%	53.03	46.97	100	
<b>b-Muslim</b>	456	424	880	930
%	51.82	48.18	100	
<b>d-Sikh</b>	25	19	44	760
%	56.82	43.18	100	
<b>Grand Total</b>	2627	2344	4971	892
%	52.85	47.15	100	

Source: Based on the Primary data.

#### 4.1.4 Status of Age Composition

The age wise composition of the surveyed population reveals that the category of population below 15 years age group in our surveyed population is 38.04 per cent which is highest followed by those in the age group of 15-30 years. Old age population of 60 years and above is only 6.94 per cent which is quite low. It is noteworthy that not much difference could be captured amongst the Hindu and Muslim households. In the population of below 15 years of age group the proportion of Muslim population is higher than the Hindu population and even the same situation is there in the age group of 15-30 years age group. In the age group 60 years and above the proportion of Hindu population is more than Muslims' proportion which reflects upon the fact that due to poor living conditions the longevity of life among Muslims is shorter than the Hindu population, and it is well depicted in the table below(see Table 6).

**Table 6: Age Composition of Family Members**

Religion		Age Groups (in years)					Total
		Below 15	15 -30	30-45	45 -60	60 &above	
Hindu	N	1528	1179	681	360	297	4047
	%	37.76	29.13	16.83	8.90	7.34	100.00
Muslim	N	353	282	125	80	40	880
	%	40.07	32.01	14.19	9.08	4.65	100.00
Sikh	N	10	12	12	3	7	44
	%	22.73	27.27	27.27	6.82	15.91	100.00
Total	N	1891	1473	818	443	344	4971
	%	38.04	29.63	16.46	8.91	6.94	100.00

Source: Based on the Primary data.



#### 4.1.5 Educational Status of Households.

**Table 7: Classification of Population by Level of Education among Different Religious Groups**

Level of Education	Hindu	%	Muslim	%	Sikh	%	Total	%
illiterates	1478	36.52	470	46.59	5	11.36	1893	38.08
Below Primary	628	15.52	206	23.41	5	11.36	839	16.88
Primary	570	14.08	130	14.77	7	15.91	707	14.22
Upper Primary	509	12.58	73	8.30	3	6.82	585	11.77
Matric-Hs	346	8.55	21	2.39	10	22.73	377	7.58
Hs-Pre University -Inter	151	3.73	8	0.91	6	13.64	165	3.32
Technical Diploma	8	0.20	1	0.11	0	0.00	9	0.18
Technical Professional Degree	4	0.10	0	0.00	1	2.27	5	0.10
Graduate-General	84	2.08	3	0.34	5	11.36	92	1.85
PG	29	0.72	2	0.23	1	2.27	32	0.64
Others	240	5.93	26	2.95	1	2.27	267	5.37
Total Educated	2569	63.48	470	53.41	39	88.64	3078	61.92
Total HH members	4047	100.00	880	100.00	44	100.00	4971	100.00

Source: Based on the Primary data.

A cursory look at the educational status of the family members show that 38.08 percent of the family members reported to be illiterate. Around 1/5<sup>th</sup> of the family members were in the category of below Primary education (16.88 percent). Another 14.22 percent reported to Literate upto Primary, followed by 11.77 percent in Upper Primary category. The level of Literacy among Muslims is very remarkable to notice by the fact that 23.41 percent were in Below Primary status. There was not much of difference between the different religious communities. In rural areas as it is education is not very stressed upon is well highlighted in the table as only a small proportion reported of being technically trained or having post graduation degree. The table clearly shows that overall educational level is very low and Muslims are lagging behind the series of lagged.

**Table 8: Educational Status of Children in the Age of 5 to 15 years**

Schooling Status	Hindu	Muslim	Sikh	Grand Total
<b>Total Children</b>	1084	255	8	1347
<b>Non School going children</b>	74	36	0	110
Never Enrolled	33	6		39
Left after enrolment	36	23		59
Enrolled but irregular	5	7		12
Enrolled and regular	1010	219	8	1237
<b>Total Children Enrolled</b>	1051	249	8	1308
<b>Characteristics of enrolled children</b>				
Enrolled in Class 1	183	50	1	234
Enrolled in Class 2	157	48	1	206
Enrolled in Class 3	168	52	2	222
Enrolled in Class 4	133	31	1	165
Enrolled in Class 5	101	18	2	121
Enrolled in Class 6	112	23	1	136
Enrolled in Class 7	83	12		95

Enrolled in Class 8	57	9		66
Enrolled in Class 9	39	3		42
Enrolled in Class 10	18	3		21
Grand Total	1051	249	8	1308

<b>Type of School</b>				
Government	718	180	2	900
Private	322	61	6	389
Madarsa	9	7		16
Missionary	0			0
Non-formal	2			2
Others	0	1		1
Grand Total	1051	249	8	1308
<b>Distance of School (Km)</b>				
Within 1	651	181		832
1-2	281	38	2	321
2-4	77	16	4	97
4 and above	42	14	2	58
Grand Total	1051	249	8	1308
<b>Medium of instruction</b>				
Hindi	657	146	0	803
English	36	4	2	42
Hindu & English both	358	87	6	451
Urdu	0	12	0	12
Regional Language	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0
Grand Total	1051	249	8	1308
<b>Learning of Minority Language</b>				
Yes	119	98	0	217
No	932	151	8	1091
Grand Total	1051	249	8	1308
<b>Reason for Drop out</b>				
Work at home	1	1		2
Need to earn	6	4		10
Far distance of School	2			2
Lack facility in School				
Teacher Beat				
Teacher do not teach				
Failed in Examination				
Fees/Expenditure not afford	22	9		31
Not interested in reading	4	9		13
Marriage				
Other	1	0		1
Grand Total	36	23	0	59

Source: Based on the Primary data.

If we focus our attention on the children of school going age i.e. 5-15 years of age we find that the total children in this category is around 2.9 percent of them are not enrolled mainly because their parents do not approve of their education. About 4.38 percent dropped out after being enrolled and it is quiet interesting to note that 91.83 percent are happily enrolled and very regular at the time of survey been

conducted. Table 8 highlights the fact that large proportion of children are reported in the category of Class I (18.34 percent) followed by Class II (15.67 percent) and Class III (15.36 percent) are further reduction if one moves up the ladder thus pointing to the fact the children in rural areas very enthusiastically joins school but later drop out due various hazards. Large proportions of children are seen going to Government schools (68.62 percent) and only 29.56 percent report of going to private schools. High concentration of children in government schools points towards inability of their parents to bear the burden of education in rural areas.

#### 4.1.6 Status of Aspiration of Parents for their Children

About 6.22 per cent parents wanted their sons to get education upto High School, 29.78 per cent wanted upto Intermediate, 16.89 per cent upto Graduate, 8.00 per cent upto Post-Graduate and only 4.0 per cent Technical Degree. In case of girl's parents 16.22 per cent wanted their daughters to get educated upto High School, 26.44 per cent upto Intermediate and 11.1 per cent upto Graduate. In case of Muslim parents who wanted their daughter's education upto High School, i.e. 19.73 per cent and upto Intermediate level were 28.57 percent. What is interesting to note is that none of the Muslim households shown any keenness for technical education for girls whereas 0.68 percent showed such education for boys (see Table 53).

**Table 9: Aspirations of Parents of Current Students**

	Hindu	%	Muslim	%	Sikh	%	Grand Total	%
<b>Boys Desired Level</b>								
High School	44	5.90	12	8.16	0	0.00	56	6.22
Intermediate	218	29.22	50	34.01	0	0.00	268	29.78
Pre-Graduation/ Diploma	20	2.68	1	0.68	0	0.00	21	2.33
Bachelor's Degree	130	17.43	21	14.29	1	14.29	152	16.89
Post Graduation	66	8.85	6	4.08	0	0.00	72	8.00
Technical Degree	29	3.89	1	0.68	6	85.71	36	4.00
(blank)	239	32.04	56	38.10	0	0.00	295	32.78
Boys (Total)	746	100.00	147	100.00	7	100.00	900	100.00
<b>Girl</b>								
High School	116	15.55	29	19.73	1	14.29	146	16.22
Intermediate	196	26.27	42	28.57	0	0.00	238	26.44
Pre-Graduation/ Diploma	9	1.21	2	1.36	0	0.00	11	1.22
Bachelor's Degree	91	12.20	9	6.12	0	0.00	100	11.11
Post Graduation	43	5.76	5	3.40	1	14.29	49	5.44
Technical Degree	12	1.61	0	0.00	3	42.86	15	1.67
(blank)	279	37.40	60	40.82	2	28.57	341	37.89
Girl (Total)	746	100.00	147	100.00	7	100.00	900	100.00

Source: Based on the Prim ary data.

## 4.2 Economic Status

### 4.2.1 Status of Employment

The working status of surveyed household population is that 28.8 per cent are employed, 2.45 per cent unemployed, 21.82 per cent work as domestic workers, 29.48 per cent students, 1.31 per cent retired, 13.3 per cent are too old and children (unemployable).

**Table 10: Working Status of Family Members**

<b>Working Status</b>	<b>Hindu</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Muslim</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Sikh</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>%</b>
<b>Employed</b>	1148	29.19	227	27.15	11	25.00	1386	28.80
<b>Unemployed</b>	97	2.47	20	2.39	1	2.27	118	2.45
<b>Domestic Work</b>	857	21.79	186	22.25	7	15.91	1050	21.82
<b>Students</b>	1184	30.1	218	26.08	17	38.64	1419	29.48
<b>Retired</b>	54	1.37	7	0.84	2	4.55	63	1.31
<b>Old/Child</b>	514	13.07	120	14.35	6	13.64	640	13.3
<b>Others</b>	79	2.01	58	6.94	0	0	137	2.85
<b>Total</b>	3933	100	836	100	44	100	4813	100

Source: Based on the Primary data.

The figure related to status of work shows that around 27-29 percent persons in the total population are employed and not much difference could be observed between Hindus and Muslims. However among the Sikhs it is slightly less i.e. about 25 percent are employed and more are in the category of students. In household of Sikh community domestic work category have large number of people more than the Hindus and Muslims (see Table 9).

**Table 11: Occupational Classification of Working Family Members**

<b>Data</b>	<b>Hindu</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Muslim</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Sikh</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>%</b>
Self-Employed	334	8.49	74	8.85	10	22.73	418	8.68
Govt. Service	50	1.27	1	0.12	0	0	51	1.06
Regular Salaried	83	2.11	15	1.79	0	0	98	2.04
Non-Agriculture	440	11.19	101	12.08	0	0	541	11.24
Agricultural Labour	190	4.83	22	2.63	0	0	212	4.4
Unemployed	97	2.47	20	2.39	1	2.27	118	2.45
Household work	857	21.79	186	22.25	7	15.91	1050	21.82
Household work other income activities	51	1.3	14	1.67	1	2.27	66	1.37
Students	1184	30.1	218	26.08	17	38.64	1419	29.48
Retired/pensioner	54	1.37	7	0.84	2	4.55	63	1.31
Old age	514	13.07	120	14.35	6	13.64	640	13.3
Others	79	2.01	58	6.94	0	0	137	2.85
<b>Total</b>	3933	100	836	100	44	100	4813	100

Source: Based on the Primary data.

If we analyse in detail the overall employment and occupation we find that maximum proportion are in student category (29.48 percent) followed by household workers (21.82 percent) and Non-agricultural employment with 11.24. People employed as self employment category are much higher than the percent in regular salaried and

government services categories. Lucknow being the capital city of Uttar Pradesh has less concentration of workers in the category of agricultural labourer i.e. 4.4 percent of the total population (as shown in Table above).

However, if we look at the different religious groups separately wide variations could be perceived. Hindus and Muslims do not show much variation in their employment status but some 22 percent of Sikhs are self-employed. As observed we can state that Muslim human resource is comparatively poor than Hindus as Muslims are less employed as regular salaried and government servants' categories. Sikhs are found to be concentrating on education as highest proportions are found as students (38.94 percent). Muslim students are the lowest 26.08 per cent when Hindu students are 30.1 per cent. Similarly among Muslims too old and too young who are unable to work are comparatively more than Hindus. The poor status of Muslims is the result of overall poor socio-economic status of the community in comparison to Hindus (see Table 12).

**Table 12: Status of Employment by Industrial Categories of Working Family Members**

<b>Data</b>	<b>Hindu</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Muslim</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Sikh</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>
Agriculture	535	44.88	65	24.34	8	50.00	608	41.22
Livestock	52	4.36	6	2.25	7	43.75	65	4.41
Fisheries	2	0.17	0	0	0	0	2	0.14
Forestry	1	0.08	1	0.37	0	0	2	0.14
Construction	113	9.48	42	15.73	0	0	155	10.51
Manufacturing	234	19.63	41	15.36	0	0	275	18.64
Trade	55	4.61	33	12.36	0	0	88	5.97
Transport	24	2.01	6	2.25	0	0	30	2.03
Finance & administrative	41	3.44	4	1.5	0	0	45	3.05
Education, health & other services	135	11.33	69	25.84	1	6.25	205	13.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>1192</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>267</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1475</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Based on the Primary data.

To pinpoint on the overall status of employment by industrial categories of working family members we can state that the maximum employment is provided to family members is by agriculture 41.22 per cent followed by manufacturing 18.64 per cent, construction 10.51 per cent, trade 5.97 per cent and livestock 4.41 per cent. In agriculture Muslims are less in proportion to Hindus, i.e. 24.34 per cent while Hindus are 44.88 per cent and Sikh are 50.00 percent. Muslim are exceptionally high in construction work with 15.73 per cent, Trade with 12.36 percent and in education health and other services category with 25.84 percent. In manufacturing a good

proportion of Muslim workers are engaged, i.e. 15.36 per cent, when Hindus are 19.63 per cent (see Table 13).

**Table 13 : Preference of Households for Additional employment**

Lucknow	Hindu	%	Muslim	%	Sikh	%	Total	%
Dairy	153	27.62	8	6.45	5	71.43	166	24.23
Poultry	38	6.86	25	20.16	1	14.29	64	9.34
Piggery	9	1.62		0		0	9	1.31
Sheep/Goat rearing	28	5.05	15	12.1		0	43	6.28
Fishery	8	1.44	2	1.61		0	10	1.46
Agricultural Labour	39	7.04	1	0.81		0	40	5.84
Non-agricultural Labour	34	6.14	5	4.03		0	39	5.69
Industry	57	10.29	10	8.06		0	67	9.78
Business	116	20.94	44	35.48	1	14.29	161	23.5
Service	70	12.64	13	10.48		0	83	12.12
Others	2	0.36	1	0.81		0	3	0.44
Total	554	100	124	100	7	100	685	100

Source: Based on the Primary data.

Further probing the preferences of households for additional employment we come across the fact 24.23 percent preferred dairying as the secondary occupation followed by business by 23.5 percent of households. Among the religious groups the activity which claimed highest preference was dairying by 71.43 percent of Sikhs and 27.62 percent Hindus. Muslims preferred Business the most as their percentage was 35.48 percent.

#### **4.2.2 Status of Main and Other Occupation**

Overall main working household members are maximum engaged as manual labourers with 60.46 per cent and cultivators 21.39 per cent and rest 18.15 per cent in other different activities. Among Hindu main workers 59.16 per cent are engaged as manual labourers and 23.38 per cent as cultivators. The situation among Muslim main workers is just the same to Hindu main workers, as maximum are engaged as manual labourers, i.e. 68.84 per cent and then as cultivators, i.e. 11.59 per cent (See Table 14).

**Table 14: Distribution of working family members by their main occupation**

	Hindu	%	Muslim	%	Sikh	%	Total	%
			<b>Total</b>					
Cultivation	277	23.38	32	11.59	7	43.75	316	21.39
Manual Labour	701	59.16	190	68.84	2	12.50	893	60.46
Professional/Managerial and Administrative work	85	7.17	1	0.36	0	0.00	86	5.82
Clerk/ Supervisor/ Accountants	9	0.76	2	0.72	0	0.00	11	0.74
Sales/ Business	65	5.49	37	13.41	1	6.25	103	6.97

Caste Occupation	5	0.42	0	0.00	0	0.00	5	0.34
Animal Husbandry	42	3.54	11	3.99	6	37.50	59	3.99
Others	1	0.08	3	1.09	0	0.00	4	0.27
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>1185</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>276</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>1477</b>	<b>100.00</b>

<b>Males</b>								
Cultivation	259	24.60	29	12.13	7	50.00	295	22.59
Manual Labour	632	60.02	165	69.04	2	14.29	799	61.18
Professional/Managerial and Administrative work	74	7.03	1	0.42	0	0.00	75	5.74
Clerk/ Supervisor/ Accountants	7	0.66	1	0.42	0	0.00	8	0.61
Sales/ Business	57	5.41	35	14.64	0	0.00	92	7.04
Caste Occupation	4	0.38	0	0.00	0	0.00	4	0.31
Animal Husbandry	19	1.80	5	2.09	5	35.71	29	2.22
Others	1	0.09	3	1.26	0	0.00	4	0.31
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>1053</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>239</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1306</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>Females</b>								
Cultivation	18	13.64	3	8.11	0	0.00	21	12.28
Manual Labour	69	52.27	25	67.57	0	0.00	94	54.97
Professional/Managerial and Administrative work	11	8.33	0	0.00	0	0.00	11	6.43
Clerk/ Supervisor/ Accountants	2	1.52	1	2.70	0	0.00	3	1.75
Sales/ Business	8	6.06	2	5.41	1	50.00	11	6.43
Caste Occupation	1	0.76	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.58
Animal Husbandry	23	17.42	6	16.22	1	50.00	30	17.54
Others	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Source: Based on the Primary data.

### 4.2.3 Land Holdings

If we look at the distribution of households according to the size of land holdings the most fortunate are the Sikhs with an average land holding size of around 11.71 acres. As compared to the Sikhs fortunes Hindus were the disadvantaged lots and survive with only 0.79 acres and Muslims are the lowest occupiers of 0.47 acres in the selected villages. None of the Sikhs reported being landless whereas lots of Hindus and Muslims being the one. Among Muslims 57.14 per cent households were landless while only 39.68 percent of Hindus were landless. In 1.0 to 2.50 acres category 23.06 per cent Hindu households fall whereas Muslims are only 10.2 per cent. In 2.5 – 5.0 acres category 5.09 per cent Hindu households are reported but Muslims households are only 2.04 per cent. Land distribution is quite bias as average per household agricultural land among Sikhs is 11.71 acres, Hindus 0.79 acres and Muslims 0.47 acres (see Table 15).

**Table 15: Distribution of households by size category of Land holdings (owned land) (In Acres)**

Size of Holding	Hindu	%	Muslim	%	Sikh	%	Grand Total	%
Below 1	226	30.29	44	29.93	0	0.00	270	30.00
Landless	296	39.68	84	57.14	0	0.00	380	42.22
1.00-2.50	172	23.06	15	10.20	0	0.00	187	20.78
2.50-5.00	38	5.09	3	2.04	3	42.86	44	4.89
5.00-7.50	10	1.34	1	0.68	0	0.00	11	1.22
7.50-10.00	3	0.40	0	0.00	1	14.29	4	0.44
10.00 & above	1	0.13	0	0.00	3	42.86	4	0.44
Grand Total	746	100.00	147	100.00	7	100.00	900	100.00
Average land per HHs.(acres)	0.79		0.47		11.71		0.82	

Source: Based on the Primary data.

**Table-16: Characteristics of Land Owned by Different Religious Groups**

land owned	Hindu	Muslim	Sikh	Grand Total
land owned	587.15	69.12	82.00	734.47
irrigated land in land owned	546.68	63.72	82.00	699.40
cultivated land in owned land	520.70	56.96	82.00	661.26
own cultivated land (irrigated)	508.03	51.86	82.00	643.49
household leased in land	46.88	8.80	0	55.68
household leased in land (irrigated)	44.83	8.80	0	53.63
household leased out land	30.38	0.93	0	31.31
household leased out land (irrigated)	29.43	0.93	0	30.36

Source: Based on the Primary data.

The following table 16 shows the distribution of households by value of own land. Since it is the Sikh community who own bigger land-holdings it is quiet obvious that the average value of their land falls in the highest value category too.

**Table 17: Distribution of Household by value of own land**

Land Value(000)	Hindu	%	Muslim	%	Sikh	%	Grand Total	%
Below 50	99	13.27	13	8.84	0	0	112	12.44
50-100	49	6.57	13	8.84	0	0	62	6.89
100-150	113	15.15	16	10.88	0	0	129	14.33
150-200	66	8.85	8	5.44	0	0	74	8.22
200-250	40	5.36	1	0.68	0	0	41	4.56
250-300	23	3.08	3	2.04	0	0	26	2.89
300-5000	55	7.37	10	6.8	7	100	72	8
5000 & above	301	40.35	83	56.46	0	0	384	42.67
Total	746	100	147	100	7	100	900	100
Avg per HH								

Source: Based on the Primary data.

#### 4.2.4 Ownership of Livestock

Overall surveyed households possess 1559 livestock in which young cattle are 477 i.e. 30.60 per cent followed by goats 30.02 percent, milch animals 25.08 percent, draught animals 9.43, cock and hen 2.18, sheep 1.22 and others (horse, ass, etc.) only



1.03 per cent. Milch animals with Muslims are 13.36 per cent which are almost proportionately half of Hindus, i.e. 25.71 per cent. Draught animals are 0.58 per cent with Muslims which are quite less than Hindus, 8.72. Overall average number of animals per Hindu and Muslim surveyed household is worked out 1.7 and 1.6 per cent whereas for Sikh this number stands at 8.3 per households (see Table 18).

**Table 18: Distribution of Average Livestock per household**

<b>Data</b>	<b>Hindu</b>	<b>Muslim</b>	<b>Sikh</b>	<b>Grand Total</b>
Milch animal	326	31	33	391
per HH	0.44	0.21	4.71	0.43
Draught animal	136	9	0	147
per HH	0.18	0.06	0	0.16
Young cattle	421	33	23	477
per HH	0.56	0.22	3.29	0.53
Goats	330	138	0	468
per HH	0.44	0.94	0	0.52
Sheep	17	2	0	19
per HH	0.02	0.01	0	0.02
Cock//Hen duck	18	16	0	34
per HH	0.02	0.11	0	0.04
Pigs	7	0	0	7
per HH	0.01	0	0	0.01
Others	13	3	0	16
per HH	0.02	0.02	0	0.02
HH	746	147	7	900

Source: Based on the Primary data.

**Table 19 : Distribution of households by value of livestock**

<b>Value Of Livestock(Rs.)</b>	<b>Hindu</b>	<b>Muslim</b>	<b>Sikh</b>	<b>Grand Total</b>
<b>Below 1500</b>	353	90	1	444
%	47.32	61.22	14.29	49.33
<b>1500-30000</b>	388	55	3	446
%	52.01	37.41	42.86	49.56
<b>30000-45000</b>	2	2		4
%	0.27	1.36	0	0.44
<b>45000-60000</b>	1			1
%	0.13	0	0	0.11
<b>60000-75000</b>	1		1	2
%	0.13	0	14.29	0.22
<b>75000 &amp; above</b>	1		2	3
%	0.13	0	28.57	0.33
<b>Grand Total</b>	746	147	7	900
%	100	100	100	100

Source: Based on the Primary data.

#### **4.2.5 Status of Income and Expenditure**

The most important source of income of the households is non-agricultural wages thus pointing towards diversification that is taking place in the district of Lucknow. Second main source of income the rural areas of Lucknow is obviously agriculture sector followed by services and agricultural wages. What is interesting to find is that non-agricultural sector is the basic source of income for the rural residents of Lucknow thus showing a drift away from agriculture though it still is the secondary important source for Hindus as well as Muslims. Sikhs have shown their source of livelihood to be from agriculture with 61.64 percent having their earning from it and another 17.67 percent from animal husbandry.

**Table 20: Classification of Households by Sources of Income**

Sources of Income	Hindu	Muslim	Sikh	Grand Total
Agriculture	4173855	631440	572000	5377295
%	22.3	16.33	61.64	22.87
Animal Husbandry	973376	60000	164000	1197376
%	5.2	1.55	17.67	5.09
Artisan Work	39000	486900	0	525900
%	0.21	12.59	0	2.24
Trade	1171800	247100	0	1418900
%	6.26	6.39	0	6.04
Manufacturing	0	0	0	0
%	0	0	0	0
Agricultural Wages	2142260	266700		2408960
%	11.45	6.9	0	10.25
Non-agricultural Wages	5274200	1382460		6656660
%	28.18	35.76	0	28.31
Services	3674400	121000		3795400
%	19.63	3.13	0	16.14
Interest	13000	30000		43000
%	0.07	0.78	0	0.18
Remittances	106900	40000		146900
%	0.57	1.03	0	0.62
Pension	426050	93300	132000	651350
%	2.28	2.41	14.22	2.77
Others	721450	507050	60000	1288500
%	3.85	13.12	6.47	5.48
Total	18716291	3865950	928000	23510241
%	100	100	100	100

Source: Based on the Primary data.

In trade also Muslim households are 6.39 per cent which are similar to Hindus, i.e. 6.26 per cent. Muslim households receiving income from remittances were 1.03 per cent when Hindus were only 0.57 per cent. Proportion of Muslim households receiving income from services is quite low and also low in comparison to proportion of Hindu households (see Table above).

Total average annual income per household from various sources is Rs.26122. The community-wise average is, among Hindus Rs. 25089, Muslims Rs. 26299 and maximum in Sikh households Rs. 132571. Sikhs maintain their high economic status comparatively with an average income much above rest of the communities (see Table 21).

**Table 21: Average household income from various sources**

<b>Average Income</b>	<b>Hindu</b>	<b>Muslim</b>	<b>Sikh</b>	<b>Grand Total</b>
Agriculture	5595	4296	81714	5975
Animal Husbandry	1305	408	23429	1330
Artisan Work	52	3312	0	584
Trade	1571	1681	0	1577
Manufacturing	0	0	0	0
Ag Wages	2872	1814	0	2677
Non Ag Wages	7070	9404	0	7396
Services	4925	1027	0	4250
Interest	0	0	0	0
Remittances	161	272	0	178
Pension	571	635	18857	724
Others	967	3449	8571	1432
<b>Total</b>	<b>25089</b>	<b>26299</b>	<b>132571</b>	<b>26122</b>

Source: Based on the Primary data.

More than 90.0 per cent sample households were coming under less than Rs.50,000 annual income both among Hindus and Muslims. In higher average income slab of Rs.50000-100000 46 Hindu, 10 Muslim and 1 Sikh household was recorded.

**Table 22: Distribution Households by size of family income (yearly)**

<b>Income(000)</b>	<b>Hindu</b>	<b>Muslim</b>	<b>Sikh</b>	<b>Grand Total</b>
Below 15	312	44	1	357
%	41.82	29.93	14.29	39.67
15-25	244	53	0	297
%	32.71	36.05	0	33
25-50	125	37	1	163
%	16.76	25.17	14.29	18.11
50-100	46	10	1	57
%	6.17	6.8	14.29	6.33
100-150	9	1	0	10
%	1.21	0.68	0	1.11
150-250	6	2	3	11
%	0.8	1.36	42.86	1.22
250-400	3		1	4
%	0.4	0	14.29	0.44
400 & above	1		0	1
%	0.13	0	0	0.11
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>746</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>900</b>
%	100	100	100	100

Source: Based on the Primary data.

Now focusing our attention to expenditure pattern of the selected households is very pertinently correlated to their level of income. Consequently the average annual expenditure per household is around Rs. 38198. Average per household annual expenditure is worked out to be Rs.38198, which among Hindu, Muslim and Sikh households, it was Rs.34068, Rs.45556 and Rs.109126 respectively. Expenses in Sikh household were more than double of other communities. Maximum expenditure was on cereal and pulses followed by vegetable, meat, milk, spices, sugar, etc., however, on these items Hindu household expenses were comparatively less than other communities. Sikh households were comparatively spending more on education while Hindu were spending more on medical. Payment of Loans and interest was done more by Muslims households and hence show that they are the most indebted ones compared to other communities (see Table 23).

**Table 23: Average Household Expenditure on different heads**

<b>Expenditure Heads</b>	<b>Hindu</b>	<b>Muslim</b>	<b>Sikh</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Cereal And Pulse (Total)</b>	8383.86	10127.99	16476.19	8744.24
%	<b>24.61</b>	<b>22.23</b>	<b>15.1</b>	<b>22.89</b>
Purchased	4357.40	5741.66	6133.33	4592.02
Own Produce	4026.46	4386.32	10342.86	4152.21
<b>Vegetable, Meal, Milk, Spices, Sugar etc (Total)</b>	5410.64	5861.44	14502.38	5645.16
%	<b>15.88</b>	<b>12.87</b>	<b>13.29</b>	<b>14.78</b>
Purchased	3259.06	3265.98	6085.71	3282.17
Own Produce	2151.58	2595.45	8416.66	2362.99
Cloths Footwear Beddings	1165.08	1291.25	4500.0	1211.68
%	<b>3.42</b>	<b>2.83</b>	<b>4.12</b>	<b>3.17</b>
Education	1624.51	1107.19	9233.33	1623.87
%	<b>4.77</b>	<b>2.43</b>	<b>8.46</b>	<b>4.25</b>
Medical	2744.83	3153.41	7457.14	2848.36
%	<b>8.06</b>	<b>6.92</b>	<b>6.83</b>	<b>7.46</b>
Ceremonies	1067.33	1282.27	4000.0	1125.60
%	<b>3.13</b>	<b>2.81</b>	<b>3.67</b>	<b>2.95</b>
Fuel	1261.69	1607.91	7566.66	1404.97
%	<b>3.7</b>	<b>3.53</b>	<b>6.93</b>	<b>3.68</b>
Telephone	1090.96	952.00	200.00	1061.87
%	<b>3.2</b>	<b>2.09</b>	<b>0.18</b>	<b>2.78</b>
House	3185.11	3979.73	10000.00	3401.97
%	<b>9.35</b>	<b>8.74</b>	<b>9.16</b>	<b>8.91</b>
Payment of loans and interest	3842.00	11494.12	24500.00	6640.92
%	<b>11.28</b>	<b>25.23</b>	<b>22.45</b>	<b>17.39</b>
House repairing / construction	946.64	1073.02	1550	970.68
%	<b>2.78</b>	<b>2.36</b>	<b>1.42</b>	<b>2.54</b>
Recreation	422.26	365.81	1660.00	433.26
%	<b>1.24</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>1.52</b>	<b>1.13</b>
Marriage and other ceremonies	1794.56	2517.12	3814.28	1936.57
%	<b>5.27</b>	<b>5.53</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>5.07</b>

Others	1128.93	743.52	3666.66	1149.13
%	<b>3.31</b>	<b>1.63</b>	<b>3.36</b>	<b>3.01</b>
Total	34068.45	45556.82	109126.7	38198.33
%	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Based on the Primary data.

Overall 77.00 per cent household fall in less than Rs.25,000 annual expenditure slab. In higher expenditure slabs Muslim households are almost nil whereas Sikhs are absent in the lower expenditure slabs (see Table 24).

**Table 24: Distribution of households by size of Expenditure (Annual)**

<b>Expen (000)</b>	<b>Hindu</b>	<b>Muslim</b>	<b>Sikh</b>	<b>Grand Total</b>
<b>Below 15</b>	332	42	0	374
%	44.5	28.57	0	41.56
<b>15-25</b>	258	61	0	319
%	34.58	41.5	0	35.44
<b>25-50</b>	115	39	2	156
%	15.42	26.53	28.57	17.33
<b>50-100</b>	35	4	3	42
%	4.69	2.72	42.86	4.67
<b>100-150</b>	6	0	1	7
%	0.8	0	14.29	0.78
<b>150-250</b>	0	1	1	2
%	0	0.68	14.29	0.22
<b>250-400</b>	0	0	0	0
%	0	0	0	0
<b>400 &amp; above</b>	0	0	0	0
%	0	0	0	0
<b>Grand Total</b>	746	147	7	900
%	100	100	100	100

Source: Based on the Primary data.

#### **4.2.6 (a) Status of Household Assets**

The level of poverty among communities who were surveyed is well depicted in the Table 25 below. Wide variations could be captured in ownership of assets. What is surprising is that quiet a large proportion of Hindus as well as Muslims are placed in the below 25000 category slabs whereas Sikhs (85.17 percent) are placed in 100000 and above category thus showing there better economic status as compared to their counterparts.

**Table 25: Distribution of household by Value of Productive and other Assets**

<b>Value Of Asset (Rs.000)</b>	<b>Hindu</b>	<b>Muslim</b>	<b>Sikh</b>	<b>Grand Total</b>
<b>Below 25</b>	659	136	1	796
%	88.34	92.52	14.29	88.44
<b>25-50</b>	37	7	0	44
%	4.96	4.76	0	4.89

<b>50-75</b>	20	1	0	21
%	2.68	0.68	0	2.33
<b>75-100</b>	9	2	0	11
%	1.21	1.36	0	1.22
<b>100 &amp; above</b>	21	1	6	28
%	2.82	0.68	85.71	3.11
<b>Grand Total</b>	746	147	7	900
%	100	100	100	100

Source: Based on the Primary data.

Agricultural equipments are available with 73.59 per cent Hindu households, when the same is possessed by 36.05 per cent Muslim households, which are just half of Hindu households. Good proportion of Hindu households possess fodder cutter, plough and pumpsets. Proportion of Muslim households possessing fodder cutter and plough are 10.8 and 6.12 per cent respectively. Tractors are possessed by 71.43 percent of Sikh households and only 1.2 percent of Hindu Households. In agriculture most important implements are tractor and pumpsets which are least with Muslim households.

**Table 26: Distribution of Households by Ownership of Agricultural Implements**

<b>Assets</b>	<b>Hindu</b>	<b>Muslim</b>	<b>Sikh</b>	<b>Total</b>
Plough	50	5		55
%	6.7	3.4	0	6.11
Cart	10	2	0	12
%	1.34	1.36	0	1.33
Tractor	9	0	5	14
%	1.21	0	71.43	1.56
Tiller	0	0	0	0
%	0	0	0	0
Thresher	2	0	0	2
%	0.27	0	0	0.22
Pump	49	9	1	59
%	6.57	6.12	14.29	6.56
Sprayer	2	0	0	2
%	0.27	0	0	0.22
Cutter	217	16	6	239
%	29.09	10.88	85.71	26.56
Other	210	21	4	235
%	28.15	14.29	57.14	26.11
Total	549	53	16	618
%	73.59	36.05	228.57	68.67

Source: Based on the Primary data.

**Table 27: Distribution of Households by Ownership of Non-Agricultural Implements**

<b>Assets</b>	<b>Hindu</b>	<b>Muslim</b>	<b>Sikh</b>	<b>Total</b>
Flour Rice Mill				
%	0	0	0	0
Oil Crusher	0	0	0	0
%	0	0	0	0
Cane Crusher	0	0	0	0
%	0	0	0	0

Handloom	0	1	0	1
%	0	0.68	0	0.11
Powerloom	0	0	0	0
%	0	0	0	0
Welding	0	0	0	0
%	0	0	0	0
EleRepaire	0	0	0	0
%	0	0	0	0
Motor Repair	0	0	0	0
%	0	0	0	0
Sewing	17	15	0	32
%	2.28	10.2	0	3.56
NonAgOthers	39	5	0	44
%	5.23	3.4	0	4.89
Total	56	21	0	77
%	7.51	14.29	0	8.56

Source: Based on the Primary data.

With certain variation, both Hindu Muslim and Sikh households are in possession of cycle i.e. 78.69, 70.75 and 85.71 per cent respectively. Income generating non-agricultural equipments is maximum with Muslim households (14.29 percent) and that too 10 percent are having sewing machines depicting that they are tailors. Saving bank/post office account is with 85.7 per cent Sikhs, 57.91 percent Hindus while only 47.52 per cent Muslim households have it. About 51 per cent Hindu households have fixed deposit when only 37 per cent Muslim households have it (see Table 30).

**Table 28: Distribution of Households by Ownership of Means of Transport**

Assets	Hindu	Muslim	Sikh	Total
Jeep	1		2	3
%	0.13	0	28.57	0.33
Truck	0	0	0	0
%	0	0	0	0
Bus	0	0	0	0
%	0	0	0	0
Car	5	1	0	6
%	0.67	0.68	0	0.67
Mcycle	44	7	5	56
%	5.9	4.76	71.43	6.22
Scooter	3	1	0	4
%	0.4	0.68	0	0.44
Cycle	587	104	6	698
%	78.69	70.75	85.71	77.56
Total	640	113	13	767
%	85.79	76.87	185.71	85.22

Source: Based on the Primary data.

Different transport vehicles are available with 85.7 per cent Hindu households, while 76.87 per cent Muslim households. Modern household assets are available with 27.35 per cent Hindu households while it is only 19.7 per cent with Muslim households. Financial assets are available with 85.8 per cent Sikh households 59.9 per cent Hindus and 47 percent Muslim households.

**Table 29: Distribution of Households by Ownership of Modern Household Assets**

<b>Assets</b>	<b>Hindu</b>	<b>Muslim</b>	<b>Sikh</b>	<b>Total</b>
Fan	116	32	6	154
%	15.55	21.77	85.71	17.11
Cooler	8	5	2	15
%	1.07	3.4	28.57	1.67
TV	108	18	6	133
%	14.48	12.24	85.71	14.78
Refrigerator	14	2	5	21
%	1.88	1.36	71.43	2.33
CD	31	3	5	39
%	4.16	2.04	71.43	4.33
LPG	46	9	5	60
%	6.17	6.12	71.43	6.67
Phone	8	2	1	11
%	1.07	1.36	14.29	1.22
Mobile	88	21	4	113
%	11.8	14.29	57.14	12.56
Furniture	246	50	5	301
%	32.98	34.01	71.43	33.44
HHothers	204	29	1	234
%	27.35	19.73	14.29	26

Source: Based on the Primary data.

**Table 30: Distribution of Households by the Type of Financial Assets**

<b>Assets</b>	<b>Hindu</b>	<b>Muslim</b>	<b>Sikh</b>	<b>Total</b>
Savings	432	70	6	508
%	57.91	47.62	85.71	56.44
Gold Silver	282	72	1	355
%	37.8	48.98	14.29	39.44
Financial Other	385	55	5	445
%	51.61	37.41	71.43	49.44
<b>Total</b>	<b>746</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>900</b>

Source: Based on the Primary data.

#### **4.2.6 (b.) Value of Productive and Other Assets**

Evaluation of per household value of productive and Other assets show Sikhs are the most privileged class amongst the selected religious household categories. Muslims show grim picture of their living status as they are on the lowest rung of the ladder.

**Table 31: Per Household Value of Productive and Other Assets**

<b>Asset</b>	<b>Hindu</b>	<b>Muslim</b>	<b>Sikh</b>	<b>Grand Total</b>
Agricultural Implements	3158.67	674.97	257942.86	4734.65
Non-Agricultural Implements	119.34	26.87	0.00	103.31
Transport	4736.26	5867.35	110800.00	5746.39
Modern Household Assets	2179.06	1619.59	34657.14	2342.28
Financial assets	8070.44	4977.55	73214.29	8071.94
<b>Total</b>	<b>12915680</b>	<b>2371280</b>	<b>3842000</b>	<b>19128960</b>
<b>Per household value of productive and other Assets</b>	<b>18263.77</b>	<b>13166.33</b>	<b>476614.29</b>	<b>20998.58</b>

Source: Based on the Primary data.

Table 31 shows the cost of all productive assets, which the different communities possess. Overall, the cost of agricultural inputs is high (Rs.4734). The value of financial assets is Rs.8071, followed by modern assets like T.V., radio, mobile etc. Rs.2342, non-



agricultural implements Rs.103 and transport Rs.5746. Relatively, Sikhs have maximum assets than that of other religious groups in all categories.

In value terms per Hindu household value of asset comes Rs.18263.77 and for Muslims it is only Rs.13166.33. It means that average per household Muslims have only 61.67 per cent in terms of value of assets what average Hindu household posses. Per Hindu household average agricultural equipment value is Rs.3158.67 and for Muslim household it comes only Rs.674.97, which is only 21.4 per cent of Hindu's assets. Value of non-agricultural equipment per Hindu household is Rs.119.34 when it is only Rs.26.87 for average Muslim household or only 22.51 per cent of Hindu's average assets in terms of value. Average value of modern asset per Hindu and Muslim household is worked out Rs.2179.06 and Rs.1619.59 respectively. Average financial asset per Hindu household is Rs.8070 and Muslim household is only Rs.4977 or 74.3 per cent of Hindus asset. It shows that Muslims are The deprived lot in rural Lucknow though the condition of Hindus is also not very good.

#### **4.2.8 Status of Loan Taken by Households**

As shown in table 32, out of total households, only 23.44 per cent have taken loan from different sources for various purposes. The maximum 14.44 per cent households have borrowed less than Rs.15000 for accomplishment of their needs. Among Hindus and Muslims, the number of indebted households is higher in Muslims (32.65 per cent) as compared to Hindus (21.58 per cent). About 21.58 and 32.65 per cent households among Hindus and Muslims respectively had taken loan for various purposes. The maximum 14.44 per cent households have borrowed less than Rs.15000 for accomplishment of their needs, 5.78 percent between Rs. 15 -30000. In the higher most category i.e. borrowing slab of Rs.90000 and above, 28.57 percent of Sikhs have borrowed loans whereas only 0.67 percent and 0.68 percent of Hindus and Muslims have reported to be indebted.

**Table 32: Distribution of HH by outstanding Amount of loan**

<b>Amount of loan outstanding(000)</b>	Hindus	Muslim	Sikh	Grand Total
Not Indebted	585	99	5	689
%	78.42	67.35	71.43	76.56
Below 15	104	26	0	130
%	13.94	17.69	0	14.44
15-30	38	14	0	52
%	5.09	9.52	0	5.78
30-45	9	4	0	13
%	1.21	2.72	0	1.44
45-60	2	2	0	4
%	0.27	1.36	0	0.44
60-75	2	1	0	3
%	0.27	0.68	0	0.33

75-90	1	0	0	1
%	0.13	0	0	0.11
90 & above	5	1	2	8
%	0.67	0.68	28.57	0.89
Grand Total	746	147	7	900
%	100	100	100	100

Source: Based on the Primary data.

#### 4.2.7 Status of Migration

Table 33 presents characteristics of migration of family members in surveyed households in the district Lucknow. Out of total population of 900 households, 111 or 12.33 per cent people are reported to have migrated, in which the percentage of Hindu migrants is higher (78 or 11.39 per cent) than that of Muslims (25 or 17.68 per cent). Maximum migrants are of 20 - 40 years of age group, in which the proportion of Hindus is higher (57 or 87.69 per cent) as compared to Muslims (15 or 23.0 per cent).

For livelihood 85 or 11.39 Hindus and 26 or 17.68 per cent Muslims have migrated out of their villages. None of the Sikhs have migrated out from their family in our surveyed villages. Seven females from Hindus and 1 Female from Muslim community has migrated out. Maximum Hindu and Muslim households have migrated for manual labour work, they are 60 and 18 in number respectively. From Hindus 6 and 11 persons have migrated for sales/business work and professional, managerial and administrative work respectively. While from Muslims 3 workers have migrated for caste occupation (see Table 32).

Most of the Hindus and Muslims migrated either within the district in rural or urban areas. Few Hindus and Muslims have also migrated within the state (urban) and outside state (urban). It was found during the survey that there were many young aspirants who were eager to migrate outside the villages for work to earn their livelihood and to upgrade their family's economic status. Among Muslims 52.0 per cent were daily commuters, 32.0 per cent were long term migrants and 20.0 per cent were short-term migrants. Among Hindus the pattern and trend of migration is a bit different from Muslim migrants (see Table 32).

**Table 33: Migration characteristics of working family members**

<b>Migrant Sex</b>	<b>Hindus</b>	<b>Muslim</b>	<b>Sikh</b>	<b>Grand Total</b>
Men	78	25	0	103
Women	7	1	0	8
<b>Total Migrants</b>	85	26	0	111
<b>Age of Migrants</b>				
below 20	22	8	0	30
20-40	57	15	0	65
40-60	11	2	0	13
60 & above	2	1	0	3
Grand Total	85	26	0	111
<b>Migrants Occupation</b>				
Professional/Managerial and Administrative work	11	0	0	11
Clerk/ Supervisor/ Accountants (Total)	4	0	0	4
Sales/ Business (Total)	6	5	0	11

Manual Labour	60	18	0	78
Cast Occupation (Total)	3	3	0	6
Cultivate	0	0	0	0
Grand Total	85	26	0	111
<b>Place of Migration</b>				
Within District (Rural)	10	7	0	17
Within District (Urban)	53	7	0	60
Within State (Rural)	2	0	0	2
Within State (Urban)	6	0	0	6
Outside State (Rural)	1	4	0	5
Outside State (Urban)	13	0	0	13
Outside Country		8	0	8
<b>Grand Total</b>	85	26	0	111
<b>Duration of Migration</b>				
Short Term	40	5	0	45
Long Term	19	8	0	27
Daily Commuters	26	13	0	39
<b>Grand Total</b>	85	26	0	111

Source: Based on the Primary data.

#### 4.2.9 Status of Training for Employment

Overall 60.56 per cent households were interested in getting training for better employment and for self-employment and searching better job opportunities within the district or outside 5.67 per cent households showed no interest in getting the training. Among Hindus 61.39 per cent households wanted the training and 33.38 per cent households didn't want any training. Among Muslims it was only 55.78 per cent households desired some training and 36.05 per cent showed their unwillingness to accept any training. There is 5 household of Sikh community i.e. 71.43 percent which desired to get training (see Table 34).

**Table 34: Interest in training of families**

Religion	Yes	%	No	%	Not Interested	%	Total	%
Hindu	458	61.39	249	33.38	39	5.23	746	100.00
Muslim	82	55.78	53	36.05	12	8.16	147	100.00
Sikh	5	71.43	2	28.57	0	0.00	7	100.00
Combined	545	60.56	304	33.78	51	5.67	900	100.00

Source: Based on the Primary data.

Among the households who wanted training over all 7.0 per cent wanted computer training, and 47.44 per cent training in rural industries, which are maximum. In agriculture cottage industry, hair cutting and carpentry least households showed their interest in getting the training. Among Hindu and Muslim communities almost equal proportion of households wanted training in animal husbandry.

**Table 35 : Details of Training Described by Households**

<b>Training Type</b>	<b>Hindu</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Muslim</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Sikh</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>
Traditional Handicraft	1	0.13	1	0.68	0	0.00	2	0.22
Driver	2	0.27	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	0.22
Repairing work	25	3.35	7	4.76	0	0.00	32	3.56
Electrician	3	0.40	1	0.68	0	0.00	4	0.44
Computer	56	7.51	5	3.40	2	28.57	63	7.00
Education (B.Ed., B.Tc)	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
ITI/Polytechnic	1	0.13	1	0.68	0	0.00	2	0.22
Animal Husbandry	4	0.54	3	2.04	0	0.00	7	0.78
Agriculture	1	0.13	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.11
Small Industry	10	1.34	7	4.76	0	0.00	17	1.89
Rural Industries	364	48.79	60	40.82	3	42.86	427	47.44
No Response	279	37.40	62	42.18	2	28.57	343	38.11
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>746</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Source: Based on the Primary data.

Regarding duration of training, 22.56 per cent households are willing to get training upto 3 months, followed by 38.44 per cent upto 3 - 6 months and 3.56 per cent upto 3 years. Hindu's proportion is higher in upto 3 months and 1-3 years duration of training than that of rest communities. Sikhs also showed their interest in getting trained. Religion-wise details are shown in table 36.

**Table 36 : Duration of training Described by Families**

<b>Training Duration</b>	<b>Hindu</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Muslim</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Sikh</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>
3 Months	176	23.59	25	17.01	2	28.57	203	22.6
3-6 Months	284	38.07	61	41.5	1	14.29	346	38.4
1-3 Years	27	3.62	3	2.04	2	28.57	32	3.56
No Response	259	34.72	58	39.46	2	28.57	319	35.4
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>746</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Based on the Primary data.

### **4.3 Status of 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 Table 36.

#### **4.3.1 Status of Public Distribution System**

It is evident from the survey that 66.89 per cent of the total households are in BPL category in rural areas of Lucknow district. The proportion of Hindu households is higher (68.5 per cent) as compared to Muslim households (61.9 per cent) as shown in Table 37. The data shows that in general, 37 per cent of total households have BPL

cards as against 41 per cent of Muslim households and 36 per cent of Hindu households. Majority of the households (84 per cent) get the ration from PDS and the Muslim households who obtain ration from PDS is 84 per cent versus 83 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.

**Table 37: Households reporting about Public Distribution System**

<b>Are you in BPL Category</b>	<b>Hindu</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Muslim</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Sikh</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>%</b>
Yes	511	68.50	91	61.90	0	0.00	602	66.89
No	235	31.50	56	38.10	7	100.00	298	33.11
Grand Total	746	100.00	147	100.00	7	100.00	900	100.00
<b>Do you have BPL card</b>								
Yes	274	36.73	61	41.50		0.00	335	37.22
No	472	63.27	86	58.50	7	100.00	565	62.78
Grand Total	746	100.00	147	100.00	7	100.00	900	100.00
<b>Do you get ration from PDS</b>								
Yes	626	83.91	124	84.35	6	85.71	756	84.00
No	120	16.09	23	15.65	1	14.29	144	16.00
Grand Total	746	100.00	147	100.00	7	100.00	900	100.00
<b>11.4 If yes, the mention quantity (Kgs.)</b>		Avg/HHs		Avg/HHs		Avg/HHs		Avg/HHs
Wheat	3781	6.04	1087	8.77	0	0.00	4868	6.44
Rice	5110	8.16	1070	8.63	0	0.00	6180	8.17
Sugar	581.05	0.93	169.5	1.37	0	0.00	750.55	0.99
Kerosene(lts.)	2015	3.22	384	3.10	118	19.67	2517	3.33
Others								
<b>Problems Faced in PDS</b>								
Insufficient quantity	32	8.04	5	10.87	1	12.5	38	8.41
Bad quality	16	4.02	4	8.70	0	0	20	4.42
Less weight	91	22.86	7	15.22	1	12.5	99	21.90
Non-availability in time	255	64.07	28	60.87	5	62.5	288	63.72
Others	4	1.01	2	4.35	1	12.5	7	1.55
Total	398	100.00	46	100.00	8	100	452	100.00
<b>Are you capable of getting your share of PDS?</b>								
Yes	415	55.63	77	10.32	5	0.67	497	66.62
No	282	37.80	60	8.04	1	0.13	343	45.98
blank	49	6.57	10	1.34	1	0.13	60	8.04
Total	746	100.00	147	19.71	7	0.94	900	120.64
<b>If no, then reasons:</b>								
1. Lack of money	20	20	10.26	4	16.67	0	0.00	24
2. Lack of supply in PDS	20	20	10.26	1	4.17	0	0.00	21
3. Discrimination by	23	23	11.79	8	33.33	0	0.00	31

PDS trader								
4. Others	132	132	67.69	11	45.83	3	100.00	146
Total	195	195	100.00	24	100.00	3	100.00	222

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentages.  
Source: Primary data based.

Households reported that they get average around 6 kg wheat, 8 kg rice, less than 1 kg sugar and 3 litres of kerosene per month. Among Hindu and Muslim communities the quantity of ration is about the same. Overall 84 per cent sample households reported that they are able to get their share of ration from PDS, however 16 per cent households were not able to receive it. Those households who were not able to receive their share of ration from PDS reported various problems like 10.81 per cent due to lack of money, 9.46 per cent due to lack of supply of PDS, 13.96 per cent due to discrimination by PDS trader and 65.77 per cent due to many other reasons. Among Hindu and Muslim households more or less the same situation was found.

#### 4.3.2 Status and Awareness of SGSY

Overall less than half(44.56 percent) of the total 900 sample surveyed households reported that they are aware about the SGSY government programmes, except Muslim households were slightly lacking behind as 10.67 per cent reported to be aware. In SGSY overall 5 households were benefited which are only 1.25 per cent of the total aware households. Households belonging to Hindu and Muslim communities were almost proportionately benefited with 4 and 1 household respectively. Most of the selections for Hindu households were made by NGO/SHGs, Sarpanch and Secretary while Muslim households were mostly selected by Sarpanch. Out of 26 Hindu households beneficiaries, 3 reported that they paid the commission. All the beneficiary households reported that their families are benefited by the programme.

**Table 38: Awareness about Government Programmes (%)**

<b>SGSY</b>	Hindu		Muslim		Sikh		Total	
Awareness Yes	293	<b>39.28</b>	96	<b>65.31</b>	7	<b>100.00</b>	396	<b>44.00</b>
Benefited Yes	4	<b>1.37</b>	1	<b>1.04</b>	0	<b>0.00</b>	5	<b>1.26</b>
Did you pay commission: Yes	1	<b>25</b>	0	<b>0</b>	0	<b>0</b>	1	<b>20</b>
<b>NREGS</b>								
Awareness Yes	260	<b>34.85</b>	46	<b>31.29</b>	3	<b>42.86</b>	309	<b>34.33</b>
Benefited Yes	1	<b>0.38</b>	0	<b>0.00</b>		<b>0.00</b>	1	<b>0.32</b>
<b>IAY</b>								
Awareness Yes	568	<b>76.14</b>	94	<b>63.95</b>	7	<b>100.00</b>	669	<b>74.33</b>
Benefited Yes	48	<b>8.45</b>	8	<b>8.51</b>	0	<b>0.00</b>	56	<b>8.37</b>
Did you pay commission: Yes	3	<b>6.25</b>	0	<b>0</b>	0	<b>0</b>	3	<b>5.36</b>
<b>Old age /widow Pension</b>								

Awareness Yes	598	<b>80.16</b>	103	<b>70.07</b>	7	<b>100.0</b>	708	<b>78.67</b>
Benefited Yes	114	<b>19.06</b>	15	<b>14.56</b>	1	<b>14.3</b>	130	<b>18.36</b>
Did you pay commission Yes	14	<b>12.28</b>	4	<b>26.67</b>	0	<b>0.0</b>	18	<b>13.85</b>
<b>TSC/Swjaldhara</b>								
Awareness Yes	497	<b>66.62</b>	90	<b>61.22</b>	7	<b>100.0</b>	594	<b>66.00</b>
Benefited Yes	342	<b>68.81</b>	51	<b>56.67</b>	2	<b>28.6</b>	395	<b>66.50</b>
Did you pay commission Yes	5	<b>1.46</b>		<b>0.00</b>	0	<b>0.0</b>	5	<b>1.27</b>
<b>_ARWSP</b>								
Awareness Yes	449	<b>60.19</b>	93	<b>63.27</b>	6	<b>85.7</b>	548	<b>60.89</b>
Benefited Yes	299	<b>66.59</b>	81	<b>87.10</b>	0	<b>0.0</b>	380	<b>69.34</b>
Did you pay commission Yes	11	<b>3.68</b>	1	<b>1.23</b>	0	<b>0.0</b>	12	<b>3.16</b>
<b>Sarvasikhsa</b>								
Awareness Yes	661	<b>88.61</b>	130	<b>88.44</b>	7	<b>100.0</b>	798	<b>88.67</b>
Benefited Yes	353	<b>53.40</b>	82	<b>63.08</b>	1	<b>14.3</b>	436	<b>54.64</b>
Did you pay commission Yes	14	<b>3.97</b>	2	<b>2.44</b>	0	<b>0.0</b>	16	<b>3.67</b>

Source: Based on the Primary data.

#### **4.3.3 Status and Awareness of NREGA**

Almost one third of the sample surveyed households informed that they are aware about the NREGA programme. Hindu community seems to be well aware of the programme and much ahead of Muslim community. Overall 0.32 per cent households who were aware about the programme were benefited by NREGA. Only one household reported benefit from the programme. None of the Muslims or the Sikhs reported availing the benefit from the prevailing programme.

#### **4.3.4 Status and Awareness of IAY**

More than 74 per cent of all the surveyed households were found aware about the Indra Awas Yojana and even among the communities. In all 669 household were benefited by IAY programme, in which 568 were Hindu and 94 were Muslim households. Mostly Sarpanch and Secretary selected the Hindu household when Muslims were selected by Sarpanch and NGO/SHGs. Among Hindus 3 and none Muslim households reported for paying the commission for getting the IAY benefits. All the beneficiaries reported that their families were benefited.

Another scheme of Old Age/Widow Pension is known among more than 78.67 per cent households in our survey. Among 708 aware households about the scheme, only 130 or 18.36 per cent households reported benefited. Among Hindu and Muslim communities 114 and 15 households respectively reported benefited. Most of the beneficiaries were selected by Sarpanch. Among beneficiaries, 14 Hindus and 4 Muslims reported paying commission. All the beneficiaries reported their families were benefited.

#### **4.3.5 Status and Awareness of TSC Swajaldhara**

Under TSC Swajaldhara, i.e. Total Sanitation Campaign Swajaldhara, only one-third households were found aware, even in the same proportion among communities. Overall 594 households reported benefited in which 497 were Hindus and 90 were Muslims and 7 were Sikhs. Beneficiaries were selected either by Sarpanch or Secretary. In all 5 beneficiaries paid the commission and reported the level of corruption in the government machinery and 395 households reported that their families were benefited.

#### 4.3.6 Status and Awareness of ARWSP

Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP) for drinking water was known to more than 60 percent of the surveyed households. A good proportion, i.e. 69.34 per cent households who were aware about the programme were benefited. Among aware Hindu and Muslim households, 66.59 and 87.10 per cent were benefited by the programme. Most of the beneficiaries were selected by Sarpanch and very few by the Secretary. Only 3.12 percent beneficiaries were found paying the commission.

In Sarva Shiksha programme for educating the children was known by majority 88.67 per cent of households. Overall 436 or 54.64 per cent of aware households reported they were benefited. In all 16 beneficiaries reported paying commission. Majority beneficiaries reported that their children were benefited (See Table 3 8).

#### 4.3.7 Preferences regarding Existing Government Programmes

As shown in table 40, maximum of 37.80 per cent households have given first preference to Indra Awas programme, followed by 25.56 per cent ARWSP, 21.11 per cent Sarva shiksha, 20.78 per cent TSC.

**Table 3 9: Most Useful Programmes in Order of Preferences of the Respondents**

Programmes	Hindu	%	Muslim	%	Sikh	%	Grand Total	%
<b>SGSY</b>	53	7.10	8	5.44	1	14.3	62	6.89
<b>NREGS</b>	38	5.09	15	10.20		0.0	53	5.89
<b>Indira Awas</b>	282	37.80	31	21.09	3	42.9	316	35.11
<b>Old age /widow Pension</b>	157	21.05	18	12.24	1	14.3	176	19.56
<b>TSC/Swjaldhara</b>	170	22.79	16	10.88	1	14.3	187	20.78
<b>ARWSP</b>	193	25.87	33	22.45	4	57.1	230	25.56
<b>Sarvasikhsa</b>	168	22.52	20	13.61	2	28.6	190	21.11

Source: Based on the Primary data.

### 4.4 Health Status

#### 4.4.1 Status of Diseases among Family Members

In our survey overall 1202 persons or 24.18 per cent of the total sample population was suffering in various diseases in which 24.19 percent Hindus and 24.31 percent Muslims were suffering. Fever and stomach related diseases were more prevalent as out of total reported sufferings 47.34 percent suffered from fever. Next



was stomach disease in which Hindus 14.10 and Muslims 14.49 per cent were suffering. There were many unspecific diseases reported in which people were suffering.

**Table 40: Health and Family Welfare**

Disease	Hindu	%	Muslim	%	Sikh	%	All	%
Fever	475	48.52	93	43.46	1	11.11	569	47.34
Jaundice, Typhoid	18	1.84	2	0.93	0	0.00	20	1.66
ENT	63	6.44	12	5.61	2	22.22	77	6.41
Accident	50	5.11	6	2.80	0	0.00	56	4.66
Stomach related	138	14.10	31	14.49	3	33.33	172	14.31
Cancer, T,B	27	2.76	7	3.27	0	0.00	34	2.83
Any other	208	21.25	63	29.44	3	33.33	274	22.80
Grand Total	979		214		9		1202	
Average Days of Treatment	49.6		44.86		83.56		49.01	

Source: Based on the Primary data.

Average duration of suffering was reported 49 days, but among Muslims the average duration of suffering was 44.86 days, when among Hindus it was 49.6 days. Sikhs are seen to be suffering more on average days of treatment i.e.83 days (see Table 40).

#### 4.4.2 Status and Treatment of Family Members

The following table 42 shows the pathetic public health services as only 20.88 per cent patients reported availing treatment from government hospitals otherwise rest 50.75 per cent are treated by private practitioners and 0.50 per cent go to quakes. Among Hindus only 21.35 per cent patients get treatment from government hospitals, 49.85 per cent are treated by private doctors and 0.31 per cent go to quakes. Muslim patients availing treatment from government hospitals are 19.63 per cent, from private doctors 55.14 cent and going to quakes is 1.40 per cent. Only 9 Sikh patient were reported who is also treated by government and private doctors (See Table 40).

**Table 41: Place of Treatment of Diseases**

Treated By	Hindu	%	Muslim	%	Sikh	%	All	%
Government Hospital	209	21.35	42	19.63	0	0	251	20.88
Private Hospital	488	49.85	118	55.14	4	44.44	610	50.75
Government and Private	219	22.37	35	16.36	5	55.56	259	21.55
Traditional	3	0.31	3	1.40	0	0.00	6	0.50
Homeopathic	5	0.51	2	0.93	0	0.00	7	0.58
Local Government Health worker	1	0.10	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.08
Voluntary Health Worker	1	0.10	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.08
<b>Home Treatment</b>	3	0.31	2	0.93	0	0.00	5	0.42
Jhola Chap Doctor	48	4.90	12	5.61	0	0.00	60	4.99
Others	2	0.20	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	0.17
Total	979	100.00	214	100.00	9	100.00	1202	100.00
Patient admitted	258	26.35	52	24.30	5	55.56	315	26.21
<b>Average Expenditure</b>	<b>2133.22</b>		<b>2234.24</b>		<b>5578</b>		<b>1777.02</b>	

Source: Based on the Primary data.

Among total 1202 sick persons 315 persons reported were admitted in hospital. Among overall total 258 Hindu patients 26.35 per cent, among 52 Muslim patients 24.30 per cent and out of total 1202 patients 26.21 per cent patients were hospitalized. It was found that due to lack of health services, the patients with serious diseases could not get admission in hospitals. Average expenditure incurred by the patients is more amongst Sikhs followed by Muslims and Hindus (see Table 41).

#### 4.4.3 Status of Immunization among Children

Overall proportion of immunization among Hindu children is higher than the children of Muslim community. Among Hindu and Muslim children the immunization against polio is highest followed by BCG, small pox/chicken pox DPT/Diphtheria and the least for hepatitis (see Table 42). The respondents were enquired about the immunization of their children up to the age of 5 years. It was reported that maximum (87.99 percent) children were given polio drops. It was higher in case of children of Hindus (91.53 per cent) as against the Children of Muslims (73.53 percent). The percentage of immunization of Muslim children was found to be lower to that of Hindu children in case of entire four major diseases (Table 42).

With regard to the place of immunization we come across the fact that Asha/Midwife are the favourite source for immunization amongst the villagers followed by government hospitals for the 24.95 percent of the vaccinations.

**Table 42: Immunization of Children(5 years of age)**

Details of Vaccination	Hindu	%	Muslim	%	Sikh	%	All	%
Polio	400	91.53	75	73.53	1	50.00	476	87.99
Diphtheria	323	73.91	61	59.80	1	50.00	385	71.16
BCG	388	88.79	68	66.67	1	50.00	457	84.47
Small pox	341	78.03	63	61.76	1	50.00	405	74.86
Hepatitis	251	57.44	52	50.98	1	50.00	304	56.19
<b>Total No. of Children below 5 years</b>	<b>437</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>541</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Where Vaccinated</b>								
Govt Hospital	89	20.37	44	43.14	2	100.00	135	24.95
Private Hospital	19	4.35	9	8.82	0	0.00	28	5.18
Midwife/ASHA	326	74.60	48	47.06	0	0.00	374	69.13
Untrained Dai	3	0.69	1	0.98	0	0.00	4	0.74
Others	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00

Source: Based on the Primary data.

## 4.6 Status of Housing and Amenities

### 4.6.1 Housing Status

The ownership of houses is of two types in rural areas of Lucknow district. One is the self ownership and other is the houses provided under the Indira Awas Yojana. It is to be recorded here that the percentage of Muslims who have been given houses under the Indira Awas Yojana is higher to that of the Hindus in the district (Table 43). Among surveyed Hindu and Muslim households 92.23 and 91.16 per cent are respectively owners of their houses, while 7.51 and 6.8 per cent have Indra Awas or government houses.

**Table 43: Distribution of Households by the Type of Ownership of Houses**

Ownership	Hindu	Muslim	Sikh	Grand Total
Own	688	134	7	829
%	92.23	91.16	100	92.11
Indira Awas/Govt.	56	10		66
%	7.51	6.8	0	7.33
Rented	2	3		5
%	0.27	2.04	0	0.56
Grand Total	746	147	7	900
%	100	100	100	100

Source: Based on the Primary data.

**Table 44: Distribution of Households by the Type of Houses**

	Hindu	%	Muslim	%	Sikh	%	Grand Total	%
Thatched	218	29.22	46	31.29		0	264	29.33
Khaprail/Khaprail	92	12.33	14	9.52		0	106	11.78
Semi-Pucca	303	40.62	56	38.1	1	14.29	360	40
Pucca	114	15.28	23	15.65	6	85.71	143	15.89
Others	19	2.55	8	5.44		0	27	3
Grand Total	746	100	147	100	7	100	900	100

Source: Based on the Primary data.

About one-third houses are thatched, in which Muslim's proportion is higher. Similarly more than 15 percent houses are pucca but here pucca houses belonging to Hindus and Muslims are comparatively less than Sikhs. Semi-pucca are 40 percent. About 40 per cent houses have only one room, among Hindus 38.47 and Muslims 40.82 per cent. About 36.86 per cent houses belonging to Hindu and 39.46 per cent belonging to Muslims are with two rooms. Houses with 6 and above rooms are 1.47 per cent with Hindus and 0.68 per cent with Muslims.

**Table 45: Distribution of Households by the Number of Rooms**

	Hindu	%	Muslim	%	Sikh	%	Grand Total	%
One	287	38.47	60	40.82	0	0.00	347	38.56
Two	275	36.86	58	39.46	2	28.57	335	37.22

Three	116	15.55	17	11.56	0	0.00	133	14.78
Four	44	5.90	8	5.44	5	71.43	57	6.33
Five	13	1.74	3	2.04	0	0.00	16	1.78
Six & Above	11	1.47	1	0.68	0	0.00	12	1.33
Total	746	100.00	147	100.00	7	100.00	900	100.00

Source: Based on the Primary data.

Classification of Households according to the area of houses we find that 81.11 percent of households are in the category of below 500 sq. ft of area. Amongst Sikhs we have that 57.14 percent of their households have area 1000-5000 sq. ft of area. Situation of Hindus and Muslims are not stated to be much different.

**Table 46: Classification of Households According to the Area of Houses**

Coverd Area	Hindu	%	Muslim	%	Sikh	%	Grand Total	%
Below 500	603	80.83	124	84.35	3	42.86	730	81.11
1000-5000	32	4.29	5	3.4	4	57.14	41	4.56
500-1000	109	14.61	18	12.24	0		127	14.11
5000 & above	2	0.27		0		0	2	0.22
Grand Total	746	100	147	100	7	100	900	100

Source: Based on the Primary data.

Table 47 demarcates the value of the houses of the respondents. It is interesting to note that the rural households fall in the category of have nots as their house's valuation stands in the category of below Rs. 50,000. 57.14 percent Sikhs claimed that the value of their house is 200,000 and above category thus proclaiming to be the richer lot amongst the respondents.

**Table 47: Classification of Households According to the Value of their Houses**

Value (000Rs)	Hindu	%	Muslim	%	Sikh	%	Grand Total	%
Below 50	515	69.03	101	68.71	2	28.57	618	68.67
50-100	163	21.85	25	17.01	1	14.29	189	21
100-200	45	6.03	13	8.84		0	58	6.44
200 & above	21	2.82	4	2.72	4	57.14	29	3.22
Rented House	2	0.27	4	2.72		0	6	0.67
Grand Total	746	100	147	100	7	100	900	100

Source: Based on the Primary data.

**Table 48: Distribution of Households according to Sources of Homestead**

Homeland	Hindu	%	Muslim	%	Sikh	%	Grand Total	%
own	681	91.29	132	89.8	6	85.71	819	91

Provided by Government Panchayat	54	7.24	9	6.12	1	14.29	64	7.11
Landlords Land	8	1.07	5	3.4			13	1.44
Others	3	0.4	1	0.68			4	0.44
Grand Total	746	100	147	100	7	100	900	100

Source: Based on the Primary data.

The table 47 shows that around 91 per cent of total homestead are owned. Around 7.11 per cent has been provided by government. There is no major difference across the religious groups of Hindu and Muslim as far the ownership of homestead is concerned.

#### 4.6.2 Status of Housing Amenities

More than 81 per cent houses have no electric connection. Sikh houses are the most electrified households with 85.71 percent being electrified, followed by Muslims (25.85 percent) and Hindus (17.02 percent).

**Table 49: Distribution of Households by the Electrification and Sources of Lighting**

	Hindu	%	Muslim	%	Sikh	%	Grand Total	%
Electrified: Yes	127	17.02	38	25.85	6	85.71	171	19.00
Electrified: No	619	82.98	109	74.15	1	14.29	729	81.00
Total	746	100	147	100	7	100	900	100.00
Oil lamp	556	74.53	105	71.43	0	0	661	73.44
Lantern	45	6.03	3	2.04	1	14.29	49	5.44
Petromax	1	0.13	1	0.68	0	0	2	0.22
Others	17	2.28	0	0	0	0	17	1.89
Grand Total	746	100	147	100	7	100	900	100.00

Source: Based on the Primary data.

The majority of houses are still using Kerosene oil lamp for lighting of their houses (Table 50). This is true also in case of Muslim and Hindu houses but it has been reported that 71.43 per cent of Muslim houses are using oil lamp while 74.53 per cent of the Hindu households use oil lamp.

**Table 50: Classification of Households According to Sources of Drinking Water**

	Hindu	%	Muslim	%	Sikh	%	Grand Total	%
Own Hand-pump	197	26.41	33	22.45	3	42.86	233	25.89
Public Hand-pumps	495	66.35	99	67.35	2	28.57	596	66.22
Tap in dwelling	24	3.22	10	6.80	2	28.57	36	4.00
Own protected well	4	0.54		0.00		0.00	4	0.44

Own Unprotected well	13	1.74	1	0.68		0.00	14	1.56
Public Unprotected well	9	1.21	1	0.68		0.00	10	1.11
Public Protected well	1	0.13	2	1.36		0.00	3	0.33
Public tab		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00
Pond/River/Stream	1	0.13		0.00		0.00	1	0.11
Others	1	0.13		0.00		0.00	1	0.11
(blank)	1	0.13	1	0.68		0.00	2	0.22
Grand Total	746	100.00	147	100.00	7	100.00	900	100.00

Source: Based on the Primary data.

More than 25 per cent houses either owned hand pumps. Highest proportion of the household (66.22 percent) depends on Public hand pumps. About little less than half of houses have drinking water source within the premises and about 66.22 per cent households got water at a distance upto 100 metres. Only 25 percent households have the privilege of having water facility within house premises.

**Table 5 1: Classification of Households According to Distance from Sources of Drinking Water**

Distance	Hindu	%	Muslim	%	Sikh	%	All	%
With in House	197	26.41	33	22.45	3	42.86	233	25.89
Up to 100 meters	495	66.35	99	67.35	2	28.57	596	66.22
100-250 meters	46	6.17	7	4.76	2	28.57	55	6.11
Above to 250 meters	8	1.07	8	5.44	0	0.00	16	1.78
Total	746	100.00	147	100.00	7	100.00	900	100.00

Source: Based on the Primary data.

About 91.82 per cent Hindus and 71.43 per cent Muslims don't have toilet within their premises. About 76.0 per cent households either use wood or cow-dung as source of fuel. (see Table 51).

**Table 52: Classification of Households According to Toilet facility**

Toilet Facility	Hindu	%	Muslim	%	Sikh	%	Grand Total	%
In house	61	8.18	42	28.57	6	85.71	109	12.11
Outside House	685	91.82	105	71.43	1	14.29	791	87.89
Grand Total	746	100	147	100	7	100	900	100.00
<b>Toilet Type</b>		0		0		0		0.00
1 Septic tank latrine	20	2.68	7	4.76	2	28.57	29	3.22
2 In the dwelling/ water-sealed	26	3.49	15	10.2	4	57.14	45	5.00
3 Pit latrine	28	3.75	19	12.93	0	0	47	5.22
4 Covered dry latrine	2	0.27	3	2.04	0	0	5	0.56
5 In the community/ water sealed	3	0.4		0	0	0	3	0.33
6 In the field	660	88.47	101	68.71	1	14.29	762	84.67
7 Others	7	0.94	2	1.36	0	0	9	1.00
Grand Total	746	100	147	100	7	100	900	100.00

Source: Based on the Primary data.

**Table 5 3: Classification of Households According to Type of Cooking Fuel Used**

<b>Fuel Type</b>	<b>Hindu</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Muslim</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Sikh</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>%</b>
Wood	563	75.47	121	82.31		0.00	684	76.00
Coal	13	1.74	3	2.04	2	28.57	18	2.00
Kerosene oil	5	0.67	0	0.00	0	0.00	5	0.56
Hay/Leaves	8	1.07	3	2.04	0	0.00	11	1.22
Cow dung cake	119	15.95	12	8.16	0	0.00	131	14.56
Agricultural Waste	5	0.67	1	0.68	0	0.00	6	0.67
Goober Gas plant	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
L.P.G.	31	4.16	5	3.40	5	71.43	41	4.56
Others	1	0.13	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.11
(blank)	1	0.13	2	1.36	0	0.00	3	0.33
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>746</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Source: Based on the Primary data.

#### **4.7 Status of Community Participation**

##### **4.7.1 Status of Participation in Election and Organizations**

As shown in Table 54, almost all households participated in panchayat elections, state assembly, and parliament elections. In terms of office bearers in the panchayat, Hindu households are maximum than that of Muslims, but in SHGs and religious / social organisations, Muslim participation is higher as compared to Hindus

**Table 54: Participation of HH in Administrative Community**

<b>Organization</b>	<b>Hindu</b>	<b>Muslim</b>	<b>Sikh</b>	<b>All</b>
<b>Does you or your family members caste vote</b>				
Panchayat election	740	147	7	894
State Assembly	739	144	7	890
Parliament	741	145	7	893
<b>Are you member of panchayat</b>	6	1	0	7
Are you member of SHG	2	0	0	2
Are you member of any religious/social organization	3	0	0	3

Source: Based on the Primary data.

##### **4.7.2 Status of Community Concern**

Out of 900 samples surveyed households total 1 person was reported being killed during recent communal violence. Among the killed member he belonged to Hindu household. In recent communal violence the loss of property was reported by 4 households in which 2 each were from Hindu and Muslim households. Overall 9 households reported to be insecure due to communal feelings which includes 8 Hindu and 1 Muslim household (see Table 55).

**Table 5 5: Problem and losses Reported by HH during communal violence**

Yes	Hindu	Muslim	Sikh	All
Death of your family members during recent communal violence	1	0	0	1
Loss of your property during recent communal violence	2	2	0	4
Do you feel insecure due to communal feelings	8	1	0	9

Source: Based on the Primary data.

#### 4.7.3 Status of Access to Media and Communication

As far as access of media and communication is concerned, out of total surveyed households, 35 households go through newspaper daily, followed by 118 listen radio and 117 watch television. A part from this, 120 households have mobile phones for communication purpose (see table 54). Among Hindu and Muslim households 29 and 5 respectively were reading newspapers regularly. Overall 118 households reported listening the radio in which 95 and 23 were Hindus and Muslims respectively. Only 10 households were connected with telephones where 9 and 1 were Hindu and Muslim households respectively (see Table 56).

**Table 56: Households with Access to Media and Communication**

	Hindu	Muslim	Sikh	Grand Total
A. Do you read newspaper regularly	29	5	1	35
B. Do you listen radio regularly	95	23	0	118
C. Do you watch TV regularly	92	20	5	117
E. Do you have Telephone	9	1	0	10
E. Do you have mobile	72	32	16	120

Source: Based on the Primary data.

#### 4.7.4 Status of Household Facilities and Family Deprivation

Households were asked which three facilities are lacking in their village, in which maximum 63.78 per cent reported for roads, followed by 53.78 per cent water, 13.56 per cent education, 47.56 per cent for electricity, 15.00 per cent for employment, 16.0 per cent for drinking water. Almost in the same proportion all the households of different communities have reported about the lack of facilities (see Table 57).

**Table 57: Households Reporting Three important Facilities which are lacking in village**

Data	Hindu	%	Muslim	%	Sikh	%	Grand Total	%
Road	485	65.01	83	56.46	6	85.7	574	63.78
Water	429	57.51	51	34.69	4	57.1	484	53.78
Health Facilities	230	30.83	61	41.50	3	42.9	294	32.67
Education	105	14.08	16	10.88	1	14.3	122	13.56
Transport	32	4.29	11	7.48	3	42.9	46	5.11
Electricity	343	45.98	82	55.78	3	42.9	428	47.56
House	47	6.30	24	16.33	0	0.0	71	7.89



Employment	103	13.81	32	21.77	0	0.0	135	15.00
Sanitation	459	61.53	81	55.10	1	14.3	541	60.11
Total	746	100.00	147	100.00	7	100.0	900	100.00

Source: Based on the Primary data.

In another following table three major deprivations of families was asked in which maximum 83.67 per cent told for employment followed by 52.67 per cent for health facilities, 47.33 per cent for house, 32.0 per cent for education, 29.56 per cent for land and 26.0 per cent for skill. These orders of deprivations should be the priorities in the agenda of government planning and policy formulation (see Table 58).

**Table 58: Households Reporting three most important deprivations in their families**

Data	Hindu	%	Muslim	%	Sikh	%	Grand Total	%
Land	230	30.83	36	24.49	0	0.0	266	29.56
House	366	49.06	59	40.14	1	14.3	426	47.33
health	380	50.94	90	61.22	4	57.1	474	52.67
Education	234	31.37	51	34.69	3	42.9	288	32.00
Employment	624	83.65	124	84.35	5	71.4	753	83.67
Skill	199	26.68	31	21.09	4	57.1	234	26.00
Electricity/Water	12	1.61	2	1.36	1	14.3	15	1.67
Others	189	25.34	45	30.61	3	42.9	237	26.33
Total	746	100.00	147	100.00	7	100.0	900	100.00

Source: Based on the Primary data.

## CHAPTER V

### DEVELOPMENT GAPS AND REMEDIES THEREOF

In the preceding chapters, socio-economic development status has been examined at the three levels: Firstly at the district level, secondly at the village level and finally at the household level to fully articulate the constraints and chalk out policies for eradication of such constraints thereof. In this chapter, critical development gaps have been identified in relation to three spatial levels, i.e. (I) Lucknow District as a whole; (II) Village level and (III) Household level.

- The first and probably among the most significant aspects which needs to be taken care of is the fact that the condition of housing has been found to be quite unsatisfactory and receives top priority. Although IAY has contributed to certain extent the larger section of people living below poverty line has not yet been covered by any housing programme.
- To top the list is the problem of employment. As most of the population is reported in the age group of 0-14 i.e. child or 15-30 age group the working age population. With increase in education the so called educated lot hesitates to take up farming activities and roam about in search of job.
- The issue that needs top priority based on our field survey is the problem of employment and this was highlighted by 82 percent of the respondents and the leading issue to be handled.
- Health services are not properly developed in the area. Most of the child births takes place within household premises and hence needs proper attention. The number of both PHCs and CHCs are much below the prescribed norm. Because the sick are not getting proper medical attention in the government hospitals, they are forced to be dependent on private practitioners and even the *jhola chap* doctors. Because the income levels are low a sizeable number of households who are indebted to meet their medical requirements. It is, therefore, a matter of top priority that the PHCs and CHCs should be properly manned and the facilities, which they are supposed to offer, should be available all the year round in general and specifically during period when seasonal ailments are common. In this connection it is equally important to ensure the availability of safe drinking water and ensure proper drainage facilities.

- Though literacy level is high but still the situation of higher education is deplorable. Drop out rates are reported to high.
- Many of our respondents have expressed their desire to undertake training of various types so that they may enhance their skills and thereby increase their income and overcome the shabby living conditions due to poverty. Most of them want vocational training to be provided to them. It is therefore important that the government should take appropriate action and set up training centres at convenient locations to ensure that those who are willing to acquire the skill may be able to undergo short or medium duration training courses. Since people are from the disadvantaged group these training programmes can be subsidized because although respondents have expressed their desire to partly pay for them their affordability levels are rather low.
- Since land holding sizes are low the cultivators could be educated to diversify their activities. If non-agricultural activities are developed properly it will prove extremely beneficial in raising the levels of living of the village community as well as in ensuring an all round development of the district as a whole.
- Despite the fact that a number of promotional programmes of the government are being implemented, the awareness level among the villagers regarding these schemes was found to be so so. It is, therefore, desirable that concerted efforts should be made to raise awareness levels and also to ensure that the beneficiaries selected deserve it rightly and belong to the category for whom they have primarily been designed. In this context it would be also appropriate to point out that the problems related to the public distribution system, whether issuing of BPL cards or timely, adequate and good quality of rations be ensured. It was often found that the rich are commanding the scene.
- It is rightly said that development receives an impetus if the infrastructure facilities are developed adequately. According to the baseline survey findings in Lucknow district the road network is not properly developed. Proper road connectivity facilitates the movement of goods and services and this is lacking at the village level. This aspect has been very clearly been realized by the 63 percent village folk and our respondents have accorded it top priority among the three most important concerns of their respective villages.
- Equally important is the development of the power sector. This has been a cause of concern in the entire state and even in Lucknow people get power

supply very intermittently. Not only is the supply irregular but its quality is poor with wide fluctuations in voltage.

- Yet another area of concern for villagers is that for undertaking various economic activities they are unable to take loans easily at reasonable rates of interest from the financial institutions. They are therefore forced to procure loans from the village money lender or other sources at high rate of interest. Though they have formed many cooperatives but most are not functioning. The role SHGs should be stressed upon and the masses should be inculcated with the skill to form SHGs and extract the benefit thereof.

## **Remedial Measures**

According to the Census of India 1991 percentage of main workers to total population stood at 32.2 percent, 82.5 percent of workers were engaged in agriculture, percent in household industry to total main workers were 1.1 percent and literacy level was 35.2 percent. But presently according to Census 2001 these percentages stood at 24.7, 27.5, 4.4, and 68.7 percent. In 2005-06 total pucca road per lakh of population stood at 150.6 km., allopathic hospitals per lakh of population /CHC and PHC were 1.9, primary schools per lakh of population 54.8(2004-05). This lead us to derive that infrastructural facilities have not extended and to focus our attention is the call of the time.

### **Agriculture and Allied Activities**

- Development of irrigation infrastructure have been sanctioned under RIDF programme. To improve agriculture and rural development there is no alternative but to bring in intensive cultivation practices with the help of mechanization and suitable sufficient use of fertilizer. This could be possible only if the entire district is saturated with KCC coupled with investment credit for sgricultute and allied activities side by side with awareness and skill development programme.
- The skewed distribution of land holdings vis-à-vis the area covered will undoubtedlydetermine the cropping pattern and practices being followed in the district. Land consolidation work may be launched to make the holdings viable units.
- 25 percent of land is under unculturalable/ pastures and this stands at the major drawback of our agricultural expansion.
- Off season vegetable cultivation should be introduced.

- Diversification into high value crops, horticulture, herbiculture, vegetables, etc. may be encouraged.
- Large number of tubewells and handpumps are not in working conditions. Besides this the water is not fully utilized even from canal irrigation. Productivity improvement through sprinkler irrigation, use of bio-fertilisers, use of soil conditioners like gypsum in ground nut recommended.
- Electricity required for agricultural activities fall short of demand.
- Lucknow is famous for “Dashari Aam” from Kakori, Malihabad and Mal tehsils. Even tough these areas are declared as “Mango Belt” these mango growers do not get bank loans and exporting facilities for their produce easily.

#### **Industrial Activities**

- Lucknow is equally famous for its Chikan craft and ceramic potteries (Chinhat). People employed in these traditional activities do not get the required benefits and are cheated at the hands of middle men.
- Condition of SSI and Khadi Industries is very deplorable. Entrepreneurs are not able to procure loans and other infrastructural facilities.

#### **Socio-Economic Conditions**

- Conditions of primary schools buildings are satisfactory and few are in dilapidated conditions.
- Handpumps installed to provide drinking water facilities are non-functional and the existing wells are either dried or the water is not worth drinking.
- Though urbanization at large scale has taken place but bus services in the district is still not to the mark.
- Provisions made for grants to handicapped/ widows and poor backward caste people do not reach the needy ones.
- Due to unprecedented increase in population and increasing population density environmental pollution is increasing day by day. Institutional establishments leave density of vehicles on roads, pollution, water resources, depletion of forest resources, space research use of fertilizers etc. are creating hell lot of a problems.
- Encouragement required to install pollution free units.
- Establish village industries so that the population is diversified and move towards villages and curb large migrations that are taking place .
- Stop river and other water pollution.

- Plantation of trees should be encouraged by government as well as private parties to enhance environmental balance.
- Chemical fertilizer usage should be replaced by compost fertilizers and awareness regarding its usefulness should be spread.