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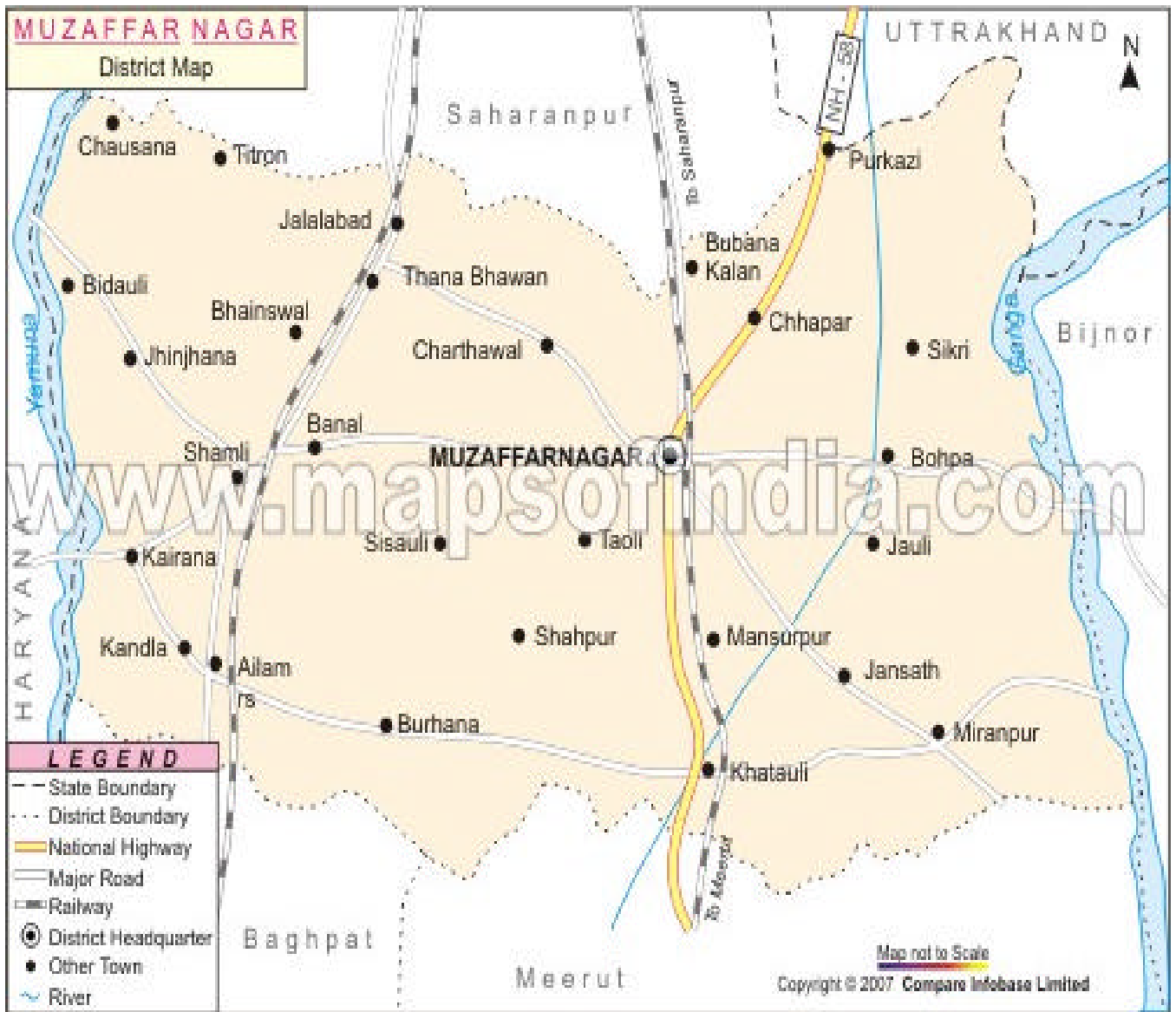
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# Map of Muzaffarnagar



## Executive Summary: Muzaffarnagar District of Uttar Pradesh

### Introduction

Minority constitutes one-fifth of the total India population. They are yet to join mainstream of the Indian developmental path. Majority of them are at the bottom of socio-economic stratification. A survey conducted by the central government highlighted the fact that 90 districts of the country, having minority concentration, are backward. Out of these, 21 districts have been identified in Uttar Pradesh alone. The Ministry of Minority Affairs, government of India, aims at developing suitable measures for the development of these 90 districts in

the eleventh five-year plan. The main aim of this baseline survey is to identify the developmental deficit in these districts and identify areas for intervention. Giri institute of Development Studies, Lucknow has been entrusted to conduct baseline survey in 19 districts in Uttar Pradesh.

#### Top Five Major Development Deficit in Muzaffarnagar

- ⊞ Electricity
- ⊞ Pucca Houses
- ⊞ Work Participation Rate
- ⊞ Female Work Participation Rate
- ⊞ Literacy Rate

### Objectives of the Study

The main objective of the survey is to identify the gaps-

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

### Methodology, Sample design and Tools

The tehsils of each district has been classified into three strata by arranging them in descending order of Minority population in the 2001 census. Then 30 villages are selected from each district. A door-to-door survey conducted to do the house listing in each village with a population up to 1200. In larger sized villages, two hamlets have been selected. The first was the one with highest minority population and the second any other hamlets of the villages. Then from each village 30 households have been selected in proportion to the religious categories of people living in the village. Thus, 900 households have been identified and surveyed from each district.

The study has undertaken at three levels:

1. District profile using secondary information
2. Village level using secondary information
3. Household level using data from the field survey.

### **Indicators**

In order to identify the development deficit and identification of priority areas for policy intervention, the expert committee of the Ministry of Minority Affairs, New Delhi, identified eight indicators. Following are these indicators:

#### **(A) Socio-Economic Indicators:**

1. Literacy Rate
2. Female Literacy Rate
3. Work Participation Rate
4. Female Work Participation Rate

#### **(B) Basic Amenities Indicators:**

5. Percentage of Households with Pucca Houses
6. Percentage of Households with Safe Drinking Water
7. Percentage of Households with Electricity
8. Percentage of Households with W/C Latrines

Beside the above indicators, two additional indicators also have been selected for assessing health status in the district. These are:

#### **(C) Health Indicators:**

9. Percentage of Fully Vaccinated Children
10. Percentage of Institutional Deliveries

The purpose of this baseline survey is to identify the infrastructural gaps, which could be filled through Multi-Sector District Development Plan (MSDP). Effort will be made through MSDP to reduce these developmental deficits and take it at least to the national Level/state level.

Taking deficit as weight, the indicators representing specific sectors ranked on 8-point score scale, in which rank 1 will indicate highest deficit and highest priority. Thus, an indicator has given highest rank, if the value of deficit between survey result and the estimate for India is higher. The other indicators ranked in decreasing order according to their value of deficit. In case, the deficit comes positive (survey result higher than the estimate of India) lower rank is assigned to the indicator. The developmental deficit of Muzaffarnagar district is presented in the following table:



### Development Deficit of Muzaffarnagar District

Sl. No.	Indicators	Survey Result of District (2008)	Estimate for India (2005)	Gap between India and District	Priority Ranking
		1	2	3 = 1 - 2	
<b>Socio-Economic Indicators</b>					
1	Literacy Rate	74.71	67.30	7.41	5
2	Female Literacy Rate	65.40	57.10	8.30	6
3	Work Participation Rate	34.14	38.00	-3.86	3
4	Female Work Participation Rate	18.52	21.50	-2.98	4
<b>Basic Amenities Indicators</b>					
5	Percentage of Households with Pucca Houses	46.78	59.40	-12.62	2
6	Percentage of Households with Safe Drinking Water	99.33	87.90	11.43	7
7	Percentage of Households with Electricity	31.11	67.90	-36.79	1
8	Percentage of Households with Water Close set Latrines	78.78	39.20	39.58	8
<b>Health Indicators</b>					
9	Percentage of Fully Vaccinated Children	99.60	43.50	56.10	-
10	Percentage of Institutional Deliveries	13.78	38.70	-24.92	-

**Note-** (1) Survey data of the district (col. 1) pertains to rural areas only, but data (col.2) pertains to total.

(2) Data in col. 2 from s.l.no. 5 to 8 pertains to year 2005-2006 from NFHS-3 and rest data in col.2 pertains to the year 2004-2005 from NSSO.

The above table shows major development deficit of Muzaffarnagar district, which need argent attention:

1. Rural electrification and availability of power supply is the first priority area. Although, all sample villages are electrified, but number of connections and availability of power supply is discouraging in the district. Only 31 per cent surveyed households have electric connection and on an average less than 7 hours per day power supply is available. Among Muslim and ST households, electric connections are almost negligible.
2. The condition of houses has been found unsatisfactory and it receives second priority place. Besides having a large number of kuccha houses, the living space for an average family has been found to be insufficient. It has been observed that Indebtedness has been frequently caused due to expenditure on house repairing at its maintenance. This increases distress to the lower section of the society.
3. The baseline survey result indicates that the percentage of work participation is lower than that of national average.

4. Female work participation rate has been found low as compare to the national level. Serious efforts should be made in the MSDP to increase work participation rate in general and for female in particular.
5. Although, literacy rate and female literacy rate ranked 5<sup>th</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup> in the priority ranking of the surveyed households, but it does not represents the real picture of educational situation in the area. As we move from primary to upper primary, higher secondary and intermediate level, the percentage of literate people decreases from 20.24 per cent to 15.37 per cent, 5.11 per cent and 1.81 per cent, respectively. Situation is more alarming in the case of female literacy. This area needs outmost attention, because education is the most important means for the social mobility, especially for downtrodden section of the society.

### **Other Findings of Survey:**

1. Sex ratio is low in the district (871 per thousand) as compared to the state (898 per thousand). Religious consideration and dogmatic ideology might be the reason for the trend, where male child is preferred more than that of female child.
2. Density of population is beyond the caring capacity of land in the district i.e. 884 persons per sq. km., whereas the state constitutes 689 persons per sq. km.
3. Population growth rate has been decreased by 1.77 per cent from 1981-1991 to 1991-2001. In 1981-1991, growth rate was 26.42 per cent, whereas in 1991-2001, it has been recorded 24.65 per cent.
4. Family size of Muslim households is higher (7.09) than that of other religious groups.
5. District literacy rate is 49.06 per cent, which is lower than that of the state i.e. 56.30 per cent.
6. Among Muslim, literacy rate and work participation rate is very low as compared to the other religious groups in Muzaffarnagar district.
7. Dropout cases are higher in Muslim community than that of Hindus and Sikhs. It has been found in the field survey that below 20 years age group migrants are mostly dropout students. In this age group, the number of Muslim migrants is higher (48.08 per cent) than that of Hindus (48.08 per cent).
8. All sample villages are electrified, but number of connections is discouraging as compared to the existing rural households.
9. Health facilities at sub-centres and PHCs are not as satisfactory as that of private health centres.

10. Average expenditure in treatment of diseases is higher in Muslim households i.e. Rs.3091, whereas in Hindu and Sikh households, it is Rs.2807 and Rs.1867, respectively.
11. Most of working population is other workers (37.81 per cent). They are landless or having a small piece of land.
12. Number of government tube-wells as a source of irrigation is almost negligible in surveyed villages (2.50 %). Most of the rural households having own tube-well (81.83 %). Households who do not have this facility are depending upon canals (15.67 %).
13. Encouraging trend has been found in dairy related activities (36.67 per cent) than that of other non-agricultural activities like- fishery, manufacturing activities, service activities, etc.
14. Out of total 30 surveyed villages, it has been found that in 23 villages (76.67 per cent), people are engaged in artisan/handicraft activities. However, it has been reported that training, credit and other facilities are almost non-existent, which is a matter of serious concern.
15. Due to poor living condition, the average longevity of life among Muslims is shorter than that of other religious groups.
16. Most of the rural population lives below the poverty line.
17. Average cost of productive assets like-agricultural implements, non-agricultural implements, modern household assets, transport, financial assets, etc. is low (Rs.16193) among Muslim households as compare to Hindus (Rs.29419) and Sikhs (Rs.218360).
18. 71.11 per cent surveyed households are landless in the district, in which the proportion of Muslims is higher (81.84 per cent) than that of Hindus (65.84 per cent). Average land holding of Muslims has been found low as compared to Hindus and Sikhs.
19. In terms of status of employment by industrial category, in agriculture and livestock, the proportion of Sikhs is higher than that of Hindus and Muslims. In rest economic activities like fisheries, forestry, manufacturing activities, construction, trade & commerce, transport, education/health services, other activities etc., the proportion of Muslims is higher as compared to Hindus except finance & administration services.
20. Average income is higher among Sikhs (Rs.64919) and least among Muslims (Rs.37975). In the same way, average expenditure is also higher among Sikhs (Rs.54993) and least among Muslims (Rs.37385).
21. In sample villages, majority of households have taken loan from non-institutional sources (78.23 per cent). Institutional loan is recorded only 21.77 per cent.

22. Willingness of vocational training is higher in Muslim households i.e. 61.51 per cent, while Hindus constitute 57.34 per cent and Sikhs 41.67 per cent.

### **Suggestions:**

1. Percentage of institutions delivery is much lower in the survey result (13.78 per cent) as compare to national estimate, which is 38.70 per cent. The deficit is -24.92 per cent. This is the most sensitive area and needs top priority in the MSDP. Therefore, more PHCs and sub-centres should be constructed within the cluster of villages to improve the health condition of the rural people, along with ambulance facilities.
2. Effort should be made to improve the electricity supply in the rural areas, which is the most important need for rural development.
3. Survey result indicates that 91.33 per cent rural people are searching additional employment opportunities, in which Muslim percentage is higher (91.62 per cent). Development of rural and cottage industry may be very helpful to reduce the poverty in the area. This will not only provide employment opportunities in the rural areas, but also arrest the migration process.
4. People give first priority to the dairy related activities (55.60 per cent) Development of dairy cooperative in the area is the need of the hour.
5. Corruption can be minimized through people awareness and people's participation, transparency in utilisation of development funds and fixing accountancy at every level of administration and execution.
6. Credit facilities, supply of raw materials and marketing of finished goods should be ensured by the government. This will encourage handicraft and household industries, which is very important for minorities and weaker sections of the society.
7. Vocational training centres should be established in the villages. So that rural people can get training in various activities and generate self-employment.

**Top Five Development  
Priorities in Muzaffarnagar  
District**

- Ⓟ Electricity
- Ⓟ Institutional Deliveries
- Ⓟ Pucca Houses
- Ⓟ Work Participation Rate
- Ⓟ Female Work Participation Rate

# Chapter 1

## Background of the Study

### 1.1 Introduction

In the state of Uttar Pradesh, the share of Muslim population is about 18.5 per cent (Census 2001). Muslim constitutes the maximum minority population in the state as compare to the other religious minority groups like Sikh, Christian, Buddhist, Jain and others, etc. Overall minorities share is almost one-fifth of the state population, and most of them are considered as deprived sections. Ministry of Minority Affairs has undertaken the task to understand the objective situation of minorities in the state and the country, so that necessary initiatives can be taken for their upliftment in particular, and for overall development of the country in general. The expert committee has identified the relatively backward minority concentrated districts of India. The identification of minority concentrated districts was done on the following criterion:

#### **(a) Religious-Specific Socio-Economic Indicators –**

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

#### **(b) Indicators of Basic Amenities –**

- (i) Proportion of households with pucca walls
- (ii) Proportion of households with safe drinking water facilities
- (iii) Proportion of households with electricity
- (iv) Proportion of households with W/C Latrines.

Thus total 90 districts across the country were selected, in which 21 districts were from Uttar Pradesh. Giri Institute of Development Studies, Lucknow has been entrusted to carry out the study of these 19 identified districts.

### 1.2 Objective of the Study

- (i) To identify the existing gaps in terms of infrastructural facilities such as pucca roads, educational and training institutions, banking and marketing, etc.
- (ii) To find out the gaps in housing and sanitary facilities.

- (iii) To conduct a gap analysis of availability of infrastructure facilities, such as schools, health, ICDS centers and drinking water supply.
- (iv) To identify the income generating activities, such as artisan/handicrafts, in which villages have a comparative advantage.

### **1.3 Methodology and Sample Design**

To identify 30 villages, the tehsils of the district have classified into three strata, in terms of share of minority population in each tehsil, after arranging them in descending order. The first stratum consists 20 per cent of the tehsil's rural population and the second and third stratum constitute 50 and 30 per cent tehsil's rural population, respectively. Tehsil was used for stratification because religion-wise data is available at tehsil level in census 2001. 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 through door-to-door survey in the selected villages having a population up to 1200. In case of villages with higher population, the different hamlets were considered and two hamlets were selected. The first hamlet was at 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 according to their religion. The samples were selected 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 the district statistical officer, CDO, district minority welfare officer, NABARD, lead bank in the district 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 field-work in the village. The third part of the study is based upon household information, for which a team under strict supervision conducted door-to-door survey of selected households. The list of selected sample villages, where survey was conducted is as follows:

**1.1: List of Selected Tehsils and Sample villages in Muzaffarnagar District**

District Strata	Tehsil	Sl. no.	Name of Village
Strata 1	Muzaffarnagar	1	Almaspur
		2	Mimlana
		3	Sarwat
		4	Ladwa
		5	Nagala Pithora
		6	Kasampur
		7	Jagaheri
		8	Kanahheri
		9	Dadhedu Kala
Strata 2	Jansath	10	Katiya
		11	Ghatayan Uttri
		12	Jauhra
		13	Rurkali Fateh Ali
	Budhana	14	Dinkarpur
		15	Dhanayan
		16	Riawali Nagla
		17	Alipur Aterana
		18	Bahramgarh
		19	Dhindhaoli
20	Sauhonjani Bagan		
Strata 3	Kairana	21	Dundu Khera Bangar
		22	Paotikalan
		23	Kala Mazra
		24	Dhindhali
		25	Chausana Vishat Aht.
		26	Allipur
	Shamli	27	Umarpur
		28	Jafarpur
		29	Butrada
		30	Peer Khera

## Chapter 2

### Socio-economic Status of District Muzaffarnagar

#### 2.1 Introduction

##### 2.1.1 Origin of Name of District

The district is named after its headquarters town Muzaffarnagar, which was founded in the reign of Shahjahan at the site of an old town known as Sarot or Sarwat. This city was established in 1633, by *Sayyid Munawar Lashkar Ali*, and named Muzaffarnagar in honour of his father, *Sayyid Muzaffar Ali Khan*, who was appointed ruler of this region by the Mogul Emperor Akbar. The older parts of the city have a Mogul feel and many monuments of Mogul period are also spread in the surrounding villages and towns of Muzaffarnagar district.

In 1901, during the British raj, it was made head quarter of Muzaffarnagar district, which was carved out of Saharanpur district and both became part of the Meerut Division in United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

The district is roughly rectangular and lies between latitude  $29^{\circ} 11' N.$  and  $29^{\circ} 43' N.$ , and longitude  $77^{\circ} 04' E$  and  $78^{\circ} 07' E$ . It forms a part of the Meerut division and is situated in the doab of the Ganga and Yamuna between the districts of Shahjahanpur on the north and Meerut on the south. On the west, the Yamuna separates it from district Karnal of Haryana, and on the east, the Ganga forms the boundary between this district and the district of Bijnor. Its extreme length from east to west is about 98 km., while the extreme breadth from north to south is 58 km. The average length and breadth are about 84 km and 50km., respectively.

According to the Statistical Abstract 2003 of Uttar Pradesh, the district covers an area of 4008 sq. km., in which the rural and urban area containing 3934.64 and 73.36 sq. km., respectively.

The district has 5 Tehsils, 14 Blocks, 5 Municipalities, 21 Town Areas, 1 Census towns. There are 893 Inhabited Villages, 132 Uninhabited Villages, 687 Gram Panchayat or Sabhas, 112 Nyaya Panchayat, 15 Nagar Panchayat, 2 Parliamentary and 9 Legislative Assembly Constituencies. There are no forest villages.



## 2.2 Demographic Status

### 2.2.1 Population Composition and Growth

According to census 2001, out of total population, 74.49 per cent and 25.51 per cent population live in rural and urban area, respectively. People, who are living in rural areas, their main occupation are agriculture. The average household size of the district is 6.7, which is little higher as compared to the state's household size i.e. 6.5. The average household size is higher in urban areas than that of rural areas in the district, which are 7.0 and 6.6, respectively. According to census 2001, the sex ratio of Muzaffarnagar is 871 per thousand, while it is 898 per thousand at the state level. The population density in the district is very high i.e. 884 persons per sq. km., whereas the state constitutes 690 persons per sq. km. as shown in table-1.

**Table 2.1: Rural/Urban Population in Muzaffarnagar by Sex, 2001**

	Area (sq. km)	Persons	Male	Female	Density of Population (per sq. km.)	State's Density of Population (per sq. km.)
<b>Rural</b>	3934.64	2639480	1414221	1225259	671	562
<b>Urban</b>	73.36	903882	479611	424271	12321	5267
<b>Total</b>	4008.00	3543362	1893832	1649530	884	690

**Source:** Statistical Abstract, Uttar Pradesh, 2003

If we observe the given table-2, in 1961-1971, the decadal growth of population was 24.73 per cent, but during 1971-1981, it slightly increased to 24.76 per cent. During 1981-1991, population growth rate is marginally increased by 1.66 per cent during 1971-1981 to 1981-1991. But in 1991-2001, it decreased by 1.77 per cent (see table 2).

**Table 2.2: Trend of Population in Muzaffarnagar**

Years	Total Population	Percentage of Decadal Variation
1961	1444921	-
1971	1802289	24.73
1981	2248483	24.76
1991	2842543	26.42
<b>2001</b>	<b>3543362</b>	<b>24.65</b>

**Source:** Statistical Abstract, Uttar Pradesh, 2003

In table 3, the percentage of SC population is 13.50 per cent, which is lower than that of state's SC population (21.15 per cent). The percentage of ST population is almost negligible in the district (0.003 per cent), whereas state's ST population constitutes 0.06 per cent (table 4).

**Table 2.3: Schedule Caste (SC) Population in Muzaffarnagar & U.P. (2001)**

Area	Persons	Male	Female	(%) of SC to Total Population in Muzaffarnagar	Percentage of SC in Uttar Pradesh
Rural	404595	217598	186997	13.50	21.15
Urban	73729	39537	34192		
Total	478324	257135	221189	13.50	21.15

**Source:** Statistical Abstract, Uttar Pradesh, 2003

**Table 2.4: Schedule Tribes (ST) Population in Muzaffarnagar & U.P. (2001)**

Area	Persons	Male	Female	(%) of ST to Total Population in Muzaffarnagar	Percentage of ST in Uttar Pradesh
Rural	46	24	22	0.003	0.06
Urban	41	18	23		
Total	87	42	45	0.003	0.06

**Source:** Statistical Abstract, Uttar Pradesh, 2003

District's literacy rate is 49.06 per cent, in which the proportion of literate is higher in urban area i.e. 54.41 per cent as compared to the rural area (47.23 per cent) during 2001. The male literacy rate is also higher in both the areas in comparison of female literacy. The male literacy rate in the district is 58.06 per cent and female literacy rate is 38.73 per cent.

The total work participation rate in the district is 33.11 per cent, which is quite high from the state proportion i.e. 32.41 per cent. The work participation rate of males is also higher in the district (49.00 per cent), whereas state having 46.8 per cent, but female contribution is less than that of state, which constitutes 14.86 per cent and 16.5 per cent, respectively (Census 2001). The share of main workers in total population of the district is 25.39 per cent (899536) and remaining are marginal workers i.e. 7.72 per cent (273617). It is found in the field survey that most of the rural people are landless or marginal labour and are mainly dependent on agriculture. They are searching additional employment opportunities to support their livelihood. In the absence of this opportunity, they are migrating to urban centres, mostly in metropolitan cities.

### 2.2.2 Status of Population by Religion

According to census 2001, the proportion of Hindus in Muzaffarnagar district is 60.71 per cent, followed by Muslims 38.09 per cent, Christians 0.09 per cent, Sikhs 0.54 per cent, Buddhist 0.07 per cent, Jains 0.49 per cent and others or not specified 0.02 per cent. In Uttar Pradesh, Hindu's share is 80.61 per cent, Muslim 18.50, Christians 0.13, Sikhs 0.41, Buddhist 0.18, Jains 0.12 and others or not specified are 0.05 (see table 5).

**Table 2.5: Percentage of Population by Religion, Literacy and Work Participation Rate (2001)**

Religion	Proportion to Total Population		Literacy Rate		Work Participation Rate	
	Muzaffar Nagar	U.P.	Muzaffar Nagar	U.P.	Muzaffar Nagar	U.P.
Hindu	60.71	80.61	68.52	57.98	35.76	33.24
Muslim	38.09	18.50	46.45	47.79	28.88	29.15
Christian	0.09	0.13	59.95	72.85	31.67	33.94
Sikh	0.54	0.41	68.97	71.92	37.25	32.73
Buddhist	0.07	0.18	61.87	56.21	31.45	33.36
Jain	0.49	0.12	94.21	93.21	28.96	28.85
Others or not specified	0.02	0.05	60.70	64.00	33.87	35.59

**Source:** Census of India, 2001

The table 5 shows that in Muzaffarnagar district, Muslims have lowest literacy rate, i.e. 46.45 per cent, and it is highest in Jains with 94.21 per cent. The same is true in the State, where Muslim's literacy rate is 47.79 per cent and followed by Jain's 93.21 per cent. Overall literacy rate is higher in Muzaffarnagar as compare to U.P.

In district Muzaffarnagar, work participation rate is highest among Sikhs (37.25 per cent), followed by Hindus (35.76 per cent), Others or not specified religion (33.87 per cent), Christians (31.67 per cent), Buddhists (31.45 per cent), Jains (28.96 per cent) and Muslims (28.88 per cent). In context of U.P. as a whole, the work participation rate is highest among others or not specified religious groups, which constitute 35.59 per cent, followed by Christians (33.94 per cent), Buddhists (33.26 per cent), Hindus (33.24 per cent), Sikhs (32.73 per cent), Muslims (29.15 per cent) and Jains (28.85 per cent). It is inferred from table 5 that Sikhs are sharing maximum work participation rate in district. Share of Muslim community in work participation rate is lowest at the district level and the state level as well.

## **2.3 Economic Status**

### **2.3.1 Status of Growth in Employment**

As per 2001 census, number of total workers in the district is 1173153. The proportion of other workers is maximum i.e.37.81 per cent (443568), followed by cultivators 33.84 per cent (396988) and agricultural labourers 24.70 per cent (289799). Remaining workers are engaged in household industry, which is 3.65 per cent (42798).

According to District Sankhyaki Patrika (2006), in Muzaffarnagar 557 and 502 units were registered in 2000-01 and 2001-02, in which 114 and 135 units were functional,

respectively. In 2002-03, the number of units has been decreased with 473, but functional units have been increased with 143. The above data shows that there is decreased of 84 registered units between 2000-01 to 2002-03. But number of functional units have increased by 29.

On the one hand, the increasing trend has been recorded in engagement of daily workers/labourers and value production in functional units during 2000-03. The average daily employed workers/labourers were 8941 in 2000-01, followed by 9703 and 10506 in 2001-02 and 2002-03, respectively. The value of production was recorded Rs.16827427 in 2000-01, followed by Rs.24975409 and Rs.25247853 in 2001-02 and 2002-03, respectively.

**Table 2.6: Registered Factories, Small Scale Industrial Units and Khadi Rural Industrial Units**

Year	Registered Factories		Small Scale Industrial Units		Khadi Rural Industrial Units	
	No. of Units	Workers	No. of Units	Workers	No. of Units	Workers
2003 - 04	354	18720	32898	74961	24	70
2004 - 05	343	18735	31832	70558	47	720
2005 - 06	380	19377	32940	75966	80	413
Rural (2005 - 06)	118	8942	28588	58281	80	413
Urban (2005 - 06)	262	10435	4352	17685	0	0

**Source:** District Sankhyaki Patrika, Muzaffarnagar, 2006, p.n. 73

In 2005-06, more units were registered in urban areas as compared to rural areas, but average engaged workers were higher in rural units. There were 118 registered units functioning in rural area, in which 8942 workers were engaged, while in urban area, 262 units were functioning with 10435 workers. It shows that in rural area, on an average about 76 workers were employed in one unit, but in urban area, the average of employed worker were 40 in one registered unit. Similarly, 28588 and 4352 small-scale industrial units were functioned in rural area and urban area, respectively. On an average, 2 and 4 workers were employed in one unit in rural and urban areas, respectively. Substantial number of rural Muslim workforce, who have small piece of land or landless, are engaged in handloom work in Khadi production. In 2005-06, 80 khadi units were functioning with 413 workers in the dsitric. The raw material is supplied by the agency. When the final goods are ready, they hand it over to the agency. The workers are paid according to piece of the final product. As per estimation, an adult gets about Rs. 35 to 50 per day (see table 6).

### 2.3.2 Status of Unemployment

The provision of employment through employment exchange has been very dismal in the district. The number of registration through applications has been recorded quit well during 2002-05. In 2003-04, the registered applicants in employment exchange office were 47442, in 2004-05 and 2005-06, it was 50886 and 56450, respectively. However, the notified vacancy was very low (45) in 2003-04. In 2004-05, it has increased to 104 and in 2004-05; it has gone up to 114. The total number of persons employed was recorded only 17 in 2003-04, 14 in 2004-05 and 16 in 2005-06 (see table 7).

**Table 2.7: Registration and Employment through Employment Exchange Office**

Registration / Employment	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06
Number of Employment Exchange Office	01	01	01
Number of Registered Applicant	47442	50886	56450
Number of Registration during the year	11300	11476	18040
Number of Notified Vacancies	45	104	114
Number of Persons Employed during the Year	17	14	16

**Source:** District Sankhyaki Patrika, Muzaffarnagar, 2006, p.n. 96

### 2.3.3 Status of Land Use Pattern

In Muzaffarnagar district, total reported area was recorded 421473 hectares and 24201292 hectares in the state. A comparative figure of Muzaffarnagar district and U.P. for 2004-05 reveals that the forest cover exists 6.53 per cent in the Muzaffarnagar district, which is lower than the state i.e. 6.97 per cent. In the district, the proportion of cultivable wasteland is 0.65 per cent, and followed by current fallow land 1.41 per cent; other fallow 0.69 per cent and barren and uncultivable land 1.16 per cent, which are lower than the state's proportion. The land put to non-agricultural uses and net area sown is quit higher in the district, which constitutes 11.87 per cent and 77.33 per cent, respectively as compared to U.P. i.e. 10.72 per cent and 69.21 per cent, respectively. However, the proportion of grazing land and area under trees and orchards is lower than the state. In addition, the intensity of agriculture is marginally low in the district than that of the state i.e. 49.01 per cent and 51.79 per cent, respectively (see table 8).

**Table 2.8: Land Use pattern in District Muzaffarnagar and Uttar Pradesh (2003 – 04)**

Particulars	Muzaffarnagar		Uttar Pradesh	
	Area (in Hectares)	Percentage	Area (in Hectares)	Percentage
Total Reported Area	421473	100.00	24201292	100.00
Forests	27533	6.53	1685936	6.97
Cultivable Wasteland	2756	0.65	467557	1.93
Current Fallows	5924	1.41	1137082	4.70
Other Fallows	2902	0.69	593953	2.45
Barren and Uncultivable Land	4902	1.16	548213	2.27
Land put to Non-agricultural Uses	50022	11.87	2594289	10.72
Grazing Land	377	0.09	66043	0.27
Area under Trees and Orchards	1130	0.27	358685	1.48
Net Area Sown	325927	77.33	16749534	69.21
Area Sown more than once	159723	-	8675071	-
Gross Cultivated Area	485650	-	25424605	-
Net Irrigated Area	322383	-	13227338	-
Gross Irrigated Area	480059	-	18524000	-

**Source:** District Sankhyaki Patrika, Muzaffarnagar, 2006, p.n. 33-34

There are 296572 land holdings of various sizes available in the district, in which 329580 hectares cultivable land have been recorded. Less than 2 hectares holding constitutes 83.37 per cent, having 43.59 per cent of cultivated land. Between 2-4 hectares holdings have 11.84 per cent of share, and 29.68 per cent of cultivated land is devoted. Land holdings of 4 hectares and above are 4.78 per cent, which are occupying 26.73 per cent cultivated land (see table 9).

**Table 2.9: Land Holdings and Cultivated Land (1995 - 96)**

Size of Land Holding	No. of Land Holdings	%	Cultivated Land	%
Less than 1 Hectare	191475	64.56	67444	20.46
1 - 2 Hectare	55796	18.81	76245	23.13
2 - 4 Hectare	35126	11.84	97817	29.68
4 - 10 Hectare	13617	4.59	79451	24.11
10 Hectare & Above	558	0.19	8623	2.62
Total	296572	100.00	329580	100.00

**Source:** District Sankhyaki Patrika, Muzaffarnagar, 2006, p.n. 57

### 2.3.4 Status of Irrigation Coverage and Sources

In Muzaffarnagar district, net irrigated area is little less than that of net sown area, which has been recorded 98.91 per cent, but in the state, it is relatively low i.e. 78.97 per cent.

The intensity of irrigation is also higher in the district as compared to the state, which is 148.91 per cent and 140.04 per cent, respectively.

**Table 2.10: Area Irrigated by Source (2004 - 05)**

Source	Muzaffarnagar		Uttar Pradesh	
	Area Irrigated (in hectares)	%	Area Irrigated (in hectares)	%
Canal	76823	23.83	2767233	20.92
Government Tubewell	7555	2.34	379122	2.87
Private Tubewell	237592	73.70	8978021	67.87
Others (Wells, Ponds etc.)	413	0.13	1102962	8.34
Total	322383	100.00	13227338	100.00

**Source:** District Sankhyaki Patrika, Muzaffarnagar, 2006, p.n. 35

As shown in table 10, in Muzaffarnagar district, most of irrigation is done by private tubewells (73.70 per cent) and canals (23.83 per cent). In U.P., it is 67.87 per cent and 20.92 per cent, respectively. Irrigation by government tubewells and other sources like wells, ponds etc. are relatively lesser in the district as compared to the state.

### 2.3.5 Status of Cropping Pattern

As shown in table 11, sugarcane is the dominant crop of Muzaffarnagar district, which constitutes 47.18 per cent of total gross cropped area, whereas in U.P., it is only 9.52 per cent (2004-05). Paddy and wheat covers 6.49 per cent and 27.03 per cent, respectively in the district, whereas in U.P., both the crops are relatively higher i.e. 23.10 and 40.62 per cent, respectively. In the district, total cereal and pulses are occupying 33.73 per cent and 1.11 per cent, respectively, which is relatively very low as compared to the state proportion, which are 73.21 per cent and 11.69 per cent, respectively. Total foodgrains are also very low in the district i.e. 34.84 per cent as that of 84.90 per cent in the state. There are many sugarcane factories in the district because sugarcane is the dominant crop of Muzaffarnagar. Potato covers only 0.54 per cent area, which is very less as compared to U.P. (1.95 per cent).

**Table 2.11: Cropping Pattern (2004 - 05)  
(Percentage to Gross Cropped Area)**

Crop	Muzaffarnagar	Uttar Pradesh
Paddy	6.49	23.10
Wheat	27.03	40.62
Barley	0.11	1.07
Jowar	0.00	1.19
Bajra	0.00	3.68

Maize	0.11	3.45
Other Cereals	0.00	0.10
Total Cereals	33.73	73.21

Urd	0.85	2.03
Moong	0.03	0.25
Arhar	0.02	1.58
Gram	0.02	3.78
Other Pulses	0.19	4.05
Total Pulses	1.11	11.69
Total Foodgrains	34.84	84.90
Sugarcane	47.18	9.52
Potato	0.54	1.95
Gross Cropped Area	100.00	100.00

**Source:** District Sankhyaki Patrika, Muzaffarnagar, 2006

### 2.3.6 Status of Productivity of Major Crops

Average productivity of major crops like wheat, paddy, oilseeds and sugarcane in district is higher as compare to the state's average productivity, excepting average productivity of potato, which is 150.23 quintal per hectare in the district, and 232.00 quintal per hectare in the state. Despite higher productivity of cereals, oilseeds and sugarcane, majority of farmers in the district are facing acute problems due to small land holdings and irregular payment by sugarcane factory owners (see table 12).

**Table 2.12: Productivity of Major Crops (2004 - 05)  
(Production in quintal per hectare)**

Crop	Muzaffarnagar	Uttar Pradesh
Wheat	32.98	25.90
Paddy	25.93	18.40
Potato	150.23	232.00
Oilseeds	9.92	8.70
Sugarcane	707.28	562.80

**Source:** District Sankhyaki Patrika, Muzaffarnagar, 2006

### 2.3.7 Status of Livestock

In Muzaffarnagar district, the proportion of buffalos is higher as compared to the state proportion they are either drought, milch or cattle categories. In other animals, the percentage of horses is twice of the state proportion. Number of poultry farms is also less in the district as compare to the state, as shown in table-13.



**Table 2.13: Livestock (2003)**

Type of Animal	Muzaffarnagar		Uttar Pradesh		No. of Animal per 100Hc. Of Net Sown Area	
	No.	%	No.	%	Muzaffarnagar	Uttar Pradesh
<b><u>Drought Animals</u></b>						
Bullock	42800	3.79	5603878	9.20	13.13	33.46
Buffalo	92413	8.18	1608809	2.64	28.35	9.61
<b><u>Milch Animals</u></b>						
Cow	93337	8.26	6187672	10.16	28.64	36.94
Buffalo	352172	31.16	11194710	18.38	108.05	66.84
<b><u>Young Animals</u></b>						
Cattle	85324	7.59	6759210	11.09	26.33	40.35
Buffalo	345672	30.58	10110181	16.59	106.06	60.36
<b><u>Others</u></b>						
Sheep	8704	0.77	1436731	2.36	2.67	8.58
Goat	64523	5.71	12941013	21.24	19.80	77.26
Horse	5724	0.51	154049	0.25	1.76	0.92
Pig	35359	3.13	2602130	4.27	10.85	15.54
Others Animals	3874	0.34	2324997	3.82	1.18	13.88
Total Livestock	1130375	100.00	60923380	100.00	346.82	363.73
Poultry Birds	199206	-	12193964	-	61.12	72.80

**Source:** District Sankhyaki Patrika, Muzaffarnagar, 2006

### 2.3.8 Status of Industrial Development (Large, Small and Unorganised Industry)

The proportion of industrial areas per lakh population in Muzaffarnagar is less than that of state. However, industrial estate, registered factories, functional factories, employment and production is high as compared to the state.

In Muzaffarnagar, 32940 small-scale industries and 80 khadi gram udyog units were functioned during 2005-06, in which 75966 and 413 workers were engaged for their livelihood, respectively. In rural areas, many unorganised handloom industries like- khadi industry, are operated and managed mostly by muslim population, who are largely landless or having very low agricultural land. Per capita per day handloom worker's income is estimated to be only Rs.40 to 70. Other details are given below in table 14.

**Table 2.14: Industrial Development (2005 - 06)**

Particulars	Muzaffarnagar	Uttar Pradesh
Number of Industrial Areas per lakh of Population	0.06	0.08
Number of Industrial Estates per lakh of Population	2.26	0.09
Number of Registered Factories per lakh of Population	13.35	5.40
Number of Functional Factories per lakh of Population	4.04	3.20
Number of persons employed in Registered Factories per lakh of Population	296	267
Per capita value of Industrial Production	7125	4788

**Source:** District Sankhyaki Patrika, Muzaffarnagar, 2006

### 2.3.9 Status of Economic Infrastructure

District Muzaffarnagar is quite well off in respect of pucca road, which constitutes 99.8 km.per lakh population, whereas in U.P., it constitutes 67.9 km.per lakh population. Credit Deposit ratio in the district is quite impressive i.e. 67.0, but in case of the state, it is only 37. However, Consumption of electricity is considered as key to economic development. In Muzaffarnagar district, per capita consumption of electricity is relatively higher (266.7 kwh) as compared to the state (183.3 kwh). In respect of other economic infrastructure like post offices, telegraph offices, telephone connections, PCOs and Banks etc., all indicators possess the positive sign of development in the district (see table 15).

**Table 2.15: Infrastructure Indicators (2005-06)**

Particulars	Muzaffarnagar	Uttar Pradesh
Length of Road constructed by PWD per lakh population (in km.)	68.6	68.1
Length of Total Pucca Road per lakh population (in km.) (2004-05)	99.8	67.9
Per Capita Consumption of electricity (in kwh)	266.7	183.3
Number of Post Offices per lakh population	9.2	10.6
Number of Telegraph Offices per lakh population	0.1	0.6
Number of Telephone Connections per lakh population	1973.8	1737.3
Number of PCOs per lakh population	88.90	52.5
Number of Bank Offices per lakh population	6.6	4.4
Credit Deposit Ratio	67.0	37.0

**Source:** District Sankhyaki Patrika, Muzaffarnagar, 2006

### 2.3.10 Status of Domestic Product

During the period 1993-94 to 2004-05, average annual growth rates of total and per capita Net Domestic Product (NDP) for Muzaffarnagar and Uttar Pradesh have been shown in table 16.

**Table 2.16: Growth Rates of total and Per Capita Net Domestic Product (NDP) (1993-94 to 2004-05, at 1993-94 prices)**

Source	Muzaffarnagar		Uttar Pradesh	
	Total NDP (Rs.Crore)	Par Capita NDP (Rs.)	Total NDP (Rs.Crore)	Par Capita NDP (Rs.)
1993 – 94	13019	4580	37240	2677
2004 – 05	28896	8155	102012	6138
Average annual growth rates during 1993-94 to 2004-05 (%)	6.87	4.93	9.59	7.84

As shown in the table 16, the total NDP in absolute terms is found to have increased more than two times in Muzaffarnagar and more than two and half times in state between 1993-94 to 2004-05. As a result, per capita NDP has also increased in the district and the state during the period, approximately less than two times in the district and more than two times in the state. Consequently, the average annual growth rate of total NDP has significantly increased in the district and state during 1993-94 to 2004-05, but district's growth rate (6.87 per cent) is lesser than that of the state (9.59 per cent). In case of per capita NDP growth rate, it has been increased in both places, but the rate of growth is higher in state (7.84 per cent) as compared to the district (4.93 per cent) during the same period.

Further, a comparative analysis of the performance in terms of growth rates of NDP clearly suggests that there is a substantial improvement in performance of the economy at both levels. Important factors responsible for this high growth rates appear to have been: (i) low base of income prior to 1993-94, (ii) increased investment due to free entry of MNCs, (iii) Foreign Direct Investment (FDI), (iv) Implementation of externally added projects, (v) implementation of employment promotion schemes and other welfare programmes targeted to the people below poverty line (BPL).

### **2.3.11 Status of Income and Poverty**

As shown in Table 16, in Muzaffarnagar district, per capita Net Domestic Product in 1993-94 is Rs. 4580, which is higher than the average of the state i.e. Rs. 2677. In 2004-05, it has grown to Rs. 8155 as compared to the state, which is Rs. 6138. However, the compound growth rate during 1993-94 to 2004-05 of total NDP and per capita NDP of Muzaffarnagar was quit less than that of state level. According to available official records of 2002, 11.68 per cent population are living below poverty line in the rural areas of the district.

## **2.4 Rural Infrastructure**

### **2.4.1 Status of Rural Amenities and Facilities**

Major rural infrastructures like livestock per veterinary hospital, livestock per livestock development centre/animal husbandry centre, number of cooperative marketing societies per lakh population, primary agricultural societies per lakh rural population, cooperative marketing centres per lakh population and regulated markets are below from the state average. The most important infrastructure is electrification of villages, which is better as compared to the state. However, problem lies at the level of power supply. The villages are

electrified, but people hardly get electricity for their domestic uses. Overall rural infrastructure is quite limited in Muzaffarnagar, which is a major impediment for sustainable rural development, see table 17.

**Table 2.17: Rural Infrastructure (2005-06)**

Particulars	Muzaffarnagar	Uttar Pradesh
Length of pucca road per lakh population (in km.) (2004-05)	93.1	90.9
Percentage of Electrified Villages to Total Inhabited Villages	99.9	77.0
Number of Cold Storage per thousand sq. km.	7.7	0.4
Number of Livestock per Veterinary Hospital	25119	33294
Number of Livestock per Livestock Development Centre/Animal Husbandry Centre	19159	22890
Number of Cooperative Marketing Societies per lakh population	0.07	0.5
Number of Primary Agricultural Credit Societies per lakh rural population	2.4	5.7
Number of Cooperative Marketing Centres per lakh population (2000-01)	0.95	2.23
Number of Regulated Markets per lakh hectare of Net Area Swan (2000-01)	10.41	22.3

**Source:** District-wise Development Indicators in U.P., 2006

#### 2.4.2 Status of Social Infrastructure

Educational institution is an important part of social infrastructure, as the quality of human resource, which is one of the most important resources, depends upon level of education acquired by the people. In the district, the availability of education infrastructure particularly at primary and secondary levels shows a better picture as compared to the state. The situation is also satisfactory in primary and secondary schools per hundred sq. km. Teacher-student ratio at primary school is more or less same in the district as that of the state, but in case of senior basic school, the situation is much higher than the state (see table 18).

**Table 2.18: Educational Infrastructure (2005-06)**

Particulars	Muzaffarnagar	Uttar Pradesh
Number of Primary Schools per lakh population	84.5	60.0
Number of Secondary Schools per lakh population	26.6	14.5
Number of Higher Secondary Schools per lakh population	7.3	7.6
Number of Primary Schools per 100 sq. km	74.7	41.4
Number of Secondary Schools per 100 sq. km.	23.6	10.0
Teacher-Student Ratio in Primary Schools	54.7	55.0
Teacher-Student Ratio in Senior Basic Schools	40.3	35.0

**Source:** District Sankhyaki Patrika, Muzaffarnagar, 2006

Primary health centres, child/women welfare centres are found satisfactory in the district as compared to the state average. The number of allopathic and ayurvedic / unani / homeopathic hospitals per lakh population are quit low in the district than that of the state. Number of beds per lakh population is very less in allopathic hospitals but in ayurvedic / unani / homeopathic hospitals, it is quit high (see table 19).

**Table 2.19: Health Infrastructure (2004-05)**

Particulars	Muzaffarnagar	Uttar Pradesh
Number of Allopathic Hospitals per lakh population (including primary health centres)	2.0	2.3
Number of Beds in Allopathic Hospitals per lakh population	19.2	38.0
Number of Ayurvedic / Unani / Homeopathic Hospitals per lakh population	1.3	2.0
Number of Beds in Ayurvedic / Unani / Homeopathic Hospitals per lakh population	5.8	5.4
Number of Primary Health Centres per lakh population	2.0	1.6
Number of Child/Women Welfare Centres per lakh population	11.9	11.1

**Source:** District Sankhyaki Patrika, Muzaffarnagar, 2006

### 2.4.3 Status of Gaps in Amenities and Facilities

In the district, housing condition is not as good as that of the state. Out of total households, 75.57 per cent and 24.43 per cent households belong to rural and urban areas in the district. 41.73 per cent and 66.28 per cent houses in rural and urban areas are permanent in nature, whereas state average is 46.20 and 92.20 per cent, respectively. Similarly, in case of serviceable houses in rural area, it is 10.05 per cent and in urban areas, it is 3.01 per cent, whereas in the state, it is 20.30 per cent and 3.70 per cent, respectively.

As far as dwelling rooms are concerned in Muzaffarnagar, one room set houses in rural areas are 30.70 per cent and urban areas 29.41 per cent, whereas the state constitutes 29.30 and 30.80 per cent.

Tap as a source of drinking water in Muzaffarnagar district is less as compared to existing dwellings. In rural and urban area, tap water is available only in 21.84 per cent and 57.67 per cent dwellings, respectively. In the state, it is 16.00 per cent and 54.50 per cent, respectively. Majority of dwelling households in rural and urban areas having handpump/tubewell for drinking water and other domestic uses, in which the percentage is much higher (77.09 per cent) in rural area than that of urban area (41.29) in the district.

In the district, the main source of cooking is cow-dung cake in rural area, which is constitutes 67.65 per cent and firewood in urban area, which constitute 25.95 per cent.

## **2.5 Status of Development Constraints in Districts**

In the district, the density of population is beyond the caring capacity of land. Most of the agricultural land is devoted to sugarcane, and other crops like pulses, cereals, oilseeds, etc., are grown in lesser areas than that of sugarcane. Landless and marginal farmers are pushed in the background, and they are depending on agricultural labour and rudimentary village industries with no surety of regular employment. Small and marginal farmers are unable to afford their own tube well for irrigation purpose, as a result, low productivity and acute poverty is prevalent in most of the rural areas. Due to slow progress of industrialization, rural people have little employment opportunities outside the primary sector. The power supply in rural and urban areas is very bad, which is restricting new industrial setups in the district. If government directly supplies raw material to village handloom industry and provides low interest credit, it can easily reduce the number of BPL population. Besides improving the avenues of livelihood, there is also need to improve the housing, health, education and law and order situation in the district for overall development.

## Chapter 3

### Socio-economic Status of Sample Villages of Muzaffarnagar District

#### 3.1 Demographic Status

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

In Muzaffarnagar district, 30 villages have been surveyed, in which 21595 households are recorded. Out of which 63.42 per cent belongs to Hindu, followed by 35.55 per cent Muslim, 0.99 per cent Sikh and 0.05 per cent Buddhist as shown in Table 1.

The total population of 30 villages has been recorded 142693, in which 86196 are Hindus, followed by 55364 Muslims, 1081 Sikhs and 52 Buddhist. Average family size is maximum in Muslim community, which is 7.09. Overall, average family size of surveyed villages is 6.50.

**Table 3.1: Religion-wise Population**

Religion	Number of Households	Percentage	Total Population	Average Family Size
Hindu	13926	63.42	86196	6.19
Muslim	7806	35.55	55364	7.09
Sikh	217	0.99	1081	4.98
Buddhist	10	0.05	52	5.20
Total	21959	100.00	142693	6.50

#### 3.2 Status of Public Amenities and Facilities

##### 3.2.1 Status of Roads and Electricity Facility

Table 2 shows the existence of road and electricity facilities within the village. Out of total surveyed villages, maximum villages having kharanja roads, which constitute 87.67 per cent. Only 60.00 per cent villages have all weather pucca roads, followed by 46.67 per cent kutcha-pucca mixed and 80.00 per cent kutcha road. Average distance from district's main road is 6.43 kms.

As far as electricity facilities are concerned, all sample villages are electrified. Overall, total connections of households in 30 villages are 10390, in which 71.07 per cent connections for domestic use, followed by 26.04 per cent for agricultural use, 1.34 per cent for commercial purpose and remaining 0.02 per cent for other uses. On an average, electricity is availability for 6.63 hours per day to the villages.

**Table 3.2: Type of Roads and Electricity Facilities**

Facilities	Number of villages	Percentage
<b>A. Type of Roads</b>		
1. All Weather Road	18	60.00
2. Kharanja	26	87.67
3. Kutcha-Pucca mixed	14	46.67
4. Kutcha	24	80.00
5. Average Distance from Main Road	6.43	-
<b>B. Electricity</b>		
1. Villages with Electricity	30	100.00
2. Households with Electricity Connection	10390	100.00
3. Number of Domestic Connections	7384	71.07
4. Number of Agricultural Connections	2706	26.04
5. Number of Commercial Connections	298	2.87
6. Others	2	0.02
7. Average Hours of Electricity per Day	6.63	-

### 3.2.2 Status of Drinking Water Facility

Table 3 shows the source of drinking water facility in surveyed villages. No public wells and private wells have been found in field survey in 30 Villages as a source of drinking water. The number of public hand pumps is 1098, in which 93.53 per cent are functional. Maximum houses having private hand pumps inside the house for drinking water, which is 17529 and 94.80 per cent are functional. 2 public tube wells have also been recorded. Public stand post and tab water facility have also been found during field survey. The number of public stand post and tab water is 10 and 1012, respectively. All are functioning well.

**Table 3.3: Source of Drinking Water**

Type	Total	Functional	Functional (%)
Public Hand Pumps	1098	1027	93.53
Private Hand Pumps	17529	16617	94.80
Public Tube Well	2	2	100.00
Public Stand Post	10	10	100.00
Tab Water inside House	1012	1012	100.00



### 3.2.3 Status of Sanitation Facility

As shown in table 4, 26 villages having toilet facilities. Villages, where toilet facilities are available, toilets have been constructed under total Sanitation campaign. None of villages have been found public toilet facilities.

**Table 3.4: Toilet Facilities**

Toilet Facility	Number of Villages	Percentage
Yes	26	80.00
No	04	20.00
<b>If, yes, then type</b> Total Sanitation Campaign	26	100.00

### 3.2.4 Status of Other Facilities

As shown in table 5, block headquarters of 27 villages are in the blocks itself, but for 2 villages blocks headquarters located in the district and for 1 in the panchayat at an average distance of 8.80 kms. Nearest town of 26 villages are blocks, followed by 1 in panchayat and 3 in the district. Average distance of town is 9.13 kms. For 14 villages nearest bus stop is situated in the blocks, followed by 3 villages in the district, for 8 in the panchayat and 5 having within village. Average distance of bus stop is 4.20 kms. Nearest regular market of 22 villages is located at blocks, while for 2 villages within village, 4 within panchayat and for 2 in the district. Average distance of market is 577 kms. Nearest railway station of 25 villages is in the district, followed by 4 in the block and 1 village having this facility within panchayat. Average distance of railway station is 16.40 kms. 15 village's avail the services of post office within village, 9 within block, 4 within panchayat and 2 in the district. Average distance of post offices is 1.70 kms. 13 villages having banking facilities in the block. 5 village having commercial bank within village, followed by 9 in panchayat and 3 in the district. Average distance of banks is 323 kms. Gram panchayat office of 19 villages is located within the village itself, while for 11 in the block. Average distance of gram panchayat office is 4.00 kms. 27 villages having fair price shop within village and 3 village's fair price shop is situated in panchayat. Average distance of these shops is 0.23 kms. All 30 villages avail the facilities of general shops within the village at a average distance of 0.07 kms. Veterinary services are available in the block for 19 villages. 2 villages having this facility within village itself, 7 in panchayat and 2 in the district. Average distance of veterinary centres is 5.57 kms. Government procurement centres are located in block for 17 villages, followed by 1 in the village, for 5 within panchayat and for

7 in the district. Average distance of these centres is 7.80 kms. Panchayat ghar of 17 villages located within village, followed by 1 village in the block, 2 villages in panchayat and for 10 in the district. Average distance of panchayat ghar is 5.03 kms from villages.

**Table 3.5: Other Facilities**

Type	Within Village	Within Block	Within Panchayat	Within District	Average Distance (Kms)
Block HQ	0	27	1	2	8.80
Nearest Town	0	26	1	3	9.13
Nearest Bus Stop	5	14	8	3	4.20
Nearest Regular Market	2	22	4	2	5.77
Nearest Railway Station	0	4	1	25	16.40
Nearest Post Office	15	9	4	2	1.70
Commercial Bank	5	13	9	3	3.23
Gram Panchayat Office	19	11	0	0	4.00
Fair Price Shop	27	0	3	0	0.23
Other General Shops	30	0	0	0	0.07
Veterinary	2	19	7	2	5.57
Govt. Procurement Centre	1	17	5	7	7.80
Panchayat Ghar	17	1	2	10	5.03

### 3.3 Status of Educational Facilities

#### 3.3.1 Status of Availability of Educational institutions

Table 6 represents the information about various educational institutions in surveyed villages of Muzaffarnagar district. Out of total 30 sample villages, almost all villages having primary schools within the village except 1 village, where primary school is situated in panchayat level. The average distance of primary schools is 0.37 kms. About 11 villages are connected with primary schools by pucca road, followed by 6 semi-pucca, 2 kutcha road and remaining 11 villages by kutcha-pucca mix roads.

About 20 villages having middle schools within the village. Rest 2 and 8 villages are having this facility in block and panchayat, respectively. The average distance of middle schools is 1.03 kms. About 18 villages are connected with middle schools by pucca and semi pucca roads. Kutcha and kutcha-pucca mix roads connect remaining 12 villages. Majority of 15 villages having high / higher secondary schools (both, boys and girls) in block. The average distance of high / higher secondary schools is 5.07 kms. Maximum 23 villages are connected with higher secondary schools by pucca and semi pucca roads. Religious school of 19 villages are existing within village. 11 villages have this facility outside the village, i.e.5 at block level, 3 at panchayat and 3 at the district level. Average distance of these schools is 3.73 kms and accessibility is mostly by pucca and semi-pucca

roads. 2 villages have facility of non-formal educational centres within village. Rest 28 villages have this facility outside the village, in which 10 located at block level, 2 at panchayat level and 16 at the district level. Average distance of these centres is 12.03 kms. Almost all villages are connected with pucca roads with these centres. Other education facilities are available within the district of all surveyed villages at an average distance of 14.40 kms with pucca road.

**Table 3.6: Educational Institutions**

Type	Place				Distance (Average) (kms)	Type of road			
	Within Village	Within Block	Within Panchayat	Within District		Pucca	Semi Pucca	Kutcha	Kutcha Pucca Mix
Primary School	29	0	1	0	0.37	11	6	2	11
Middle School	20	2	8	0	1.03	14	4	3	9
High/Higher Secondary (Boys)	4	15	6	5	5.03	22	1	1	6
High/Higher Secondary (Girls)	5	15	6	4	5.07	23	1	0	6
Religious School	19	5	3	3	3.73	14	4	3	9
Non Formal Education Centre	2	10	2	16	12.03	28	0	1	1
Others	0	0	0	30	14.40	30	0	0	0

### 3.3.2 Status of Enrolment in Primary Schools and Classes

Table 7 shows the information regarding enrolment of students in primary schools in 30 sample villages. The average enrolment of boys and girls in primary schools and primary classes is more or less same. Average enrolment of boys and girls in primary schools is 119 and 117, respectively and average enrolment in primary classes is 23.8 and 23.4, respectively.

**Table 3.7: School Enrolment**

Class	Boys	Girls
Class I	32	30
Class II	29	25
Class III	23	23
Class IV	19	22
Class V	16	17
Average Enrolment in School	119	117
Average Enrolment in Class	23.8	23.4

### 3.3.3 Status of Physical Structure of the Schools

Table 8 reveals the information of infrastructure and existing facilities in primary schools in surveyed villages. All primary schools having own building. Out of 30 schools, 96.67 per cent schools are semi pucca building and 3.33 per cent pucca. 96.67 per cent schools have been constructed with cement, stones and tiles, while in 3.33 per cent schools other materials like- kutchha brick, wood etc. have been used. Maximum school buildings have been found in good condition, which constitute 63.34 per cent, and 33.33 per cent schools are in satisfactory category. Bad condition of building has been found only in 3.33 per cent school. 83.33 per cent schools having classrooms. In 10.00 per cent schools, classes are (generally) held in verandah and in 6.67 per cent schools, classes are held in open places. Blackboards have been found in all schools and almost all schools provide tat-patti. Maximum schools (83.33 per cent) having playground. On an average, 5 teachers are teaching in primary schools.

**Table 3.8: Physical Structure of the Schools**

Details	Number	Percentage
<b>Schools with Buildings:</b>		
Yes	30	100.00
No	0	0.00
Total	30	100.00
<b>Type of Structure:</b>		
1. Katcha/thatch	0	0.00
2. Katcha/tile	0	0.00
3. Semi pucca	29	96.67
4. Pucca	1	3.33
<b>Main Flooring Materials:</b>		
1. Mud	0	0.00
2. Brick	0	0.00
3. Cement, Stone, Tiles	29	96.67
4. Others	1	3.33
<b>Condition of Building:</b>		
1. Good	19	63.34
2. Satisfactory	10	33.33
3. Poor	0	0.00
4. Very bad	1	3.33
<b>Classes normally held:</b>		
1. In the class room	25	83.33
2. In the Verandah	3	10.00
3. Open space	2	6.67
<b>Does the school have useable Blackboard:</b>		
Yes	30	100.00
No	0	0.00

<b>Does the school have playground:</b>		
Yes	25	83.33
No	5	16.67
<b>Seating facility provided to students:</b>		
1. Tat-patti	30	100.00
2. Desk	0	0.00
How many teachers are currently teaching: classes (1-5)? (Average)	148 4.93	-

### 3.3.4 Status of Preference of Schooling

In 30 sample villages, 82 private schools are also running within the village, which are upto 12<sup>th</sup> class. 12742 students were enrolled in these schools. During field survey, maximum village households (66.67 per cent) preferred private schools, followed by 6 or 20.00 per cent preferred both schools (government and private school) and only 4 or 13.33 per cent preferred government schools (see table 9).

**Table 3.9: Private Schools and Preference of People for Schools**

Number of Private schools within the village	82	
Up to the class level	12	
No. of students enrolled	12742	
<b>Preference of the schools (No. &amp; %)</b>		
1. Government	4	13.33
2. Private	20	66.67
3. Both	6	20.00

### 3.3.5 Status of Anganwadi / ICDS Centres

In all 30 sample villages, aanganwadi centres are also running, in which 80.00 per cent centres are in government building (primary schools) and remaining 20.00 per cent in private building. Centres, which are running in private building, 3 are in Mukhiya's house, 1 in Sarpanch and 2 in Aanganwadi worker's house. 23.33 per cent centre's building condition is good and rests 76.67 per cent centres satisfactory. 4149 mothers and 9349 children have been benefited during last one month. ICDS supervisor visited all centres mostly once in a month (see table 10).

**Table 3.10: Aanganwadi / ICDS Centres**

Details	Number	Percentage
<b>Place of House where located:</b>		
1. Govt. Building	24	80.00
2. Private Building	6	20.00
<b>If Pvt. Building then whose house located:</b>		
1. Mukhiya House	3	50.00
2. Sarpanch	1	16.67
3. Other PRI Representative	0	0.00
4. Aanganwadi Workers	2	33.33
5. Others	0	0.00

<b>Condition of Buildings:</b>		
1. Good	7	23.33
2. Satisfactory	23	76.67
3. Poor	0	0.00
4. Bad	0	0.00
<b>Number of Mothers and Children visited / benefited during the last one month:</b>		
1. Mother	4149	-
2. Children	9349	-
<b>Does the ICDS supervisor visit the centre:</b>		
1. Yes	30	100.00
2. No	0	0.00
<b>If Yes:</b>		
1. Weekly	5	16.67
2. Monthly	25	83.33
3. Quarterly	0	0.00

### 3.4 Status of Health Facilities

#### 3.4.1 Status of Hospital and Dispensaries

As shown in table 11, out of 30 sample villages, 12 sub-centre has been found within village, while 7 villages have been benefited from sub-centres located at blocks. 8 village's sub-centres located at their panchayat and 3 village's sub-centres at the district. The average distance of sub-centres from village is 2.40 kms. 17 villages use pucca road, followed by 3 village's semi pucca, 1 village kutcha road and 9 villages kutcha-pucca mix roads. 24 villages are availing health services from PHCs, which are located at blocks in the district, followed by 1 village from panchayat's PHC and 5 from district's PHC. The average distance of PHC from village is 8.37 kms. 15 village's CHCs located at block and 15 in the district with average distance of 13.30 kms. Almost all villages use pucca road to go PHC and CHC.

Services of hospitals / dispensaries have been availed by 1 villages within itself and 1 within panchayat. Remaining 17 and 11 villages have used this facility within block and district, respectively. The average distance of these centres from village is 11.67 kms. About 29 villages use pucca road and remaining 1 use kutcha road. As far as allopathic doctors is concerned, 20 village's people consult these doctors for treatment of diseases within block, followed by 1 village's people avail within village, 2 villages within panchayat and 7 villages go to district. Average distance of these is 9.57 kms and about 28 villages use pucca and kutcha roads and remaining 2 use kutcha-pucca mix roads.

22 villages within block and 8 within district have used the facilities of childcare centre. Average distance of these centres is 11.07 kms and 29 villages use pucca and kutcha road

and remaining 1 use kutcha-pucca mix roads to avail the benefits of these centres. Family planning clinics have been found for 16 villages within block and for 14 within district with average distance of 14.47 kms. Almost all villages use pucca roads to avail the benefits of these clinics. In 11 village's chemist / medicine shops are available within village, whereas 10 village's people go to block, 7 and 3 village's population go to either panchayat or district for taking medicine. Average distance of these shops is 3.10 kms. 21 villages use pucca and semi-pucca road. Remaining 9 villages use kutcha-pucca mix roads.

**Table 3.11: Hospitals and Dispensaries**

Type of health Facility	Within Village	Within Block	Within Panchayat	Within District	Average Distance (Kms)	Pucca	Semi-Pucca	Kutcha	Kutcha-Pucca Mix
Sub-Centre	12	7	8	3	2.40	17	3	1	9
PHC	0	24	1	5	8.37	29	0	1	0
CHC	0	15	0	15	13.30	29	0	1	0
Hospital/Dispensary	1	17	1	11	11.67	29	0	1	0
Private Qualified Allopathic Doctors	1	20	2	7	9.57	27	0	1	2
Child Care Centre	0	22	0	8	11.07	28	0	1	1
Family Planning Clinic	0	16	0	14	14.47	29	0	1	0
Chemist/Medicine Shop	10	10	7	3	3.10	19	2	0	9

### 3.4.2 Status of Availability of Health Services

Table 12 represents the existing facilities at sub-centres and PHCs. All villages have used the services of ANMs and medicines in sub-centre, whereas 29 villages avail the services of ANMs in PHC, but all villages get medicines from these centres. The doctors were available at the sub-centres only in 4 villages, but all sample villages are availing doctors facilities in PHC. No village gets regular check-up in sub-centres, while 24 villages get this facility in PHC. Pathological test, X-Ray and Bed facilities are not available in any sub-centres, but 12, 10 and 29 villages, respectively are availing these facilities in PHCs.

**Table 3.12: Facilities at the Sub-centre or PHC**

Facilities	Sub-Centres	PHC
ANM	30	29
Medicines	30	30
Doctor	4	30
Regular Check-up	0	24
Pathological Tests	0	12
X-Ray	0	10
Beds	0	29
Any Other	0	0

### 3.4.3 Status of Frequency of visit of Health Staff

As shown in table 13, ASHA workers have been visiting weekly in all surveyed villages. This frequency is relatively high as compared to other health staffs in the village. ANM visited 26 villages once in a week, followed by health educator visited in 24 villages and vaccinator only in 4 villages. In 24 villages, vaccinator visited once in a month. Lady health visitor and malaria inspector visited quarterly in 10 and 13 villages, respectively. It has been found during field survey of 30 sample villages that the frequency of visits of medical officer is quite less in almost all the villages.

**Table 3.13: Frequency of visit of Health Staff in the Village**

Type of staff	Frequency				
	Weekly	Monthly	Quarterly	Half Yearly	Rarely
Medical Officer	1	0	2	9	18
Lady Health Visitor	0	3	10	10	7
ANM	26	3	0	0	1
Malaria Inspector	0	3	13	9	5
Health Educator	24	3	3	0	0
Vaccinator	4	24	2	0	0
ASHA	30	0	0	0	0
Others	1	0	0	0	29

### 3.4.4 Status of Conditions of PHC/Sub-Centre in the Village

There were no PHC found in 30 sample villages. All PHCs are located at either blocks or the district. Thus, rural people go to block for treatment in PHC. Only 12 villages have been identified, where sub-centre exists within village. The infrastructural condition of most of the sub-centres is found satisfactory. However, doctor rarely visits in these centres, but the medicines are always available only in 5 sub-centres. Medicines are available in the case of emergency in 6 sub-centres. In 1 sub-centre, this problem is acute (see table 14).

**Table 3.14: Conditions of PHC / Sub-Centre**

<b><u>Buildings</u></b>	
1. Good	4
2. Satisfactory	8
3. Poor	0
4. Very bad	0
<b><u>Doctor</u></b>	
1. Available daily	0
2. Available sometimes	1
3. Available rarely	10
<b><u>Medicines</u></b>	
1. Available Regularly	5
2. Occasional Problems	6
3. Constant Problems	1



As far as private medical facilities are concerned, 86.67 per cent villages have services of jhola chap doctors, who are easily available in the villages or nearby villages. Apart from this, 30.77 per cent allopathic doctors, followed by 7.69 per cent homeopathic, 7.69 per cent unani and 15.38 per cent ayurvedic doctors are also giving their services to the villagers in 26 villages (see table 15).

**Table 3.15: Private Medical Facilities**

Items	Number of Villages	Percentage
<b>Availability of doctor</b>		
Yes	26	86.67
No	4	13.33
<b>Type of doctor</b>		
Allopathic	8	30.77
Homeopathic	2	7.69
Unani	2	7.69
Ayurvedic	4	15.38
Jhola Type	26	100.00

### 3.5 Status of Economic Activities

#### 3.5.1 Status of Occupation

According to census 2001, maximum workers are cultivators in the district, which constitutes 38.26 per cent, followed by 26.50 per cent agricultural labourer, 2.84 per cent are engaged in household industry and remaining are other workers i.e. 32.50 per cent (see table 16).

**Table 3.16: Occupational Pattern (2001)**

Category	Number of workers	Percentage
Cultivators	16219	38.26
Agricultural Labour	11192	26.40
Animal Husbandry	0	0.00
Mining	0	0.00
Household Industry	1204	2.84
Non-household Industry	0	0.00
Construction	0	0.00
Trade & Commerce	0	0.00
Transport & Communication	0	0.00
Other workers	13775	32.50
Total	42390	100.00

### 3.5.2 Status of Land Use Pattern

As shown in table 17, the total reported area of 30 villages is 34817.43 acres. Forest cover area is only 12.53 acres, followed by 4359.36 acres uncultivable land, 632.20 acres non-agricultural uses, 621.91 acres cultivable waste, 1.47 acres pasture / grazing land and 234.29 acres come under orchards. Only 178.16 acres area has been recorded as other fallow land and 208.31 acres current fallow. Net sown area is 27913.36 acres and area sown more than once is 18526.53 acres.

**Table 3.17: Land Use Pattern**

Item	Area	Percentage
1. Total Reporting Area (Acres)	34817.43	100.00
2. Forest	12.53	0.04
3. Uncultivable Land	4359.36	12.52
4. Non-Agricultural Uses	632.20	1.82
5. Cultivable Waste	621.91	1.79
6. Pasture/Grazing	1.47	0.00
7. Orchards	234.29	0.67
8. Other Fallow	178.16	0.51
9. Current Fallow	208.31	0.60
10. Net Area Sown	27913.36	80.17
11. Area Sown More Than once	18526.53	-

### 3.5.3 Status of Irrigation

Table 18 reveals the source of irrigation in surveyed villages. Private tube well is the main source of irrigation, which constitute 81.83 per cent. Irrigation by government tube well is only 2.50 per cent and rest area has been irrigated by canal, which is 15.67 per cent.

**Table 3.18: Source of Irrigation**

Source	Irrigated Area (%)
Canal	15.67
Tube well (Govt.)	2.50
Tube well (Private)	81.83
Hand pump	0.00
Wells	0.00
Ponds, etc.	0.00
Other	0.00

### 3.5.4 Status of Non-agricultural Activities

As shown in table 19, the involvement of villagers in dairy related activities has been maximum, i.e. 36.67 per cent villages. The engagement of villagers in fishery and manufacturing activities has been found in same proportion i.e. 20.00 per cent each. 6.67

per cent villages are engaged in service activities like (training etc.). Those who are engaged in non-agricultural activities, sale their product to the persons or agencies in the district in exchange of rupees. Remaining 3.33 per cent villages are engaged in other activities like tent, catering, decoration etc.).

**Table 3.19: Non-agricultural Activities**

Type of Activity	No. of Villages	Percentage
Dairy	11	36.67
Fishery	6	20.00
Service Activity	2	6.67
Manufacturing Activity	6	20.00
Any Other	1	3.33

### 3.5.5 Status of Handicraft

As shown in table 20, artisan or handicraft activities have been reported in 76.67 per cent villages. The finished goods have been sold either in the village or nearby markets. It has been found during field survey that there is acute problem of training and credit facilities to the artisan / handicraft worker. As far as availability of raw material and their marketing is concerned, the problem is not as severe as that of credit facilities.

**Table 3.20: Artisan / Handicraft Activities**

Type of Activity	No. of Villages	Percentage
Villagers engaged in any artisan or traditional handicraft	23	76.67

## 3.6 Status of Government Programmes

### 3.6.1 Status of Beneficiaries through Various Government Programmes

Table 21 shows the information regarding beneficiaries through various government programmes. In Swarnajayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana (SGSY), 412 persons have been benefited, in which 230 are SC, followed by 131 minorities and rest 51 belong to other communities. No one has been benefited through National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS). Under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), 102 villagers have been benefited, in which 81 belong to SC, followed by 11 minorities and 10 are other communities. Beneficiaries under Indira Awas Yojana (IYA) are 195, in which 63 belongs to SC, followed by 90 minorities and 42 other communities. 83 villagers have also been benefited through other government programmes, in which number of other beneficiaries is higher (45) than that of Scheduled Caste (22) and minorities (16).

In Old Age Pension Scheme, total 1225 beneficiaries have been recorded. Out of which, 417 are SCs, 390 minorities and 418 belongs to other castes. Under Widow Pension Yojana

456 females have been benefited. 136 beneficiaries belonging to Scheduled caste, 157 minorities and rest 163 are of other castes.

**Table 3.21: Individual Beneficiary Oriented Programmes**

Programme	Total	SC	Minority	Others
SGSY	412	230	131	51
NREGA	0	0	0	0
PMGSY	102	81	11	10
IAY	195	63	90	42
Others	83	22	16	45
<b>Pension Scheme:</b>				
Old Age Pension Scheme	1225	417	390	418
Widow Pension Scheme	456	136	157	163

### 3.6.2 Status of Public Distribution System (PDS)

As shown in table 22, out of 30 sample villages, 90.00 per cent villages having Public Distribution System (PDS) within village, whereas 20.00 per cent village's people have to go nearby villages for receiving their ration. Total 40942 ration cards have been issued, in which 2.73 per cent are antodya and 4.46 per cent BPL cards. The maximum 92.81 per cent cards are APL, in which only kerosene oil has been provided to the villagers. Regular supply of foodgrains has been recorded in all villages and every village receive their quota regularly excepting 2 villages, where the villagers are not receiving sugar properly.

**Table 3.22: Public Distribution System**

Particulars	Numbers	Percentage
<b>PDS in the Village:</b>		
Yes	27	90.00
No	3	10.00
If yes, the how many shops in the village	39	100.00
If no, then distance	0.13	-
Number of ration card	40942	
<b>Type of Card:</b>		
1. Annapurna	0	0.00
2. Antodya	1119	2.73
3. BPL	1825	4.46
4. APL	37998	92.81
<b>Is supply regular?</b>		
<b>Foodgrain</b>		
1. Yes	30	100.00
2. No.	0	0.00
<b>Sugar</b>		
1. Yes	28	93.33
2. No	2	6.67
<b>Kerosene Oil</b>		
1. Yes	30	100.00
2. No	0	0.00

### 3.6.3 Status of Self Help Groups (SHGs)

Table 23 shows the existence of Self Help Groups (SHGs) in 30 surveyed villages. In 30 per cent villages, 21 SHGs have been formed. The main objective of these groups is to make self-dependent to the villagers through various activities and credit facilities.

**Table 3.23: Self-help Groups**

Villages having SHGs		(%)
Yes	9	30.00
No	21	70.00
If yes, then how many	23	100.00

### 3.6.4 Status of Village Organisation

Table 24 reveals the information regarding village organisations. No credit cooperatives are functional in surveyed villages. Cooperatives of Agricultural Inputs are functioning only 2 villages out of 30 villages, which has just 1 members, followed by 3 Dairy cooperatives with average 4 members and 1 other cooperatives with 1 member. There are 1 Religious/Caste organizations with 9 members, 1 youth mandal with average 2 members and 3 women mandal functional with 1 member in sample villages. 9 other organisations are also functional with average 13 members.

**Table 3.24: Village Organization**

Organization	Functional	Non-Functional	Average Number of Members
1. Cooperatives			
i Credit	0	30	0
ii Agricultural Inputs	2	28	1
iii Production of Khadi	0	30	0
iv Marketing	0	30	0
v Dairy Coop	3	27	4
vi Others	1	29	1
2. Workers Organizations/Unions	0	30	0
3. Farmers Organisation	0	30	0
4. Voluntry Organisations	0	30	0
5. Religious/Caste organizations	1	29	9
6. Political Organizations	0	30	0
7. Cultural Organizations	0	30	0
8. Youth Mandal	1	29	2
9. Women Mundel	3	27	1
10. Flood Relief Village Security Force	0	30	0
11. Others	9	21	13

## Chapter 4

### Socio-economic Status of Rural Households of District Muzaffarnagar

#### 4.1 Demographic Status

##### 4.1.1 Status of Sample Households

In Muzaffarnagar district, 900 households have been surveyed in 30 sample villages, out of which 58.55 per cent community belong to Hindu, followed by, 39.78 per cent Muslim and remaining community belongs to Sikhs i.e. 1.67 per cent as shown in Table 1.

**Table 4.1: Distribution of Sample Households by Religion**

Religion	Number of Households	Percentage
Hindu	527	58.55
Muslim	358	39.78
Sikh	15	1.67
Total	900	100.00

As shown in table 2, cast-wise distribution of 900 sample households, scheduled castes (Hindu) constitute maximum proportion (36.78 per cent) in surveyed households. Only 0.22 per cent scheduled tribes have been recorded during field survey. The proportion of upper caste in Muslims is higher than that of Hindus i.e. 29.56 per cent and 21.55 per cent, respectively. Rest households come under OBC of Muslims and Sikhs.

**Table 4.2: Distribution of Sample Households by Caste**

Religion	Caste	Households	Percentage
Hindu	SC	331	36.78
	ST	2	0.22
	Upper Caste	194	21.55
	<b>Total</b>	<b>527</b>	<b>58.55</b>
Muslim	OBC	92	10.22
	Upper Caste	266	29.56
	<b>Total</b>	<b>358</b>	<b>39.78</b>
Sikh	OBC	15	1.67
	<b>Total</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>1.67</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>900</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Among Muslims, most of the households claimed themselves as upper caste (Rajputs), but officially, they are OBC. Thus, they are not aware of OBC reservation facilities and other benefits. They prefer to call themselves as upper caste for social reasons.

As far as religion-wise mother tongue is concerned, 527 Hindu households and 339 Muslims reported Hindi language as their mother tongue. Only 19 Muslim and 15 Sikh households reported Urdu and Panjabi languages as their mother tongue, respectively. Apart from this, 28 Hindu and 11 Panjabi families know other languages (see table 3).

**Table 4.3: Number of Households Reporting their Mother Tongue and Other Known Languages**

Languages	Hindu	Muslim	Sikh
<b>Mother Tongue</b>			
Hindi	527	339	-
Urdu	-	19	-
Panjabi	-	-	15
Total	527	358	15
<b>Other Language</b>			
Second Known Language	28	-	11

#### 4.1.2 Status of Size of Households

As shown in the following table, average household size of family is higher in Muslims, which is 6.09, whereas Hindus and Sikhs constitute 5.68 and 4.53, respectively in the district. Overall, average household size of all communities is 5.83.

**Table 4.4: Distribution of Sample Households by Family Size**

Religion		Family Size (Number of Family Members)					Total HH	Avg. Size
		Below 3 Persons	3-5	5-7	7-9	9 and Above		
Hindu	No.	53	213	183	64	14	527	5.68
	%	10.06	40.42	34.72	12.14	2.66	100.00	
Muslim	No.	32	123	121	51	31	358	6.09
	%	8.94	34.35	33.80	14.25	8.66	100.00	
Sikh	No.	3	10	2	0	0	15	4.53
	%	20.00	66.67	13.33	0.00	0.00	100.00	
Total	No.	88	346	306	115	45	900	5.83
	%	9.78	38.44	34.00	12.78	5.00	100.00	

Sikhs family size is higher (66.67) in 3-5 family size categories as compared to Hindus (40.42) and Muslims (34.35) in surveyed households. The smallest family size with below 3 and 3 to 5 persons are proportionately higher among Hindus (10.06 per cent and 40.42 per cent) than that of Muslims (8.94 per cent and 34.35 per cent). The largest family size with 9 and above is proportionately higher in Muslim households (8.66 per cent) as compared to Hindu households (2.66 per cent). This trend shows the extreme poverty and lack of knowledge among Muslims (see table 4).

#### 4.1.3 Status of Household Members

In absolute terms, the percentage of male and female population of Hindu and Muslim communities is more or less same, but male proportion is higher as compared to female in both communities as shown in table 5. Further, in case of sex ratio, Sikh's sex ratio is higher than that of Hindu and Muslim communities, which is 888, 859 and 863, respectively. Comparatively, it is also higher among Sikhs to the district sex ratio (871 per thousand). In Hindu and Muslim, Muslim's sex ratio is quit high as that of Hindus. Religious consideration and dogmatic ideology might be the reason for the trend, where male child is preferred more than that of female child in Hindu community.

**Table 4.5: Composition of Population and Sex Ratio of Sample HH Members**

Religion	Male	%	Female	%	Total Population	Sex Ratio
Hindu	1610	53.79	1383	46.21	2993	859
Muslim	1171	53.67	1011	46.33	2182	863
Sikh	36	52.94	32	47.06	68	888
Total	2817	53.73	2426	46.27	5243	861

#### 4.1.4 Status of Age Composition

In surveyed Households of Muzaffarnagar district, over all 41.62 per cent population comes under below 15 years of age group, which is the highest population as compared to other age groups. Old age population (60 and above years) are the least i.e. 4.25 per cent. In population of below 15 years of age group, the proportion of Muslims is higher than that of the Hindu proportion, but in the age group of 15-30 years, the situation is just opposite. In age group 60 and above, Hindu proportion is again higher as compared to Muslim proportion. Due to poor living condition, the average longevity of life among Muslims is shorter than the Hindu Population (see table 6).

**Table 4.6: Classification of Population by Age**

Religion	Age Groups (in Years)						Average Age
	Below 15	15 -30	30-45	45-60	60 and above	Total	
Hindu	1168	889	548	255	133	2993	24
	39.03	29.70	18.31	8.52	4.44	100.00	
Muslim	1003	601	336	154	88	2182	22
	45.97	27.54	15.40	7.06	4.03	100.00	
Sikh	11	30	16	9	2	68	29
	16.18	44.12	23.53	13.23	2.94	100.00	
Total %	2182	1520	900	418	223	5243	23
	41.62	28.99	17.17	7.97	4.25	100.00	



## 4.2 Status of Houses and Availability of Amenities

### 4.2.1 Housing Status

Table 7 represents type of housing, condition and availability of basic amenities in surveyed households. Overall, it is found that 93.22 per cent houses are owned and rest 6.78 per cent are Indira Awas or government houses. During survey, the maximum of 46.78 per cent houses are found pucca and 43.67 per cent semi-pucca houses. Only 2.56 per cent and 6.56 per cent houses are identified as thatched and kuccha khaprail, respectively. As far as number of rooms is concerned, maximum houses have two rooms, which is 42.78 per cent, followed by 31.11 per cent one room, 15.22 per cent three rooms, 6.22 per cent four rooms and 2.78 per cent five rooms in the houses. Only 1.88 per cent houses have found six or more than six rooms.

**Table 4.7: Distribution of Households by the Type of Ownership of Houses**

Type	Hindu	Muslim	Sikh	Total
<b>Type of Ownership</b>				
Owned	487	337	15	839
	92.41	94.13	100.00	93.22
Indira Awas / Govt. Provided	40	21	0	61
	7.59	5.87	0.00	6.78
Rented	0	0	0	0
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>527</b>	<b>358</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>900</b>
<b>%</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>Sources of Homestead</b>				
Owned	508	348	15	871
	96.39	97.21	100.00	96.78
Provided by Govt Panchayat	18	6	0	24
	3.42	1.68	0.00	2.67
Landlords Land	0	2	0	2
	0.00	0.56	0.00	0.22
Others	1	2	0	3
	0.19	0.56	0.00	0.33
<b>Total</b>	<b>527</b>	<b>358</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>900</b>
<b>%</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>Type of House</b>				
Thatched	8	15	0	23
	1.52	4.19	0.00	2.56
Kaccha Khaprail	21	38	0	59
	3.98	10.61	0.00	6.56
Semi-Pucca	233	160	0	393
	44.21	44.69	0.00	43.67
Pucca	264	142	15	421
	50.09	39.66	100.00	46.78
Others	1	3	0	4
	0.19	0.84	0.00	0.44
<b>Total</b>	<b>527</b>	<b>358</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>900</b>
<b>%</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>

<b>No. of Rooms</b>				
One	148	131	1	280
	28.08	36.59	6.67	31.11
Two	226	156	3	385
	42.88	43.58	20.00	42.78
Three	85	49	3	137
	16.13	13.69	20.00	15.22
Four	40	11	5	56
	7.59	3.07	33.33	6.22
Five	15	7	3	12
	2.85	1.96	20.00	1.33
Six & Above	13	4	0	17
	2.47	1.12	0.00	1.88
<b>Total</b>	<b>527</b>	<b>358</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>900</b>
<b>%</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>

#### 4.2.2 Availability of Basic Amenities in the House

Table 8 refers area, value, existence of basic amenities and other facilities in the house. The maximum of 52.56 per cent residence lies between 501 to 1000 sq. ft areas and 37.44 per cent below 500 sq. ft area. Only 10.00 per cent houses cover 1001 and above sq. ft. area as residence. It is found during survey that maximum houses have no electric connection (68.89 per cent). They use oil lamps or lalten as a source of light. In Muzaffarnagar district, surveyed households are either dependent upon own hand pump in their premises or public hand pump for drinking water and other uses, which are 65.44 per cent and 33.22 per cent, respectively. Tap water facility is almost negligible, i.e. 0.67 per cent. 63.89 per cent and 31.00 per cent households got water within the premises and at a distance upto 100 metre. 41.56 per cent houses having toilet facilities inside the house and 58.44 per cent population have to go outside for daily routine. Maximum (78.78 per cent) households having drainage facilities in the house Rural people mainly use wood as a fuel for cooking i.e. 54.67 per cent. They also use cow dung cake (34.89 per cent).

**Table 4.8: Availability of Basic Amenities**

<b>Particulars</b>	<b>Hindu</b>	<b>Muslim</b>	<b>Sikh</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Area of House (Sq ft)</b>				
Below 500	178	157	2	337
	33.78	43.85	13.33	37.44
501-1000	286	178	9	473
	54.27	49.72	60.00	52.56
1001-5000	56	19	3	78
	10.62	5.31	20.00	8.67
5000 and Above	7	4	1	12
	1.33	1.12	6.67	1.33
<b>Total</b>	<b>527</b>	<b>358</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>900</b>
<b>%</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>

<b>Value of House (Rs.)</b>				
Below 50000	297	201	1	499
	56.36	56.15	6.67	55.44
50000-100000	139	117	5	261
	26.37	32.68	33.33	29.00
100000-200000	79	29	7	115
	14.99	8.10	46.67	12.78
200000 and above	12	11	2	25
	2.28	3.07	13.33	2.78
<b>Total</b>	<b>527</b>	<b>358</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>900</b>
<b>%</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>Electricity Facility</b>				
Electrified Yes	177	89	14	280
	33.59	24.86	93.33	31.11
Electrified No	350	269	1	620
	66.41	75.14	6.67	68.89
<b>Electrified Total</b>	<b>527</b>	<b>358</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>900</b>
<b>%</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>Sources of Drinking Water</b>				
Own hand pump/ Tube well	331	243	15	589
	62.81	67.88	100.00	65.44
Public hand pump/ tube well	185	114	0	299
	35.10	31.84	0.00	33.22
Tap in dwelling	5	1	0	6
	0.95	0.28	0.00	0.67
Own protected dug well	1	0	0	1
	0.19	0.00	0.00	0.11
Unprotected dug well	0	0	0	0
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Public unprotected dug well	0	0	0	0
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Public protected dug well	0	0	0	0
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Public Tap	0	0	0	0
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Others	5	0	0	5
	0.95	0.00	0.00	0.56
<b>Total</b>	<b>527</b>	<b>358</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>900</b>
<b>%</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>Distance of Sources of Drinking Water</b>				
Within House	321	239	15	575
	60.91	66.76	100.00	63.89
Upto 100 metres	170	109	0	279
	32.26	30.45	0.00	31.00
100-250 metres	27	8	0	35
	5.12	2.23	0.00	3.89
250 & above metres	9	2	0	11
	1.71	0.56	0.00	1.22
<b>Total</b>	<b>527</b>	<b>358</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>900</b>
<b>%</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>

<b>Toilet Facility</b>				
In House	173	194	7	374
	32.83	54.19	46.67	41.56
Outside House	354	164	8	526
	67.17	45.81	53.33	58.44
<b>Total</b>	<b>527</b>	<b>358</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>900</b>
<b>%</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>Type of Toilet Facility</b>				
Septic Tank Latrine	3	4	0	7
	0.57	1.12	0.00	0.78
In the dwelling/ Water- sealed	129	86	7	222
	24.48	24.02	46.67	24.67
Pit Latrine	44	67	0	111
	8.35	18.72	0.00	12.33
Covered Dry Latrine	5	43	0	48
	0.95	12.01	0.00	5.33
In the community: Water sealed	0	0	0	0
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
In the field	346	158	8	512
	65.65	44.13	53.33	56.89
<b>Total</b>	<b>527</b>	<b>358</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>900</b>
<b>%</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>Type of Fuel</b>				
Wood	272	210	10	492
	51.61	58.66	66.67	54.67
Coal	1	3	0	4
	0.19	0.84	0.00	0.44
Kerosene Oil	0	1	0	1
	0.00	0.28	0.00	0.11
Hay/ Leaves	6	19	0	25
	1.14	5.31	0.00	2.78
Cow dung Cake	210	103	1	314
	39.85	28.77	6.67	34.89
Agricultural Waste	4	22	0	26
	0.76	6.15	0.00	2.89
Gobar Gas Plant	1	0	0	1
	0.19	0.00	0.00	0.11
Liquid Petroleum gas	33	0	4	37
	6.26	0.00	26.67	4.11
<b>Total</b>	<b>527</b>	<b>358</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>900</b>
<b>%</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>Facility of Drainage</b>				
Yes	403	291	15	709
	76.47	81.28	100.00	78.78
No	124	67	0	21.22
	23.53	18.72	0.00	21.22
<b>Total</b>	<b>527</b>	<b>358</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>900</b>
<b>%</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>

### 4.2.3 Status of Assets

As shown in table 9, it has been observed that the living standard of rural people is very bad. Most of the population live below the poverty line. They have very little assets. If we talk about agricultural inputs, 54.33 households have fodder cutter followed by 29.56 per cent pump sets, 24.78 per cent other agricultural inputs, 12.33 per cent plough, 9.78 per cent bullock cart, 7.33 per cent sprayer, 5.78 per cent tractor, 2.22 per cent power tiller and 0.67 per cent threshing machine. In context of Hindu and Muslim religion, Hindus are relatively higher as compared to Muslims in all aspect of agricultural equipments. In respect of non-agricultural equipments, overall other implements are only 25.78 per cent and sewing machine 6.33 per cent. Cycle is the main means of transport of rural population, i.e. 79.33 per cent. If we compare all religions- Hindu, Muslim and Sikh, we find that Hindus are the maximum users of cycle than the Muslims and Sikhs.

Modern household assets like television users are maximum as 28.89 per cent in rural areas. In addition, 23.56 households have electric fan and 26.67 per cent have mobile phone for communication purposes.

As far as financial assets are concerned, majority of household intend to keep fixed assets in form of gold/silver ornaments, which is 80 per cent. 55.89 per cent people keep their money in the banks. Only 9.78 per cent households have made fixed deposits in financial institutions in surveyed households. In Hindu and Muslims, relatively Hindus are higher than that of Muslims in respect of saving bank account, fixed deposits, gold/silver ornaments and other type of financial assets.

**Table 4.9: Availability of Different Assets**

Type	Hindu	Muslim	Sikh	Total
<b>Agricultural Implements</b>				
Plough	68	32	11	111
	12.90	8.94	73.33	12.33
Bullock cart	74	10	4	88
	14.04	2.79	26.67	9.78
Tractor	37	7	8	52
	7.02	1.96	53.33	5.78
Power Tiller	16	1	3	20
	3.04	0.28	20.00	2.22
Threshing Machine	5	0	1	6
	0.95	0.00	6.67	0.67
Pump Set	164	89	13	266
	31.12	24.86	86.67	29.56
Sprayer	56	4	6	66
	10.63	1.12	40.00	7.33

Fodder Cutter	308	167	14	489
	58.44	46.65	93.33	54.33
Others	137	77	9	223
	26.00	21.51	60.00	24.78
<b>Non-Agricultural Implements</b>				
Floor /Rice Mills	0	0	0	0
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Others	114	107	11	232
	21.63	29.89	73.33	25.78
Oil Crusher	0	0	0	0
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sugarcane Crusher	0	0	0	0
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Handloom	0	3	0	3
	0.00	0.84	0.00	0.33
Electric and Electronic Repair Equipment	0	0	0	0
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sewing Machine	34	21	2	57
	6.45	5.87	13.33	6.33
<b>Means of Transport</b>				
Jeep	0	0	0	0
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Bus	0	0	0	0
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Car	0	0	2	2
	0.00	0.00	13.33	0.22
Motor Cycle	69	45	7	121
	13.09	12.57	46.67	13.44
Scooter	12	7	1	20
	2.28	1.96	6.67	2.22
Cycle	439	264	11	714
	83.30	73.74	73.33	79.33
Other	3	1	0	4
	0.57	0.28	0.00	0.44
<b>Modern Household Assets</b>				
Electric Fan	145	56	11	212
	27.51	15.64	73.33	23.56
Others	84	26	5	115
	15.94	7.26	33.33	12.78
Cooler	17	3	8	28
	3.23	0.84	53.33	3.11
T. V.	175	73	12	260
	33.21	20.39	80.00	28.89
Refrigerator	14	9	5	28
	2.66	2.51	33.33	3.11
CD Player	78	47	8	133
	14.80	13.13	53.33	14.78
Gas Stove (LPG)	43	24	11	78
	8.16	6.70	73.33	8.67
Phone	22	13	7	42
	4.17	3.63	46.67	4.67

Mobile	147	79	14	240
	27.89	22.07	93.33	26.67
Furniture	68	26	11	105
	12.90	7.26	73.33	11.67
<b>Type of Financial Assets</b>				
Savings in Bank/ Post Office	346	144	13	503
	65.65	40.22	86.67	55.89
Fixed Deposits	40	27	7	74
	7.59	7.54	46.67	8.22
Gold Silver Ornaments	449	262	15	726
	85.20	73.18	100.00	80.67
Others	5	3	0	8
	0.95	0.84	0.00	0.89

#### 4.2.4 Value of Productive and Other Assets

Table 10 shows per household average cost of all productive assets, which the different communities possess. Overall, the average cost of financial assets is higher (Rs.13654) as compared to rest assets. The value of agricultural inputs is Rs.5848, followed by modern assets like T.V., radio, mobile etc. Rs.3732, transport Rs.3660 and non-agricultural implements Rs.414. Relatively, Sikhs have maximum assets than that of other religious groups in all categories.

**Table 4.10: Per Household Value of Productive and Other Assets**

Assets	Average per Household Value (Rs.)			
	Hindu	Muslim	Sikh	Total
Total Agricultural Implements	6172	2833	66433	5848
Transport	3846	2402	27120	3660
Total Non-Agricultural Implements	477	287	1220	414
Modern Household Asset	4214	2575	14407	3732
Total Financial Assets	14710	8096	109180	13654
Grand Total	29419	16193	218360	27307

Out of total surveyed household, 71.56 per cent having value of less than Rs.25000 productive and other assets, followed by 10 per cent less than Rs.500000, 6.67 per cent less than Rs.75000, 3.67 per cent less than Rs.100000 and 8.11 per cent households having Rs.100000 or above. In Hindu and Muslim, the proportion of Hindus is highest in all value slabs than that of Muslims, but on an average Sikhs have the maximum value assets as compared to Hindu and Muslim community (see table 11).

**Table 4.11: Distribution of household by Value of Productive and other Assets**

Value (Rs)	Hindu	Muslim	Sikh	Total
Below 25000	348	296	0	644
	66.03	82.68	0.00	71.56
25000 - 50000	59	29	2	90
	11.20	8.10	13.33	10.00
50000 - 75000	42	18	0	60
	7.97	5.03	0.00	6.67
75000 - 100000	28	3	2	33
	5.31	0.84	13.33	3.67
100000 and above	50	12	11	73
	9.49	3.35	73.33	8.11
Total	527	358	15	900
	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Average per HH	29419	16193	218360	27307

### 4.3 Educational Status

#### 4.3.1 Status of Educational Level

As shown in the table 12, the educational status of surveyed households indicates that overall illiteracy rate constitutes 25.29 per cent, in which Muslim illiterates constitute maximum as 27.04 per cent as compared to Hindus (24.52 per cent) and Sikhs (2.94 per cent). In case of below primary education, Muslim literates are higher 24.29 per cent than that of rest communities, but in primary education slab, Hindu literates are maximum, which constitute 21.05 per cent. However, the trend of above primary education is higher in Sikhs (70.39 per cent) and Muslims has the least i.e. 13.83 per cent. If we compare only Hindu and Muslim literates, among educated Muslims only 2.66 per cent and 0.41 per cent have passed high school and intermediate, respectively, while Hindu constitutes 6.48 per cent and 2.54 per cent, respectively. In high school and intermediate slab, Sikhs secure maximum percentage i.e. 23.33 per cent and 14.71 per cent, respectively. As far as graduation is concerned, Hindu's percentage is higher (0.90 per cent) than that of Muslims (0.27 per cent). Only 0.37 per cent Hindus has passed post graduation.

**Table 4.12: Classification of Population by Level of Education**

Level of Education	Hindu	Muslim	Sikh	Total
Illiterate	734	590	2	1326
	24.52	27.04	2.94	25.29
Below Primary	368	530	2	900
	12.30	24.29	2.94	17.17
Primary	630	419	12	1061
	21.05	19.20	17.65	20.24
Upper Primary	556	229	21	806
	18.58	10.49	30.88	15.37



High School	194	58	16	268
	6.48	2.66	23.33	5.11
Intermediate	76	9	10	95
	2.54	0.41	14.71	1.81
Technical Diploma	6	0	1	7
	0.20	0.00	1.47	0.13
Technical or Professional Degree	5	0	0	5
	0.17	0.00	0.00	0.10
Graduate Degree	27	6	0	33
	0.90	0.27	0.00	0.63
Post Graduate	11	0	0	11
	0.37	0.00	0.00	0.21
Child	386	341	4	731
	12.90	15.63	5.88	13.94
Total	2993	2182	68	5243
	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

#### 4.3.2 Status of Enrolment and School Attendance

As per table 13, enrolment status shows that 92.65 per cent children go to school daily in surveyed households. Children, who are enrolled in different educational institutions, but not regular goers, are only 0.53 per cent. 6.83 per cent children have either left the school after enrolment or never enrolled. Remaining 4.01 per cent children does not go to school. Out of 1523 enrolments, it has been observed that maximum enrolments are in government schools, which is 72.03 per cent. Only 23.77 per cent children enrolled in private schools.

Out of total enrolment, maximum children have enrolled in class I, i.e.22.52 per cent and further in classes, diminishing trend has been recorded. However, in class 3<sup>rd</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup>, little in successive higher encouraging trend has been observed, after 5<sup>th</sup> class, the level of enrolment has been deceased gradually except class 8<sup>th</sup>, where the enrolment has slightly increased.

As far as distance of schools is concerned, 88.64 per cent students attend their schools within 1-2 km., followed by 4.92 per cent students cover 1-2 km. and remaining 6.44 per cent students cover 2 to 4 and above km distance to attend their classes.

Out of total enrolment, 85.03 per cent students adopted Hindi medium, followed by 0.72 per cent English medium, 10.11 per cent students in both Hindi and English (mixed) and 0.26 per cent opted other language, while only 3.87 per cent Muslim students adopted Urdu medium school like madarsa.

Dropout cases are higher in Muslim community than that of Hindu and Sikh. The main reason of overall dropout is observed that maximum students are not interested. Some are engaged in different work for earning money and some are engaged in domestic works.

Overall major reasons reported as 18.03 per cent are engaged in work, followed by 16.39 per cent want to earned money through their children, 8.20 per cent due to far distance and remaining 21.31 per cent left the school due to marriage or other reasons. About 45.90 per cent students were getting government assistance in form of scholarship, books etc.

**Table 4.13: Educational Status of Children (5 to 15 years age group) and Dropout**

<b>Educational Status</b>	<b>Hindu</b>	<b>Muslim</b>	<b>Sikh</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Details of School Going Children</b>				
Non School Going Children	20	40	1	61
	2.37	5.97	10.00	4.01
Left after Enrolment	38	5	0	43
	4.51	0.75	0.00	2.82
Enrolled but Irregular	7	1	0	8
	0.83	0.15	0.00	0.53
Enrolled and Regular	778	624	9	1411
	92.29	93.13	90.00	92.65
<b>Total</b> <b>%</b>	<b>843</b>	<b>670</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>1523</b>
	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>Characteristics of Enrolled Children</b>				
Enrolled in Class I	162	181	0	343
	19.22	27.01	0.00	22.52
Enrolled in Class II	97	100	0	197
	11.51	14.93	0.00	12.93
Enrolled in Class III	91	108	1	200
	10.79	16.12	10.00	13.13
Enrolled in Class IV	84	65	0	149
	9.96	9.70	0.00	9.78
Enrolled in Class V	111	77	1	189
	13.17	11.49	10.00	12.41
Enrolled in Class VI	91	46	0	137
	10.79	6.87	0.00	9.00
Enrolled in Class VII	68	29	1	98
	8.07	4.33	10.00	6.43
Enrolled in Class VIII	81	42	2	125
	9.61	6.27	20.00	8.21
Enrolled in Class IX	37	12	4	53
	4.39	1.79	40.00	3.48
Enrolled in Class X	21	10	1	32
	2.49	1.49	10.00	2.10
<b>Total</b> <b>%</b>	<b>843</b>	<b>670</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>1523</b>
	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>

<b>Type of School</b>				
Government	599	492	6	1097
	71.06	73.43	60.00	72.03
Private	243	115	4	362
	28.83	17.16	40.00	23.77
Madarsa	0	63	0	63
	0.00	9.40	0.00	4.14
Missionary	1	0	0	1
	0.12	0.00	0.00	0.07
Non-formal	0	0	0	0
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Others	0	0	0	0
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>843</b>	<b>670</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>1523</b>
<b>%</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>Distance of School</b>				
Within 1 Km.	725	620	5	1350
	86.00	92.54	50.00	88.64
1-2 Km.	51	24	0	75
	6.05	3.58	0.00	4.92
2-4 Km.	30	11	1	42
	3.56	1.64	10.00	2.76
4 Km. and above	37	15	4	56
	4.39	2.24	40.00	3.68
<b>Total</b>	<b>843</b>	<b>670</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>1523</b>
<b>%</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Medium of Instruction</b>				
Hindi	730	555	10	1295
	86.60	82.84	100.00	85.03
English	10	1	0	11
	1.19	0.15	0.00	0.72
Hindu & English both	103	51	0	154
	12.22	7.61	0.00	10.11
Urdu	0	59	0	59
	0.00	8.81	0.00	3.87
Others	0	4	0	4
	0.00	0.60	0.00	0.26
<b>Total</b>	<b>843</b>	<b>670</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>1523</b>
<b>%</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>Learning of Minority Language</b>				
Yes	3	92	0	95
	0.36	13.73	0.00	6.24
No	840	578	10	1428
	99.64	86.27	100.00	93.76
<b>Total</b>	<b>843</b>	<b>670</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>1523</b>
<b>%</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>

<b>Reasons for Dropout</b>				
Work at home	4	6	1	11
	20.00	15.00	100.00	18.03
Need to earn	2	8	0	10
	10.00	20.00	0.00	16.39
Far distance of School	3	2	0	5
	15.00	5.00	0.00	8.20
Lack facility in School	0	0	0	0
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Teacher Beat	0	0	0	0
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Teacher do not teach	0	0	0	0
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Fees/Expenditure not afford	0	6	0	6
	0.00	15.00	0.00	9.84
Not interested in reading	7	9	0	16
	35.00	22.50	0.00	26.23
Marriage	1	1	0	2
	5.00	2.50	0.00	3.28
Others	3	8	0	11
	15.00	20.00	0.00	18.03
<b>Total</b> <b>%</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>61</b>
	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>Availing Government Assistance</b>				
Yes	388	307	4	699
	46.03	45.82	40.00	45.90
No	455	363	6	824
	53.97	54.18	60.00	54.10
<b>Total</b> <b>%</b>	<b>843</b>	<b>670</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>1523</b>
	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>

#### 4.3.3 Status of Enrolment and School Attendance

It has been observed that, in case of boys, 35.00 per cent parents have not given any response. Parents who have given response, maximum (21.56 per cent) are willing to give technical education, followed by 14.44 per cent upto bachelor degree, 9.11 per cent upto intermediate, 8.67 per cent upto high school and 7.56 per cent upto Post Graduation. Only 3.67 per cent parents wanted their sons to get education upto pre- graduation/diploma. In case of Girls, 46.00 per cent parents have not given any response. Only 54.00 per cent given response, in which maximum (14.56 per cent) wanted upto graduation followed by 11.33 per cent upto high school, 10.33 per cent upto intermediate, 9.67 per cent upto technical degree, 6.78 per cent upto post graduation and 1.33 per cent wanted upto Pre-Graduation/Diploma (see table 14).

**Table 4.14: Aspiration of Parents of their Children Regarding Education**

Aspiration of Parents for Education of their Children	Hindu	Muslim	Sikh	Total
<b>Boys</b>				
No Response	183	128	4	315
	34.72	35.75	26.67	35.00
High School	36	40	2	78
	6.83	11.17	13.33	8.67
Intermediate	46	36	0	82
	8.73	10.06	0.00	9.11
Pre Graduation/Diploma	21	12	0	33
	3.98	3.35	0.00	3.67
Bachelor's Degree	73	57	0	130
	13.85	15.92	0.00	14.44
Post Graduation	47	20	1	68
	8.92	5.59	6.67	7.56
Technical Education	121	65	8	194
	22.96	18.16	53.33	21.56
<b>Total</b> <b>%</b>	<b>527</b>	<b>358</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>900</b>
	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>Girls</b>				
No Response	222	185	7	414
	42.13	51.68	46.67	46.00
High School	50	52	0	102
	9.49	14.53	0.00	11.33
Intermediate	53	40	0	93
	10.06	11.17	0.00	10.33
Pre Graduation/Diploma	10	2	0	12
	1.90	0.56	0.00	1.33
Bachelor's Degree	84	46	1	131
	15.94	12.85	6.67	14.56
Post Graduation	42	15	4	61
	7.97	4.19	26.67	6.78
Technical Education	66	18	3	87
	12.52	5.03	20.00	9.67
<b>Total</b> <b>%</b>	<b>527</b>	<b>358</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>900</b>
	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>

#### 4.4 Status of Health

##### 4.4.1 Status of Diseases among Family Members

As shown in table 15, maximum (39.31 per cent) population have suffered from seasonal diseases, in which the proportion of Muslims is higher as compared to Hindu and Sikh community. Stomach related diseases and other diseases are found 15.41 per cent and 14.57 per cent, respectively. Maximum (25.00 per cent) Sikhs had suffered from these diseases. Chronic diseases have been found 12.42 per cent during field survey followed by

prolong fevers 10.74 per cent, accident cases 5.14 per cent and remaining 2.43 per cent are eye related problems. The proportion of Muslims is higher in prolong fevers (11.39 per cent) and Chronic diseases (12.53 per cent) as compared to Hindus (10.42 per cent and 12.34 per cent), respectively.

**Table 4.15: Type of Diseases**

Type	Hindu	Muslim	Sikh	Total
Seasonal Diseases	240	180	1	421
	38.46	41.00	12.50	39.31
Prolong Fevers	65	50	0	115
	10.42	11.39	0.00	10.74
ENT/Eyes	15	10	1	26
	2.40	2.28	12.50	2.43
Accident	31	23	1	55
	4.97	5.24	12.50	5.14
Stomach Related	91	72	2	165
	14.58	16.40	25.00	15.41
Chronic diseases	77	55	1	133
	12.34	12.53	12.50	12.42
Others	105	49	2	156
	16.83	11.16	25.00	14.57
<b>Total</b>	<b>624</b>	<b>439</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>1071</b>
<b>%</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>

#### 4.4.2 Status of Treatment of Family Members

As shown in table 16, in surveyed households, majority of them go for treatment in private hospitals, which is 58.64 per cent, and only 4.39 per cent go to government hospitals, mainly due to poor conditions and facilities in government hospitals. People also consult *Jhola Chap* doctors or Quacks, which are always available within village or nearby villages, which is 29.79 per cent.

Only 3.85 per cent Hindus, 5.01 per cent Muslims and 12.50 per cent Sikhs avail by government hospitals, whereas private practitioners (MMBS) treat 62.66 per cent Hindus, 52.39 per cent Muslims and 87.50 per cent Sikhs patients. Hindus and Muslims households also consult *Jhola Chap* doctors or Quacks, but comparatively, Muslims proportion are higher than that of Hindu proportion, which is 36.22 per cent and 25.64 per cent. It was found that patients with serious diseases were not admitted in government hospitals. The average expenditure per patient was recorded Rs. 2904. Average expenditure is higher in Muslims (Rs.3091) as compared to Hindus (Rs.2807) and Sikhs (Rs.1867).

**Table 4.16: Place of Treatment of Diseases**

Place	Hindu	Muslim	Sikh	Total
Government Hospital	24	22	1	47
	3.85	5.01	12.50	4.39
Private Hospital	391	230	7	628
	62.66	52.39	87.50	58.64
Both Govt and Private	26	22	0	48
	4.17	5.01	0.00	4.48
Traditional	21	4	0	25
	3.37	0.91	0.00	2.33
Local Govt health employee	0	2	0	2
	0.00	0.46	0.00	0.19
NGO Health Worker	1	0	0	1
	0.16	0.00	0.00	0.09
Home Treatment	1	0	0	1
	0.16	0.00	0.00	0.09
Quacks	160	159	0	319
	25.64	36.22	0.00	29.79
Total	624	439	8	1071
	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Average Expenditure per Household	2807	3091	1867	2904

#### 4.4.3 Status of Immunization of Children

As shown in table 17, overall proportion of immunisation, more or less all communities have immunised for polio. Immunisation of Dyptheria, BCG and Pox is lower in Sikh and Muslim community than that of Hindus.

**Table 4.17: Immunization of Children (5 years of age)**

Immunization	Hindu	Muslim	Sikh	Total
Polio	402	359	4	765
	99.75	99.45	100.00	99.61
Dyptheria	366	298	3	667
	90.82	82.55	75.00	86.85
BCG	359	295	3	657
	89.08	81.72	75.00	85.55
Small Pox	286	252	2	540
	70.97	69.81	50.00	70.31
Joundice	33	31	0	64
	8.19	8.59	0.00	8.33
Total %	403	361	4	768
	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table 18 shows the place, where different stakeholders have done vaccination of children. Midwife/ASHA workers at home did maximum immunisation i.e. 95.18 per cent. Only 3.26 per cent have immunized in government hospitals by ANMs. In private hospitals, private doctors or nurses also have done 1.56 per cent immunisation.

**Table 4.18: Place of Vaccination**

<b>Immunization</b>	<b>Hindu</b>	<b>Muslim</b>	<b>Sikh</b>	<b>Total</b>
Govt Hospital	18	7	0	25
	4.47	1.94	0.00	3.26
Private Hospital	8	4	0	12
	1.99	1.11	0.00	1.56
Midwife/ASHA	377	350	4	731
	93.55	96.95	100.00	95.18
Untrained Dai	0	0	0	0
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Others	0	0	0	0
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>403</b>	<b>361</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>768</b>
<b>%</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>

#### 4.4.4 Status of Mother Care

In the district, maximum mothers prefer deliveries at home. In this context, 84.67 per cent last deliveries have been reported at home. Due to lack of facilities, people do not like to go government hospitals, that is why, the percentage of deliveries at government hospitals is very low, i.e. 6.78 per cent. Deliveries at private hospitals are relatively higher as compared to government hospitals, which is 8.56 per cent.

Overall, 77.11 per cent deliveries have been conducted by untrained dai, followed by 10.89 per cent by trained midwives, 10.67 per cent by doctors and 1.33 per cent by others. In Hindus and Muslims, deliveries conducted by untrained dai is relatively higher in Muslims (78.49 per cent) as compared to Hindus (76.09 per cent). However, the deliveries conducted by doctors and trained midwives (ANMs and ASHA workers) are higher in Hindus (11.39 per cent and 11.39 per cent, respectively) than that of Muslims, i.e. 9.50 per cent and 10.34 per cent, respectively.

Pre and post-delivery assistance is given only 51.56 per cent mothers, while 48.44 per cent mothers were left from this facility. In case of Hindu and Muslim, 53.13 per cent Hindus and 49.72 per cent Muslims reported for receiving pre and post-delivery assistance (see table 19).



Overall 48.11 per cent households have benefited through Aganwadi/ICDS, in which the proportion of Muslims is higher (51.40 per cent) as compared to Hindus (46.30 per cent) and Sikhs (33.33 per cent).

**Table 4.19: Assistance to Mothers at the Time of Last Delivery**

Detail	Hindu	Muslim	Sikh	Total
<b>Last Baby Born</b>				
Government Hospital	41	20	0	61
	7.78	5.59	0.00	6.78
Private Hospital	50	25	2	77
	9.49	6.98	13.33	8.56
Home	436	313	13	762
	82.73	87.43	86.67	84.67
<b>Total</b>	<b>527</b>	<b>358</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>900</b>
<b>%</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>Who Assist in birth</b>				
Doctor	60	34	2	96
	11.39	9.50	13.33	10.67
Midwife/ASHA	60	37	1	98
	11.39	10.34	6.67	10.89
Untrained Dai	401	281	12	694
	76.09	78.49	80.00	77.11
Others	6	6		12
	1.14	1.68	0.00	1.33
<b>Total</b>	<b>527</b>	<b>358</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>900</b>
<b>%</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>Pre/Post Natal Care</b>				
Yes	280	178	6	464
	53.13	49.72	40.00	51.56
No	247	180	9	436
	46.87	50.28	60.00	48.44
<b>Total</b>	<b>527</b>	<b>358</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>900</b>
<b>%</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>Benefited by Aganwadi/ICDS</b>				
Yes	244	184	5	433
	46.30	51.40	33.33	48.11
No	283	174	10	467
	53.70	48.60	66.67	51.89
<b>Total</b>	<b>527</b>	<b>358</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>900</b>
<b>%</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>If No reason</b>				
No one is suitable in Family	125	39	3	167
	44.17	22.41	30.00	35.76
Far distance of centre	71	41	6	118
	25.09	23.56	60.00	25.27
Discrimination	87	94	1	182
	30.74	54.02	10.00	38.97
<b>Total</b>	<b>283</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>467</b>
<b>%</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>

## 4.5 Status of Economic Activities

### 4.5.1 Status of Agriculture

Table 20 shows that 71.11 per cent surveyed households are landless in the district. In case of Hindu and Muslim, 81.84 per cent Muslim households are landless and 65.84 per cent Hindus. Rest households have own agricultural land, in which 13.89 per cent have less than 1 acre, followed by 10.22 per cent 1 to 2.50 acres, 4.11 per cent 2.50 to 5.00 acres, 0.33 per cent 5.00 to 7.50 acres and 0.33 per cent 7.50 to 10.00 acres. Only 16.89 per cent Hindus and 9.78 per cent Muslims have less than 1 acres agricultural land. 12.33 per cent Hindus, 5.87 per cent Muslims and 40 per cent Sikhs have 1 to 2.50 acres, followed by 3.98 per cent, 2.23 per cent and 53.33 per cent having 2.50 to 5.00 acres. 0.38 per cent Hindus and 0.28 per cent Muslims having 5.00 to 7.50 acres agricultural land. Only 0.57 per cent Hindus has 7.50 to 10.00 acres agricultural land. No one household have more than 10 acres agricultural land.

**Table 4.20: Distribution of Households by Land Size of Agricultural Land**

Land Size (In Acres)	Hindu	Muslim	Sikh	Total
Landless	347	293	0	640
	65.84	81.84	0.00	71.11
Below 1.0	89	35	1	125
	16.89	9.78	6.67	13.89
1.00 to 2.50	65	21	6	92
	12.33	5.87	40.00	10.22
2.50 to 5.00	21	8	8	37
	3.98	2.23	53.33	4.11
5.00 to 7.50	2	1	0	3
	0.38	0.28	0.00	0.33
7.50 to 10.00	3	0	0	3
	0.57	0.00	0.00	0.33
10 and above	0	0	0	0
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>527</b>	<b>358</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>900</b>
<b>%</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>
Avg. Land per Household (Acres)	1.57	1.42	2.62	1.59

The following table 21 shows that distribution of households by value of own land. Overall 40.38 per cent households have more than Rs.5 lakh value of land in the district, in which Sikh households have the maximum value of land i.e. 80 per cent. 20 per cent households having Rs.3 lakh to Rs.5 lakh value of land. In this slab, Hindu's share is maximum (21.11 per cent) than that of Muslims (16.92 per cent) and Sikhs (20 per cent).

**Table 4.21: Classification of Households by Value of their Land**

Value of Land (Rs.)	Hindu	Muslim	Sikh	Total
Below 50000	3	1	0	4
	1.67	1.54	0.00	1.54
50000 - 100000	12	3	0	15
	6.67	4.62	0.00	5.77
100000 - 150000	17	4	0	21
	9.44	6.15	0.00	8.08
150000 - 200000	23	6	0	29
	12.78	9.23	0.00	11.15
200000 - 250000	10	5	0	15
	5.56	7.69	0.00	5.77
250000 - 300000	12	7	0	19
	6.67	10.77	0.00	7.31
300000 - 500000	38	11	3	52
	21.11	16.92	20.00	20.00
Above 500000	65	28	12	105
	36.11	43.08	80.00	40.38
<b>Total</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>260</b>
<b>%</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>

#### 4.5.2 Status of Livestock

Table 22 denotes ownership of livestock per household by the different religious groups. Overall surveyed households have 1210 livestock, in which maximum of 41.32 per cent are milch animals, followed by 40.91 per cent young cattle, 7.27 per cent draught animals, 6.36 per cent goats, 2.64 per cent cock, hen, duck, 0.58 per cent pigs, 0.58 per cent other animals like horse, ass, etc and 0.33 per cent sheep.

**Table 4.22: Per Household Ownership of Livestock**

Type of live stock	Hindu	Muslim	Sikh	Total
Milch Animal	320	165	15	500
	44.57	36.11	42.86	41.32
Draught Animal	57	26	5	88
	7.94	5.69	14.29	7.27
Young Cattle	315	165	15	495
	43.87	36.11	42.86	40.91
Goats	9	68	0	77
	1.25	14.88	0.00	6.36
Sheep	0	4	0	4
	0.00	0.88	0.00	0.33
Poultry	8	24	0	32
	1.11	5.25	0.00	2.64
Pigs	7	0	0	7
	0.97	0.00	0.00	0.58
Others (Horse, Ass, etc.)	2	5	0	7
	0.28	1.09	0.00	0.58
<b>Total</b>	<b>718</b>	<b>457</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>1210</b>
<b>%</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>

As shown in table 23, the average value of animal owing by per household is Rs.13128. Community-wise average value of animal per household is highest in Sikhs, i.e. Rs.37433, followed by Hindus Rs.13794 and Muslims Rs.11129. Animal husbandry could have been the second source of livelihood for villagers, but unfortunately, no concrete steps are taken in this direction.

**Table 4.23: Distribution of Households by Value of Livestock (Rs.)**

Value of Livestock (Rs.)	Hindu	Muslim	Sikh	Total
No Livestock	170	139	0	309
	32.26	38.83	0.00	34.33
Below 1500	16	17	0	33
	3..04	4.75	0.00	3.67
1500 - 30000	280	166	5	451
	53.13	46.37	33.33	50.11
30000 - 45000	39	25	3	67
	7.40	6.98	20.00	7.44
45000 - 60000	14	10	5	29
	2.66	2.79	33.33	3.22
60000 - 75000	5	0	2	7
	0.95	0.00	13.33	0.78
75000 and above	3	1	0	4
	0.57	0.28	0.00	0.44
<b>Total</b>	<b>527</b>	<b>358</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>900</b>
<b>%</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>
Average per HH	13794	11129	37433	13128

#### 4.5.3 Status of Employment

Table 24.1 represents the working status of surveyed households of Muzaffarnagar District. Out of total population, 34.14 per cent rural people are employed in different activities/organisations, followed by 29.87 per cent students, 17.80 per cent engaged in domestic work, 17.05 per cent old/child, 0.44 per cent retired/pensioners, 0.50 per cent others or not specified and remaining 0.21 per cent are unemployed. The unemployment proportion is higher in Muslims i.e. 0.27 per cent than that of Hindus, which is 0.22 per cent.

**Table 4.24.1: Status of Working Population**

Working Status	Hindu	Muslim	Sikhs	Total
Employed	1073	692	25	1790
	46.79	31.71	36.76	34.14
Unemployed	5	6	0	11
	0.22	0.27	0.00	0.21
Domestic Work	492	427	14	933
	21.46	19.57	20.59	17.80

Students	927	616	23	1566
	40.43	28.23	33.82	29.87
Retired/Pensioners	14	8	1	23
	0.61	0.37	1.47	0.44
Old/Child	467	422	5	894
	20.37	19.34	7.35	17.05
Others	15	11	0	26
	0.65	0.50	0.00	0.50
<b>Total</b> <b>%</b>	<b>2993</b>	<b>2182</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>5243</b>
	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Table 24.2 represents the employment/occupational characteristics of working family members. Out of total employed persons in the district, maximum rural people (43.97 per cent) are engaged in non-agricultural activities, followed by 18.83 per cent agricultural workers, 18.49 per cent self employed, 12.18 per cent engaged in other activities, 4.64 per cent regular salaried in private organisations and remaining 1.92 per cent are regular salaried in government offices.

In case of Hindu, Muslim and Sikh, 24 per cent Sikhs are self employed, which are relatively higher as compare to Hindu and Muslim proportions (18.08 per cent and 18.93 per cent, respectively). In context of getting regular salary in government offices, Hindus proportion is higher (2.52 per cent) than that of Muslims (1.01 per cent), but in private organisations/offices, the proportion of Muslims is higher (5.20 per cent) than that of Hindus (4.38 per cent). The proportion of Muslims is higher in non-agricultural labour, which is 50.14 per cent than that of Hindus i.e. 41.01 per cent.

**Table 4.24.2: Employment/Occupational Characteristics of Working Family Members**

Nature of Work	Hindu	Muslim	Sikhs	Total
Self employed	194	131	6	331
	18.08	18.93	24.00	18.49
Regular Salaried (Government)	27	7	0	34
	2.52	1.01	0.00	1.90
Regular Salaried (Private)	47	36	0	83
	4.38	5.20	0.00	4.64
Non-Agricultural Worker	440	347	0	787
	41.01	50.14	0.00	43.97
Agricultural Worker	244	81	12	337
	22.74	11.71	48.00	18.83
Other activities	121	90	7	218
	11.28	13.01	28.00	12.18
<b>Total</b> <b>%</b>	<b>1073</b>	<b>692</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>1790</b>
	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>

#### 4.5.4 Status of Employment by Industrial Category

Table 25 shows the status of employment by industrial categories of surveyed rural households. 35.64 per cent households are engaged in construction works, which are maximum as compared to rest economic activities. 26.26 per cent households are engaged in agricultural activities, followed by 16.65 per cent in animal husbandry, 8.49 per cent in manufacturing, 6.59 per cent in education, health and rest are engaged in other activities like finance and administrative services, fisheries, forestry, trade and transport etc., which is 6.37 per cent.

In agriculture and livestock category, the proportion of Sikhs is higher than that of Hindus and Muslims. In rest economic activities like fisheries, forestry, manufacturing activities, construction, trade & commerce, transport, education/health services, other activities etc., the proportion of Muslims is higher as compared to Hindus except finance & administration services.

**Table 4.25: Status of Employment by Industrial Category**

Category	Hindu	Muslim	Sikh	Total
Agriculture	334	118	18	470
	31.13	17.05	72.00	26.26
Livestock	173	118	7	298
	16.12	17.05	28.00	16.65
Fisheries	0	1	0	1
	0.00	0.14	0.00	0.06
Forestry	0	1	0	1
	0.00	0.14	0.00	0.06
Manufacturing	77	75	0	152
	7.18	10.84	0.00	8.49
Construction	373	265	0	638
	34.76	38.29	0.00	35.64
Trade and Commerce	27	23	0	50
	2.52	3.32	0.00	2.79
Transport	11	35	0	46
	1.03	5.06	0.00	2.57
Finance & Administration Services	5	0	0	5
	0.47	0.00	0.00	0.28
Education/Health Services	69	49	0	118
	6.43	7.08	0.00	6.59
Others	4	7	0	11
	0.37	1.01	0.00	0.61
<b>Total</b> <b>%</b>	<b>1073</b>	<b>692</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>1790</b>
	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>

#### 4.5.5 Source of Income

As shown in table 26, out of 900 surveyed households in the district, 37.23 per cent family's get their income from non-agricultural wages, followed by 17.88 per cent agriculture activities, 14.36 per cent animal husbandry, 7.93 per cent services in government and private institutions, 7.69 per cent agricultural wages, 5.91 per cent other activities and 4.71 per cent trade etc. Only 2.72 per cent households fulfil their needs from remittances and pensions and remaining 1.60 per cent households get their income from manufacturing other than artisan.

If we compare all religions- Hindu, Muslim and Sikh; the proportion of Sikhs is higher (78.16 per cent), who generate maximum income from agriculture than that of Hindus (20.77 per cent) and Muslims (11.10 per cent). In the same way, 21.66 per cent Sikhs earn money from animal husbandry, whereas only 14.59 per cent Hindus and 13.70 per cent Muslims earn money from this activity.

As far as income from agricultural wages and non-agricultural wages is concerned, Hindus proportion is higher (8.21 per cent) in agricultural wages than that of Muslims (7.23 per cent), but income from non-agricultural wages, Muslim proportion is higher (45.59 per cent) than that of Hindus (32.61 per cent). In agriculture and animal husbandry slab, Hindus proportion is higher (20.77 per cent and 14.59 per cent, respectively) as compared to Muslims (11.10 per cent and 13.70 per cent, respectively).

**Table 4.26: Classification of Households by Sources of Income**

Source of Income	Hindu	Muslim	Sikh	Total
Agriculture	109	40	12	161
	20.77	11.10	78.16	17.88
Animal Husbandry	77	49	3	129
	14.59	13.70	21.66	14.36
Artisan Work	0	0	0	0
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Trade	19	23	0	42
	3.59	6.55	0.00	4.71
Manufacturing other than Artisan	10	5	0	14
	1.87	1.26	0.00	1.60
Agricultural wages	43	26	0	69
	8.21	7.23	0.00	7.69
Non-Agricultural Wages	172	163	0	335
	32.61	45.59	0.00	37.23
Services	58	14	0	71
	10.98	3.77	0.00	7.93
Interest	0	0	0	0
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Remittances	5	14	0	19
	0.94	3.81	0.00	2.07
Pension	5	1	0	6
	0.92	0.27	0.00	0.65
Others	29	24	0	53
	5.51	6.72	0.18	5.91
<b>Total</b>	<b>527</b>	<b>358</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>900</b>
<b>%</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>

#### 4.5.6 Status of Main and Secondary Occupation

Table 27 shows the main occupation of family members in surveyed households. The working members of the family are engaged in higher proportion in manual work as compared to other occupational patterns, which constitutes 60.28 per cent. Beside, the proportion of cultivators and animal husbandry is 14.25 per cent and 16.70 per cent. Rest 8.77 per cent households are engaged in other different activities like professional / managerial and administrative work, clerk / supervisor / accountant, sales / business etc.

As far as manual labour and cultivation work is concerned, maximum (65.32 per cent) Muslim households are engaged in manual work and 72 per cent Sikhs in cultivation work.

On the one hand, majority of males are engaged in non-agricultural activities as manual labourer (68.61 per cent), on the other, maximum proportion of females (58.57 per cent) is engaged in animal husbandry. Beside, only 18.42 per cent male's main occupation is cultivation work and 35.41 per cent females are as manual labourer.

**Table 4.27: Distribution of Working Family Members by their Main Occupation**

Main Occupation	Hindu	Muslim	Sikh	Total
<b>Total</b>				
Professional/Managerial and Administrative Work	13	2	0	15
	1.21	0.29	0.00	0.84
Clerk/Supervisor/Accountant	14	3	0	17
	1.30	0.43	0.00	0.95
Sales/Business	34	31	0	65
	3.17	4.48	0.00	3.63
Cultivator	182	55	18	255
	16.96	7.95	72.00	14.25
Manual Labour	626	452	1	1079
	58.34	65.32	4.00	60.28
Caste Occupation	3	12	0	15
	0.28	1.73	0.00	0.84
Animal Husbandry	172	121	6	299
	16.03	17.49	24.00	16.70
Others	29	16	0	45
	2.70	2.31	0.00	2.51
<b>Total</b>	<b>1073</b>	<b>692</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>1790</b>
<b>%</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>



<b>Male</b>				
Professional/Managerial and Administrative Work	11	2	0	13
	1.39	0.38	0.00	0.97
Clerk/Supervisor/Accountant	10	3	0	13
	1.26	0.57	0.00	0.97
Sales/Business	32	30	0	62
	4.04	5.67	0.00	4.62
Cultivator	175	54	18	247
	22.07	10.21	94.74	18.42
Manual Labour	518	401	1	920
	65.32	75.80	5.26	68.61
Caste Occupation	2	12	0	14
	0.25	2.27	0.00	1.04
Animal Husbandry	22	14	0	36
	2.77	2.65	0.00	2.68
Others	23	13	0	36
	2.90	2.46	0.00	2.68
<b>Total</b>	<b>793</b>	<b>529</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>1341</b>
<b>%</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>Female</b>				
Professional/Managerial and Administrative Work	2	0	0	2
	0.71	0.00	0.00	0.45
Clerk/Supervisor/Accountant	4	0	0	4
	1.43	0.00	0.00	0.89
Sales/Business	2	1	0	3
	0.71	0.61	0.00	0.67
Cultivator	7	1	0	8
	2.50	0.61	0.00	1.78
Manual Labour	108	51	0	159
	38.57	31.29	0.00	35.41
Caste Occupation	1	0	0	1
	0.36	0.00	0.00	0.22
Animal Husbandry	150	107	6	263
	53.57	65.64	100.00	58.57
Others	6	3	0	9
	2.14	1.84	0.00	2.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>280</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>449</b>
<b>%</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Table 28 reveals secondary occupation of family members in surveyed households. The working members of the family are engaged in higher proportion in animal husbandry as compared to other occupational patterns, which constitutes 71.25 per cent. Beside, the proportion of cultivators and manual work is 14.84 per cent and 10.66 per cent. Rest 3.24 per cent households are engaged in other different activities like professional / managerial and administrative work, sales / business, caste occupation, others etc.

In cultivation work and manual labour, Hindu proportion is maximum (17.63 per cent and 11.61 per cent, respectively) as compared to Muslim (9.04 per cent and 9.04 per cent, respectively).

**Table 4.28: Distribution of Working Family Members by their Secondary Occupation**

Secondary Occupation	Hindu	Muslim	Sikh	Total
<b>Total</b>				
Professional/Managerial/ Administrative Work	1 0.22	2 1.06	0 0.00	3 0.46
Clerk/Supervisor/Accountant	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00
Sales/Business	8 1.79	4 2.13	0 0.00	12 1.85
Cultivator	79 17.63	17 9.04	0 0.00	96 14.84
Manual Labour	52 11.61	17 9.04	0 0.00	69 10.66
Caste Occupation	1 0.22	1 0.53	0 0.00	2 0.31
Animal Husbandry	305 68.08	145 77.13	11 100.00	461 71.25
Others	2 0.45	2 1.06	0 0.00	4 0.62
<b>Total</b>	<b>448</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>647</b>
<b>%</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>Male</b>				
Professional/Managerial/ Administrative Work	1 0.29	2 1.22	0 0.00	3 0.58
Clerk/Supervisor/Accountant	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00
Sales/Business	5 1.46	3 1.83	0 0.00	8 1.55
Cultivator	47 13.74	12 7.32	0 0.00	59 11.41
Manual Labour	28 8.19	14 8.54	0 0.00	42 8.12
Caste Occupation	1 0.29	1 0.61	0 0.00	2 0.39
Animal Husbandry	259 75.73	131 79.88	11 100.00	401 77.56
Others	1 0.29	1 0.61	0 0.00	2 0.39
<b>Total</b>	<b>342</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>517</b>
<b>%</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>

<b>Female</b>				
Professional/Managerial/ Administrative Work	0	0	0	0
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Clerk/Supervisor/Accountant	0	0	0	0
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sales/Business	3	1	0	4
	2.83	4.17	0.00	3.08
Cultivator	32	5	0	37
	30.19	20.83	0.00	28.46
Manual Labour	24	3	0	27
	22.64	12.50	0.00	20.77
Caste Occupation	0	0	0	0
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Animal Husbandry	46	14	0	60
	43.40	58.33	0.00	46.15
Others	1	1	0	2
	0.94	4.17	0.00	1.54
<b>Total</b> <b>%</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>130</b>
	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>

#### 4.5.7 Status of Seeking Additional Employment

During survey, it has been found that 91.33 per cent rural people are searching additional employment opportunity, in which Muslim percentage is higher (91.62 per cent) than that of Hindus (91.46 per cent) and Sikhs (80.00 per cent).

Majority of households gave first priority to dairy related activities (55.60 per cent), followed by 55.60 per cent business, 15.82 per cent services, 4.62 per cent in poultry, etc. 39.90 per cent households have given second priority to business, followed by 14.11 per cent industry, 11.31 per cent dairy activities, 10.71 per cent in goat, sheep, etc. Similarly, 31.27 per cent households have given third priority to business, followed by 15.45 per cent industry, 15.21 per cent dairy activities, 13.02 per cent services, etc. Other details are given in table 29.

**Table 4.29: Households Seeking Additional Employment and their most Preferred Activities**

<b>Details</b>	<b>Hindu</b>	<b>Muslim</b>	<b>Sikh</b>	<b>Total</b>
Searching Employment	482	328	12	822
	91.46	91.62	80.00	91.33
Not Searching	45	30	3	78
	8.54	8.38	20.00	8.67
<b>Total</b> <b>%</b>	<b>527</b>	<b>358</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>900</b>
	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>

<b>Details</b>	<b>Hindu</b>	<b>Muslim</b>	<b>Sikh</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>First Preferred Activity</b>				
Dairy	267	185	5	457
	55.63	56.40	41.67	55.60
Services	83	43	4	130
	17.29	13.11	33.33	15.82
Others	1	1	0	2
	0.21	0.30	0.00	0.24
Poultry	5	33	0	38
	1.04	10.06	0.00	4.62
Piggery	12	0	0	12
	2.50	0.00	0.00	1.46
Sheep/Goat	3	12	0	15
	0.63	3.66	0.00	1.82
Fishery	2	1	0	3
	0.42	0.30	0.00	0.36
Agricultural Labour	4	0	0	4
	0.83	0.00	0.00	0.49
Non-agricultural Labour	10	0	0	10
	2.08	0.00	0.00	1.22
Industry	12	5	0	17
	2.50	1.52	0.00	2.07
Business	83	48	3	134
	17.29	14.63	25.00	16.30
<b>Total</b>	<b>482</b>	<b>328</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>822</b>
	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>Second Preferred Activity</b>				
Dairy	58	32	3	93
	12.08	9.76	25.00	11.31
Services	26	13	0	39
	5.42	3.96	0.00	4.74
Others	2	2	0	4
	0.42	0.61	0.00	0.49
Poultry	8	50	0	58
	1.67	15.24	0.00	7.06
Piggery	10	0	0	10
	2.08	0.00	0.00	1.22
Sheep/Goat	36	52	0	88
	7.50	15.85	0.00	10.71
Fishery	17	6	0	23
	3.54	1.83	0.00	2.80
Agricultural Labour	27	2	0	29
	5.63	0.61	0.00	3.53
Non-Agricultural Labour	20	14	0	34
	4.17	4.27	0.00	4.14
Industry	71	41	4	116
	14.79	12.50	33.33	14.11

Business	207	116	5	328
	43.13	35.37	41.67	39.90
<b>Total</b>	<b>482</b>	<b>328</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>822</b>
<b>%</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>Third Preferred Activity</b>				
Dairy	78	46	1	125
	16.25	14.02	8.33	15.21
Services	84	21	2	107
	17.50	6.40	16.67	13.02
Others	6	2	0	8
	1.25	0.61	0.00	0.97
Poultry	6	46	0	52
	1.25	14.02	0.00	6.33
Piggery	10	0	0	10
	2.08	0.00	0.00	1.22
Sheep/Goat	22	27	0	49
	4.58	8.23	0.00	5.96
Fishery	10	10	0	20
	2.08	3.05	0.00	2.43
Agricultural Labour	21	8	0	29
	4.38	2.44	0.00	3.53
Non-agricultural Labour	31	7	0	38
	6.46	2.13	0.00	4.62
Industry	66	56	5	127
	13.75	17.07	41.67	15.45
Business	148	105	4	257
	30.83	32.01	33.33	31.27
<b>Total</b>	<b>482</b>	<b>328</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>822</b>
<b>%</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>

#### 4.5.8 Status of Income and Expenditure

##### 4.5.8.1 Status of Income

Table 30 represents the average annual income of surveyed households from different sources. Overall, average annual income per household is Rs.41756. People generate maximum income from non-agricultural activities i.e. Rs.15223, which is higher in all income slab. Moreover, they also get income from agricultural activities i.e. Rs.7833. Income from animal husbandry is reported only Rs.6035. Religion-wise comparison, Sikh's per household total average income is relatively higher (Rs.64919) than that of Hindus Rs.43665 and Muslims Rs.37975. On an average Sikhs generate maximum income from agriculture (Rs.50740) and than from animal husbandry (Rs.14059). Comparatively, Muslims average income is less than that of Hindus and Sikhs.

**Table 4.30: Average Income per Household from Various Sources**

Source of Income	Hindu	Muslim	Sikh	Total
Agriculture	9070	4215	50740	7833
Animal Husbandry	6372	5203	14059	6035
Artisan Work	0	0	0	0
Trade	1566	2487	0	1906
Manufacturing	818	477	0	669
Agricultural Wages	3586	2746	0	3192
Non-Agricultural Wages	14238	17311	0	15223
Services	4793	1434	0	3377
Interest	0	0	0	0
Remittances	411	1446	0	816
Pension	403	103	0	277
Others	2408	2553	120	2427
<b>Total</b>	<b>43665</b>	<b>37975</b>	<b>64919</b>	<b>41756</b>

Table 31 reveals the classification of income of surveyed households in Muzaffargarh district. Overall, maximum (54.22 per cent) household's income lies between Rs.25000 to Rs.50000, followed by 24.33 per cent below Rs.25000, 17.78 per cent between Rs.50000 to Rs.100000, 2.78 per cent between Rs.100000 to Rs.150000, 0.67 per cent between Rs.150000 to Rs.250000 and 0.22 cent between Rs.250000 to Rs.400000.

Muslim proportion is higher in below Rs.25000 and Rs.25000 to Rs.50000 income slab, which constitutes 27.65 per cent and 56.42 per cent, respectively. Rs.50000 to Rs.100000 income slab, Sikhs proportion is maximum (73.33 per cent) than that of Hindus (19.35 per cent) and Muslims (13.13 per cent).

Average income of surveyed households is Rs.41756 p.a. Sikh's average income is higher (Rs.64919 p.a.) than that of Hindus (Rs.43665 p.a.) and Muslims (Rs.37975 p.a.).

**Table 4.31: Distribution of Households by Size of Family Income (Annual)**

Size of Income (Rs.)	Hindu	Muslim	Sikh	Total
Below 25000	120	99	0	219
	22.77	27.65	0.00	24.33
25000 - 50000	282	202	4	488
	53.51	56.42	26.67	54.22
50000 - 100000	102	47	11	160
	19.35	13.13	73.33	17.78
100000 - 150000	15	10	0	25
	2.85	2.79	0.00	2.78
150000 - 250000	6	0	0	6
	1.14	0.00	0.00	0.67

250000 - 400000	2	0	0	2
	0.38	0.00	0.00	0.22
400000 and Above	0	0	0	0
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>527</b>	<b>358</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>900</b>
<b>%</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>
Income Per Household	43665	37975	64919	41756

#### 4.5.8.2 Status of Expenditure

Table 32 represents the average annual expenditure of surveyed households in different items. Overall average annual expenditure is recorded Rs.39309, in which Sikhs constitute as maximum Rs.54993 than that of Hindus Rs.40170 and Muslims Rs.37385. Maximum expenditure is recorded on cereals and pulses (25.38 per cent), followed by vegetables, milk, spices, sugar and meat etc. (22 per cent), other expenses (8.95 per cent), medical (7.39 per cent), etc. Expenditure on cereals and pulses is relatively higher in Muslims (26.30 per cent), but expenses on education are lesser (2.61 per cent). Expenditure on vegetable, meat, milk, spices, sugar, etc. is higher in Hindus (22.41 per cent). Other details are shown in given table below.

**Table 4.32: Average Annual Expenditure per Households on Different Items**

Heads of expenditure	Hindu	Muslim	Sikh	Total
<b>Cereals and Pulses</b>				
Own Produced	2352	1369	5700	2017
	5.86	3.66	10.36	5.13
Purchased	7711	8464	4600	7959
	19.20	22.64	8.36	20.25
<b>Vegetable, Meat, Milk, Spices, Sugar</b>				
Own Produced	2168	1670	5833	2031
	5.40	4.47	10.61	5.17
Purchased	6835	6315	6000	6614
	17.01	16.89	10.91	16.83
<b>Others</b>				
Clothes, Foot ware, bedding	1959	1921	2800	1958
	4.88	5.14	5.09	4.98
Education	1584	977	4287	1387
	3.94	2.61	7.79	3.53
Medical	2807	3091	1867	2904
	6.99	8.27	3.39	7.39
Festivals	1934	1968	3487	1973
	4.81	5.26	6.34	5.02
Electricity, Gas and Fuel wood	1898	1401	4360	1742
	4.73	3.75	7.93	4.43
Telephone	1181	1138	3153	1197
	2.94	3.04	5.73	3.05

House Repairing	1656	2038	0	1780
	4.12	5.45	0.00	4.53
Payment of loans	894	980	333	919
	2.23	2.62	0.61	2.34
Beedi, Cigarette, alcohol	1527	1517	1967	1530
	3.80	4.06	3.58	3.89
Recreation	332	344	440	339
	0.83	0.92	0.80	0.86
Marriage and other ceremonies	1507	1319	1900	1439
	3.75	3.53	3.45	3.66
Others	3824	2874	8267	3520
	9.52	7.69	15.03	8.95
<b>Total</b>	<b>40170</b>	<b>37385</b>	<b>54993</b>	<b>39309</b>
<b>%</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Table 33 shows that out of total households, 80.12 per cent household's expenditures are below Rs.50000 annually. Rest expenditures of households are above Rs.100000. Community-wise, maximum of 83.24 per cent Muslim households come under below Rs.50000 annual expenditure than that of Hindus (79.32 per cent) and Sikhs (33.33 per cent). Under more than Rs.50000 annual expenditure slab, Sikhs households constitute as maximum (66.67 per cent) as compare to Hindus (20.68 per cent) and Muslims (16.76 per cent).

**Table 4.33: Distribution of Households by the Size of Expenditure (Annual)**

Size of Expenditure (Rs.)	Hindu	Muslim	Sikh	Total
Below 25000	125	105	0	230
	23.72	29.33	0.00	25.56
25000-50000	293	193	5	491
	55.60	53.91	33.33	54.56
50000-100000	92	50	10	152
	17.46	13.97	66.67	16.89
100000-150000	15	10	0	25
	2.85	2.79	0.00	2.78
150000-250000	2	0	0	2
	0.38	0.00	0.00	0.22
250000-400000	0	0	0	0
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>527</b>	<b>358</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>900</b>
<b>%</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>
Per Household Exp.	40170	37385	54993	39309



#### 4.5.9 Status of Cause of Indebtness and Source of Taking Loan

Table 34 reveals the status of indebted households, reason for taking loan and source of loan. Out of total households, 27.56 per cent have taken loan from different sources for various purposes. Among all castes, the number of indebted households is higher in Hindus (30.36 per cent) as compared to Muslims (23.46 per cent) and Sikhs (26.67 per cent).

Most of households (28.23 per cent) have taken loan for treatment of health or medical purpose, followed by 16.94 per cent purchase of animals, 16.53 per cent festival/functions, 11.69 per cent construction of house, 10.48 per cent agricultural purpose, 7.26 per cent for consumption of goods, 4.44 per cent trade and commerce and 4.44 per cent for other reasons.

Majority of households have taken loan from non-institutional sources (78.23 per cent). Institutional loan is recorded only 21.77 per cent.

**Table 4.34: Status of Cause of Indebtness and Source of Taking Loan**

<b>Pattern of Indebtedness</b>	<b>Hindu</b>	<b>Muslim</b>	<b>Sikh</b>	<b>Total</b>
Indebted Households	160	84	4	248
	30.36	23.46	26.67	27.56
Non-Indebted households	367	274	11	652
	69.64	76.54	73.33	72.44
<b>Total Households</b>	<b>527</b>	<b>358</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>900</b>
	<b>58.56</b>	<b>39.78</b>	<b>1.67</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>Reason of Loan</b>				
Agriculture	20	3	3	26
	12.50	3.57	75.00	10.48
Trade and Commerce	5	6	0	11
	3.13	7.14	0.00	4.44
Animal Purchase	28	14	0	42
	17.50	16.67	0.00	16.94
House Construction	19	10	0	29
	11.88	11.90	0.00	11.69
Consumption	8	10	0	18
	5.00	11.90	0.00	7.26
Health	47	22	1	70
	29.38	26.19	25.00	28.23
Festival/Functions	28	13	0	41
	17.50	15.48	0.00	16.53
Others	5	6	0	11
	3.13	7.14	0.00	4.44
<b>Total</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>248</b>
<b>%</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>

<b>Source of Loan:</b>				
<b>Institutions</b>				
Commercial Banks	25	5	3	33
	15.63	5.95	75.00	13.31
Grameen Banks	9	2	0	11
	5.63	2.38	0.00	4.44
Cooperative Bank/ Society	1	0	0	1
	0.63	0.00	0.00	0.40
SHG/ NGO	9	0	0	9
	5.63	0.00	0.00	3.63
<b>Total</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>54</b>
<b>%</b>	<b>27.50</b>	<b>8.33</b>	<b>75.00</b>	<b>21.77</b>
<b>Non-Institutional</b>				
Trader	2	2	0	4
	1.25	2.38	0.00	1.61
Money Lender	11	11	0	22
	6.88	13.10	0.00	8.87
Landlord Employee	45	22	0	65
	28.13	26.19	0.00	26.21
Friends/ Relatives	58	39	1	96
	36.25	46.43	25.00	38.71
Others	0	3	0	3
	0.00	3.57	0.00	1.21
<b>Total</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>194</b>
<b>%</b>	<b>72.50</b>	<b>91.67</b>	<b>25.00</b>	<b>78.23</b>

#### 4.5.10 Status of Loan Taken by Households

As shown in table 35, maximum 64.52 per cent households have borrowed less than Rs.15000 for accomplishment of their needs. The number of indebted households is higher in Hindus (68.75 per cent) as compared to Muslims (58.33 per cent) and Sikhs (25 per cent). In 15000 to 30000 slab, Sikhs proportion is higher (75 per cent) than that of Hindus (15.63 per cent) and Muslims (28.57 per cent) On an average, Hindus indebted household's loan is Rs.15395, while the Muslim's less than Hindus i.e. Rs.14145.

**Table 4.35: Distribution of Households by Outstanding Amount of loan**

<b>Amount of Loan Outstanding (Rs.)</b>	<b>Hindu</b>	<b>Muslim</b>	<b>Sikh</b>	<b>Total</b>
Below 15000	110	49	1	160
	68.75	58.33	25.00	64.52
15000 - 30000	25	24	3	52
	15.63	28.57	75.00	20.97
30000 - 45000	8	9	0	17
	5.00	10.71	0.00	6.85
45000 - 60000	8	2	0	10
	5.00	2.38	0.00	4.03

60000 - 75000	6	0	0	6
	3.75	0.00	0.00	2.42
75000 - 90000	2	0	0	2
	1.25	0.00	0.00	0.81
90000 and above	1	0	0	1
	0.63	0.00	0.00	0.40
<b>Total Households</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>248</b>
	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>
Per Household	15395	14145	11750	14913

#### 4.5.10 Status of Migration

Table 36 represent characteristics of migration of family members in surveyed households in the district. Out of total population of 900 households, 160 or 3.05 per cent people are migrated, in which the percentage of Muslim migrants is higher (104 or 4.77 per cent) than that of Hindus (56 or 1.87 per cent). Maximum (46.88 per cent) migrants are of 20 - 40 years of age group, in which the proportion of Hindus is higher (51.79 per cent) as compared to Muslims (44.23 per cent). It has been found in the field survey that below 20 years age group migrants are mostly dropout students. In this age group, the number of Muslim migrants is higher (48.08 per cent) than that of Hindus (48.08 per cent).

In Hindu and Muslim migrants, their main involvement is in manual labour (78.75 per cent) as non-agricultural labourer, which constitutes 76.79 per cent and 79.81 per cent, respectively. Further, 5.36 per cent Hindus and 15.38 per cent Muslims have migrated for traditional caste occupation and 14.28 per cent Hindus and 3.85 per cent Muslim are working in government and private offices.

Most of Hindus and Muslims migrated in urban areas of the district or outside the state. Overall, 37.50 per cent daily commuters, followed by 36.25 per cent are long-term migrants and 26.25 per cent short-term. It is found that many young aspirants are waiting for opportunities to migrate outside the village for earning purpose, so as they can improve the living condition of their family.

**Table 4.36: Migration Characteristics of Working Family Members**

Pattern of Migration	Hindu	Muslim	Sikh	Total
Male	56	104	0	160
	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00
Female	0	0	0	0
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>Total Persons</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>160</b>
	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>

<b>Age (in years)</b>				
Below 20	19	50	0	69
	33.93	48.08	0.00	43.12
20-40	29	46	0	75
	51.79	44.23	0.00	46.88
40-60	8	8	0	16
	14.29	7.69	0.00	10.00
<b>Total</b> <b>%</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>160</b>
	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>Occupational Destination</b>				
Professional/Managerial/ Administrative Work	4	0	0	4
	7.14	0.00	0.00	2.50
Clerk/ Supervisor/Accountants	4	4	0	8
	7.14	3.85	0.00	5.00
Sales/ Business	2		0	2
	3.57	0.00	0.00	1.25
Manual Labour	43	83	0	126
	76.79	79.81	0.00	78.75
Cast Occupation	3	16	0	19
	5.36	15.38	0.00	11.88
Cultivate	0	0	0	0
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Animal Husbandry	0	1	0	1
	0.00	0.96	0.00	0.63
<b>Total</b> <b>%</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>160</b>
	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>Place of Migration</b>				
Within District (Rural)	0	3	0	3
	0.00	2.88	0.00	1.88
Within District (Urban)	14	57	0	71
	25.00	54.81	0.00	44.38
Within State (Rural)	2	0	0	2
	3.57	0.00	0.00	1.25
Within State (Urban)	1	8	0	9
	1.79	7.69	0.00	5.63
Outside State (Rural)	9	10	0	19
	16.07	9.62	0.00	11.88
Outside State (Urban)	28	24	0	52
	50.00	23.08	0.00	32.50
Outside Country	2	2	0	4
	3.57	1.92	0.00	2.50
<b>Duration of Migration</b>				
Short Term	22	20	0	42
	39.29	19.23	0.00	26.25
Long Term	23	35	0	58
	41.07	33.65	0.00	36.25
Daily Commuters	11	49	0	60
	19.64	47.12	0.00	37.50
<b>Total</b> <b>%</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>160</b>
	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>

#### 4.5.11 Status of Training

As shown in table 37, out of 900 households, 81.33 per cent has shown their interest in getting training for self-employment and searching better job opportunities within the district or outside, while 5 per cent has not shown their interest in getting any type of training and 13.67 per cent households have not given any response. Among Hindus 81.40 per cent households wanted training, followed by 81.28 per cent Muslims and 80.00 per cent Sikhs.

**Table 4.37: Interest in Training of Working Family Members**

Religion	Yes	No	No Response	Total
Hindu	429	26	72	527
	81.40	4.93	13.66	100.00
Muslim	291	17	50	358
	81.28	4.75	13.97	100.00
Sikh	12	2	1	15
	80.00	13.33	6.67	100.00
<b>Total %</b>	<b>732</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>900</b>
	<b>81.33</b>	<b>5.00</b>	<b>13.67</b>	<b>100.00</b>

As far as type of training is concerned, out of 732 households, 58.74 per cent households wanted vocational training, in which Muslim households are 61.51 per cent, followed by 57.34 per cent Hindus and 41.67 per cent Sikhs. 25.58 per cent households wanted B.Ed/BTC, in which 27.51 per cent Hindus and 21.99 per cent Muslims. In animal husbandry and agriculture related training, 5.60 per cent and 1.91 per cent households have shown their interest, in which the number of Hindu households is (6.29 per cent and 1.40 per cent) and Muslims (4.81 per cent and 2.75 per cent).

Apart from this, 2.73 per cent households wanted to get training in mechanic, followed by 2.19 per cent ITI/Polytechnic, 1.37 per cent other job oriented trainings, 0.82 per cent driving related training and 0.68 per cent households were interested in small industry or cottage industry related training. Only 0.14 per cent Hindu household wanted training in computer. If they will train, they can start their own business or shop within village or nearby villages and make themselves self-dependent (see table 38).

**Table 4.38: Type of Training**

Type of Training	Hindu	Muslim	Sikh	Total
Vocational Training	246	179	5	430
	57.34	61.51	41.67	58.74
Driver	1	5	0	6
	0.23	1.72	0.00	0.82
Mechanic	8	12	0	20
	1.86	4.12	0.00	2.73
Computer	1	0	0	1
	0.23	0.00	0.00	0.14
B.Ed/BTC	118	64	0	189
	27.51	21.99	0.00	25.82
ITI/Polytechnic	12	4	0	16
	2.80	1.37	0.00	2.19
Animal Husbandry	27	14	0	41
	6.29	4.81	0.00	5.60
Agriculture	6	8	0	14
	1.40	2.75	0.00	1.91
Small Enterprises	1	4	0	5
	0.23	1.37	0.00	0.68
Others	9	1	0	10
	2.10	0.34	0.00	1.37
<b>Total</b>	<b>429</b>	<b>291</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>732</b>
<b>%</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Regarding place of training, maximum 77.73 per cent households are willing to get training in local centres, followed by 17.49 per cent nearby centres and 4.78 per cent district headquarter. Religion-wise details are shown in table 39.

**Table 4.39: Place of Training**

Place of Training	Hindu	Muslim	Sikh	Total
Local	330	231	8	569
	76.92	79.38	66.67	77.73
Nearby Centre	84	41	3	128
	19.58	14.09	25.00	17.49
District Headquarter	15	19	1	35
	3.50	6.53	8.33	4.78
<b>Total</b>	<b>429</b>	<b>291</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>732</b>
<b>%</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>

In Table 40, overall 53.82 per cent households are ready to bear the expenses on several training programmes, in which 91.67 per cent Sikh households are able to bear expenses, followed by 59.67 per cent Hindus and 43.64 per cent Muslims.

**Table 4.40: Willingness to Bear Expenditure of Training**

Willingness of Expenditures	Hindu	Muslim	Sikh	Total
Yes	256	127	11	394
	59.67	43.64	91.67	53.82
No	173	164	1	338
	40.33	56.36	8.33	46.17
<b>Total</b>	<b>429</b>	<b>291</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>732</b>
<b>%</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>

#### 4.6 Status of Government Programmes

##### 4.6.1 Status of Aanganwadi / ICDS

As shown in table 41, out of 900 households, 48.11 per cent households have been benefited from aanganwadi /ICDS programmes, whereas 51.89 per cent have not benefited. Those who were not benefited from aanganwadi, some of them were not eligible due to unavailability of eligible members in the family and rests households did not want to be benefited due to partiality and negligent approach of aanganwadi workers.

**Table 4.41: Households Benefited from Aaganwadi / ICDS**

Benefited by Aaganwadi/ICDS	Hindu	Muslim	Sikh	Total
Yes	244	184	5	433
	46.30	51.40	33.33	48.11
No	283	174	10	467
	53.70	48.60	66.67	51.89
<b>Total</b>	<b>527</b>	<b>358</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>900</b>
<b>%</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>

##### 4.6.2 Status of Public Distribution System

As shown in table 42, out of total sample households, 16.22 per cent belongs to BPL category, while 83.78 per cent does not come under to this category. The maximum 18.03 per cent Hindu households are in BPL category, whereas 14.25 per cent is Muslims. But only 15.67 per cent BPL cards have been distributed to Hindu and Muslim, in which Hindus BPL card holders are 16.70 per cent and Muslims 14.80 per cent. Only 17.22 per cent households get ration from PDS. It is found in the field survey that those who are not eligible for this category, they too have BPL card and are getting benefits from PDS. Overall 43.67 per cent households are satisfied to receive their share of ration from PDS. Those who are not satisfied, have several problems like- 54.44 per cent due to other reasons, followed by 23.27 per cent lack of money, 11.24 per cent discrimination by PDS trader and 11.05 per cent due to lack of supply in PDS.

Table 4.42: Public Distribution System

Particulars	Hindu	Muslim	Sikh	Total
<b>Are you in BPL Category?</b>				
Yes	95	51	0	146
	18.03	14.25	0.00	16.22
No	432	307	15	754
	81.97	85.75	100.00	83.78
<b>Total</b>	<b>527</b>	<b>358</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>900</b>
<b>%</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>Do you have BPL Card?</b>				
Yes	88	53	0	141
	16.70	14.80	0.00	15.67
No	439	305	15	759
	83.30	85.20	100.00	84.33
<b>Total</b>	<b>527</b>	<b>358</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>900</b>
<b>%</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>Do you get ration from PDS?</b>				
Yes	97	58	0	155
	18.41	16.20	0.00	17.22
No	430	300	15	745
	81.59	83.80	100.00	82.78
<b>Total</b>	<b>527</b>	<b>358</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>900</b>
<b>%</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>Problems faced in PDS</b>				
Insufficient Quantity	42	32	0	74
	7.97	8.94	0.00	8.22
Bad Quality	9	5	0	14
	1.71	1.40	0.00	1.56
Less Weight	12	8	0	20
	2.28	2.23	0.00	2.22
Not in Time	54	25	0	79
	10.25	6.98	0.00	8.78
Others	10	3	0	13
	1.90	0.84	0.00	1.44
<b>Are you capable of getting your share?</b>				
Yes	221	172	0	393
	41.94	48.04	0.00	43.67
No	306	186	15	507
	58.06	51.96	100.00	56.33
<b>Total</b>	<b>527</b>	<b>358</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>900</b>
<b>%</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>If No, than reasons</b>				
Lack of Money	69	48	1	118
	22.55	25.81	6.67	23.27
Lack of Supply in PDS	39	17	0	56
	12.75	9.14	0	11.05
Discrimination by PDS Trader	30	27	0	57
	9.80	14.52	0	11.24
Others	168	94	14	276
	54.90	50.54	93.33	54.44



### 4.6.3 Status and Awareness of Government Programmes

#### 4.6.3.1 Swarnajayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana (SGSY)

Table 43 reveals the level of awareness and benefited households through SGSY in the district. Out of 900 households, 853 households are aware about SGSY, in which 500 households are Hindus, followed by 338 Muslims and 15 Sikhs. In respect of this, only 117 households have been benefited through this programme, in which 85 households belong Hindus, followed by 30 Muslims and 2 Sikhs. No one paid commission.

**Table 4.43: Status of Swarnajayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana**

Details	Hindu	Muslim	Sikh	Total
Awareness Yes	500	338	15	853
	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Benefited Yes	85	30	2	117
	17.00	8.88	13.33	13.72
Did you pay commission: Yes	0	0	0	0
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

#### 4.6.3.2 National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS)

Table 44 reveals that aware and benefited households through NREGS. Out of 900 households, 843 households are aware about NREGS, in which 493 households are Hindus, followed by 335 Muslims and 15 Sikhs. 195 households have been benefited through this programme, in which 132 households are Hindus, followed by 58 Muslims and 5 Sikhs. No one paid commission.

**Table 4.44: Status of National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme**

Details	Hindu	Muslim	Sikh	Total
Awareness Yes	493	335	15	843
	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Benefited Yes	132	58	5	195
	26.77	17.31	33.33	23.13
Did you pay commission: Yes	0	0	0	0
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

#### 4.6.3.3 Indira Awas Yojana (IYA)

As shown in table 45, out of 900 households, 894 households are aware about Indira Awas Yojana, in which 525 households belong to Hindus, followed by 354 Muslims families and 15 Sikhs. Overall, only 63 households are benefited through IYA. 46 Hindus, 15 Muslim and 2 Sikhs households have been benefited through this programme. All beneficiaries are

selected either by village's pradhan or by village secretary. Among 4 Hindu households and 7 Muslims households have reported that they have paid commission to get benefits of IYA.

**Table 4.45: Status of Indira Awas Yojana**

Details	Hindu	Muslim	Sikh	Total
Awareness Yes	525	354	15	894
	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Benefited Yes	46	15	2	63
	8.76	4.24	13.33	7.05
Did you pay commission: Yes	4	7	0	11
	0.76	1.98	0.00	1.23

#### 4.6.3.4 Old Age / Widow Pension

Out of total surveyed households, 895 households are aware about old age / widow pension scheme. Among them, 31 Hindus households and 27 Muslim households have been benefited through this programme. Among beneficiaries, 6 Hindu and 3 Muslim households paid commission (see table 46).

**Table 4.46: Status of Old Age / Widow Pension**

Details	Hindu	Muslim	Sikh	Total
Awareness Yes	526	354	15	895
	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Benefited Yes	31	27	0	58
	5.89	7.63	0.00	6.48
Did you pay commission: Yes	6	3	0	9
	1.14	0.85	0.00	1.01

#### 4.6.3.5 Total Sanitation Campaign Swajaldhara (TSC)

As shown in table 47, under Total Sanitation Campaign, 862 households are aware about the programme, but only 32 households have benefited, in which 19 Hindu households, 12 Muslims and 1 Sikhs. Only 1 Muslim household has paid commission.

**Table 4.47: Status of Total Sanitation Campaign**

Details	Hindu	Christian	Sikh	Total
Awareness Yes	509	338	15	862
	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Benefited Yes	19	12	1	32
	3.73	3.55	6.67	3.71
Did you pay commission: Yes	0	1	0	1
	0.00	0.30	0.00	0.83

#### 4.6.3.6 Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP)

Under this programme, 864 households are aware, but in case of benefits, only 19 households have benefited through this programme in surveyed households. The proportion of beneficiaries is higher in Hindu households (11) than that of Muslims (8). Regarding commission, 1 Muslim household had paid the same (see table 48).

**Table 4.48: Status of Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme**

Details	Hindu	Muslim	Sikh	Total
Awareness Yes	510	339	15	864
	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Benefited Yes	11	8	0	19
	2.16	2.36	0.00	2.20
Did you pay commission: Yes	0	1	0	1
	0.00	1.47	0.00	0.64

#### 4.6.3.7 Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA)

Table 49 reveals the awareness and benefited households through SSA in the district. Out of 900 households, 883 households are aware about this, in which 521 households are Hindus, followed by 347 Muslims and 15 Sikhs. In case of beneficiaries, 308 households have been benefited through this programme, in which 167, 136 and 5 households are Hindus, Muslims and Sikhs, respectively. 1 Hindu family paid commission for getting the benefits of this programme

**Table 4.49: Status of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan**

Details	Hindu	Muslim	Sikh	Total
Awareness Yes	521	347	15	883
	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Benefited Yes	167	136	5	308
	32.05	39.19	33.33	34.88
Did you pay commission: Yes	0	0	0	0
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

#### 4.6.4 Status of Preferences regarding Existing Government Programmes

As shown in table 50, maximum of 49.56 per cent households have given first preference to Indira Awas Yojana (IYA), followed by 37.33 per cent old Age / Widow Pension, 32.56 per cent SSA programme, 28.78 per cent TSC, 15.22 per cent SGSY programme, 13.33 per cent NREGS and 12 per cent ARWSP.

**Table 4.50: Most Useful Programmes of the Respondents**

Programme	Hindu	Muslim	Sikh	Total
SGSY	69	67	1	137
	13.09	18.72	6.67	15.22
NREGS	78	42	0	120
	14.80	11.73	0.00	13.33
Indira Awas Yojana	274	167	5	446
	51.99	46.65	33.33	49.56
Old Age / Widow Pension	207	118	11	336
	39.28	32.96	73.33	37.33
TSC	182	74	3	259
	34.54	20.67	20.00	28.78
ARWSP	74	34	0	108
	14.04	9.50	0.00	12.00
SSA	169	121	3	293
	32.07	33.80	20.00	32.56

#### 4.7 Status of Community Participation

##### 4.7.1 Status of Participation in Election and Organisations

As shown in table 51, almost all households participated in panchayat elections and state assembly, but in case of parliament elections, 5 Hindu and 1 Muslim household did not participate. In terms of office bearers in the panchayat and SHG member, Hindu households are maximum than that of Muslims. 1 Muslim household is a member of religious / social organisation.

**Table 4.51: Participation in Administrative Communities and Organisations**

Particulars	Y/N	Hindu	Muslim	Sikh	Total
<b>Does you or your family members vote in:</b>					
Panchayat Election	Yes	526	356	15	897
	No	1	2	0	3
State Assembly	Yes	525	357	15	897
	No	2	1	0	3
Parliament	Yes	522	357	15	894
	No	5	1	0	6
Are you an office bearer of the Panchayat?	Yes	3	1	0	4
	No	524	357	15	896
Are you a member of SHG?	Yes	4	1	0	5
	No	523	357	15	895
Are you a member of any religious / social organisation?	Yes	0	1	0	1
	No	527	357	15	899

#### 4.7.2 Status of Community Concern

Table 52 reveals that 1 member of Hindu household has been killed in recent communal violence and lost property in recent communal violence in surveyed households of different religious groups. It is found during field survey that 4 households feel insecure during communal violence, in which 2 households belong to Hindu and 2 Muslim.

**Table 4.52: Problem and Losses during Communal Violence**

Particulars	Y/N	Hindu	Muslim	Sikh	Total
Death of your family members during recent communal violence	Yes	1	0	0	1
	No	526	358	15	899
Loss of your property during recent communal violence	Yes	1	0	0	1
	No	526	358	15	899
Do you feel insecure due to communal feelings?	Yes	2	2	0	4
	No	525	356	15	896

#### 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, 26.78 per cent households listen radio, followed by 21.33 per cent watch television and 9.33 per cent go through newspaper daily. A part from this, 27.33 per cent households have mobile phones and 1.22 per cent telephone for communication purpose (see table 53).

**Table 4.53: Access to Media and Communication**

Particulars	Hindu	Muslim	Sikh	Total
Do you read newspaper regularly?	56	24	4	84
	10.63	6.70	26.67	9.33
Do you listen radio regularly?	135	101	5	241
	25.62	28.21	33.33	26.78
Do you watch T.V. regularly?	130	50	12	192
	24.67	13.97	80.00	21.33
Do you have telephone?	10	1		11
	1.90	0.28	0.00	1.22
Do you have mobile?	145	86	15	246
	27.51	24.02	100.00	27.33

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

When survey team asked the rural people that which three facilities are lacking in your village, most of households have given importance to health facilities in all priority categorise, followed by other facilities- education, water, road, employment, electricity, sanitation, house and transport. All details have shown in table 54.

**Table 4.54: Three Important Facilities, which are lacking in Village**

Preferences	Hindu	Muslim	Sikh	Total
<b>First Preference</b>				
Road	53	44	2	99
	10.06	12.29	13.33	11.00
Water	63	36	1	100
	11.95	10.06	6.67	11.11
Health Facilities	134	112	2	248
	25.43	31.28	13.33	27.56
Education	65	28	8	101
	12.33	7.82	53.33	11.22
Transport	3	9	0	12
	0.57	2.51	0.00	1.33
Electricity	39	34	0	73
	7.40	9.50	0.00	8.11
House	9	12	0	21
	1.71	3.35	0.00	2.33
Employment	60	19	2	81
	11.39	5.31	13.33	9.00
Sanitation	42	17	0	59
	7.97	4.75	0.00	6.56
Others	59	47	0	106
	11.20	13.13	0.00	11.78
<b>Total</b>	<b>527</b>	<b>358</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>900</b>
<b>%</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>Second Preference</b>				
Road	46	55	0	101
	8.73	15.36	0.00	11.22
Water	68	40	3	111
	12.90	11.17	20.00	12.33
Health Facilities	130	92	7	229
	24.67	25.70	46.67	25.44
Education	47	36	4	87
	8.92	10.06	26.67	9.67
Transport	3	4	0	7
	0.57	1.12	0.00	0.78
Electricity	40	20	0	60
	7.59	5.59	0.00	6.67
House	8	9	0	17
	1.52	2.51	0.00	1.89

Employment	60	24	0	84
	11.39	6.70	0.00	9.33
Sanitation	39	25	0	64
	7.40	6.98	0.00	7.11
Others	86	53	1	140
	16.32	14.80	6.67	15.56
<b>Total</b>	<b>527</b>	<b>358</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>900</b>
<b>%</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>Third Preference</b>				
Road	64	32	3	99
	12.14	8.94	20.00	11.00
Water	56	66	2	124
	10.63	18.44	13.33	13.78
Health Facilities	123	85	3	211
	23.34	23.74	20.00	23.44
Education	63	37	2	102
	11.95	10.34	13.33	11.33
Transport	3	2	0	5
	0.57	0.56	0.00	0.56
Electricity	51	30	1	82
	9.68	8.38	6.67	9.11
House	17	8	0	25
	3.23	2.23	0.00	2.78
Employment	25	23	1	49
	4.74	6.42	6.67	5.44
Sanitation	28	24	0	52
	5.31	6.70	0.00	5.78
Others	97	51	3	151
	18.41	14.25	20.00	16.78
<b>Total</b>	<b>527</b>	<b>358</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>900</b>
<b>%</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Table 55 reveals the three major deprivations of family, in which the maximum households replied that they are unemployed and have not even a piece of land, in all categories of preference. They can hardly arrange two square meals.

**Table 4.55: Three Important Deprivations in their Family**

Preferences	Hindu	Muslim	Sikh	Total
<b>First Preference</b>				
Land	195	143	3	341
	37.00	39.94	20.00	37.89
House	14	27	0	41
	2.66	7.54	0.00	4.56
Health	31	23	0	54
	5.88	6.42	0.00	6.00
Education	27	8	6	41
	5.12	2.23	40.00	4.56
Employment	221	140	4	365
	41.94	38.11	26.67	40.56

Skill	21	6	2	29
	3.98	1.68	13.33	3.22
Electricity/Water	4	2	0	6
	0.76	0.56	0.00	0.67
Others	14	9	0	23
	2.66	2.51	0.00	2.56
<b>Total %</b>	<b>527</b>	<b>358</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>900</b>
	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>Second Preference</b>				
Land	121	64	1	186
	22.96	17.88	6.67	20.67
House	38	36	0	74
	7.21	10.06	0.00	8.22
Health	32	23	2	57
	6.07	6.42	13.33	6.33
Education	43	23	3	69
	8.16	6.42	20.00	7.67
Employment	183	129	4	316
	34.72	36.03	26.67	35.11
Skill	85	73	5	163
	16.13	20.39	33.33	18.11
Electricity/Water	6	2	0	8
	1.14	0.56	0.00	0.89
Others	19	8	0	27
	3.61	2.23	0.00	3.00
<b>Total %</b>	<b>527</b>	<b>358</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>900</b>
<b>Third Preference</b>				
Land	45	54	0	99
	8.54	15.08	0.00	11.00
House	48	23	0	71
	9.11	6.42	0.00	7.89
Health	115	52	4	171
	21.82	14.53	26.67	19.00
Education	50	31	0	81
	9.49	8.66	0.00	9.00
Employment	52	39	2	93
	9.87	10.89	13.33	10.33
Skill	165	121	6	292
	31.31	33.80	40.00	32.44
Electricity/Water	26	24	3	53
	4.93	6.70	20.00	5.89
Others	26	14	0	40
	4.93	3.91	0.00	4.44
<b>Total %</b>	<b>527</b>	<b>358</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>900</b>
	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.000</b>



## Chapter 5

### Identification of Problem Areas

1. The condition of infrastructure in surveyed villages is very discouraging. Roads, toilets, drinking water, sanitation etc. are in bad shape. Even the existing infrastructure facilities are very poorly maintained.
2. It has been observed during survey that drainage system in almost all the villages is very bad. Polluted water flows in the open drainage, which is the source of mosquitoes and related diseases in the area.
3. All sample villages are electrified, but number of connections is discouraging as compared to the existing rural households.
4. Health facilities are very inadequate in the rural areas. No primary health centres (PHCs) or sub-centres are located within the village or nearby villages. People have to go to block headquarters for treatment. The situation is more alarming for pregnant women and children.
5. Maximum girls in the surveyed villages have left the schools after upper primary due to unavailability of higher secondary schools in the village or nearby villages. Higher secondary schools are far away from villages, due to social reasons girls prefer to stay back in their houses and learn the traditional domestic chores.
6. Family size of Muslim households is higher (7.09) than that of other religious groups. They are unable to fulfil their basic needs with limited resources.
7. Living condition of rural people in the surveyed villages is a matter of serious concern. Majority are living below the poverty line.
8. Number of BPL card-holders in surveyed villages is very less. It has been found that BPL cards have not been issued to the needy persons. Those who are above BPL have BPL Cards.
9. It has been reported by most of the villagers that pradhan and village secretary demand commissions (about Rs.200 - Rs. 2000) and unethical favour especially from poor women, for issuing BPL card.
10. 71.11 per cent surveyed households are landless in the district, in which the proportion of Muslims is higher (81.84 per cent) than that of Hindus (65.84 per cent). Average land holding of Muslims has been found low as compared to Hindus and Sikhs.

11. In the district, people are mostly dependent on agriculture and sugarcane is the dominant crop. Due to irregular payment of the bill by mill owners, even better off farmers are in trouble.
12. Number of government tube-wells as a source of irrigation is almost negligible in surveyed villages. Most of rural households have their own tube-well. Households, who do not have this facility, are depending upon canals.
13. Average cost of productivity assets like-agricultural implements, non-agricultural implements, modern household assets, transport, financial assets, etc. is low (Rs.16193) in Muslim households as compared to Hindus (Rs.29419) and Sikhs (Rs.218360).
14. Corruption is one of the most important causes for under development of the area. It has been reported during the survey that pradhan and village secretary do not maintain records properly. They procrastinating the matter, when the survey team demanded the informations.
15. Most of the rural people are not aware about the government developmental schemes. Even the pradhan and secretary are reluctant to circulate the informations to the rural people.
16. There is no village level record of population and occupational activities, especially of minorities and weaker sections, at any level of district administration. This is a serious impediment for welfare measures for the poorer section of the society.
17. It has been found in the field survey that below 20 years age group migrants are mostly dropout students. In this age group, the number of Muslim migrants is higher (48.08 per cent) than that of Hindus (48.08 per cent).
18. For minority and other deprived sections of the society, there are no credit facilities, supply of raw materials and marketing of finished goods.
19. In most of the government developmental programmes, the minority and other weaker sections are not getting their share in proportion of their population.

## Chapter 6

### Recommendations and Suggestions

1. Existing health facilities at PHCs and sub-centres should be improved. More PHCs and sub-centres should be constructed within the cluster of villages. So that rural people can easily avail the health services within the village or nearby village.
2. Damaged public hand pumps should be repaired and more hand pumps should be installed for drinking and other purposes.
3. More government tube wells should be built for irrigation.
4. Drainage system in the villages should be improved, so that the problem of over flow can be solved.
5. Pucca roads should be constructed in the villages.
6. Effort should be made to improve the electricity supply in the rural areas, which is the most important need for rural development.
7. To create more employment opportunities outside the agrarian sector. Attention should be given to small, cottage and household industries. This will not only provide employment opportunities in the rural areas, but also arrest the migration process.
8. Corruption can be minimized through people awareness and people's participation, transparency in utilisation of development funds and fixing accountancy at every level of administration and execution.
9. Serious effort should be made to minimize dropout cases of children especially the girl child.
10. Credit facilities, supply of raw materials and marketing of finished goods should be ensured by the government. This will encourage handicraft and household industries, which is very important for minorities and weaker sections of the society.
11. Vocational training centres should be established in the villages. So that rural people can get training in various activities and generate self-employment.

# ANNEXTURE

## Photographs of Sample Villages



Completing the Household Schedules (Picture - 1)



Dirt and Sources of Mosquitoes (Picture - 2)



Bamboo Poles for Electricity (Picture - 3)



Condition of the Village Roads (Picture - 4)





Condition of Drainage System in Village (Picture - 5)



Poor Maintenance of surrounding areas of Hand Pump (Picture - 6)

**List of Selected Tehsils and Sample villages in Muzaffarnagar District**

<b>District Strata</b>	<b>Tehsil</b>	<b>Sl. no.</b>	<b>Name of Village</b>
Strata 1	Muzaffarnagar	1	Almaspur
		2	Mimlana
		3	Sarwat
		4	Ladwa
		5	Nagala Pithora
		6	Kasampur
		7	Jagaheri
		8	Kanahheri
		9	Dadhedu Kala
Strata 2	Jansath	10	Katiya
		11	Ghatayan Uttri
		12	Jauhra
		13	Rurkali Fateh Ali
	Budhana	14	Dinkarपुर
		15	Dhanayan
		16	Riawali Nagla
		17	Alipur Aterana
		18	Bahramgarh
		19	Dhindhaoli
20	Sauhonjani Bagan		
Strata 3	Kairana	21	Dundu Khera Bangar
		22	Paotikalan
		23	Kala Mazra
		24	Dhindhali
		25	Chausana Vishat Aht.
		26	Allipur
	Shamli	27	Umarpur
		28	Jafarpur
		29	Butrada
		30	Peer Khera