Baseline Survey of Minority Concentration District Meerut, UP

Commissioned
by
Ministry of Minority Affairs
Government of India

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Government of India has taken some measures for the welfare of Minorities in the wake of distressed disclosures about the condition of largest minority of the country i.e Muslims by Prime Minister's High Level Committee (HLC) headed by Retired Justice Rajendra Sacchar. One of such measures is the launching of Multi-Sectoral Development Programme (MSDP) in 90 Minority Concentration Districts (MCD) of the country. Ministry of Minority Affairs (MMA) has sponsored Baseline Survey of these districts in order to identify development deficit for the formulation and implementation of MSDP.

This is the report of the Baseline Survey of Minority Concentration District (MCD) Meerut, Uttar Pradesh (U.P.). It is one of the 90 identified MCDs of the country. The Survey has been sponsored by Ministry of Minority Affairs (MMA), Government of India for exploring development deficit in the availability of educational and health infrastructure; basic amenities such as housing, safe drinking water, sanitary toilets etc. and critical linkages like rural roads, ITIs, banking facility, markets etc. It also intends to identify artisanal income generating activities.

A sample of 900 households from 30 selected villages of the district (30 households from each village), has been taken for detail enquiry. The Report contains five chapters including Introduction and Conclusion. Profiles of the district and sample villages are presented in chapter-2 and 3 while chapter-4 analyses multi-dimensional status of sample households. Hence explanation and analysis of the data moves from macro to micro level i.e. from the district through villages to households and religious communities.

It is a multi-dimensional Survey. Nonetheless development deficit, presented below, relates with 10 critical indicators of development i.e. Rate of Literacy, Rate of Female Literacy, Work Participation Rate (WPR), Female Work Participation Rate, percentage of households with *Pucca* house, percentage of households with safe drinking water, percentage of households with water closet latrine, percentage of households with electricity, percentage of fully

vaccinated children and percentage of institutional deliveries. Results of household's survey are judged against latest available national estimates in order to identify developmental gaps. Development deficit rank of 10 indicators is measured on 10-point score-scale. While point one represents highest rank of deficit, point ten indicates lowest rank.

S.No	Indicators	Survey Result	National Estimate	Development Gaps	Development Deficit Ranking
A	**Socio-economic**				
1	**Rate of Literacy**	**64.11**	**67.3**	-3.17	**7**
2	**Rate of Female Literacy**	**54.81**	**57.1**	-2.27	**8**
3	**WPR**	**26.12**	**38**	-11.9	**6**
4	**Female WPR**	**5.08**	**21.5**	-16.45	**3**
B	**Basic Amenities**				
5	**Percentage of households with Pucca House**	**28.54**	**59.4**	-30.86	**1**
6	**Percentage of Households with safe drinking water**	**100**	**87.9**	12.1	**10**
7	**Percentage of Households with Water Closet Latrine**	**38.46**	**39.2**	-0.74	**9**
8	**Percentage of Households with Electricity**	**52.51**	**67.9**	-15.39	**4**
C	**Health**				
9	**Percentage of Fully vaccinated children**	**30.53**	**44**	-13.47	**5**
10	**Percentage of Institutional Delivery**	**29.80**	**48.7**	-17.7	**2**

Note: Survey data of the district (Col.1) pertains to rural area, whereas data in Col.2 represent average estimate of the Country.
Data in Col. 2 from Sl. No. 6 to 9 pertain to year 2005-06 from NFHS-3 and the rest of the data in Col.2 pertains to the year 2004-05 from NSSO.

- The district lags behind national average on all indicators of development, shown in the above Table, except safe drinking water as per the findings of the survey.
- Top five areas of development deficit, emerge from the survey, pertain to Basic Amenities [*Pucca* house (rank-1) and Electricity (Rank-4)], Health [Institutional Deliveries (Rank-2) and Fully Vaccinated Children (Rank-5)] and Socio-Economic Status [Female WPR (Rank-3)
- The survey reveals that all sample villages have been electrified but many sample households do not have electricity connection. Hence electricity is available but not accessible to all. Furthermore, electricity is a problem due to its insufficient and irregular supply in villages of district Meerut.
- Though maximum deficit exists in the availability of Pucca house, many sample households are found having semi-pucca house. Minimum deficit exists in the availability of Water Closet Latrine.
- It is a matter of high concern that areas of Health exhibit development deficit despite availability of 'ASHA' and '*Anganwadi*' in each sample village.
- Undoubtedly, low WPR of female is a challenging problem since it is

caused by multiple economic and cultural factors.

- Although scenario of literacy does not appear shocking as it ranks on lower side of development deficit score-scale (i.e. Average Literacy 7th and Female Literacy 8th)
- What is problematic is the educational attainment. Educational attainment of the people consistently declines as the level of education goes up. Gender gap enlarge with the increase in the level of education and minorities emerge most educationally backward communities. There are significant problems related with availability of educational infrastructure in the district. First, availability of educational infrastructure in the district is lower than state average. In 2004-05 the availability of educational institutions like Primary schools, Secondary schools, Higher Secondary schools and Degree colleges is 78 per cent, 22 per cent, 8.0 per cent and 0.86 per cent respectively in U.P. On the contrary the district has 63.1 per cent Primary schools, 8.0 per cent Secondary schools, 8.0 per cent Senior Sec. Schools and 0.1 per cent Degree colleges per lakh population.

  Second available educational institutions in the district are not equally distributed in proportion to population size of sample villages in 2001. For example 30 sample villages have a total population of 1,86,917 in 2001. Five of these villages namely Khiwai, Shahjahanpur, Harra, Rasulpur Dhaulri, and Ajrara constitute 64,203 (35.39%) population of sample villages and are mostly inhabited by Muslims. Availability of educational institutions per lakh population in thirty sample villages is as follows: Primary Schools 31.56, Middle Schools 15.51, Sec. Schools 4.81, Sen. Sec. Schools 3.74, College 0.00, Industrial School 0.00, Training school 0.00, Adult Literacy Centre 4.81 and Other Centres 3.74. On the contrary five top minority concentration villages have 10 Primary Schools, 6 Middle Schools, 2 Secondary Schools, 2 Senior Sec. Schools, College 0.00, Industrial School 0.00, Training school 0.00, Adult Literacy Centre 0.00 and Other Centres 0.00 per lakh population as per Census of India 2001.

Strategies for Intervention

Although literacy does not figure in the top five areas of development deficit, we propose that education and health should be given priority in the Multi-sectoral District Development Plan. For education and health are valuable in their own right and have strong linkages with broad based development and growth. Indeed, greater education level facilitate public discussion of social needs and encourage, inform collective demands e.g. health care, basic amenities and social securities. Neither life chances of disadvantaged groups like women and minorities in market situation can be improved nor their

active participation in civil society can be ensured without educating them. Condition of education and health may be improved in the district if following measures are taken:

- Opening of schools upto Senior Secondary level for both male and female in every village having population of 10,000.
- Establishment of ITIs at block level.
- Intensive social mobilization like that of UNICEF social mobilization network, is needed to motivate people for education and health care. This is more important for minorities as they are found having lowest motivation for education.
- Awareness campaign is to be launched for making people aware about Government schemes for their benefit.
- Effective implementation of Government schemes and monitoring of educational and health services are urgently required as many people complain about corruption and deficiencies in this area.
- Providing health and educational facilities to villages in proportion to size of population.

Many of the sample households are found deficient in basic amenities like *pucca* house, electricity and sanitary toilets. Hence government assistance for construction of *pucca* house and sanitary toilet is to be provided not only to BPL households but also to every household of SCs, OBCs and minorities which does not own agricultural land. If BPL remains criterion for providing Government assistance, a systematic and scientific survey for the identification of BPL families is to be conducted immediately. Since many Informants and Respondents complain irregularities and disparities in the identification of BPL families in villages.

Many measures can be taken for improving WPR and generating employment opportunities in the district. Some of these measures are as follows:

- Training of modern technology in food processing may be provided at Tehsil level.
- Loan for the purchase of milch animal be provided without any hassle.
- Extension facilities in dairy development with special emphasis on procurement and collection of milk through establishment of dairy cooperatives.
- Creating marketing facility to push up agro based industry should be given priority.
- Meerut is known for many of its artisanal industries such as handloom, beads, embroidery, carpet weaving, dyeing etc. Many employment opportunities can be generated through development of

these industries. This may be achieved through providing, easy credit to artisans, creating market facilities for their products and promoting awareness among them about government schemes.

- Self Help Groups (SHGs) virtually do not function in district Meerut. Therefore, active campaign through local NGOs should immediately be launched for motivation and encouragement to form SHGs.
- Lack of banking facilities and insufficient supply of electricity are problems, which have been, underscore invariably by every villager.

Last but not least priority should be given to minority concentration villages for schemes to be formulated under Multi-sectoral District Development Plan as they are found most illiterate, economically backward, demotivated and deprived.

CHAPTER-1: INTRODUCTION: OBJECTIVES AND METHODOLOGY OF THE BASELINE SURVEY

1.1 Background

India, no doubt, has achieved significant growth and development since independence. It has also succeeded in reducing poverty and improving crucial human development indicators. Evidences, however, explicitly show that the benefits of growth and development have not been equally distributed in all sections and regions of the country. Inter-regional and inter-religious gaps widened phenomenally as the development processes unfolded rapidly in recent years. In such an inequitable growth and development, marginalized communities lag far behind. The more is marginalized condition of a community, the greater is its exclusion from the developmental processes. This is alarming situation as it defeats constitutional goals of Equality, Fraternity and Social Justice and generates serious social tensions in the country.

The constitution of India is committed to the protection and promotion of minorities, the marginalized and underserved communities of the country. The Central Government notified Muslims, Sikhs, Buddhists and Parsis as religious minorities for the purpose of the National Commission for Minorities Act, 1992. These communities constitute 189.43 millions (18.42%) population of the country. Muslims are the largest minority community, as they constitute 73% population of religious minorities and 13.4% population of the country. But it is amazing to note that the largest minority community of a democratic, socialist, and secular country has lagged far behind other communities in all indicators of human development. This is against the teachings of Father of the Nation, Mahatma Ghandhi who said "the claim of a country to civilization depends upon the treatment it extends to the minorities". It is also against the ideals of Indian constitution. Hence Justice Rajinder Sacchar, Chairman of the Prime Minister's High Level Committee, set up on 9th March 2005 for the preparation of a report on the socio-economic and educational status of Indian Muslims writes that "the faith and confidence of the minorities in the functioning of the State in an impartial manner is an acid test of its being a just state."

While recognizing increasing backwardness and deprivation of minorities and showing its commitment for translating constitutional guarantees into reality, Government of India has launched schemes for the welfare of minorities. One of such schemes is the identification of Minority Concentration Districts (MCDs) in the country for exploring development deficits and preparing Multi-sectoral Development Programme (MsDP) for their holistic and integrated development. Primary objective of identifying MCDs is to ensure that the benefits of schemes and programmes of Government reach the relatively disadvantaged sections of these districts. Ministry of Minority Affairs (MMA), Govt. of India has identified ninety MCDs in the country on the basis of two major backwardness parameters of 2001 Census:

(a) Religion-specific socio-economic indicators at the district level
    (i) Literacy rate;
    (ii) Female literacy rate;
    (iii) Work participation rate; and
    (iv) Female work participation rate; and

(b) Basic amenities indicators at the district level
    (i) Percentage of households with *pucca* walls;
    (ii) Percentage of households with safe drinking water;
    (iii) Percentage of households with electricity; and
    (iv) Percentage of households with water closet latrines.

Out of ninety MCDs fifty-three districts have been classified in category 'A' (Districts having both socio-economic and basic amenities parameters below national average). The remaining thirty-seven districts fall under category 'B' of which twenty districts fall behind socio-economic parameters ('B-1') and seventeen districts in basic amenities parameters ('B-2').

1.2 Objectives

The Ministry of Minority Affairs (MMA), through Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR), New Delhi has sponsored baseline survey of identified MCDs for bringing out following:

(i) A gap analysis of availability of infrastructure like schools, health centers, ICDS centers and drinking water supply.
(ii) A gap analysis of housing and sanitary toilets.
(iii) Identification of artisanal/income generating activities in which villagers have comparative advantage.
(iv) A gap analysis of critical linkages like rural roads, ITIs, banking facility, markets etc which will provide the missing links that can act as catalyst.

Findings of the survey would be guidelines for the preparation of Multi-sectoral District Development Plan which aims at improving the socio-economic parameters and basic amenities for improving the quality of life of the people and reducing imbalances in the MCDs during the Eleventh Five Year Plan period.

It has explicitly been mentioned by MMA that while formulating district plans, priority should be given to villages/blocks/localities having a substantial population of minority communities.

The district plan should also be formulated in such a manner that these districts are saturated with schemes included in the Prime Minister's New 15 Point Programme for the welfare of minorities.

1.3 Methodology

This is the Survey Report of district Meerut, one of the 21 identified MCDs of Uttar Pradesh. The district falls under the category 'B-1' district (i.e. Districts having socio-economic parameters below national average).

From every district 30 villages have been selected for in depth analysis. For the village selection, the Tehsils of the district were first grouped into three stratas in terms of minority population after arranging them in descending order of minority population. The first stratum consisted of 20 per cent of the Tehsils and the second and third stratum constituted 50 and 30 per cent Tehsils respectively. Tehsil was used for stratification because religion-wise data is available in the 2001 census only upto the Tehsil level. The numbers of villages selected from each stratum were directly proportional to the share of each stratum and were selected as per the probability proportion to size with replacement method.

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

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

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

Total number of villages	30
Total number of households	900

1.3.1 Sample Villages

Thirty villages have been selected from three tehsils of the district i.e *Meerut, Mawana and Sardhana*. Number of villages from each tehsil are selected in proportion to district's rural population in each tehsil. As per Census of India, 2001 total rural population of the district is 15,45,378 of which highest percentage i.e. 39.14 per cent is found in tehsil Meerut, followed by tehsil Mawana (34.16%) and Sardhana (26.70%) (See Table 1.1). Accordingly, twelve, ten and eight villages have been selected from tehsil Meerut, Mawana and Sardhana respectively.

Required number of villages from each tehsil were identified with the probability proportion to size (PPS) with replacement, size being total population of the village as per Census 2001. Distribution of sample villages across tehsils and blocks is shown in Table 1.2.

1.3.2 Sample Households

A sample of thirty households from each village (A total of 900 households from 30 villages) was taken for the detailed inquiry. Three and more hamlet-groups (hg's) in each sample village were formed for household sampling. A hg consisted of 600 persons. Two hg's were selected for listing of households: one was minority concentrated and another was randomly selected. The listing and sampling of households in each hg was independent from one another.

In each selected hg, the listed households were grouped into strata as per the minority status of the household. For example, all Muslim households formed one second-stage stratum (SSS), all Christian households another SSS, and so on.

Thirty households were selected in all from each sample village for detailed

inquiry. These 30 houses were allocated over 2 selected hg's and among the respective SSS in proportion to total number of households listed in the respective frames. A minimum of 2 households were allocated to an ultimate SSS. The required number of sample households from each SSS were selected by systematic random sampling without replacement.

1.3.3 Data Collection

Both primary and secondary data are collected for the study. Secondary data have been collected for making district profile as well as comparing available basic amenities and infrastructural resources in the district, villages and households with that of state and national average. These data are culled from Census of India 2001, Statistical Report of the District Meerut 2005-06, Statistical Diary of Uttar Pradesh 2005-06, Uttar Pradesh 2007 and relevant Organizational surveys and studies.

Primary data were collected through structured village schedule and household schedule which have been provided by MMA/ICSSR/IHD. No significant alteration in both the schedules was made by the investigating agency. Village schedule primarily aims at collecting information regarding available basic amenities and infrastructural resources as well as their religion-wise distribution in sample villages. Multi dimensional condition of households has been explored through comprehensive household schedule. Analysis of the data is made in a way as to show development deficits of the district and socio-religious communities (SRCs).

CHAPTER–2: THE DISTRICT OF MEERUT: A BRIEF PROFILE

2.1 Area and Location

Located at 28.98^0 N 77.7^0 E, the district of Meerut, (which forms part of the revenue division of the same name) is named after its headquarter city. Situated in the western region of Uttar Pradesh (U.P) and in the fertile land between Ganga and Yamuna, the district has total area of 2590 Sq.km. It is in close proximity to national capital which is about 60 Km. in its west. Nearest towns from the district are Ghaziabad, Noida, Hapur, Bulandshahr, Moradabad, Dehradun etc. It is bounded on the north by district Muzaffarnagar, south by Ghaziabad, east by Bijnore and Moradabad and west by Baghpat. (See map No.1).

The district has long history and rich culture. Archaeological excavations carried out at village Alamgirpur near Meerut have discovered remains from the Harappan culture. This has put Meerut on the international map of ancient cultures. It was Meerut from where the First War of Independence began in 1857. Many social reformers of nineteenth and twentieth centuries such as Dayanand Saraswati, Col. Olcott, Annie Besant, Vivekanand and Sir Syed Ahmed Khan etc. visited Meerut and profoundly influenced thoughts of the people. People of the district are enterprising and hard working who belong to various socio-religious communities. Jats, Tyagis, Rajputs, Vaishyas, Gujjars, Jatavas, Pathans, Ansaris, Quraishis etc. are found in abundance in the district.

Administratively the district is divided into three tehsils i.e. Meerut, Mawana and Sardhana and twelve development Blocks i.e. Sarurpur Khurd, Sardhana, Daurala, Mawana Kala, Hastinapur, Parichitgarh, Machara, Rohatta, Janikhurd, Meerut, Rajpura and Kharkhoda. There are 615 inhabited and 52 un-inhabited villages in the districts.

2.2 Population

With 29,97,361 population, the district of Meerut constitutes 1.8 per cent population but only 1.07 per cent area of the state as per Census of India 2001. Of the total district population 1,601,578 are males while remaining

i.e. 1,395,783 are females. Hence the sex-ratio (females per 1000 males) of the district is 872.

A marginal gap of three percentage points exists in the rural-urban distribution of the population in the district as 51.5 per cent (1,545,378) is rural population whereas, 48.5 per cent (1,451,983) is urban population. Some major demographic indicators of the district are compared with that of state average in the following Table2A

Table 2A: A Comparison of District Demographic Indicators With State Average

Indicators	**Meerut**	**Uttar Pradesh**
Area (in Sq.km)	2590	2,40,928
Total population (Crore)	2,997,361	16,60,52,859
Male (Crore)	1,601,578	8,74,66,301 (52.67%)
Female (Crore)	1,395,783	7,85,86,558 (47.33%)
Sex-ratio	872	898
Rural population (Crore)	1,545,378	13,16,52,350
%age of Rural population	51.56%	79.18%
Urban population (Crore)	1,451,983	3.45
%age of Urban population	48.44%	20.76
Decennial growth (1991-2001)	23.99%	25.80%
Density of population	1190	690

Source: Census of India 2001 and Uttar Pradesh 2007

Demographic figures in the above table show advantageous position of district Meerut as it has low decennial growth of population and more urban population in comparison to that of state average. However, average sex ratio (an important demographic indicator shows gender inequality) of the district is below to both State (898) and national (933) average.

2.2.1 Religion-wise Population

Population of district Meerut, like that of other districts in the state, is multi religious. Majority of population is of Hindus, followed by Muslims everywhere in the state. Besides, there are followers of Christianity, Sikhism, Buddhism and Jainism in the state. Parsis are not found in the state. In this way the state has six religious communities. Population of six religious communities in district Meerut and in the state of U.P. is presented in the following Table2B.

Table 2B: Religion-wise Population of District Meerut and Uttar Pradesh

S.N.	Religious Communities	Meerut				Uttar Pradesh			
		Total Population	%age of Total District Population	Rural population %age of Total Community Population in the District	Urban population %age of Total Community Population in the District	Total Population	%age of Total State Population	Rural population %age of Total Community Population in the State	Urban population %age of Total Community Population in the State
1	**Hindus**	1964504	65.54	55.65	44.36	133979263	80.61	82.91	17.09
2	**Muslims**	975715	32.55	45	55.36	30740158	18.50	63.98	36.02
3	**Christians**	7420	0.25	14.93	85.07	212578	0.13	43.09	56.87
4	**Sikhs**	26434	0.88	46.01	53.99	678059	0.41	67.93	32.07
5	**Buddhists**	2769	0.09	50.63	49.37	302031	0.18	86.18	13.82
6	**Jains**	18772	0.63	6.19	93.81	207111	0.12	14.44	85.85

Source: Census of India 2001, Report on Religion Data, Uttar Pradesh, Series-10

Hindus and Muslims, as shown in the above table, constitute 99 per cent population of both the district and the state. Hence population of remaining four religious communities is but a symbolic importance. Percentage of Muslim population in the district is fifteen percentage point more than their percentage in state population. Therefore, it can be referred as Muslim concentration district. Muslims of the district are highly urbanized, as their percentage of urban population is twenty percentage point more than their average percentage of urban population in the state.

2.2.2 Religion wise Sex-ratio of District Meerut and Uttar Pradesh

Sex-ratio is one of the important demographic characteristics of a society. It is also a sensitive indicator of women's status. Imbalance in sex-ratio generates a lot of demographic, social and ethical problems**.** Sex-ratio of six religious communities is not uniform both in the district and the state which is presented in the following Table2C.

Table 2C: Religion-wise Sex-ratio in the District and State

		Religious Communities					
	Average	Hindus	Muslims	Christians	Sikhs	Buddhists	Jains
Meerut	**872**	857	899	870	818	783	915
Uttar Pradesh	**898**	893	917	960	876	894	911

Source: Census of India 2001, Report on Religion Data, Uttar Pradesh, Series-10

Sex-ratio of all religious communities except Jains in the district is below to their average sex-ratio in the state. However, sex-ratio of Muslims and Jains is higher than average sex-ratio of the district and the state.

2.3 Literacy and Education

Literacy and education are like oxygen for human beings in contemporary technology driven world and knowledge economy. Low level of literacy and education impedes national growth and violates human rights. Although India has registered phenomenal growth in the sphere of education since independence, the benefits of educational development are not equally extended. Persisting and increasing inter-group and inter-regional educational disparities are serious and challenging problems for policy makers.

2.3.1 Literacy

Literacy, as defined in Census operations, is the ability to read and write with understanding in any language. A person who can merely read but cannot write is not classified as literate. Any formal education or minimum educational standard is not necessary for defining a person as literate. Census literacy figures, though important, but are not sufficient indicators, to know educational condition of the people. For, "External evaluations indicate that many so-called literates did not have the ability to apply their reading and writing skills to real-life situations, and often a substantial proportion reverted to illiteracy within 4-5 years after leaving school. This aspect is not taken into account by the Census definition." (Report of Prime Minister's High Power Committee on the status of Muslims, GOI: 2006: 50-51)

As per Census of India 2001 average literacy rate of district Meerut is 64.80%, about 9 percentage points more than the state average (56.26%) but marginally less than national average (65.38%). Nonetheless, literacy rate is not uniform across gender and rural-urban areas both in the state and the district. These gaps are presented in the following Table 2D.

Table 2D: Average Literacy rate across Rural, Urban, Male, Female and Religious Categories in the District and the State

Categories	Meerut	Uttar Pradesh
Total	64.80%	56.30%
Rural	62.67%	52.50%
Urban	66.97%	69.70%
Male	75.00%	68.80%
Female	53.12%	42.20%
Hindus	73.14%	57.00%
Muslims	45.65%	48.00%
Christians	82.36%	72.48%
Sikhs	75.29%	71.95%
Buddhists	72.48%	57.00%
Jains	94.93%	93.20%

Source: Census of India 2001, Report on Religion Data, Uttar Pradesh, Series-10

Average rural literacy rate of the district is ten-percentage point more than that of state average but average urban literacy rate of the district is three percentage point less than that of state average. The gap of three percentage point is not very significant. What is important to note is that the district which has higher literacy rate than state average has lower literacy rate in its urban areas. Both male and female of the district are more literate than the state average. The gender gap in the district is also three percentage point less than what is found in the state. All religious communities except Muslims of the district have higher literacy rate than their state average. It is the Muslims who are the most illiterate community not only in the district but in the state as well.

2.4 Educational Level in the District Meerut

Educational level (i.e. from primary to higher level) is crucial indicator for knowing the educational attainment of the people. Census of India computes both literacy and educational data in the age group 7 years and above. Total population of the district in this age group is 2,479,401 out of which male are 1,322,631 and the remaining i.e. 1,156,770 are female (Census of India 2001).

Table 2E: Educational Level in district Meerut (2001)

Category	Below Primary Level	Primary	Middle	Higher Sec.	Higher Secondary/ Inter/Pre-University	Non Technical Diploma Certificate	Technical Diploma Certificate	Graduate or more	Non-categorized
Male	14.92%	16.08%	15.38%	11.90%	7.28%	0.05%	0.25%	7.60%	0.01%
Female	12.96%	13.26%	9.23%	6.41%	4.75%	0.04%	0.06%	5.07%	0.01%

Source: District Statistical Report: 2005-06, Meerut

the above Table 2E, generally decreases with the increase in the level of education. In the case of males it increases at the level of primary and middle level education while in case of females it only increases at primary level. In all remaining level of education it consistently decreases. Gender gap also widens with the increase in the level of education. Highest gender gap exists at the level of middle and secondary level of education.

2.4.1 Educational Infrastructure

Why does educational level of people decrease with the increase in the level of education? It is because of multiple socio-economic and cultural factors. One of the important factors of this trend is availability of educational infrastructure or access to education. We find district Meerut lagging behind state average in this regard. Following Table 2F presents number of educational institutions per one lakh population both in the district and the state in 2004-05.

Table 2F: Number of Educational Institutions per One Lakh Population in the District and the State

Items	Meerut	Uttar Pradesh
Number of Primary Schools per Lakh of population	63.1	78.0
Number of Secondary Schools per Lakh of population	8.0	22.0
Number of Higher Secondary Schools per Lakh of population	8.0	8.0
Number of Degree Colleges per Lakh of Population	0.1	0.86

Source: 1. Statistical Diary, Uttar Pradesh 2005-06
2. Statistical Bulletin, 2006 District Meerut

The above table reveals that the district Meerut is lagging behind the state average in the availability of educational institutions at every level of education except higher secondary education where it has equal position to

that of state. This may be one of the significant reasons for consistently decreasing educational level in the district Meerut with the increase in the level of education. Interestingly, it may also be noted that except Muslims all the religious groups in the districts are having higher literacy figures than their respective state averages (Table 2D) which again speaks of the concentration of 'limited' educational institutions in the pockets inhabited by non-Muslim groups and consequent exclusion of Muslims from education. Hence the district urgently requires establishment of more educational institutions for promoting educational level that too in pockets concentrated with Muslim population.

2.5 Health

Health, like education, is vital for human development. Access to health services as well as consciousness and knowledge of people about health are crucial factors for determining health condition. The district appears to be backward on both fronts. There are 109 Allopathic hospitals, 19 Ayurvedic hospitals, 9 Homeopathic hospitals, 4 Unani hospitals, 3 Community Health Centre, 58 Primary Health Centres 52 Maternity/Child Care Centres and 299 Maternity/Child Care Sub-centres in the district. (District Statistical Report 2005-06). Distribution of health facilities is not even in the district. Generally Allopathic hospitals are located in towns and cities. Villagers are mainly dependent upon Primary Health Centre and Sub-centre. Distribution of these centres in the district is shown in the Map 2.

Government of India, in collaboration with International Agencies, has launched countrywide drive for promoting health of children and women. Many policies have been formulated and ample funds are allocated for the purpose. But the district Meerut seems to have poor implementation of these policies. Hence health of children and women has not improved as much as it should be. This can be observed from the following data of RCH survey in 2003.

Table 2G: Reproductive Child Health Care Indicators of the District

Immunisation	Ante-natal Checkups and Fertility Rate	Classification of Deliveries	Awareness Among Women About	Awareness and Use of Family Planning Methods

Fully Immu-nised	Not Rece-ived any Immun-isation	No Ante-natal Checkups	Full Ante-natal Check-ups*	Completed Fertility**	Gover-nment Instit-utions	Private Institut-ions	Home	RTI/ STI	HIV/ AIDS	Women with Knowledge of any Modern Family Planning Method	Women reporting Current use of any Modern Family Planning Method
24.1	39.95	22.07	5.95	5.37	4.43	23.16	71.73	39.7	50.64	100	45

Source: RCH, 2003-04 quoted from States at Glance by Laveesh Bhandari & Sumita Kale 2006-07

*** At least three visits for absolute neutrophil count (ANC)+ atleast one tetanus toxide (TT) injection + 100 or more iron and folic acid (IFA) tablets/syrups**

**** Children ever born to women aged 40-44**

International Institute of Population Sciences (IIPS) Mumbai has conducted health survey of 593 districts in 2006. Although overall rank of district Meerut, as per findings of the study, is 283, in the country, its rank decreases on crucial health indicators (Table 2G). For example it ranks

- 449 on the basis of percentage of women having three and more children
- 434 on the basis of three or more ANC visits
- 395 on the basis of contraceptive prevalence rate
- 289 on the basis of under 5 mortality rate.

2.6 Work Participation

Work participation rate (WPR) is an important indicator of development. It provides an idea of the extent of people's participation in economic activity or their rate of employment. Availability of employment provides an individual and his family with many economic and non-economic benefits and opportunities. In short, the more is WPR of the population, the greater would be its development. WPR of the population is not determined by single factor but by multiple factors. Ownership of physical assets, human capital, location of individuals/family in a given socio-economic structure, availability of work opportunities and other such factors play important role in determining WPR. Indeed, one could gauge holistic development of the population through its WPR.

It is amazing to note that WPR of district Meerut is below to both state and national average inspite of its fertile land, industrial development and access

to Industrial Township such as Ghaziabad, Delhi and Noida. As per Census of India 2001, WPR of district Meerut is 29.88 per cent while that of the state and national is 32.48 per cent and 39.26 per cent respectively. Hence WPR of district Meerut is three percentage points below to the state average and ten-percentage point less than the national average.

2.6.1 Gender Work Participation

Not only WPR of the district is below the state and the national average, gender gap in work participation is also endemic in the district. Percentage of both male and female workers in total work force of the district in comparison to that of the state average is presented in the following Table 2H to show the widespread gender gap in work participation in the district.

Table 2H: Percentage of Male-Female Workers in Total Workforce of the district and the State.

Category	Meerut	Uttar Pradesh
Male	83.28	75.91
Female	16.82	25.09

Source: Census of India 2001, Report on Religion Data, Uttar Pradesh, Series-10

Thus, it is evident from the above table that a wide gap exists between percentage of male and female workers in total workforce both in the district and the state. Although the percentage of male workers in the district is more than that of the state, percentage of female workers in the district is quite low.

2.7 Workers

Like the gender gap in work participation, percentage of agricultural labourers, cultivators, household industrial workers and other workers are varied both in the district and the state. This is shown in following Table 2 I.

Table 2I: Percentage of Four Categories of Workers in the District and the State

Category	Meerut	Uttar Pradesh
Cultivators	25.08	41.06
Agricultural Workers	12.76	24.82
Household Industry Workers	05.11	5.61
Others Workers	60.52	28.50

Source: Census of India 2001, Report on Religion Data, Uttar Pradesh, Series-10

Despite having fertile land and developed agriculture, percentage of agricultural labourers and cultivators are less than that of the state. The district has equal percentage of household industrial workers with that of the state. It is only other workers whose percentage in the district is more than what is found in the state.

2.7.1 Religion-wise Workers

Religion-wise distribution of workers is not even in the district. This is shown in the following Table 2J.

Table 2J: Religion-wise Percentage of Workers in the district and the State

Category	Meerut		Uttar Pradesh	
	Total Workers	**%age**	**Total Workers**	**%age**
Hindus	622432	31.68	44541064	33.24
Muslims	254635	26.10	8960139	29.15
Christians	2327	31.36	72149	33.94
Sikhs	9806	37.10	221950	32.73
Buddhists	745	26.91	100764	33.36
Jains	5347	28.48	59744	28.85

Source: Census of India 2001, Report on Religion Data, Uttar Pradesh, Series-10

Three broad points can be inferred from the data in the above Table 2J

i). All religious communities except Sikhs have lower percentage of workers in the district in comparison to that of the state.

ii). Difference between the district and the state is marginal i.e. 2-3 percentage points in case of all communities.

iii). Muslims have lowest percentage of workers in the district.

2.8 Agriculture and Livestock

Despite increasing urbanization and industrialization, the economy of the district is predominantly agricultural. Being located in the fertile region and in the region of green revolution, the agriculture of the district is quite advanced in comparison to other regions of the state. Most of its land is plain, fertile and irrigated. One could see green fields of sugarcanes and other crops as well as orchards in the district. Indeed it is lush green district irrigated by Ganga, Hindan river, many canals and tube-wells. Almost hundred per cent net sown area is irrigated in the district. Land use pattern in the district in comparison to that of the state indicates its advantageous position in agriculture. A comparison of land use pattern in the district with that of the state in the following Table 2K indicate agricultural advancement in the district.

Table 2K: Land use Pattern in Meerut district and Uttar Pradesh 2005-06

Items	Meerut (hectares)	Uttar Pradesh (000 hectares)
Reporting Area	273005 (100.00)	24201(100.00)
Forest	21314 (7.81)	1686 (6.97)
Barren and Uncultivable Land	3098 (1.13)	548 (2.27)
Land put to Non-agricultural uses	39078 (14.13)	2594 (10.71)
Cultivable Waste Land	2613 (0.96)	467 (1.93)
Permanent Pastures and Grazing Land	364 (0.14)	66 (0.27)
Land Under Miscellaneous Trees, Crops and groves	2057 (0.75)	359 (1.48)
Current Fallows	2763 (1.01)	1137 (4.69)
Other Fallows	2565 (0.94)	594 (2.46)
Net Area Sown (Shudh)	199153 (72.95)	16750 (69.22)
Area sown more than once	104678	8675
Cropping intensity	152.6	193.08
Percentage of Irrigated Area to net area sown	94.96	78.97
Percentage of Irrigated Area to gross area sown	62.24	72.86

Source: Statistical Bulletin, 2006, District Meerut

District Meerut, as shown in the above table, has marginally more than one per cent reporting area of the state. However, it has more area under cultivation than the state. Forest cover of the district is also more than that of the state average. District Meerut has also advantage over the state average as it has less barren and uncultivable land. However, the percentage of land put to non-agricultural uses in the district is more than that of state. This is probably due to increasing industrialization and urbanization in the district. One could see buildings of private educational institutions and industrial plants on all highways, which pass through the district. In fact increasing penetration of builders, industrialists and some Multi National Companies (MNCs) has created twofold serious problem for agriculture: i) availability of land has declined and ii) cost of the land has sharply increased in recent years.

Sugarcane, paddy (rice), wheat and potato are major crops of the district. Average productivity in quintal per hectare of these four main crops is as follows: Paddy (rice) 22.45 Q, wheat 36.09Q, sugarcane 678.32 Q, and potato 165.98Q. Productivity of sugarcane, the main cash crop of the district, is very high in comparison to that of the state, which is 4.54 Q/hectare (Source District Statistical Report. 2005-06). The district is also rich in horticulture

and fruits production. Mangoes, guava, peach, *Litchi*, Papaya, are major fruits grown in the district. If systematic and concerted efforts are made for further development of horticulture, this would certainly generate employment opportunities in villages and improve economic conditions of villagers.

Cattle, buffaloes, sheep and goats are the main livestock of the district in addition to poultry. Total number of livestock of the district, as per District Animal Census 2003, were 7,84,273. Out of which 331687 were milch animals (cows and buffaloes). Economic significance of these animals is of paramount importance as they are main source of milk production and dairy industry. The district is a bulk supplier of milk to Delhi and other cities. Rearing of these animals is found everywhere in the district. It is important source of livelihood and income supplement to many households in villages. The district has great potential for the development of dairy industry if systematic efforts are made. This would certainly generate employment opportunities and boost up income level of villagers.

2.9 Industry

The district Meerut occupies a prominent place on the industrial map of both the state and the nation. Before independence it was known for many of its industries such as tanning and leather, cotton, silk, blanket weaving, pottery, glass bangles, iron vessels, brassware, bed sheets, reed chairs (*Morhas*) etc. Despite the fact that many of the industrial sites of the district went to form other districts such as Ghaziabad, Bulandshahr, Baghpat, the district is still known for its many industries. It is known for its sports goods, musical instruments, scissors, cutlery, agricultural implements and iron vessels manufacturing industries all over India. These are small-scale industries, which provide job opportunities to large number of people in the district. Other small-scale industries of the district are handloom, carpet weaving, glass beads, embroidery etc. We are being informed that many of small scale industrial units especially handloom and carpet weaving are closed down due to poor supply of electricity. If sufficient financial infrastructural and training facilities are provided to the people, artisanal and small-scale industries have

ample scope of growth in the district. Beside small-scale industries, the district has many large scale industries such as sugar mills, paper mills, flour mills etc. Industrial development of the district can be observed from the data presented in Table 2L

Table 2L: Industrial Development in Meerut District- 2005-06

Registered Factories (2003-04)	**Numbers**
Total Units	495
Number of Units Working	285
Average Daily workers/Employed	12429
Value of Production (in Rs.)	19,935,009
Khadi and Samll Scale Units (2006-07)	
Small Scale Units	1354
Employment in Small Scale Units	6532
Khadi and Village Industries	2860
Employment in Khadi and Village Industries	8305

Source: District Statistical Report 2005-06

2.10 Transport

Transport is an essential infrastructural requirement for economic development. The district Meerut does not look backward on this front as well. It is served more by metalled roads than by railways. Total length of metalled road in the district is 2740 Km. whereas the length of railway line is only 56 Km. There are 293 bus stops and 11 railway stations including halts in different parts of the district (District Statistical Report: 2006). It is metalled roads which are the main source of connecting many villages with towns and district headquarters. National and state highways pass through the district, connecting it with the neighbouring districts and major cities of the country. Although roads are many, there is problem of transportation, as buses do not ply on many roads in the countryside. Thus there is need of more railway line and transportation facilities in villages in order to promote movement of people.

2.11 Basic Amenities

Basic amenities available to households are critical indicators of assessing socio-economic status of people. Percentage of households having access to banking facilities, LPG, water closet/latrine and Drinking water facilities in

comparison with national average is presented in the following Table 2M.

Table 2M: Percentage of Households using Banking Services, LPG, Water Closet/Latrine and Drinking water facilities

S.No.	Indicators	District	All India estimates (2001)
1	Banking Facility	54.52	35.5
2	LPG	30.58	17.5
3	Drinking Water Facility		
3.1	Within Premises	80.89	61.03
3.2	Outside Premises	19.11	38.97
4	Water Closet/Latrine		
4.1	Total	14.8	18.0
4.2	Rural	5.0	7.1
4.3	Urban	25.3	46.1

Source: Census of India 2001 quoted from States at Glance by Laveesh Bhandari & Sumita Kale 2006-07

The district is ahead national average on all indicators of basic amenities, shown in the above table, except water closet latrine.

Preceding analysis of the data related with sex-ratio, literacy, education, work participation and basic amenities in the district reveals following major facts:

i). The district of Meerut has lower sex-ratio than both the state and national average.

ii). Literacy rate of the district is more than that of the state average but less than national average.

iii). Educational institutions available per Lakh of the population in the district are less in comparison to that of the state.

iv). Work participation rate in the district is also lower than the state average.

v). Although the gender gap in work participation is endemic both in the district and the state, it is more in the district than the state.

vi). Household basic amenities scenario in the district looks better than national average.

vii). Muslims are the only minority community which is sizeable in number in the district. Other remaining three minorities constitute negligible population of the district. They are only of symbolic importance.

viii). Muslims are lagging behind other communities in all the indicators analyzed above except sex-ratio. They are most illiterate and have lowest work participation rate.

CHAPTER-3: SAMPLE VILLAGES: A BRIEF PROFILE

This Chapter analyses development deficits in thirty sample villages. The analysis is mainly based on information, provided by Informants (*Pradhans*, elderly and respectable people of villages). Sample villages represent all three tehsils and twelve development blocks of the district. Distribution of sample villages across tehsil and block is shown in Table 1.2. Some of the villages are located in the vicinity of Meerut city while others are far away from district headquarters. Furthermore, some villages are located on the national/state highways while others are in the interiors.

3.1 Population and Social Composition

These villages differ from one another in regard to their population, size and social composition. Census of India 2001 enumerates 1,86,917 population and 19034 hectares/190.34 Sq. km. area of sample villages (SV). Hence they constitute 6.24 per cent population and 7.35 per cent area of the district. Average household size in these villages is 7.16 as total number of households is 26,073. Population size of these villages is highly divergent. A difference of 13,925 exists between villages having highest (14,944) and lowest (1019) population. Five of these villages namely Khiwai, Shahjahanpur, Harra, Rasulpur Dhaulri, and Ajrara have 10,000 and above population whereas population in nine villages ranges between 5000-10,000. Remaining sixteen villages have population below 5000. These villages have been arranged in descending order according to their population size (See Table3.1). Five top villages constitute 35.39 per cent population of SV and are mostly inhabited by Muslims. Therefore, these villages may be referred as Muslim Concentration Villages (MCVs)

On the contrary, our Informants report a total of 42,993 households in 30 villages. Thus total population of these villages; on the basis of average households size i.e. 7.16 persons would be 3,07,264. This population size is higher than what we could get from calculation on the basis of average annual growth rate of population in the villages of district Meerut i.e. 1.50 per cent. Highest number of Households i.e. 24,322 is of Muslims, followed by

Hindus 18,592. Sikhs represent only 79 households.

Distribution of households across caste categories shows Upper Castes having highest number of households (18,888) followed by OBCs (16,597) and SCs (7329). Number of OBC households among Hindus is nearly double of Upper Caste households while in case of Muslims their numbers are quite less than Upper Caste households. It may be due to Hindu OBCs such as Jats, Gujjars, Kumhars, Ghadariyas who have sizeable population in villages of district Meerut whereas in case of Muslims, Upper Castes such as Rajputs, Tyagis, and Pathans are found in abundance. More than one-third of total Hindu households are of SCs who have dominant position in some villages. Among the SCs, Jatavas are found having highest population and dominant position. (See Table 3.2).

3.2 Education

Census of India 2001 reports 59 Primary Schools, 29 Middle Schools, 9 Secondary Schools, 7 Senior Secondry Schools, 9 Adult literacy Centre and 7 other Centres. No college, Industrial school and training school are available in these villages. Availability of schools per lakh of population is shown in the following Table 3A

Table 3A: Availability of schools per lakh of population in sampled Villages

Category	Number	School/100,000 population
Primary School	59	31.56
Middle School	29	15.51
Sec. School	9	4.81
Sen. Sec. School	7	3.74
College	0	0.00
Industrial School	0	0.00
Training School	0	0.00
Adult Literacy Centre	9	4.81
Other Centre	7	3.74

Source: Census of India 2001

It is evident from the above table that as the level of education increases, the number of educational institutions decrease. Ominous enough available educational facilities are not distributed according to size of village population. This is evident from the analysis of available educational facilities in top five of thirty villages i.e. MCVs. There are 10 Primary Schools, 6 Middle

Schools, 2 Secondary and 2 Senior Sec. Schools, 1 Adult Literacy Centre and 3 other Centre available in MCVs, having a total population of 64,203 or 35.39 per cent population of thirty villages, availability of educational institutions per one lakh population in MCVs is lower than that of thirty villages. Thus 15.58 Primary Schools, 9.35 Middle Schools, 3.12 Secondary and Senior Sec. Schools per one lakh population are available to these villages. Hence uneven distribution of educational facilities is crystal clear.

Not only educational facilities are unevenly distributed but also enrolment of students in Government Primary Schools (from class I-V) varies religion-wise. Information about enrolment of students is collected from one government Primary School of each village. This is presented in the following Table3B

Table 3B: Community-wise Enrolment of Students in Government Primary Schools in sample villages

Grade	Religion							
	Hindu				Muslim			
	Enrolled (Absolute No.)		Attendance on the day of Visit (%)		Enrolled (Absolute No.)		Attendance on the day of Visit (%)	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
I	650	390	63.85	64.1	691	385	63.39	69.87
II	535	388	67.29	63.92	576	355	63.89	68.17
III	528	358	60.8	53.35	458	271	66.38	63.47
IV	488	366	71.52	64.21	412	216	63.59	78.7
V	485	321	67.01	65.73	311	183	66.56	65.03
Total	**2686**	**1823**	65.9	62.26	**2448**	**1410**	64.5	68.94

Source: Based on Information provided by School's Principal

Number of Muslim students in all classes/grades, as shown in the above table, is lower than that of Hindus despite their highest number of households in thirty villages. Number of both Hindu and Muslim students are declining as the level of class increase. But the decline is more among Muslims than Hindus. We have been informed that Government Primary Schools are not attractive to people due to their low quality education. Generally poor families send their children to these schools. Students are withdrawn from schools as soon as they become able to work. Facilities of mid-day meal and scholarship appear to be ineffective in retaining students.

Many Muslims complain that Urdu is not taught so they don't send their children to these schools. We attempted to verify the complain and found that there were Urdu teachers in some schools but Urdu was not taught due to unavailability of Urdu textbooks.

Health facilities were available in all sample villages except four, namely Phitkari, Saifpur Karamchandpur, Banwaripur and Nagla Mal in 2001. There were only two Allopathic hospital, one Ayurvedic and one Unani hospital, eighteen Maternity and Child Welfare Centre (MCW), two Child Welfare Centre (CWC), two Health Centre, and two Primary Health Sub-centre in twenty-six villages as per Census data of 2001. Dispensaries, Nursing Home Maternity Centre, and TB clinic were not available to any one of the villages. However, there were 34 registered medical practitioners in these villages.

No considerable improvement in health facilities appears to have taken place in the last eight years. Presently available health facilities to villagers, according to Informants, are presented below in tabular form (Table3C).

Table 3C: Health Facilities Available to sample villages

Distance of Health Facilities					Total
Type of Health Facility	**Within Village**	**< 5 KM**	**5-10 KM**	**> 10 KM**	
PHC	3	7	12	8	30
Private Qualified Allopathic Doctor	0	6	13	11	30
Chemist/Medical Shop	25	4	1	0	30
Veterinary Centre/Sub Centre	6	11	11	2	30

Source: Based on Information provided by Informants

Primary Health Centre (PHCs) are main Government agencies, provide health facilities to villagers. But these PHCs are practically inaccessible to 23 villages as they are located at a distance of 5 and above Kms. Qualified doctors are available only in three villages. However, chemist's shop is available in almost all the villages.

Invariably people of all sample villages have complained about insufficient health facilities and their low quality services. Informants report that no Medical Officer and Malaria Inspector visit their villages. However, Auxiliary Nursing Midwife (ANM) visit every village and there are Accredited Social Health Activist (AHSA) in every village for her help. Besides, every village has

Anganwadi workers. We found three Muslim Anganwadi workers out of thirty. But these three important workers appointed for health promotion in villages do not render services efficiently as complained by our Informants. Many villagers report that the ANM takes bribe for vaccination and deliveries whereas Anganwadi workers do not provide nutritious food to expectant and lactating mothers as well as children of the age group 3-6. Though most of the Anganwadi workers are placed in Government building such as Primary Schools and Anganwadi centre, they do not show their interest to work. The supervisor appointed for the purpose come very rarely in the villages.

3.3 Basic Amenities

3.3.1 Drinking Water Facilities

Safe drinking water is available to all villages. Handpumps (Private and Public) are main source of drinking water. Non-functioning 195 wells have been reported by villagers. Public handpumps (India Mark-II), Government provided main source of safe drinking water is not equally available to Hindus and Muslims. Out of 1878 public handpumps, 1122 are installed in Hindu dominated localities. Remaining are available to Muslims. About 70 per cent households are found having private handpumps. But at many places private handpumps do not work due to declining water level.

3.3.2 Electricity

All villages are found to be electrified but all households do not have electricity connections. Our Informants reported that many such households use electricity illegally. Invariably all villagers complain about insufficient supply of electricity. They report that villages get electricity only for 4-6 hours in a day and no improvement has taken place in this regard in the last 10 years. In some villages power looms have been closed due to paucity of electricity. Our Informants think that if sufficient supply of electricity is available, economic condition of villages would certainly be improved. It is clear from the Table 3D unlike 62.22 per cent Hindu households only 38.89% Muslim households have access to electricity. Further in terms of type of electricity connections only 35 per cent Muslim households have domestic connections against 55.23 per cent Hindu households.

Table 3D: Community wise households having Electricity connections

Type of Connection	Hindu		Muslims	
	No.	%	No.	%
Domestic	10268	55.23	8512	35.00
Agricultural	1239	6.66	891	3.66
Commercial	61	0.33	56	0.23
Total Connections	11568	62.22	9459	38.89
Total Households	18592	100.00	24322	100.00

Source: Based on Information provided by Informants

3.3.3 Sanitation

Sanitation facilities are not adequately available to people. Only 48 per cent households have sanitation facilities of various types such as septic tank (22.45%), service latrine (19.53%), and soakage pit/sulabh (5.42%). Remaining 52 percent households go to open fields for defecation. Contrary to all India trend, Muslims are found having lower sanitation facilities than Hindus (see Table3.3). It is to be noted that although GoI bans service latrines through its order, they are found in plenty in remote as well as nearby villages of Meerut district. They are invariably found in both among Hindus and Muslim households.

3.3.4 Transport and Communication

All villages are connected with towns and cities through metalled roads. However, transport facilities are available only to those villages located on national/state highways, interior villages lack transport facilities despite having metalled roads. They generally use, what is called in local language, "*Jugar*"/tractor trolley, tonga and private vehicles for transportation. Communication through telephones is available in all villages as most of them have telephone towers. Many villagers are found having cell phones.

3.3.5 Public Distribution System

Ration shop dealers of thirty villages report 447 Antyodaya card holders and 858 BPL. Of the total Antyodaya 151 are Muslims remaining are Hindus while of total BPL 322 are Muslims and remaining are Hindus.

Public Distribution System (PDS) appears in disarray in all surveyed villages. In many villages we have seen people waiting anxiously for 3-4 hours for kerosene oil in front of ration shop. Everyone has complained against the

PDS. Villagers complain against the ration shop dealers and *Pradhans* who, in turn, have allegations against District Officials, In-charge of supply to ration shop dealers. Hence there is a vicious circle of complain against the PDS.

3.4 Community-wise Government Jobs

Government jobs are one of the significant sources of economic well-being, power and prestige in villages. Informants report a total of 2323 Government employees in sample villages. Out of which 2128 are Hindus and remaining 195 are Muslims. Most of Hindu Government employees belong to Jatavas (SCs), Jats (OBCs), Rajputs, Brahamans and Tyagis (Upper Castes). Government jobs among Muslims are mostly confined to Upper Castes. Very low representation of Muslims in Government services is found, that is a significant demotivating factor for education among Muslims.

3.5 Rural Development Programmes and Beneficiaries Assisted

3.5.1 Indira Awas Yojana

The objective of Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) is primarily to help construction of dwelling units by members of SCs, STs, freed bonded labourers, and also non-SC/ST rural poor below the poverty line by providing them with grant-in-aid.

A total of 781 (1.82%) households have been assisted under the scheme as per information provided by Informants. Most of the beneficiaries are members of SCs. Of the total households assisted under IAY, 548 (70.16%) are of Hindus whereas remaining households 233 (29.84%) are Muslims.

3.5.2 National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme (NREGA)

Substantial information about NREGA could not be obtained as the survey of the district has undertaken prior to the implementation of NREGA in the district i.e. from 1st April 2008.

3.6 Agriculture and Workers

District Meerut is located in agriculturally advanced region of Uttar Pradesh as shown in preceding chapter. Survey reveals use of tractor, thrashers,

pesticides and high yielding variety seeds in every sample village. Sugarcane is the main cash crop whose productivity ranges between 150 Quintals per hectare to 250 Quintals per hectare. Low productivity of sugarcane is in those villages, which are mainly dependent upon tube well irrigation. Productivity is high in those villages, which have access to canal irrigation. Some villages are found having an advantageous position in horticulture and fruit production. Shahjahanpur is known for its horticulture and Rasulpur Dhaulri for its mango orchards. Cows and buffaloes are reared in every village for milk production. Villages of Meerut supply milk to towns and cities of the district and nearby towns of other district. However farmers encounter many agricultural problem such as declining water level, shrinking land holdings, poor supply of electricity, delayed payments by sugar factories, difficulties in obtaining credit from banks and other Government facilities.

Daily wage for agricultural workers varies from time to time. If it is harvest season, a male worker called *Nafar* gets Rs. 100/- to Rs. 120/- per day whereas female workers (*Nafri*) is paid Rs. 50 to 60 per day. Most of the workers from villages go to nearby towns for works. Some of them also work in cities like Delhi, NOIDA, Ghaziabad, Modinagar etc. Many unskilled workers work in brick clines in district and in its neighbouring areas. Muslims of some villages are found working in Middle-east countries. They are mostly labourers, drivers, carpenters etc.

3.7 Agro and Small Scale Industries

Villages of district Meerut have great potential for the development of agro and small-scale industries, which may generate job opportunities and improve work participation rate. Horticulture, fruit and vegetable based industries as well as dairy industry may further be promoted if systematic efforts are made. Meerut was famous for its handloom industry, which has considerably declined, in recent years due to many factors such as non-availability of credit facilities, raw material to weavers, poor supply of electricity. However, weaving of carpet and handlooms are still found in many villages. This can be promoted at great length. Sport goods, musical instruments and iron vessels of Meerut are also known throughout the

country. Many villagers are found to be engaged as workers in these industries. Production units of these industries may be located in the countryside of the district so they could provide more job opportunities to villagers. Besides, villagers are found to be engaged in glass bead making and embroidery work. In short, villagers have artisanal heritage and the district has potential for the development of artisanal industries. With a small but committed and effective effort many job opportunities can be created in the district if facilities of training, easy credit and electricity are provided to artisans. A scheme of artisan's credit card, on the pattern of farmers credit card, may be launched for providing easy credit to artisans.

3.8 Credit, Self-help Groups and Village Organizations

Cultivators/farmers having land more than 5 Bigga (1 Acre) have access to bank credit because they have farmer's credit card. Problem of Bank credit is mainly of those poor families who do not own land or have very small piece of land. They are generally dependent upon moneylenders and relatives for credit. We have been informed that moneylenders usually give loan on exorbitant interest rate, which varies from 24 – 60 per cent annually. Poor families have chance of getting loans from banks if they are encouraged to form Self help Groups (SHGs). Few SHGs are found in villages but they are not working efficiently. There is urgent need for formation of effective SHGs so the condition of poor may be improved. Sample villages are also found having very few Mahila Mandal, Youth Organization and Other Social Organization. Indeed, there is a lack of collective efforts among villagers, which may be promoted by agencies such as DRDA, NABARD, Banks, other Micro Finance Institutions (MFIs) and local NGOs. Unfortunately, none of the institution is taking pain for the uplift of these poor through formation of SHGs. No effective registered religious/social organization is found in any village except Pavli Khas where Bajrang Dal has about 50 members on its roll. This organization does not work for the development of village but for their ideas. It is significant to note that Meerut is communal riot prone city but communal harmony prevails among villagers. No communalism and casteism is found in any village.

Summary: Development Deficits

Preceding analysis shows that electricity, drinking water, and metalled roads are available to every village. Villages have also advanced agriculture and potential for development of agro and small-scale industries. Development deficits in sample villages exist in education, health and sanitation. Furthermore, available basic amenities and infrastructural resources are not equally distributed. MCVs are found more deprived than others.

Despite development deficits in areas necessary for human development, all villagers report that the condition of the villagers as a whole has improved in the last 10 years. Majority of Informants think that Government schemes of village development are key factors for improving condition of villages.

CHAPTER–4: STATUS OF SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS: AN ANALYSIS

The survey covered nine hundred households from three *Tehsils* and twelve development blocks of the district. For the purpose of survey 30 villages were selected through probability proportion to size with replacement method. As stated above the data was collected with the help of comprehensive questionnaire as provided by MMA/ICSSR/IHD. Question ranging from simple social composition of households to the living conditions in the households, their educational, health and economic status, cogitating on the benefits received from government schemes, availability and accessibility to basic services, access to media, and finally the respondents prioritisation of major facilities lacking in their villages were asked to draw inference and to find our possible solution for the problems of minorities in the district.

4.1 Population and Social Composition

4.1.1 Distribution of Households Across Religion and Caste Categories

This chapter analyses multi-dimensional status, deficits and disparities in the households across socio-religious communities (SRCs). A survey of 900 households (30 from each sample village) has been conducted for exploring development deficits as well as gaps that exists among SRCs.

Out of 900 sample households, highest number 456 (50.67%) are of Hindus, followed by Muslims 430 (47.78%). Only 11 (1.22%) households are of Sikhs while negligible number of 3 (0.33%) are of Jains.

Caste categories-wise distribution shows that OBCs have highest number of households 475 (52.78%), followed by Upper Caste 254 (28.22%) and SCs 171 (19.0%). Numbers of OBCs households are more than that of Upper Castes both among Hindus and Muslims. All households of Sikhs have been classified as OBCs despite the fact that some of them belong to a caste called '*Sikligar*' who themselves claim the status of SCs. Jain households are categorized as Upper Caste as they claim the status of *'Vaishyas'*. They have not been considered for detail enquiry due to their negligible number (see Table 4.1).

4.1.2 Religion-wise Population

Eight Hundred Ninety-Seven households (excluding 3 of Jains) have a total

population of 6482. Out of which 3452 are males and the remaining are females. Thus the average sex ratio of the population comes around 878, six point more than the district average in 2001. The average household size is of 7.23 persons. Contrary to number of households, Hindus have less population than Muslims. Hindus and Muslims constitute 3077 (47%) and 3343 (52%) population respectively. Sikhs have only 1 per cent population. More than one-third of total population is constituted by persons in the age groups upto 5 (13.75%) and 6-15 years (26.66%). As the age group of population increases, percentage of population consistently decreases. It sharply declined to 2.68 per cent in the age group 65 and above. This shows

high mortality rate. For the distribution of population across age, gender and religion see Table 4.2.

4.1.3 Religion-wise Sex Ratio

Sex-ratio is not uniform among socio-religious communities. The highest sex ratio (904) exist among Muslims followed by Hindus (854). Sikhs are found having very low sex-ratio (722). Both Hindus and Muslims Upper Castes have more sex-ratio than OBCs. However, sex-ratio of SCs (851) is 24 points more than the Hindu OBCs but 20 points less than Muslim OBCs.

It is alarming to note that the average sex ratio of the population in the age group 0-6 is 22 points less than average sex-ratio of the population. Religion-wise data show that child sex-ratio among Muslims and Sikhs have increased from sex-ratio of their total population but it has sharply declined among Hindus. This appears due to reason of lowest child sex-ratio (555) among Hindu OBCs (For detail see Table 4.3).

4.1.4 Religion-wise Marital Status

Marital status is an important socio-demographic indicator. Survey reveals that 54.77 per cent of 4655 population in the age group greater than 10 is married whereas 41.50 per cent is unmarried. Widow/widower constitute 3.52 per cent. Marital stability is conspicuous in sample population as negligible incidence of separation (3), desertion (4) and divorce (2) have been reported.

A marginal gap of 2 percentage points exists between Hindus (40.32%) and Muslims (42.75%) in the category of unmarried and widow/widower (Hindus-4.60% and Muslims 2.52%). It is generally believed that Muslims have highest rate of divorce/desertion among all SRCs in the country. On the contrary, survey reveals equal number of divorce/desertion incidence both among Muslims and Hindus. (For detail see Table 4.4)

4.2. Type of Households and Basic Amenities

4.2.1 Simple Complex Households

Survey reveals 68.78 per cent simple households and remaining 31.22 per cent are complex. Percentage of complex households is more among Muslims (33.26%) than Hindus (31.22%). (See Table 4.5).

4.2.2 Household Headship

Notwithstanding both male and female headed households are found, female headed households are very few i.e. 51 (5.69%) out of 897. Highest number of female-headed households i.e. 33 (7.24%) out of 456 exists among Hindus while Muslims have 5.69 per cent of such households. Sikhs do not have any female-headed households. (For detail see Table 4.5).

4.2.3 Household's Mother Tongue

Census of India 1991 reports Hindi, Urdu, Punjabi, Bengali, and others mother tongues of 72.79%, 26.10%, 0.62%, 0.19% and 0.29% population respectively in the district. On the contrary, our Respondents report *Khadi Boli*, Hindi, Urdu and Punjabi as their mother tongues. It would be appropriate here to note that *Khadi Boli*, one of the main sources of Hindi and Urdu origin, is *lingua franca* of the district.

Hindi is reported as mother tongue by 46.82 per cent households and *Khadi Boli* by 45.60 per cent households. It is highly surprising to note that only 6.69 per cent households report Urdu as their mother tongue. Eighty-seven per cent Muslim households report Hindi and *Khadi Boli* as their mother tongue. Urdu is found to be mother tongue of only 13 per cent Muslim households. (For detail see Table 4.6)

4.3.4 Habitation Type

Distribution of households according to their type of habitation indicates that highest percentage is of semi-pucca (56.41%) followed by *pucca* habitation (28.54%). Remaining 15 per cent households live in *Katcha Khaprail* (9.92%), Thatched (4.68%), and Other (0.45%). (For details see Table 4.7).

Religion-wise distribution of habitation type as shown in following figures explicitly shows relatively deprived condition of minorities.

S. No.	Name of Religion	Thatched	Katcha Khaprail	Semi Pucca	Pucca	Other
1	Hindu	4.82	6.8	52.19	35.53	0.66
2	Muslim	4.42	13.49	61.4	20.47	0.23
3	Sikh	9.09	0	36.36	54.55	0

4.2.5 Household Ownership

Out of 897 households, 872 (97.21%) have their own houses while 21 (2.34%) houses have been assisted under *Indira Awaas Yojana*. Only four are rented houses. Religion-wise distribution of houses assisted under IAY reveals again relative deprivation of minorities. For 4.61 per cent of total Hindu households and 2.09 per cent of Muslim households have been assisted. No Sikh household has got the assistance. (For Detail see Table 4.8).

4.2.6 Housing Condition

Housing status is not merely determined by nature of habitation and ownership of house but also by availability of living rooms, kitchen, verandah, toilet etc. in a house. Survey reveals that highest percentage i.e. 35.01 per cent of sample houses have only one living room, followed by those having two living rooms (33.44%). More than three rooms are available to 18.51 per cent houses and the lowest percentage i.e. 13.04% is of those houses which have three rooms. If one and two living rooms space in a house is accepted insufficient, more than half of the households may be referred as having below average or insufficient housing condition.

Courtyard (*Angan*) is available to 83.84 per cent houses while varandah exists in 64.33 per cent houses. Separate bathroom, toilet and kitchen are available to 56.74 per cent, 52.06 per cent and 30.55 per cent houses respectively. (For religion and caste wise detail see Table 4.9).

4.2.7 Homestead Land

Homestead land is available to 357 (40%) households. Out of which 341 (95.52%) have their own land. Government has provided such land to 11 (3.08%) households. Out of 11 seven households (63.64) are of Hindus while four belongs to Muslims. (For detail see Table 4.10).

4.2.8 Drinking Water

Safe drinking water is available in all sample villages and to all sample households. Highest percentage (78%) of total households has their own facility of drinking water whereas 16 per cent are dependent upon public or Government provided facility. Only 6 per cent fetch drinking water from their neighbours. No significant gap exists among religious community in regard to source of drinking water.

Hand pumps (both private and public) are the main source for supply of drinking water. About 99 per cent households are dependent upon handpumps (private and public). Nonetheless, many Respondents report that their handpumps do not work properly due to declining water level. Hence they are forced to go outside their homes for fetching water from public handpumps. Tap water is available to only 7 households. No one is found fetching water from unprotected dug-wells and ponds. (See Table 4. 11)

4.2.9 Sanitation

Sanitation facility exists in 52 per cent homes while remaining 48 per cent go to open fields for defecation. Highest percentage is found of those having Septic tank (61%), followed by those who have dry latrine (26%) and leach pit (13%) within home. Distribution of sanitation facility within home across religious communities shows maximum percentage among Muslims (60%), followed by Sikhs (45%) and Hindus (44%). (For detail see Table 4.12)

4.2.10 Source of Light

All sample villages are found to be electrified but all sample households do not have electricity connections. Electricity connection exists in 471 (52.5%) households. We have been informed that some of those households which do not have electricity connections use electricity illegally. Oil lamp, lantern, petromax and Other source of light are primarily used by 426 (47.5%) households. These sources of light are also frequently used by those who have electricity connections. For electricity supply is very poor in villages of district Meerut. It is supplied only 4-6 hours in a day according to Respondents.

Religion wise data show that Sikh households have highest percentage of electric connection (90.9%), followed by Hindus (59.4%) and Muslims (44.2%).

(For detail see Table 4.13).

4.2.11 Fuel Used

Cow dung cakes and wood are found primary source of fuel in sample households. They are used by 68.67 per cent and 19.62 per cent households respectively. These sources of fuel are also used by those who have LPG connection which exist in only 4.57 per cent households.

Religion-wise distribution of LPG connection shows highest percentage among Sikh (9.09%) households followed by Hindus (6.36%) and Muslims (2.56%). (For detail see Table 4.14)

4.3 Educational Status

Education is the most significant indicator of human development. Indeed it is vital for multidimensional growth for both individual and society. Paramount significance of education has increased manifolds in rapidly growing knowledge society and economy. The more is the level of education, the greater would be human resources as well as access to employment opportunities.

4.3.1 Educational Level

Survey reveals educational backwardness of sample population in the age group greater than six (>6) as shown in following Table 4A.

Table 4A: Percentage of Educational Level across Gender and Religion

Literacy Levels												
S. No.	Name of Religion	Gender	Illiterate	Only Literate	Below primary/ informal/ madrasa Primary	Primary	Middle	Matric / High school / secondary	Inter- mediate / Higher secon- dary	Graduate (general)	Post- Graduate (General)	M.Phil / Ph.D.
1	Hindu	Female	39.98	2.29	11.77	12.76	14.55	8.75	6.05	1.96	1.55	0.33
		Male	19.73	1.94	10.33	11.98	18.94	19.58	10.33	4.95	2.01	0.22
		Total	29.19	2.10	11.00	12.34	16.89	14.52	8.33	3.55	1.80	0.27
2	Muslim	Female	50.28	7.17	18.99	10.72	6.70	2.99	1.73	1.10	0.16	0.16
		Male	35.37	4.99	17.51	14.42	13.43	8.72	3.73	1.13	0.49	0.21
		Total	42.40	6.02	18.21	12.67	10.26	6.02	2.79	1.11	0.33	0.19
3	Sikh	Female	40.91	4.55	4.55	22.73	13.64	9.09	4.55	0.00	0.00	0.00

		Male	32.26	3.23	6.45	9.68	9.68	19.35	6.45	6.45	6.45	0.00
		Total	35.85	3.77	5.66	15.09	11.32	15.09	5.66	3.77	3.77	0.00
Total (sample)			35.89	4.09	14.57	12.53	13.50	10.26	5.52	2.33	1.08	0.22
Total (Male)			27.68	3.48	13.87	13.17	16.09	14.16	6.99	3.06	1.30	0.21
Total (Female			45.19	4.77	15.35	11.81	10.58	5.85	3.86	1.51	0.84	0.24

(For population figures across caste categories gender and religion see Table 4.15 and 4.16)

Following major educational gaps emerge from above table:

- There are 35.89 per cent illiterate. Hence average literacy rate comes around 64.11 per cent. A marginal improvement of 2-percentage point over average rural literacy of district Meerut (62%) in 2001.
- Percentage of population consistently decreases with the increase in the level of education except at the middle level.
- Gender gap is endemic. Females lag behind males by 18 percentage points in literacy (Literate males 72 per cent and females 54.83 per cent).
- Percentage of females is less than that of males at every level of education except at below primary level. Gender gap is wider in school education than higher education.
- Muslims are most illiterate community. Their literacy rate is 57.60 per cent as there are 42.40 per cent illiterate among them. They lag behind Sikhs and Hindus by 6.55 per cent and 13.21 per cent respectively in literacy.
- Educational gap between Hindus and Muslims is consistently widening at all level of education except below primary level. Advantage of Muslims over Hindus at below primary level is probably due to Madrasa education among them.
- Gender gap in literacy and education exists in all religious communities. It is less among Muslims than Hindus in literacy and becomes equal to Hindus at below primary level education. On the contrary, gender gap is more among Muslims than Hindus at school level education.

4.3.2 Technical and Professional Education

Educational poverty of sample population in general and minorities in particular increases manifolds at the level of technical and professional education. There are only 24 persons who possess Technical Diploma Certificates/below degree level. Minorities share among these persons is only 21 per cent.

Educational attainment further deteriorates at the level of Technical/professional degree level education. Only 8 persons are found

having such education. Six of them are Hindus and 2 are Muslims. (For gender, caste and religion-wise distribution see Table Nos. 4.17 & 4.18)

4.3.3 Current Educational Status

Table 4.19 reveals current educational level of sample population in the age group 5-15. There are 1884 persons in this age group who constitute 29.07% of total sample population. Out of these 1020 are male and remaining are female. Government schools emerge as main agency of providing education to children in the age group 5-15 as 759 (40.29%) are found to be enrolled in these educational institutions. Next to them are private schools from where 28.72% are receiving education. Informal educational institutions such as Madarsa cater educational need of 9.39%. It is a matter of high concern that still 12.76% have never been enrolled despite government drive for Total Literacy. Furthermore, 4.81% are found to be drop out. Nearly equal percentage (4.03%) of children have been reported enrolled but do not go to school. Hence, about 22% children are practically deprived of education.

Gender gap does not virtually exist in current educational status. For female has advantage over male by 4.9% in government schools and 3.38% in informal institutions. Percentage of never enrolled of both male and female is

nearly equal. However, female lag behind male by 9% in private schools and left after enrolment by 1.03%.

A comparison between Hindus and Muslim explicitly shows that Muslims lag behind Hindus by 12.25% in government schools and 9.16% in private schools. On the contrary, they are ahead Hindus by 11.71% in never enrolled, 0.42% in left after enrolment and 0.31% in enrolled but do not go to school categories. However, Muslims have advantage over Hindus by 9.03% in informal educational institutions. This may be due to Madarsa education system where Muslim families generally get their children enrolled.

Table 4.20 indicates type of schools of all children in the age group 5- 15 except those who have never been enrolled. School type of those children who are enrolled but do not go to school and those who left school after enrolment is included. There are 1644 children whose school type is shown. Government

schools have provided/ are providing education to 52.31% children whereas, 38.24% received/ receiving education from private schools. Madarsa, Non-formal and others have been agencies of education for 8.87%, 0.45% and 0.13% children respectively.

4.3.3.1 Medium of Instruction

Respondents have been asked to provide medium of education of their children except those who fall under the categories of never enrolled, enrolled but do not go to school and left school after enrolment. Hence, medium of instruction of 1477 children have been reported. Only Hindi is the medium of education for 71.16% students. Next to them (12.86%) are those students who receive education both in English and Hindi medium. Urdu has been instruction of education for 9%. Whereas, 6.97% report only English as their medium of instruction. (For detail see Table 4.21).

4.3.3.2 Facilities in Government Institutions

Government provide various facilities for achieving total literacy and promoting education. These facilities are available to both private and public institutions. However, Table 4.22 shows assistance to students who are enrolled in government educational institutions both formal and informal. Mid-day meal facility is available to 773 children while 506 children have received scholarships. Uniform is supposed to be provided to all female students but only 162 students have received uniform as per Respondents whereas, books are provided to 565 students. Respondents generally complain about the ways in which government facilities are distributed among students.

4.3.3.3 Drop out

Phenomenon of drop out is not widespread as only 91 (4.81%) are found dropouts. Various reasons have been attributed for incidence of dropouts. Not interested in reading, need to earn, work at home and teacher beat emerge major reasons for dropout. (For details see Table 4.23).

Aspiration of parents about future education of their children (except those who come under the categories of never enrolled, Left after enrolment and

enrolled but does not go to school) is presented in table 4.24. Parents of 78.40% children do not set any limit of education for their children. They desire as much education as their children want. Preference for below high school level education is given for 7.18% children whereas, intermediate level education has been the aspiration for 4.60% children. As the level of education goes up, aspiration of parents decline. (For detail see Table 4.24).

4.4 Health Status

Of the total sample population, 675(10.41%) persons have been reported suffering from various kinds of diseases during last one year. Highest number of persons are found patient of diseases classified as others. This category includes many fatal and chronic diseases related with heart, lver, throat, and brain etc. Next to it are the persons (110) suffering from fever, which is very common in this area. Indeed, there is no disease, which is not found in the area. These diseases are common to all socio religious communities. It is amazing to note that four cases of polio have been reported despite vigorous and intensified government efforts to eradicate it. (For detail see Table 4.25).

Table 4.26 indicates duration of illness according to which nearly half (323) of the total sick persons sustain illness from 1-3 months. Next to them are those who have been suffering for more than 6 months (30.22%). Remaining (21.92%) has been sick for the period between 3-6 months. Hence, nearly one third of total patient may be referred as having long duration of illness (For detail see table no 4.26).

It is surprising to note that 621 (89%) patients have approached private medical practitioners for their treatment. Services of Government agencies are availed by only 8% patients. Remaining 3% patients are those who have been treated both by government and private health agencies. Many of our Respondents report that they have to go to private practitioners for treatment due to inadequate, inefficient and corrupt practices in government (For detail see Table 4.27).

4.4.1 Child immunization

Government of India in collaboration with international agencies has

launched Universal Immunization Programme for the age group 0-5 years. But the programme appears to be poorly implemented in the district Meerut. For, only 272 (30.53%)out of 891 have been fully immunized (Fully immunized are those children who have received vaccination of polio, all DPT doses, BCG and Measles). It means nearly 70% children are still deprived of full immunization. However, 86.76% children received polio vaccination, followed by BCG (60.94%), measles (48.26%), DPT-3 (34.34%), DPT-1 (18.97%) and DPT-2 vaccination (6.85%). (For details see Table 4.28 & 4.29).

4.4.2 Deliveries

Promotion of Maternal and Child Health is on the top priority of Government. There are many schemes which government has launched for the purpose. One of such schemes is related with safe delivery care. This scheme has also not been successfully implemented. For, survey reveals that of the total 745 deliveries in sample population during last 5 years, highest percentage (69.26%) has taken place within home followed by Institutional/Hospitals (29.80%), other places (0.81%) and community hall/ building (0.13%). (For details see Table 4.30)

Undoubtedly, assistance of trained persons is vital for a safe delivery which is not available. Maximum deliveries i.e. 5852% have taken place with the assistance of untrained *Dais*. Next to them are those deliveries which have taken place in private hospitals (24.56%) and govt. hospitals (2.55%). Trained Midwife/ASHA have assisted 11.41% deliveries.

Out of 745 delivery cases 726 (97.55%) have not approached government hospitals (See Table 4.31). They have given various reasons such as distance of government hospital (37.74%), poor care by doctors/ nurses (21.76%), poor conditions of cleanliness in Govt. hospital (12.12%) and no availability of lady doctors (6.47%). Remaining 21.9% have not approached government hospitals for Other reasons which include lack of interest by spouse and in laws, tradition of deliveries within home, lack of transportation and financial resources, unawareness about government facilities etc. (See Table 4.32).

4.5 Economic Status

4.5.1 Work Status

Table 4.20 & 4.21 indicate work status across caste categories, gender and religion. Work status has been analyzed across 11 categories. Persons in first six categories namely casual labourers, domestic servant, regular salaried Govt. servant, regular salaried Pvt. Sector, self-employed, and domestic work but engaged in gainful economic activity are classified as Workers. They constitute 26.12 per cent of sample population. Gender gap is quite wide in work participation as 44.59 per cent of total male population and 5.08 per cent of females are found participating in work.

Distribution of workers across their 6 categories is highly uneven. Highest percentage (65.27%) of workers is of casual labourers followed by self-employed (23.27%). Remaining 4 categories of workers have below 12 per cent share i.e. regular salaried Govt. servant (3.43%), regular salaried Pvt. Sector (4.13%), and domestic work but engaged in gainful economic activity (3.48%). Negligible percentage i.e. 3.48 is of domestic servants. Nearly four-fifth of total female workers are engaged in casual labourers, domestic but gainful employment and as domestic servant.

No significant difference is found in the distribution of workers according to population of religious communities. Highest percentage of workers exists among Sikhs (29.03%) followed by Hindus (27.56%) and Muslims (24.74%). However, work participation percentage of Hindu females (6.69%) is twice to Muslims (3.72%) no female worker is found among Sikhs.

Religion-wise distribution of workers shows exclusion of minorities from regular salaried jobs (both Government and Private). Out of 128 regular salaried workers 101(94.53%) are Hindus and remaining are Muslims. No such worker belongs to Sikh community. (For details see Table 4.33)

4.5.2 Main Occupation

Distribution of 1692 workers across their main occupation indicates highest percentage (76.89%) of manual work followed by caste occupation (6.62%) and others (6.21%). Sales and business occupation have been reported by 6.09 % whereas only 2.48% is of those who earn their livelihood from clerk, supervisor and accounts. Lowest percentage i.e. 1.71% is of those workers

who are associated with professional, managerial and administrative occupations. Minorities are found having relatively deprived position especially in white-collar occupations. (For distribution of main occupation across gender, caste and religion see Tables 4.34 & 4.35).

4.5.3 Main Industry

Fifty per cent workers are associated with agriculture. Remaining earn their livelihood from Other (22.58%), construction (11.94%), livestock (4.20%), manufacturing (4.08%), transport (2.30%), education, health and social services (2.07%), forestry (1.42%), Financial and Administrative services (1.00%) and fisheries (0.06%). Representation of minorities is comparatively more in livestock and other industry while it is less in remaining industries. (For detail see Tables 4.36 & 4.37)

4.5.4 Problems in operating business ventures

Information has been sought about problems encountered by people in operating their business ventures except agriculture. Only 95 people report problems which they face in operating their business ventures. Out of these 37 are Hindus while remaining are Muslims. They have faced problems of

various kinds. The major problems, which emerge from their responses are the lack of marketinging facilities, credit at cheaper rate and working space etc. many people are engaged in very small scale business ventures such as selling fruits, vegetables, milk products, transportation etc. so they have not reported electricity as the serious problem. However, electricity is a serious problem in district Meerut as it is supplied only 4-6 hours per day in rural areas. Indeed electricity is a major problem for agriculturist who is depended upon tube wells for irrigation. Many artisans have close down their business ventures due to lack of electricity. (For detail see Table 4.38)

4.5.6 Out-migration

Table 4.39 shows out-migration pattern of workers according to which 119 (7.09%) workers go outside their villages for earning their livelihood. Highest percentage (72.50%) of total migrant workers work within district. Next to them (19.17%) are those who work outside the country. Most of out-migrant

workers go to urban areas for employment. No significant difference in out-migration pattern exists between minorities and majority.

4.5.7 Land holding Patterns

Land is the major source of social and economic status in villages. Importance of land increases manifolds in those areas where it is scares but fertile and irrigated. Meerut is one of such districts of western Uttar Pradesh where agriculture has developed but land is not available to all. Survey reveals that 613 (68.34%) out of 897 household do not own land. Religion-wise distribution indicates that 62.06% Hindus, 75.58% Muslims and 45.45% Sikh households do not own agricultural land.

Those who have reported land ownership constitute 31.66% sample households. There are 173 (37.94%) Hindus, 105 (24.42%) Muslims and 6 (55.55%) Sikh households who own agricultural land.

Land holding is not big in district Meerut. Most of land owners may be categorized as small and marginal farmers as their land holdings is usually between 5 *bigga* (equivalent to 1 acre) to 15 *bigga*. Very few farmers own more than 50 *Bigga* land. As per the findings of the survey, total land holding (=own cultivate land+ Leased in Land + Mortgaged land) of Hindus is 2392 *Bigga* (478.4 acre). Hence, per land owner household average land holding comes around 13.39 *Bigga* or marginally more than two and half acres. On the contrary, per land owner household average land holding among Muslims is 10.25 *bigga* i.e. two acre approximately as their total land holding is 1076 *Bigga.* (For details see Table 4.40).

Although land holding is small, it is fertile and irrigated. Moreover, cost of agricultural land has increased manifolds in recent years due to rapid industrialization and urbanization. Many small farmers express their apprehension that they would become landless in near future due to division of land within family and selling out to colonizers and industrialist.

4.5.8 Livestock

Apart from land livestock occupies significant position in the economy of villagers. Among all kinds of animals milch and drought animals are of great importance. Drought animals are used for cultivation and transportation of

goods from one place to another, whereas milch animals are reared for supplementing household income by selling milk in the district. Of the total 886 Hindu and Muslim households, 396 (44.70%) do not own milch animal. All households do not possess equal number of milch animals. More than 5 are owned by only 6 households whereas, between 3-5 are found in 61 households. Between 1-2 animals are available in largest number (423) of households. (For distribution of livestock across Hindus and Muslims see Table 4.41)

4.5.9 Ownership of Productive and Other Assets

Table 4.43 reveals ownership of productive and other assets in 897 households. Information has been sought about 40 different kinds of productive and other assets. These assets may broadly be categorized into three categories i.e. i) productive agriculture assets, ii) commercial transport assets iii) vehicles for personal use and iv) other household assets. Among the productive agricultural assets tractor, power tiller, thrashing machine, pump set, sprayer and fodder cutter are of great significance for agriculture which have been reported by 5.57 per cent, 3.57 per cent, 2.12 per cent, 3.46 per cent, 1.23 per cent, and 17.61 per cent households respectively. Only two

Respondents have reported ownership of commercial vehicle i.e. truck and jeep. Vehicles for personal use such as cars, motor cycles and scooters are reported by 2.45 per cent, 11.59 per cent and 3.46 per cent respectively.

4.6 Additional Employment and Technical Training

4.6.1 Additional Employment

Table 4.42 reveals preference for additional employment by Hindus and Muslims. Respondents are asked to give three preferences for additional employment in particular area/industry. Sum of their three preferences indicate that largest number of both Hindus and Muslims prefer to go in business. Next to it, Hindus prefer to go in government jobs whereas, desire for manual labour. At the third level both Hindus and Muslims prefer dairy industry for employment. (For detail see Table 4.42)

4.6.2 Technical Training

Table 4.44 points out that 114 persons of sample population have undergone

technical training. Out of these, 68 are Hindus and 45 are Muslims. Only 1 is Sikh.

Training in tailoring has been received by 27 persons. Next to them, 21 are those who have taken the training of computer. Remaining has taken training of weaving, auto mechanic, driving, electronics etc. Private institutions have been source of training for largest number of persons i.e. 38 (33.33%). Next to it are master craftsman who have imparted training to 27 (23.68%)persons. Government agencies are found source of training for 20 (17.54%) persons. Other has got training from sources such as family member (14), Apprenticeship/ on the job training (8)and other sources (7). (For detail see Table 4.45).

Only 212 (3.27%) persons of sample population have shown their desire to acquire technical training, of these persons 86 desire to receive training in tailoring. Next to them are those 76 (35.85%) who want training in computer. (For details see Table 4.46)

4.7 Income, Expenditure and Indebtedness

Economic inequality is found to be the characteristic of sample Hindu and Muslim households. Of their 886 households, 14.45 per cent report their income per annum below Rs. 20,000. While Percentage of households goes up to 27.88 per cent in the income group between Rs. 20,000 to Rs. 30,000, it consistently slides down to 18.06 per cent, 12.19 per cent and 7.11 per cent in the 3rd (Rs. 30,001- Rs. 40,000), 4th (Rs. 40,001- Rs. 50,000) and 5th (Rs. 50,001- Rs. 60,000) income group respectively. Percentage of households again sharply increases to 20.32 per cent in the highest income group i.e. above 60,000. If the first two income groups are classified as those of lower class, third, fourth and fifth are of middle class and the last one is of higher class, class structure emerges like pyramid. For highest percentage of households i.e. 42.33 per cent belongs to lower class, followed by middle class 37.36 per cent. Higher class constitutes 20.32 per cent households.

Income disparity exists between Hindus and Muslims. Condition of Muslims appears to be a little bit better than Hindus as 12. 79 per cent Muslims and 16.01 per cent Hindus belong to income group below 20,000. Income

disparity between two communities nearly disappears in the income groups of middle category. However, Muslims lag behind Hindus by 5.41 percentage points in the highest income group. (For detail see Table 4.47)

Table 4.48 exhibits expenditure per annum on 14 different items by Hindu and Muslim households. Range of expenditure is classified into 7 categories. Highest category is of Rs. 10000 and above. Survey reveals that highest percentage (23.48%) of 886 Hindu and Muslim households spends 10000 and above on cereal and pulses. The same amount is spent by 15.24% households on vegetable, milk, meat, spices and sugar etc. In this way food emerges item for maximum expenditure. Expenditure on medical care occupies third rank as 10.38 % households spend Rs. 10000 and above on it. Fourth and fifth ranks in this range of expenditure are occupied by marriage & social ceremonies and education.

Some Respondents do not report any expenditure on items such as recreation (99.21%), house repairing/ construction (94.47%), payment of loan and interest (83.30%) and so on. (For detail see Table 4.48)

Of the total 886 households 336 (37.92%) are found indebted. No significant difference exists among religious communities as percentage of Hindu (37.94%) and Muslim (37.91%) indebted households are nearly equal. Major difference among religious communities also does not exist in terms of number of debts taken. (For detail see Table 4.49).

Out of 336 indebted households 128 (37.87%) have borrowed from government institutions. Whereas, only one has taken loan from Non-governmental organization. Relatives have been source of the loan for 86 (25.60%)while remaining 121 (36.01%) availed loan from private moneylender, landlords, employers etc.

Only 31 households have succeeded in availing loans without interest. Whereas, 148 have borrowed loans upto 15% interest per annum. These persons appear to have borrowed loans either from relatives or from government institutions. Those who have got loans from private moneylenders are forced to pay exorbitant interest, which vary from 15-100% per annum. We have been informed that there are moneylenders in many villages who provide loans to poorer people on very high interest rate. These

moneylenders are both Hindus and Muslims. (See Tables 4.50 & 4.51)
Marriage is the purpose for which highest number (96) of households has borrowed loan. Next to them are those who have taken loan for agricultural purposes (67), medical treatment (48), daily consumption (27) and so on. (For details see Table 4.52)

4.8 Public Distribution System

Public Distribution System is in disarray in every sample village. Both distribution of ration cards and functioning of ration shops have been reported unsystematic and inefficient. Households of influential persons have more than one ration cards while those of poor are deprived of ration cards complain many of our Respondents. Twenty-six Hindus and 24 Muslim households do not report possession of ration cards. Hence 50 households out of 897 have been deprived of ration cards. Only 48 households (5.35%) are found having Below Poverty Line (BPL) cards. Out of these 32 are Hindus and remaining are Muslims (For detail see Table 4.53).

Among the difficulties, which are faced by people in availing ration, the major one is irregular supply. Next to it is insufficient quantity followed by dishonesty in measurement. (For detail see Table 4.54).

4.9 Beneficiaries of Government Schemes

Awareness about Government schemes is not widespread. Even many illiterate Pradhans do not know about these schemes. They are dependent upon village secretaries who usually do not provide necessary information and guidelines for availing benefits of Government schemes. Some Respondents have also complained against village *Pradhans* and Secretaries for their discriminatory attitudes in selecting beneficiaries for Government schemes. It is being alleged that Pradhans and secretaries culpably ignore poor and deserving people for Government schemes. They generally select their nearest and dearest for benefits available under Government schemes. However, 21 households, (12 of Hindus and 9 of Muslims) are found beneficiaries under IAY. There are 50 persons (40 of Hindus and 10 of Muslims) who have been benefited under Widow Pension Scheme. Nearly equal number of Hindus (76) and Muslims (71) has been provided assistance

under Sarva Sikhsha Abhiyan (SSA). No one is found beneficiary of National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme (NREGA) as the scheme is launched in the district from 1st April 2008. Only 18 people claimed themselves benefited from the scheme called Total Sanitation. (For details see Table 4.55)

4.10 Access to Media

Limited number of Respondents report their access to media. Newspapers are read by 203; television is used by 242; and radio is accessible to 194. Access of minorities to media is comparatively less than majority as 141 Hindus and 60 Muslims and 2 Sikhs read newspapers. Difference between majority and minority widens in the access to television. For 181 Hindus, 54 Muslims and 7 Sikhs see Television. Gap also exists in the use of radio as 132 Hindus and remaining number of minorities listen to radio. (For detail see Table 4.56)

4.11 Political and Social Participation

Participation of people in political processes is vital for the proper functioning of democracy and integration of the country. Constitution of India provides rights to every citizen of the country, irrespective of caste, creed and religion, for participating in political/decision-making processes. There are various forms of political participation such as casting votes, campaigning and contesting elections etc. Voting is a sacrosanct right of every citizen. Hence no eligible person should be deprived of it. Awareness about voting right is widespread in sample households since 99.65% of 897 households think that voting is their important right. Although 99.1% households have their names in voting list, it is a matter of concern that 0.9% households are deprived of voting rights as their names are not in the voting list. Participating in electoral process through vote casting is found to be widespread in sample villages as 95.5% Respondents have reported that they have cast their votes in various elections recently held.

However, participation of people in socio-political institution of village is abysmally low since 2.68% households have reported their regular participation in the activities of village Panchyat. Participation rate further

declines in social organization (2.12%), educational institutions (1.23%), religious institutions (1.11%) and so on. (For detail see Table 4.57)

4.11.1 Reason for exclusion in political process

Table4.58 indicate reasons for the exclusion of people from political participation. Five out of 11 households who have not been included in voting list complain that they have been denied the right of inclusion in the voting list. All of these households are of Scheduled Castes. Remaining households have not been enrolled due to their absence at the time of preparation of voting list, deletion of their names from voting list at later stage etc.

Conclusion

Although many people of sample villages are found to be poor, illiterate and deprived of basic amenities, they exhibit harmony in social life. Their village provides both identity and social assistance to them. Caste and religion are used more in politics than in social life. Indeed casteism and communalism virtually do not exist. No one has reported about his exclusion from social life on account of caste practices and religious beliefs. Every one, irrespective of his caste and religion, has access to common property resources of village. Similarly, almost all people have their name in voting list and participate in electoral process. In a nutshell, social life of sample villages is harmonious and integrated. However, disharmony occasionally appears during the time of election, especially election of village Pradhan.

CHAPTER-5: DEVELOPMENT DEFICITS AND STRATEGIES FOR INTERVENTION

Ministry of Minority Affairs (MMA), Govt. of India, through Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi (ICSSR) has sponsored baseline survey of 90 identified Minority Concentration Districts (MCDs) of the country. Meerut is one of such districts. The survey primarily aims at exploring development deficits in regard to availability of educational and health infrastructure; basic amenities such as housing, safe drinking water, sanitary toilets etc. and critical linkages like rural roads, ITIs, banking facility, markets etc. It also intends to identify artisanal income generating activities.

Nine hundred (900) households of thirty (30) sample villages have been selected for comprehensive inquiry. Besides, brief profiles of the district and sample villages are presented in order to underscore development deficits.

District Meerut is located in the fertile land between Ganga and Yamuna and fairly developed Western region of Uttar Pradesh. It is in close proximity to national capital, Delhi. With 29,97,361 population and 2590 Sq. Km area in 2001, the district constitutes 1.8 per cent population but only 1.07 per cent area of Uttar Pradesh (UP). Hindus and Muslims comprise of 65.4% and 32.55% of district population respectively. Hence about 2% population of the district is constituted by other religious communities.

5.1 District Development Deficits

Meerut cannot be referred backward district of Uttar Pradesh as it has fairly developed agriculture and industry. Having extensive network of metalled roads, it has access to nearby industrial towns and markets. Most of the villages of the district are linked with towns and cities through road transport. All villages have been electrified and provided with facility of safe drinking water. However, the district lags behind national average on all major socio-economic, basic amenities and health indicators of development.

This is shown in following table:

Table 5A: District Development Deficits

Note: Data in the above table except pertaining to health indicators of the districts are taken from Census of India 2001.

S.No	Indicators	District Average	National Average	District Development Gap
A	Socio-economic			
1	Sex Ratio	872	933	-61
2	Rate of Literacy	64.8	65.4	-0.6
3	Rate of Female Literacy	53.12	53.67	-0.55
4	WPR	29.88	39.26	-9.38
5	Female WPR	16.82	25.68	-8.86
B	Basic Amenities			
6	Percentage of Households with access to safe drinking water	100	77.9	22.1
7	Percentage of Household with sanitation facilities	14.8	21.92	-7.12
8	Percentage of Electrified households	59	56.5	2.5
C	Health			
9	Percentage of Fully vaccinated children	24.1	44	-19.9
10	Percentage of Institutional Delivery	27.59	48.7	-21.11

Health indicators are from RCH survey 2003-04
Institutional Deliveries in the district include deliveries both in Government Hospitals (4.43) and Private Hospitals (23.16)

The district has development deficits in all areas, shown in the above table, except electricity and safe drinking water.

Highest deficits exist in areas related with status of women and children such as sex ratio (-61), institutional deliveries (-21), and fully vaccinated children (-19.9). Next is deficit in WPR of both male and female. Condition of sanitation is also cause of concern as it is 7-percentage point less than the national average.

5.2 Development Deficits as per Household Survey

Hindus and Muslims comprise of 456 (50.67%) and 430 (47.78%) sample households respectively. Sikhs represent with 11 (1.22%) households negligible number of 3 (0.33%) households are of Jains, which have not been taken into consideration for analysis. Household survey analyses development deficit of both total sample households, except 3 of Jains, and community specific households. Hence development deficits as per

households survey is presented in two parts a) development deficits of sample households and b) development deficits of community households.

Following Table shows development deficits of sample households:

Table 5B : Development Deficits of Sample Households

S.No	Indicators	Survey Result	National Estimate	Development Gaps
A	**Socio-economic**			
1	Sex Ratio	878	933	-55
2	Rate of Literacy	64.11	67.3	-3.17
3	Rate of Female Literacy	54.81	57.1	-2.27
4	WPR	26.12	38	-11.9
5	Female WPR	5.08	21.5	-16.45
B	**Basic Amenities**			
6	Percentage of households with Pucca House	28.54	59.4	-30.86
7	Percentage of Households with safe drinking water	100	87.9	12.1
8	Percentage of Households with Water Closet Latrine	38.46	39.2	-0.74
9	Percentage of Households with Electricity	52.51	67.9	-15.39
C	**Health**			
9	Percentage of Fully vaccinated children	30.53	44	-13.47
10	Percentage of Institutional Delivery	29.80	48.7	-17.7

Note: Survey data of the district (Col.1) pertains to rural area only, but other data (Col.2) pertains to Country.

Data in Col. 2 from S. No. 6 to 9 pertain to year 2005-06 from NFHS-3 and the rest of the data in Col.2 pertains to the year 2004-05 from NSSO except sex-ratio which is from Census of India 2001.

Sex ratio, though goes up 6 points from district average in 2001, occupies top rank in development deficits of sample households. Second rank is of *pucca* households (-30.86%) followed by institutional delivery (-17.7%), female work participation rate (-16.45%), households with electricity (-15.39%), and fully immunized children (-13.48%). Hence development deficits of sample households is acute in areas related with status of women and children or with condition of basic amenities and health.

Results pertaining to total sample households are used for identifying development deficits of community households. This is presented in the

following table:

Table 5C: Development Deficits of Community Households

S.N.	Indicators	Estimate of total sample House-holds	Estimate of Hindu house-holds	Development Gap	Estimate of Muslims House-holds	Development Gaps	Estimate of Sikhs House-holds	Development Gaps
A	**Socio-economic**							
1	Sex Ratio	878	854	**- 24**	905	27	722	**- 156**
2	Rate of Literacy	64.13	80.84	16.71	57.6	**- 6.53**	64.16	0.03
3	Rate of Female Literacy	54.83	60.12	5.29	49.68	**- 5.15**	59.09	4.26
4	WPR	26.1	27.59	1.49	24.67	**- 1.43**	14.51	**- 11.59**
5	Female WPR	5.05	6.72	1.67	3.46	**- 1.59**	0	-5.05
B	**Basic Amenities**							
6	% of house-holds with *Pucca* house	28.54	50.84	22.3	47.94	19.4	1.23	**- 27.31**
7	% of Households with access to safe drinking water	100	100	0	100	0	100	0
8	% of households with water closet latrine	38.46	35.3	**- 3.16**	41.39	2.93	54.54	16.08
9	% of households with electricity	52.51	59.43	6.92	44.19	**- 8.32**	90.91	38.4
C	**Health**							
9	% of fully vaccine ated children	30.53	33.88	3.35	28.30	-2.23	20.00	-10.53
10	Percentage of Institutional delivery	29.80	44.48	13	15.08	**- 11.38**	0	**- 29.30**

Although development deficits in one area or other exist in every community, Muslims emerge most deprived community. Their development deficit is highest (-11.38) in institutional deliveries. This is followed by electricity (-8.32), literacy (-6.53), and female literacy (-5.15).

- On the whole development deficits is found to be acute in areas related with sex ratio, child immunization, institutional deliveries, and WPR.
- It is also severe in basic amenities like sanitation and *pucca* house.

- Muslims, unambiguously have more development deficits than other communities.
- Although average literacy rate of the district and total sample

households cannot be referred disturbing, the district has development deficits in the availability of educational institutions per lakh population. In 2004-05 the availability of educational institutions like Primary school, Secondary schools, Higher Secondary schools and Degree colleges is 78 per cent, 22 per cent, 8.0 per cent and 0.86 per cent respectively in U.P. Contrary to it the district has 63.1 per cent Primary schools, 8.0 per cent Secondary schools, 8.0 per cent Senior Sec. Schools and 0.1 per cent Degree colleges per lakh population.

- Ominous enough available educational institutions are not equally distributed in proportion to population size of sample villages in 2001. For example 30 sample villages have a total population of 1,86,917 in 2001. Five of these villages namely Khiwai, Shahjahanpur, Harra, Rasulpur Dhaulri, and Ajrara constitute 64,203 (35.39%) population of sample villages and are mostly inhabited by Muslims. Availability of educational institutions per lakh population in thirty sample villages is as follows:

Primary Schools 31.56, Middle Schools 15.51, Sec. Schools 4.81, Sen. Sec. Schools 3.74, College 0.00, Industrial School 0.00, Training school 0.00, Adult Literacy Centre 4.81 and Other Centres 3.74. Contrary to it five top minority concentration villages have 10 Primary Schools, 6 Middle Schools, 2 Secondary Schools, 2 Senior Sec. Schools, College 0.00, Industrial School 0.00, Training school 0.00, Adult Literacy Centre 0.00 and Other Centres 0.00 per lakh population as per Census of India 2001.

5.3 Strategies for Intervention

Although multiple sectors require policy intervention for improvement, education and health seem to be critical sectors for immediate intervention. Improvements in education and health are valuable in their own right, but they also have strong linkages with broad based development and growth. Indeed, greater education level facilitate public discussion of social needs and encourage, inform collective demands e.g. health care, basic amenities and social securities. Neither life chances of disadvantaged groups like women and minorities in market situation can be improved nor their active

participation in civil society can be ensured without educating them. Hence education and health care especially of women, children and minorities must be given top priority in multi-sectoral district development plan. This may be achieved through following measures in district Meerut:

1. Opening of schools upto Senior Secondary level for both male and female in every village having population of 10,000.
2. Establishment of ITIs at block level.
3. Intensive social mobilization like that of UNICEF social mobilization network, is needed to motivate people for education and health care. This is more important for minorities as they are found having lowest motivation for education.
4. Awareness campaign is to be launched for making people aware about Government schemes for their benefit.
5. Effective implementation of Government schemes and monitoring of educational and health services are urgently required as many people complain about corruption and deficiencies in this area.
6. Training of modern technology in food processing may be provided at tehsil level.
7. Loan for the purchase of milch animal be provided without any hassle.
8. Extension facilities in dairy development with special emphasis on procurement and collection of milk through establishment of dairy cooperatives.
9. Creating marketing facility to push up agro based industry should be given priority.
10. Meerut is known for many of its artisanal industries such as handloom, weeds, embroidery, carpet weaving, dyeing etc. Many employment opportunities can be generated through development of these industries. This may be achieved through providing, easy credit to artisans, creating market facilities for their products and promoting awareness among them about government schemes.
11. SHGs virtually do not function in district Meerut. Therefore, active campaign through local NGOs should immediately be launched for motivation and encouragement to form Self Help Groups.
12. Many of the sample households are found deficient in basic amenities like sanitary toilets, *pucca* house and electricity. Hence government assistance for construction of *pucca* house and sanitary toilets is to be provided not only to BPL households but also to every household of SC, OBC and minorities.
13. Lack of banking facilities and insufficient supply of electricity are problems, which have been, underscore invariably by every villager.
14. Last but not least priority should be given to minority concentration villages for schemes to be formulated under multi sectoral district

development plan as they are found most illiterate, demotivated and deprived.

Population by Religious communities in Tehsil Sardhana								
Religious communities	**Rural**		**Total (Rural)**	**%age in the Total rural Pop.**	**Urban**		**Total (Urban)**	**%age in the Urban pop. of the Tehsil**
	Male	**Female**			**Male**	**Female**		
Hindus	157549	136231	293780	71.18	21813	19025	40838	45.56
Muslims	61513	55237	116750	28.29	23294	21222	44516	49.66
Christians	216	124	340	0.08	405	320	725	0.81
Sikhs	226	160	386	0.09	46	34	80	0.09
Buddhist	102	71	173	0.04	16	7	23	0.03
Jain	532	514	1046	0.25	1789	1657	3446	3.84
Other religions and Persuasions	16	18	34	0.01	0	0	0	0.00
Religion not stated	130	102	232	0.06	7	8	15	0.02
Total	220284	192457	412741	100.00	47370	42273	89643	100.00
Total population of Tehsil	**502384**							
Population by Religious communities in Tehsil Mawana								
Religious communities	**Rural**		**Total (Rural)**	**%age in the total Rural pop.**	**Urban**		**Total (Urban)**	**%age in the Urban pop. of the Tehsil**
	Male	**Female**			**Male**	**Female**		
Hindus	197959	168823	366782	69.48	43853	38697	82550	51.86
Muslims	77946	70935	148881	28.20	38665	35617	74282	46.66
Christians	181	176	357	0.07	119	116	235	0.15
Sikhs	5810	5173	10983	2.08	603	580	1183	0.74
Buddhist	256	184	440	0.08	35	25	60	0.04
Jain	31	24	55	0.01	483	387	870	0.55
Other religions and persuasions	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00
Religion not stated	195	183	378	0.07	5	5	10	0.01
Total	**282378**	**245498**	**527876**	**100.00**	**83763**	**75427**	**159190**	**100.00**
Total population of Tehsil	**687066**							

TABLES

Table 1.1: Religion-wise Distribution of Population in District Meerut

Table 1.1. Continued

Population by Religious communities in Tehsil Meerut								
Religious communities	**Rural**		**Total (Rural)**	**%age in the total Rural pop. of the Tehsil**	**Urban**		**Total (Urban)**	**%age in the total Urban pop. of the Tehsil**
	Male	**Female**			**Male**	**Female**		
Hindus	233370	199216	432586	71.53	402879	345089	747968	62.17
Muslims	89664	80273	169937	28.10	222519	198830	421349	35.02
Christians	226	185	411	0.07	2677	2675	5352	0.44
Sikhs	424	369	793	0.13	7302	5707	13009	1.08
Buddhist	419	370	789	0.13	709	575	1284	0.11
Jain	33	28	61	0.01	6927	6367	13294	1.10
Other religions and persuasions	0	0	0	0.00	29	16	45	0.00
Religion not stated	110	74	184	0.03	495	354	849	0.07
Total	**324246**	**280515**	**604761**	**100.00**	**643537**	**559613**	**1203150**	**100.00**
Total population of Tehsil	**1807911**							
Total Population of District	**2997361**							

Source: Census of India, 2001

Table 1.2: Distribution of Sample Village across Tehsil and Block

S.No	Name of Tehsil	Name of Block	Name of Village
1	Mawana	Machchra	Shahjahanpur, Rachhoti, Aitmadpur, Jadoda
		Hastinapur	Saifpur Karamchandpur, Tarapur
		Qila Parikshitgarh	Lalyana, Putthi
		Mawana	Bhainsa, Phitakari,
2	Meerut	Janikhurd	Kitholi, Satwai, Kurali, Rasulpur Dhaulari, Dadhra
		Rohta	Banwaripur Meerpur
		Meerut	Alipur Jijmana, Kinna Nagar
		Rajpura	Nagla Mal, Kashtla, Hasanpur Kadim
		Kharkhoda	Ajrara
3	Sardhana	Sarurpurkhurd	Pithaoli, Pithlokar, Khiwai, Harra
		Sardhana	Aurangnagar Rardhana, Badruddinnagar Nanau
		Daurala	Pavli Khas, Lohia

Table 3.1: Tehsil and Block-wise distribution of Villages in ascending order of Population

S.No.	VILL_NAME	AREA (in Hectares)	Total Households	Total Population
1	Khiwai	2202	1982	14944
2	Shahajhapur	99	1934	14166
3	Harra	1115	1759	13525
4	Rasulpur Dhaulri	695.6	1545	11993
5	Ajrara	1256	1495	11513
6	Laliyana	728.9	1238	9575
7	Aurangnagar Rardhana	1219	1142	7918
8	Pavli Khas	8.25	1050	7522
9	Kurali	537	1005	7212
10	Kinannagar	555	1037	6813
11	Poothi	1146	1050	6741
12	Rachhoti	853	1017	6700
13	Bhainsa	839	956	6497
14	Pithlokhar	681	835	6276
15	Badruddinnagar Nanu	708	626	4772
16	Nagla Mal	488.9	639	4429
17	Dhadra	402.4	658	4354
18	Loiya	1055	589	4208
19	Hasanpur Qadim	203	603	4058
20	Allipur Jijmana	494	487	4020
21	Phitkari	537	568	3949
22	Jarauda	724	510	3808
23	Pathauli	502	511	3522
24	Kastala Shamshernagar	449	523	3489
25	Saifpur Karamchandpur	199	486	3309
26	Satwai	349	491	3284
27	Kitholi	381	480	3131
28	Atmadpur	351	404	2339
29	Tarapur	133	330	1831
30	Banwaripur	123	123	1019
TOTAL		19034	26073	186917

Source: Census of India, 2001

Table 3.2: Distribution of Households across Religion and Caste categories as reported by Pradhan and Elderly Persons of Village

S.No.	Name of Village	Households							Grand Total (A+ B)
		Hindus				Muslims			
		Upper Caste	OBC	SCs/STs	Total (A)	Upper Caste	OBC	Total (B)	
1	Shahjahanpur	150	50	400	600	1000	2500	3500	4100
2	Harra	40	40	35	115	3500	350	3850	3965
3	Khiwai	50	300	250	600	2000	500	2500	3100
4	Laliyana	2	10	30	42	2200	800	3000	3042
5	Rasulpur Dhaulri	22	250	350	622	820	1500	2320	2942
6	Ajrara	30	117	200	347	2000	250	2250	2597
7	Pavli Khas	2	210	600	812	100	915	1015	1827
8	Nagla Mal	425	150	836	1411	250	0	250	1661
9	Kurali	1300	45	130	1475	0	90	90	1565
10	Bhainsa	150	500	400	1050	200	150	350	1400
11	Aurangnagar Rardhana	600	600	232	1432	0	60	60	1492
12	Jarauda	0	7	70	77	1150	125	1275	1352
13	Rachothi	100	500	350	950	0	260	260	1210
14	Pithlokar	0	150	100	250	800	150	950	1200
15	Poothi	135	488	115	738	50	150	200	938
16	Badruddinnagar	90	29	225	344	450	125	575	919
17	Hasanpur Qadim	25	150	470	645	0	200	200	845
18	Banwaripur Meerpur	200	280	250	730	0	105	105	835
19	Kashtala Shamshernagar	80	600	61	741	0	87	87	828
20	Phitkari	30	170	500	700	0	125	125	825
21	Alipur Jijmana	10	87	203	300	305	195	500	800
22	Kithaoli	20	500	200	720	0	18	18	738
23	Dhadra	25	425	125	575	0	150	150	725
24	Loiya	20	225	200	445	20	195	215	660
25	Saifpur Karamchandpur	84	210	126	420	20	90	210	630
26	Kinnanagar	70	200	306	576	15	38	53	629
27	Tarapur	198	152	205	555	0	3	3	558
28	Aitmadpur	50	330	100	480	0	61	61	541
29	Satwai	50	180	180	410	0	90	90	500
30	Pithaoli	50	300	80	430	0	60	60	490
	TOTAL	**4008**	**7255**	**7329**	**18592**	**14880**	**9342**	**24322**	**42914**

Table 3.3: Religion wise distribution of Toilets in Sampled Households

Type of Toilet Facilities	Hindus	Muslims	Total	%age of households
Septic Tank	6099	3554	9653	22.45
Service Latrine	1716	6681	8397	19.53
Soakage PIT/Sulabh	206	2124	2330	5.42
Fields	10571	12025	22596	52.56
TOTAL	**18592**	**24384**	42976	99.96

Table 4.1: Distribution of sampled households across Religion and Caste categories

S.No.	Name of Religion	SC	OBC	Upper Caste	Total
1	Hindu	171	201	84	456
2	Muslim	0	263	167	430
3	Sikh	0	11	0	11
4	Jain	0	0	3	3
5	Other	0	0	0	0
	Total	**171**	**475**	**254**	**900**

Table 4.2: Distribution of sampled population across age, gender and religion

S. No.	Name of Religion	Gender	Age Group								
			Upto 5	6-15	16-25	26-35	36-45	46-55	56-65	Above 65	Total
1	Hindu	Female	161	364	328	196	159	87	83	39	1417
		Male	202	405	428	200	184	107	79	55	1660
		Total	363	769	756	396	343	194	162	94	3077
2	Muslim	Female	253	448	380	200	128	91	51	36	1587
		Male	270	498	415	206	153	104	67	43	1756
		Total	523	946	795	406	281	195	118	79	3343
3	Sikh	Female	3	6	4	5	2	4	2	0	26
		Male	2	7	11	6	4	4	1	1	36
		Total	5	13	15	11	6	8	3	1	62
Total (sample)			**891**	**1728**	**1566**	**813**	**630**	**397**	**283**	**174**	**6482**

Table 4.3: Sex Ratio of sampled population

Name of Religion	Caste category	0 - 6 years		Total Population		Sex Ratio	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Child	Total
Hindu	SC	109	96	646	550	**881**	**851**
	OBC	119	66	715	591	**555**	**827**
	Upper Caste	36	34	299	276	**944**	**923**
	Total	264	196	1660	1417	**742**	**854**
Muslim	OBC	192	181	1063	926	**943**	**871**
	Upper Caste	143	136	693	661	**951**	**954**
	Total	335	317	1756	1587	**946**	**904**
Sikh	Total	5	4	36	26	**800**	**722**
Total (sample)		**604**	**517**	**3452**	**3030**	**856**	**878**

Table 4.4: Religion and caste wise distribution of marital status in sampled population

S. No.	Name of Religion	Caste category	Marital Status for (age>10) years						Total
			Unmarried	Married	Widow / Widower	Separated	Deserted	Divorced	
1	Hindu	SC	383	424	43	0	1	0	851
		OBC	381	574	47	1	1	1	1005
		Upper Caste	165	267	16	0	0	0	448
		Total	929	1265	106	1	2	1	2304
2	Muslim	OBC	583	769	36	2	1	1	1392
		Upper Caste	401	486	22	0	1	0	910
		Total	984	1255	58	2	2	1	2302
3	Sikh	Total	19	30	0	0	0	0	49
Total (sample)			1932	2550	164	3	4	2	4655

Table 4.5: Nature and Headship of household across Religion

S.No.	Name of Religion	HH Type				HH Headship		
		Caste category	Simple	Complex	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	Hindu	SC	131	40	171	157	14	171
		OBC	137	64	201	187	14	201
		Upper Caste	53	31	84	79	5	84
		Total	321	135	456	423	33	456
2	Muslim	OBC	177	86	263	250	13	263
		Upper Caste	110	57	167	162	5	167
		Total	287	143	430	412	18	430
3	Sikh	Total	9	2	11	11	0	11
Total (sample)			617	280	897	846	51	897

Table 4.6: Mother Tongue of the sampled households

S. No.	Name of Religion	Caste Category	Mother Tongue					
			Khadi Boli	Hindi	Urdu	Punjabi	Any other	Total
1	Hindu	SC	84	87	0	0	0	171
		OBC	103	97	0	1	0	201
		Upper Caste	49	34	1	0	0	84
		Total	236	218	1	1	0	456
2	Muslim	OBC	115	114	34	0	0	263
		Upper Caste	57	86	24	0	0	167
		Total	172	200	58	0	0	430
3	Sikh	Total	1	2	1	7	0	11
Total (sample)			409	420	60	8	0	897

Table 4.7: Religion wise distribution of Households across habitation types

S.No.	Name of Religion	Caste category	Thatched	Katcha Khaprail	Semi Pucca	Pucca	Other	Total
1	Hindu	SC	10	9	106	44	2	171
		OBC	10	19	93	78	1	201
		Upper Caste	2	3	39	40	0	84
		Total	22	31	238	162	3	456
2	Muslim	OBC	11	37	161	53	1	263
		Upper Caste	8	21	103	35	0	167
		Total	19	58	264	88	1	430
3	Sikh	Total	1	0	4	6	0	11
Total (sample)			42	89	506	256	4	897

Table 4.8: Household Ownership

S.No.	Name of Religion	Caste category	Own	Indira Awas/Govt. Provided	Rented	Total
1	Hindu	SC	162	9	0	171
		OBC	199	2	0	201
		Upper Caste	83	1	0	84
		Total	444	12	0	456
2	Muslim	OBC	253	6	4	263
		Upper Caste	164	3	0	167
		Total	417	9	4	430
3	Sikh	Total	11	0	0	11
Total (sample)			**872**	**21**	**4**	**897**

Table 4.9: Religion wise distribution of households across housing conditions

S.No.	Name of Religion	Caste category	No. of living Room					Kitchen	Toilet	Bathroom	Varanda	Angan
			One	Two	Three	More than 3	Total					
1	Hindu	SC	64	66	23	15	171	36	52	78	105	142
		OBC	51	62	26	60	201	76	90	123	145	176
		Upper Caste	17	22	15	30	84	51	44	60	62	77
		Total	132	150	64	105	456	163	186	261	312	395
2	Muslim	OBC	112	99	22	27	263	50	149	133	157	211
		Upper Caste	69	48	19	31	167	57	126	111	99	139
		Total	181	147	41	58	430	107	275	244	256	350
3	Sikh	Total	1	3	4	3	11	4	6	4	9	7
Total (sample)			314	300	109	166	897	274	467	509	577	752

Table 4.10: Religion wise distribution of Homestead Land

S.No.	Name of Religion	Caste category	Owned	Provided by Govt	Gair Majarua (without Parcha)	Gair Majarua (with Parcha)	Landlord land	Other	Total	None
1	Hindu	SC	59	1	0	1	1	0	62	109
		OBC	104	5	0	0	0	0	109	92
		Upper Caste	49	1	0	0	0	0	50	34
		Total	212	7	0	1	1	0	221	235
2	Muslim	OBC	83	3	0	0	1	0	87	176
		Upper Caste	44	1	0	0	0	2	47	120
		Total	127	4	0	0	1	2	134	296
3	Sikh	Total	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	9
Total (sample)			341	11	0	1	2	2	357	540

Table 4.11: Distribution of households across access to safe drinking water

S. No.	Name of Religion	Caste category	Source of drinking water				Drinking water supply						
			Own	Public	Neighbour-hood	Total	Hand-pump	Tap	Protected dug well	Unprotected dug well	Pond	other	Total
1	Hindu	SC	115	49	7	171	169	2	0	0	0	0	171
		OBC	174	20	7	201	199	1	0	0	0	1	201
		Upper Caste	73	7	4	84	84	0	0	0	0	0	84
		Total	362	76	18	456	452	3	0	0	0	1	456
2	Muslim	OBC	198	44	21	263	259	2	1	0	0	1	263
		Upper Caste	130	25	12	167	164	2	0	0	0	1	167
		Total	328	69	33	430	423	4	1	0	0	2	430
3	Sikh	Total	9	1	1	11	10	0	0	0	0	1	11
Total (sample)			699	146	52	897	885	7	1	0	0	4	897

Table 4.12: Distribution of households across safe sanitation (Defecation and toilet type)

S. No.	Name of Religion	Caste category	Within Home	Defecation Open	Total	Toilet Type			
						Septic tank	Leach pit	Dry latrine	Total
1	Hindu	SC	55	116	171	35	7	13	171
		OBC	95	106	201	68	7	20	201
		Upper Caste	51	33	84	40	4	7	84
		Total	201	255	456	143	18	40	456
2	Muslim	OBC	142	121	263	78	21	43	263
		Upper Caste	118	49	167	59	20	39	167
		Total	260	170	430	137	41	82	430
3	Sikh	Total	6	5	11	5	1	0	11
Total (sample)			467	430	897	285	60	122	897

Table 4.13: Sources of light in the sampled household

S.No.	Name of Religion	Caste category	Electricity	Oil lamp	Lantern	Petromax	Other	Total
1	Hindu	SC	84	78	4	0	5	171
		OBC	132	67	2	0	0	201
		Upper Caste	55	29	0	0	0	84
		Total	271	174	6	0	5	456
2	Muslim	OBC	125	128	6	0	4	263
		Upper Caste	65	94	5	0	3	167
		Total	190	222	11	0	7	430
3	Sikh	Total	10	1	0	0	0	11
Total (sample)			**471**	**397**	**17**	**0**	**12**	**897**

Table 4.14: Classification of households according to type of fuel used

S. No.	Name of Religion	Caste Category	Type of fuel used									Total
			Wood	Coal	Oil	Hay/ leaves	Cow dung	Agricultural waste	Gobar gas Plant	LPG	Other	
1	Hindu	SC	43	3	0	2	113	3	0	7	0	171
		OBC	25	3	0	3	153	5	1	11	0	201
		Upper Caste	12	4	1	0	55	0	0	11	1	84
		Total	80	10	1	5	321	8	1	29	1	456
2	Muslim	OBC	67	2	5	14	166	6	0	3	0	263
		Upper Caste	28	0	3	5	123	0	0	8	0	167
		Total	95	2	8	19	289	6	0	11	0	430
3	Sikh	Total	1	1	0	0	6	2	0	1	0	11
Total (sample)			**176**	**13**	**9**	**24**	**616**	**16**	**1**	**41**	**1**	**897**

Table 4.15: Religion and caste wise distribution of literacy and Education levels for population in the age group > 6 years

S. No.	Name of Religion	Caste Category	Literacy Levels										Total
			Illiterate	Only Literate	Below primary / informal/ madras education	Primary	Middle	Matric / High school /secondary	Intermediate / Higher secondary	Graduate (general)	Post-Graduate (General)	M. Phil/ Ph.D.	
1	Hindu	SC	341	17	142	128	176	105	47	18	15	2	991
		OBC	304	28	101	132	205	183	99	47	18	4	1121
		Upper Caste	119	10	45	63	61	92	72	28	14	1	505
		Total	764	55	288	323	442	380	218	93	47	7	2617
2	Muslim	OBC	703	97	293	209	166	89	44	9	2	4	1616
		Upper Caste	438	65	197	132	110	73	31	21	7	1	1075
		Total	1141	162	490	341	276	162	75	30	9	5	2691
3	Sikh	Total	19	2	3	8	6	8	3	2	2	0	53
Total (sample)			1924	219	781	672	724	550	296	125	58	12	5361

Table 4.16: Religion and gender wise distribution of literacy levels in the sampled population

S. No.	Name of Religion	Gender	Literacy Levels										
			Illiterate	Only Literate	Below primary / informal / madras education	Primary	Middle	Matric / High school / secondary	Inter-mediate / Higher secon-dary	Graduate (general)	Post-Graduate (General)	M.Phil / Ph.D.	Total
1	Hindu	Female	489	28	144	156	178	107	74	24	19	4	1223
		Male	275	27	144	167	264	273	144	69	28	3	1394
		Total	764	55	288	323	442	380	218	93	47	7	2617
2	Muslim	Female	638	91	241	136	85	38	22	14	2	2	1269
		Male	503	71	249	205	191	124	53	16	7	3	1422
		Total	1141	162	490	341	276	162	75	30	9	5	2691
3	Sikh	Female	9	1	1	5	3	2	1	0	0	0	22
		Male	10	1	2	3	3	6	2	2	2	0	31
		Total	19	2	3	8	6	8	3	2	2	0	53
Total (sample)			**1924**	**219**	**781**	**672**	**724**	**550**	**296**	**125**	**58**	**12**	5361

Table 4.17: Religion and caste wise distribution of technical education

S. No.	Name of Religion	Caste category	Technical Diploma/ ITI/ Certificate below degree	Technical / professional degree
1	Hindu	SC	9	2
		OBC	7	2
		Upper Caste	3	2
		Total	19	6
2	Muslim	OBC	2	1
		Upper Caste	2	1
		Total	4	2
3	Sikh	Total	1	0
Total (sample)			**24**	**8**

Table 4.18: Religion and gender wise distribution of technical education

S. No.	Name of Religion	Gender	Technical Diploma /ITI / Certificate below degree	Technical / professional degree
1	Hindu	Female	1	4
		Male	18	2
		Total	19	6
2	Muslim	Female	0	0
		Male	4	2
		Total	4	2
3	Sikh	Female	1	0
		Male	0	0
		Total	1	0
Total (sample)			**24**	**8**

Table 4.19: Religion and gender wise distribution of the Current Schooling status of children (5-15 years of age)

S.No.	Name of Religion	Gender	Schooling status							Total
			Never enrolled	Left after enrollment	Enrolled but does not go to school	Goes to informal institution	Enrolled in Govt. school and is regular	Goes to private school	Other	
1	Hindu	Female	25	23	13	17	207	121	0	406
		Male	32	17	21	23	198	170	0	461
		Total	57	40	34	40	405	291	0	867
2	Muslim	Female	84	23	21	80	160	83	0	452
		Male	99	27	21	57	186	162	0	553
		Total	183	51	42	137	346	245	0	1004
3	Sikh	Female	0	0	0	0	4	2	0	6
		Male	0	0	0	0	4	3	0	7
		Total	0	0	0	0	8	5	0	13
Total (sample)			240	91	76	177	759	541	0	1884

Table 4.20: Religion and caste wise distribution of children (5-15 year of age) across their School Type

S.No.	Name of Religion	Caste	School type						Total
			Government	Private	Madarsa	Missionary	Non-Formal	Other	
1	Hindu	SC	230	107	3	0	2	0	342
		OBC	169	158	5	0	0	0	333
		Upper Caste	58	80	1	0	0	0	139
		Total	457	345	10	0	2	0	815
2	Muslim	OBC	225	166	67	0	5	2	465
		Upper Caste	169	112	70	0	0	0	351
		Total	394	278	136	0	5	2	816
3	Sikh	Total	8	5	0	0	0	0	14
Total (sample)			**860**	**629**	**146**	**0**	**7**	**2**	**1644**

Table 4.21: Religion and caste wise distribution of children (5-15 year of age) across Medium of instruction

S.No.	Name of Religion	Caste	Medium of Instruction				Total	Teaching of Urdu in English and Hindi Medium schools	Hindi and English Both
			Hindi	English	Urdu	Other			
1	Hindu	SC	264	16	3	0	283	16	15
		OBC	224	27	5	0	256	8	51
		Upper Caste	73	21	0	0	94	3	37
		Total	561	64	8	0	633	27	103
2	Muslim	OBC	261	21	65	0	347	56	59
		Upper Caste	221	13	60	0	294	99	28
		Total	482	34	125	0	641	155	87
3	Sikh	Total	8	5	0	0	13	8	0
Total (sample)			**1051**	**103**	**133**	**0**	**1287**	**190**	**190**

Table 4.22: Religion and caste wise distribution of Facilities/Assistance in schools to children (5-15 year of age)

S.No.	Name of Religion	Gender	Facilities/Assistance in schools					
			Books	School Uniform	Scholarship	Mid day meal	cycles	Other
1	Hindu	Female	143	26	137	203	4	2
		Male	166	56	155	205	1	1
		Total	309	82	292	408	5	3
2	Muslim	Female	117	59	94	170	6	3
		Male	131	21	115	187	3	2
		Total	248	80	209	357	9	5
3	Sikh	Female	4	0	3	4	0	0
		Male	4	0	2	4	0	0
		Total	8	0	5	8	0	0
Total (sample)			**565**	**162**	**506**	**773**	**14**	**8**

Table 4.23: Religion and Gender wise distribution of Reasons for Dropout (5-15 year of age)

S. No.	Name of Religion	Gender	Reasons for dropout											Total (sample)
			Work at Home	Need of earn	Far distance of school	Lack of facility in school	Teacher beat	Teacher do not teach	Failed in examination	Fees / expenditure not affordable	Not interested in reading	Marriage	Other	
1	Hindu	Female	8	2	0	0	0	0	0	4	2	2	6	**25**
		Male	0	2	0	0	2	0	2	0	4	0	4	**15**
		Total	8	4	0	0	2	0	2	4	6	2	11	**40**
2	Muslim	Female	2	0	2	2	6	0	0	2	4	0	4	**23**
		Male	0	8	0	0	0	0	2	0	6	0	11	**28**
		Total	2	8	2	2	6	0	2	2	11	0	15	**51**
3	Sikh	Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
		Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
		Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
Total (sample)			**11**	**13**	**2**	**2**	**8**	**0**	**4**	**6**	**17**	**2**	**25**	**91**

Table 4.24: Parents Aspiration for Children Education across religion and gender

S. No.	Aspirations	Hindu			Muslim			Sikh			G. Total
		Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	
1	As much as child want	267	314	581	231	338	569	4	4	8	**1158**
2	Below high school	22	25	47	40	19	59	0	0	0	**106**
3	Matric/High school/secondary	16	11	27	24	15	39	0	0	0	**66**
4	Intermediate/Higher sec.	16	15	31	19	13	32	2	3	5	**68**
5	Graduation/Post-Graduation	11	5	16	4	6	10	0	0	0	**26**
6	Research	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	**2**
7	Technical diploma/ITI/ Certificate below degree	0	3	3	0	6	6	0	0	0	**9**
8	Technical/professional degree	12	8	20	4	7	11	0	0	0	**31**
9	Competition for govt. administrative services	0	10	10	0	1	1	0	0	0	**11**
Total		**345**	**391**	**736**	**322**	**406**	**728**	**6**	**7**	**13**	**1477**

Table 4.25: Religion wise distribution of individuals suffering from different diseases

Illness	Religion			Total
	Hindu	Muslim	Sikh	
Diarrhoea	5	9	0	14
Dysentery	6	9	0	15
Cough and cold	32	42	0	74
Fever	50	59	0	109
Malaria	1	2	0	3
Typhoid	3	13	0	16
Kalazar	3	3	0	6
Pneumonia	22	19	0	41
Vomiting	7	0	0	7
Ear Discharge	4	2	0	6
Night Blindness	1	1	0	2
Conjunctivitis	0	1	0	1
Skin disease	10	5	1	16
Chicken Pox	5	19	0	24
Worms	4	1	0	5
Problems of teeth	5	4	1	10
Pain in stomach	35	24	0	59
Fracture	7	7	0	14
Specially women related disease (e.g. leucorrhoea)	3	6	0	9
Complication in women related to pregnancy and child birth	12	4	0	16
Problems of new born baby	1	3	0	4
T.B	11	9	1	21
Filarial	1	0	1	2
Leprosy	2	0	0	2
25. Jaundice	7	5	0	12
26. Arthritis	5	5	0	10
27. Polio	2	2	0	4
28. Others (specify)	90	83	0	173
G. Total	334	337	4	675

Table 4.26: Religion wise distribution of duration of Illness/ Morbidity

S.No.	Name of Religion	Duration of illness (months)			Total
		Less than 3 months	3-6 months	More than 6 months	
1	Hindu	172	70	92	334
2	Muslim	148	78	111	337
3	Sikh	3	0	1	4
Total		323	148	204	675

Table 4.27: Agency of Treatment in case of illness/morbidity in the sampled population

S. No.	Agency	Hindu				Muslim			Sikh	G. Total
		SC	OBC	Upper caste	Total	OBC	Upper caste	Total	Total	
1	Govt. Hospital	11	11	5	27	15	12	27	0	54
2	Private Medical practitioners	86	103	45	234	133	71	204	4	442
3	Govt. & private both	2	4	2	8	11	3	14	0	22
4	Traditional (Unani, Hakim, local *Vaidya)*	37	20	1	58	31	50	81	0	139
5	Homeopath	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	Local Govt. Health worker	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	NGO Health worker	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	0	3
8	Home treatment	2	0	0	2	1	0	1	0	3
9	Quacks	0	2	0	2	0	1	1	0	3
10	Other	2	0	1	3	3	3	6	0	9
Total		140	140	54	334	195	142	337	4	675

Table 4.28: Number of Fully Immunized children in the sampled population in the age group (0-5 years)

S. No	Name of Religion	Fully Immunized
1	Hindu	123
2	Muslim	148
3	Sikh	1
Total (sample)		272

Table 4.29: Immunization cover to children (0-5 years age) in the sampled population across religion and caste

S.No.	Name of Religion	Caste	Type of Immunization						Agency of Immunization	
			Polio	BCG	DPT-1	DPT-2	DPT-3	Measles	Govt.	Private
1	Hindu	SC	122	89	30	18	45	80	114	2
		OBC	129	106	33	20	55	83	117	5
		Upper Caste	53	45	13	0	33	39	52	1
		Total	304	240	76	38	133	202	283	8
2	Muslim	OBC	263	191	51	10	116	148	241	4
		Upper Caste	201	108	39	13	56	75	153	5
		Total	464	299	90	23	172	223	394	9
3	Sikh	Total	5	4	3	0	1	5	5	0
Total (sample)			**773**	**543**	**169**	**61**	**306**	**430**	**682**	**17**

Table 4.30: Religion and caste wise distribution of household across Place in Delivery

S.No.	Name of Religion	Caste	Place of Delivery				
			Within Home	Hospital	Community Hall/ Building	Others	Total
1	Hindu	SC	89	82	0	1	172
		OBC	70	37	0	0	107
		Upper Caste	21	26	0	0	47
		Total	180	145	0	1	326
2	Muslim	OBC	188	35	1	3	227
		Upper Caste	147	42	0	2	191
		Total	335	77	1	5	418
3	Sikh	Total	1	0	0	0	1
Total (sample)			**516**	**222**	**1**	**6**	**745**

Table 4.31: Religion and caste wise distribution of household across Assistance in Delivery

S.No.	Name of Religion	Caste	Assistance in delivery					
			Govt. Hospital	Private Hospital	Trained Midwife/ASHA	Untrained Dai	Others	Total
1	Hindu	SC	3	69	8	87	5	172
		OBC	4	31	19	52	1	107
		Upper Caste	1	23	2	19	2	47
		Total	8	123	29	158	8	326
2	Muslim	OBC	10	24	22	164	7	227
		Upper Caste	1	36	34	113	7	191
		Total	11	60	56	277	14	418
3	Sikh	Total	0	0	0	1	0	1
Total (sample)			**19**	**183**	**85**	**436**	**22**	**745**

Table 4.32: Religion and caste wise distribution of household across reasons for not using Govt. Facility

S. No.	Name of Religion	Caste category	Type of reason					
			Too far	Poor Conditions of Cleanliness in Govt. Hospital	Poor care by Doctors/ Nurses	No availability of lady doctors	Others	Total
1	Hindu	SC	55	9	67	3	35	169
		OBC	27	14	19	5	38	103
		Upper Caste	8	11	13	7	7	46
		Total	90	34	99	15	80	318
2	Muslim	OBC	87	31	27	21	51	217
		Upper Caste	96	23	32	11	28	190
		Total	183	54	59	32	79	407
3	Sikh	Total	1	0	0	0	0	1
Total (sample)			**274**	**88**	**158**	**47**	**159**	**726**

Table 4.33: Religion and Gender wise distribution of Work Status in sampled population

S. No.	Name of Religion		Work Status											Total
		Caste category	Casual labourer	Domestic servant	Regular salaried govt. servant	Regular salaried private sector	Self Employed	Domestic work but engaged in gainful economic activities	Unemployed	Student	Rentier / pensioner	Too old/Too young (unable to work)	Other	
1	Hindu	Female	48	1	6	2	6	32	51	281	2	397	593	1419
		Male	451	3	40	53	199	7	58	347	8	450	42	1658
		Total	499	4	46	55	205	39	109	628	10	847	635	3077
2	Muslim	Female	23	2	5	2	12	15	70	212	0	548	697	1586
		Male	574	1	7	13	168	5	68	307	0	568	46	1757
		Total	597	3	12	15	180	20	138	519	0	1116	743	3343
3	Sikh	Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	1	6	14	26
		Male	9	0	0	0	9	0	4	6	0	7	1	36
		Total	9	0	0	0	9	0	6	9	1	13	15	62
	Total (sample)		1105	7	58	70	394	59	253	1156	11	1976	1393	6482

Table 4.34: Religion and caste wise distribution of Main Occupation in sampled population

S. No.	Name of Religion	Caste category	Main Occupation						Total
			Professional, managerial and administrative work	Clerk, supervisor, accounts	Sales / Business work	Manual labour (cultivator, agri. Labour, non agri labour, production worker)	Caste Occu-pation	Other	
1	Hindu	SC	7	11	14	265	8	15	320
		OBC	5	5	17	296	20	28	371
		Upper Caste	9	12	17	102	7	11	158
		Total	21	28	48	663	35	54	849
2	Muslim	OBC	6	3	41	390	41	26	507
		Upper Caste	2	11	13	239	33	20	318
		Total	8	14	54	629	74	46	825
3	Sikh	Total	0	0	1	9	3	5	18
Total (sample)			29	42	103	1301	112	105	1692

Table 4.35: Religion and Gender wise distribution of Main occupation in sampled population

S. No.	Name of Religion	Caste category	Main Occupation						Total
			Professional, managerial and admin. work	Clerk, supervisor, accounts	Sales / Business work	Manual labour (cultivator, agri. Labour, non agri labour, production worker)	Caste Occu-pation	Other	
1	Hindu	Female	3	0	4	78	3	10	98
		Male	18	28	44	585	32	44	751
		Total	21	28	48	663	35	54	849
2	Muslim	Female	0	4	6	37	2	6	55
		Male	8	10	48	592	72	40	770
		Total	8	14	54	629	74	46	825
3	Sikh	Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Male	0	0	1	9	3	5	18
		Total	0	0	1	9	3	5	18
Total (sample)			**29**	**42**	**103**	**1301**	**112**	**105**	**1692**

Table 4.36: Religion and caste wise distribution of Main Industry in sampled population

S. No.	Name of Religion	Caste	Main Industry										Total
			Agriculture	Livestock	Fisheries	Forestry	Construction	Manufacturing	Transport	Financial and Administrative services	Education, Health and Social Services	Others	
1	Hindu	SC	113	5	0	8	69	18	9	2	13	83	**320**
		OBC	243	11	0	2	30	5	12	5	4	59	**371**
		Upper Caste	106	3	1	0	2	6	3	7	12	18	**158**
		Total	462	19	1	10	101	29	24	14	29	160	**849**
2	Muslim	OBC	199	33	0	11	63	28	4	1	3	165	**507**
		Upper Caste	182	19	0	3	38	9	9	2	2	54	**318**
		Total	381	52	0	14	101	37	13	3	5	219	**825**
3	Sikh	Total	9	0	0	0	0	3	2	0	1	3	**18**
Total (sample)			**852**	**71**	**1**	**24**	**202**	**69**	**39**	**17**	**35**	**382**	**1692**

Table 4.37: Religion and Gender wise distribution of Main Industry in sampled population

S. No.	Name of Religion	Gender	Main Industry										Total
			Agriculture	Livestock	Fisheries	Forestry	Construction	Manufacturing	Transport	Financial and Administrati	Education, Health and Social	Others	
1	Hindu	Female	61	4	0	1	2	2	0	0	6	22	98
		Male	401	15	1	9	99	27	24	14	23	138	751
		Total	462	19	1	10	101	29	24	14	29	160	849
2	Muslim	Female	24	10	0	0	2	3	2	0	1	13	55
		Male	357	42	0	14	99	34	11	3	4	206	770
		Total	381	52	0	14	101	37	13	3	5	219	825
3	Sikh	Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Male	9	0	0	0	0	3	2	0	1	3	18
		Total	9	0	0	0	0	3	2	0	1	3	18
Total (sample)			**852**	**71**	**1**	**24**	**202**	**69**	**39**	**17**	**35**	**382**	**1692**

Table 4.38: Problems faced by Self Employed (except agri.) in operating their business

Problems faced	Hindus					Muslims				
	Very Serious	Serious	No Problem	Can't say	Total	Very Serious	Serious	No Problem	Can't say	Total
Credit at cheaper rates	2	1	1	0	4	5	5	3	0	13
In accessibility of credit from govt. banks/institutions	0	2	1	0	3	3	0	3	0	6
Electricity	2	1	0	0	3	1	2	0	0	3
Raw material	2	2	2	0	6	2	2	0	0	4
Technology	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Skilled/trained persons	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	2
Market	4	2	2	0	8	10	3	2	0	15
Lack of working place/space	1	3	0	0	4	1	5	2	0	8
Harassment by govt. official	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Others	2	4	0	1	7	2	1	4	0	7
Total (sample)	**13**	**16**	**7**	**1**	**37**	**24**	**19**	**15**	**0**	**58**

Table 4.39: Out migration pattern in the sample population

S. No.	Name of Religion	Caste category	Within District	Within State	Outside State (Rural)	Outside State (Urban)	Outside country	Total
1	Hindu	SC	7	0	2	0	4	**13**
		OBC	16	1	1	0	6	**24**
		Upper Caste	21	0	0	0	3	**24**
		Total	44	1	3	0	13	**61**
2	Muslim	OBC	28	3	2	0	8	**41**
		Upper Caste	14	1	0	0	2	**17**
		Total	42	4	2	0	10	**58**
3	Sikh	Total	1	0	0	0	0	**1**
Total (sample)			**87**	**5**	**5**	**0**	**23**	**120**

Table 4.40: Distribution of Land holding pattern in the sampled households across religion

S.No.	Landholding details	Hindu			Muslim		
		Total Land (in Bigas)	Irrigated land (in Bigas)	Total	Total Land (in Bigas)	Irrigated land (in Bigas)	Total
1	Own land	2842	2821	5663	1264	1253	2517
2	Own cultivated land	2295	2295	4590	987	982	1969
3	Leased in land	66	66	132	84	84	168
4	Leased out land	52	52	104	23	23	46
5	Mortgaged in land	31	31	62	5	5	10
6	Mortgaged out land	10	10	20	18	18	36
7	**Total Cultivated land (2+3+5)**	**2392**	**2317**	**4709**	**1076**	**1063**	**2139**

Table 4.41: Livestock possession in the sampled households across religion

S. No.	Livestock	Total			
		None	1-2	3-5	More than 5
1	Milch Animal	396	423	61	6
2	Drought Animal	703	175	6	2
3	Young Cattle	528	320	37	1
4	Other Animals	775	81	27	3
5	Cock/Hen/Duck	869	9	2	6
6	Others	1763	7	1	1

Table 4.42: Preference for employment activities in the sample population

S.No.	Employment Activities	Hindu				Muslim			
		Preference 1	Preference 2	Preference 3	Total	Preference 1	Preference 2	Preference 3	Total
1	**Cultivation**	16	5	5	26	11	3	7	21
2	**Dairy**	30	21	17	68	30	25	15	70
3	**Poultry**	4	1	1	6	3	3	6	12
4	**Pigery**	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	0
5	**Sheep/Goat**	1	0	0	1	0	2	2	4
6	**Fisheries**	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	0
7	**Business**	97	63	24	184	87	73	21	181
8	**Manual Labour**	18	34	13	65	24	37	24	85
9	**Salaried Jobs**	31	30	32	93	19	23	25	67
10	**Repair**	7	8	7	22	5	7	4	16
11	**Maintenance**	2	0	2	4	3	1	1	5
12	**Caste Based Occupation**	4	7	10	21	4	6	14	24
13	**Others**	0	0	1	1	1	0	2	3
Total		**212**	**169**	**114**	**495**	**187**	**180**	**121**	**488**

Table 4.43: Ownership of Productive and Other Assets in the sampled households across religion

S. No.	Assets	Hindu (A)				Muslim (B)				Sikh (C)				G.Total A+B+C	%
		1-2	3-5	More than 5	Total A	1-2	3-5	More than 5	Total B	1-2	3-5	More than 5	Total C		
1	Plough	41	0	0	41	11	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	**52**	**5.80**
2	Bullock Cart	91	0	0	91	35	0	0	35	1	0	0	1	**127**	**14.16**
3	Tractor	27	0	0	27	19	0	0	19	4	0	0	4	**50**	**5.57**
4	Power Tiller	19	0	0	19	11	0	0	11	2	0	0	2	**32**	**3.57**
5	Threshing Machine	13	0	0	13	4	0	0	4	2	0	0	2	**19**	**2.12**
6	Pump Set	37	0	0	37	8	0	1	9	3	0	0	3	**49**	**5.46**
7	Sprayer	8	0	0	8	2	0	0	2	1	0	0	1	**11**	**1.23**
8	Fodder Cutter	103	0	0	103	50	0	0	50	5	0	0	5	**158**	**17.61**
9	Transport	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**	**0.00**
10	Jeep	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**1**	**0.11**
11	Truck	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	**1**	**0.11**
12	Bus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**	**0.00**
13	car	13	0	0	13	6	0	0	6	3	0	0	3	**22**	**2.45**
14	Motor Cycle	62	0	0	62	40	0	0	40	2	0	0	2	**104**	**11.59**
15	Scooter	26	0	0	26	5	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	**31**	**3.46**
16	Cycle	234	7	1	242	206	4	0	210	9	0	0	9	**461**	**51.39**
17	Flour/Rice mill	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	**2**	**0.22**
18	Oil Crusher	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**	**0.00**
19	Sugarcane Crusher	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**	**0.00**
20	Handloom	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	**2**	**0.22**
21	Power loom	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**	**0.00**
22	Welding Machine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**	**0.00**
23	Electric and Electronic Repair Equipments	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**1**	**0.11**
24	Motor Repair	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**	**0.00**
25	Sewing Machine	99	2	0	101	89	0	0	89	5	0	0	5	**195**	**21.74**
26	Electric Fan	181	28	2	211	147	11	0	158	8	2	0	10	**379**	**42.25**
27	Cooler	92	0	0	92	58	0	0	58	4	0	0	4	**154**	**17.17**
28	TV	216	0	4	220	69	0	2	71	10	0	0	10	**301**	**33.56**
29	Refrigerator	64	0	0	64	29	0	0	29	3	0	0	3	**96**	**10.70**
30	CD Player	78	0	0	78	30	0	0	30	4	0	0	4	**112**	**12.49**
31	Gas Stove(LPG)	104	0	0	104	59	1	1	61	6	0	0	6	**171**	**19.06**
32	Phone	23	0	0	23	10	1	0	11	1	0	0	1	**35**	**3.90**
33	Mobile	145	8	0	153	126	2	0	128	8	0	0	8	**289**	**32.22**
34	Furniture	84	45	16	145	100	52	18	170	1	0	0	1	**316**	**35.23**
35	Cot	2	3	0	5	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	**6**	**0.67**
36	Saving in Bank/Post Office	171	5	2	178	75	4	0	79	6	2	0	8	**265**	**29.54**
37	Fixed Deposits	4	0	0	4	3	1	0	4	0	0	0	0	**8**	**0.89**
38	Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**	**0.00**
39	Gold/Silver/Ornament	38	36	13	87	59	33	8	100	1	0	0	1	**188**	**20.96**
40	Other Assets	2	0	0	2	2	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	**5**	**0.56**

Table 4.44: Technical skill/ trainings undertaken by the sample population

S. No.	Fields of skill/training	Hindu			Muslim			Sikh			G. Total
		Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	
1	Tailoring	8	7	15	2	9	11	1	0	1	27
2	Weaving	1	3	4	0	4	4	0	0	0	8
3	Auto Mechanic	0	4	4	0	8	8	0	0	0	12
4	Computer operator	1	15	16	1	4	5	0	0	0	21
5	Electronics	0	3	3	0	3	3	0	0	0	6
6	Electrical	0	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
7	Driving	0	4	4	0	3	3	0	0	0	7
8	Handicraft	0	1	1	0	2	2	0	0	0	3
9	Apprenticeship	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	2
10	On the job training	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
11	Hereditary	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	2
12	Other	1	11	12	1	5	6	0	0	0	18
Total		12	56	68	4	41	45	1	0	1	114

Table 4.45: Technical skill/ trainings Undertaken and Sources of Trainings in the sample population

S. No.	Fields of skill/training	Sources of Trainings					Other	Total
		Govt. Institute	Pvt. Institute	Master Craftsman	Family members	Apprenticeship/on the job training		
1	Tailoring	3	6	10	5	3	0	27
2	Weaving	0	2	3	0	2	1	8
3	Auto Mechanic	2	1	4	3	1	1	12
4	Computer operator	2	18	0	1	0	0	21
5	Electronics	1	2	2	1	0	0	6
6	Electrical	2	2	2	0	0	0	6
7	Driving	1	1	1	2	0	2	7
8	Handicraft	0	0	0	0	1	2	3
9	Apprenticeship	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
10	On the job training	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
11	Hereditary	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
12	Other	7	4	5	0	1	1	18
Total		20	38	27	14	8	7	114

Table 4.46: Size of sample population Interested in taking Technical skill/ trainings and Sources of Trainings

S. No.	Type of training	Place of training					Other	Total
		Govt. Institute	Pvt. Institute	Master Craftsman	Family members	Apprenticeship/on the job training		
1	Tailoring	68	13	1	3	1	0	86
2	Weaving	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
3	Auto Mechanic	4	3	2	0	0	0	9
4	Computer operator	54	21	0	0	1	0	76
5	Electronics	2	0	1	0	0	0	3
6	Electrical	10	0	0	0	0	0	10
7	Driving	8	2	1	1	0	0	12
8	Handicraft	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
9	Apprenticeship	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	On the job training	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	Hereditary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total		157	42	6	5	2	0	212

Table 4.47: Religion and Caste wise distribution of family income

S.No.	Income Group (Rs)	Hindu				Muslim			Sikh	Total
		SC	OBC	Upper caste	Total	OBC	Upper caste	Total	Total	
1	Below 20,000	23	32	18	73	29	26	55	0	128
2	20,000 to 30,000	48	50	24	122	74	51	125	1	248
3	30,001 to 40,000	37	30	10	77	62	21	83	4	164
4	40,001 to 50,000	22	27	6	55	33	20	53	0	108
5	50,001 to 60,000	11	14	0	25	25	13	38	0	63
6	Above 60,000	30	48	26	104	40	36	76	6	186
	Total	171	201	84	456	263	167	430	11	897

Table 4.48: Religion and Caste wise distribution of family Expenditure

S.No.	Expenditure	Religion	Nil	Upto 1,000	1,001-2,000	2,001-5,000	5,001-8,000	8,001-10,000	Above 10,000	Total
		Hindu	16	14	23	75	82	145	101	**456**
1	Cereals and Pulses	Muslim	4	28	25	82	85	99	107	**430**
	Vegetable milk meat,	Hindu	6	19	43	138	136	54	60	**456**
2	spices, sugar etc.	Muslim	4	16	44	126	123	42	75	**430**
		Hindu	19	52	144	184	32	16	9	**456**
3	Clothes, Footwear, beddings	Muslim	26	59	129	167	18	23	8	**430**
		Hindu	104	94	80	95	22	20	41	**456**
4	Education	Muslim	135	128	73	65	10	10	9	**430**
		Hindu	38	115	96	102	24	32	49	**456**
5	Medical	Muslim	41	116	70	98	30	32	43	**430**
		Hindu	24	125	107	161	17	17	5	**456**
6	Festival and Social Ceremonies	Muslim	29	112	111	136	13	19	10	**430**
		Hindu	164	74	88	95	20	7	8	**456**
7	Electricity, Gas and Fuel Wood	Muslim	149	83	89	85	12	3	9	**430**
		Hindu	316	27	31	51	26	2	3	**456**
8	Telephone	Muslim	329	28	32	31	5	2	3	**430**
		Hindu	431	0	1	3	2	5	14	**456**
9	House repairing/ construction	Muslim	406	1	3	6	0	2	12	**430**
		Hindu	376	8	8	23	6	6	29	**456**
10	Payments of loans and interest	Muslim	362	3	6	22	9	8	20	**430**
		Hindu	201	140	70	39	2	1	3	**456**
11	Beedi, Cigarettes and intoxicants	Muslim	158	175	74	18	3	0	2	**430**
		Hindu	449	6	0	1	0	0	0	**456**
12	Recreation	Muslim	430	0	0	0	0	0	0	**430**
	Marriage and other	Hindu	265	63	50	37	4	5	32	**456**
13	social ceremonies	Muslim	213	87	49	42	3	11	25	**430**
		Hindu	416	14	10	8	2	2	4	**456**
14	Other	Muslim	377	28	6	8	1	4	6	**430**

Table 4.49: Indebtedness in the sampled households across religion

S. No.	Name of Religion	Indebtness severity			
		Only one debt	Two debts	Three debts	Total
1	**Hindu**	142	14	17	173
2	**Muslim**	132	17	14	163
Total (sample)		**274**	**31**	**31**	**336**

Table 4.50: Sources of Loan/Debt in the sampled households across religion

S.No.	Sources of loan/debt	Hindu	Muslim	Total
1	Government	17	12	**29**
2	Commercial Banks	29	19	**48**
3	Grameen Bank (RRB)	5	17	**22**
4	Cooperative banks/societies	19	10	**29**
5	Provident Fund	0	0	**0**
6	Insurance	0	0	**0**
7	SHG/NGO	1	0	**1**
8	Traders	0	3	**3**
9	Professional moneylenders	33	27	**60**
10	Agriculturist moneylenders	16	14	**30**
11	Landlord/employer	5	16	**21**
12	Friends/Relatives	45	41	**86**
13	Others	3	4	**7**
Total		**173**	**163**	**336**

Table 4.51: Rate of Interest charged on debt in the sampled households

S. No.	Name of Religion	Caste category	Rate of Interest (Annual)					
			Interest free	Upto 15%	15-30%	31-50%	51-100%	Total Indebted Households
1	Hindu	SC	4	25	3	21	16	**69**
		OBC	3	41	3	19	12	**78**
		Upper Caste	2	16	1	6	1	**26**
		Total	9	82	7	46	29	**173**
2	Muslim	OBC	13	21	2	37	21	**94**
		Upper Caste	9	45	4	4	7	**69**
		Total	22	66	6	41	28	**163**
Total (sample)			**31**	**148**	**13**	**87**	**57**	**336**

Table 4.52: Purpose of Loan/Debt in the sampled households across religion

S. No.	Purpose of loan/debt	Hindu	Muslim	Total
1	Daily consumptions	13	14	**27**
2	Marriages and other social ceremonies	50	46	**96**
3	Festivals	1	1	**2**
4	Medical treatment	28	20	**48**
5	Purchase of land/house	11	15	**26**
6	Repayment of old debts	0	1	**1**
7	Purchase of consumer durables	0	2	**2**
8	Purchase of livestock	14	10	**24**
9	For Business	11	7	**18**
10	For Agricultural works/inputs	23	17	**40**
11	Agricultural works (machinery)	10	17	**27**
12	Others	12	13	**25**
Total		**173**	**163**	**336**

Table 4.53: Ration Card (PDS) holder households across religion and caste

S. No.	Name of Religion	Total Card holders	BPL Card Holders	Households Availing PDS
1	Hindu	430	32	384
2	Muslim	406	16	352
3	Sikh	11	0	11
Total (sample)		**847**	**48**	**747**

Table 4.54: Difficulties faced by sampled households in availing ration from the PDS

S. No.	Difficulties faced	Hindu				Muslim			Sikh
		SC	OBC	Upper caste	Total	OBC	Upper caste	Total	Total
1	Insufficient quantity	30	45	14	**103**	51	15	**84**	**6**
2	Bad Quality	0	5	1	**8**	3	1	**6**	**0**
3	Dishonesty in measurement	20	15	8	**65**	21	6	**37**	**0**
4	Non Availability in time	7	14	4	**29**	24	4	**35**	**2**
5	Irregular supply	33	44	20	**122**	43	45	**135**	**1**
6	Others	1	0	2	**4**	2	1	**3**	**0**
Total		**91**	**123**	**49**	**331**	**144**	**72**	**300**	**9**

Table 4.55: Religion and Caste Wise distribution of Beneficiaries of Govt. Programmes

S. No.	Programmes	Hindu				Muslim			Sikh	Total
		SC	OBC	Upper caste	Total	OBC	Upper caste	Total		
1	SGSY	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	**1**
2	NREGA	3	0	0	3	2	0	2	0	**5**
3	Indira Awas Yojna	9	2	1	12	6	3	9	0	**21**
4	TSC/ Swajaldhara	1	2	1	4	4	10	14	0	**18**
5	ARWSP	12	4	2	18	5	8	13	0	**31**
6	SSA	34	36	6	76	36	35	71	0	**147**
7	Old Age/ Widow Pension	18	15	7	40	7	3	10	0	**50**
Total (Sample)		**77**	**59**	**17**	**153**	**61**	**59**	**120**	**0**	**273**

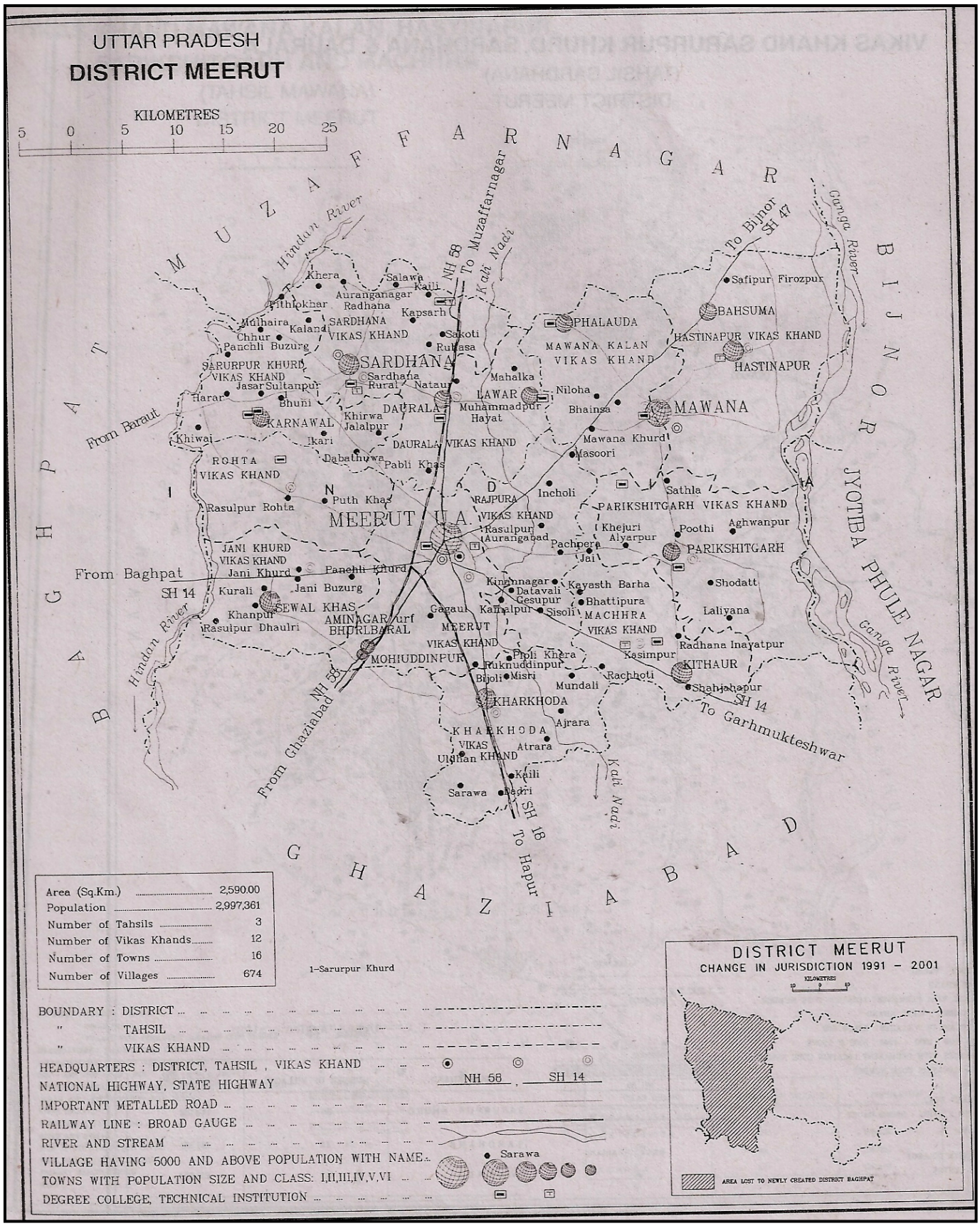
Table 4.56: Religion and caste wise distribution of household across access to media and Communication

S. No.	Name of Religion	Caste	Access to mode of Communication		
			Newspaper	Radio	Television
1	Hindu	SC	45	40	59
		OBC	64	63	83
		Upper Caste	32	29	39
		Total	141	132	181
2	Muslim	OBC	39	34	36
		Upper Caste	21	22	18
		Total	60	56	54
3	Sikh	Total	2	6	7
Total (sample)			203	194	242

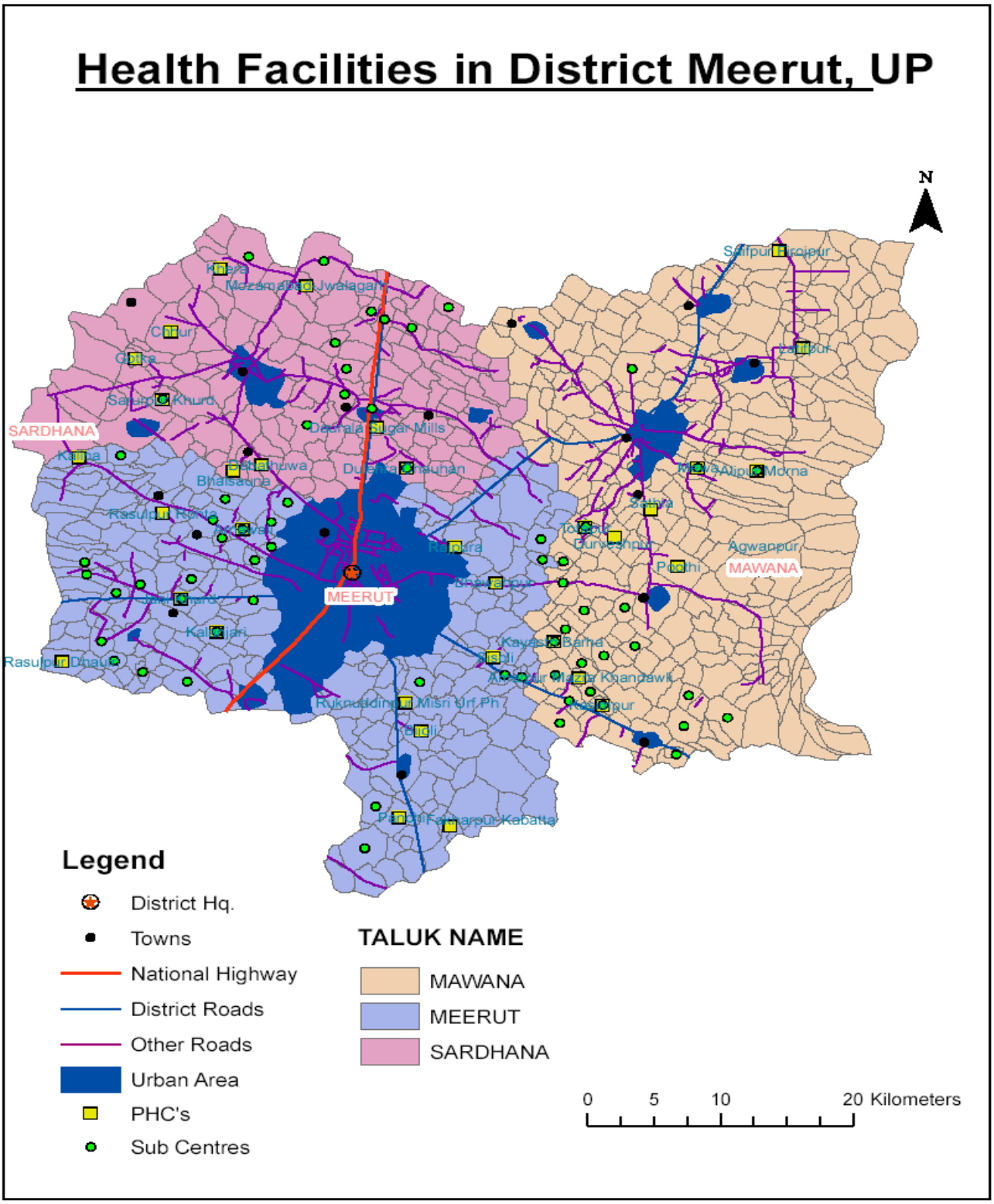
Table 4.57: Religion and caste wise distribution of household across participation in Political and Civil Societies

S.No.	Name of Religion	Caste	Political Participation			Participation in different institutions						
			No. of family members in voter list	Voting is an imp. Right	Caste their vote regularly	Panchayat	Educational Institutions	Religious Institutions	Professional bodies	Social Organizations	SHGs	Others
1	Hindu	SC	171	171	165	0	3	1	1	2	0	0
		OBC	199	200	185	8	4	4	3	6	1	3
		Upper Caste	82	82	76	2	1	0	0	4	0	0
		Total	452	453	426	10	8	5	4	12	1	3
2	Muslim	OBC	260	262	253	11	1	3	0	1	0	0
		Upper Caste	166	168	164	3	2	2	1	6	1	0
		Total	426	430	417	14	3	5	1	7	1	0
3	Sikh	Total	11	11	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total (sample)			889	894	854	24	11	10	5	19	2	3

Map 1: Map of district Meerut



Map 2: Location of PHCs and Sub centres in district Meerut



Map composed by NIC
Source - RGI , SOI