

Baseline Survey of Minority Concentration District Ghaziabad, UP

Commissioned
by
Ministry of Minority Affairs
Government of India

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The baseline survey of ninety Minority Concentration Districts (MCDs) of the country has been commissioned by Ministry of Minority Affairs, Government of India for exploring development deficits and to formulate Multi-sectoral District Development Plan. Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR) has been assigned the task of coordinating entire project.

The survey of two districts namely Meerut and Ghaziabad (Uttar Pradesh) is assigned to Centre for Promotion of Educational and Cultural Advancement of Muslims of India (CEPECAMI), AMU Aligarh.

On behalf of CEPECAMI, I feel immense pleasure in acknowledging the help, very kindly extended by the Ministry and the ICSSR. It is my privilege that the Hon'ble Vice-Chancellor of the Aligarh Muslim University Prof. P.K Abdul Azis and Registrar Prof. V.K Abdul Jalil have encouraged and extended all kind of support for successful completion of the project.

The project work could not have been possible without sincerity and commitment of project team and office staff as well as support of Informants, Respondents, PRIs and government officials.

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July 2008

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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 (BLS) of MCDs, Ghaziabad, 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, Industrial Training Institutes(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. 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	62.44	67.3	-4.86	6
2	Rate of Female Literacy	55.37	57.1	-1.73	7
3	WPR	25.72	38	-12.28	5
4	Female WPR	3.46	21.5	-18.04	4
B	Basic Amenities				
5	Percentage of households with Pucca House	28.67	59.4	-30.73	2
6	Percentage of Households with safe drinking water	100	87.9	12.1	10
7	Percentage of Households with Water Closet Latrine	43.89	39.2	4.69	9
8	Percentage of Households with Electricity	67	67.9	-0.9	8
C	Health				
9	Percentage of Fully vaccinated children	10.03	44	-33.97	1
10	Percentage of Institutional Delivery	23.15	48.7	-25.55	3

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.

- ☞ It is evident from the above table that the deficit from National average in the district exists on 8 indicators whereas two indicators exhibits surplus namely percentage of households with safe drinking water and water closet latrine. So they are ranked at the lowest level.
- ☞ Lowest deficit exists on the indicator related with percentage of households having electricity. Indeed all villages of district Ghaziabad have been electrified. Nonetheless electricity is a major problem due to its irregular and insufficient supply in rural area.
- ☞ Thus indicators pertaining to basic amenities except Pucca house which occupies 2nd position on 10-point score scale do not show alarming deficit. It is appropriate to not here that deficit in Pucca House in a largely urbanized

district like Ghaziabad appears to be anomaly. It is because of the fact that this survey is of villages and define a house as Pucca which is completely constructed of bricks and concrete. a house, containing two rooms, one is made of brick and concrete and another is of mud and clay is not classified Pucca house. Such kind of houses are many in villages of district Ghaziabad it is because of this fact that deficit in Pucca house exist in rural areas of the district.

☞ Remaining six indicators are related with socio-economic and health status. There development deficit rank is as follows :

Percentage of Fully vaccinated children (1), Percentage of Institutional Delivery (3), Female Work Participation Rate (4), Work Participation Rate (5), Literacy Rate (6) and Female Literacy Rate (7).

☞ Though average literacy rate and female literacy rate occupy lowest rank among 6 socio-economic and health indicators, scenario of educational level in sample population does not appear satisfactory. Educational level of the population consistently decreases with the increase in the level of education. Moreover, gender gap widens as the level of education goes up. Muslims are found most illiterate community. What has holistically emerged from development deficit analysis is the fact that health indicators as a whole occupy top position on development deficit, followed by socio-economic indicators. Indicators related with basic amenities may be placed at the lowest rank.

Strategies of Intervention

As evident from the survey findings, urgent intervention is needed in multiple sectors, through proper programme planning and policy interventions. The most critical among them is education and health. 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 Ghaziabad:

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 level of 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.

It is a matter of high concern that the district, which has many economic advantages due to its fertile land, developed agriculture, booming industry, sprawling towns and proximity to national capital exhibits development deficit in WPR. Causes of the phenomenon are multiple. However, WPR may be promoted at great length if systematic efforts are made in promoting artisanal industries, imparting technical training to unskilled people and motivating people to form SHGs.

Ghaziabad 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. Skill Development Initiative scheme approved by National Council of Vocational Training (NCVT) is one of the such scheme which can be promoted through Public -Private Partnership (PPP) in the district.

Self Help Groups (SHGs) virtually do not function in district Ghaziabad. Therefore, active campaign through local NGOs should immediately be launched for motivation and encouragement to form SHGs. This can enhance the level of Women Work Participation in the district.

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 shows that the benefits of growth and development have not been equally percolated down to all sections of people 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. 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 Gandhi 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 Sachar, 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

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 (MsDDP) 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 Ghaziabad, one of the 21 identified MCDs of Uttar Pradesh (U.P.). The district falls under the category of 'B-1' district (i.e. Districts having socio-economic parameters below national average). From the 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 (see table 1.3).

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 four tehsils of the district i.e *Ghaziabad, Modinagar, Hapur and Garhmukhteshwar*. Number of villages from each tehsil is selected in proportion to district's rural population in each tehsil. Census of India reports 14,74,171 rural population of district Ghaziabad in 2001. Maximum percentage of rural population i.e. 33.18 per cent is found in tehsil Hapur, followed by tehsil Ghaziabad (26.29%) Modinagar (20.33%) and Garhmukhteshwar (20.21)% (See Table 1.1). Accordingly, ten, eight, six and six villages have been selected from tehsil Hapur, Ghaziabad, Modinagar, and Garhmukhteshwar respectively.

Distribution of sample villages across tehsil and blocks is shown in the 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 enquiry. Three and more hamlet-groups (hg's) in each sample village were formed for household sampling. An 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 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 was allocated to an ultimate SSS. The required number of sample households from each SSS was 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 Ghaziabad 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 Ministry of Minority Affairs/Indian Council of Social Science Research/Institute of Human Development. No significant alteration in both the schedules were 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 GHAZIABAD: A PROFILE

The district of Ghaziabad is named after its headquarter city Ghaziabad and is a part of revenue division Meerut. It lies in the parallels of latitude $28^{\circ} 26'$ to $28^{\circ} 55'$ north longitude $77^{\circ} 12'$ to $78^{\circ} 12'$ east and in the *Doab* of famous rivers of northern India i.e. Ganga and Yamuna. It is bounded on the east by district Moradabad and on the west by national capital and are separated by the rivers Ganga and Yamuna in the east and west respectively. In the north and south, the district boundary extends to the boundaries of Ghaziabad and Bulandshahr districts respectively. (See map No. 1). The district came into existence on 14th November 1976. It was formed out of the areas of the old undivided districts of Ghaziabad and Bulandshahr. Total area of the district, as per Census of India 2001, is 1148 sq. km. which is in the form of a strip, stretches out from west to east.

Administratively the district is divided into four tehsils namely Ghaziabad, Muradnagar, Modinagar, Hapur and eight development blocks i.e. Bhojpur, Muradnagar, Razapur, Loni, Dhaulana, Hapur, Simbhawali and Garhmukhteshwar. There are 567 villages in the district. Out of which 529 are inhabited and remaining are un-inhabited. Nearest major cities to Ghaziabad are Delhi, capital of the India, Meerut, Noida, Bulandshahr, Moradabad etc.

2.1 Physical Features, History and Population

The district has level plain and fertile land which may be categorized into four main divisions i.e. (a) Low lands (*Khadar*) in the east and west of the rivers Ganga and Yamuna, (b) area lying in between the rivers Ganga and Kali Nadi (c) *Doaba* area of Kali Nadi and Hindon river and (d) area lying in between Hindon and Yamuna rivers. Ganga, Yamuna and Hindon are the perennial rivers of the district and Kali Nadi is a seasonal rivulet. No minerals of economic significance except *kankar* and sand (mainly used in construction work) is found in the district. The district lies in the sub-tropical division of deciduous type of vegetation and does not have expanses of natural forests. Whatever forests occur are in patches in the low land (*khadar*) around the Ganga and lower and upper Ganga canals.

History of the district is quite old and rich as it dates back to Harappan civilization and Vedic age. It is said that a Dor Rajput chieftain Haidatta founded Hapur, an industrial tehsil town of the district, in 783 AD. The town Ghaziabad came much later into existence. It was founded by Gazi-ud-Din the *vazier* of emperor Muhammad Shah, in 1740; and

therefore it was called Ghazi-ud-Din Nagar. The district has been hub of nationalist struggle and social reform movements during 19th and 20th centuries.

With 32,90,586 population and 1148 sq. km. area, the district constituted 1.98 per cent population but only 0.48 per cent area of Uttar Pradesh (U.P.). Of the total population 1,769,042 are males while remaining i.e. 1,521,544 are females. Hence the sex-ratio (females per 1000 males) of the district is 860. (See Table 2.1)

A gap of 10.40 percentage points exists between rural-urban population in the district. There are 1,474,171 (44.80%) persons living in rural areas and 1,816,415 (55.20%) are urban dwellers. Some major demographic indicators of the district are compared with that of state average in the following Table 2A

TABLE 2A: A COMPARISON OF DISTRICT DEMOGRAPHIC INDICATORS WITH STATE AVERAGE

Indicators	Ghaziabad	Uttar Pradesh
Area (in Sq.km)	1148	2,40,928
Total population	3290586	16,60,52,859
Male	1769042 (53.76%)	8,74,66,301 (52.67%)
Female	1521544 (43.24%)	7,85,86,558 (47.33%)
Sex-ratio	860	898
Rural population	1474171	13,16,52,350
%age of Rural population	44.80	79.18
Urban population	1816415	34400509
%age of Urban population	55.20	20.76
Average Annual growth Rate (%)	3.9%	2.5%
Density of population	1682	690

Source: Census of India 2001 & Uttar Pradesh 2007

There is heavy pressure of population on the district as evident from the above table. The district in comparison of the state has more demographic density as well as annual growth rate. Urbanization in the district is quite high as it has nearly three times more urban population than state average. This is certainly due to rapid industrialization in the district in the last two decades. It is a matter of high concern that the district, which has experienced rapid industrialization and urbanization, lags behind state average by 38 points in sex-ratio.

2.2 Religion -wise Population

2.2.1 Religious communities

Population of district Ghaziabad, 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 them, 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 Ghaziabad and in the state of Uttar Pradesh (U.P.) is presented in the following Table 2B.

TABLE 2B: RELIGION-WISE POPULATION OF DISTRICT GHAZIABAD AND UTTAR PRADESH

S.N.	Religious Communities	Ghaziabad				Uttar Pradesh			
		Total Pop.	%age of Total District Pop.	Rural pop. %age of Total Community Pop. in	Urban pop. %age of Total Community Pop. in	Total Population	%age of Total State Population	Rural pop. %age of Total Community Population in the	Urban pop. %age of Total Community
1	Hindus	2461008	74.60	43.27	56.73	133979263	80.61	82.91	17.09
2	Muslims	782915	23.73	51.43	48.57	30740158	18.50	63.98	36.02
3	Christians	8809	0.27	13.08	86.92	212578	0.13	43.09	56.87
4	Sikhs	21017	0.64	16.01	83.99	678059	0.41	67.93	32.07
5	Buddhists	3298	0.10	40.93	59.07	302031	0.18	86.18	13.82
6	Jains	11795	0.36	2.02	97.98	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 about 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 five percentage point more than their percentage in state population. Therefore, it can be referred as Muslim concentration district. Percentage of urban Muslim population in the district is more than their state average. However, they have lowest percentage of urban population in comparison to other religious communities in the district.

2.2.2 Religion- wise Sex-ratio of District Ghaziabad 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 (i.e. a gap between number of females and males) generates a lot of demographic, social and ethical

problems. Sex-ratio of six religious communities is not uniform. It is varied both in the district and the state which is shown in the following Table 2C.

TABLE 2C: RELIGION-WISE SEX-RATIO IN THE DISTRICT AND STATE

Area	Average	Religious Communities					
		Hindus	Muslims	Christians	Sikhs	Buddhists	Jains
Ghaziabad	860	854	878	964	876	849	912
Uttar Pradesh	898	893	917	960	876	894	911

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

Muslims, Christians, Sikhs and Jains have more sex-ratio than district average while Hindus and Buddhists lags behind the district average in sex-ratio. Except Christians and Jains all religious communities have lower sex-ratio than state average. Hindus, Muslims and Buddhists are lagging behind average sex-ratio of their communities in the state while Sikhs have equal sex-ratio to that of their community in the state. It is only Christians and Jains of the district who have more sex-ratio than average sex-ratio of their community in the state.

2.3 Education

Literacy¹ 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 distributed. Persisting and increasing inter-group and inter-regional educational disparities are serious and challenging problems for policy makers. Average literacy rate of the district in comparison to that of state is shown in the following table 2D.

TABLE 2D: LITERACY RATE IN THE DISTRICT AND THE STATE (%)

District/ State	Categories										
	Total	Rural	Urban	Male	Female	Hindus	Muslims	Christians	Sikhs	Buddhist	Jains
Ghaziabad	69.7	63.15	74.89	79.8	57.9	75.39	49.13	87.42	88.15	78.26	95.20
Uttar Pradesh	56.30	52.50	69.70	68.80	42.20	57.00	48.00	72.48	71.95	57.00	93.20

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

¹ 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 to be considered literate.

The above table explicitly indicates advantageous position of the district in literacy. For average literacy rate of the district and of various categories such as rural, urban, male and female is higher than that of the state average. However, 22 percentage point literacy gap between male and female and 11 percentage point between rural urban exists in the district.

All religious communities except Muslims have higher literacy rate than both the district and the state average. Indeed Muslims are most illiterate community at both the district and the state level.

2.3.1 Educational Level in the District Ghaziabad

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 2,724,139 out of which male are 1,463,528 and the remaining i.e. 1,260,611 are female. Educational attainment of both male and female in the district is shown in the following Table 2E

TABLE 2E: EDUCATIONAL LEVEL IN DISTRICT GHAZIABAD (2001)

Category	Less than Primary	Primary	Middle	H. Sec. School	H.Sec./ Inter/ Pre Uni.	Non-technical	Technical	Graduate	Uncategorized
Male	14.67	16.03	15.97	13.59	8.18	0.04	0.36	9.19	0.02
Female	13.00	14.09	10.23	7.57	5.15	0.02	0.07	6.22	0.01
Total	27.68	30.12	26.20	21.16	13.33	0.07	0.43	15.41	0.03
Difference between Male and Female	1.67	1.94	5.74	6.02	3.03	0.02	0.29	2.97	0.01

Source: District Statistical Report: 2005-06, Ghaziabad

About 15 per cent males and 13 per cent females, as shown in the above table, have below primary level education as per census 2001. Their percentage consistently decreases with the increase in the level of education except primary level education. What is alarming to note is gender-gap which widens as the level of education goes up. Highest gender gap exists at the critical education level i.e. middle and secondary.

2.3.2 Educational Infrastructure

District Ghaziabad has many educational advantages due to its close proximity to Delhi and boom of private educational institutions. Many private schools and colleges of professional and technical education have been established in and around towns of

Ghaziabad and Modinagar in last two decades. However, these educational institutions are beyond reach of poor due to their exorbitant fee structure. The poor and the people of far away places from town Ghaziabad are dependent upon Government educational institutions. Number of Government educational institutions and their availability per one lakh population is as follows: Primary Schools 2668 (66.15 per 100,000 population in 2006-07), Upper Primary Schools 860 (21.32), Secondary Schools 198 (4.91), Alternative Education Centre 168 (4.17), Degree Colleges (0.07), Post Graduate Colleges (0.27), University 1 (0.02), ITIs 4 (0.10) and Polytechnics 1 (0.02). (Source: Statistical Report, District Ghaziabad 2006-07)

Availability of Primary and Secondary Schools as well as Degree colleges per lakh population in the district is lower than the state average, which is 78, 22 and 0.86 respectively.

2.4 Health

Health, like education, is vital for human development. Access to health services as well as consciousness and knowledge of people about health are critical factors for determining health condition. The district appears to be backward on both fronts. Although there are many private hospitals, dispensaries and clinics in the district, these are beyond the reach of poor people due to their exorbitant charges. Poor people of both town and villages are mainly dependent upon Government for health care services which are not adequately available. Nor they provide quality and efficient health care services. District Statistical Report 2005-06 (DSR) indicates that there are 6 Allopathic hospitals, 35 Ayurvedic hospitals, 1 Unani hospital, 35 Homeopathic hospitals, 48 Primary Health Centres, 19 Child and Women Welfare Centres, 1672 Anganwadi Centres and 11 Community Health Centres. Following Table 2F indicates poor implementation of Government schemes related with Reproductive and Child Health (RCH) in the district. Consequently, one-third children have not so far been immunized. Two-third of the deliveries are still performed within homes.

TABLE 2F: REPRODUCTIVE CHILD HEALTH CARE INDICATORS

Immunisation		Ante-natal Checkups and Fertility Rate			Classification of Deliveries			Awareness Among Women About		Awareness and Use of Family Planning Methods among women	
Fully Immunised	Not Received any Immunisation	No Ante-natal Checkups	Full Ante-natal Check-ups	Completed Fertility	Government Institutions	Pvt. Inst.	Home	RTI/STI	HIV/AIDS	Knowledge of any Modern Family Planning Method	Current use of any Modern Family planning Method
24.39	30.33	32.11	12.34	4.92	9.56	27.04	63.40	33.99	57.85	98.70	44.50

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

It is evident from the above table that Government health schemes in the district is implemented very poorly. This is a matter of high concern for the district which is agriculturally and industrially advanced. Health backwardness of the district has also been reported by the study of Indian Institute of Population Studies, Mumbai, The Institute has evaluated health condition in 593 district of the country and it ranks district Ghaziabad at the rank of 266.

2.5 Household Basic Amenities

Household Basic Amenities (HBA) are critical indicators for assessing socio-economic status of people. The district seems to have better position in this regard except percentage of water closet latrines in rural and urban areas. For its performance regarding with crucial indicators of HBA, presented in following Table 2G is better than national average.

TABLE 2G: PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS WITH BASIC AMENITIES/FACILITIES/ASSETS

S.No.	Indicators	Ghaziabad	All India Estimate
1	Drinking Water Facility		
a	Within Premises	79.65	38.97
b	Outside Premises	18.27	61.03
2	Water Closet/Latrine		
a	Total	27.30	18.00
b	Rural	7.00	7.10
c	Urban	41.90	46.1
3	Using Electricity	67.70	55.85
4	LPG	42.01	17.50
5	Banking Facility	49.90	35.50
6	Owning TV sets	57.10	31.59
7	Owning Telephone	17.30	9.14
8	Owning Two Wheelers	30.90	11.71
9	Owning Four- Wheelers	5.70	2.50

Source: District estimates related with indicators 1 & 2 are from Census of India 2001 whereas indicators from 3-9 are from Market Skyline survey 2006. These figures are quoted from States at Glance by Laveesh Bhandari & Sumita Kale 2006-07

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 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 Ghaziabad, as shown in the following Table 2H is below to state average as well as national average (39.26) despite its developed agriculture and industry. Although gender gap in WPR prevails both in the district and the state, the gap is very wide (i.e. 37 percentage points) in the district.

TABLE: 2H: MALE-FEMALE WORKERS IN TOTAL WORKFORCE OF THE DISTRICT AND THE STATE.

Particular	Ghaziabad (%)	Uttar Pradesh (%)
Average	28.51	32.48
Male	45.63	75.91
Female	8.63	25.09

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

Not only the gender gap in WPR is endemic but also distribution of workers across their four categories i.e. Cultivators, Agricultural Workers (AW), Household Industrial Workers (HIW) and Other Workers (OW) is highly uneven. This is shown in the following table.
No. 2I

TABLE 2I: CATEGORIES OF WORKERS IN THE DISTRICT AND THE STATE

Workers Type	Ghaziabad (%)	Uttar Pradesh (%)
Cultivators	17.11	41.06
Agricultural Workers	7.44	24.82
Household Industry Workers	4.68	5.61
Others Workers	70.77	28.5

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

Very high percentage in the district, as evident from above table, is of OWs. It is appropriate here to note that this is a residual category in the enumeration of census operation. The census of India categorize workers into four main categories i.e. Cultivators, Agricultural Workers (AW), Household Industrial Workers (HIW) and Other Workers (OW). All those workers who are not categorize as Cultivators, Agricultural Workers (AW), Household Industrial Workers (HIW) are categorize as Other Workers. In this way this is a residual category. This category basically includes workers of innumerable kinds having varied socio-economic status in society and life chance in market situations. On the one hand, it includes workers associated with white-collar occupations, salaried jobs, trade and commerce and bank and industry and on the other hand, it includes menial workers and wage earners like rickshaw-puller, musicians, construction site workers etc. It is, therefore, a deceptive category of workers.

Religion wise WPR both in the district and the state is presented in the following Table 2J

TABLE 2J: RELIGION-WISE PERCENTAGE OF WORKERS IN THE DISTRICT AND THE STATE

Religion	Ghaziabad		Uttar Pradesh	
	Total Workers	%age	Total Workers	%age
Hindus	726082	29.50	44541064	33.24
Muslims	197404	25.21	8960139	29.15
Christians	3258	36.98	72149	33.94
Sikhs	6445	30.67	221950	32.73
Buddhists	961	29.14	100764	33.36
Jains	3440	29.16	59744	28.85

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

When we analyze this table it is evident that among all religious communities WPR of Sikhs are highest whereas, WPR of all religious communities except Muslims is more than that of the district average(28.51). When we compare WPR of Religious communities in the district with that of their average in the state, all religious communities except Christians and Jains are lagging behind.

2.6.1 Industries

The district has made a tremendous headway in industrial development during the last two decades. It has not only become one of the most important industrial districts of the

state but also has come up on the industrial map of the country. One of the important factors that has given rise to its coveted position in industry is its close proximity to Delhi which budding with expansion has spilled over in the surrounding areas. The other contributing factors are well-knit road links and other infrastructural facilities. The industrial establishments are primarily concentrated in and around Ghaziabad town which includes the industrial area of Meerut road, Bulandshahr road, Mohannagar, Sahibabad, GT road extending upto Delhi border and Sahibabad sector 4 industrial area on the Mohannagar Indra Prashtha road. The other places which have concentration of industrial units are Modinagar, Hapur, Pilkhwa, and Narendranagar towns.

District Statistical Report 2005-06 (DSR) reveals that there are 1124 registered industrial units in the district. Out of which 643 are working. Besides, there are 1359 small-scale industrial units and 946 Khadi and Village Industries. Khadi and village industrial units are engaged in manufacturing many important items such as agricultural implements, wooden furniture, shoes, soaps, ghani (oil mill machinery), leather goods hand paper etc. Town Pilakhua of the district is known throughout the country for its dyeing industry which provides employment opportunities to many people in the district. Indeed the district has great potential for the development of small-scale industry through which many jobs may be created for villagers.

2.7 Agriculture and Animal Husbandry

The economy of the district continues to be predominantly agricultural in spite of fast developing industrial sector and rising of the district on the industrial map of the country. The district is agriculturally well developed with extensive cultivation and availability of extensive irrigation facilities. Farmers use most modern technology of agriculture available in the country for tilling, sowing, etc. The district being well irrigated covering most of the area cultivated. Through, most of the farmers own small piece of land due to high prizes and distribution of land among family members.

A comparison of land use pattern in the district with that of the state average in the following Table 2K indicates that percentage of irrigated land and area sown more than once is more in the district than state average.

TABLE 2K: LAND USE PATTERN IN GHAZIABAD DISTRICT AND UTTAR PRADESH- 2005-06

Items	Ghaziabad (hectares)	Uttar Pradesh (000 hectares)
Reporting Area	206934 (100.00)	24201 (100.00)
Forest	3542 (1.7)	1686 (6.97)
Barren and Uncultivable Land	4311 (2.1)	548 (2.27)
Land put to Non-agricultural uses	38091 (18.4)	2594 (10.71)
Cultivable Waste Land	3172 (1.5)	467 (1.93)
Permanent Pastures and Grazing Land	69 (0.03)	66 (0.27)
Land Under Miscellaneous Trees, Crops and groves	190 (0.1)	359 (1.48)
Current Fallows	6649 (3.2)	1137 (4.69)
Other Fallows	4356 (2.1)	594 (2.46)
Net Area Sown (Shudh)	146554 (70.8)	16750 (69.22)
Area sown more than once	82504 (39.9)	8675 (35.85)
Cropping intensity	156.3	193.08
Percentage of Irrigated Area to net area sown	90.5	78.97
Percentage of Irrigated Area to gross area sown	100	72.86

Source: Statistical Bulletin, 2006, District Ghaziabad

Rabi and Kharif are two main crop seasons. The principle crops of the district are wheat, paddy, maize, gram, peas, and sugarcane. Sugarcane and potatoes are the main cash crop whose productivity in quintal per hectare is 525.52 and 189.22 respectively. Productivity of main cereals and pulses in quintal per hectare is as follows paddy (rice) 23.32, wheat 35.1, *jow* 27.89 and *arhar* 8.82, *matar* 11.67.

Animal husbandry plays an important role in the rural economy. It provides draught power for cultivation as well as supplements the income of the farmers by animal husbandry products. District Animal Survey of 2003 reports that there are 6,32,916 animals in the district. Out of which 44,722 are cows and 2,66,975 are buffaloes. Cows and buffaloes are reared in almost every village of the district and are main source of milk. The district is bulk supplier of milk to both Delhi Milk Scheme and Mother Dairy. If planned approach for the development of animal husbandry and milk industry is adopted, this may create employment opportunities to innumerable villagers and consequently, improve economic condition of the rural folks.

Summary

The district of Ghaziabad, as evident from preceding analysis, has many economic advantages due to factors such as its fertile and irrigated land, rich livestock,

developed agriculture, booming industries, transport and communication connectivity and proximity to national capital. Indeed the district cannot be referred backward in terms of its infrastructural resources.

It is also not backward in literacy rate as it has four percentage point (69.7%) more literacy rate than the national average (65.38%) in 2001. Moreover, the district exhibits surplus when comparison is made between available HBA in the district and in the country.

However, the district appears having development deficit in regard to followings:

- i). Average sex Ratio of the district (860) is 38 points less than the state average (898) and 73 points less than the national average (933).
- ii) Average female work participation rate of the district (8.63) is 17 percentage points less than the national average (25.68).
- iii) Availability of primary and secondary schools as well as Degree colleges per Lakh population in the district is less than the state average.

The gap in is as follows

Indicators	District	National
Primary School	66.15	78
Secondary School	4.91	22
Degree Colleges	0.07	0.86

- iv) The scenario of health does not appear to be encouraging in the district, as Govt. schemes of health have not been properly implemented. In regard to various indicators of health, the rank of the district is 266 among 593 districts of the country as per the findings of the study, conducted by IIPS, Mumbai.
- v) Among all socio-religious communities Muslims are most illiterate community. Their average literacy rate (48%) is less than average literacy rate of the district, the state and the country.
- vi) Their work participation rate (25.29%) is also lower than the national average (39.26%) and district average (28.51%). .

CHAPTER-3 SAMPLE VILLAGES: A BRIEF PROFILE

District Ghaziabad contains 529 inhabited villages as per Census of India 2001. A sample of thirty (5.67%) villages is taken for the study. These villages represent all 4 Tehsils and 8 Blocks of the district (for the distribution of sample villages across Tehsils and Blocks see Table 1.2). This chapter presents a brief but multi-dimensional profile of sample villages. Profile of villages is constructed with the information contained in Census of India 2001 and provided by Informants (*Pradhans* and elderly persons of villages).

3.1 Population and Social Composition

With 2,83,975 population and 16095.9 hectares/161 sq. km area, sample villages constitute 8.63 per cent population and 14 per cent area of the district in 2001. Since there are 44,800 households, the average households size is of 6.34 persons. There are 1,53,456 males and 1,30,519 females in sample villages. Hence sex ratio of the sample villages comes around 851, nine points less than the district average. Sample villages are not uniform in population size. Village Khora is exceptionally very large having a total population of 99,506. While village Pavati has minimum population of 869. Apart from these two villages, five villages contain above 10,000 population. Population between 5000-10,000 exists in 9 villages. Remaining 14 villages have below 5000 population. (For detail see Table 1.3).

On the contrary, our Informants report a total of 1,58,834 households in 30 villages. Thus total population of these villages; on the basis of average households size i.e. 6.34 persons would be 10,07,008. This population size is very large to what we could get from calculation on the basis of average annual growth rate of population 3.90 in district Ghaziabad. Highest number of Households i.e. 99,382 is of Hindus, followed by Muslims 59,426. Sikhs represent only 20 households and Christians have only 6 households.

Distribution of households across caste categories show OBCs having highest number of households (96,269) followed by Upper Castes (32,888) and SCs/STs (29,651). Number of OBC households are more than Upper Castes households both among Hindus and Muslims. However, the difference is nearly quadruplicate among Hindus while it is more than double in case of Muslims.

Muslims are found in every sample village. Nonetheless, there are 12 villages namely

Nahal, Kalchina, Athsaini, Pipalheda, Tauri 13 Biswa, Bajhera Kalan, Salai, Salerpur Kotla, Kurana, Dasna Dehat/Kallugarhi, Todarpur and Nigrawati in which they have above 50 per cent population. Therefore, these villages may be referred as Minority Concentration Villages (MCVs) (For detail see Table 1.4).

3.2 Education

Census of India 2001 reports 62 Primary Schools, 26 Middle Schools, 6 Secondary Schools, 4 Sen. Sec. Schools, 4 Colleges, 6 Adult literacy centre and 6 other centre in sampled villages. No Industrial school and Training school is 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	62	21.83
Middle School	26	9.16
Sec. School	6	2.11
Sen. Sec. School	4	1.41
College	4	1.41
Industrial School	0	0.00
Training School	0	0.00
Adult Literacy Centre	6	2.11
Other Centre	6	2.11

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.

Information about enrolment of students is collected from one government Primary School of each village. This is presented in table 3B. Number of Muslim students in all classes/grades, as shown in the table, is higher than that of Hindus despite their smaller 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.

TABLE 3B: COMMUNITY-WISE ENROLMENT OF STUDENTS IN GOVERNMENT PRIMARY SCHOOLS IN SAMPLE VILLAGES

Grade	Religion							
	Hindu				Muslim			
	Enrolled		Attendance on the day of Visit		Enrolled		Attendance on the day of Visit	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
I	396	272	226	261	518	511	228	241
II	244	276	127	178	399	380	237	220
III	249	249	170	171	299	269	171	178
IV	215	211	159	154	297	270	160	159
V	190	170	117	92	265	239	158	127
Total	1294	1178	799	856	1778	1669	954	925

Source: Based on Information provided by School's Principal

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.

3.3 Health

Health facilities were available in all sample villages as per census 2001. There were only two Allopathic hospitals, two Ayurvedic and two Homeopathic hospitals, 14 Maternity and Child Welfare Centre (MCW), 4 Child Welfare Centre (CWC), 3 Health Centre and 8 Primary Health Sub-centre in thirty villages as per Census data of 2001. Allopathic Dispensaries were not available to any one of the villages. However, there were 60 Registered Medical Practitioners in these villages. Apart from these 5 nursing homes and one TB clinic also exist in sample villages as per census 2001.

No considerable improvement in health facilities appears to have taken place in the last eight years. Presently available health facilities in villages, according to Informants, are presented below in tabular form. (Table 3C).

TABLE 3C: HEALTH FACILITIES AVAILABLE TO SAMPLE VILLAGES

Type of Health Facility	Distance of Health Facilities				Total
	Within Village	< 5 KM	5-10 KM	> 10 KM	
PHC	2	9	9	10	30
Private Qualified Allopathic Doctor	3	10	12	5	30
Chemist/Medical Shop	11	15	4	0	30
Veterinary Centre/Sub Centre	5	11	8	6	30

Source: Based on Information provided by Informants

Primary Health Centre (PHCs) are main Government agencies which provide health facilities to villagers. But these PHCs are practically inaccessible to 19 villages as they are located at a distance of 5 Km. and above. Qualified doctors are available only in three villages. However, chemist's shops are available in 11 villages and villagers of 19 villages have to go outside their villages for even general medicines.

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) visits every village and there is Accredited Social Health Activist (ASHA) in every village for her help. Besides, every village has Anganwadi workers. We found 4 Muslim Anganwadi workers out of thirty. These 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.

3.4 Basic Amenities

3.4.1 Drinking Water Facilities

Safe drinking water is available to all villages. Handpumps (Private and Public) are main source of drinking water. A total number of Non-functioning 339 wells have been reported by villagers. India Mark II hand pump installed by Government is a significant source of safe drinking water to all sample villages. There are 1862 India Mark II handpumps installed in total sampled villages. About 70 per cent households are found having

private handpumps. But at many places private handpumps do not work efficiently due to declining water level.

3.4.2 Electricity

All villages are found to be electrified but all households do not have electricity connections. In the sample village people use illegal electricity connections for their use. 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 5 years. Our Informants think that if sufficient supply of electricity is available, economic condition of villages would certainly be improved. Following Table 3D shows community-wise households having electricity connections as reported by the informants.

TABLE 3D: COMMUNITY WISE HOUSEHOLDS HAVING ELECTRICITY CONNECTIONS

Type of Connection	Hindus	Muslims
Domestic	90037	47088
Agricultural	1097	578
Commercial	196	120
TOTAL	91330	47786

Source: Based on Information provided by Informants

3.4.3 Sanitation

Sanitation facilities are not adequately available to people. Only 37.04 per cent households have sanitation facilities such as septic tank (15.62), and soakage pit/sulabh (21.42%). Nearly half (49.12%) of total sampled population use service latrine for defecation. Remaining 13.84 percent households go to open fields for defecation.(see table 3.1). 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 Ghaizabad district. They are invariably found in both among Hindus and Muslim households but Hindus (68.42%) use more service latrine than their Muslim counterparts (16.83%).

3.4.4 Transport and Communication

District Ghaziabad has upper hand in the connection of villages to nearby towns and cities. All villages are connected with towns and cities through metalled roads.

However, public transport facilities are available only to those villages located on national/state highways while 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. Impact of Liberalized economy and easy access of cell phones can be seen in these villages. Many villagers are found having cell phones.

3.4.5 Public Distribution System

Ration shop dealers of thirty villages reported a total number of 1999 Antyodaya card holders and 3222 BPL. Of the total Antyodaya 1032 are Muslims; remaining are Hindus while of total BPL 1698 are Muslims and remaining are Hindus.

Public Distribution System (PDS) appears in disarray in all surveyed villages. We have seen people waiting anxiously for 3-4 hours for kerosene oil in front of ration shop in many villages. 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. Overall, access to regular PDS is major concern of villagers. Irregular supply, bad quality and dishonesty in measurement is seen in the system of public distribution.

3.5 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 2923 Government employees in sample villages. Out of which 2521 are Hindus and 372 (12.72%) 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 significant de-motivating factor for education among Muslims.

3.6 Rural Development Programmes and Beneficiaries Assisted

3.6.1 Indira Awas Yojana

The objective of Indira Awas 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 964 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, 686 (71.16%) are of Hindus whereas remaining households 233 (28.84%) are of Muslims.

3.6.2 National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme (NREGA)

No substantial information about National Rural Employment Programme was available as the scheme was launched from 1st April 2008 in the district, just two weeks before the survey.

3.7 Agriculture and Workers

District Ghaziabad 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. Cows and buffaloes are reared in every village for milk production. Villages of Ghaizabad supply milk to towns and cities of the district and the National capital of Delhi. District has potential to perform better in terms of agricultural production if problems of 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 can be provided to them.

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, etc. Many unskilled workers work in brick kilns 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.

3.8 Agro and Small Scale Industries

Villages of district Ghaziabad 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. Ghaziabad 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. Town Pilakhua of Ghaziabad is known for its dyeing industry, which provides jobs to many villagers of surrounding areas. This industry, if further promoted, would generate more jobs for 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 efforts 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.

3.9 Credit, Self-help Groups and Village Organizations

Obtaining credit from banks is not serious problem for those who own land since they have Farmer's Credit Card facility. But for those who are poor and landless credit from government institutions is beyond their reach. 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 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 the poor may be improved. Sample villages are also found having very few Mahila Mandal, Youth Organizations and Other Social Organizations. 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 these institutions is taking

pain for the uplift of poor through formation of APL and BPL SHGs. No effective registered religious/social organization is found in any village. The silver line in the sky is absence of communalism and casteism in sampled villages.

Summary

Though Government schools exist in every sample village, as indicated by preceding analysis, availability of schools per lakh population is less than the district average. Furthermore, number of schools decrease as the level of education increase. Many villages do not have Secondary and Senior Sec. level schools. Government Primary Schools, where mostly poor parents enroll their children, do not appear effective in retaining all enrolled students despite many Government facilities. Dropout rate is more among Muslims than Hindus. Thus what is urgently required for improving level of education is first, to establish Secondary and Senior Sec. Schools for both boys and girls in villages having at least population of 10,000. Second, effective monitoring is needed for better performance of available Government schools. Then, Lack of motivation, especially in minorities, is critical factor of low-level education. Thus, mass mobilization drives should be launched to motivate and encourage people for acquiring education.

Availability of electricity does not appear a problem in sample villages as all villages are found to be electrified. What is the serious problem is poor supply of electricity and unaffordable electricity bills by many households of the poor.

Similarly, safe drinking water is available in all villages but sometimes, especially in summer, villagers face hardship in getting safe drinking water due to declining water level in many villages.

Many villages are connected with towns and cities through metalled roads but in some villages there exist problem in this regard. For example village Kalchina may directly be linked with town Pilakhua if a metalled road is provided. This will improve economic condition of the villages.

As far as health facilities in all the sampled villages are concerned, health facilities were available in all the villages as per census 2001. Though number of health facilities in these villages in the ratio of their population is a serious concern. People demand for increase in number of health facilities should be taken into consideration. The

accessibility of Doctors, ANM, Malaria staff, Health visitor, etc. for routine immunization, RCH and other basic health facilities is beyond people's reach. As per our survey, villagers from 19 villages have to go to more than 5 Km. for PHC. People complain that government insists very much on Polio and is deterrent to provide other basic health facilities on the same pattern.

Undoubtedly, ICDS services exist in all sample villages. However, its functioning is, more often than not questioned by villagers. They complain ICDS workers do not work with sincerity and commitment furthermore there is lack of workers. Government provides one Anganwadi for the population of 1000 but the number of Anganwadi workers has not increased in villages in proportion to the increase in the population. Thus, there is paucity of health workers in villages on the one hand, on the other hand available workers do not work properly.. It has also been complain that nutritious food, which is provided by government for the improving health of women and children, is very often sold in the market by health workers. What is left for the people is not distributed judiciously.

Therefore, construction of health infrastructure, availability of staff and integration of health facilities at one place is proposed by the people.

Sanitation facilitates to all by 2015 is the target of Total Sanitation Campaign. Villages of district Ghaziabad have performed well in this regard. Village Bhikanpur also got Nirmal Puraskar from President of India for sanitation last year. Villagers in Ghaziabad due to their close proximity to urban areas are more concerned with sanitation facilities in their houses. That is one of the reasons for high percentage of toilet facilities in Ghaziabad than national average. Our survey reveals that only 13.84% households go for open defecation. The woe with regard to sanitation facilities is the high percentage of service latrines in the villages.

The condition of Public Distribution System in Ghaziabad is more or less same to its nearby district of Meerut. Selection of undeserved families in BPL, discrimination at the time of BPL survey, Irregular supply of food grains and dishonesty in measurement were some of the issues raised by people. Checks by the government to curb corruption in Public Distribution System are only used as tools to make it more justifiable.

As far as community wise government jobs are concern Muslims in general and OBC Muslims in particular don't have access to government jobs. The very reason lies in the low

level of literacy and involvement of Muslims as agricultural labourers, small scale industry or in the works which require artisanal ability.

The percentage of Muslims benefited from government programmes is also very low. The Indira Awas Yojna and other schemes of government benefits less to them. If conditions of Muslim community is to be uplifted there is a need to focus on the work in which they are involve. The availability of institutional credit facility to the workers can change the situation and help in enhancing the economic status of the Muslims.

CHAPTER –4: STATUS OF SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS: AN ANALYSIS

The survey covered Nine Hundred Households from four Tehsil and eight 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

Population and social composition of the people is of prime importance to know the differential conditions in the district. In the following pages the detailed analysis of population composition and division of castes in different strata is done to gauge the level of deprivation and marginalization.

4.1.1 Distribution of Households across Religion and Caste Categories

Out of 900 sample households, highest number 501 (56.67%) are of Muslims, followed by Hindus 397 (44.11%). Negligible number of 2 (0.22%) households are of Sikhs.

Distribution of households across caste categories indicates maximum number of OBCs 434 (48.22%), followed by Upper Caste 302 (33.56%) and SCs 164 (18.22%). Numbers of OBCs households are more than that of Upper Castes both among Hindus and Muslims. (For detail see Table 4.1).

4.1.2 Religion-wise Population

Total population of Sample households is 5779. Out of which 3065 are males and the remaining are females. Thus the average sex ratio of the population comes around 885, twenty-five point more than the district average in 2001. The average household size is of 6.42 persons. Hindus and Muslims constitute 2346 (40.60%) and 3424 (59.25%) sample population respectively. Hence Sikhs comprise of 0.16 per cent sample population. More than one-third of sample population is constituted by persons in the age-groups upto 5 (13.31%) and 6-15 years (28.27%). As the age group of population increases, percentage of

population consistently decreases. It sharply declined to 1.89 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

With 902 sex ratio Muslims are 37 points ahead Hindus. Average sex ratio of both communities has improved in last 8 years. As it was 878 and 854 of Muslims and Hindus respectively as per census 2001. Upper Castes of both Hindus and Muslims lag behind OBCs in sex-ratio. With 900 sex ratio SCs have better position than Hindu Upper Castes and OBCs.

Sex ratio of sample population in the age group 0-6 years is 881, 4 points less than sex ratio of total population. Scenario of child sex ratio is worse among Hindus as it is 678, 187 points less than sex ratio of their total population. Performance of Muslims is excellent as they have 1006 child sex ratio, 104 points more than sex ratio of their total population. Child Sex ratio among Hindu OBC's are worse and indeed alarming i.e. 476.(For detail see Table 4.3).

4.1.4 Religion-wise Marital Status

Undoubtedly marital Status is a significant characteristic of a population. Survey reveals that 56.90 per cent of 4109 population in the age group greater than 10 is married whereas 39.74 per cent is unmarried. Widow/widower constitutes 3.14 per cent. Sample population appears to be stable in marital relations as there are only 7 incidence of separation and one each of desertion and divorce.

Religion-wise marital status indicates maximum percentage of married among Hindus (59.53%) followed by Muslims (54.91%). On the contrary percentage of unmarried is more among Muslims (42.28%) than Hindus (36.44%). Percentage of widow/widower is 3.58 per cent and 2.77 per cent among Hindus and Muslims respectively. It is generally believed that Muslims have highest rate of divorce/desertion/separation among all SRCs in the country. But the survey reveals comparatively more marital stability among them. They have only one incidence of separation out of 7. Remaining 6 are found among Hindus. Moreover, no case of desertion and divorce is reported among Muslims. (For detail see Table 4.4)

Gender-wise marital status reveals 56.41 per cent females and 55.53 per cent males are married. Percentage of married females among Hindus (62.41%) is more than that of Muslims (52.50%) it is important to note that among both the religious communities the highest percentage of married male and female are among age group 26-35.(For age and gender-wise marital status among Hindus, Muslims and Sikhs see Tables 4.4A, 4.4B, and 4.4C).

4.2 Type of Households and Basic Amenities

4.2.1 Simple Complex Households

Table 4.8 indicates 69 per cent simple and 31 per cent complex households. Hindus have more percentage (36.27%) of complex households than Muslims (26.35%). (For detail see Table 4.5).

4.2.2 Household Headship

Fifty six (6.22%) of sample households are female headed. Number of female headed households is more among Muslims (31) than Hindus (25) (For detail see Table 4.5).

4.2.3 Household's Mother Tongue

Maximum number of Respondents 658 (73.11%) has reported Hindi as their mother tongue. Next to it, is *Khadi boli* which is *lingua franca* of the district and a major source of Hindi, Urdu origin, that has been reported by 214(23.78%) Respondents. It is surprising to note that only 14 (1.56%) households, (2 Hindus and 12 Muslims) have reported Urdu as their mother tongue. One family reported Punjabi as his mother tongue. Thirteen families reported any other language as mother tongue. (For detail see Table 4.6).

4.2.4. Habitation Type

Distribution of households according to their type of habitation indicates that highest percentage is of semi-pucca (49.33%) followed by *pucca* (28.67%), *Katcha Khaprail*, (15.78%), Thatched (6.11%), and Other (0.11%).

Religion-wise distribution of habitation type as shown in following figures explicitly shows relatively deprived condition of Muslims. (For details see Table 4.7).

S. No.	Name of Religion	Thatched	Katcha Khaprail	Semi Pucca	Pucca	Other
1	Hindu	6.05	13.10	44.84	36.02	0.00
2	Muslim	6.19	17.96	52.69	22.95	0.20

4.2.5 Household Ownership

Table 4.8 reveals ownership of houses according to which maximum percentage (95.44%) of Respondents have their own houses. Only 2.56 per cent are found living in rented houses. A total of 18 (2.00%) houses have been assisted under *Indira Awaas Yojana*.

Twelve households (8 Muslims and 4 Hindus) of the 23 living in rented accommodation pay Rs. 500/- per month whereas rent for 8 households (Hindus 4 and Muslims 4) ranges between Rs. 501-1000. There are 2 Muslim households which pay Rs. 1001-2000 rent per month and only one household of Hindu is in the category of more than Rs. 2000 per month rent. (For detail see Table 4.8A). Religion-wise distribution of houses assisted under IAY reveals again relative deprivation of minorities. For 2.27 per cent of total Hindu households and 1.80 per cent of Muslim households have been assisted under Indira Awas Yojna.

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. There is steady decline in the percentage of households as the number of living rooms increase. Hence maximum percentage (36.33%) of households has only one living room accommodation while two room accommodation is available to 35.67 per cent households. Three and more than three room accommodation are available to 15.33 per cent and 12.67 per cent households respectively. If one and two living rooms space in a house is accepted insufficient, nearly two-third of the sample households may be referred as having below average or insufficient housing condition.

Courtyard (*Angan*) is available to 72.67 per cent houses while verandah exists in 52.44 per cent houses. Separate bathroom, toilet and kitchen are available to 55.00 per cent, 56.11 per cent and 36.44 per cent houses respectively. (For religion and caste -wise detail see Table 4.9).

There is a wide gap between Hindus and Muslims in terms of living rooms available

to them. One room accommodation exists in 41.52 per cent Muslim and 29.97 per cent Hindu households. Similarly, Muslims lag behind Hindus by 9 percentage points in accommodation of more than three rooms. Furthermore, percentage of Muslims households is less than Hindu households in all indicators of housing condition except toilets.

4.2.7 Homestead Land

Homestead land is available to 245 (27.22%) sample households. Out of which 235 have their own land. Government has provided such land to 5 households (3 Hindus and 2 Muslims). While the homestead land under the categories *gair majarua* landlords and others is available to 1, 2 and 2 households respectively (For detail see Table 4.10).

4.2.8 Drinking Water

Census of India 2001 reports availability of safe drinking water in every villages of district Ghaziabad. Survey reveals that maximum percentage of sample households (78.22%) have their own source of water. While 12.00 per cent fetch water from public sources. Remaining (9.78%) is dependent upon their neighbours for drinking water.

Hand pumps (both private and public) are sources of drinking water supply to 99.44 per cent households. Tap water is available in 4 (0.44%) households and only 1 household fetches water from protected dug well. No one is found fetching water from unprotected dug well and pond.

Although hand pump is the main source of water supply, many respondents report that their handpumps do not work properly due to declining water level. Some of the handpumps installed by Government also do not function properly in sample villages. Hence availability of safe drinking water to villagers especially in summer becomes problematic. (For detail see Table 4. 11)

4.2.9 Sanitation

Unlike safe drinking water, condition of sanitary facility does not appear encouraging as 44 per cent sample households go to open field for defecation. Hence 56 per cent households have toilet facility within home. Safe toilets (e.g. septic tanks and leach pit) are available to 43.89 per cent households. Remaining 12 per cent households have dry latrines.

Hindus lag behind Muslims by 15 percentage points in toilet facilities available within home. However, percentage of Muslim households having septic tank is less than that of

Hindus. Their percentage is more than Hindus in leach pit and dry latrine. (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 603 (67%) households. Remaining 33 per cent are dependent upon oil lamp, lantern, petromax and other. Nonetheless, we have been informed that households, which do not have electricity connections, use electricity illegally and those households which have electricity connections frequently use oil lamp/lantern for light due to erratic and insufficient supply of electricity in villages. Percentage of Hindu households having electricity connections (73%) is 11 point more than Muslim households (62%) (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 63.22 per cent and 21.22 per cent households respectively. These sources of fuel are also used by those who have LPG connections which exist in only 9.67 per cent households.

Muslims lag behind Hindus in LPG connection, like electricity connection, as 7.19 per cent of their households have access to LPG connection in contrast to 12.85 per cent Hindu households (For detail see Table 4.14)

4.3 Educational Status

Figures related with educational level of sample population in the age group greater than 6 (4798) across gender, religions and caste categories are presented in the Table 4.15 and 4.16. Both literacy rate and educational level of sample population are marked by gender and religious disparities as shown in the 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/madrassa education	Primary	Middle	Matric High school secondary	/Inter-mediate // Higher secondary	Graduate (general)	Post-Graduate (General)	M.Phil / Ph.D.
1	Hindu	Female	39.03	5.04	11.65	10.07	12.8	9.65	6.72	3.78	1.05	0.21
		Male	26.06	3.59	10.01	10.2	15.68	17.37	9.92	4.91	2.27	0
		Total	32.21	4.27	10.79	10.14	14.31	13.72	8.4	4.37	1.69	0.1
2	Muslim	Female	48.65	11.39	18.71	9.78	6.7	3.08	1.31	0.15	0	0.23
		Male	35.18	6.36	16.91	15.29	14.01	8.12	3.18	0.27	0.41	0.27
		Total	41.56	8.73	17.78	12.73	10.61	5.77	2.31	0.22	0.22	0.25
3	Sikhs	Female	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Male	0	0	0	0	0	42.86	42.86	14.29	0	0
		Total	22.22	0	0	0	0	33.33	33.33	11.11	0	0
Total (sample)			37.56	6.84	14.8	11.61	12.13	9.15	4.92	1.98	0.83	0.19
Total (Male)			31.29	4.19	13.99	13.13	14.66	12.07	6.09	2.24	1.18	0.16
Total (Female)			44.63	8.7	15.71	9.89	9.27	5.86	3.59	1.69	0.44	0.22

Following major educational gaps emerge from above table:

- There are 37.56 per cent illiterate. Hence average literacy rate of sample population comes around 62.44 per cent.
- 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 13 percentage points in literacy.
- 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.
- With 58.44% literacy rate Muslims are most illiterate community.
- 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 may be due to Madrasa education among them.

4.3.1 Technical and Professional Education

Educational poverty of sample population in general and Muslims in particular increases manifolds at the level of technical and professional education. There are only 4 persons who possess Technical Diploma Certificates/below degree level. Minorities share among these persons is only 0.07 per cent. It is important to note that all the four person posses Technical Diploma Certificates/below degree level are male

Educational attainment further deteriorates at the level of Technical/professional degree level education. Only 7 persons are found having such education (Five Hindus, one Muslims and One Sikhs).

It is important to note that all the four person posses Technical Diploma Certificates/below degree level are male where only 1 female posses Technical/professional degree out of 7 persons.

(For gender, caste and religion wise distribution see Table 4.17 & 4.18)

4.3.2 Current Educational Status

Current education level of sample population in the age group 5-15 is presented in Table 4.19. There are 1776 persons in this age group who constitute 31 per cent of the total sample population. Out of these 944 are male and remaining are female. Maximum but equal percentage of students are found to be enrolled in Government (37.41%) and Public Schools (37.07%). While informal institutions (included Madrasa) cater educational need of 11.95 per cent. However, it is surprising to note that 8.85 per cent have been reported never enrolled. Furthermore, 3.67 per cent have left the school after enrolment and lowest percentage (1.09%) is of those who have been enrolled but do not go to school. Hence 13.58 per cent children in the age group 5-15 are practically deprived of education.

Gender inequalities seem to be minimizing in school education as equal percentage of male (1.15%) and females (1.01%) is found in the category of 'enrolled but does not go to school' but percentage of females is more than males in the categories of 'never enrolled' (M-7.15%, F-10.12%) and 'left school after enrolment' (M-2.81%, F-4.64%). Nonetheless, females have advantage of 3 percentage point over males in 'Government schools' and 2 percentage point in 'informal schools'. Contrary to it, females lag behind males by 9 percentage points in 'Public Schools'.

Current education status of Muslims, like their literacy rate, is fairly less than Hindus. Their percentage is more than Hindus in categories like 'Never enrolled' (H-5.04%, M-11.00%), 'Left after enrolment' (H-2.81%, M-4.70%), 'Enrolled but do not go to school' (H- 0.19% M-1.60%) but less in 'Government schools' (H-41.43%, M-35.14%) and 'Public Schools' (H-47.03% M-31.79%). However, Muslims have advantage over Hindus by 12 percentage point in 'Informal Schools'. This is probably due to Madrasa education among them.

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 1619 children whose school type is shown. Government agencies have provided/ are providing education to 43.41 per cent children whereas, 44.90 per cent received/are receiving education from private schools. Madarsa, Non-formal and others have been agencies of education for 11.17 per cent 0.37 per cent and 0.15 per cent children respectively.

4.3.3 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 1535 children have been reported. Only Hindi is the medium of education for 50.82 per cent students. Next to them (31.11%) are those students who receive education both in English and Hindi medium. Urdu has been instruction of education for 10.05 per cent whereas 8.01 per cent report only English as their medium of instruction. (For detail see table 4.21).

Government provides 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 363 (29.25%) children while 262 (21.11%) children have received scholarships. Uniform is supposed to be provided to all female students but only 224 (18.05%) students have received uniform as per Respondents whereas, books are provided to 373 (30.06%) students. Respondents generally complain about the ways in which government facilities are distributed among students.

4.3.4 Drop out

Phenomenon of drop out is not widespread. Only 65 children have been reported as dropouts. Various reasons have been attributed for it. 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 number 4.24. Parents of 84.4 per cent 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 3.5 per cent children whereas, Intermediate level education has been the aspiration for 3.6 per cent 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, 313(5.41%) 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 pain in stomach and others (56 patients of each). This category includes many fatal and chronic diseases related with heart, liver, throat, and brain etc. Next to it, are the persons (110) suffering from cough and cold, 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 to note that six cases of polio and one each case of night blindness, problem of new born baby, fileria and kalazar have been reported. (For detail see table 4.25).

Table 4.26 indicates duration of illness according to which nearly 41.53(130) of the total sick persons sustain illness for more than 6 months. Next to them are those who have been suffering for 1-3 months (37.70%). Remaining (20.77%) has been sick for the period between 3-6 months. No Sikh was found ill in total sampled households (For detail see table 4.26).

It is surprising to note that 242 (77.32%) patients have approached private medical practitioners for their treatment. Services of only Government agencies are availed by only 13.74% patients. Remaining 8.95% patients are those who have been treated both by government and private health agencies. Many of our Respondents report they are forced to go to private practitioners for treatment due to inadequate, inefficient and corrupt practices in government health care agencies. (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 Ghaziabad. For, only 77 (10.03%)out of 768 have

been fully immunized (Fully immunized are those children who have received vaccination of polio, all DPT doses, BCG and measles). It means nearly 90% children are still deprived of full immunization. However, 86.84% children received polio vaccination, followed by BCG (65.75%), measles (55.20%), DPT-3 (50.65%), DPT-1 (43.09%) and DPT-2 vaccination (8.33%). (For details see Table 4.28 and 4.29).

4.4.2 Deliveries

Promotion of Maternal and Child Health is on the top priority of Government. Schemes like National Rural Health Mission is going on for such purpose. This scheme has also not been successfully implemented. For survey reveals that of the total 596 deliveries in sample population during last 5 years, highest percentage (75.84%) has taken place within home followed by Institutional/Hospitals (23.15%), other places (0.84%) and community hall/building (0.17%). (For details see table 4.30).

More important than place of delivery is trained and technical assistance in delivery. Scenario appears grim on this front, as 52.01% deliveries have taken place with the assistance of untrained Dai. Next to them are those deliveries, which have taken place in trained Midwife/ASHA (23.99%) and pvt. hospitals (19.30%). Government Hospitals have assisted 4.36% deliveries (See table 4.31).

Out of 596 delivery cases 580 (97.32%) have not approached government hospitals. They have given various reasons such as distance of government hospital (37.59%), Poor conditions of cleanliness in Govt. Hospital (16.55%), Poor care by Doctors/ Nurses (13.97%) and no availability of lady doctors (9.83%). Remaining 22.07% 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. (for details see table 4.32).

4.5 Economic Status

4.5.1 Work Status

Economic status of a household is determined by multiple factors like access to work opportunity, type of work, ownership of physical assets and so on. Table 4.33 indicates work status across 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 1486 (25.72%) of sample population. Casual labourers constitute maximum percentage (73.49%) of workers followed by self-employed (15.07%). Next to it (4.24%) are workers who have been categorised as ‘Domestic work but engaged in gainful economic activities’. Regular Salaried Government employees and Regular salaried Pvt. Sector employee constitute 3.43 per cent and 2.96 per cent workers respectively.

There is whopping gender gap in work participation. Only 3.46 per cent is of females which is very low in comparison to male i.e. 45.42 per cent. Most of the female workers are found in the categories of Casual Labourers and domestic work but engaged in gainful economic activity. However, about 10 per cent female workers are found engaged in regular salaried work.

Muslims appear again most backward community as they have lowest (24.30%) WPR. Highest WPR (44.44%) is of Sikhs followed by Hindus (27.71%). However, female WPR of both Hindus (3.86%) and Muslims (3.20%) is nearly equal.

A comparison between Hindu and Muslim workers explicitly shows relative deprivation of Muslims. This is presented below:

Name of Religion	Work Status					
	Casual labourer	Domestic servant	Regular salaried govt. servant	Regular salaried private sector	Self Employed	Domestic work but engaged in gainful economic activities
Hindus	69.85	0.15	6.46	4.00	15.44	4.00
Muslims	76.44	1.32	1.08	2.16	14.54	4.54

4.5.2 Main Occupation

Distribution of 1486 workers across their main occupation indicates highest percentage (79.65%) of manual work followed by sales and business (7.60%), caste occupation (6.46%). Whereas only 2.29 per cent is of those who earn their livelihood from clerk, supervisor and accounts and 2.09 per cent is of those workers who are associated with professional, managerial and administrative occupations. Lowest percentage (1.62%) is of those who are engaged in Other work. (For distribution of main occupation across gender and religion see Table 4.34).

4.5.3 Main Industry

Thirty-nine point fifty seven per cent (39.57%) workers are associated with agriculture followed by those (22.21%) who are engaged in Other work. Remaining earn their livelihood from construction (17.63%), manufacturing (7.81%), transport (4.64%), Financial and Administrative services (2.76%) forestry (2.29%), livestock (1.55%), education, health and social services (1.28%), and fisheries (0.27%). Representation of minorities is comparatively more in livestock and other industry while it is less in remaining industries. (For detail see table 4.35).

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 80 people report problems which they face in operating their business ventures. They have faced problems of various kinds. The major problem, which emerges from their response, is the lack of marketing 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 Ghaziabad as it is supplied only 4-6 hours per day in rural areas. Indeed electricity is a major problem for agriculturists who are depended upon tube wells for irrigation. Many artisans have close down their business ventures due to lack of electricity. (for detail see table 4.36).

4.5.5 Out-migration

Table 4.37 shows out-migration pattern of workers. A total of 41 workers are found to be working outside their villages. Maximum percentage (58.54%) of out-migrant workers are working within the district, while 21.95 per cent have gone outside country for work. Those who are working outside district but within state comprise of 14.63 per cent and the lowest percentage (4.88%) have reported working outside the state in rural areas. No significant disparity exists between Hindus and Muslims in out-migration pattern.

4.5.6 Land holding Patterns

Land is the major physical asset which does not merely determine economic status of a household but also social position in rural society. Value of land phenomenally goes up in

district Ghaziabad because it is fertile, irrigated and not available in abundance. Furthermore, rapid industrialization and urbanization in the district shoots up the cost of the land. Survey reveals that 722 (80.22%) out of 900 households do not own land. Religion-wise distribution indicates that 71.79% Hindus and 87.23% Muslims households do not own agricultural land.

Those who have reported land ownership constitute 19.78% sample households. There are 112 (28.21%) Hindus, 64 (12.77%) Muslims and 2 (100%) Sikh households who own agricultural land.

Land holding is not big in district Ghaziabad. 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 1562 *Bigga*(312.4 acre). Hence, average land holding comes around 13.94 *Bigga*, or marginally more than two and half acres per household (For details see table 4.38).

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 its selling to colonizers and industrialist.

4.5.7 Livestock

Apart from land, livestock occupies significant position in the economy of villagers. Among all kinds of animals milch and draught animals are of great importance. Draught 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. A total of 482 (53.67%) of sample households except 2 of Sikhs have reported non-ownership of milch animals. Hence 44.33 per cent households possess milch animals. Nonetheless, they do not have equal number of milch animals. More than 5 are owned by only 9 households whereas, between 3-5 are found in 44 households. Between 1-2 animals are available in largest number (363) of households. (For distribution of livestock across Hindus and Muslims see table 4.39)

4.5.8 Ownership of Productive and Other Assets

Table 4.40 reveals ownership of productive and other assets in sample households. Information has been sought about 40 different kinds of productive and other assets. These assets may broadly be categorized into four categories i.e. i) productive agricultural 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 reported by 3.67 per cent, 2.22 per cent, 1.33 per cent, 6.67 per cent, 0.57 per cent, and 13.56 per cent households respectively. Sixteen (1.78%) respondents have reported ownership of commercial vehicle i.e. truck (15) and jeep (1). Vehicles for personal use such as cars and motor cycles are reported by 2.11 per cent, 33.56 per cent respectively.

4.6 Additional Employment and Technical Training

4.6.1 Additional Employment

Table 4.41 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 4.41)

4.6.2 Technical Training

Table 4.42 points out that 46 persons of sample population have undergone technical training. Out of these 16 are Hindus 29 are Muslims. Only 1 is Sikh.

Training of computer operation has been received by 12 persons. Next to them 11 are those who have taken the training of tailoring. Remaining have taken training of weaving, auto mechanic, driving, electronics, handicraft etc.

Private institutions have been source of training for largest number of persons i.e. 20 (43.48%). Next to it, are government institutions who have imparted training to 12(26.09%) persons. Master craftsmen are source of training for 9 (19.57%) persons. Other have got training from sources such as family member (3), Apprenticeship/on the job training (1) and other sources (1). (For detail see table 4.43)

Only 23 (0.4%) persons of sample population have shown their desire to acquire technical training, of these persons 13 (56.52%) desire to receive training in tailoring. Next to them are those 4 (17.39%) who want training in computer. (For details see table 4.44).

4.7 Incomes, Expenditure and Indebtedness

4.7.1 Income

Economic inequality is found to be characteristic of sample households. With 53.7% indebted households Muslims are found to be more indebted than Hindus (43.28%). Percentage of households again sharply increases to 14.56 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, for highest percentage of households i.e. 46.89 per cent belongs to middle class, followed by lower class 38.56 per cent. Higher class constitutes 14.56 per cent households.

Income disparity exists between Hindus and Muslims. Condition of Hindus appears to be a little bit improved than Muslim as 14.17 per cent Muslims and 10.08 per cent Hindus belong to income group below 20,000. Income disparity between two communities nearly disappears in the income groups of middle category except in the income group of 30001-40000 where 32.14 percent Muslims 21.66 percent Hindus lie. However, Muslims lag behind Hindus by 13.13 percentage points in the highest income group. (For detail see Table 4.45)

Table 4.46 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 (12.03%) of 898 Hindu and Muslim households spends 10000 and above on cereal and pulses. The same amount is spent by 5.01% households on medical facilities, marriages and other ceremonies. Above 10000 rupees per annum is the expense by 3.67 percent households on vegetable, meat, milk and spices. In this way food emerges main item for maximum expenditure. Expenditure on payment on loan and interest occupies fourth rank as 3.45 % households spend Rs. 10000 and above on it. Fifth and Sixth ranks in this range of expenditure are occupied by education and footwear, clothes and beddings.

Some Respondents do not report any expenditure on items such as recreation

(92.75%), payment of loan and interest (90.95%) house repairing/ construction (76.59%), and so on. (For detail see table 4.46)

Of the total 898 households 201 (37.92%) are found indebted.. Difference between Hindus and Muslims also exists in terms of number of debts taken (For detail see table 4.47).

Out of 199 Hindu and Muslim indebted households 50 (25.13%) have borrowed from private moneylenders. Thirty people (15.08%) have taken loan from friends/ relatives. Commercial and Regional Rural Bank have been source loan for 59 (29.65%) while remaining 60 (30.15%) availed loan from government, cooperative bank/societies, agriculturalist moneylenders etc. (For details see table 4.48)

Only 24 households have succeeded in availing loans without interest. Whereas, 115 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. (For details see table 4.49)

Marriage is the purpose for which highest number (60) households has borrowed loan. Next to them are those who have taken loan for agricultural purposes (31), Medical treatment (30), daily consumption, purchase of livestock and business (14) and so on. (For details see table 4.50)

4.8 Public Distribution System

Functioning of Public Distribution System is not found up to the mark 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 household of some poor are deprived of ration cards as complained by 5 many of our Respondents. Thirty Hindus and 51 Muslim households do not report possession of ration cards. Hence 81 households out of total Sample population have been deprived of ration cards. Only 128 households (14.22%) are found having Below Poverty Line (BPL) cards. Out of these 50 are Hindus and remaining are Muslims (For detail see Table 4.51).

Among the difficulties, which are faced by people in availing ration, the major one is insufficient quantity. Next to it is irregular supply followed by dishonesty in

measurement. (For detail see Table 4.52).

4.9 Beneficiaries of Government Schemes

There is lack of awareness about Government schemes among Respondents. More often than not village *Pradhans*, especially illiterate, do not know about Government schemes for the welfare of the people and development of villages. They are dependent upon village secretary who usually does not provide necessary information and guidelines for availing benefits of Government schemes. Consequently many times beneficiaries for Government schemes are not systematically identified. 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, 18 households, (9 of Hindus and 9 of Muslims) are found beneficiaries under IAY. There are 41 persons (17 of Hindus and 24 of Muslims) who have been benefited under Widow Pension Scheme. A total of 278 (161 Hindus and 117 Muslims) have been provided benefits available under Sarva Sikhsha Abhiyan (SSA). National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme (NREGA) was launched in the district from 1st April 2008, about 2 weeks before the survey. Therefore, complete information about beneficiaries under the scheme was not provided. However, 5 (1 Hindu and 4 Muslims) persons are found to be beneficiaries of the scheme. There are 52 (23 Hindus, 29 Muslims) beneficiaries of the scheme called Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC).

4.10 Access to Media

Table 4.53 indicates access to media, a key of spreading information and awareness and vital in globalized world. Few Respondents have reported their access to media. Newspapers are read by 122; television is used by 211; and radio is accessible to 171. Access of minorities to media is comparatively less than majority as 64 Hindus and 56 Muslims and 2 Sikhs read newspapers. Difference between majority and minority widens in the access to television. For 117 Hindus, 93 Muslims and 1 Sikhs see television. Gap also exists in the use of radio as 98 Hindus and remaining number of minorities listen to radio.

4.11 Political and Social Participation

Political participation of a household represents the level of awareness about the issues

and rights of that household. Political participation was gauged on different parameters to understand the level of consciousness.

Survey findings shows that 894 out of 900 households are of view that voting is an important right but members of only 885 households reported their name in voter list. Moreover 882 households reported that they cast their vote regularly in all the elections.

If asked about the active participation in different social and political institutions only 2.22 percent reported their representation in Panchayat. Likewise, only 1.67 percent household participate in religious institutions, 1.33 percent in educational institutions and 1.11 percent in social organizations. (for detail see table 4.54)

Table 4.55 show reasons for not inclusion of any family member in voter list of all the 15 households whose name are not entered in it.. It shows that earlier their name was in voter list but due to political rivalry their names were deleted from it.

Notwithstanding the fact 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. Everyone, 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.

CONCLUSION: DEVELOPMENT DEFICIT AND STRATEGIES FOR INTERVENTION

Ministry of Minority Affairs (MMA) Government of India has commissioned Baseline Survey of 90 Minority Concentration Districts (MCDs) of the country. Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR) has coordinated entire work of the survey which primarily aims at assessing 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 aims at identifying artisanal income generating activities.

District Ghaziabad, Uttar Pradesh (U.P) is one of the MCDs whose survey work has been assigned to Centre for Promotion of Educational and Cultural Advancement of Muslims of India (CEPECAMI), AMU, Aligarh. A total of 900 households of 30 sample villages of the district (30 households from each village) have been selected for detail enquiry. Besides, brief profiles of the district and of sample villages are presented in order to highlight development deficit.

A synoptic view of development deficit pertaining to indicators mentioned above is presented in the following pages. Development deficit is analysed at three levels viz.,

- a) at the level of district where national estimates based on Census of India 2001 are used to identify the district development deficit,
- b) results of total sample households are compared with latest available national estimates of development indicators and
- c) disaggregated results of Community households are judged against results of total sample households in order to identify development deficit of community/communities.

District Development Deficit

Ghaziabad may be referred as one of the developed districts of U.P. since it has fertile and irrigated land, booming industries, sprawling towns and cities as well as close proximity with national capital, New Delhi.

Communication and transport network in the district is quite extensive which does not

merely connect it with nearby towns and cities but also with all major cities of the state and the country.

Though most of the villages in the district are linked with outside world mainly through metalled roads, interior villages lag public transport facility.

All villages have been electrified and provided with facility of safe drinking water.

Nonetheless, the district lags behind national average on some critical indicators of development. This is shown in following table:

TABLE 5A: DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT DEFICITS

S. No	Indicators	District Average		National Average	District Development Gap	
A	Socio-economic					
1	Sex Ratio	860		933	-73	
2	Rate of Literacy	69.7		65.4	4.3	
3	Rate of Female Literacy	57.9		53.67	4.23	
4	WPR	28.51		39.26	-11	
5	Female WPR	8.63		25.68	-17	
B	Basic Amenities					
6	Percentage of Households with access to safe drinking water	Within Home	79.65	100	77.9	22.1
		Outside home	20.35			
7	Percentage of Household with sanitation facilities	27.3		21.92	5.38	
8	Percentage of Electrified households	67.7		56.5	11.2	
C	Health					
9	Percentage of Fully vaccinated children	24.39		44	-20	
10	Percentage of Institutional Delivery	36.6		48.7	-12	

Note: National estimate pertaining to all indicators is from Census of India 2001, District estimate related with indicators from S.N. 1-7 is also from Census of India 2001 District estimate of electrified household is borrowed from Market Skyline Survey 2006, while estimates of health indicators of the district is from RCH survey 2003-04 Institutional Deliveries in the district include deliveries both in Government Hospitals (9.56) and Private Hospitals (27.04)

Among the indicators shown in the above table, the district lags behind the national average by 73, 20, 17, 12 and 11 points in sex ratio, fully vaccinated children, female WPR, institutional delivery and WPR respectively. Development deficit in these areas, undoubtedly, pertain with status of women and children or economic and health sectors.

Development Deficit as per Household Survey

Development deficit of sample households is presented below;

TABLE 5B: DEVELOPMENT DEFICITS OF SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS

S.No	Indicators	Survey Result	National Estimate	Development Gaps
A	Socio-economic			
1	Sex Ratio	885	933	-48
2	Rate of Literacy	62.44	67.3	-4.86
3	Rate of Female Literacy	55.37	57.1	-1.73
4	WPR	25.72	38	-12.28
5	Female WPR	3.46	21.5	-18.04
B	Basic Amenities			
6	Percentage of households with Pucca House	28.67	59.4	-30.73
7	Percentage of Households with safe drinking water	100	87.9	12.1
8	Percentage of Households with Water Closet Latrine	43.89	39.2	4.69
9	Percentage of Households with Electricity	67	67.9	-0.9
C	Health			
10	Percentage of Fully vaccinated children	10.03	44	-33.97
11	Percentage of Institutional Delivery	23.15	48.7	-25.55

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 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 except sex-ratio which is from Census of India 2001

People of villages appear having more development deficit than the district as a whole. While the district has development deficit pertaining 5 out of 10 indicators, sample household's deficits prevail in 9 of the 11 indicators as shown in the above table. Nonetheless, sex ratio and fully vaccinated children occupy the first and second rank in the development deficit of both the district and of household. Third rank in the development deficit of households is of *pucca* house (-30.73), followed by Institutional delivery (-25.55), female WPR (-18.04%), WPR (-12.28), Rate of literacy (-4.86), female literacy (-1.73) and households with electricity (-0.9).

Hindus and Muslims comprise of 397 (44.11%) and 501 (55.67%) sample households respectively. Negligible number of 2 (0.22%) households are of Sikhs, whose status is not shown 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
A	Socio-economic					
1	Sex Ratio	885	865	-20	902	17
2	Rate of Literacy	62.44	67.79	5.35	58.44	-4
3	Rate of Female Literacy	55.37	60.97	5.6	51.35	-4.02
4	WPR	25.72	27.71	1.99	24.3	-1.42
5	Female WPR	3.46	3.86	0.4	3.2	-0.26
B	Basic Amenities					
6	% of house-holds with Pucca house	28.67	36.02	7.35	22.95	-5.72
7	% of Households with access to safe drinking water	100	100	0	100	0
8	% of households with water closet latrine	43.89	41.06	-2.83	46.11	2.22
9	% of households with electricity	67	73	6	62	-5
C	Health					
10	% of fully vaccinated children	10.03	11.5	1.47	9.27	-0.76
11	Percentage of Institutional Delivery	23.15	34.36	11.21	17.17	-5.98

A wide gap exists between Hindus and Muslims. While Hindus have development deficit in only two areas namely sex ratio and water closet latrine, Muslims have surplus in these two areas. Both the communities have surplus in safe drinking water. In remaining 8 areas Hindus have surplus and Muslims have deficit. Hence Muslims may be referred as most backward community.

Thus what is emerging from preceding analysis is the fact development deficit is more acute in socio-economic and health indicators than indicators of basic amenities.

Women, children and minority appear most deprived groups of the population.

Notwithstanding the district as a whole has more literacy rate than the national average, this is not the situation of literacy rate, emerged from households' survey, of villagers and minorities. Both have less literacy rate than the national average. Moreover, the condition of minorities is worse in this regard.

Educational level of sample population in general and minorities in particular is a

cause of concern since it consistently declines as the level of education goes up. Furthermore, deprivation of sample population and minorities has increased manifolds at the level of technical and professional education (Please refer to Tables. 4.17 and 4.18).

Strategies of Intervention

Multiple sectors require policy intervention for improvement. Nonetheless 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 Ghaziabad:

6. Opening of schools upto Senior Secondary level for both male and female in every village having population of 10,000.
7. Establishment of ITIs at block level.
8. 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.
9. Awareness campaign is to be launched for making people aware about Government schemes for their benefit.
10. 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.
11. Training of modern technology in food processing may be provided at tehsil level.
12. Loan for the purchase of milch animal be provided without any hassle.

13. Extension facilities in dairy development with special emphasis on procurement and collection of milk through establishment of dairy cooperatives.
14. Creating marketing facility to push up agro based industry should be given priority.
15. Ghaziabad 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.
16. SHGs virtually do not function in district Ghaziabad. Therefore, active campaign through local NGOs should immediately be launched for motivation and encouragement to form Self Help Groups.
17. 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.
18. Lack of banking facilities and insufficient supply of electricity are problems, which have been, underscore invariably in many of the sample villages.
19. 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.

LIST OF TABLES

TABLE 1.1: RELIGION-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF RURAL POPULATION ACROSS TEHSILS IN DISTRICT GHAZIABAD

Religious Communities	District	%age	Modinagar	%age	Ghaziabad	%age	Hapur	%age	Garhmukhteshwar	%age
Hindus	1064991	72.24	226690	75.65	292389	75.45	352063	71.99	193849	65.07
Muslims	402679	27.32	72358	24.15	92883	23.97	136023	27.81	101415	34.04
Christians	1152	0.08	108	0.04	591	0.15	268	0.05	185	0.06
Sikhs	3365	0.23	193	0.06	687	0.18	425	0.09	2060	0.69
Buddhists	1350	0.09	197	0.07	686	0.18	165	0.03	302	0.10
Jains	238	0.02	10	0.00	205	0.05	13	0.00	10	0.00
Others	12	0.00	0	0.00	10	0.00	2	0.00	0	0.00
Religion not Stated	384		102		82		111		89	
Total	1474171		299658	20.32	387533	26.28	489070	33.18	297910	20.20

Source: Census of India 2001

TABLE 1.2: DISTRIBUTION OF SAMPLED VILLAGES ACROSS TEHSILS AND BLOCKS

S. No.	Tehsils	Block	Villages
1	Garhmukhteshwar	Garhmukhteshwar	Athsaini, Bahadur Garh, Neknampur Nanai, Pavati
2		Simbhawali	Buxer, Todarpur
3	Ghaziabad	Loni	Asalatpur Farakh Nagar, Khora, Mirpur Hindu
4		Razapur	Bhikkanpur, Kalugarhi/Dasna Dehat, Nahal, Nig Rayati
5	Hapur	Dhaulana	Bhajeda Kalan, Sadat Nagar Ikla, Narainpur Vaska, Piplehda, Sapanwat
6		Hapur	Hafizpur Ubarpur, Kurana, Salai, Salepur Kotla, Shahpur Jatt, Upeda
7	Modinagar	Bhojpur	Amrala, Kalchhina, Saidpur Husainpur, Sara, Tauri 13 Biswa
8		Muradnagar	Roshanpur Salimabad Patti Prat

**TABLE 1.3: LIST OF SAMPLED VILLAGES WITH POPULATION AREA AND
TOTAL NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS AS PER CENSUS 2001**

S.No.	VILL_NAME	AREA	Total Household	Total Population
1	Khora	426	18907	99506
2	Dasna Dehat	1904	3373	22715
3	Nahal	585	1848	13656
4	Bhajeda Kalan	885	1725	12974
5	Bahadur Garh	853	1751	11877
6	Kalchhina	959.1	1608	11667
7	Asalatpur Farakh Nagar	677.1	1293	9656
8	Athsaini	797	1231	9319
9	Buxer	213	1273	9021
10	Sapanwat	749	1173	8333
11	Saidpur Husainpur	991.1	1165	7841
12	Piplehda	392	906	7099
13	Tauri 13 Biswa	893.6	924	6586
14	Salai	421	745	6081
15	Upeda	696	863	5656
16	Sara	690.4	674	4882
17	Bhikkanpur	329	714	4856
18	Hafizpur Ubarpur	379	610	4064
19	Kurana	244	486	3542
20	Salepur Kotla	163	440	3441
21	Amrala	403.9	438	3072
22	Narainpur Vaska	313	436	3072
23	Mirpur Hindu	696.1	386	2683
24	Shahpur Jatt	404	429	2586
25	Neknampur Nanai	281	383	2461
26	Sadat Nagar Ikla	134	318	2350
27	Roshanpur Salimabad Patti Prat	133	238	1622
28	Todarpur	146	204	1482
29	Nig Rayati	149	145	1006
30	Pavati	188.6	114	869

TABLE 1.4: NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS ACROSS RELIGIONS AND CASTE CATEGORIES AS REPORTED BY PRADHAN AND ELDERLY PERSONS OF VILLAGES

S.No.	Name of the Village	Hindus				Muslims			Christians	Sikhs	G. Total	Hindu %	Muslim %
		Upper Caste	OBCs	SC/ST	Total	Upper Caste	OBCs	Total					
1	Khoda	9,992	47,493	24,000	81,485	8000	32,000	40,000	0	15	121,500	67.07	32.92
2	Nahal	4	50	450	504	1800	1200	3,000	0	0	3,504	14.38	85.62
3	Bahadurgarh	500	1000	500	2,000	500	1000	1,500	0	0	3,500	57.14	42.86
4	Kalchina	20	100	480	600	2000	400	2,400	0	0	3,000	20.00	80.00
5	Atsaini	3	757	10	770	0	1405	1,405	0	0	2,175	35.40	64.60
6	Buxer	385	320	550	1,255	70	700	770	0	5	2,030	61.82	37.93
7	Pipalheda	0	15	150	165	1000	850	1,850	0	0	2,015	8.19	91.81
8	Turi 13 Biswa	5	5	90	100	1700	200	1,900	0	0	2,000	5.00	95.00
9	Bhikanpur	108	1030	630	1,768	0	225	225	5	0	1,998	88.49	11.26
10	Farrukh Nagar	300	300	250	850	500	175	675	0	0	1,525	55.74	44.26
11	Shehadpur Husainpur	25	1055	130	1,210	30	270	300	0	0	1,510	80.13	19.87
12	Bajhera Kalan	12	2	86	100	1000	200	1,200	0	0	1,300	7.69	92.31
13	Salai	0	62	58	120	800	280	1,080	0	0	1,200	10.00	90.00
14	Sapnawat	860	125	85	1,070	25	100	125	0	0	1,195	89.54	10.46
15	Shahpur Jatt Fatehpur	200	500	300	1,000	0	50	50	1	0	1,051	95.15	4.76
16	Upeda	240	220	500	960	0	45	45	0	0	1,005	95.52	4.48
17	Sadiqnagar Ikla	80	500	160	740	0	140	140	0	0	880	84.09	15.91
18	Sara	250	170	180	600	70	130	200	0	0	800	75.00	25.00
19	Neknaampur Nanai	400	100	250	750	12	38	50	0	0	800	93.75	6.25
20	Hafizpur Ubrarpur	26	578	85	689	7	80	87	0	0	776	88.79	11.21
21	Meerpur Hindu	530	72	95	697	0	70	70	0	0	767	90.87	9.13
22	Salepur Kotla	0	0	5	5	450	150	600	0	0	605	0.83	99.17
23	Narayanpur Vaska	200	35	84	319	0	280	280	0	0	599	53.26	46.74
24	Pavati	30	516	35	581	3	0	3	0	0	584	99.49	0.51
25	Amrala	20	180	200	400	0	100	100	0	0	500	80.00	20.00
26	Roshanpur Salimabad	70	225	150	445	0	45	45	0	0	490	90.82	9.18
27	Kurana	0	0	37	37	300	150	450	0	0	487	7.60	92.40
28	Dasna Dehat/Kalugarhi	0	0	1	1	0	475	475	0	0	476	0.21	99.79
29	Todarpur	0	50	70	120	200	50	250	0	0	370	32.43	67.57
30	Nigrawati	11	0	30	41	150	1	151	0	0	192	21.35	78.65
Total		14,271	55,460	29,651	99,382	18,617	40,809	59,426	6	20	158,834	62.57	37.41

**TABLE 2.1: POPULATION OF DISTRICT GHAZIABAD ACROSS RELIGIONS,
RURAL-URBAN AND MALE FEMALE IN 2001**

		Total population				
		Type	Person	Male	Female	Sex-ratio
1	All Religion	Total	3290586	1769042	1521544	860
		Rural	1474171	793186	680985	859
		Urban	1816415	975856	840559	861
2	Hindus	Total	2461008	1327512	1133496	854
		Rural	1064991	576193	488798	848
		Urban	1396017	751319	644698	858
3	Muslims	Total	782915	416855	366060	878
		Rural	402679	213455	189224	886
		Urban	380236	203400	176836	869
4	Christians	Total	8809	4485	4324	964
		Rural	1152	616	536	870
		Urban	7657	3869	3788	979
5	Sikhs	Total	21017	11205	9812	876
		Rural	3365	1819	1546	850
		Urban	17652	9386	8266	881
6	Buddhists	Total	3298	1784	1514	849
		Rural	1350	738	612	829
		Urban	1948	1046	902	862
7	Jains	Total	11795	6169	5626	912
		Rural	238	132	106	803
		Urban	11557	6037	5520	914
8	Others	Total	305	190	115	605
		Rural	12	5	7	1400
		Urban	293	185	108	584
9	Religion not stated	Total	1439	842	597	709
		Rural	384	228	156	684
		Urban	1055	614	441	718

**TABLE 3.1: RELIGION WISE DISTRIBUTION OF TOILETS IN SAMPLED
HOUSEHOLDS**

Type of Toilet Facilities	Hindus	Muslims	Total	% of households
Septic Tank	7460	17349	24809	15.62
Service Latrine	68015	10002	78017	49.12
Soakage PIT/Sulabh	12324	21694	34018	21.42
Fields	11603	10381	21984	13.84
TOTAL	99402	59426	158828	100

TABLE 4.1: DISTRIBUTION OF SAMPLED HOUSEHOLDS ACROSS RELIGION AND CASTE CATEGORIES

S.No.	Name of Religion	SC	OBC	Upper Caste	Total
1	Hindu	164	149	84	397
2	Muslim	0	284	217	501
3	Sikh	0	1	1	2
Total		164	434	302	900

TABLE 4.2: DISTRIBUTION OF SAMPLED POPULATION ACROSS AGE, GENDER AND RELIGION

S. No.	Name of Religion	Gender	Age Group							Total	
			Upto 5	6-15	16-25	26-35	36-45	46-55	56-65		Above 65
1	Hindu	Female	100	265	274	164	127	84	54	20	1088
		Male	161	275	302	177	137	87	85	34	1258
		Total	261	540	576	341	264	171	139	54	2346
2	Muslim	Female	257	517	329	215	139	81	67	19	1624
		Male	250	574	387	231	140	93	89.00	36	1800
		Total	507	1091	716	446	279	174	156	55	3424
Total (sample)			768	1631	1292	787	543	345	295	109	5770

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	80	72	508	457	900	900
	OBC	84	40	462	402	476	870
	Upper Caste	35	23	288	229	657	795
	Total	199	135	1258	1088	678	865
Muslim	OBC	162	177	992	928	1093	935
	Upper Caste	161	148	808	696	919	861
	Total	323	325	1800	1624	1006	902
Total (sample)		522	460	3058	2712	881	885

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	281	412	21	2	0	1	717
		OBC	219	412	27	3	1	0	662
		Upper Caste	152	241	16	1	0	0	410
		Total	652	1065	64	6	1	1	1789
2	Muslim	OBC	575	726	40	1	0	0	1342
		Upper Caste	402	543	24	0	0	0	969
		Total	977	1269	64	1	0	0	2311
3	Sikh	Total	4	4	1	0	0	0	9
Total (sample)			1633	2338	129	7	1	1	4109

TABLE 4.4A: AGE AND GENDER WISE MARITAL STATUS AMONG HINDUS

Age (Years)	Male						Female					
	Unmarried	Married	Widower	Separated	Deserted	Divorced	Unmarried	Married	Widow	Separated	Deserted	Divorced
11-15	128	1	0	0	0	0	115	0	0	0	0	0
16-25	230	71	0	1	0	0	160	114	0	0	0	0
26-35	13	162	1	1	0	0	4	160	0	0	0	0
36-45	1	129	4	2	1	0	0	122	5	0	0	0
46-55	1	83	2	1	0	0	0	74	9	1	0	0
56-65	0	72	12	0	0	1	0	45	9	0	0	0
Above 65	0	24	10	0	0	0	0	8	12	0	0	0
Total	373	542	29	5	1	1	279	523	35	1	0	0

TABLE 4.4B: AGE AND GENDER WISE MARITAL STATUS AMONG MUSLIMS

Age (Years)	Male						Female					
	Unmarried	Married	Widower	Separated	Deserted	Divorced	Unmarried	Married	Widow	Separated	Deserted	Divorced
11-15	220	3	0	0	0	0	258	4	0	0	220	3
16-25	178	151	0	0	0	0	286	101	0	0	178	151
26-35	5	206	4	0	0	0	9	219	2	1	5	206
36-45	7	126	6	0	0	0	6	132	2	0	7	126
46-55	0	73	8	0	0	0	4	87	2	0	0	73
56-65	2	51	14	0	0	0	1	80	8	0	2	51
Above 65	0	9	10	0	0	0	1	27	8	0	0	9
Total	412	619	42	0	0	0	565	650	22	1	412	619

TABLE 4.4C: AGE AND GENDER WISE MARITAL STATUS AMONG SIKH

Age (Years)	Male						Female					
	Unmarried	Married	Widower	Separated	Deserted	Divorced	Unmarried	Married	Widow	Separated	Deserted	Divorced
11-15	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
16-25	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
26-35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36-45	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
46-55	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
56-65	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Above 65	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Total	0	2	0	0	0	0	4	2	1	0	0	0

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	115	49	164	157	7	164
		OBC	90	59	149	138	11	149
		Upper Caste	48	36	84	77	7	84
		Total	253	144	397	372	25	397
2	Muslim	OBC	197	87	284	266	18	284
		Upper Caste	172	45	217	204	13	217
		Total	369	132	501	470	31	501
3	Sikh	Total	0	2	2	2	0	2
Total (sample)			622	278	900	844	56	900

TABLE 4.6: MOTHER TONGUE OF THE SAMPLED HOUSEHOLDS

S. No.	Name of Religion	Caste Category	Mother Tongue					Total
			Khadi Boli	Hindi	Urdu	Punjabi	Any other	
1	Hindu	SC	34	127	1	0	2	164
		OBC	40	100	1	0	8	149
		Upper Caste	26	56	0	0	2	84
		Total	100	283	2	0	12	397
2	Muslim	OBC	79	198	7	0	0	284
		Upper Caste	35	176	5	0	1	217
		Total	114	374	12	0	1	501
3	Sikh	Total	0	1	0	1	0	2
Total (sample)			214	658	14	1	13	900

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	14	32	73	45	0	164
		OBC	7	17	71	54	0	149
		Upper Caste	3	3	34	44	0	84
		Total	24	52	178	143	0	397
2	Muslim	OBC	20	51	149	63	1	284
		Upper Caste	11	39	115	52	0	217
		Total	31	90	264	115	1	501
3	Sikh	Total	0	0	2	0	0	2
Total (sample)			55	142	444	258	1	900

TABLE 4.8: HOUSEHOLD OWNERSHIP

S.No.	Name of Religion	Caste category	Own	Indira Awas/Govt. Provided	Rented	Total
1	Hindu	SC	155	6	3	164
		OBC	143	3	3	149
		Upper Caste	81	0	3	84
		Total	379	9	9	397
2	Muslim	OBC	265	6	13	284
		Upper Caste	213	3	1	217
		Total	478	9	14	501
3	Sikh	Total	2	0	0	2
Total (sample)			859	18	23	900

TABLE 4.8 A: AMOUNT OF RENT PER MONTH

S.No.	Name of Religion	Caste category	Upto Rs. 500	Rs. 501-1000	Rs. 1001-2000	More than Rs. 2000	Total Households
1	Hindu	SC	3	0	0	0	3
		OBC	1	1	0	1	3
		Upper Caste	0	3	0	0	3
		Total	4	4	0	1	9
2	Muslim	OBC	7	4	2	0	13
		Upper Caste	1	0	0	0	1
		Total	8	4	2	0	14
3	Sikh	Total	0	0	0	0	0
Total (sample)			12	8	2	1	23

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	70	61	22	11	164	43	48	67	84	114
		OBC	35	42	32	40	149	69	82	94	97	115
		Upper Caste	14	30	20	20	84	50	59	61	55	69
		Total	119	133	74	71	397	162	189	222	236	298
2	Muslim	OBC	113	109	42	20	284	95	181	162	127	202
		Upper Caste	95	79	21	22	217	70	134	110	107	152
		Total	208	188	63	42	501	165	315	272	234	354
3	Sikh	Total	0	0	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	2
Total (sample)			327	321	138	114	900	328	505	495	472	654

TABLE 4.10: RELIGION WISE DISTRIBUTION OF HOMESTEAD LAND

S.No.	Name of Religion	Caste category	Owned	Provided by Govt	Gair Majorua (without Parcha)	Gair Majorua (with Parcha)	Landlord land	Other	Total	None
1	Hindu	SC	45	2	1	0	1	1	50	114
		OBC	56	0	0	0	0	0	56	93
		Upper Caste	34	1	0	0	0	0	35	49
		Total	135	3	1	0	1	1	141	256
2	Muslim	OBC	56	2	0	0	1	1	60	224
		Upper Caste	42	0	0	0	0	0	42	175
		Total	98	2	0	0	1	1	102	399
3	Sikh	Total	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	
Total (sample)			235	5	1	0	2	2	245	655

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	Neighbourhood	Total	Hand-pump	Tap	Protected dug well	Total
1	Hindu	SC	108	37	19	164	163	1	0	164
		OBC	130	13	6	149	148	1	0	149
		Upper Caste	73	8	3	84	84	0	0	84
		Total	311	58	28	397	395	2	0	397
2	Muslim	OBC	224	29	31	284	283	0	1	284
		Upper Caste	167	21	29	217	215	2	0	217
		Total	391	50	60	501	498	2	1	501
3	Sikh	Total	2	0	0	2	2	0	0	2
Total (sample)			704	108	88	900	895	4	1	900

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	48	105	164	22	11	15	48
		OBC	82	66	149	63	11	8	82
		Upper Caste	59	31	84	47	9	3	59
		Total	189	202	397	132	31	26	189
2	Muslim	OBC	181	105	284	97	41	43	181
		Upper Caste	134	89	217	67	26	41	134
		Total	315	194	501	164	67	84	315
3	Sikh	Total	1	1	2	0	1	0	1
Total (sample)			505	397	900	296	99	110	505

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	99	54	10	0	0	164
		OBC	121	23	5	0	0	149
		Upper Caste	69	10	4	0	1	84
		Total	289	87	19	0	1	397
2	Muslim	OBC	197	79	4	0	1	284
		Upper Caste	115	85	9	0	4	217
		Total	312	164	13	0	5	501
3	Sikh	Total	2	0	0	0	0	2
Total (sample)			603	251	32	0	6	900

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	30	1	1	4	108	5	1	13	1	164
		OBC	16	0	1	2	104	5	0	21	0	149
		Upper Caste	19	0	0	2	45	0	1	17	0	84
		Total	65	1	2	8	257	10	2	51	1	397
2	Muslim	OBC	79	1	1	5	158	10	1	29	0	284
		Upper Caste	45	1	2	1	154	7	0	7	0	217
		Total	124	2	3	6	312	17	1	36	0	501
3	Sikh	Total	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Total (sample)			191	3	5	14	569	27	3	87	1	900

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	313	48	96	86	122	82	37	22	6	1	813
		OBC	217	29	68	84	102	113	70	43	13	1	740
		Upper Caste	118	9	53	34	64	81	62	23	15	0	459
		Total	648	86	217	204	288	276	169	88	34	2	2012
2	Muslim	OBC	644	135	249	200	200	102	41	2	4	5	1582
		Upper Caste	508	107	244	153	94	58	23	4	2	2	1195
		Total	1152	242	493	353	294	160	64	6	6	7	2777
3	Sikh	Total	2	0	0	0	0	3	3	1	0	0	9
Total (sample)			1802	328	710	557	582	439	236	95	40	9	4798

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 secondary	Graduate (general)	Post-Graduate (General)	M.Phil / Ph.D.	Total
1	Hindu	Female	372	48	111	96	122	92	64	36	10	2	953
		Male	276	38	106	108	166	184	105	52	24	0	1059
		Total	648	86	217	204	288	276	169	88	34	2	2012
2	Muslim	Female	632	148	243	127	87	40	17	2	0	3	1299
		Male	520	94	250	226	207	120	47	4	6	4	1478
		Total	1152	242	493	353	294	160	64	6	6	7	2777
3	Sikh	Female	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
		Male	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	1	0	0	7
		Total	2	0	0	0	0	3	3	1	0	0	9
Total (sample)			1802	328	710	557	582	439	236	95	40	9	4798

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	0	1
		OBC	1	0
		Upper Caste	1	4
		Total	2	5
2	Muslim	OBC	1	0
		Upper Caste	1	1
		Total	2	1
3	Sikh	Total	0	1
Total (sample)			4	7

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	0	1
		Male	2	4
		Total	2	5
2	Muslim	Female	0	0
		Male	2	1
		Total	2	1
3	Sikh	Female	0	0
		Male	0	1
		Total	0	1
Total (sample)			4	7

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 institutions	Enrolled in Govt. school and is regular	Goes to private school		Other
1	Hindu	Female	16	7	0	17	133	135	0	307
		Male	17	5	1	12	135	169	0	339
		Total	33	12	1	29	268	304	0	646
2	Muslim	Female	74	31	8	92	189	130	0	524
		Male	51	22	10	92	207	223	0	604
		Total	124	53	18	183	397	353	0	1129
3	Sikh	Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Male	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
		Total	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
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	139	147	6	0	0	0	292
		OBC	143	174	5	0	0	0	322
		Upper Caste	282	321	11	0	0	0	614
		Total	209	152	83	6	1	0	451
2	Muslim	OBC	211	254	87	0	1	0	553
		Upper Caste	420	406	170	6	2	0	1004
		Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Sikh	Total	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Total (sample)			703	727	181	6	2	0	1619

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	157	10	1	0	75	242	60
		OBC	105	47	0	0	64	216	25
		Upper Caste	57	37	5	0	43	142	25
		Total	318	94	6	0	182	600	111
2	Muslim	OBC	287	17	51	0	166	521	94
		Upper Caste	174	12	98	0	129	412	116
		Total	461	29	148	0	295	933	210
3	Sikh	Total	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Total (sample)			780	123	154	0	478	1535	321

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	75	51	52	74	1	1
		Male	75	49	46	70	2	0
		Total	150	100	98	144	3	1
2	Muslim	Female	113	72	78	114	4	5
		Male	110	52	86	105	1	5
		Total	223	124	164	219	5	10
3	Sikh	Female	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Male	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Total	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total (sample)			373	224	262	363	8	11

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	1	0	0	2	0	0	1	1	2	0.0	0	7
		Male	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	4	0.0	0	5
		Total	1	0	0	4	0	0	0	1	6	0.0	0	12
2	Muslim	Female	5	1	0	1	0	0	0	5	14	0.0	5	31
		Male	0	6	0	0	1	0	0	6	8	0.0	0	22
		Total	5	7	0	1	1	0	0	11	23	0.0	5	53
3	Sikh	Female	0	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	0
		Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
Total (sample)			6	7	0	5	1	0	0	12	29	0.0	5	65

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	240	253	493	356	445	801	0	1	1	1295
2	Below high school	5	16	20	16	18	34	0	0	0	54
3	Matric/High school/secondary	11	13	24	10	13	23	0	0	0	47
4	Intermediate/Higher sec.	7	8	16	17	23	40	0	0	0	55
5	Graduation/Post-Graduation	18	14	33	5	5	10	0	0	0	42
6	Research	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Technical diploma/ITI/ Certificate below degree	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	Technical/professional degree	4	11	14	8	18	27	0	0	0	41
9	Competition for govt. administrative services	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total		285	315	600	411	522	933	0	1	1	1535

TABLE 4.25: RELIGION WISE DISTRIBUTION OF INDIVIDUALS SUFFERING FROM DIFFERENT DISEASES

Table 4.27: Religion wise distribution of individuals suffering from different diseases				
Sno.	Illness	Hindu	Muslim	Total
1	Pain in stomach	22	34	56
2	Others (specify)	23	33	56
3	Cough and cold	16	22	38
4	Fever	12	21	33
5	Fracture	7	9	16
6	Specially women related disease (e.g. leucorrhoea)	9	5	14
7	T.B	5	7	12
8	Typhoid	7	5	12
9	Skin disease	5	6	11
10	Chicken Pox	2	7	9
11	Complication in women related to pregnancy and child birth	8	1	9
12	Arthritis	4	4	8
13	Dysentery	4	2	6
14	Polio	1	5	6
15	Diarrhea	1	4	5
16	Jaundice	3	2	5
17	Ear Discharge	2	1	3
18	Conjunctivitis	1	2	3
19	Vomiting	1	2	3
20	Problems of teeth	0	2	2
21	Pneumonia	0	2	2
22	Night Blindness	1	0	1
23	Problems of new born baby	1	0	1
24	Filarial	1	0	1
25	Kalazar	0	1	1
Total		136	177	313

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	53	32	51	136
2	Muslim	65	33	79	177
3	Sikh	0	0	0	0
Total		118	65	130	313

TABLE 4.27: AGENCY OF TREATMENT IN CASE OF ILLNESS/MORBIDITY IN THE SAMPLED POPULATION

S. No.	Agency	Hindu				Muslim			Sikh	G.
		SC	OBC	Upper caste	Total	OBC	Upper caste	Total	Total	Total
1	Govt. Hospital	8	6	5	19	16	8	24	0	43
2	Private Medical practitioners	36	30	28	94	67	53	120	0	214
3	Govt. & private both	7	2	4	13	10	5	15	0	28
4	Traditional (Unani, Hakim, local Vaidya)	1	3	1	5	6	5	11	0	16
5	Homeopath	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	Local Govt. Health worker	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	2
7	NGO Health worker	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	Home treatment	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
9	Quacks	2	1	0	3	0	5	5	0	8
10	Other	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1
Total		54	44	38	136	100	77	177	0	313

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	30
2	Muslim	47
3	Sikh	0
Total (sample)		77

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	101	84	56	11	10	71	99	2
		OBC	87	61	44	4	15	56	88	1
		Upper Caste	35	23	16	2	7	23	34	1
		Total	223	168	116	17	32	150	221	4
2	Muslim	OBC	217	175	100	32	34	144	217	0
		Upper Caste	220	162	114	15	23	130	221	1
		Total	437	337	214	47	57	274	438	1
3	Sikh	Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total (sample)			660	505	330	64	89	424	659	5

**TABLE 4.30: RELIGION AND CASTE WISE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLD
ACROSS PLACE IN DELIVERY**

S.No.	Name of Religion	Caste	Place of Delivery				Total
			Within Home	Hospital	Community Hall/ Building	Others	
1	Hindu	SC	79	8	0	2	89
		OBC	34	43	0	2	79
		Upper Caste	11	16	0	0	27
		Total	124	67	0	4	195
2	Muslim	OBC	173	30	0	0	203
		Upper Caste	155	41	1	1	198
		Total	328	71	1	1	401
3	Sikh	Total	0	0	0	0	0
Total (sample)			452	138	1	5	596

**TABLE 4.31: RELIGION AND CASTE WISE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLD
ACROSS ASSISTANCE IN DELIVERY**

S.No.	Name of Religion	Caste	Assistance in delivery					Total
			Govt. Hospital	Private Hospital	Trained Midwife/ASHA	Untrained Dai	Others	
1	Hindu	SC	2	6	27	53	1	89
		OBC	12	31	3	33	0	79
		Upper Caste	1	15	3	8	0	27
		Total	15	52	33	94	1	195
2	Muslim	OBC	5	28	55	114	1	203
		Upper Caste	6	35	55	102	0	198
		Total	11	63	110	216	1	401
3	Sikh	Total	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total (sample)			26	115	143	310	2	596

**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					Total
			Too far	Poor Conditions of Cleanliness in Govt. Hospital	Poor care by Doctors/ Nurses	No availability of lady doctors	Others	
1	Hindu	SC	37	16	4	9	22	88
		OBC	22	11	19	2	15	69
		Upper Caste	6	4	11	2	4	27
		Total	65	31	34	13	41	184
2	Muslim	OBC	83	38	32	17	32	202
		Upper Caste	70	27	15	27	55	194
		Total	153	65	47	44	87	396
3	Sikh	Total	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total (sample)			218	96	81	57	128	580

**TABLE 4.33: RELIGION AND GENDER WISE DISTRIBUTION OF WORK STATUS
IN SAMPLED POPULATION**

S. No.	Name of Religion	Caste category	Work Status										Total	
			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	8	0	6	2	1	25	31	318	0	220	477	1088
		Male	446	1	36	24	100	1	40	379	4	212	15	1258
		Total	454	1	42	26	101	26	71	697	4	432	492	2346
2	Muslim	Female	20	1	1	1	0	29	94	368	0	437	673	1624
		Male	616	10	8	17	121	8	107	518	1	371	23	1800
		Total	636	11	9	18	121	37	201	886	1	808	696	3424
3	Sikh	Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
		Male	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	3	0	0	0	7
		Total	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	3	0	0	2	9
Total (sample)			1092	12	51	44	224	63	272	1586	5	1240	1190	5779

**TABLE 4.34: RELIGION AND GENDER WISE DISTRIBUTION OF MAIN
OCCUPATION IN SAMPLED POPULATION**

S. No.	Name of Religion	Caste category	Main Occupation					Caste Occupation	Other	Total
			Professional, managerial and admin. work	Clerk, supervisor, accounts	Sales / Business work	Manual labour (cultivator, agri. Labour, non agri labour, production worker)				
1	Hindu	Female	3	4	22	11	1	1	42	
		Male	21	23	21	476	55	12	608	
		Total	24	27	43	487	56	13	650	
2	Muslim	Female	1	1	25	22	2	1	52	
		Male	6	6	45	675	38	10	780	
		Total	7	7	70	697	40	11	832	
3	Sikh	Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
		Male	0	0	0	4	0	0	4	
		Total	0	0	0	4	0	0	4	
Total (sample)			31	34	113	1188	96	24	1486	

TABLE 4.35: 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 Administrative	Education, Health and Social	Others	
1	Hindu	Female	11	1	0	0	0	0	1	3	2	24	42
		Male	283	12	0	15	87	26	13	31	11	130	608
		Total	294	13	0	15	87	26	14	34	13	154	650
2	Muslim	Female	12	0	0	0	1	2	1	1	0	35	52
		Male	278	10	4	19	174	88	54	6	6	141	780
		Total	290	10	4	19	175	90	55	7	6	176	832
3	Sikh	Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Male	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
		Total	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Total (sample)			588	23	4	34	262	116	69	41	19	330	1486

TABLE 4.36: 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	1	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
In accessibility of credit from govt. banks/institutions	1	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	1
Electricity	4	5	3	0	12	4	8	1	0	13
Raw material	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	2
Technology	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1
Skilled/trained persons	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Market	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2
Lack of working place/space	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Harassment by govt. official	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Others	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total (sample)	6	8	4	0	18	9	10	2	1	22

TABLE 4.37: 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	1	1	0	0	1	3
		OBC	0	1	2	0	0	3
		Upper Caste	9	1	0	0	3	13
		Total	10	3	2	0	4	19
2	Muslim	OBC	14	0	0	0	5	19
		Upper Caste	0	3	0	0	0	3
		Total	14	3	0	0	5	22
3	Sikh	Total	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total (sample)			24	6	2	0	9	41

TABLE 4.38: 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	2016	1924	3940	1106	908	2014
2	Own cultivated land	1443	1329	2772	626	481	1107
3	Leased in land	83	71	154	116	104	220
4	Leased out land	0	0	0	19	0	19
5	Mortgaged in land	2	2	4	6	0	6
6	Mortgaged out land	5	5	10	4	0	4
7	Total Cultivated land (2+3+5)	1562	1475	3037	506	414	920

TABLE 4.39: LIVESTOCK POSSESSION IN THE SAMPLED HOUSEHOLDS ACROSS RELIGION

S. No.	Livestock	None	Hindu				None	Muslim			
			1-2	3-5	More than 5	Total		1-2	3-5	More than 5	Total
1	Milch Animal	165	197	28	7	397	317	166	16	2	501
2	Drought Animal	351	45	1	0	397	470	31	0	0	501
3	Young Cattle	277	108	10	2	397	422	74	5	0	501
4	Other Animals	379	14	4	0	397	441	51	9	0	501
5	Cock/Hen/Duck	394	2	0	1	397	492	3	5	1	501

TABLE 4.40: OWNERSHIP OF PRODUCTIVE AND OTHER ASSETS IN THE SAMPLED HOUSEHOLDS ACROSS RELIGION

S. No.	Assets	Hindu (A)			Muslim (B)			Sikh (C)			Total	G.Total (A+B+C)	% of H.holds		
		01- Feb	03- May	More than 5	01- Feb	03- May	More than 5	01- Feb	03- May	More than 5					
1	Plough	9	0	0	9	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	11	1.22
2	Bullock Cart	35	0	0	35	17	0	0	17	0	0	0	0	52	5.78
3	Tractor	29	0	0	29	3	0	0	3	1	0	0	1	33	3.67
4	Power Tiller	17	0	0	17	2	0	0	2	1	0	0	1	20	2.22
5	Threshing Machine	11	0	0	11	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	12	1.33
6	Pump Set	34	1	0	35	24	0	0	24	1	0	0	1	60	6.67
7	Sprayer	5	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0.56
8	Fodder Cutter	60	0	0	60	62	0	0	62	0	0	0	0	122	13.56
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	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
12	Bus	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.11
13	car	9	0	0	9	6	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	15	1.67
14	Motor Cycle	52	0	0	52	42	0	0	42	1	0	0	1	95	10.56
15	Scooter	7	0	0	7	12	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	19	2.11
16	Cycle	134	0	0	134	162	5	0	167	1	0	0	1	302	33.56
17	Flour/Rice mill	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
18	Oil Crusher	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
19	Sugarcane Crusher	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.11
20	Handloom	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
21	Powerloom	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	6	13	2	21	1	4	1	6	0	0	0	0	27	3.00
24	Motor Repair	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
25	Sewing Machine	46	8	0	54	56	3	0	59	0	0	0	0	113	12.56
26	Electric Fan	181	29	1	211	196	20	1	217	1	0	0	1	429	47.67
27	Cooler	67	0	0	67	57	0	0	57	0	0	0	0	124	13.78
28	TV	149	0	0	149	124	0	0	124	1	0	0	1	274	30.44
29	Refrigerator	38	0	0	38	33	0	0	33	0	0	0	0	71	7.89
30	CD Player	59	0	0	59	35	0	0	35	0	0	0	0	94	10.44
31	Gas Stove(LPG)	63	0	0	63	41	0	0	41	0	0	0	0	104	11.56
32	Phone	12	0	0	12	9	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	21	2.33
33	Mobile	110	0	0	110	109	4	0	113	1	0	0	1	224	24.89
34	Furniture	57	35	18	110	72	28	15	115	0	0	0	0	225	25.00
35	Cot	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0.22
36	Saving in Bank/ Post Office	110	1	1	112	97	0	0	97	1	0	0	1	210	23.33
37	Fixed Deposits	9	0	0	9	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	11	1.22
38	Stocks	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	3	0.33
39	Gold/Silver/Ornament	42	29	11	82	37	24	3	64	0	0	0	0	146	16.22
40	Other Assets	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	3	0.33

TABLE 4.41: 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	24	2	7	33	11	13	9	33
2	Dairy	23	19	18	60	50	30	17	97
3	Poultry	1	6	1	8	3	13	13	29
4	Pigery	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
5	Sheep/Goat	1	3	1	5	4	8	8	20
6	Fisheries	0	2	1	3	1	2	4	7
7	Business	66	77	34	177	102	88	36	226
8	Manual Labour	24	39	33	96	17	29	46	92
9	Salaried Jobs	22	26	22	70	14	42	29	85
10	Repair	0	1	3	4	2	1	2	5
11	Maintenance	2	0	1	3	0	2	1	3
12	Caste Based Occupation	5	9	23	37	3	10	17	30
13	Others	0	0	6	6	0	0	1	1
Total		168	185	150	503	207	239	183	629

TABLE 4.42: 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	1	1	2	6	3	9	0	0	0	11
2	Weaving	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	2
3	Auto Mechanic	0	1	1	0	2	2	0	0	0	3
4	Computer operator	0	7	7	1	4	5	0	0	0	12
5	Electronics	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	2
6	Electrical	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	2
7	Driving	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	2
8	Handicraft	0	0	0	0	6	6	0	0	0	6
9	Apprenticeship	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	On the job training	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	2
11	Hereditary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	Other	1	2	3	0	0	0	0	1	1	4
Total		2	14	16	7	22	29	0	1	1	46

TABLE 4.43: 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	4	1	5	1	0	0	11
2	Weaving	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
3	Auto Mechanic	1	2	0	0	0	0	3
4	Computer operator	4	8	0	0	0	0	12
5	Electronics	1	0	1	0	0	0	2
6	Electrical	1	1	0	0	0	0	2
7	Driving	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
8	Handicraft	0	2	3	0	0	1	6
9	Apprenticeship	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	On the job training	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
11	Hereditary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	Other	1	2	0	0	1	0	4
Total		12	20	9	3	1	1	46

TABLE 4.44: 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	9	3	1	0	0	0	13
2	Weaving	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
3	Auto Mechanic	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
4	Computer operator	2	2	0	0	0	0	4
5	Electronics	1	1	0	0	0	0	2
6	Electrical	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
7	Driving	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
8	Handicraft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
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		15	6	2	0	0	0	23

TABLE 4.45: 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	19	19	2	40	31	40	71	2	113
2	20,000 to 30,000	51	36	13	100	77	57	134	0	234
3	30,001 to 40,000	45	25	16	86	96	65	161	0	247
4	40,001 to 50,000	22	14	9	45	38	22	60	0	105
5	50,001 to 60,000	12	15	12	39	14	17	31	0	70
6	Above 60,000	15	40	32	87	28	16	44	0	131
	Total	164	149	84	397	284	217	501	2	900

TABLE 4.46: 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
1	Cereals and Pulses	Hindu	1	2	5	71	126	140	52	397
		Muslim	4	5	8	72	189	167	56	501
2	Vegetable milk meat, spices, sugar etc.	Hindu	6	11	64	183	87	34	12	397
		Muslim	3	17	69	218	128	45	21	501
3	Clothes, Footwear, beddings	Hindu	6	53	110	174	25	18	11	397
		Muslim	15	69	138	235	22	10	12	501
4	Education	Hindu	127	74	63	62	10	36	25	397
		Muslim	187	156	72	60	9	16	1	501
5	Medical	Hindu	47	132	59	87	18	30	24	397
		Muslim	82	134	87	117	23	37	21	501
6	Festival and Social Ceremonies	Hindu	16	82	136	130	13	15	5	397
		Muslim	10	143	174	141	19	8	6	501
7	Electricity, Gas and Fuel Wood	Hindu	105	88	110	78	7	7	2	397
		Muslim	123	198	90	77	9	2	2	501
8	Telephone	Hindu	298	42	31	23	2	1	0	397
		Muslim	408	39	22	28	2	2	0	501
9	House repairing/ construction	Hindu	311	62	9	3	3	3	6	397
		Muslim	375	98	12	7	2	2	5	501
10	Payments of loans and interest	Hindu	360	2	8	7	2	1	17	397
		Muslim	457	5	8	12	2	3	14	501
11	Beedi, Cigarettes and intoxicants	Hindu	253	74	45	23	1	0	1	397
		Muslim	251	157	51	35	4	1	2	501
12	Recreation	Hindu	368	13	9	5	0	2	0	397
		Muslim	465	27	6	1	0	2	0	501
13	Marriage and other social ceremonies	Hindu	145	91	67	42	5	22	25	397
		Muslim	189	118	100	50	9	15	20	501
14	Other	Hindu	346	35	2	8	0	3	3	397
		Muslim	437	56	1	5	0	2	0	501

TABLE 4.47: INDEBTEDNESS IN THE SAMPLED HOUSEHOLDS ACROSS RELIGION

S. No.	Name of Religion	Indebtness severity			
		Only one debt	Two debts	Three debts	Total
1	Hindu	83	4	0	87
2	Muslim	107	5	0	112
3	Sikh	2	0	0	2
Total (sample)		192	9	0	201

TABLE 4.48: SOURCES OF LOAN/DEBT IN THE SAMPLED HOUSEHOLDS ACROSS RELIGION

S. No.	Sources of loan/debt	Hindu	Muslim	Total
1	Government	10	14	24
2	Commercial Banks	33	13	46
3	Grameen Bank (RRB)	9	4	13
4	Cooperative banks/societies	2	0	2
5	Provident fund	0	0	0
6	Insurance	0	0	0
7	SHG/NGO	0	0	0
8	Traders	2	1	3
9	Professional moneylenders	11	39	50
10	Agriculturist moneylenders	7	2	9
11	Landlord/employer	2	19	21
12	Friends/Relatives	10	20	30
13	Others	1	0	1
Total		87	112	199

TABLE 4.49: RATE OF INTEREST CHARGED ON DEBT IN THE SAMPLED HOUSEHOLDS

S. No.	Name of Religion	Caste category	Rate of Interest (Annual)					Total Indebted Households
			Interest free	Upto 15%	15-30%	31-50%	51-100%	
1	Hindu	SC	4	22	1	1	4	32
		OBC	3	22	2	5	8	40
		Upper Caste	0	14	0	0	1	15
		Total	7	58	3	6	13	87
2	Muslim	OBC	11	27	2	13	17	70
		Upper Caste	6	28	2	3	3	42
		Total	17	55	4	16	20	112
3	Sikh	Total	0	2	0	0	0	2
Total (sample)			24	115	7	22	33	201

TABLE 4.50: PURPOSE OF LOAN/DEBT IN THE SAMPLED HOUSEHOLDS ACROSS RELIGION

S. No.	Purpose of loan/debt	Hindu	Muslim	Total
1	Daily consumptions	7	7	14
2	Marriages and other social ceremonies	22	38	60
3	Festivals	3	2	5
4	Medical treatment	13	17	30
5	Purchase of land/house	5	8	13
6	Repayment of old debts	0	2	2
7	Purchase of consumer durables	0	0	0
8	Purchase of livestock	7	7	14
9	For Business	4	10	14
10	For Agricultural works/inputs	19	12	31
11	Agricultural works (machinery)	5	1	6
12	Others	2	8	10
Total		87	112	199

TABLE 4.51: 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	367	50	343
2	Muslim	450	78	406
3	Sikh	2	0	2
Total (sample)		819	128	751

TABLE 4.52: 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	44	44	17	105	59	24	83	0
2	Bad Quality	1	1	2	4	1	0	1	0
3	Dishonesty in measurement	3	1	2	6	14	6	20	0
4	Non Availability in time	11	7	5	23	28	9	37	0
5	Irregular supply	25	12	18	55	75	17	92	0
6	Others	143	144	88	375	315	102	417	2
Total		227	209	132	568	492	158	650	2

TABLE 4.53: 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	16	31	28
		OBC	26	41	49
		Upper Caste	22	26	40
		Total	64	98	117
2	Muslim	OBC	32	47	65
		Upper Caste	24	25	28
		Total	56	72	93
3	Sikh	Total	2	1	1
Total (sample)			122	171	211

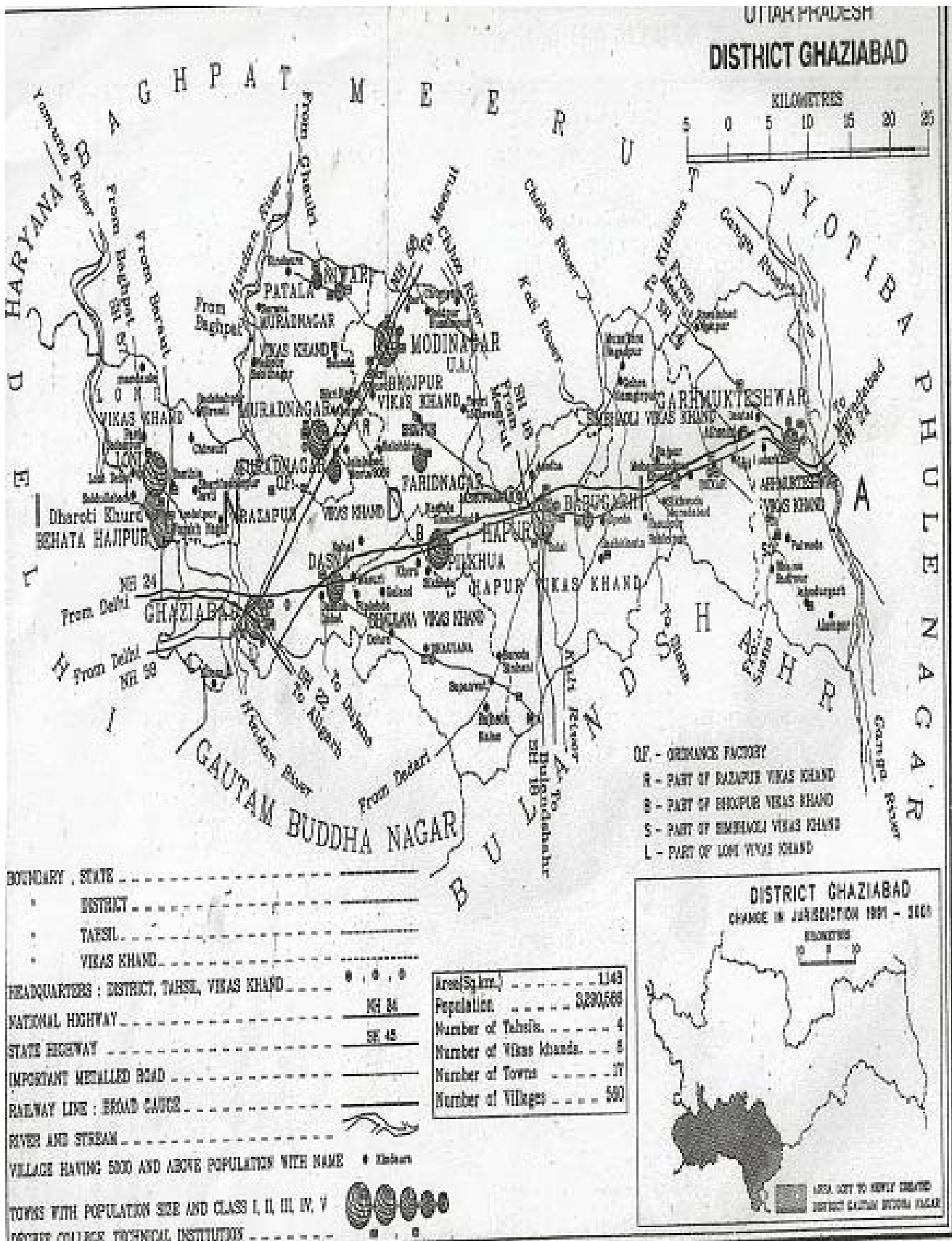
TABLE 4.54: RELIGION AND CASTE WISE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLD ACROSS PARTICIPATION IN POLITICAL AND CIVIL SOCIETIES

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	162	162	162	2	1	1	1	2	1	0
		OBC	147	149	147	4	4	4	1	1	0	0
		Upper Caste	80	82	80	6	4	4	4	3	3	1
		Total	389	393	389	12	9	9	6	6	4	1
2	Muslim	OBC	278	284	278	3	2	3	1	2	1	0
		Upper Caste	216	215	213	5	1	3	2	2	1	0
		Total	494	499	491	8	3	6	3	4	2	0
3	Sikh	Total	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total (sample)			885	894	882	20	12	15	9	10	6	1

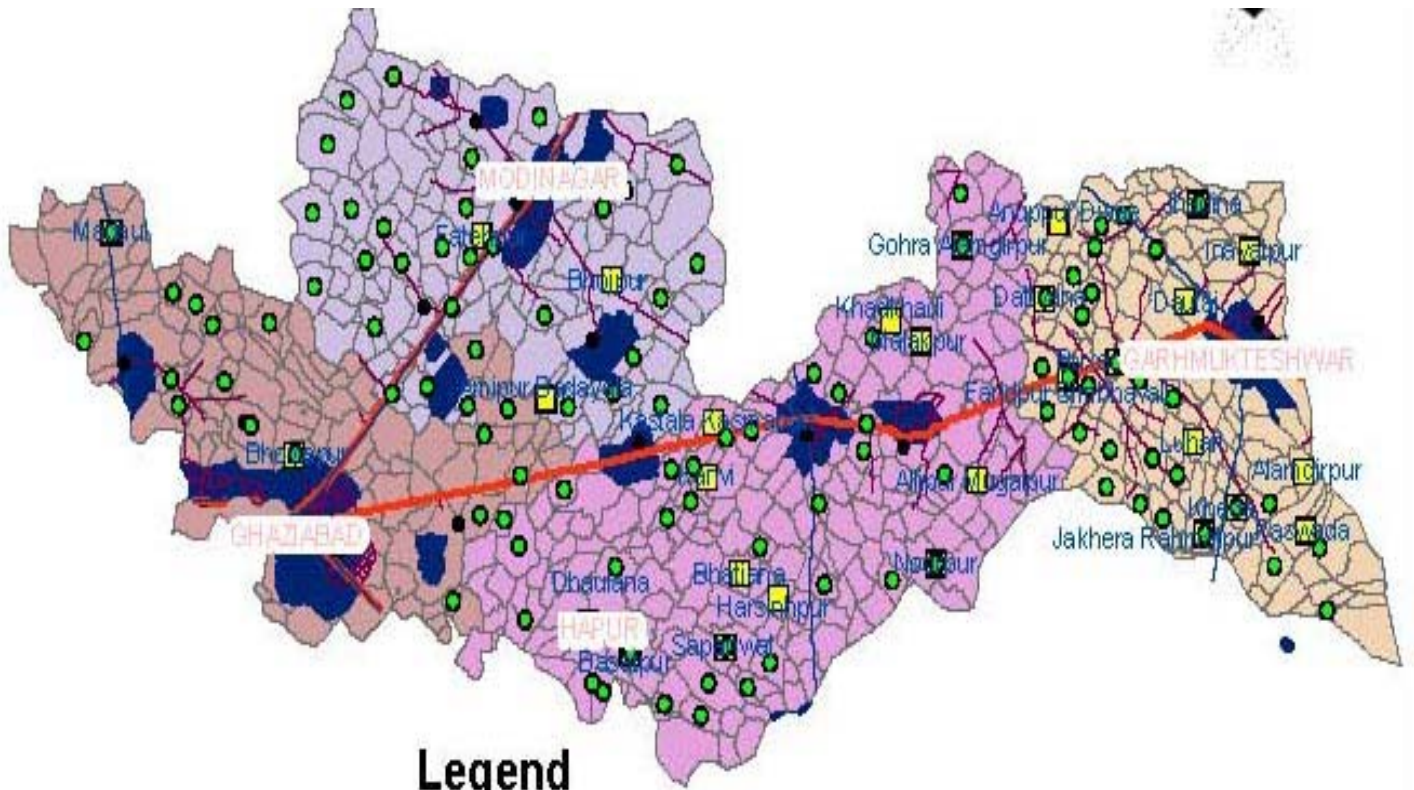
TABLE 4.55: RELIGION AND CASTE WISE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLD ACROSS PARTICIPATION IN POLITICAL AND CIVIL SOCIETIES

S.No.	Name of Religion	Caste	Reasons for inclusion of any family member in voter list			
			Denied Entry	Not present at the time of preparation of list	Name deleted	Other
1	Hindu	SC	0	0	1	0
		OBC	0	0	2	0
		Upper Caste	0	0	4	0
		Total	0	0	7	0
2	Muslim	OBC	0	0	6	0
		Upper Caste	0	0	2	0
		Total	0	0	8	0
3	Sikh	Total	0	0	0	0
Total (sample)			0	0	15	0









MAP 1: MAP OF DISTRICT GHAZIABAD



MAP 2: LOCATION OF PHCS AND SUB CENTRES IN DISTRICT GHAZIABAD



Legend

-  District Hq.
-  Town
-  Other Road
-  District Road
-  National Highway
-  Urban Area
-  PHC's
-  Sub Centres

TALUK NAME

-  GARHMUKTESHWAR
-  GHAZIABAD
-  HAPUR
-  MODINAGAR