

GAPS ANALYSIS ON MUSLIM MINORITY EDUCATION: A STUDY OF SIDDHARTNAGAR IN UTTAR PRADESH

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Muslims are the second largest populous religious group after Hinduism in India. The National Minority Commission has identified Muslims as minorities along with Christians, Sikhs, Buddhists and Jains on the basis of religion. Among the minorities, Muslims have the highest population with 14.2 percent, followed by Christianity 1.7 percent, Sikhism 0.7 percent, Buddhism 0.5 percent, Jainism 0.4 percent and the other 0.7 percent. There are many states such as Jammu and Kashmir, Bengal, Assam, and others in which population of Muslims is above 20% (Census, 2011). Muslims, despite being the largest religious minority of the country they are lagging behind from other religious minorities on all indicators of human development, such as education, living standards, financial stability, political existence and other aspects, thereby showing poor performance in the maximum fields. Their socio-economic status is far behind that of other minorities and is also less than the national level. Muslim is the largest religious minority and the second largest religious community in the state in Uttar Pradesh. The proportion of other religious minorities is very low when compared to their proportion in India as a whole. According to Census of India 2011, it is revealed that though the proportion of Hindus to total population with nearly 80% population was almost same in both Uttar Pradesh and India but the proportion of Muslims (19.26%) to total population in Uttar Pradesh was much higher as compared to their proportion in India (14.23%). In both the rural and urban areas of the state the proportion of Muslims was higher as compared to the rural and urban areas of India. The proportion of Muslims in urban areas of Uttar Pradesh was as high as 32.20% against their proportion in urban India (18.23%). Against this backdrop, present paper purports to identify the gaps in educational infrastructure, educational facilities, and quality of education in the minority concentrated areas of Siddharth Nagar; to examine the outreach, accessibility, affordability and participation of Muslims in educational institutions.

Keywords: Religious group, Minority, Socio-economic Status, Education, Census of India

INTRODUCTION

Muslims are the second largest populous religious group after Hinduism in India. The National Minority Commission has identified Muslims as minorities along with Christians, Sikhs, Buddhists and Jains on the basis of religion. Among the minorities, Muslims have the highest population with 14.2 percent, followed by Christianity 1.7 percent, Sikhism 0.7 percent, Buddhism 0.5 percent, Jainism 0.4 percent and the other 0.7 percent. There are many states such as Jammu and Kashmir, Bengal, Assam, and others in which population of Muslims is above 20% (Censes, 2011). Muslims, despite being the largest religious minority of the country they are lagging behind from other religious minorities on all indicators of human development, such as education, living standards, financial stability, political existence and other aspects, thereby showing poor performance in the maximum fields. Their socio-economic status is far behind that of other minorities and is also less than the national level.

Education is one of the most important instruments for the development and empowerment of any marginalized community. This plays an important role in gaining a respectful and dignified life within the society and also helpful for earning employment and money for the livelihood. The role of education in facilitating social and economic progress is well accepted today. The ability of a nation's population to learn and perform in an environment where scientific and technological knowledge is changing rapidly is critical for its growth. While the importance of human capital and its augmentation for a nation's development cannot be over-emphasized, its micro-economic consequences also need to be acknowledged. Improvements in the functional and analytical ability of children and youth through education open up opportunities leading to both individual and group entitlements. Improvements in education are not only expected to enhance efficiency (and therefore earnings) but also augment democratic participation, upgrade health and quality of life.

Uttar Pradesh enjoys considerable religious diversity though the share of religious communities is highly unequal. Hindu is the most dominant religious community and Muslim is the largest religious

minority and the second largest religious community in the state. The proportion of other religious minorities is very low when compared to their proportion in India as a whole. According to Census of India 2011, it is revealed that though the proportion of Hindus to total population with nearly 80% population was almost same in both Uttar Pradesh and India but the proportion of Muslims (19.26%) to total population in Uttar Pradesh was much higher as compared to their proportion in India (14.23%). In both the rural and urban areas of the state the proportion of Muslims was higher as compared to the rural and urban areas of India. The proportion of Muslims in urban areas of Uttar Pradesh was as high as 32.20% against their proportion in urban India (18.23%). Thus, in Uttar Pradesh, Hindus and Muslims constituted 99% of the total population while other religious minorities contributed to only 1% of the total population whereas in India other religious minorities contributed to about 6% of the total population. Thus, it is revealed that the proportion of Muslims in Uttar Pradesh was much above the national average.

Objectives of the Research Paper: The objective of the paper is to identify the gaps in educational infrastructure, educational facilities, and quality of education in the minority concentrated areas of Sidharth Nagar; To examine the outreach, accessibility, affordability and participation of Muslims in educational institutions.

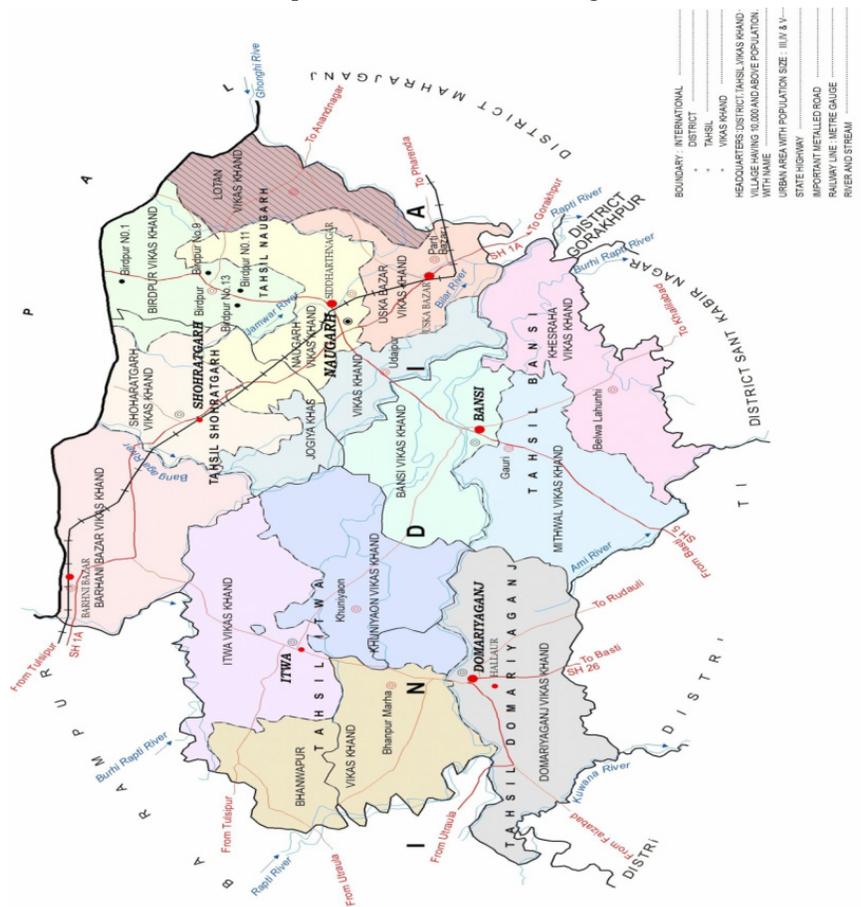
Database and Methodology: The present study is empirical in nature and based on primary data. We have collected a list of minority concentrated villages from District Minority Welfare Office for survey and verification of information. Besides survey of villages, we have also selected minority households in each selected development block for survey. Overall, 728 villages were selected for survey. In order to survey of minority households, we randomly selected 8943 households in the minority concentrated villages from 9 selected blocks of the district.

The field survey has been conducted with the help of structured interview schedules. The research tools were developed keeping in view the relevant research points, questions and scales of view perception pertaining to infrastructural facilities in schools, living conditions, participation in development programmes and outreach,

access and utilization of infrastructural facilities and services. The filled in interview schedules were thoroughly checked, edited and processed in computer with application of relevant softwares such as SPSS for the analysis. Inferences, results and conclusions were drawn out from the analysis of data. The data in tabular form has been analyzed, interpreted and discussed. The policy recommendations are based on the analysis of research findings and critical appreciation of pertinent literature.

Study Area: Siddharthnagar district was created on 29th December 1988 considered as the holy land of Buddhism, it was believed for some time, that it contained Kapilvastu, near which Lord Gautam Buddha was born. The district was named after prince Siddharth the pre-enlightenment name of Buddha as he spent his early years (till the age of 29 years) in Kapilvastu, which lies within the territory of this district. The district located adjacent Nepal and down of Haimalya, known as Tarai area. Siddharthnagar district is a part of Basti division. The district known for the ruins of the ancient capital of the Shakyajana-pada, Kapilvastu at Piprahwa, 22 km from the district headquarter Navgarh. The seat of district administration is Naugarh. In order to provide efficient administration the district is administratively divided into 05 tahsils namely, Itwa, Naugarh, Dumariaganj, Bansi and Shohratgarh. For implementation and monitoring of development scheme the district is divided into 14 Development Blocks namely, Barhani Bazar, Shohratgarh, JogiaKhas, Birdpur, Naugarh, Uska Bazar, Lotan, Bansi, Mithwal, Khesraha, Bhanwapur, Itwa, Khuniyaon and Dumariaganj. Total area of the district is 2895.0 Sq. Km. The rural area covers 2837.9 Sq. Km. and urban recorded 57.1 Sq. Km. There are 999 Gram Panchayats and 2505 Revenue villages with 2336 inhabited villages and 169 uninhabited villages in the district. In urban area there are 06 statutory Towns and 02 Census Towns. Statutory Towns comprises of 02 Nagar Palika Parishad and 04 Nagar Panchayats. Two new statutory town Uska Bazar Nagar Panchayats and have been created after Dumariaganj Nagar Panchayats 2001 Census.

Map of District Siddhartha Nagar



Population according to religions in the district is shown in Table 1. Out of total population of the district, Hindu population comprises of 69.93 per cent while Muslims accounted for 29.23 per cent. Out of total Muslim population, about 8 percent Muslims were found living in urban areas. Out of total minority population, Muslims accounted for 97.20 per cent while Buddhists comprises of 1.55 per cent.

Table: 1 Population According To Religions In The District, 2011

Religion	Population			% in total population
	Total	Rural	Urban	
Hindu	1789704	1690598	99106	69.93
Muslim	748073	688664	59409	29.23
Christian	3042	2789	253	0.12
Sikh	681	366	315	0.03
Buddhist	11964	10962	1002	0.47
Jain	179	155	24	0.01
Other	356	343	13	0.01
Unspecified	5298	4729	569	0.21
Total	2559297	2398606	160691	100

Source: Census, 2011.

Block-wise number of villages according to the population is shown in Table 2. About 2/5th villages had population of less than 500 while about half of villages had population of 500-1500. Thus, the proportion of large villages was recorded low. There were 2314 villages in the district. The higher numbers of villages were recorded in Mithwal, Khesraha, Dumariaganj, Bhanwapur and Khuniyaon while lowest numbers of villages were recorded in Birdpur.

Table: 2 Block-wise Number Of Villages According To The Population

Block	Less than 200	200 -499	500 -999	1000 -1499	1500 -1999	2000 -4999	50 or more 00	Total
Khuniyaon	11	55	76	38	12	10	2	204
Itwa	18	49	72	24	6	11	2	182
Bhanwapur	12	64	87	27	11	10	0	211
Barhani	7	23	51	21	10	8	0	120
Shohratgarh	10	15	41	22	6	10	0	104

Birdpur	6	31	12	2	1	12	9	73
Naugarh	15	37	52	12	7	14	2	139
Jogia	16	41	52	16	11	6	0	142
Uska Bazar	11	33	30	10	9	10	0	103
Dumariaganj	13	51	86	44	17	16	2	229
Bansi	23	63	69	19	7	3	1	185
Mithwal	37	99	105	30	8	3	1	283
Khesraha	30	81	75	18	10	9	0	223
Lotan	11	38	46	16	2	3	0	116
Rural	220	680	854	299	117	125	19	2314
Total	220	680	854	299	117	125	19	2314

Source: Zila Shankhkiya Patrika.

Educational institutions in the district are shown in Table 3. There were about 2000 primary schools, 1000 upper primary schools, 132 high school and intermediate colleges, 16 degree colleges, 3 postgraduate colleges and 4 industrial training institutes in the district. Thus, district has vast network of educational institutions however, there are no higher educational institutions in Barhani, Birdpur, Jogiya and Lotan. Similarly, industrial training institutions are located in Naugarh and Dumariaganj.

Table: 3 Educational Institutions in the District

Block	Primary School	Upper Primary School	Secondary School	Degree College	PG College	Industrial Training Institute
Khuniyoan	188	72	10	1	0	0
Itwa	159	69	5	1	0	0
Bhanwapur	164	70	11	1	0	0
Barhani	122	65	4	0	0	0

Shohratgarh	112	56	8	2	0	0
Birdpur	103	54	7	0	1	0
Naugarh	107	68	11	2	0	2
Jogiya	117	66	7	0	0	0
Uska Bazar	98	65	2	1	0	0
Dumariaganj	218	110	12	1	1	1
Bansi	125	53	11	1	1	0
Mithwal	186	82	12	1	0	0
Khesreha	148	82	13	1	0	0
Lotan	80	48	4	0	0	0
Rural	1927	958	117	12	3	3
Urban	70	42	15	4	0	1
Total	1997	1000	132	16	3	4

Source: Zila Shankhkiya Patrika.

Religion-wise literacy rate is shown in Table 4. As per 2011 census, less than half of the population was found literate. The literate rate was found comparatively higher among Sikhs (66.9 per cent) and low among Buddhists (41.6 per cent). Literacy rate among Muslims was recorded slightly high than Hindus. Literacy rate among females was recorded high among Sikhs (62.3 per cent) and low among Jains (31.6 per cent) while literacy rate among males was recorded high among Sikhs (71.7 per cent) and low among Buddhists (50.6 per cent). Literacy rate among Muslim women was recorded (43.3 per cent) as against literacy rate among males (56.8 per cent). Literacy rate among Muslims was recorded high in urban areas (60.4 per cent) as compared to rural area (49.1 per cent).

Table: 4 Religion-wise Literacy Rate

Religion	Male	Female	Persons	Rural	Urban
Hindus	57.4	36.6	47.2	46.4	61.2
Muslims	56.8	43.3	49.9	49.1	60.4
Christians	55.6	40.6	48.3	47.4	57.7

Sikhs	71.7	62.3	69.9	53.0	83.2
Buddhists	50.6	33.7	41.6	42.1	36.8
Jains	58.2	31.6	46.9	46.4	50.0
Total	57.2	38.6	48.1	49.0	60.7

Source: Census, 2011.

The main indicators of social development are facilities related to education and health. As far as education is concerned there were almost 64 primary about 28.0 upper primary and about 4.0 high school and intermediate schools per lakh of population. Under the "Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan" the norms which have been laid down are that there must be 1.5 teacher per section of junior high school and one teacher per 40 student in primary classes. There should be one junior high school per 800 population within the radius of 2.0 kms and there should be one primary school per 300 population within the radius of one km. Each junior high school should have at least 3 classrooms and one office room and each primary school should have at least two rooms and one office room. These norms are mostly met in the district and the shortfall which exist are likely to be removed because new primary and junior high schools are planned. However from the point of view higher education, technical education facilities are lacking in the district.

Sanctioned educational institutions are shown in Table 5. There were 1030 primary schools in the areas of General population and 114 primary schools in minority concentrated areas. There were 299 upper primary schools in General population areas and 25 such schools in minority concentrated areas. However, 48 religious schools were located in General population areas and 311 religious schools in minority concentrated areas.

Table: 5 Sanctioned Education Institutions

Block	Primary School Area Of General Population	Primary School Minority Concentrated Area	Middle School Area Of General Population	Middle School Minority Concentrated Area	High/Higher Secondary School Area Of General Population	High/Higher Secondary School Minority Concentrated Area	Religious School Area Of General Population	Religious School Minority Concentrated Area
Barhani	142	8	34	2	1	0	0	22
Birdpur	56	18	29	9	0	0	14	4
Bhanwapur	147	8	32	1	0	0	2	24
Dumariaganj	132	20	29	5	2	1	7	53
Itwa	157	11	31	1	0	0	1	74
Khuniyaon	160	18	50	2	3	1	7	59
Mithwal	63	9	24	3	9	0	17	19
Naugarh	84	11	35	0	0	0	0	29
Shohratgarh	89	11	35	2	0	0	0	27
Total	1030	114	299	25	15	2	48	311

Source: Field Survey.

Functioning of educational institutions is shown in Table 6. Most of the sanctioned educational institutions were found functioning. As per norms, 1586 primary schools and 1114 upper primary schools are required in the surveyed areas. The requirement of primary schools was found high in Khuniyaon followed by Birdpur, Domariaganj and Itwa. Similarly, requirement of upper primary schools was recorded high in Khuniyaon followed by Domariaganj, Birdpur and Bhanwapur.

Table: 6 Functioning of Education Institutions

Block	Primary School Area Of General Population	Primary School Minority Concentrated Area	Requirement Total School	Middle School Area Of General Population	Middle School Minority Concentrated Area	Requirement Total Middle School	High/Higher Secondary School Area Of General Population	High/Higher Secondary School Minority Concentrated Area	Religious School Area Of General Population	Religious School Minority Concentrated Area
Barhani	142	8	96	34	2	89	1	0	0	22
Birdpur	56	18	234	29	9	141	0	0	14	4
Bhanwapur	147	8	177	31	1	129	0	0	2	24
Dumariaganj	131	19	227	29	5	168	2	1	7	53
Itwa	157	11	197	30	1	161	0	0	1	74
Khuniyaon	160	18	264	50	2	185	3	1	7	59
Mithwal	63	9	119	24	3	72	9	0	17	19
Naugarh	84	11	164	35	0	101	0	0	0	29
Shohratgarh	89	11	108	35	2	68	0	0	0	27
Total	1029	113	1586	297	25	1114	15	2	48	311

Source: Field Survey.

Out of total functioning schools, most of the schools had boundary wall (Table 7).

Table: 7 Whether Boundary Wall of School Is Existing

Block	Primary School		Upper Primary School	
	With Boundary	Total Schools	With Boundary	Total Schools
Barhani	140	150	32	36
Birdpur	74	74	38	38
Bhanwapur	155	155	32	32
Dumariaganj	150	150	34	34
Itwa	168	168	31	31
Khuniyaon	178	178	52	52
Mithwal	69	72	27	27
Naugarh	95	95	35	35
Shohratgarh	84	199	28	37
Total	1113	1142	309	322

Source: Field Survey.

Availability of facilities in Primary schools is shown in Table 8. All the primary schools had toilet and kitchen facilities however, 03 schools in Barhani did not have India Mark-II Handpump.

Table: 8 Availability of Facilities In Primary Schools

Block	Toilet Facility	Separated Kitchen	India Mark II Hand Pump
Barhani	150	150	147
Birdpur	74	74	74
Bhanwapur	155	155	155
Dumariaganj	150	150	150
Itwa	168	168	168
Khuniyaon	178	178	178
Mithwal	72	72	72
Naugarh	95	95	95
Shohratgarh	100	100	100
Total	1142	1142	1139

Source: Field Survey.

About 89 per cent villages had land for construction of building

of schools. This was found more pronouncing in Naugarh followed by Domariyaganj, Itwa, Khuniyaon and Birdpur. Thus, about 1/3rd villages in Shohratganj and 1/5th villages in Barhani did not have land for construction of building of schools (Table 9).

Table: 9 Whether Land Is Available For Construction of Building of Schools

Block	Yes	No	Total
Barhani	59	21	80
	73.8%	26.2%	100.0%
Birdpur	33	3	36
	91.7%	8.3%	100.0%
Bhanwapur	96	14	110
	87.3%	12.7%	100.0%
Dumariaganj	103	2	105
	98.1%	1.9%	100.0%
Itwa	104	3	107
	97.2%	2.8%	100.0%
Khuniyaon	111	7	118
	94.1%	5.9%	100.0%
Mithwal	48	9	57
	84.2%	15.8%	100.0%
Naugarh	60	0	60
	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Shohratgarh	37	18	55
	67.3%	32.7%	100.0%
Total	651	77	728
	89.4%	10.6%	100.0%

Source: Field Survey.

About 89 per cent village sarpanch reported that schools and school staff has not been sanctioned as per norms under MSDP. However, a significant proportion of respondents in Bhanwapur (28.2 per cent), Barhani (21.2 per cent) and Shohratgarh (14.5 per cent) admitted that schools and staff have been already sanctioned by state government (Table 10).

Table: 10 Whether Schools And Staff Has Already Been Sanctioned By State Government Under MSDP

Block	Yes	No	Total
Barhani	17	63	80
	21.2%	78.8%	100.0%
Birdpur	2	34	36
	5.6%	94.4%	100.0%
Bhanwapur	31	79	110
	28.2%	71.8%	100.0%
Dumariaganj	2	103	105
	1.9%	98.1%	100.0%
Itwa	12	95	107
	11.2%	88.8%	100.0%
Khuniyaon	0	118	118
	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Mithwal	5	52	57
	8.8%	91.2%	100.0%
Naugarh	5	55	60
	8.3%	91.7%	100.0%
Shohratgarh	8	47	55
	14.5%	85.5%	100.0%
Total	82	646	728
	11.3%	88.7%	100.0%

Source: Field Survey.

Land is available in most of the villages for construction of building in existing space of schools. However, a large number of villages in Birdpur, Khuniyaon and Mithwal do not have land for construction of building in existing space of schools (Table-11).

Table: 11 Whether Land Is Available For Construction Of Building In Existing Space

Block	Yes	No	Total
Barhani	71	9	80
	88.8%	11.2%	100.0%
Birdpur	23	13	36
	63.9%	36.1%	100.0%

Bhanwapur	104	6	110
	94.5%	5.5%	100.0%
Dumariaganj	103	2	105
	98.1%	1.9%	100.0%
Itwa	104	3	107
	97.2%	2.8%	100.0%
Khuniyaon	88	30	118
	74.6%	25.4%	100.0%
Mithwal	49	8	57
	86.0%	14.0%	100.0%
Naugarh	58	2	60
	96.7%	3.3%	100.0%
Shohratgarh	51	4	55
	92.7%	7.3%	100.0%
Total	651	77	728
	89.4%	10.6%	100.0%

Source: Field Survey.

Strength of students in schools is shown in Table 12. About 19 per cent students in primary schools comprises of minority students. It was found more pronouncing in Domariyaganj (26.15 per cent) followed by Barhani (24.68 per cent), Birdpur (21.87 per cent) and Mithwal (21.05 per cent). About 20 per cent students were minority students in upper primary schools. It was found more pronouncing Domariyaganj (59.02 per cent) followed by Birdpur (30.93 per cent).

Table: 4.12 Strength of Students In Schools

Block	Primary Total Students	Primary Minority Students	Percentage Of Primary Total Students	Upper Primary Total Students	Upper Primary Minority Students	Percentage Of Upper Primary Total Students	Religious Minority Students
Barhani	12085	2983	24.68	3376	669	19.82	2466
Birdpur	7184	1571	21.87	2936	908	30.93	6806
Bhanwapur	20169	2557	12.68	3851	269	6.99	2429
Dumariaganj	18450	4824	26.15	3215	1576	49.02	7070
Itwa	22127	4208	19.02	3286	531	16.16	10090
Khuniyaon	23535	4362	18.53	5082	849	16.71	8926
Mithwal	8760	1844	21.05	2067	428	20.71	602
Naugarh	11816	1457	12.33	2968	336	11.32	4325
Shohratgarh	11956	1585	13.26	3265	580	17.76	3664
Total	136082	25391	18.66	30046	6146	20.46	46378

Source: Field Survey.

Strength of teachers in schools is shown in Table 13. About 11 per cent teachers were minority teachers in primary schools. It was found more pronouncing in Shohratgarh (22.18 per cent) followed by Domariyaganj (18.26 per cent) and Birdpur (17.20 per cent). About 8 per cent teachers were minority teachers in upper primary schools. This was found more pronouncing in Domariyaganj (15.19 per cent) followed by Barhani (10.53 per cent) and Birdpur (10.34 per cent).

Table: 13 Strength of Teachers In Schools

Block	Primary Total Teachers	Primary Minority Teachers	Percentage Of Primary Total Teachers	Upper Primary Total Teachers	Upper Primary Minority Teachers	Percentage Of Upper Primary Total Teachers	Religious Minority Teachers
Barhani	342	30	8.77	95	10	10.53	91
Birdpur	157	27	17.20	58	6	10.34	97
Bhanwapur	394	7	1.78	85	2	2.35	62
Dumariaganj	438	80	18.26	79	12	15.19	125
Itwa	372	21	5.65	54	3	5.56	143
Khuniyaon	494	42	8.50	104	5	4.81	198
Mithwal	205	25	12.20	56	5	8.93	18
Naugarh	206	20	9.71	62	5	8.06	59
Shohratgarh	257	57	22.18	93	6	6.45	67
Total	2865	309	10.79	686	54	7.87	860

Source: Field Survey.

Health and sanitation facilities are shown in Table 14. About 28 per cent sub-health centers were found located in minority concentrated areas. There were 184 health sub-centers. Numbers of such centers were recorded high in Domariyaganj followed by Itwa and Khuniyaon. More than 3/4th sub health centers had their own building. As per norms, 21 sub health centers are required. The requirement of sub health centers was found high in Birdpur followed by Khuniyaon and Naugarh.

Total population of village is shown in Table 15. About 45 per cent villages had population of less than 2000. About half of villages had population from the range of 2000-5000. However, a large proportion of villages in Birdpur had population of more than 5000 (41.6 per cent). The proportion of villages having less population was recorded high in Itwa followed by Barhani, Khuniyaon and Domariyaganj.

Table: 15 Total Population of Village

Block	1000-1499	1500-1999	2000-4999	5000 - 7999	8000+	Total
Barhani	13	30	37	0	0	80
	16.2%	37.5%	46.2%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Birdpur	1	3	17	7	8	36
	2.8%	8.3%	47.2%	19.4%	22.2%	100.0%
Bhanwapur	7	61	41	1	0	110
	6.4%	55.5%	37.3%	0.9%	0.0%	100.0%
Dumariaganj	11	37	52	5	0	105
	10.5%	35.2%	49.5%	4.8%	0.0%	100.0%
Itwa	20	36	47	4	0	107
	18.7%	33.6%	43.9%	3.7%	0.0%	100.0%
Khuniyaon	17	28	66	6	1	118
	14.4%	23.7%	55.9%	5.1%	0.8%	100.0%
Mithwal	1	21	35	0	0	57
	1.8%	36.8%	61.4%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Naugarh	2	19	33	5	1	60
	3.3%	31.7%	55.0%	8.3%	1.7%	100.0%
Shohratgarh	1	21	31	2	0	55
	1.8%	38.2%	56.4%	3.6%	0.0%	100.0%
Total	73	256	359	30	10	728
	10.0%	35.2%	49.3%	4.1%	1.4%	100.0%

Source: Field Survey.

Total minority population of village is shown in Table 16. About 3/4th villages had minority population of less than 1000. Slightly less than 1/4th villages had minority population from the range of 1000-2000. The villages having less minority population was recorded high in Bhanwapur followed by Naugarh, Barhani and Shohratgarh.

Table: 16 Total Minority Population of Village

Block	Less Than 499	500-999	1000-2999	3000-4999	5000+	Total
Barhani	48	12	20	0	0	80
	60.0%	15.0%	25.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Birdpur	8	5	17	2	4	36
	22.2%	13.9%	47.2%	5.6%	11.1%	100.0%
Bhanwapur	72	33	5	0	0	110
	65.5%	30.0%	4.5%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Dumariaganj	27	39	34	4	1	105
	25.7%	37.1%	32.4%	3.8%	1.0%	100.0%
Itwa	39	41	24	3	0	107
	36.4%	38.3%	22.4%	2.8%	0.0%	100.0%
Khuniyaon	41	42	32	3	0	118
	34.7%	35.6%	27.1%	2.5%	0.0%	100.0%
Mithwal	26	18	13	0	0	57
	45.6%	31.6%	22.8%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Naugarh	37	9	11	1	2	60
	61.7%	15.0%	18.3%	1.7%	3.3%	100.0%
Shohratgarh	32	8	14	1	0	55
	58.2%	14.5%	25.5%	1.8%	0.0%	100.0%
Total	330	207	170	14	7	728
	45.3%	28.4%	23.4%	1.9%	1.0%	100.0%

Source: Field Survey.

The villages having 25 per cent and above minority population are classified as minority concentrated villages. On this criterion, 55 per cent surveyed household were minority concentrated villages. This was found more pronouncing in Domariyaganj (77.1 per cent) followed by Itwa (74.8 per cent), Birdpur (69.4 per cent) and Khuniyaon (59.3 per cent) (Table 17).

Table: 17 Whether Village Is Minority Concentrated

Block	Yes	No	Total
Barhani	35	45	80
	43.8%	56.2%	100.0%
Birdpur	25	11	36
	69.4%	30.6%	100.0%
Bhanwapur	39	71	110
	35.5%	64.5%	100.0%
Dumariaganj	81	24	105
	77.1%	22.9%	100.0%
Itwa	80	27	107
	74.8%	25.2%	100.0%
Khuniyaon	70	48	118
	59.3%	40.7%	100.0%
Mithwal	30	27	57
	52.6%	47.4%	100.0%
Naugarh	23	37	60
	38.3%	61.7%	100.0%
Shohratgarh	20	35	55
	36.4%	63.6%	100.0%
Total	403	325	728
	55.4%	44.6%	100.0%

Source: Field Survey.

Percentage of minority population is shown in Table 18. About 45 per cent villages were non-minority concentrated villages. About 29 per cent surveyed villages had minority population in the range of 25-44 per cent. It was found more pronouncing in Itwa, Mithwal, Birdpur and Domariyaganj. About 18 per cent surveyed villages had minority population of 45-64 per cent. It was found more pronouncing in Birdpur (27.8 per cent), Domariyaganj (27.6 per cent) and Khuniyaon (23.7 per cent). About 9 per cent villages had minority population of 65 per cent and above. It was found more pronouncing in Domariyaganj (16.2 per cent) and Shohratgarh (12 per cent).

Table: 18 Percentage of Minority Population

Block	Less Than 25%	25-44%	45-64%	65-84%	85-100%	Total
Barhani	45	9	17	6	3	80
	56.2%	11.2%	21.2%	7.5%	3.8%	100.0%
Birdpur	11	12	10	3	0	36
	30.6%	33.3%	27.8%	8.3%	0.0%	100.0%
Bhanwapur	71	34	5	0	0	110
	64.5%	30.9%	4.5%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Dumariaganj	24	35	29	14	3	105
	22.9%	33.3%	27.6%	13.3%	2.9%	100.0%
Itwa	27	53	19	8	0	107
	25.2%	49.5%	17.8%	7.5%	0.0%	100.0%
Khuniyaon	48	30	28	9	3	118
	40.7%	25.4%	23.7%	7.6%	2.5%	100.0%
Mithwal	27	21	5	3	1	57
	47.4%	36.8%	8.8%	5.3%	1.8%	100.0%
Naugarh	37	12	7	4	0	60
	61.7%	20.0%	11.7%	6.7%	0.0%	100.0%
Shohratgarh	35	5	8	7	0	55
	63.6%	9.1%	14.5%	12.7%	0.0%	100.0%
Total	325	211	128	54	10	728
	44.6%	29.0%	17.6%	7.4%	1.4%	100.0%

Source: Field Survey.

Details of minority population are shown in Table 19. Out of total minority population, children population comprises of about 34 per cent including girl children. Population size-wise Domariyaganj, Khuniyoan, Itwa and Birdpur were larger blocks.

Table: 19 Details of Minority Population

Block	Male	Female	Children (Less Than 14 Years)	Total
Barhani	16010	14889	17528	48427
Birdpur	28227	23272	21806	73305

Bhanwapur	15137	13774	17102	46013
Dumariaganj	36181	32234	37465	105880
Itwa	30130	27133	33155	90418
Khuniyaon	32441	31464	36755	100660
Mithwal	13409	11669	10837	35915
Naugarh	16631	15680	17406	49717
Shohratgarh	12990	12092	13490	38572
Total	201156	182207	205544	588907

Source: Field Survey.

Details of households are shown in Table 20. Out of total households in surveyed villages, about 2/5th households were BPL households. The proportion of BPL households was recorded slightly high in Naugarh (57.05 per cent) followed by Birdpur (44.08 per cent) and Khuniyaon (41.03 per cent). Out of total BPL households, about 72 per cent households were without BPL cards. This shows that the households are claiming for the benefits of BPL households however, they are not provided BPL cards due to some problems. About 23 per cent households had MGNREGA job cards. This was found more pronouncing in Naugarh (32.90 per cent) followed by Khuniyaon (28.7 per cent).

Table: 20 Details of Households

Block	Total No. Of Households	BPL Households	Percentage BPL Household	APL Households	HH Without BPL Cards	BPL Families Under Indira Awas Yojana	Total Households Covered Under Lohia Awas Yojna	MNREGA	BPL Card/ Antyodaya Card	How Many BPL Families Will Be Covered Under Indira Awas Yojana During 12 th Plan
Barhani	27659	9954	35.99	17705	6454	709	783	5801	3500	854
Birdpur	23166	10211	44.08	12955	7263	614	994	4670	2948	614
Bhanwapur	41156	12825	31.16	28331	10314	1717	2138	8721	2511	1726
Dumariaganj	39190	14020	35.77	25170	11610	1534	2391	6965	2410	1764
Itwa	36338	13518	37.20	22820	10459	2157	2345	7574	3059	2148
Khuniyaon	40185	16486	41.03	23699	12795	1604	1664	11528	3691	1473
Mithwal	23336	8785	37.65	14551	4145	1332	1669	5026	4640	1382
Naugarh	30359	17319	57.05	13040	11920	1567	2392	9989	5399	1567
Shohratgarh	24251	9888	40.77	14363	5974	930	991	4903	3914	930
Total	285640	113006	39.56	172634	80934	12164	15367	65177	32072	12458

Source: Field Survey.

Detail of minority households is shown in Table 21. Out of total minority households, all households were Muslim households. Again, less than 2/5th households were BPL households. The proportion of BPL houseyholds was recorded high in Naugarh (54.22 per cent) followed by Domariyaganj (45.29 per cent) and Shohratgarh (42.91 per cent). About 46 per cent BPL households had BPL / Antyodaya cards. About 20 per cent minority households had MGNREGA job cards. This was found more pronouncing in Bhanwapur (30.7 per cent) followed by Domariyaganj (29.3 perr cent) and Shohratgarh (25.3 per cent). About 75000 Indira Awas are required under MSDP

for providing houses to the BPL minority households. The housing requirement was reported high in Domariyaganj, Khuniyaon, Itwa and Naugarh.

Table: 21 Detail of Minority Household

Block	Minority Households	Muslims	Minority BPL Households	Minority Percentage BPL Household	Households covered Under IAY	BPL/ Antyodaya Card	MNREGA Job Card	Requirement Of Indira Awas Under MSDP
Barhani	7548	7548	2779	36.82	464	1247	1448	7084
Birdpur	7919	7919	3095	39.08	637	757	1250	7282
Bhanwapur	7098	7098	2809	39.57	499	1947	2178	6599
Dumariaganj	15053	15053	6817	45.29	982	4146	4414	14071
Itwa	11617	11617	3066	26.39	509	1439	1568	11108
Khuniyaon	12116	12116	4072	33.61	504	1636	2053	11612
Mithwal	5897	5897	2088	35.41	809	760	986	5088
Naugarh	8253	8253	4475	54.22	788	1342	962	7465
Shohratgarh	5192	5192	2228	42.91	553	1101	1314	4639
Total	80693	80693	31429	38.95	5745	14375	16173	74948

Source: Field Survey.

Age of respondents is shown in Table 22. About 44 per cent respondents were from the age group of less than 25 years. It was found more pronouncing in Barhani, Mithwal and Birdpur. About 1/5th respondents were from the age group of more than 50 years. It was found more pronouncing in Itwa (46.4 per cent) followed by Naugarh (43 per cent) and Khunyaon (36.6 per cent). A large proportion of respondents in Itwa, Naugarh, Shoratgarh and Khunyaon were from the age group of 30-45 years.

Table: 22 Age of Respondents

Block/Ward	Less Than 20 Years	20-25 Years	25-30 Years	30-35 Years	35-40 Years	40-45 Years	45-50 Years	50+ Years	Total
Barhani	0	217	0	0	0	0	0	0	217
	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Bhanwapur	1	139	19	35	38	68	34	135	469
	0.2%	29.6%	4.1%	7.5%	8.1%	14.5%	7.2%	28.8%	100.0%
Birdpur	2	2949	134	192	213	458	151	946	5045
	0.0%	58.5%	2.7%	3.8%	4.2%	9.1%	3.0%	18.8%	100.0%
Dumariaganj	0	328	38	107	64	208	33	392	1170
	0.0%	28.0%	3.2%	9.1%	5.5%	17.8%	2.8%	33.5%	100.0%
Itwa	2	6	15	80	24	108	16	217	468
	0.4%	1.3%	3.2%	17.1%	5.1%	23.1%	3.4%	46.4%	100.0%
Khuniyaon	4	10	44	97	65	91	44	205	560
	0.7%	1.8%	7.9%	17.3%	11.6%	16.2%	7.9%	36.6%	100.0%
Mithwal	0	269	0	0	0	0	0	0	269
	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Naugarh	0	3	35	52	56	161	64	280	651
	0.0%	0.5%	5.4%	8.0%	8.6%	24.7%	9.8%	43.0%	100.0%
Shohratgarh	0	3	10	15	22	13	7	24	94
	0.0%	3.2%	10.6%	16.0%	23.4%	13.8%	7.4%	25.5%	100.0%
Total	9	3924	295	578	482	1107	349	2199	8943
	0.1%	43.9%	3.3%	6.5%	5.4%	12.4%	3.9%	24.6%	100.0%

Source: Field Survey.

Religion of respondents is shown in Table 23. All the respondents were Muslims. It is to be noted that a significant number of Buddhist are living in the district as Kapilvastu, a famous Buddhist Tourist destination is located in district. However, present survey is confined to Muslim minority.

Table: 23 Religion Of Respondents

Block/Ward	Muslim	Total
Barhani	217	217
	100.0%	100.0%
Bhanwapur	469	469
	100.0%	100.0%
Birdpur	5045	5045
	100.0%	100.0%
Dumariaganj	1170	1170
	100.0%	100.0%
Itwa	468	468
	100.0%	100.0%
Khuniyaon	560	560
	100.0%	100.0%
Mithwal	269	269
	100.0%	100.0%
Naugarh	651	651
	100.0%	100.0%
Shohratgarh	94	94
	100.0%	100.0%
Total	8943	8943
	100.0%	100.0%

Source: Field Survey.

Educational level of respondents is shown in Table 24. Majority of the respondents were found educationally backward. About 23 per cent respondents were illiterate. It was found more pronouncing in Itwa (54.5 per cent) followed by Khuniyaon (28.8 per cent), Shoharatgarh (28.7 percent) and Dumariaganj (26.8 per cent). Less than 1/4th respondents were primary pass. It was recorded more pronouncing in Khuniyaon (56.6 per cent) followed by Shohratgarh (41.5 per cent), Itwa (37.6 per cent) and Bhanwapur (36.2 per cent). More than 1/3rd respondents in Barhani and Naugarh were matric pass. The proportion of graduate and postgraduate respondents was recorded high in Mithwal (65.1 per cent) followed by Barhani (26.7 per cent).

Table: 24 Education Level Of Respondents

Block/Ward	Illiterate	Primary	Middle	High School	Intermediate	Graduation	Post Graduation	
Barhani	23	10	76	44	6	53	5	217
	10.6%	4.6%	35.0%	20.3%	2.8%	24.4%	2.3%	100.0%
Bhanwapur	38	170	111	11	28	99	12	469
	8.1%	36.2%	23.7%	2.3%	6.0%	21.1%	2.6%	100.0%
Birdpur	1115	723	1252	554	540	430	431	5045
	22.1%	14.3%	24.8%	11.0%	10.7%	8.5%	8.5%	100.0%
Dumariaganj	313	394	150	32	153	106	22	1170
	26.8%	33.7%	12.8%	2.7%	13.1%	9.1%	1.9%	100.0%
Itwa	255	176	22	4	7	0	4	468
	54.5%	37.6%	4.7%	0.9%	1.5%	0.0%	0.9%	100.0%
Khuniyaon	161	317	45	3	27	4	3	560
	28.8%	56.6%	8.0%	0.5%	4.8%	0.7%	0.5%	100.0%
Mithwal	12	60	3	10	9	72	103	269
	4.5%	22.3%	1.1%	3.7%	3.3%	26.8%	38.3%	100.0%
Naugarh	91	214	225	30	81	9	1	651
	14.0%	32.9%	34.6%	4.6%	12.4%	1.4%	0.2%	100.0%
Shohratgarh	27	39	15	1	7	4	1	94
	28.7%	41.5%	16.0%	1.1%	7.4%	4.3%	1.1%	100.0%
Total	2035	2103	1899	689	858	777	582	8943
	22.8%	23.5%	21.2%	7.7%	9.6%	8.7%	6.5%	100.0%

Source: Field Survey.

The respondents were asked that whether they have dropped / discontinued their studies. Majority of the respondents reported that they dropped / discontinued their studies. However, a significant proportion of respondents in Mithwal (22.7 per cent) and Bhanwapur (15.4 per cent) accepted that they did not drop /discontinue their studies. It is to be noted that about 23 per cent respondents were illiterate and thus, dropping/discontinue of education does not apply for them (Table 25.).

Table: 25 Whether You Have Dropped / Discontinued Your Studies

Block/Ward	Yes	No	Not Applicable	Total
Barhani	176	18	23	217
	81.1%	8.3%	10.6%	100.0%
Bhanwapur	359	72	38	469
	76.5%	15.4%	8.1%	100.0%
Birdpur	3473	457	1115	5045
	68.8%	9.1%	22.1%	100.0%
Dumariaganj	777	80	313	1170
	66.4%	6.8%	26.8%	100.0%
Itwa	207	6	255	468
	44.2%	1.3%	54.5%	100.0%
Khuniyaon	378	21	161	560
	67.5%	3.8%	28.8%	100.0%
Mithwal	196	61	12	269
	72.9%	22.7%	4.5%	100.0%
Naugarh	536	24	91	651
	82.3%	3.7%	14.0%	100.0%
Shohratgarh	62	5	27	94
	66.0%	5.3%	28.7%	100.0%
Total	6164	744	2035	8943
	68.9%	8.3%	22.8%	100.0%

Source: Field Survey.

Stage of education for dropping of education is shown in Table 26. Slightly more than 1/3rd respondents revealed that they dropped their education at primary level. It was found more pronouncing in Itwa (85 per cent) followed by Khuniyaon (83.9 per cent) and Shohratgarh (62.9 per cent). About 31 per cent respondents further reported that they dropped their education at secondary level. It was found more pronouncing in Barhani (43.2 per cent) followed by Naugarh (42 per cent). More than 1/4th respondents in Barhani and 22 per cent respondents in Birdpur dropped their education at higher secondary level. About 59 per cent respondents in Mithwal dropped their education at graduation and post-graduation level.

Table: 26 Stage Of Education For Dropping

Block/Ward	Primary	Secondary	Higher Secondary	Graduation	Post Graduation	Total
Barhani	10	76	48	39	3	176
	5.7%	43.2%	27.3%	22.2%	1.7%	100.0%
Bhanwapur	170	111	20	53	5	359
	47.4%	30.9%	5.6%	14.8%	1.4%	100.0%
Birdpur	723	1252	763	390	345	3473
	20.8%	36.0%	22.0%	11.2%	9.9%	100.0%
Dumariaganj	394	150	133	84	16	777
	50.7%	19.3%	17.1%	10.8%	2.1%	100.0%
Itwa	176	22	4	1	4	207
	85.0%	10.6%	1.9%	0.5%	1.9%	100.0%
Khuniyaon	317	45	6	8	2	378
	83.9%	11.9%	1.6%	2.1%	0.5%	100.0%
Mithwal	60	3	17	51	65	196
	30.6%	1.5%	8.7%	26.0%	33.2%	100.0%
Naugarh	214	225	87	9	1	536
	39.9%	42.0%	16.2%	1.7%	0.2%	100.0%
Shohratgarh	39	15	3	4	1	62
	62.9%	24.2%	4.8%	6.5%	1.6%	100.0%
Total	2103	1899	1081	639	442	6164
	34.1%	30.8%	17.5%	10.4%	7.2%	100.0%

Source: Field Survey.

Reasons for dropout of education are shown in Table 27. Economic reasons were more prominent for dropping of education while demand side factors were less prominent. Demand side factors of dropping of education were recorded high in Barhani, Birdpur, Dumariaganj and Itwa. A significant proportion of respondents revealed that they were not interested in continue of education while a significant proportion of respondents discontinued their studies due to failure in exam.

Table: 27 Reasons For Dropout Of Education

Block/Ward	Work At Home	Need To Earn	Far Distance Of School	Lack Of Facility In School	Failed In Exam	Fee Or Expenditure Not Affordable	Not Interested In Reading	Total
Barhani	4	47	31	26	20	21	27	176
	2.3%	26.7%	17.6%	14.8%	11.4%	11.9%	15.3%	100.0%
Bhanwapur	49	180	4	21	13	39	53	359
	13.6%	50.1%	1.1%	5.8%	3.6%	10.9%	14.8%	100.0%
Birdpur	451	1739	165	238	190	318	372	3473
	13.0%	50.1%	4.8%	6.9%	5.5%	9.2%	10.7%	100.0%
Dumariaganj	117	378	64	55	19	28	116	777
	15.1%	48.6%	8.2%	7.1%	2.4%	3.6%	14.9%	100.0%
Itwa	23	109	7	9	10	5	44	207
	11.1%	52.7%	3.4%	4.3%	4.8%	2.4%	21.3%	100.0%
Khuniyaon	61	203	10	14	10	17	63	378
	16.1%	53.7%	2.6%	3.7%	2.6%	4.5%	16.7%	100.0%
Mithwal	27	119	4	6	7	7	26	196
	13.8%	60.7%	2.0%	3.1%	3.6%	3.6%	13.3%	100.0%
Naugarh	48	222	18	35	55	72	86	536
	9.0%	41.4%	3.4%	6.5%	10.3%	13.4%	16.0%	100.0%
Shohratgarh	8	29	2	1	1	7	14	62
	12.9%	46.8%	3.2%	1.6%	1.6%	11.3%	22.6%	100.0%
Total	788	3026	305	405	325	514	801	6164
	12.8%	49.1%	4.9%	6.6%	5.3%	8.3%	13.0%	100.0%

Source: Field Survey.

Occupation of respondents is shown in Table 28. About 55 per cent respondents reported that their main occupation is labour. It was found more pronouncing in Shohratgarh (69.2 per cent), Naugarh (59.5 per cent), Itwa (55.3 per cent), Bhanwapur (54.3 per cent). Slightly less than 2/5th respondents reported that their occupation is agriculture and non-farm sector. It was found more pronouncing in

Mithwal, Domariyagarj and Barhani. Thus, the proportion of regular salaried respondents was found significant in Itwa (19.2 per cent) followed by Khuniyaon (12.9 per cent).

Table: 28 Occupation Of Respondents

Block/Ward	Self Employment In Agriculture And Allied Activities	Self Employment In Non - Agriculture Sector	Regular Salaried	Casual Wage Labour In Agriculture	Casual Wage Labour In Non - Agriculture	Other (Specify)	Total
Barhani	73	13	9	24	91	7	217
	33.6%	6.0%	4.1%	11.1%	41.9%	3.2%	100.0%
Bhanwapur	96	17	1	25	230	100	469
	20.5%	3.6%	0.2%	5.3%	49.0%	21.3%	100.0%
Birdpur	1870	215	65	450	2384	61	5045
	37.1%	4.3%	1.3%	8.9%	47.3%	1.2%	100.0%
Dumariaganj	374	132	35	150	474	5	1170
	32.0%	11.3%	3.0%	12.8%	40.5%	0.4%	100.0%
Itwa	66	21	90	62	197	32	468
	14.1%	4.5%	19.2%	13.2%	42.1%	6.8%	100.0%
Khuniyaon	119	60	72	158	126	25	560
	21.2%	10.7%	12.9%	28.2%	22.5%	4.5%	100.0%
Mithwal	113	32	0	0	99	25	269
	42.0%	11.9%	0.0%	0.0%	36.8%	9.3%	100.0%
Naugarh	203	29	15	50	337	17	651
	31.2%	4.5%	2.3%	7.7%	51.8%	2.6%	100.0%
Shohratgarh	29	0	0	3	62	0	94
	30.9%	0.0%	0.0%	3.2%	66.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Total	2943	519	287	922	4000	272	8943
	32.9%	5.8%	3.2%	10.3%	44.7%	3.0%	100.0%

Source: Field Survey.

Accessibility of educational institutions is shown in Table 29. All

the respondents reported that primary and religious schools are located in the same village in which they live. Similarly, about half of the respondents reported that middle schools are also located in the same village. The accessibility of higher secondary schools and middle schools for girls was found within the reach of 3 km. However, the accessibility of inter colleges, ITIs and polytechnics was found beyond 3 km.

Table: 29 Accessibility Of Educational Infrastructure

	0 Km	1 Km To 3 Km	3 Km To 5 Km	More Than 5 Km
Primary School (Boys/ Co- Education)	8943	0	0	0
	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Primary School (Girls)	8943	0	0	0
	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Middle School (Boys/ Co- Education)	4281	4662	0	0
	47.9%	52.1%	0.0%	0.0%
Middle School (Girls)	2364	6579	0	0
	26.4%	73.6%	0.0%	0.0%
Higher Secondary School (Boys)	0	8943	0	0
	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Higher Secondary School (Girls)	0	7009	1934	0
	0.0%	78.4%	21.6%	0.0%
Inter College	0	0	3333	5610
	0.0%	0.0%	37.3%	62.7%
ITI	0	0	0	8943
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Polytechnic	0	0	0	8943
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Vocational / Industrial Training Institutions	0	0	0	8943
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Religious School	8943	0	0	0
	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Non Formal	0	132	123	8688
	0.0%	1.5%	1.4%	97.1%

Source: Field Survey.

The respondents were asked that whether children are availing educational benefits of government programmes and schemes. Less than 2/5th respondents reported that the children are availing educational benefits of government programmes and schemes. It was found more pronouncing in Bhanwapur (64.8 per cent), Dumariaganj (50.7 per cent), Itwa (47.9 per cent) and Naugarh (43.9 per cent) (Table 30).

Table: 30 Whether Children Are Availing Educational Benefits of Government Programmes And Schemes

Block/Ward	Yes	No	Total	
Barhani	21	196	217	
	9.7%	90.3%	100.0%	
Bhanwapur	304	165	469	
	64.8%	35.2%	100.0%	
Birdpur	1737	3308	5045	
	34.4%	65.6%	100.0%	
Dumariaganj	593	577	1170	
	50.7%	49.3%	100.0%	
Itwa	224	244	468	
	47.9%	52.1%	100.0%	
Khuniyaon	155	405	560	
	27.7%	72.3%	100.0%	
Mithwal	34	235	269	
	12.6%	87.4%	100.0%	
Naugarh	286	365	651	
	43.9%	56.1%	100.0%	
Shohratgarh	31	63	94	
	33.0%	67.0%	100.0%	
Total	3385	5558	8943	
	37.9%	62.1%	100.0%	

Source: Field Survey.

Schemes of educational benefits are shown in Table 31. Most of the respondents reported that their children are receiving benefits under the scheme of Mid-day meal, free uniform, free text books and scholarship. However, no respondent reported that their children

are availing educational benefits under scholarship scheme in Shohratgarh.

Table: 31 Schemes of Educational Benefits

Block/Ward	Mid Day Meal Scheme	Free Uniform	Free Books	Scholarship
Barhani	21	21	21	21
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Bhanwapur	304	304	304	304
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Birdpur	1737	1729	1730	1737
	100.0%	99.5%	99.6%	100.0%
Dumariaganj	593	593	591	522
	100.0%	100.0%	99.7%	88.0%
Itwa	160	160	151	223
	71.4%	71.4%	67.4%	99.6%
Khuniyaon	155	154	137	81
	100.0%	99.4%	88.4%	52.3%
Mithwal	34	34	34	34
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Naugarh	286	286	286	286
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Shohratgarh	31	31	30	0
	100.0%	100.0%	96.8%	0.0%
Total	3321	3312	3284	3208
	98.1%	97.8%	97.0%	94.8%

Source: Field Survey.

Conclusion & Recommendation: District Siddharth Nagar located in Eastern Uttar Pradesh. The district had population of 2.56 million in 2011. Out of 14 development blocks, Nine development blocks were found minority concentrated blocks (64.28 per cent). Out of total population, 6.28 per cent population were found living in urban areas. Total minority population of the district was reported 76.39 lakh which constituted 29.84 per cent of total population. Out of total minority population, Muslims constituted 97.92 per cent. More

than 3/4th villages had population of less than 1000. The district has vast network of educational institutions however, education levels were found poor. The educational infrastructure has also been found inadequate as many development blocks do not have higher educational institutions. The survey was conducted in minority concentrated blocks of Barhani, Birdpur, Bhanwapur, Dumariaganj, Itwa, Khuniyaon, Mithwal, Naugarh and Shohratgarh. In these development blocks, 728 villages were surveyed. Out of them, 55.4 per cent villages were found minority concentrated villages (25 per cent and above population content of minorities). About 45 per cent villages had population of less than 2000. Moreover, 45 per cent minority population was found concentrated in villages having population of less than 500. Minority population constituted 28.25 per cent. Out of total households, about 40 per cent households were BPL households. About 72 per cent BPL households do not have BPL cards. About 23 per cent households had MGNREGA job cards. Out of total minority households, less than 2/5th households were BPL households. However, about 46 per cent BPL households had BPL cards. About 18 per cent BPL households were covered under Indira AwasYojana while about 20 per cent minority households had MGNREGA job cards. A large number of primary and upper primary schools were found located in minority concentrated areas. Most of such schools had boundary wall, facility of toilet, kitchen and water availability. Out of total students in primary schools, about 19 per cent students were from minority communities while minority students constituted about 20 per cent in upper primary schools. Out of total teachers in primary schools, minority teachers constituted about 11 per cent while about 8 per cent teachers were from minority communities in upper primary schools. About 9000 households were surveyed in minority concentrated villages in 09 development blocks. All the respondents were Muslims however, about 3/4th respondents from OBC communities. Most of the respondents were found educationally backward as about 23 per cent respondents were illiterate and less than 1/4th respondents were primary pass. Majority of the respondents reported that they have drop or discontinue their studies mainly at primary and secondary level education. The main reasons for dropping of education were

reported to be economic reasons.

It may be recommended that Ministry of Minority Affairs, Government of India should directly transfer the amount of stipend to the students enrolled under the educational development schemes as there is no timely disbursement of stipend to the students. Delay in disbursement of stipend to the students creates a lot of confusion and misunderstanding among the students and institutions besides affecting the enrolment, retention, quality of learning and success rate.

Setting up a number of training cum production centres in areas where handicraft work is concentrated may boost the handicraft business as well as empowering women artisans. It will also check on exploitation by intermediaries of workers.

Proper and adequate hostel facilities are to be made available to minority students enrolled for various programmes in coaching institutions. The enrolled students should be provided proper and regular mess facility besides providing library with quality resource stock - books, journals and other periodicals. The internet facility should also be made available in the library and computer centre so that students may get quality resource literature through downloading from various websites and digital libraries. In order to reduce the hardships faced by the minority students in getting scholarships, all the procedures need to be simplified so that award of scholarships to eligible students becomes automatic and hurdle-free.

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