

CHAPTER-1

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Purpose of the Report

Welspun Energy Limited, through its SPV Welspun Energy UP Private Limited is developing a 2X660MW Coal-Based Thermal Power Plant based on Super-Critical Technology. The project is coming up in the village Dadrikhurd of Mirzapur Sadar Tehsil in Mirzapur District of Uttar Pradesh state. The total land required for the project is 875 acres (354.10 ha), which includes the main plant area, colony, township, green-belt, etc. The land for the proposed site comprises of agricultural land and barren land.

1.2. Introduction of Project Proponent

Welspun Energy UP Private Limited (WEUPPL) is a Special purpose Vehicle (SPV) of Welspun Energy limited for developing the proposed 2x660 MW Coal Based Thermal Power Plant (TPP) based on supercritical technology.

1.3. Vision of WEUPPL

“Looking at the growing energy needs of Uttar Pradesh, Welspun Energy Limited envisages initiating a 2 x 660 MW thermal power plant in Mirzapur district. This will help the state of Uttar Pradesh to minimize its energy deficit and contribute towards making India energy independent. Environment safety and community interest are paramount to us in this endeavor. We are using super critical technology, which will minimize adverse impact to the environment. We are committed to improving the lives of the local people by generating direct/ indirect employment in this region and would be investing in their health & education. We endeavor to provide the community a sustainable and secure future.”

Welspun Energy, an integral part of the Welspun Group, established to setup over 5,000 MW commercial thermal power plants over the next three years in various states of India. It would also fulfill its commitment towards a green and clean energy setting up solar, hydro, biomass and wind energy power generating facilities.

Welspun Group ranks amongst India’s fastest emerging conglomerates with an enterprise value of ` 15,000 Crores. Welspun Stahl Rohren, the flagship company of the group is the

world's 2nd largest pipe producer. With proven capabilities in steel, steel pipes, power generation and home textiles, Welspun have global presence in over 50 countries. The group enjoys strong relationship with marquee clients including most of the Fortune 100 Companies.

The company started its activity in 1995 with Hsaw pipe manufacturing facility of 30,000 TPA at Dahej, Gujarat. The company also manufactures steel plates cum coil at its recently commissioned facility at Anjar, Gujarat. Welspun is accredited with over 50 oil and gas majors of the world and among one of the few preferred vendors across the globe.

1.4. Needs and its Implication

Needs can be of three kinds **(1) Felt needs (2) Perceived needs, and (3) Forced needs**. Felt need are those, which are of immediate requirements in terms of day to day life of people, un-fulfillment of these needs is felt by people in their life and this restrict their capacity to realize their full potential. The perceived needs are those, which others (outsiders) perceive, and are often not real or critical in nature. Any programme based on them fails to mobilize people or generates support and ultimately does not achieve its objectives in terms of benefits and sustainability. Forced needs are those needs that are influenced by local leaders and creamy layer of any community. These needs are not for the greater common good but are deliberately designed by the creamy layer for their own good. Therefore, the NAS has to make clear-cut distinction between different kinds of needs, which should be categorized based on the priority of these needs. The present need identified for the present Need Assessment Study is the felt need of the villagers of the villages under NAS.

1.5. Aims and Objectives of the Study

The objectives of the study were:

1. To enlist the available infrastructure like schools, roads, health care facilities, electricity, community building, etc.
2. To study the health aspects in the community level like life expectancy, maternal and infant mortality, quality of life and the level of health care facility available in the situation of morbidity.
3. To identify other needs of the target areas;
4. To identify the employability pattern of these villages;

5. To study the livelihood pattern of the NAS villages;
6. To study the issues related to women and children of the NAS villages;
7. To analyse the gender issues of the study area;
8. To formulate the budget for the CSR activities.

CHAPTER-2

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

2.1 Brief Description of the Project

The proposed coal based power plant is of 1320 MW capacity, which will comprise of two units of 660 MW capacity each based on super-critical technology. The project utilizes domestic coal from NCL/SECL /CCL as primary fuel. The plant will be designed for base load operation with a plant design life of about 25 years.

The proposed power plant will have two units with a total power generation capacity of 1320 MW. The land requirement for the project is 875 acres including power plant, ash pond and other auxiliaries and the estimated cost of the project is about Rs 7500 Crores.

2.2 Location of the Project

The proposed plant site is located at Dadri Khurd village in Mirzapur Sadar tehsil, Mirzapur district in Uttar Pradesh. Varanasi town is located at a distance of about 50 km from the proposed plant site, whereas the district head-quarter of Mirzapur is located at a distance of about 18 km from the proposed plant site. The details of environmental setting are given in **Table-2.1**. The index map of the project site is shown in **Figure-2.1**. The geographical co-ordinates of the proposed plant site on Survey of India (SOI) toposheet No. 63K/12 & 63 L/9 falls between 24°58'41.6" to 25°0'16.8" N Latitudes and 82°39'50.4"E to 82°41'03.7"E longitudes.

2.3 Access to the Site

The State Highways, SH-5 and NH-7 run at a distance of 1.5 km, SW and 10 km, N respectively from the proposed plant boundary. The nearest railway link is located at Sakteshgarh Railway Station & Sarsongram Railway Station at a distance of 15.5 km, ENE & 15.5 km, E respectively from the project site. The nearest airport to the project site is located in Varanasi.

2.4 Project Area Coordinates

The study area map, showing 10 km radius from the proposed project boundary is shown in **Figure-2.2**



2.5 Environmental Setting of the Project Site

The Upper Khajuri Dam is at a distance of 5.5 km, NW and Ganga River is flowing at a distance of 17.0 km, N from the project site. However, the project area is devoid of any major stream meeting these water bodies. There are no protected areas as per Wild Life Protection Act 1972 like biospheres, tiger reserves, wild life sanctuaries, natural parks in the 10 km radius study area. The project area falls under Seismic Zone-III as per Indian Standards, IS: 1893-2000.

TABLE-2.1

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING AROUND 10-KM RADIUS OF PROJECT SITE

Sr. No	Particular	Details		
1	Location	Dadri Khurd Village, Mirzapur Sadar Tehsil, Mirzapur District, Uttar Pradesh		
2	Coordinate Range	Sr. No.	Latitude	Longitude
A	Plant Boundary	1	25° 00' 16.887"N,	82° 40' 29.204"E
		2	24° 59' 45.117"N,	82° 41' 03.728"E
		3	24° 58' 41.858"N,	82° 40' 23.802"E
		4	24° 58' 41.645"N,	82° 39' 50.425"E
		5	24° 59' 08.278"N,	82° 40' 00.404"E
		6	24° 59' 44.581"N,	82° 40' 00.552"E
B	Ash Dyke Area (within plant boundary)	A	82° 40' 27.5"E	25° 0' 14.5"N
		B	82° 40' 57.8"E	24° 59' 57.1"N
		C	82° 40' 43.5"E	24° 59' 54.8"N
		D	82° 40' 8.2"E	24° 59' 46.8"N
		E	82° 40' 13.7"E	25° 0' 7.5"N
C	Chimney	C	82°40'26.15" E	24°59'35.08"N
1	Toposheet No.	63 K/12 & 63 L/9		
2	Site elevation	180 m above Mean Sea Level (MSL)		
3	Topography	Slightly undulating		
4	Climatic Conditions : IMD,	Mean Minimum Temperature: 12.1°C		



Sr. No	Particular	Details
	Varanasi, Pre- Monsoon season	Mean Maximum Temperature: 37.6°C Predominant Wind Direction: W Relative Humidity: At 8:30 hrs: 31 % to 61% and at 17:30 hrs: 14 % to 45 % Rainfall: 47.5 mm
5	Climatic conditions at site (monitored during Pre Monsoon season, 2011)	Mean Minimum Temperature: 11.6°C Mean Maximum Temperature: 42.0°C Predominant Wind Direction: W Relative Humidity: At 8:30 hrs: 32 % to 62 % and at 17:30 hrs: 16 % to 48 % Rainfall: 0 mm
6	Nearest Habitations (Population as per Census-2001 Data)	Dadri Khurd (Population : 09) Dadri Gahira (Population : 48)
7	Present land use at the site	Mostly barren
8	Nearest Major Roads/ Highway	State Highway, SH-5 (1.5 km, SW) National Highway, NH-7 (10.0 km, NNE)
9	Nearest Railway Line	Broad Gauge Railway line of Northern Railways (NR)
10	Nearest Railway Station	Sakteshgarh R.S. (15.5 km, ENE) Sarsongram R.S. (15.5 km, E)
11	Nearest Airport	Varanasi (50 km, NNE)
12	Nearest Seaport	Haldia
13	Nearest Town	Mirzapur –District Headquarters (18 km, NW)
14	Nearest water bodies	Jamtlhwa Nadi (2.0 km, N) Jogiadar Nadi (2 kms, NE) Pahiti Nadi (3.75 kms, NE) Upper Khajuri Dam (5.5 km, W) Ganga River (17 km, NE)
15	Eco sensitive Zone (National Park, Wildlife Sanctuary, Biosphere reserve wildlife corridors etc.) Within 10 km radius of the project site.	No Eco sensitive Zone viz. National Park, Wildlife Sanctuary, Biosphere reserve, Wildlife corridors and Protected Forest falling within the 10 km radius of the project site.
16	Reserved/Protected forests	Danti RF (on northern side of project site) Mirzapur RF (on southern side of project site) Bahati RF (6.0 km in SW) Karaunda RF (5 km, SW) Patehra RF (5.0 km in SW) Malua RF (8.5 km in SW)

Sr. No	Particular	Details
		Chandlewa Khurd RF (6.0 km in NNE) Nanauti RF (7 km in E) Golhanpur RF (6.5 km in E) Sarson RF (5.5 km in SE)
17	Areas susceptible to natural hazards (earthquakes, erosion, flooding or extreme or adverse climatic conditions)	None within 10 km radius study area
18	Archaeologically important places as per Archeological Survey of India Records	None within 10 km radius study area
19	Existing Industries	None within 10 km radius study area
20	Seismic Zone	Zone-III as per IS:1893-2000

Source: Welspun Energy Limited, 2012, New Delhi

Note: All distances mentioned above in parenthesis are aerial distances



FIGURE-2.1
INDEX MAP SHOWING THE PROJECT



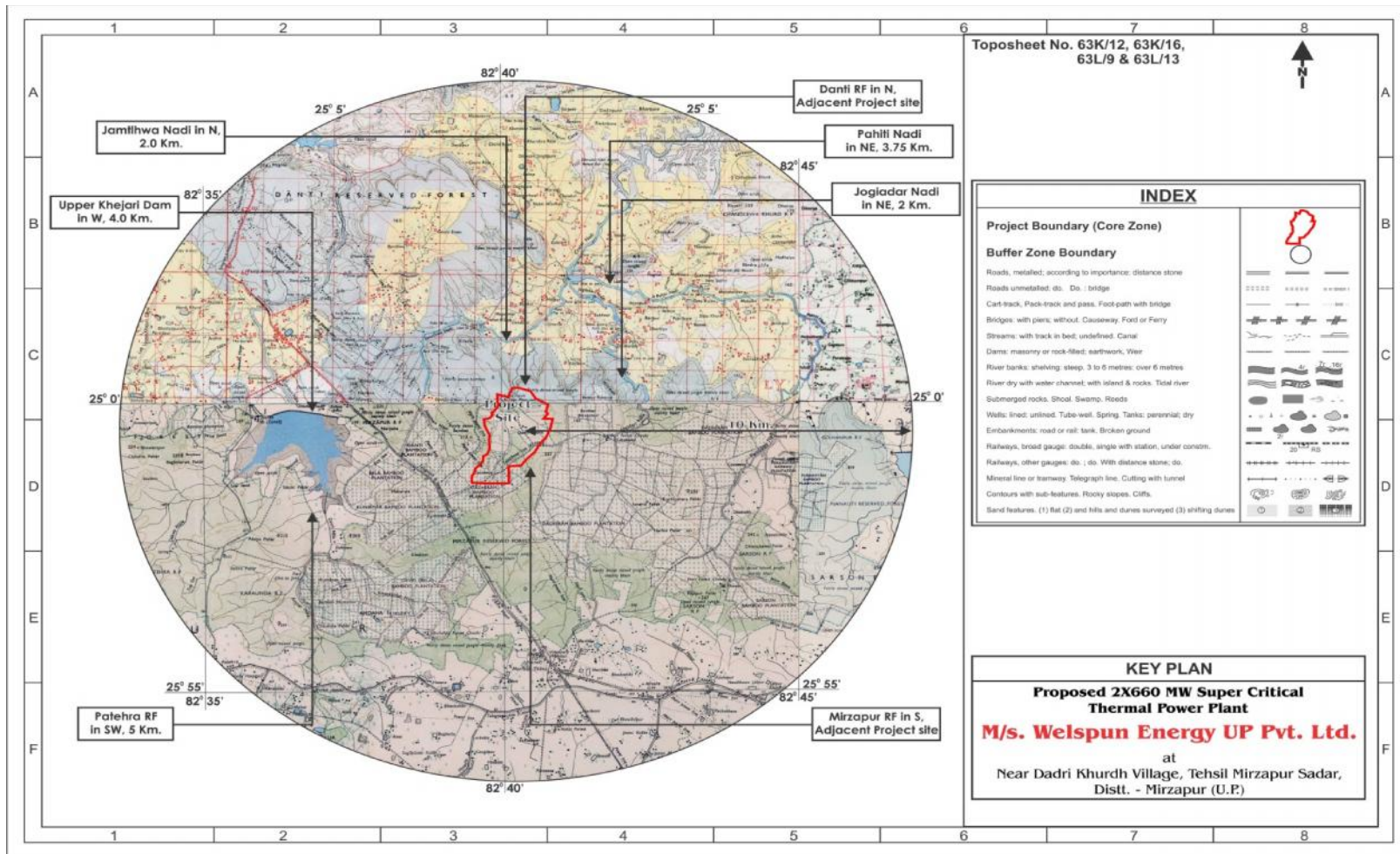


FIGURE-2.2
STUDY AREA MAP OF THE PROJECT (10 KM RADIUS)

2.6 Importance of the Project

Though there has been substantial growth in power sector infrastructure in India, the power supply position is still characterized by shortages, both in terms of demand met during peak periods and the overall energy supply. Many parts of the country continue to reel under severe power shortages.

The all India region-wise forecast for electrical energy requirement and peak demand scenario are presented in **Table-2.2**.

TABLE-2.2
LONG TERM FORECAST OF POWER DEMAND

Sr. No	Region	Electrical Energy Requirement (TWh)			Peak Electric Load (GW)		
		2011-12	2016-17	2021-22	2011-12	2016-17	2021-22
1	Northern	294.8	411.5	556.8	48.1	66.6	89.9
2	Western	294.9	409.8	550.0	47.1	64.3	84.8
3	Southern	253.4	380.1	511.7	40.4	60.4	80.5
4	Eastern	111.8	168.9	258.2	19.1	28.4	42.7
5	North-Eastern	13.3	21.1	37.0	2.5	3.8	6.2
6	All India	968.7	1392.1	1914.5	152.7	218.2	298.3

Source: “Long Term Forecast at Power Station Bus Bars”, 17th Electric Power Survey (EPS) of India, Central Electricity Authority (CEA)

The economic growth of any country depends upon the availability and consumption of energy. The level of development of a country is measured in terms of per capita energy consumption. Presently India's per capita energy consumption at 717 KWh/year (during 2007-08), which is less than that of other developing countries like China (1891) and Malaysia (1000). The per capita energy consumption of the developed countries are very much higher like United States of America (13338), Sweden (16665) and Canada (18117).

World average per capita energy consumption is 2500 kwh/year. The present installed capacity in India is around 1,99,627 MW as on 31st March, 2012 and requires significantly more generating capacity to match the pace of development taking place in the country as well to bridge the gap between demand and supply. Government is aiming to increase the present installed capacity to 2,76,000 MW by 2017 and aiming per capita energy

consumption of 1000 kwh/year. The investment from public and private sector for capacity addition shall help the nation to achieve the energy availability.

All the three sectors namely Central, State and Private contribute to the availability of power in the country. State owns a share of about 52%, central own a share of about 33% of installed capacity and the rest 15% by private sector. Major contribution of energy came from thermal (64%) followed by Hydropower energy (25%).

Ministry of Power has estimated that by the year 2012, India's peak demand would be 152,746 MW with energy requirement of 975 Billion Unit (BU).

2.7 Justification of Project

The actual growth in industrial, agricultural and domestic demand will establish that there is a considerable shortfall in the installed capacity, demand and energy availability as on date. This shortfall will continue even after the commissioning of the proposed power plants in various parts of the State. As Uttar Pradesh is the most preferred State for industrialization, the industrial demand for power will be ever increasing.

In order to narrow down the bridging gap between supply and demand, the proposed capacity addition by 2x660 MW TPP which will yield benefits in the 12th Plan gets justified due to projected deficit in the Northern Region.

With open access of the transmission lines now available and power trading possible, the merchant power plants can sell electricity to registered power traders, who will in turn identify buyers for the power. Under such a favorable condition, putting up of a thermal power plant by WEUPPL is justified.

CHAPTER 3

METHODOLOGY OF THE STUDY

3.1. Introduction

This chapter discusses the methodology used for the present NAS study in the 31 adjoining villages of the village Dadrikhurd, where WEUPPL is setting up a 2X660 MW Thermal Power Project. It also discusses about the process of data collection and the tools used for the analysis of data.

3.2. Data Collection Procedure

For the data collection in the villages under NAS, a village level questionnaire scheduled was developed to collect the data. This schedule was used to collect data in the entire NAS villages through FGD. The detail of the data collection has been explained below. The questionnaire scheduled used for data collected has been annexed in the annexure II.

3.2.1. Research Techniques for Primary Data Collection

(A) Focus Group Discussion (FGD)

The FGD was conducted in each of the 31 villages to draw up a picture of the life and environment of these villages. A guideline was used to conduct the FGD, which covered areas like the social composition, the educational status, the occupational pattern, the trends of migration, the facilities available and to explore the needs of the people of these villages.

(B) Participatory Approach

The study had adopted a participatory approach while investigating field situation and in collecting quantitative as well as qualitative data.

(C) Consultative Approach

The study had adopted a consultative approach, while carrying out the Need Assessment Study. Related organizations/institutions in the district, sub-district, blocks, etc. have been consulted to understand the conditions prevailing in the villages.

(D) Observation Method

The researcher used the observation method during the field study to cross check, supplement and validate the data collected through Focus Group Discussion (FGD). It was also used to examine the findings drawn from the meetings and discussions, which provided more insights about the problem.

3.2.2. Research Techniques for Secondary Data Collection

Both qualitative and quantitative data were collected from various secondary sources. The list of the villages for the NAS was collected from the Mirzapur office of Welspun Energy Limited. The census and other secondary data needed for the study was collected from the Tehsil office and collectorate office, Mirzapur.

3.3. The Study Area

The Need Assessment Study was conducted in the 31 adjoining villages of the Dadrikhurd village in the Mirzapur District of Uttar Pradesh State. All the villages under NAS come under Pahadi Patherakala and Rajgarh block. Out of the 31 villages, 21 villages come under the Pahadi block followed with 9 villages in the Patherakala block and one village in the Rajgarh block. The data pertaining to the study was collected from these villages through FGD. The details of the study area have been listed below.

Table 3.1: Names of the villages covered for the Need Assessment Study

SN	Name of the Villages	Panchayat	Block	District
1	Dadhiram	Dadhiram	Pahadi	Mirzapur
2	Lauriya	Dadhiram	Pahadi	Mirzapur
3	Manoharpur	Manoharpur	Pahadi	Mirzapur
4	Jaraha	Manoharpur	Pahadi	Mirzapur
5	Lakhnipur	Manoharpur	Pahadi	Mirzapur
6	Mahdora	Manoharpur	Pahadi	Mirzapur
7	Malpur	Birohiya	Pahadi	Mirzapur
8	Birohiya	Birohiya	Pahadi	Mirzapur
9	Sukhnai	Sukhnai	Pahadi	Mirzapur
10	Reiksa kala	Sukhnai	Pahadi	Mirzapur
11	Mahuwari	Mahuwari	Pahadi	Mirzapur
12	Nagahat	Mahuwari	Pahadi	Mirzapur
13	Sishta kala	Mahuwari	Pahadi	Mirzapur
14	Sishta Khurd	Mahuwari	Pahadi	Mirzapur
15	Danti	Danti	Pahadi	Mirzapur
16	Malwa	Malwa	Patherakala	Mirzapur
17	Karondiya	Malwa	Patherakala	Mirzapur

SN	Name of the Villages	Panchayat	Block	District
18	Hasara	Hasara	Patherakala	Mirzapur
19	Bhagila	Hasara	Patherakala	Mirzapur
20	Umariya	Umariya	Pahadi	Mirzapur
21	Ukhdand	Umariya	Pahadi	Mirzapur
22	Sugapankh kalam	Rajwa	Pahadi	Mirzapur
23	Kotwa Pandey	Kotwa Pandey	Patherakala	Mirzapur
24	Dewrikala	Dewrikala	Patherakala	Mirzapur
25	Khutahasahu	Thanapur	Pahadi	Mirzapur
26	Pachhokharakala	Sagar Samer	Pahadi	Mirzapur
27	Amoi	Amoi	Patherakala	Mirzapur
28	Khachahan	Amoi	Patherakala	Mirzapur
29	Madhiyan Bazar	Patwar	Patherakala	Mirzapur
30	Gahira	Gahira	Pahadi	Mirzapur
31	Atari	Atari	Rajgarh	Mirzapur

Source: XIDAS Field Survey, 2011

Table 3.2: Names of the peripheral villages to the plant area

SN	Name of the Villages	Panchayat	Block	District
1	Dadhiram	Dadhiram	Pahadi	Mirzapur
2	Lauriya	Dadhiram	Pahadi	Mirzapur
3	Manoharpur	Manoharpur	Pahadi	Mirzapur
4	Jaraha	Manoharpur	Pahadi	Mirzapur
5	Lakhnipur	Manoharpur	Pahadi	Mirzapur
6	Mahdora	Manoharpur	Pahadi	Mirzapur
7	Malpur	Birohiya	Pahadi	Mirzapur
8	Birohiya	Birohiya	Pahadi	Mirzapur
9	Sukhnai	Sukhnai	Pahadi	Mirzapur
10	Reiksa kala	Sukhnai	Pahadi	Mirzapur
11	Mahuwari	Mahuwari	Pahadi	Mirzapur
12	Nagahat	Mahuwari	Pahadi	Mirzapur
13	Sishta Khurd	Mahuwari	Pahadi	Mirzapur
14	Umariya	Umariya	Pahadi	Mirzapur
15	Ukhdand	Umariya	Pahadi	Mirzapur
16	Madhiyan Bazar	Patwar	Patherakala	Mirzapur
17	Gahira	Gahira	Pahadi	Mirzapur
18	Atari	Atari	Rajgarh	Mirzapur

Source: XIDAS Field Survey, 2011

3.4. Data Collection

The data for the NAS study was collected in two phases in the month of August, 2011 and April, 2012. In the first phase secondary data and the data pertaining to the need of the villages collected. In the second phase the remaining secondary data and the village was collected as per the need of the study with the consultation of the project authority.

3.5. Data Processing

The data collected were validated, entered and processed with the help of SPSS and Excell software. Bivariate tables are drawn using the parameters as mentioned in the TOR for statistical description. The comprehensive tables so designed are provided in the Annexure/Tables in the report.

3.6. Data Presentation

The data has been processed, classified and presented in a sequential manner to provide lucid understanding.

3.7. Structure of the Report

The present report comprises of seven chapters. The first chapter introduces the present research depicting the objectives of the study. Chapter two discusses about the project. Chapter describes the methodology adopted for the present study. Chapter four highlights the socio-economic profile of the region. The analysis of the primary data collected during NAS has been placed in chapter five. Chapter six illustrates the action plan for the NAS villages, the Problem and Recommendation of the study has been placed in the chapter 7 and the finding, conclusion and recommendation of the study has been discussed in chapter seven followed by annexure.

CHAPTER- 4

SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE OF MIRZAPUR DISTRICT

4.1. Introduction

Mirzapur is a city in the heart of North India. It forms a portion of the Vindhyachal Division. On the North and North-East, it is bounded by the Varanasi district and on the South by district Sonbhadra, on the South-West by the district of Allahabad. The shape to the North and West is somewhat irregular and it is renowned for its famous carpet and brassware industry.

Mirzapur city is the administrative headquarters of Mirzapur district of Uttar Pradesh state. It is situated along the banks of River Ganges at an altitude of 80 m above sea level. The district of Mirzapur has a rocky terrain, which consists of hills, plateaus and cliffs. Mirzapur is watered by River Ganges and River Belan and their tributaries.

4.2. Geographical Background of the Mirzapur district

Mirzapur has an average elevation of 80 m (265 feet) above the sea level. The district of Mirzapur lies between the parallels of 23°52' to 25°32' North latitude and 82°7' to 83°33' East longitude. It forms a portion of the Varanasi division. According to Central Statistical Organisation, the Mirzapur district has an area of 4521 km².

4.3. Demographic Feature the Mirzapur district

According to the census of India 2011, the population of Mirzapur is 2,494,533 persons of which male and female are 1,312,822 and 1,181,711 respectively. Mirzapur has an average literacy rate of 62%, higher than the national average of 59.5%. Male literacy is 66.6%, and female literacy is 33.4%. In Mirzapur, 14% of the population is under 6 years of age. With regards to Sex Ratio in Mirzapur, it is 960 female per 1000 male. The average national sex ratio in India is 940 as per latest reports of Census 2011 Directorate.

4.4. Commerce

The main business of Mirzapur city is carpet manufacturing. Manufacturers range from very small (with less than \$100,000 in assets) to medium sized (with around \$10M in assets). Most

of the carpets are sold internationally as India has a limited market for carpets. The second main business is of metal pots.

4.5. Language and Festival

Mirzapuri is the local language of Mirzapur. Festivals like Jeevitputrika, Dusshera, Deep Mohotsava, Lalahi Chattha, Shardiya and Vasantik Navratra and fairs like Ojhala ka Mela, Lohandi la Mela, Vindhya Mahotsava, Horaha Gageri ka Mela, Litti Bati ka Mela and Maa Bhandari ka Mela are celebrated with great enthusiasm.

4.6. Tourism

Mirzapur tourism offers destinations like Chunar Fort, Vindhyaachal Temple, Lekhania Dari, Kali Khoh (the cave of Goddess Kali), Shaktehgarh Fort, etc. Mirzapur also offers water sports in River Ganges for adventure enthusiasts.

The nearest airport is at Varanasi, which is at a distance of about 50 km. Mirzapur city can be easily accessed as it is well connected by roads and rails to the rest of the country. The month from October to February is the best time to visit Mirzapur.

Apart from the verdant topography and charming natural sites, tourism is a core revenue-generating sector of Mirzapur. The other significant religious sanctums of Mirzapur include:

- Chunar (31 km from Mirzapur city)
- Vindhachal (8 km from Mirzapur city)
- Tarakeswar Mahadev (3.5 km from Mirzapur city)
- Punyajala River (7 km from Mirzapur city)
- Nagkund (7 km from Mirzapur city)
- Kantit Sharif (7km from Mirzapur city)

4.7. Cultural Environment of the Mirzapur district

The dress of the study area includes *Dhoti*, *Kurta* and *Gamachhaa* on shoulders of men whereas the dress of the women includes Earrings on women along with *Sarees*, *Kara* (bracelets), Bangles, *Bajuband* (arm bands), *Kakani* in hands and *Hasali* (thick silver neck rings) on the neck, *Bichhiya* (toe rings) on the toes, *Kanachadi* in the ears and *Kardhani* (a knitted silver belt) in the waist along with the regional scented perfumes.

The festivals of the study area includes jeevitputrika (jutiya), Ganges *Deshahara*, Lalahi Chattha, Shardiya and *Vasantik Navratra*, Ojhala ka Mela (a fair at the Ojhla Bridge), Lohandi ka Mela (fair), the famous Vindhya Mahotsava, Horaha Gaderi ka mela, Litti Bati ka Mela, and Maa Bhandari ka Mela (various fairs at different places on different occasions).

4.8. Primitive or Other Tribal groups of the Mirzapur district

The Tribal population of Uttar Pradesh comprises only a small percentage of the entire population of the state and is also one of the weakest communities in the entire state. In spite of innumerable external influences the tribes of Uttar Pradesh have retained their uniqueness and ethnicity. They have distinctive cultural characteristic which can easily be differentiated from the rest of the state. The culturally distinct and ethnic population is divided mainly within three regions like the Terai-bhabhar area near Bahraich district, the Vindhyan tracts near the frontiers and the marginal mountain tracts of Garhwal, Kumaon and Uttarakhand.

The tribal population of the field study area includes Gond, Dhuria, Nayak, Ojha, Pathari, Raj Gond, Pankha and Panika.

4.9. Food and drink of the Mirzapur district

Dal-Chawal & Bati Chokha is main food of the study area.

4.10. Cuisine of the Mirzapur district

The study area has a rich tradition of sumptuous vegetarian and non-vegetarian food preparations and of sweetmeats seen at their best on formal occasions. A formal vegetarian meal of the study area consists of *Chapatis*, R (flatbread) and/or *Puris* (deep fried puffed flatbreads), *Daal* (thick lentil soup), Rice (boiled white rice), Vegetable curries (one or more of dry/fried and semi-liquid curries each), Curd, Pickles, *Papad* (thin spicy crackers) and a variety of sweets (*gulab jamuns*, *rasmalai*, *rabri*, *jalebi*, *laddoos of varying varieties*, *pethas*, *kheer*, *gujhiyas* and many others). It is normally served in metal dishes and traditionally eaten without the use of cutlery sitting on the bare floor. When a large gathering is to be feasted in a traditional manner, food may also be served on disposable, flat platters (called 'pattal'), which are made by intertwining broad leaves of certain trees. *Samosas*, *Chaat* and *Pakorras* are among the favourite snacks.

A non-vegetarian meal consists of many varieties of meat- or rice-preparations that have evolved in the region and are now nationally and internationally known as the Moghlai

cuisine; some of these are: *Kebab, Kofta, Korma, Keema, Pulao, Biryani, Parathas (plain or stuffed), Halwa, Firni* etc. In addition, a selection from the above vegetarian dishes may be present among the food spread. Traditionally, food is served in metal-ware or ceramic crockery, eaten directly with bare hands or (sometimes) with spoons, sitting on the ground covered with a flooring material like cloth-sheet or carpet.

4.11. Mirzapur District at a Glance

The details of the Mirzapur districts have been listed below:

Table 4.1: Mirzapur district at a Glance

1.	Geographical Area	4521 sq. Kms.
2.	Population (Census of India, 2011)	
	(a) Total	2494533 Persons
	(b) Male	1312822 Persons
	(c) Female	1181711 Persons
	(d) Schedule Caste	666040 Persons
	(e) Schedule Tribe	1547 Persons
	(f) Other (OBC & General)	1826946 Persons
	(g) Rural Population	2150038 Persons
	(h) Urban Population	344495 Persons
3.	No. of Educated Person	
	(a) Total	917960
	(b) Male	611282
	(c) Female	306678
4.	No. of Tehsils	04
5.	No. of Development Blocks	12
6.	No. of Nagar Palikas	03
7.	No. of Gaon Sabhas	758
8.	No. of Nyaya Panchayats	105
9.	No. of Police Stations	
	(a) Total	15
	(b) Rural	08
	(c) Urban	07
10.	No. of Villages	
	(d) Total	1966
	(e) Habitate Villages	1748
	(f) Unhabitate Villages	218
11.	No.Of Railway Stations	18
12.	Railway Line	
	(a) Broad Guage	170 Km
	(b) Meter Guage	-
13.	No. of Post Offices	
	(a) (a) Total	192
	(b) (b) Rural	173
	(c) (c) Urban	19



14.	No. of Telegraph Offices	02
15.	No. of Telephone Connections	25338
16.	No. of Branches Of Nationalized banks	61
17.	No. of Gramin Bank Branches	35
18.	No. of Co-operative Bank Branches	15
19.	No. of Branches Of Development Banks	03
20.	No. of Other Commercial Banks	18
21.	No of Cheep Food Grain Shops	
	(a) Total	973
	(b) Rural	854
	(c) Urban	119
22.	No. of Bio-Gas Plants	4332
23.	No. of Cold Storage	10
24.	Agriculture	
	(a) Net Area Sown	199439 Hect.
	(b) Area Sown More than once	108573 Hect.
	(c) Net Irrigated Area	114954 Hect
25.	Rainfal	
	(a) Normal	1043 M.M.
	(b) Actual	789 M.M.
26.	Temperature	
	(a) Highest	45.0 Centigrade
	(b) Lowest	4.8 Centigrade
27.	Irrigation	
	(a) Length of Canals	1317 Km
	(b) No. of Govt. Tube Wells	370
	(c) No. of Private Tube Wells	8449
28.	Animal Husbandry	
	(a) No. of Cattle Hospitals	24
	(b) No. of Cattle Development Centres	27
	(c) No. of Insemination Centres	18
29.	Co-operative	
	(a) No. of Agricultural loan co-operative societies	86
	(b) No. of Members Of Co-operative	125589
30.	Education	
	(a) No. Of Junior Basic Schools	1631
	(b) No. of Senior Basic Schools	456
	(c) No. of Higher Secondary Schools	120
	(d) No. of Degree Colleges	9
	(e) Industrial Training Institute	3
	(f) Polytechnic Schools	1
31.	Public Health	
32.	No. of Hospitals and Dispensaries	
	(a) Allopathic	10
	(b) Ayurvedic	49
	(c) Homeopathic	24
	(d) Unanie	4



(e) Primary Health Centres	47
(f) Family and Child Welfare Centres	17
(g) Family and Child welfare Sub Centres	251

Source: <http://mirzapur.nic.in/dprofile.htm> accessed 24.8.2011

4.12. Health Status of the Study area

4.12.1 Crude Birth Rate (CBR)

Crude Birth Rate is the number of resident live births for a specified geographic area (nation, state, country, etc.) during a specified period (usually a calendar year) divided by the total population (usually mid-year) for that area and multiplied by 1,000. Table below depicts the Crude Birth Rate of district Mirzapur and the state Uttar Pradesh. It is clear from the table that the Crude Birth Rate of Mirzapur is less than in comparison to the Crude Birth Rate of the Uttar Pradesh state.

Table 4.2: Crude Birth rate

SN	Particulars	Rural	Urban	Total
1	Mirzapur	23.0	16.6	22.2
2	Uttar Pradesh	26.9	20.6	25.5
Average		25.0	18.6	23.9

Source: Census of India, 2011

4.12.2 Crude Death Rate (CDR)

Crude Death Rate is the total number of deaths to residents in a specified geographic area (country, state, county, etc.) divided by the total population for the same geographic area (for a specified time period, usually a calendar year) and multiplied by 1000. Table 4.3 states the Crude Death Rate of both Rural and Urban in the district under study. It is obvious from the table that Crude Death Rate in both the rural and urban area of the Mirzapur district is more as compared to the Uttar Pradesh state.

Table 4.3: Crude Death Rate

SN	Particulars	Rural	Urban	Total
1	Mirzapur	8.5	10.4	8.7
2	Uttar Pradesh	9.1	6.9	8.6
Average		8.8	8.7	8.7

Source: Census of India, 2011

4.12.3 Natural Growth Rate (NCR)

The Natural Growth Rate refers to the difference between the number of live births and the number of deaths occurring in a year, divided by the mid-year population of that year, multiplied by a factor (usually 1,000). It is equal to the difference between the Crude Birth

Rate and the Crude Death Rate. Table 4.4 illustrates that the Natural Growth Rate of Mirzapur is low in comparison of the Uttar Pradesh State.

Table 4.4: Natural Growth Rate

SN	Particulars	Rural	Urban	Total
1	Mirzapur	14.5	6.2	13.4
2	Uttar Pradesh	17.8	13.7	16.9
Average		16.2	10.0	15.2

Source: Census of India, 2011

4.12.4 Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)

The Infant Mortality Rate refers to the ratio of the number of deaths in the first year of life to the number of live births occurring in the same population during the same period of time. Table below states that the Infant Mortality Rate is high in the study area as compared to the IMR of the Uttar Pradesh State.

Table 4.5: Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)

SN	Particulars	Rural	Urban	Total
1	Mirzapur	83	83	83
2	Uttar Pradesh	74	54	71
Average		78.5	69	77

Source: Census of India, 2011

4.12.5 Neo-natal Mortality Rate (NMR)

The number of children under 28 days of age who die, divided by the number of live births in that year and multiplied by 1,000 is termed as Neo-natal Mortality Rate. The neo-natal mortality rate is high in the study area as compared to the state Uttar Pradesh.

Table 4.6: Neo-natal Mortality Rate

SN	Particulars	Rural	Urban	Total
1	Mirzapur	59	64	60
2	Uttar Pradesh	53	36	50
Average		56	50	55

Source: Census of India, 2011

4.12.6 Post Neo-natal Mortality Rate

Post Neo-natal Mortality Rate is the number of resident newborns dying between 28 and 364 days of age in a specified geographic area (country, state, county, etc.) divided by the number of resident live births for the same geographic area (for a specified time period, usually a calendar year) and multiplied by 1,000. It is clear from the table below that the Post Neo-natal Mortality Rate of the study area is high as compared to the Uttar Pradesh State.

Table 4.7: Post Neo-natal Mortality Rate

SN	Particulars	Rural	Urban	Total
1	Mirzapur	24	19	23
2	Uttar Pradesh	22	18	21
Average		23	19	22

Source: Census of India, 2011

4.12.7 Sex Ratio at Birth

Sex ratio at Birth is the ratio of males to females in a population. Table below states the Sex ratio in the study area. It is seen that the sex ratio at birth of the study area is low in comparison to the whole Uttar Pradesh State.

Table 4.8: Sex Ratio at Birth

SN	Particulars	Rural	Urban	Total
1	Mirzapur	869	707	852
2	Uttar Pradesh	911	873	904
Average		890	790	878

Source: Census of India, 2011

4.12.8 Sex Ratio (All Ages)

Table below specifies the sex ratio at all ages of the of study area. From the table, it is understood that the sex ratio at all age in the Mirzapur district is more as compare to the Uttar Pradesh State. For detail refer the table below.

Table 4.9: Sex Ratio (All Ages)

SN	Particulars	Rural	Urban	Total
1	Mirzapur	964	955	960
2	Uttar Pradesh	955	901	943
Average		960	928	953

Source: Census of India, 2011

CHAPTER 5

ANALYSIS OF DATA COLLECTED FROM THE VILLAGES UNDER NAS

5.1. Introduction

This chapter focuses on the analysis of data collected through the primary and secondary data. The analysis has been done using the software SPSS and Excell.

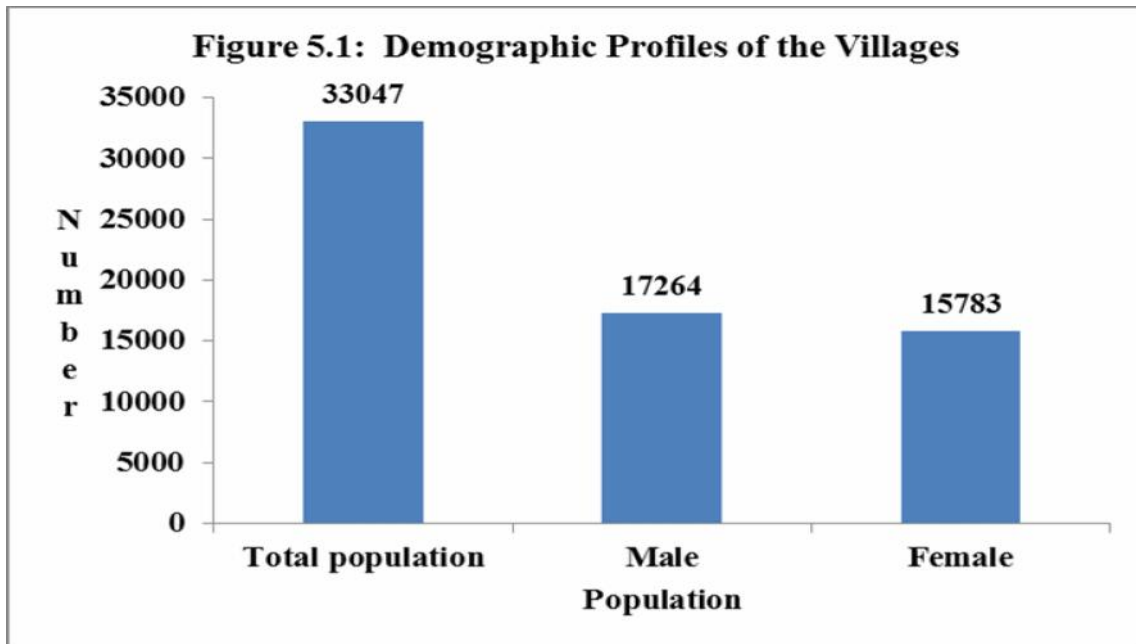
5.2. Comprehensive Target Area Profile

The Need Assessment Study was undertaken to identify the needs of the villages where the CSR activity of WEUPPL is to be implemented after the installation of the (2X660 MW) Thermal Power Project of WEUPPL in the village Dadrikhurd of Mirzapur Sadar Tehsil in Mirzapur district of UP state. The NAS study was undertaken in the villages along the 10 km radius from the plant area. The NAS study was conducted in 31 villages. Out of these villages, 21 villages come under Pahadi block, 9 villages comes under Patherakala block and one village come under Rajgarh block. There are 17 Gram Panchayat villages out of the 31. Villages surveyed under NAS. For details of the study area refer table 5.1 in the annexure.

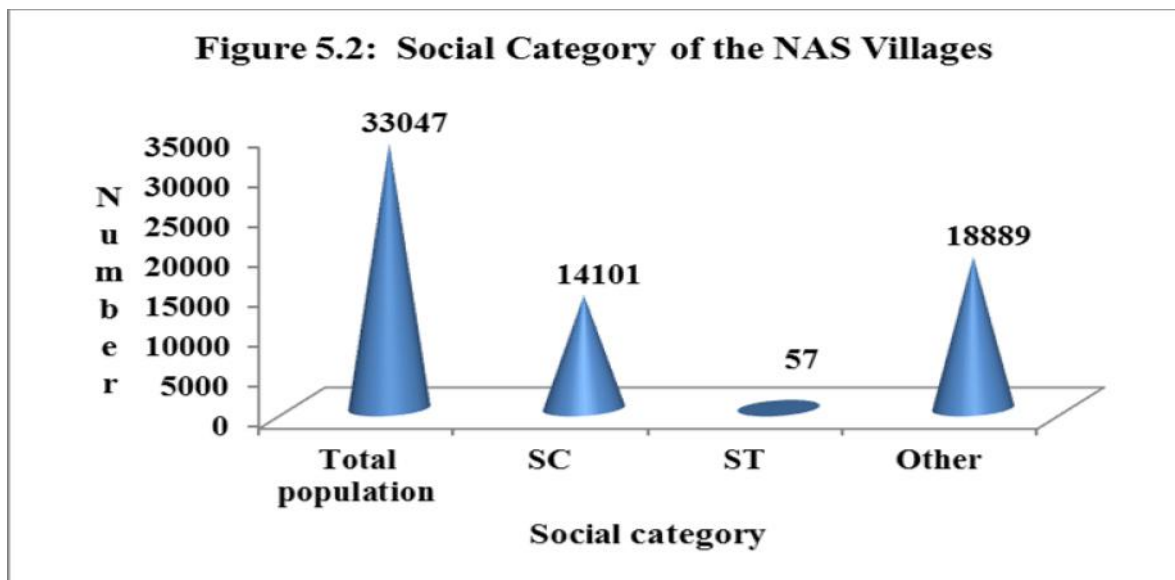
5.3. Demographic Profile of the villages

The total number of households in the villages under NAS is 4857 and the total population is 33047 people. Male contributes to 52.2 percent and female 47.8 percent of the total population of these villages.

Based on the social composition of these villages, 57.1 percent of the population belongs to the other category followed with 42.7 percent belonging to the SC category and only 0.2 percent of the population of these villages belongs to the ST category. The population in the other category includes the OBC and the general category. There is no ST population in any of these villages except the village Kotwa Pandey (**District Statistical Handbook, 2011**). For villages-wise demographic feature of the villages refer to table 5.2 & 5.3 in the annexure.



Source: District Statistical Handbook, 2011



Source: District Statistical Handbook, 2011

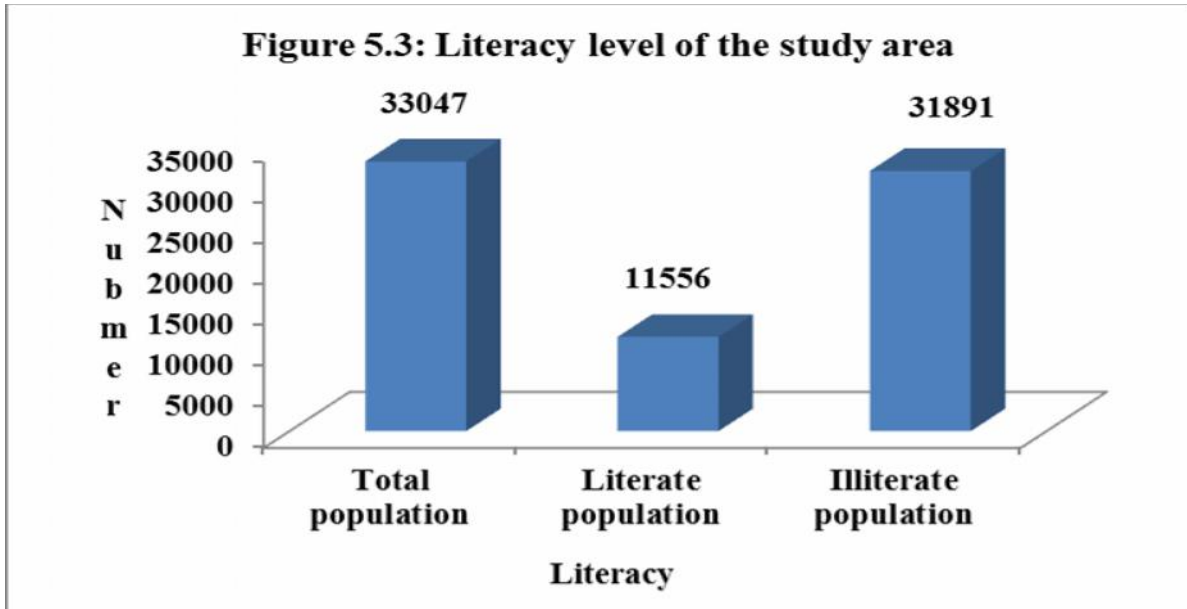
5.4. Educational Status of the villages under NAS

Education is considered as one of the important factor, which is responsible for the economic development of the area directly and social, cultural and political development indirectly.

5.4.1. Literacy level of the study area

Literacy level is determined based on the two variable literate and illiterate populations. Literate population includes who are able to read and write and Illiterate population is those having little or no knowledge especially those who are unable to read and write. Considering

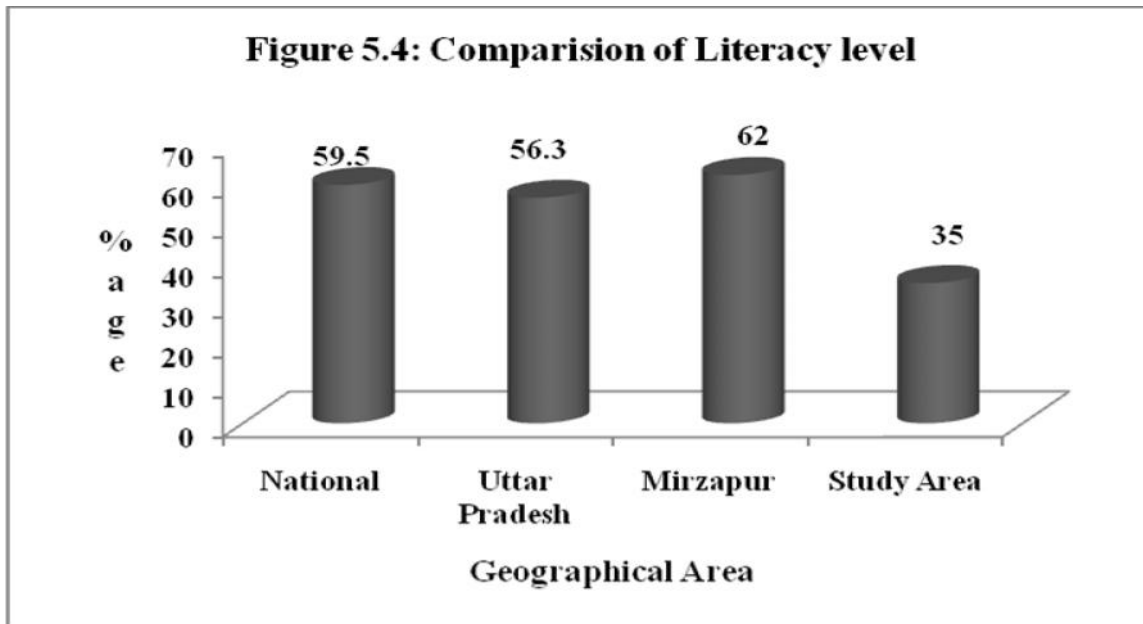
the literacy level, it is observed that 35 percent population of these villages is literate and remaining population is illiterate. The composition of male and female with regard to the literacy level in these villages is that 70.8 percent of males and 29.2 percent of females are literate. The village-wise detail of the literacy level of the study area has been placed in the table 5.4 in the annexure.



Source: District Statistical Handbook, 2011

5.4.2 Comparison of the Literacy level

According to the census of India 2011, the average literacy rate of Mirzapur district is 62% followed with the literacy rate of the Uttar Pradesh state 56.3 percent and the average National literacy rate is 59.5%. However, during the field study it was found that the literacy rate of the study area is 35%, which states that the literacy level of the study area is lowest as compared to the other parts of the country.



Source: Census of India, 2011, District Statistical Handbook, 2011 and XIDAS Field Survey, 2011

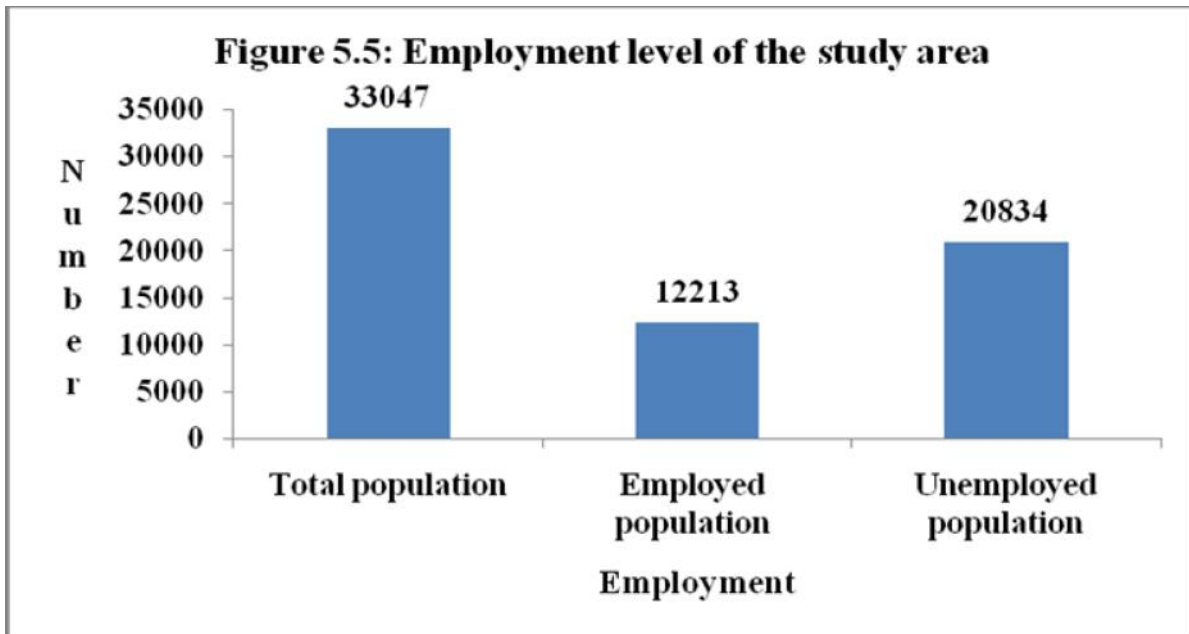
5.5. Status of Work force in the villages

The workforce is the labour pool in employment. It is generally used to describe those working for a single company or industry, but can also apply to a geographic region like a city, country, state etc. The term generally excludes the employers or management and implies those involved in manual labour. The work force available in these villages has been categorized as the main work force, casual labour, agri-labour and the work force involved in the other work.

The main work force of the area is the people involved in agriculture, casual labour, agri-labour and other. The work force categorized as casual labour includes both the wage labourer and the population of the agriculturist. The people of the study area are dependent on agriculture for the period of six month in a year. For another six month they work as casual labour. An agricultural labourer is those who till the soil for living. The work force involved in other occupation means the population that is involved in work other than agriculture, casual labour and agricultural labour.

During the study, it was observed that the work force of these villages engaged in different kinds of employment is 37 percent and the rest of the population is non-working. These included children, students, women and oldaged person. Out of the total working population 67.5 percent belong to the category of main work force followed with 32.9 percent as casual labourer, 30.0 percent as agri-labourer and the 16 percent of the working population are

engaged in the other occupation. For village-wise detail of the study area with regard to the the employment status refer table 5.5, 5.6, 5.7, 5.8 & 5.9 in the annexure.



Source: District Statistical Handbook, 2011

5.6. Status of Community Facilities in the villages

The community facilities available in the villages under study includes Schools, Aanganwadi centre, Health facility, Water bodies, Electricity facility, Communication facilities, Roads and other community facilities which include Panchayat building, Community hall, Library/club, Adult education centre and Playground. The community facility like community hall, library/club, Adult education centre and playground doesnot exist in any of these villages.

5.6.1. Availability of Educational facility

During the study, stress was given to identify the educational facility in the study area. It was observed that there are facilities of only primary and middle school in these areas. There is no high school and college in these villages. There are 26 primary and 13 middle schools in the villages under study. There is no primary and middle school in the village Mahuliya but two Shishu Mandir and one Private high school is being run in the village. The villages Jaraha and Danti have two primary schools each and rest other villages where the primary schools are in operation have one primary school. All the primary and middle schools has its own building. The student and teacher ratio in primary school of the area is NAS villages 53:1 and in middle school is 62:1. According to the Right to Education act, 2010 the mandate for the student and teacher ratio in the Indian schools is 32:1. Hence, it is evident that the the student

and teacher ratio is high in the NAS villages and it can be stated that the schools are not fulfilling the government norms.

Under the government schemes the dress and scholarship is being provided to the students of the schools. The amount of scholarship is Rs. 300/- and Rs. 480/ in the primary and middle school respectively. WEUPPL can contribute by enhancing the amount of scholarship in these schools.

During the field study, it was observed that there are economically poor children in some of the primary and middle school in the study area. Their parents are economically poor to send their children to school. These children work as labour in the stone industry to support livelihood of their households. The detail of economically poor children is given in annexure VII. For village-wise availability and status of primary and middle school the in the area refer to table 5.10, 5.11 & 5.12 in the annexure.

5.6.2. Availability of Aanganwadi Center in the villages

The children of the age group 0 to 6 years go to the Aanganwadi centres. The pregnant women and the lactating mothers are also attached to these Aanganwadi. It is obvious from the field study that there is *aanganwadi* in almost all villages except five villages. However, there is no aanganwadi building in 17 villages. There are two aanganwadi centers in the village Lauriya and three aanganwadi centers in the village Danti. For village-wise detail refer table 5.13 in the annexure.

5.6.3. Availability of Health facilities in the villages

There is no access to health care facilities in the villages under study except in the village Darhiram. In Darhiram there is one maternity centre and it has its own building. The medical mobile clinics are also in operation in the area. There are no pharmacy or drug centers in these villages. However, during the field study, it was observed that there is one Ayurvedic clinic in the village Pachhokharakala. The people of the villages go to health centres in the block Pahadi and Patherakala. For village-wise detail refer table 5.14 in the annexure.

5.6.4. Availability of Water bodies in the villages

The water availability in the study area is poor with regard to the geographical area and population of these villages. The water bodies available in the area are common handpump,

public well, private well, underground pumpset, Boring pumset and ponds. For village-wise detail of availability of water bodies refer table 5.15 in the annexure.

5.6.5. Availability of Electricity facilities in the villages

All the villages of the study area have electricity installations. Some of the households are availing electricity facility with meter, while most of the villagers have a single bulb connection. However, it was observed that there is no street light in any of these villages.

5.6.6. Availability of Communication facilities in the villages

In the survey, it was observed that there is lack of communication facility in the villages under NAS. There is only one post office in the village Dadhiram. The communication of the area needs to be developed. It is necessary for the fast development of the area. It has been found that the area is backward as compared to the other parts of Uttar Pradesh state.

5.6.7. Availability of Roads in the villages

Out of 31 villages undertaken for studies, kuccha road is available in all the villages and *Pucca*/concrete roads were found in 21 villages. However, the road linking to the villages have the concrete roads built under PMGSY. For detail refer the table 5.16 in the annexure.

5.6.8. Availability of Other community facility in the villages

The other community facilities in these villages includes Panchayat building, Community hall, Library club, Adult education centre and Playground. The community facility like community hall, library/club, Adult education centre and playground doesnot exist in any of these villages. Out of the 31 villages under NAS, 17 villages is the gram panchayat village and each panchayat office has a building of its own. For village-wise detail refer table 5.17 in the annexure.

5.6.9. Status of Community Based Organization in the villages

There is Bhajan Mandli present in six villages. In the village Jarah there is an *ashram*. No SHG was found in the villages under study. Due importance should be given in the formation of SHGs in the area. This would add in the direction of the women development of the area. For detail refer table 5.18 in the annexure.

5.7. Status of Physically Challenged Person in the villages

The status of physically challenged persons in the NAS villages was also studied. It was found that there are 65 physically handicapped people in these villages. The detail of the physically challenged persons is given in annexure III.

5.8. Status of BPL Families in the villages

The status of BPL families was also studied during the NAS. It is obvious from the study that out of the total population of the villages, the number of BPL families is 2561. The village-wise detail of the BPL families has placed table 5.19 in the annexure.

5.9. Status of Employment and Migration in the villages

The employment scenario in the villages under NAS with respect to employment is poor. The people of the area do not have adequate employment. Most of the people are dependent on agriculture for six month and for the rest period of the year they work as casual labour either in MNREGA or they go out of the village to earn their livelihood as casual wage labourer. The Youth of these villages are unskilled and due to lack of technical knowledge they find difficulty in getting jobs. Though they are educated but they lack the qualities to compete with the present employment scenario.

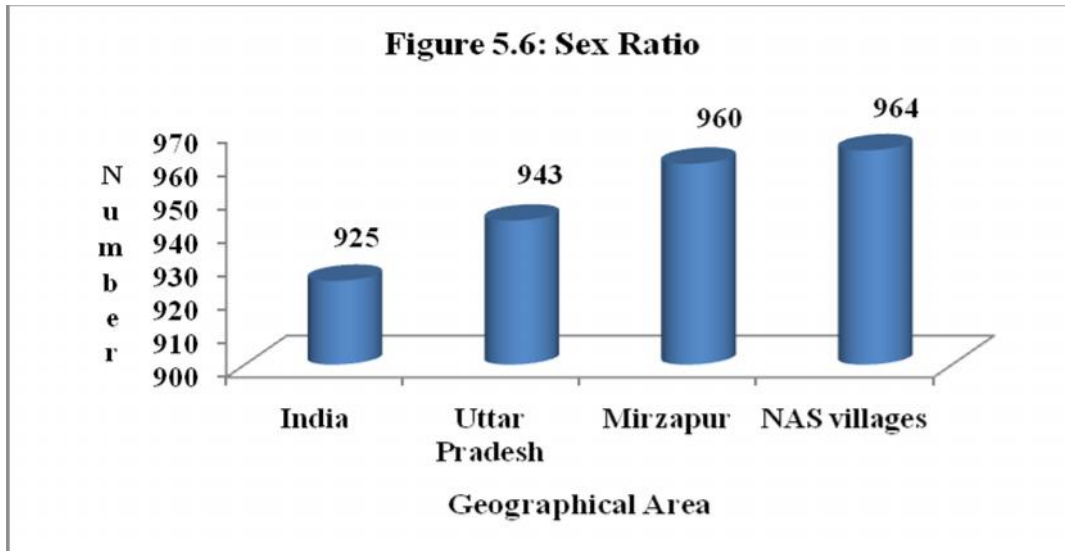
To enhance youth employability, there is a need of skill based training programme. Some kind of technical training, life skills, social issues like gender sensitization and business skills needs to be considered. This will groom them with special skills and further help them to create their own job for generating income.

Due to shortage of employment in the study area, temporary migration is very common. The people of the area migrate to places like Mirzapur, Allahabad, Varanasi, Lucknow, Surat, Delhi, Pune, Mumbai etc. during the lean period for three months when there is no work available in the villages. The people of the area migrate to fulfil their economic needs. Setting up of the power plant in the Dadrikhurd village will help to minimise the migration of the area.

5.10. Health Status of the NAS Area

5.10.1 Sex ratio

The Sex ratio is the ratio of males to females in a population. During the field study, it was observed that the sex ratio of the NAS villages is highest as compared to the other parts of the country.



Source: Census of India, 2011; District Statistical Handbook, 2011 and XIDAS Field Survey, 2011

5.10.2 Health Infrastructure

There is no access to health care facilities in the villages under study except in the village Darhiram. In Darhiram there is one maternity centre and it has its own building. The medical mobile clinics are also in operation in the area. There are no pharmacy or drug centers in these villages. During the field study, it was observed that there is one Ayurvedic clinic in the village Pachhokharakala. However, as compared to the NAS villages there are 402 government health care facilities in the Mirzapur districts. Hence, WEUPPL can work in the direction in the area to improve the health care facilities as a part of their CSR activity after the installation of 1320 MW Thermal Power Plant in the Dadrikhurd village of Mirzapur district. This will help to improve the health status in the area.

5.10.3 Number of women and infants deaths during last one year

The status of the health care facilities of women and infants in the NAS villages was studied during the field study. It was observed that there was 21 women death during and after the

pregnancy period and 43 infants death during last one year. This was due to the lack of proper health care facilities in the NAS villages.

5.11. Gender Analysis

The status of women in India has been subject to many great changes over the past few millennia. From equal status with men in ancient times through the low points of the medieval period, to the promotion of equal rights by many reformers, the history of women in India has been eventful. It was observed that men and women in these villages work together to support the livelihood of their households. Men work outside the house to earn the livelihood and women inside the household.

The assessment of timeline and livelihood activity during the study brought forth that as per the availability of time after completing their household chores and responsibilities, some women also practiced stitching while others contributed in the form of agricultural labor/non agricultural labor to earn livelihood for the family.

Apart from income activities, women also take part in the decision making process of their family with all households giving importance to women, while taking decisions related to family matters.

5.12. Women Empowerment

It was observed during the field study that the women of the villages took part actively in decision making process in their households along with their male counterpart. This valuable resource can be tapped for the developmental activities in these villages. The women of these villages need to be empowered for the better development of the area.

The suggestions for the women empowerment activity that can be under taken in these villages have been listed below:

- The SHGs in these villages needs to be developed for the betterment of the women of these villages and these SHG should be linked with the bank. The SHG also can be strengthened by the SGSY program of the government.
- To form a cooperative society of the SHGs of the villages. This cooperative society will work as a nodal agency for the development of these SHGs and its members.

- Different income generation activities can be undertaken by the SHGs and WEUPPL can work as a catalyst in developing the market linkages of these products.
- There are various income generating activities that SHGs could undertake such as Chalk making, Candle making, Bari making, Darri weaving, Papad making and stitching training. For stitching training of the interested group can be linked to Usha Sewing School.

5.13. Livelihood and Employment of the Study Area

The broad objective of the project should be the promotion of the overall economic development and improvement of the socio-economic conditions of the resource poor sections of people inhabiting in the study area. People of the area depend on various agriculture and non-agriculture activity for survival such as agriculture, horticulture, agro-forestry and animal husbandry. The detailed characteristics of the livelihood and employment of the study have been described below.

5.13.1. Agricultural land in the Study area

The lands are primarily used for farming and for production of food; it includes land under the (irrigated and un-irrigated). They are widely distributed in different terrains; prominently appear in the irrigated areas irrespective of the source of irrigation. There are two crop areas i.e. *Kharif* and *Rabi*. *Til, Bajra, Jowar, Kodo, Paddy, wheat, Gram, Lentil, Linseed, Mustard, Arhar, Jowar + Arhar, Bajra*, are the most preferred agricultural crop in the study area.

5.13.2. Cropping Pattern in the Study area

Both single crop and double are practiced in the study area. The single cropping includes Sugarcane and paddy and double cropping includes sugarcane, wheat, maize and potato.

5.13.3. Horticulture practiced in the study area

Though no organized orchards are present in the area, homestead planting of fruit trees of mango, guava, *bael, sharifa, karonda* etc. has been practiced by farmers and this does not have much produce.

5.13.4. Agro-horticulture status in the study area

Marginal lands do not produce good annual crop returns even in normal season. These kinds of soils are best used for raising trees of economic value and creating permanent assets. Some

of these lands are also very good for raising horticultural crops such as mango, ber, pomegranate, tamarind etc. A part of the land could be earmarked specially for planting mixed tree species known in the area for providing fuel, fodder and timber for household needs and agricultural implements. Trees provide stable and sustained income every year, especially in drought years.

5.13.5. Agro-forestry status in the study area

The agriculture fields of the villages do not have any kind of forest or horticultural plantation. At some places isolated trees of *Mahua*, *babool* etc. can be seen, whose frequency is one tree per running length of 200 mtr. Therefore their income from the agro-forestry is less.

5.13.6. Livestock status in the study area

The villages have quite a good of livestock population. These include cows, bullocks, buffaloes and goats. The interventions like provision of good quality cows and buffaloes will spur up the dairy development in these villages. It is expected that the post project period would see a substantial increase in livestock population and yield from them.

5.13.7. Employment status in the study area

Employment has always been a problem in the village. The principal occupations of the people are dry land agriculture, animal husbandry and casual labour work. Animal husbandry does not keep them engaged full time, thus the people mainly depend upon casual labour, either in the village itself or outside it. The setting of the project in the area will generate the possibility of casual labour in the area. Hence, the migration level for work to different places for earning the livelihood will decrease.

Table 5.20: Employment status of the NAS villages

Total population	Employed population	Main work force	Casual labour	Agri-labourer	Population employed in other work
33047	12213	8245	4017	3665	1995

Source: District Statistical Handbook, 2011

CHAPTER 6

ACTION PLAN FOR THE NAS VILLAGES

6.1. Introduction

No population resides in the village Dadrikhurd, which is likely to be affected by procurement of the land for the project. The entire land has been procured from the willing sellers through direct negotiations on the willing buyer and willing seller concept. The price paid is determined through mutual negotiation on mutually acceptable terms and conditions. There are no cultural properties and common property resources in the identified land. There are no non title holders in the land being procured as defined in NRRP 2007. There are also no scheduled tribes land sellers from the land being procured. The Uttar Pradesh state government R&R policy as well as present national R&R policy is silent and do not insist on specific R&R provisions to such procurement of land through a private mutual negotiation process. Most of land owners have left Mirzapur and settled at different locations faraway places and are willing to dispose the land. Hence, the project authority should only focus on the CSR activity that can be undertaken in the neighboring villages.

6.2. Facilitating the School Need of the Villages

6.2.1. Facilitating the Needs of the Primary School of the Villages

During the field study under NAS, school was one of the component of which the data was collected. There are primary schools in almost all the villages except 9 villages in the study area. WEUPPL can work in the direction to fullfil the needs of this primary school as a part of their CSR activity. The needs of the primary school have been placed in the table 6.1 below.

Table 6.1: Need of the Primary school in the villages

SN	Name of the village	Panchayat	Need of the Primary School
1	Darhi Ram	Darhi Ram	Electricity and Electric connection in the school, Sports item like foot ball, cricket etc .
2	Lauriya	Darhi Ram	Furniture and books for the library, Sports item like foot ball, cricket etc., Electricity, Electric connection and Ceiling Fan in the school.
3	Manoharpur	Manoharpur	No school
4	Jaraha	Manoharpur	Furniture and books for the library, Utensil for drinking water, Sports item like foot ball, cricket etc.
			Electricity and Electric connection in the school, Ceiling Fan and Tube light for the school.

SN	Name of the village	Panchayat	Need of the Primary School
5	Lakhnipur	Manoharpur	No school
6	Mahdora	Manoharpur	No school
7	Malpur	Birohiya	Electricity and Electric connection in the school, Boundary wall and Main gate for the school, Sports item like foot ball, cricket etc.,
8	Birohiya	Birohiya	Boundary wall and Main gate for the school, Electricity and Electric connection in the school.
9	Sukhnai	Sukhnai	Boundary wall and Main gate for the school, Electric connection in the school, Utensils for eating mid – day- meal and drinking water.
10	Reiksa kala	Sukhnai	Electricity and Electric connection in the school,
11	Mahuwari	Mahuwari	Boundary wall and Main gate for the school, Electricity, Electric connection and Ceiling Fan in the school.
12	Nagahat	Mahuwari	No school
13	Sishta kala	Mahuwari	4 chairs,2 tables and one Almirah for the school, Utensil for drinking water, Boundary wall and Main gate for the school, Sports item like foot ball, cricket etc., Electricity, Electric connection and Ceiling Fan in the school,
14	Sishta Khurd	Mahuwari	4 chairs, 2 tables and one Almirah for the school, Boundary wall and Main gate for the school.
15	Danti (P1)	Danti	Furniture for library, Boundary wall and Main gate for the school,
	(P2)		Furniture for library, Boundary wall and Main gate for the school, Sports item like foot ball, cricket etc and Ceiling Fan in the school.
16	Malwa	Malwa	Furniture and books for the library, 4 chairs, 2 tables and one Almirah for the school, Durries for sitting for students, Boundary wall and Main gate for the school, 4 well furnished rooms for the school, Utensils for eating mid –day- meal.
17	Karondiya	Malwa	Electricity, Electric connection and Ceiling Fan in the school,
18	Hasara	Hasara	Arrangement of drinking water facility in the school, Sports item like foot ball, cricket etc.
19	Bhagila	Hasara	Furniture and books for the library, 4 chairs, 2 tables and one Almirah for the school, 4 well furnished rooms for the school, Utensil for drinking water, Boundary wall and Main gate for the school, Sports item like foot ball, cricket etc.
20	Umariya	Umariya	Books for the library, Development of playing ground in the school, Sports item like foot ball, cricket etc., Electricity and Fan in the school, Utensils for eating mid –day- meal.
21	Ukhdand	Umariya	Development of playing ground in the school, Electricity and Electric connection in the school.
22	Sugapankh kalam	Rajwa	No school
23	Kotwa Pandey	Kotwa Pandey	Furniture and books for the library, 4 chairs and 2 tables and one Almirah for the school, 3 well furnished rooms for the school, Durries for sitting for

SN	Name of the village	Panchayat	Need of the Primary School
			students, Utensil for drinking water, Sports item like foot ball, cricket etc.
24	Dewrikala	Devrikala	Arrangement of drinking water facility in the school, Utensils for eating mid –day- meal.
25	Thanapur	Thanapur	Furniture and books for the library, 4 chairs, 2 tables and one Almirah for the school, Boundary wall and Main gate for the school, Sports item like foot ball, cricket etc., Electricity, Electric connection and Ceiling Fan in the school, Utensils for eating mid – day- meal and drinking water.
26	Pachhokharakala	Sagar Samer	Sports item like foot ball, cricket etc., Electricity, Electric connection and Ceiling Fan in the school.
27	Amoi	Amoi	Utensil for drinking water, Sports item like foot ball, cricket etc., Electricity and Electric connection in the school.
28	Khachahan	Amoi	Electricity and Electric connection in the school.
29	Marihan Bazar	Patewar	Development of playing ground.
30	Gahira	Gahira	Boundary wall and Main gate for the school.
31	Atari	Atari	Development of playing ground in the school.

Source: XIDAS Field Survey, 2012

6.2.2. Facilitating the Needs of the Middle School of the Villages

Table 6.2 describes about the needs of the Middle schools in the study area. There are middle schools in only 13 villages in the villages under NAS. During the survey, the need of these school has been identified, which needs to be fulfilled to upgrade the school. WEUPPL can work in the direction to fulfill the need of the middle school as a part of their CSR activity. For details refer the table below.

Table 6.2: Need of the Middle school in the villages

SN	Name of the village	Panchayat	Need of the Middle School
1	Darhi Ram	Darhi Ram	Electricity and Electric connection in the school.
2	Lauriya	Darhi Ram	No Middle School
3	Manoharpur	Manoharpur	Furniture and books for the library, Arrangement of drinking water facility in the school, Sports item like foot ball, cricket etc.,
4	Jaraha	Manoharpur	No Middle School
5	Lakhnipur	Manoharpur	No Middle School
6	Mahdora	Manoharpur	No Middle School
7	Malpur	Birohiya	No Middle School
8	Birohiya	Birohiya	No Middle School
9	Sukhnai	Sukhnai	No Middle School
10	Reiksa kala	Sukhnai	No Middle School
11	Mahuwari	Mahuwari	No Middle School
12	Nagahat	Mahuwari	No Middle School

SN	Name of the village	Panchayat	Need of the Middle School
13	Sishta kala	Mahuwari	No Middle School
14	Sishta Khurd	Mahuwari	No Middle School
15	Danti	Danti	Benches for the students of the school, Boundary wall and Main gate for the school.
16	Malwa	Malwa	No Middle School
17	Karondiya	Malwa	Furniture and books for the library, 4 chairs, 2 tables and one Almirah for the school, Arrangement of drinking water facility in the school, Boundary wall and Main gate for the school, Sports item like foot ball, cricket etc.
18	Hasara	Hasara	Furniture and books for the library, Benches for the students of the school, Arrangement of drinking water facility in the school, Boundary wall and Main gate for the school, Electricity and Electric connection in the school, Utensils for eating mid –day- meal.
19	Bhagila	Hasara	No Middle School
20	Umariya	Umariya	Benches for the students of the school, Sports item like foot ball, cricket etc.,
21	Ukhdand	Umariya	Books for the library in the school, Arrangement of drinking water facility in the school, Boundary wall and Main gate for the school, Electricity and Electric connection in the school,
22	Sugapankh kalam	Rajwa	No Middle School
23	Kotwa Pandey	Kotwa Pandey	-
24	Dewrikala	Dewrikala	Furniture and books for the library, Benches for the students of the school, 4 chairs, 2 table and one Almirah for the school, Arrangement of drinking water facility in the school, Utensil for drinking water, Boundary wall and Main gate for the school,
25	Thanapur	Thanapur	No Middle School
26	Pachhokharakala	Sagar Samer	Utensil for drinking water, Sports item like foot ball, cricket etc., Electric connection in the school,
27	Amoi	Amoi	2 well furnished room for the school, Furniture and books for the library, 4 chairs, 2 tables and one Almirah for the school, Electricity, Electric connection and tube light in the school,
28	Khachahan	Amoi	No Middle School
29	Marihan Bazar	Patewar	No Middle School
30	Gahira	Gahira	4 chairs, 2 table and one Almirah for the school, Benches for the students of the school, Utensil for drinking water, Boundary wall and Main gate for the school, Electricity, Electric connection and tube light in the school,
31	Atari	Atari	Books for the library in the school, Arrangement of drinking water facility in the school, Boundary wall and Main gate for the school, Electricity and Electric connection in the school,

Source: XIDAS Field Survey, 2012

6.2.3. Facilitating the Need of the Aanganwadi of the Villages

Out of the 31 villages under NAS, there is no *Aanganwadi* centre in nine villages. The children of the age group 0-6 years go to these aanganwadi centres. The pregnant women and lactating mothers of these villages are also attached to these *aanganwadi*. The needs of the *aaganwadi* centres have also been identified during the study. Table 6.3 reflects on these needs. WEUPPL can work in the direction to fullfil the need of these *Aanganwadis* as a part of their CSR activity. For detail need of these villages refer the table given below.

Table 6.3: Need of the Aanganwadi in the villages

SN	Name of the village	Panchayat	Need of the Aanganwadi
1	Darhi Ram	Darhi Ram	4 chairs, 1 table and one Almirah for the Aanganwadi, Durries for Children, Utensil for drinking water, construction of well furnished Aanganwadi building, playing and studying material for the children of Aanganwadi, Utensils for eating mid –day- meal.
2	Lauriya (A1)	Darhi Ram	4 chairs, 1 table and one Almirah for the Aanganwadi, Electricity, Electric connection, ceiling fan and tube light in the Aanganwadi,
	A2		Electricity, Electric connection, ceiling fan and tube light in the Aanganwadi,
3	Manoharpur	Manoharpur	Construction of well furnished Aanganwadi building, playing and studying material for the children of Aanganwadi, Utensils for eating mid –day- meal and drinking water.
4	Jaraha	Manoharpur	4 chairs, 1 table and one Almirah for the Aanganwadi, Durries for Children, Utensil for drinking water, construction of well furnished aanganwadi building, playing and studying material for the children of Aanganwadi, Arrangement of drinking water facility in the Aanganwadi.
5	Lakhnipur	Manoharpur	No Aanganwadi in the village
6	Mahdora	Manoharpur	No Aanganwadi in the village
7	Malpur	Birohiya	Construction of well furnished Aanganwadi building,
8	Birohiya	Birohiya	4 chairs, 1 table and one Almirah for the Aanganwadi, Electricity, Electric connection, ceiling fan and tube light in the Aanganwadi, Utensils for eating mid – day- meal.
9	Sukhnai	Sukhnai	4 chairs, 1 table and one Almirah for the Aanganwadi, Durries for Children, Electricity, Electric connection, ceiling fan and tube light in the Aanganwadi, studying material for the children of Aanganwadi,
10	Reiksa kala	Sukhnai	Construction of well furnished Aanganwadi building, Utensils for eating mid –day- meal.
11	Mahuwari	Mahuwari	4 chairs, 1 table and one Almirah for the Aanganwadi, Durries for Children, Utensil for drinking water, Electricity, Electric connection, ceiling fan and tube light in the Aanganwadi, playing and studying

SN	Name of the village	Panchayat	Need of the Aanganwadi
			material for the children of Aanganwadi,
12	Nagahat	Mahuwari	No Aanganwadi in the village
13	Sishta kala	Mahuwari	4 chairs, 1 table and one Almirah for the Aanganwadi, Construction of well furnished Aanganwadi building, Utensils for mid –day- meal and drinking water.
14	Sishta Khurd	Mahuwari	No Aanganwadi in the village
15	Danti (A1)	Danti	4 chairs, 1 table and one Almirah for the Aanganwadi, Durries for Children, construction of well furnished Aanganwadi building, playing and studying material for the children of Aanganwadi, Utensils for mid – day- meal and drinking water.
	A2		4 chairs, 1 table and one Almirah for the Aanganwadi, construction of well furnished Aanganwadi building, Arrangement of drinking water facility in the Aanganwadi, playing material for the children of Aanganwadi, Utensils for mid –day- meal.
	A3		Electricity, Electric connection and ceiling fan in the Aanganwadi.
16	Malwa	Malwa	Electricity, Electric connection, ceiling fan and tube light in the Aanganwadi, Utensils for mid –day- meal.
17	Karondiya	Malwa	Construction of well furnished Aanganwadi building, Utensils for mid –day- meal.
18	Hasara	Hasara	4 chairs and 1 table and one Almirah for the Aanganwadi, for Children, Utensil for drinking water, Construction of well furnished Aanganwadi building, playing and studying material for the children of Aanganwadi,
19	Bhagila	Hasara	4 chairs and 1 table and one Almirah for the Aanganwadi, Utensils for eating mid –day- meal drinking water.
20	Umariya	Umariya	No Aanganwadi in the village
21	Ukhdand	Umariya	Construction of well furnished Aanganwadi building, Durries for Children, Studying material for the children of Aanganwadi, Utensils for mid –day- meal.
22	Sugapankh kalam	Rajwa	No Aanganwadi in the village
23	Kotwa Pandey	Kotwa Pandey	Arrangement of drinking water facility in the Aanganwadi, playing and studying material for the children of Aanganwadi.
24	Dewrikala	Devrikala	Electricity, Electric connection, ceiling fan and tube light in the Aanganwadi.
25	Thanapur	Thanapur	4 chairs, 1 table and one Almirah for the Aanganwadi, Durries for Children, construction of well furnished Aanganwadi building, Utensils for eating mid –day- meal and drinking water.
26	Pachhokharakala	Sagar Samer	4 chairs, 1 table and one Almirah for the Aanganwadi, Durries for Children, construction of well furnished Aanganwadi building, Utensils for mid –day- meal and drinking water.
27	Amoi	Amoi	4 chairs, 1 table and one Almirah for the Aanganwadi, Arrangement of drinking water facility in the Aanganwadi, Utensil for drinking water, Ceiling fan

SN	Name of the village	Panchayat	Need of the Aanganwadi
			and tube light in the Aanganwadi, playing and studying material for the children of Aanganwadi,
28	Khachahan	Amoi	4 chairs, 1 table and one Almirah for the Aanganwadi, Construction of well furnished Aanganwadi building, playing material for the children of Aanganwadi, Utensils for mid –day- meal and drinking water.
29	Marihan Bazar	Patewar	4 chairs, 1 table and one Almirah for the Aanganwadi, Construction of well furnished aanganwadi building, playing material for the children of aanganwadi, Utensils for mid –day- meal and drinking water.
30	Gahira	Gahira	No Aanganwadi in the village
31	Atari	Atari	Construction of well furnished aanganwadi building, Utensils for mid –day- meal and drinking water.

Source: XIDAS Field Survey, 2012

6.3. Facilitating the training need of the youths of the Villages

There are numerous educated unemployed youth in these villages. Though they are educated but are not able to find jobs for themselves. This is due to lack of communication facility and their lack of exposure to the outside job market. The training for these youth can be arranged in the light of employment. Consultancy of these youth is also required. There are no skilled youth in these villages. During the NAS study, the survey also focused on the need of these youth. The data of these youth were also collected to identify some of the remedy to their unemployment. WEUPPL can work in the direction to fulfill the needs of these youths by arranging the training and consultancy to these youth as a part of their CSR activity. This will enhance the earning capacity of these youths for earning their livelihood. The response of the youths of these villages is that though they are unskilled but they are ready to take any training, which will be provided by the company. The local NGOs of the area can also be contacted for the training purpose. The list of the unemployed youth has been placed in Annexure IV and the list of local NGOs has been listed in the Annexure VII.

The women of the area can also be trained so that they can take up the livelihood activity to support their households. The training of the women of the area can be arranged in the field of stitching, embroidery, beautician training, papad making, badi making, food preservation, handicraft etc. The local NGOs of the area can also be contacted for the training purpose. WEUPPL can facilitate to link the product made by these women to the local market. The list of the women who are interest to undergo the training provided by the company has been listed in the annexure V.

6.4. Facilitating the Infrastructural needs of the Villages

The infrastructure status in these villages is very poor. WEUPPL can initiate to work in the direction of the development of the infrastructure of these villages. The infrastructure need is identified through the FGD conducted in all the 31 villages in the month of August, 2011 and April, 2012 during the NAS study of these villages. These needs have been derived from the responses of the people of these villages. The detailed infrastructural needs have been placed in the table 6.4 below.

Table 6.4: Infrastructural Needs of the Proposed Area of Intervention

S N	Name of the village	Infrastructural Needs and Tentative Budget as prioritized by the people of the area						
		1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	5 th	6 th	7 th
1	Dadhiram	Construction of road through villages in different gallies	Construction of community hall	Construction of check dam	Digging up of two ponds	Construction of village building	-	-
2	Lauriya	Contraction of 2 rooms for high school	Installation of 20 electric poles and 3 transformer	Development of play ground in the village	Installation of 5 hand pumps	Construction of ponds	Construction of Check dam/ stop dam	Construction of community hall
3	Manoharpur	Construction of road from main road to basti	Installation of 2 tube well	Installation of one transformer	Construction of public health centre	Community toilet for male /female separately	Development of play ground in the village	Construction of community hall
4	Jaraha	Construction of road from main road to basti	Installation of 4 hand pumps	Two wells need to dug up in the village	Installation of 1 transformer	Construction of Community building	Development of play ground in the village	Deepening up of pond & construction
5	Lakhnipur	Construction of community hall	Construction of choupal	Construction of stop dam	Installation of one tube well	Installation of 3 hand pumps	2 Chairs and mats for 60 school children	Nil
6	Mahdora	Construction of community hall	Construction of choupal in the village	Constriction of Anganwadi bhawan	Construction of road to the village	Construction of a stop dam	Installation of one hand pump	Installation of one tube well
7		Construction of cemented road to the village	Construction of public toilet	Installation of three hand pumps	Boundary wall and one hand pump	Construction of check dam	Construction of drainage in the village	Construction of community hall

S N	Name of the village	Infrastructural Needs and Tentative Budget as prioritized by the people of the area						
		1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	5 th	6 th	7 th
8	Malpur	Construction of Anganwadi building	Construction of community hall	Construction of public toilet	Development of play ground	Construction of drainage	Nil	Nil
9	Sukhnai	Construction of concrete road through village for 2 kilometers	Development of play ground	Construction of community hall	Construction bridge between Sukhnai and Jiluriya village	Digging up of two points	Making drainage for 2 kilometers	Construction of village choupal
10	Jiruhliya	Making cemented road for 2 kilometers	Installation of 12 electric poles and supply connection	Construction of bridge connecting to Sukhnai village	Installation of two hand pumps	Digging up of two wells	Development of playground	Nil
11	Reikhsa kala	Installation of 15 poles and power supply	Development of play ground	Installation of 3 hand pumps	Construction of bridge connecting to other villages	Construction of Anganwadi building	5 galli roads to be cemented	Nil
12	Berwahan	Installation of 12 electric poles with wire connection	Erecting a dam in the river nearby village	Construction of club building	Construction of community hall	Construction of Choupal in the village	Construction of road to the village for one kilometer	Reconstruction of road between Berhwa village and Sagar semer for 250 meters
13	Mahuwari	Connection of electric for the school	Construction of Community hall	construction of cemented road	Making drainage facility	Installation of 4 hand pumps	Construction of public toilet	Installation of 10 poles and one transferor

S N	Name of the village	Infrastructural Needs and Tentative Budget as prioritized by the people of the area						
		1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	5 th	6 th	7 th
14	Naghat	Construction of cemented road to the village	Construction of Anganwadi building	Construction of bridge connecting to the panchayat village	Connection of power supply	Installation of four hand pumps	Construction of a stop dam	Construction of public toilet
15	Sishta Kala	Construction of road towards the village	Construction of C.C road in the village	Installation of one transformer	Erection of boundary wall in the school	Construction of public health centre	Installation of 5 hand pumps	Construction of public toilet for female
16	Sishta Khurd	Construction of Anganwadi building	Construction of road to the village for 2 kilometer	Development of Play ground	Construction of public health centre	Construction of Choupal in the village	Installation of 10 poles and one transformer	Nil
17	Danti	Construction of 5 cemented road in the galli	Deepening the ponds	Installation of 15 electric poles and one transformer	Construction of community hall	development of play ground	Construction of public toilet	Nil
18	Malwa	Construction of road to the village	Installation of one transformer	Installation of 3 hand pumps	Construction of public toilet	Nil	Nil	Nil
19	Karondiya	Installation of 2 hand pumps	Development of play ground	Digging up of one well	Construction of public toilet for female	Nil	Nil	Nil
20	Hasara	Construction of road for 2.5 kilometer	Installation of 6 poles and supply of electricity	Installation of 3 hand pumps	Construction of community hall	development of play ground	Construction of choupal	Nil

S N	Name of the village	Infrastructural Needs and Tentative Budget as prioritized by the people of the area						
		1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	5 th	6 th	7 th
21	Bhagila	Construction of bridge from Namak Guta house till PMR road	Installation of 4 hand pumps	Construction of community hall	Construction of choupal	Construction of public toilet	Nil	Nil
22	Umeriya	Development of play grounds	Installation of two hand pumps	Construction of community hall	Construction of stop dam in the river close to the village	Construction of Anganwadi building	Construction of public toilet for female	Nil
23	Ukhdand	Construction of one room for Anganwadi	Construction of road for one kilometer towards village	Development of play ground	Construction of new community hall	Construction of club building	Construction of drainage for 300 meters	Installation of 10 poles and one transformers
24	Magarmudh	Construction of road to the village for one kilometer	Construction of cemented road in the village	Construction of stop dam located in the village	Construction of bridge for 100 meters length	Installation of one transformer	Installation of two hand pumps	Construction of public toilet for women
25	Sugarpankh kalam	Construction of road for 15 kilometers	Installation of 6 hand pumps	Construction of community hall	Installation of 10 electric poles and two transformers	Construction of stop dam	Erection of boundary wall in the school and flooring	Development of play ground for school children
26	Pachhokharakala	Electric connection for the school	Development of play ground for school children	Construction of new community hall	Construction of 2 CC road From main road to basti	Constriction of two check dam	Construction of choupal	Nil

S N	Name of the village	Infrastructural Needs and Tentative Budget as prioritized by the people of the area						
		1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	5 th	6 th	7 th
27	Kotwa Pandey	Installation of one hand pumps near Anganwadi	Construction of road for 5-6 kilometer	Development of play ground for school children	Construction of new community hall	Constriction of two check dam	Installation of two hand pumps	Construction of choupal
28	Madhiyan Bazar	Installation of 5 hand pumps	Construction of new community hall	Electric connection for the village	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
29	Khachahan	Construction of new community hall	Construction of choupal	Installation of one hand pumps	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
30	Amoi	Making drainage for 2 kilometers	Installation of 12 poles and 1 transformers	Construction of road for 5-6 kilometer	Construction of new community hall	Construction of school building	Nil	Nil
31	Dewri kala	Construction of school building	Construction of road for 10 kilometer	Construction of two stop dam	Development of play ground for school children	Nil	Nil	Nil

Source: XIDAS Field Survey, 2011

6.5. Facilitating the other Needs of the Villages

- a) **Personality Development** – Special Exposure tour programmes to places like Ralegoan Siddhi and other model villages can be undertaken for the women folks of the village under the leadership of *Aganwadi* worker. This will help them in their confidence building and will improve their decision making ability.
- b) **Training Programme on Health Issues-** Special training programme on various issues concerned with health aspects like Reproductive Child Health Care, HIV – AIDS, Vaccination of children etc. can be provided to the women in these 31 villages. Special camps could also be held by women health professionals to desensitize women on issues related to reproductive health so that they could speak out their problems in a common platform.
- c) **Improving Sex Ratio** – The sex ratio in the villages under NAS is 945 female per 1000 male, which shows the disparity between the male and female population. Hence, WEUPPL can organize special awareness drives in all the 31 villages and sensitize the people about the importance of girl child and the consequences which people will have to face due to the decline of the women population. Special previlages/ schemes could be devised by the WEUPPL to encourage women in social/economical issues.
- d) **Training on having Sanitation facilities at houses** – There can be special training programmes in all the villages emphasizing on need of installing toilets in houses. The various communicable diseases to which people are susceptible due to defecations in open must be communicated to the people. Despite of this status all the houses are still not having toilets. Awareness programmes would help in relieving from misconception. Some kind of low cost toilet model could be devised and prompted by WEUPPL to promote its usage.

6.6. Networking & Linkage with Government/ Local Bodies

There is immense potential for establishing network and partnership with the government local bodies. The key body is the *Panchayat*. There can be linkages with the *Panchayat* in the following ways to foster the rate of development in the area: -

- ✓ Training programmes for the Panchs and the Sarpanchs.
- ✓ Special orientation Programme for women Panchayat representatives.
- ✓ Sensitizing the office bearers as well as the people in the villages regarding the special features of the Panchayat and the ways in which this institution can help in development of the village.
- ✓ Orientation programme on various schemes like MNREGA, RTI, old age pension, widow pension etc.
- ✓ Identifying the area in the Panchayat through the organization of the Gram sabha the places where WEUPPL could financially help in building watershed structure, plantation of fruit bearing trees etc.

6.7. Additional CSR Activity for the NAS villages

6.7.1. Teachers Training

- ✓ Gram Panchayat Teachers at primary, middle, high and higher secondary level could be trained in the following areas of skill development:
 - Skills to create classroom atmosphere.
 - Enhance teachers' skills to use learning with fun method.
 - Facilitate required skills for teachers to organize and conduct parents/ guardians meetings.
- ✓ Resource Center at the block level to be set-up and run by the project authority
 - Books
 - Tools and equipment for use
 - Art, craft and science center
 - On-going training of the teachers for skill enhancement.
- ✓ Anganwadi supervisors training
 - Activity based learning methodology

6.7.2. School Infrastructure enhancement

Anganwadis;

- To adopt the same in the project villages and enhance the infrastructure facilities:
- Provision of Dharies for the children to sit on.
- Availability of drinking water.
- Chair for the workers.

- Vessels for the mid-day meals.
- Toys.
- Books
- Provision of toilet infrastructure.

Primary Schools:

- To adopt the same in the project villages and enhance the infrastructure facilities.
- To create 2 model schools by enhancing teachers' skills, enhancing the students' classroom and surrounding conditions as well as collaborating with the community for their engagement.
- Teachers work as agents of change, in the community to encourage the parents to send the kids to the schools.

Middle Schools:

To focus on investing:

- in the infrastructure improvement of the school
- as well as for to provide facilities for children for other activities in the school premises.
- Computers installation, training and knowledge impartation of the same.

6.7.3. Health

- Mobile Ambulance shall be made available for the villagers use.
- Medi care center to be set-up in the local village for the regular visit of doctors for villagers' treatment and like.
- Daycare is a place where the project authority can get engaged in assisting the growth of children who are suffering from malnutrition.
- Veterinarian services to be made available on a weekly basis for the treatment of the livestock. .
- Village level workers to be trained as ANM and Midwives.
- Regular bi-monthly medical camps to be organized for the benefit of the villagers.

6.7.4. Community Health Management

- Village health committees comprised of elected men and women monitor health status in the villages on a periodic basis, with special focus on sanitation and timely intervention during the outbreak of diseases. Periodic growth monitoring of children to arrest malnutrition is also to be carried out. Kitchen gardens with banana, papaya and drumstick shall be promoted to improve the nutrition status of village communities, especially children.
- Health camps, catering to clusters of villages shall be organised to promote awareness of common diseases and preventive measures. Government health officials shall also be actively involved in these camps. To ensure that basic care is readily available at the village level, regular training of village health workers and traditional birth attendants are to be organized. The health workers shall be responsible for running drug distribution centres in the villages, while birth attendants shall play a crucial role in ensuring safe deliveries and post natal care.
- To look at working with the teenagers in the area- by educating them through moral and ethics.

6.7.5. Sanitation & Protected Water Supply

The intervention in sanitation and protected water supply is one of the core activities in community health. Over 80% of instances of morbidity and mortality in rural areas can be traced to water borne diseases. A program in which each family in the village builds their own toilet and bathing room, with piped water supply from a common water tower to which water is lifted by pumping from open wells or deep bore wells or from perennial springs through gravity flow water supply. The sanitation and water supply systems ensure access to protected piped water to all families all through the year.

- The intervention in sanitation and protected water supply is one of the core activities in community health.
- A program shall be implemented in which each family in the surrounding villages builds their own toilet and bathing room, with piped water supply from a common

water tower to which water is lifted by pumping from open wells or deep bore wells or from perennial springs through gravity flow water supply.

- The sanitation and water supply systems ensure access to protected piped water to all families all through the year.
- These conditions will spur processes of collective work and collaboration within the villages.
- Work for establishing water supply systems should be undertaken only after completion of construction of toilets and bathing rooms by all families.
- All technical support shall be provided in establishing the water supply systems.
- Villagers arrange for electricity and are responsible for operations and maintenance of the system.
- They shall be trained by the project team for undertaking minor repairs and maintenance.
- Together with toilets and bathing rooms, drainage systems shall be developed to ensure that wastewater does not accumulate.
- In the villages banana and papaya to be planted around the soak pits to help to leach excess water and keep the pits dry.
- Cleanliness drives to be carried out in all villages to motivate villagers to ensure that the surroundings are unpolluted and clean.
- Children shall also be encouraged to take part in maintaining village cleanliness.

6.8. Empowerment

Women:

Stitching and tailoring class:

- The training school concept is much accepted in the village set-up.
- Branding of the institute as under Usha Sewing School.
- The courses could be for 6 months of 5 days for 3 hours duration.
- The trained women could be organized into a village society group.

- They could be encouraged to produce items that could be made available for sale on a regular basis.
- Village youth trained in sales could as field sales men and not only sell these products but also earn remuneration for doing the same on a consistent basis.

Gram Kiosks:

- Enabling the women to set-up village level kiosks that becomes an outlet through which the groceries and like can be made available.
- A central unit can be maintained for the gram kiosks to come and purchase for replenishing the stocks in their outlets.
- The income generated on a daily basis becomes her contribution to the family.

Youth:

- Training of village youth as YOUTH CHAMPIONS.
- Training of village youth for rural marketing of products.

Others:

- To establish a school as long term plan – English Medium of instruction.
 - To begin as bi-lingual school.
 - By year 3 to shift into a single medium of instruction.
 - To train local teachers who have a heart for children’s development as the resource for these centers.

6.9. Water

- Bore well – drinking water to be made available.
- Talau in the local areas - to clean up and make it usable.
- To look at constructing a Water tank for the area.

6.10. Budgeting for CSR Activity

The detailed budget for the CSR activity in the study area after the installation of (2X660 MW) Thermal Power Project of WEUPPL in the village Dadrikhurd under Mirzapur Sadar Tehsil of Mirzapur district has been listed below in table 6.5.

Table 6.5: Budget for the CSR activity for Welspun Energy UP Private Limited

S.no	Corporate Initiatives	Rs in Crores										
		1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year	4th Year	5th Year	6th Year	7th Year	8th Year	9th Year	10th Year	Total
A	EDUCATION											
A.1	School infrastructure improvement	0.15		0.10		0.10						0.35
A.2	Existing Teachers training	0.10		0.10		0.20					0.10	0.50
A.3	Satellite school teachers training	0.05		0.05		0.15					0.15	0.40
A.4	Development of local resources	0.10		0.10		0.20					0.20	0.60
A.5	Setting up resource center	0.15	0.10	0.15		0.10			0.10			0.60
A.6	Setting up multi level community EU	0.10		0.10		0.20					0.25	0.65
A.7	Coaching classes for the ongoing improvement	0.21	0.21	0.23								0.65
A.8	Scholarship/ Reward	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.60
A.9	Welspun Energy School	0.565	0.565	0.565	0.565	0.565	0.565	0.565	0.565	0.565	0.565	5.65
SUB-TOTAL (A)		1.55	1.00	1.55	0.63	1.43	0.63	0.63	0.73	0.63	1.08	10.00
B	HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENT											
B.1	Awareness	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.55
B.2	Regular camps	0.24	0.22	0.22	0.22							0.90
B.3	Special medical camps	0.15	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11					0.70
B.4	Mobile medical centers for villagers in and around the affected areas.	0.26	0.20	0.26	0.26	0.26						1.30
B.5	Ambulance service	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.65
B.6	Nutrition centers	0.19	0.18	0.18								0.55

S.no	Corporate Initiatives	Rs in Crores										
B.7	Plantations	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.40
B.8	Local products	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.40
B.9	Educational Institutions: Environment champions program	0.07	0.07	0.06								0.20
B.10	Water shed management	0.28	0.28	0.28	0.28	0.28						1.40
B.11	Animal Husbandry health initiatives	0.14	0.13	0.13								0.40
	SUB-TOTAL (B)	1.53	1.39	1.44	0.74	0.74	0.29	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	7.70
C	SANITATION / WATER INFRASTRUCTURE											
C.1	Sanitation	0.15	0.15	0.15		0.10	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05		0.75
C.2	Permanent Water infrastructure in PAP villages.	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.19	0.19	0.19	0.19	0.19	1.95
C.3	Education in schools and colleges	0.15	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.80
	SUB-TOTAL (C)	0.5	0.45	0.45	0.30	0.40	0.29	0.29	0.29	0.29	0.24	3.45
D	EMPOWERMENT											
D.1	Stitching and Tailoring Classes	0.15		0.15		0.30					0.30	0.85
D.2	Livelihood Production Unit	0.25		0.25		0.30					0.35	1.15
D.3	Candles, Agarbatti Production Unit			0.05		0.10					0.05	0.20
D.4	Festive time specific products manufacturing			0.05		0.10					0.05	0.20
D.5	Village Youth Champions Training	0.10		0.10		0.10					0.10	0.40
D.6	Coordinators for various activities	0.20		0.22		0.30					0.33	1.05
D.7	Technical Skill Enhancement Training	1.00		1.40		1.70					1.90	6.00
	SUB-TOTAL (D)	1.70		2.32		2.90					3.08	10.00
	TOTAL (T)= (A+B+C+D)	5.28	2.84	5.76	1.67	5.47	1.21	1.1	1.2	1.1	4.48	31.15

Source: WEL office, NewDelhi, 2011

CHAPTER 7

PROBLEM AND RECOMMENDATION OF THE STUDY

The study area covers 31 villages, which come under the 10 kms. radius of plant locations. The report has pointed out following problems in situation analysis.

- The existing infrastructure facilities are very poor in the study area like
 - In some of villages there are no school buildings, in some they are in poor conditions, less number of class rooms
 - More than 50% villages do not have building of Agan wadi Kendra.
 - Absent of Pachayat Building, Community Centers, Pakka Roads, PHC, Drinking water facilities, water bodies etc.
 - Absence of drainage facilities
- The exiting educational facilities are poor resulting to 35% literacy rate
 - All the villages do not have primary schools and where there are schools there are less number of teachers.
 - Teachers do not have access to trainings.
 - Limited scope for higher schools with very less number of middle schools.
 - Limited visibility on pre-schooling due nonfunctional aganwadis
- No exposure on skill development due to no existence of ITI or vocational training centers
- Absence of employment opportunities resulting high rate of migration and high dependency on agricultural labor work.
- Villagers have almost no access to government health facilities, no PHC & CHC resulting to poor health status.
- Presence of nonfunctional SHGs or community based organizations.
- Good livestock populations but is not converted to income generations.

As per the problems identified and what XIDAS could gather from the NAS, the recommendations are:

- For the developing the infrastructure, Welspun can directly support the infrastructures to the villages which are located on the plant boundary and can support for the developing the infrastructure under the PPP (Public Private Partnership) model.

- For ensuring the quality education, Welspun can support for construction of extra class rooms, can provide guest teachers and organized the teachers training programs on teaching methodology and developing children's interest towards education. Further as per the schools need teaching, learning and play materials can also be provided.
- Welspun can put efforts for strengthening the education committees at the panchayat level and parent teachers association for ensuring the quality education.
- For ensuring the pre-education in the Aganwadis, support of charts, toys, utensils etc. can be provided.
- Welspun can also adopt some primary schools nearby villages of plant boundary under the PPP model, and by taking up management of these schools can set up an example of a model schools.
- For information disseminations and recreation activities, library and recreation centers can be established.
- A Medicare center to be set-up in the center village of the study area, along with provision of ambulance services. Mobile Health Services should be made available for the villagers use. Apart from this for expanding visibility of Welspun regular special health check up camps and aware raising camps on preventive aspects of diseases can also be taken up.
- The existing Maternity Centre at Darhiram can be adopted by Welspun, which has its own building also thus enhancing its with more facilities, the center can work as main health center covering the nearby villages. Further emphasis can also be laid on child and mother health care.
- At village level, the aganwadi workers, ANM and Midwives can be trained for ensuring the vaccinations among children and pregnant women and control of malnourishment.

- Veterinarian services can also be made available as on regular basis for the treatment of the cattle. Apart from this, Welspun can encourage to take up dairy program and training can be organized for cattle management and dairy farm management.
- For bring the youths in the mainstream and ensuring sustainable livelihood, skilled development training programs can be provided to the Youth with skills such as Electrical, Masonry, Plumbing, Carpentry, Welding, Carpet making etc. Apart from this focus can also be given to soft skill & personality development to youths.
- Welspun can adopt ITI or established its own Vocational Skill Development Training Center under NCVT certification.
- For promoting the skills among women tailoring & embroidery training can be provided. Further strengthening the existing non functional SHG training can be provided on following aspects like:
 - Basic concept of SHG and orientation about SHGs Groups, which includes the aim and objectives of SHGs, SHGs benefits etc.
 - Roles and Responsibilities of each SHGs member.
 - Development of linkages with financial institutions, which should cover all major points
 - Leadership development among the key members of SHGs.
 - SHGs gradation
 - Record keeping and its management and
 - linking them with banks and other financial institutions for leveraging loan for starting the income generation activities.
- For deepening and renovation of exiting water bodies, Welspun can link up with MREGA, which would enhance the drinking water and irrigation facilities.
- For creating better environment, Welspun can organize awareness camps on environmental aspects and promote the plantation activities by taking up social forestry, agro-forestry, agro-horticulture and pasture development for promoting dairy development.

CHAPTER 8

SUMMARY OF FINDING AND CONCLUSION OF THE STUDY

8.1 Introduction

The present socio-economic conditions of the villages in the study area in terms of their demographic features, education and employment status, occupations of family members, and the availability of the existing resources and the need of the study have been investigated by us through our survey under the Need Assessment Study. Moreover, we have identified some community development measures / activities for the benefit of the people of those villages, directly or indirectly, and to improve the socio-economic environment of the surrounding.

On the basis of our critical examination and analysis of the primary data collected from the field and our personal discussions and interviews with the people of these villages and with the village *Sarpanch/Mukhiyas*, and leading personalities, we have drawn our conclusions, which would be helpful for WEUPPL in the implementation of its CSR activity.

8.2 Major Findings of the study

The following is the summary of the findings of the study:

- 1) The number of villages covered under the Need Assessment Study for the implementation of CSR activity after the installation of (2X660 MW) Thermal Power Project in the village Dadrikhurd under the Mirzapur Sadar Tehsil of Mirzapur district in UP state by WEUPPL is 31.
- 2) The total number of households in the villages under NAS is 4857 and the total population is 33047 people.
- 3) In terms of the demographic profile, male contributes to the 52.2 percent and females 47.8 percent of the total population of these villages.
- 4) In terms of social groupings of the population of these villages, 57.1 percent of the population belongs to the other category followed with 42.7 percent belonging to the SC category and only 0.2 percent of the population of these villages belongs to the ST category. The population in the other category includes the OBC and the

- general category. There is no ST family in any of these villages except the village Kotwa Pandey (Source: District Statistical Handbook, 2011).
- 5) Considering the literacy level, it is observed that 35 percent population of these villages is literate. The composition of male and female with regard to the literacy level in these villages is that 70.8 percent of males and 29.2 percent of females are literate.
 - 6) During the study, it was observed that the work force of these villages engaged in different kinds of employment is 37 percent and the rest of the population is non-working.
 - 7) With regard to the educational facility in these villages, there are 26 primary schools, 13 middle schools, 2 shishu mandir and one private high school. The student and teacher ratio in primary school is 53:1 and middle school is 62:1. On the other hand, there are Aanganwadi centres in 26 villages.
 - 8) There is no access to health care facilities in the villages under study except in the village Darhiram. In Darhiram there is one maternity centre and it has its own building.

8.3 Conclusion of the study

8.3.1 Community Building Programmes (CBP)

Following Capacity Building Programmes can be undertaken in these villages:

- 1) Reproduction and Child Health
- 2) Leadership and Team Building
- 3) Strengthening of Local Governance
- 4) Developing Self-Help Group
- 5) Rural Production & Marketing of Non-Timber Forest Produce
- 6) Dairy Farm
- 7) Agribusiness
- 8) Tailoring and Embroidery
- 9) Poultry Farm
- 10) Promotion of Rural Livelihood

8.3.2 Community Development Activities

Following Capacity Building Activities can be undertaken in these villages.

- 1) Setting up of Vocational training institute in the area with the assistance of local government. This will help to improve the skills of the people of the area.
- 2) Render support to the schools with modern technique for the improvement of quality education. This will help to increase the attendance pattern of the schools, which will directly help to improve the educational status in the area.
- 3) Equal health facility is needed in these villages. Importance should be given for the Improvement of mother and child health. In the study area, stress should be given for developing the health care facility.
- 4) Special emphasis should be given in these villages for their organizational development keeping in view the local condition. This will help them to develop themselves socially and culturally.
- 5) Capacity building programme can be organized in the area for the training toward the effective use of the natural resources available in and around the villages for their development on the sustainable basis.
- 6) Awareness programme for the capacity building of the people in these villages for knowing their rights and duties in the community development programme. This will help to increase the effectiveness of the people for their involvement in the community development works.
- 7) The work of modernization of the schools and Anganwadi center can be undertaken.
- 8) Fresh drinking water facility to be provided in these villages and there is need for the capacity building of the people in these villages towards the water conservation.
- 9) Stress should be given to improve the road network in every village. This will help to improve the transportation facilities in these villages as there is no transportation facility available in this area linking to the nearest town.

- 10) There are no drainage or toilet facilities in the villages. Steps can be taken to improve these facilities. This will to curb the major diseases prevailing in the area.
- 11) Water harvesting technology should be adopted to increase the water level.
- 12) Drainage and Sewarage system needs to be developed.

APPENDIXES

ANNEXURE I (Tables)

Table 5.1: Comprehensive Target Area Profile

SN	Name of the Villages	Panchayat	Block	District
1	Dadhiram	Dadhiram	Pahadi	Mirzapur
2	Lauriya	Dadhiram	Pahadi	Mirzapur
3	Manoharpur	Manoharpur	Pahadi	Mirzapur
4	Jaraha	Manoharpur	Pahadi	Mirzapur
5	Lakhnipur	Manoharpur	Pahadi	Mirzapur
6	Mahdora	Manoharpur	Pahadi	Mirzapur
7	Malpur	Birohiya	Pahadi	Mirzapur
8	Birohiya	Birohiya	Pahadi	Mirzapur
9	Sukhnai	Sukhnai	Pahadi	Mirzapur
10	Reiksa kala	Sukhnai	Pahadi	Mirzapur
11	Mahuwari	Mahuwari	Pahadi	Mirzapur
12	Nagahat	Mahuwari	Pahadi	Mirzapur
13	Sishta kala	Mahuwari	Pahadi	Mirzapur
14	Sishta Khurd	Mahuwari	Pahadi	Mirzapur
15	Danti	Danti	Pahadi	Mirzapur
16	Malwa	Malwa	Patherakala	Mirzapur
17	Karondiya	Malwa	Patherakala	Mirzapur
18	Hasara	Malwa	Patherakala	Mirzapur
19	Bhagila	Hasara	Patherakala	Mirzapur
20	Umariya	Umariya	Pahadi	Mirzapur
21	Ukhdand	Umariya	Pahadi	Mirzapur
22	Sugapankh kalam	Rajwa	Pahadi	Mirzapur
23	Kotwa Pandey	Kotwa Pandey	Patherakala	Mirzapur
24	Dewrikala	Dewrikala	Patherakala	Mirzapur
25	Thanapur	Thanapur	Pahadi	Mirzapur
26	Pachhokharakala	Sagar Samer	Pahadi	Mirzapur
27	Amoi	Amoi	Patherakala	Mirzapur
28	Khachahan	Amoi	Patherakala	Mirzapur
29	Madhiyan Bazar	Patwar	Patherakala	Mirzapur
30	Gahira	Gahira	Pahadi	Mirzapur
31	Atari	Atari	Rajgarh	Mirzapur

Source: XIDAS Field Survey, 2011

Table 5.2: Demographic Profiles of the Villages

SN	Names	Number of HH	Total Population	Total Male	Total Female
1	Darhi Ram	552	3840	2015	1825
2	Lauriya	107	648	336	312
3	Manoharpur	35	313	157	156
4	Jaraha	158	1158	612	546
5	Lakhnipur	38	203	104	99
6	Mahdora	19	115	67	48
7	Malpur	45	466	232	234
8	Birohiya	160	1101	571	530
9	Sukhnai	106	918	467	451

SN	Names	Number of HH	Total Population	Total Male	Total Female
10	Reiksa kala	114	818	424	394
11	Mahuwari	229	1569	816	753
12	Nagahat	50	355	193	162
13	Sishta kala	56	379	190	189
14	Sishta Khurd	58	479	247	232
15	Danti	331	2686	1378	1308
16	Malwa	194	1054	559	495
17	Karondiya	185	1487	837	650
18	Hasara	187	1103	559	544
19	Bhagila	57	338	178	160
20	Umariya	138	958	508	450
21	Ukhchand	107	884	475	409
22	Sugapankh kalam	51	353	180	173
23	Kotwa Pandey	242	1568	824	744
24	Dewrikala	219	1676	887	789
25	Thanapur	257	1220	602	618
26	Pachokharakala	93	657	346	311
27	Amoi	359	2213	1146	1067
28	Khachahan	114	738	391	347
29	Marihan Bazar	266	1796	968	828
30	Gahira	208	1348	692	656
31	Atari	122	606	303	303
Total		4857	33047	17264 (52.2)	15783 (47.8)

Source: District Statistical Hand book, 2011

*Figure in the parentheses shows percentage

Table 5.3: Social Category of the NAS Villages

SN	Name of the Villages	SC	ST	Others	Total Population
1	Dadhiram	1645	0	2195	3840
2	Lauriya	268	0	380	648
3	Manoharpur	0	0	313	313
4	Jaraha	373	0	785	1158
5	Lakhnipur	155	0	48	203
6	Mahdora	0	0	115	115
7	Malpur	51	0	415	466
8	Birohia	515	0	586	1101
9	Sukhnai	122	0	796	918
10	Reiksa kala	285	0	533	818
11	Mahuwari	529	0	1040	1569
12	Nagahat	164	0	191	355
13	Sishta kala	129	0	250	379
14	Sishta Khurd	270	0	209	479
15	Danti	730	0	1956	2686
16	Malwa	685	0	369	1054
17	Karondiya	759	0	728	1487

SN	Name of the Villages	SC	ST	Others	Total Population
18	Hasara	397	0	706	1103
19	Bhagila	230	0	108	338
20	Umariya	509	0	449	958
21	Ukhdand	32	0	852	884
22	Sugapankh kalam	164	0	189	353
23	Kotwa Pandey	825	57	686	1568
24	Dewrikala	787	0	889	1676
25	Thanapur	255	0	965	1220
26	Pachokharakala	365	0	292	657
27	Amoi	1157	0	1056	2213
28	Khachahan	566	0	172	738
29	Madhiyan Bazar	1058	0	738	1796
30	Gahira	623	0	725	1348
31	Atari	453	0	153	606
Total		14101 (42.7)	57 (0.2)	18889 (57.1)	33047

Source: District Statistical Hand book, 2011

* Other includes OBC and General

* Figure in the parentheses shows percentage

Table 5.4: Literate population of the study area

SN	Name of the Villages	Literate Population	Male Literate	Female Literate
1	Darhi Ram	929	704	225
2	Lauriya	228	165	63
3	Manoharpur	153	101	52
4	Jaraha	242	191	51
5	Lakhnipur	95	55	40
6	Mahdora	66	50	16
7	Malpur	121	96	25
8	Birohiya	245	184	61
9	Sukhnai	303	245	58
10	Reiksa kala	249	185	64
11	Mahuwari	497	339	158
12	Nagahat	108	76	32
13	Sishta kala	158	99	59
14	Sishta Khurd	175	111	64
15	Danti	899	662	237
16	Malwa	208	158	50
17	Karondiya	913	592	321
18	Hasara	538	332	206
19	Bhagila	159	118	41
20	Umariya	438	286	152
21	Ukhdand	268	202	66
22	Sugapankh kalam	127	86	41

SN	Name of the Villages	Literate Population	Male Literate	Female Literate
23	Kotwa Pandey	405	324	81
24	Dewrikala	517	368	149
25	Thanapur	122	99	23
26	Pachokharakala	215	145	70
27	Amoi	854	569	285
28	Khachahan	214	157	57
29	Marihan Bazar	678	487	191
30	Gahira	540	365	175
31	Atari	176	131	45
Total		11556	8178 (70.8)	3378 (29.2)

Source: District Statistical Handbook, 2011

*Figure in the parentheses shows percentage

Table 5.5: Work force of the study area

SN	Name of the Villages	Total work force	Total Male	Total Female
1	Darhi Ram	1493	981	512
2	Lauriya	313	161	152
3	Manoharpur	136	65	71
4	Jaraha	300	244	56
5	Lakhnipur	82	48	34
6	Mahdora	32	26	6
7	Malpur	221	98	123
8	Birohiya	368	230	138
9	Sukhnai	266	208	58
10	Reiksa kala	365	223	142
11	Mahuwari	583	364	219
12	Nagahat	173	89	84
13	Sishta kala	136	97	39
14	Sishta Khurd	207	111	96
15	Danti	1022	606	416
16	Malwa	320	258	62
17	Karondiya	438	266	172
18	Hasara	364	268	96
19	Bhagila	173	92	81
20	Umariya	384	224	160
21	Ukhdand	261	188	73
22	Sugapankh kalam	101	82	19
23	Kotwa Pandey	811	447	364
24	Dewrikala	459	398	61
25	Thanapur	204	120	84
26	Pachokharakala	267	163	104
27	Amoi	863	534	329

SN	Name of the Villages	Total work force	Total Male	Total Female
28	Khachahan	337	205	132
29	Marihan Bazar	748	460	288
30	Gahira	480	312	168
31	Atari	306	158	148
Total		12213	7726 (63.3)	4487 (36.7)

Source: District Statistical Handbook, 2011

* Figure in the parentheses shows percentage

Table 5.6: Main Work force of the study area

SN	Name of the Villages	Total Main work force	Total Male	Total Female
1	Darhi Ram	1044	879	165
2	Lauriya	152	141	11
3	Manoharpur	50	48	2
4	Jaraha	275	236	39
5	Lakhnipur	79	46	33
6	Mahdora	24	21	3
7	Malpur	112	93	19
8	Birohiya	279	225	54
9	Sukhnai	193	187	6
10	Reiksa kala	357	216	141
11	Mahuwari	442	330	112
12	Nagahat	165	84	81
13	Sishta kala	131	94	37
14	Sishta Khurd	97	87	10
15	Danti	759	551	208
16	Malwa	220	213	7
17	Karondiya	339	226	113
18	Hasara	275	262	13
19	Bhagila	173	92	81
20	Umariya	209	158	51
21	Ukhdand	190	188	2
22	Sugapankh kalam	96	81	15
23	Kotwa Pandey	242	150	92
24	Dewrikala	364	345	19
25	Thanapur	91	87	4
26	Pachokharakala	177	149	28
27	Amoi	672	453	219
28	Khachahan	202	189	13
29	Marihan Bazar	313	243	70
30	Gahira	352	284	68
31	Atari	171	126	45
Total		8245	6484 (78.6)	1761 (21.4)

Source: District Statistical Handbook, 2011

* Figure in the parentheses shows percentage

Table 5.7: Casual labour of the study area

SN	Name of the Villages	Total Casual labour	Total Male	Total Female
1	Darhi Ram	410	347	63
2	Lauriya	72	66	6
3	Manoharpur	50	48	2
4	Jaraha	138	134	4
5	Lakhnipur	39	30	9
6	Mahdora	19	16	3
7	Malpur	84	69	15
8	Birohiya	134	111	23
9	Sukhnai	60	58	2
10	Reiksa kala	170	106	64
11	Mahuwari	203	191	12
12	Nagahat	77	40	37
13	Sishta kala	78	65	13
14	Sishta Khurd	35	31	4
15	Danti	503	341	162
16	Malwa	59	57	2
17	Karondiya	174	114	60
18	Hasara	162	155	7
19	Bhagila	59	32	27
20	Umariya	176	126	50
21	Ukhdand	174	172	2
22	Sugapankh kalam	67	65	2
23	Kotwa Pandey	191	114	77
24	Dewrikala	143	140	3
25	Thanapur	33	32	1
26	Pachokharakala	49	45	4
27	Amoi	303	246	57
28	Khachahan	57	48	9
29	Marihan Bazar	127	120	7
30	Gahira	119	109	10
31	Atari	52	47	5
Total		4017	3275 (81.5)	742 (18.5)

Source: District Statistical Handbook, 2011

* Figure in the parentheses shows percentage

Table 5.8: Agri Labour of the study area

SN	Name of the Villages	Total Agri-Labour	Agri-Labour Male	Agri-Labour Female
1	Darhi Ram	115	70	45
2	Lauriya	2	1	1
3	Manoharpur	0	0	0
4	Jaraha	94	68	26
5	Lakhnipur	25	2	23
6	Mahdora	0	0	0
7	Malpur	3	0	3
8	Birohiya	46	26	20
9	Sukhnai	6	5	1
10	Reiksa kala	167	93	74
11	Mahuwari	117	33	84
12	Nagahat	58	15	43
13	Sishta kala	53	29	24
14	Sishta Khurd	2	0	2
15	Danti	70	29	41
16	Malwa	125	121	4
17	Karondiya	86	41	45
18	Hasara	49	45	4
19	Bhagila	110	57	53
20	Umariya	9	9	0
21	Ukhdand	0	0	0
22	Sugapankh kalam	27	14	13
23	Kotwa	14	7	7
24	Dewrikala	115	99	16
25	Thanapur	6	3	3
26	Pachokharakala	47	26	21
27	Amoi	244	105	139
28	Khachahan	78	75	3
29	Marihan Bazar	147	87	60
30	Gahira	62	24	38
31	Atari	90	50	40
Total		3665	2123 (57.9)	1542 (42.1)

Source: District Statistical Handbook, 2011

* Figure in the parentheses shows percentage

Table 5.9: Workforce engaged in the other occupation

SN	Name of the villages	Total	Male	Female
1	Darhi Ram	508	452	56
2	Lauriya	48	44	4
3	Manoharpur	0	0	0
4	Jaraha	42	33	9
5	Lakhnipur	15	14	1
6	Mahdora	0	0	0
7	Malpur	23	22	1
8	Birohiya	48	40	8
9	Sukhnai	101	99	2
10	Reiksa kala	17	16	1
11	Mahuwari	97	85	12
12	Nagahat	30	29	1
13	Sishta kala	0	0	0
14	Sishta Khurd	42	38	4
15	Danti	165	162	3
16	Malua	23	23	0
17	Karondiya	73	66	7
18	Hasara	22	21	1
19	Bhagila	4	3	1
20	Umariya	116	114	2
21	Ukhdand	16	16	0
22	Sugapankh kalam	0	0	0
23	Kotwa	79	74	5
24	Dewrikala	63	61	2
25	Thanapur	66	165	1
26	Pachokhara kala	78	75	3
27	Amoi	88	79	9
28	Khachahan	57	56	1
29	Marihan Thana	28	25	3
30	Gahira	129	127	2
31	Atari	17	17	0
Total		1995	1856 (93.3)	139 (6.7)

Source: District Statistical Handbook, 2011

* Figure in the parentheses shows percentage

Table 5.10: Status of Educational Infrastructure

SN	Name of the Villages	Primary School	Middle School	High School	High Sec. School	Degree college
1	Dadhiram	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
2	Lauriya	Yes	No	No	No	No
3	Manoharpur	No	Yes	No	No	No
4	Jaraha	Yes (2)	No	No	No	No
5	Lakhnipur	No	No	No	No	No
6	Mahdora	No	No	No	No	No
7	Malpur	Yes	No	No	No	No
8	Birohia	Yes	No	No	No	No
9	Sukhnai	Yes	No	No	No	No
10	Reiksa kala	Yes	No	No	No	No
11	Mahuwari	Yes	No	No	No	No
12	Nagahat	No	No	No	No	No
13	Sishta kala	Yes	No	No	No	No
14	Sishta Khurd	Yes	No	No	No	No
15	Danti	Yes (2)	Yes	No	No	No
16	Malwa	Yes	No	No	No	No
17	Karondiya	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
18	Hasara	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
19	Bhagila	Yes	No	No	No	No
20	Umariya	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
21	Ukhdand	Yes	No	No	No	No
22	Sugapankh kalam	No	No	No	No	No
23	Kotwa Pandey	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
24	Dewrikala	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
25	Thanapur	Yes	No	No	No	No
26	Pachokharakala	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
27	Amoi	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
28	Khachahan	Yes	No	No	No	No
29	Madhiyan Bazar	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
30	Gahira	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
31	Atari	Yes	Yes	No	No	No

Source: XIDAS Field Survey, 2011

Table 5.11: Availability of Primary School

SN	Name of the village	Nos. of rooms in the schools	Nos. of teachers in the schools	Nos. of students in the schools	Dress to the children from the government	Scholarship to the children from the government
1	Darhi Ram	9	3	186	186	186
2	Lauriya	8	3	204	204	204
3	Manoharpur	No Primary School in the village				
4	Jaraha (P1)	8	4	150	150	116
	P2	6	3	130	130	75
5	Lakhnipur	No Primary School in the village				
6	Mahdora	No Primary School in the village				
7	Malpur	4	2	150	150	150
8	Birohiya	6	4	136	136	136
9	Sukhnai	7	3	226	226	226
10	Reiksa kala	6	3	121	121	121
11	Mahuwari	9	4	236	236	236
12	Nagahat	No Primary School in the village				
13	Sishta kala	5	4	138	138	138
14	Sishta Khurd	3	3	81	81	81
15	Danti (P1)	9	3	317	317	317
	P2	8	2	167	137	137
16	Malwa	3	2	111	111	
17	Karondiya	6	3	108	108	108
18	Hasara	5	3	118	118	117
19	Bhagila	3	1	75	75	75
20	Umariya	6	4	178	178	178
21	Ukhdand	5	4	141	141	141
22	Sugapankh kalam	No Primary School in the village				
23	Kotwa Pandey	3	4	124	114	114
24	Dewrikala	10	3	308	308	308
25	Thanapur	5	2	128	128	128
26	Pachhokharakala	5	2	119	119	119
27	Amoi	9	4	247	247	247
28	Khachahan	9	3	148	148	148
29	Marihan Bazar	13	2	125	125	125
30	Gahira	7	3	195	195	195
31	Atari	6	4	148	148	148

Source: XIDAS Field Survey, 2011

*P indicates primary school

Table 5.12: Availability of Middle School

SN	Name of the village	Nos. of rooms in the schools	Nos. of teachers in the schools	Nos. of students in the schools	Dress	Scholarship
1	Darhi Ram	5	2	156	156	156
2	Lauriya	-	-	-	-	-
3	Manoharpur	7	2	145	145	127
4	Jaraha	-	-	-	-	-
5	Lakhnipur	-	-	-	-	-
6	Mahdora	-	-	-	-	-
7	Malpur	-	-	-	-	-
8	Birohiya	-	-	-	-	-
9	Sukhnai	-	-	-	-	-
10	Reiksa kala	-	-	-	-	-
11	Mahuwari	-	-	-	-	-
12	Nagahat	-	-	-	-	-
13	Sishta kala	-	-	-	-	-
14	Sishta Khurd	-	-	-	-	-
15	Danti	5	2	263	263	263
16	Malwa	-	-	-	-	-
17	Karondiya	5	2	37	37	37
18	Hasara	4	1	43	43	41
19	Bhagila	-	-	-	-	-
20	Umariya	4	2	139	139	139
21	Ukhdand	-	-	-	-	-
22	Sugapankh kalam	-	-	-	-	-
23	Kotwa	5	2	227	227	86
24	Devrikala	5	2	51	51	51
25	Thanapur	-	-	-	-	-
26	Pachokhara	5	2	44	44	44
27	Amoi	3	2	41	41	41
28	Khachahan	-	-	-	-	-
29	Marihan Bazar	4	2	121	121	121
30	Gahira	8	3	269	269	269
31	Atari	4	1	23	23	23

Source: XIDAS Field Survey, 2011

Table 5.13: Status of Aanganwadi

SN	Name of the village	Number of children	Pregnant women	Lactating mother	Teacher	Govt. Scheme	Aanganwadi Building	
1	Darhi Ram	110	15	15	Yes	Yes	No	
2	Lauriya (A1)	131	20	16	Yes	Yes	Yes	
	A2	83	11	18	Yes	Yes	Yes	
3	Manoharpur	133	12	10	Yes	Yes	No	
4	Jaraha	55	4	7	Yes	Yes	No	
5	Lakhnipur	No Aanganwadi in the village						
6	Mahdora	No Aanganwadi in the village						
7	Malpur	75	6	8	Yes	Yes	No	
8	Birohiya	110	12	16	Yes	Yes	Yes	
9	Sukhnai	120	10	15	Yes		Yes	
10	Reiksa kala	164	12	8	Yes		No	
11	Mahuwari	146	11	15	Yes	Yes	Yes	
12	Nagahat	No Aanganwadi in the village						
13	Sishta kala	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	No	
14	Sishta Khurd	No Aanganwadi in the village						
15	Danti (A1)	60	15	12	Yes	Yes	No	
	A2	50	-	-	Yes	Yes	No	
	A3	139	14	12	Yes	Yes	Yes	
16	Malwa	129	11	18	Yes	Yes	Yes	
17	Karondiya	98	20	18	Yes	Yes	No	
18	Hasara	50	15	20	Yes	Yes	No	
19	Bhagila	130	17	20	Yes	Yes	Yes	
20	Umariya	No Aanganwadi in the village						
21	Ukhdand	169	20	22	Yes	Yes	No	
22	Sugapankh kalam	No Aanganwadi in the village						
23	Kotwa	110	12	10	Yes	No	Yes	
24	Dewrikala	120	10	12	Yes	Yes	Yes	
25	Thanapur	102	5	8	Yes	Yes	No	
26	Pachokharakala	98	12	13	Yes	Yes	No	
27	Amoi	90	11	9	Yes	Yes	Yes	
28	Khachahan	125	18	24	Yes	Yes	No	
29	Marihan Bazar	120	18	24	Yes	Yes	No	
30	Gahira	165	10	16	Yes	Yes	Yes	
31	Atari	118	17	8	Yes	Yes	No	

Source: XIDAS Field Survey, 2011

* A Indicates Aanganwadi

Table 5.14: Status of Health Centers Available in the Villages

SN	Name of the Villages	Govt/ Municipal PHC	Pvt. Hospital/ Clinic	Pharmacy Drug Center	Maternity Centre	Veterinary Dispensary	Tradition Health Practitioner
1	Dadhiram	No	No	No	Yes	No	No
2	Lauriya	No	No	No	No	No	No
3	Manoharpur	No	No	No	No	No	No
4	Jaraha	No	No	No	No	No	No
5	Lakhnipur	No	No	No	No	No	No
6	Mahdora	No	No	No	No	No	No
7	Malpur	No	No	No	No	No	No
8	Birohia	No	No	No	No	No	No
9	Sukhnai	No	No	No	No	No	No
10	Reiksa kala	No	No	No	No	No	No
11	Mahuwari	No	No	No	No	No	No
12	Nagahat	No	No	No	No	No	No
13	Sishta kala	No	No	No	No	No	No
14	Sishta Khurd	No	No	No	No	No	No
15	Danti	No	No	No	No	No	No
16	Malwa	No	No	No	No	No	No
17	Karondiya	No	No	No	No	No	No
18	Hasara	No	No	No	No	No	No
19	Bhagila	No	No	No	No	No	No
20	Umariya	No	No	No	No	No	No
21	Ukhdand	No	No	No	No	No	No
22	Sugapank Kalam	No	No	No	No	No	No
23	Kotwa Pandey	No	No	No	No	No	No
24	Dewrikala	No	No	No	No	No	No
25	Thanapur	No	No	No	No	No	No
26	Pachokharakala	No	Yes (Ayurvedic)	No	No	No	No
27	Amoi	No	No	No	No	No	No
28	Khachahan	No	No	No	No	No	No
29	Madhiyan Bazar	No	No	No	No	No	No
30	Gahira	No	No	No	No	No	No
31	Atari	No	No	No	No	No	No

Source: XIDAS Field Survey, 2011

Table 5.15: Status of drinking water facilities plant in the villages

SN	Name of the villages	Common handpump	Public well	Private well	Underground pumpset	Boring pumpset	Ponds
1	Darhi Ram	20	24	0	2	0	3
2	Lauriya	10	15	0	2	0	0
3	Manoharpur	4	0	0	1	0	0
4	Jaraha	16	0	0	1	0	0
5	Lakhnipur	8	6	0	0	0	0
6	Mahdora	5	5	0	0	0	0
7	Malpur	6	6	0	0	0	0
8	Birohiya	10	0	0	2	0	0
9	Sukhnai	11	2	0	1	0	0
10	Reiksa kala	8	2	0	0	0	0
11	Mahuwari	10	16	0	1	0	2
12	Nagahat	4	1	0	2	0	0
13	Sishta kala	7	4	0	0	0	1
14	Sishta Khurd	5	0	0	0	0	0
15	Danti	15	0	0	2	0	3
16	Malwa	14	10	10	1	0	1
17	Karondiya	15	2	4	1	0	2
18	Hasara	12	3	4	1	0	1
19	Bhagila	10	4	0	0	0	1
20	Umariya	12	7	0	1	0	0
21	Ukhdand	9	25	0	1	0	1
22	Sugapankh kalam	5	2	1	0	0	0
23	Kotwa	5	5	3	1	0	0
24	Dewrikala	12	4	17	2	0	2
25	Thanapur	19	1	10	1	0	1
26	Pachokhara kala	13	7	10	0	0	1
27	Amoi	12	25	20	0	0	3
28	Khachahan	12	50	0	0	0	2
29	Marihan Thana	14	50	0	1	0	2
30	Gahira	10	4	10	1	0	2
31	Atari	14	2	0	1	0	1

Source: District Statistical Handbook, 2011

Table 5.16: Status of Roads in the NAS villages

SN	Name of the Villages	Kuccha Road	Pucca/Concrete Road
1	Dadhiram	Yes	No
2	Lauriya	Yes	Yes
3	Manoharpur	Yes	No
4	Jaraha	Yes	No
5	Lakhnipur	Yes	Yes
6	Mahdora	Yes	No
7	Malpur	Yes	Yes
8	Birohiya	Yes	Yes
9	Sukhnai	Yes	Yes
10	Reikhsa kala	Yes	No
11	Mahuwari	Yes	No
12	Nagahat	Yes	Yes
13	Sishta kala	Yes	Yes
14	Sishta Khurd	Yes	No
15	Danti	Yes	Yes
16	Malwa	Yes	Yes
17	Karondiya	Yes	Yes
18	Hasara	Yes	Yes
19	Bhagila	Yes	Yes
20	Umariya	Yes	No
21	Ukhdand	Yes	No
22	Sugapankh Kalam	Yes	No
23	Kotwa Pandey	Yes	Yes
24	Dewrikala	Yes	Yes
25	Thanapur	Yes	Yes
26	Pachokhara	Yes	Yes
27	Amoi	Yes	Yes
28	Khachahan	Yes	Yes
29	Madhiyan Bazar	Yes	Yes
30	Gahira	Yes	Yes
31	Atari	Yes	Yes

Source: XIDAS Field Survey, 2011

Table 5.17: Community Facilities available in the NAS Villages

SN	Name of the Villages	Panchayat	Community hall	Library/ Club	Adult Education centre	Playground	Cooperative society
1	Dadhiram	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
2	Lauriya	No	No	No	No	No	No
3	Manoharpur	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
4	Jaraha	No	No	No	No	No	No
5	Lakhnipur	No	No	No	No	No	No
6	Mahdora	No	No	No	No	No	No
7	Malpur	No	No	No	No	No	No
8	Birohia	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
9	Sukhnai	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
10	Reikhsa kala	No	No	No	No	No	No
11	Mahuwari	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
12	Nagahat	No	No	No	No	No	No
13	Sishta kala	No	No	No	No	No	No
14	Sishta Khurd	No	No	No	No	No	No
15	Danti	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
16	Malwa	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
17	Karondiya	No	No	No	No	No	No
18	Hasara	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
19	Bhagila	No	No	No	No	No	No
20	Umariya	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
21	Ukhdand	No	No	No	No	No	No
22	Sugapankh kalam	No	No	No	No	No	No
23	Kotwa Pandey	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
24	Dewrikala	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
25	Thanapur	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
26	Pachokharakala	No	No	No	No	No	No
27	Amoi	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
28	Khachahan	No	No	No	No	No	No
29	Madhiyan Bazar	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
30	Gahira	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
31	Atari	Yes	No	No	No	No	No

Source: XIDAS Field Survey, 2011

Table 5.18: Status of Community Based Organization in the villages

SN	Name of the village	Bhajan Mandli	Ramayan mandli	SHG
1	Darhi Ram	No	No	No
2	Lauriya	No	No	No
3	Manoharpur	No	No	No
4	Jaraha	Jai gurudev Ashram	No	No
5	Lakhnipur	No	No	No
6	Mahdora	No	No	No
7	Malpur	No	No	No
8	Birohiya	No	No	No
9	Sukhnai	Yes (1)	No	No
10	Reiksa kala	No	No	No
11	Mahuwari	No	No	No
12	Nagahat	No	No	No
13	Sishta kala	No	No	No
14	Sishta Khurd	No	No	No
15	Danti	Yes (6)	No	No
16	Malwa	No	No	No
17	Karondiya	No	No	No
18	Hasara	No	No	No
19	Bhagila	No	No	No
20	Umariya	No	No	No
21	Ukhdand	No	No	No
22	Sugapankh kalam	No	No	No
23	Kotwa	No	No	No
24	Dewrikala	No	No	No
25	Thanapur	Yes (1)	No	No
26	Pachokhara	No	No	No
27	Amoi	No	No	No
28	Khachahan	No	No	No
29	Marihan Thana	No	No	No
30	Gahira	No	No	No
31	Atari	No	No	No

Source: XIDAS Field Survey, 2011

Table 5.19: Status of BPL Families

SN	Name of the village	BPL Family	BPL SC/ST Families
1	Darhi Ram	0	0
2	Lauriya	0	0
3	Manoharpur	0	0
4	Jaraha	1	1
5	Lakhnipur	0	0
6	Mahdora	0	0
7	Malpur	0	0
8	Birohiya	19	18
9	Sukhnai	0	0
10	Reiksa kala	0	0
11	Mahuwari	20	8
12	Nagahat	0	0
13	Sishta kala	0	0
14	Sishta Khurd	4	0
15	Danti	154	30
16	Malwa	225	142
17	Karondiya	185	98
18	Hasara	203	190
19	Bhagila	24	13
20	Umariya	119	30
21	Ukdand	14	14
22	Sugpankh kalam	0	0
23	Kotwa pandey	115	54
24	Dewrikala	349	286
25	Thanapur	2	2
26	Pachokhara kala	33	30
27	Amoi	448	232
28	Khachahan	92	63
29	Marihan Thana	312	246
30	Gahira	120	105
31	Atari	122	91
Total		2561	1626

Source: <http://mirzapur.nic.in/bplmzp/bpldata.htm> retrieved on 15.4.2012

ANNEXURE II
SCHEDULE FOR NEED ASSESSMENT SURVEY

*Confidential
for Research
purpose only*

1. LOCATION

Name of village	Panchayat
Block	District
Name of the nearest town	Distance from the nearest town (in km)
Distance from the nearest railway station	Distance from the nearest transport service
Distance to all weather road (Pucca Road)	

2. DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

Number of the Households:		Total Population:							
Category wise: (i) ST	(ii) SC	Male	Female						
(iii) OBC	(iv) General								
Religion wise: (i) Hindu		(ii) Muslim							
(iii) Christian		(iv) Others							
Type of families: (i) BPL	(ii) APL								
Literacy rate (%) (i) Male	(ii) Female	(iii) Children							
No. of people in different age group									
(i) 0-5 years	<table border="1" style="width: 60px; height: 20px;"><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>				(v) 26-40 years	<table border="1" style="width: 60px; height: 20px;"><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>			
(ii) 6-10 years	<table border="1" style="width: 60px; height: 20px;"><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>				(vi) 41-60 years	<table border="1" style="width: 60px; height: 20px;"><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>			
(iii) 11-17 years	<table border="1" style="width: 60px; height: 20px;"><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>				(vii) 61-75 years	<table border="1" style="width: 60px; height: 20px;"><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>			
(iv) 18-25 years	<table border="1" style="width: 60px; height: 20px;"><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>				(viii) 76 years +	<table border="1" style="width: 60px; height: 20px;"><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>			

3. AREA

Total area of the village (in Ha):	
Type of lands (in Ha): (i) Agriculture land	(ii) Forest land
(iii) Waste land	(iv) Pasture land
(v) Others if any (specify)	
Type of Agriculture land (in Ha): (i) Irrigated	
(ii) Non-irrigated	

4. INFRASTRUCTURE AVAILABLE

Infrastructural facilities	Availability	Numbers	Needs
Katcha road	Yes /No		
Pucca road	Yes /No		
Petrol pump	Yes /No		
Bank	Yes /No		
Post-Office	Yes /No		
Telephone	Yes /No		
Village Market	Yes /No		
Electricity	Yes /No		
Police station	Yes /No		
Milk Collection Center	Yes /No		
Pri. Health centre	Yes /No		
Hospitals	Yes /No		
Animal health center	Yes /No		
Water sanitation system	Yes /No		
Primary School	Yes /No		
Middle School	Yes /No		
Sec. School	Yes /No		
Higher Sec. School	Yes /No		
Well and bore well	Yes /No		
Hand pumps	Yes /No		
Water Drains	Yes /No		
Pasture land	Yes /No		
Burial ground	Yes /No		
Temple/worship place	Yes /No		
Water bodies	Yes /No		
Panchayat Bhawan	Yes /No		
Community hall	Yes /No		
Transport system	Yes /No		
Cooperative Society	Yes /No		
Krishi Upaj Mandi	Yes /No		
Self help group	Yes /No		
Mahila mandal	Yes /No		
Bajan Mandali	Yes /No		
Other Group	Yes /No		

5. KNOWLEDGE ATTITUDE AND PRACTICES ANALYSIS (KAP)

- What languages are spoken in your area?
- How many times you have *Gram Sabha* in your village?
- What are festivals that are celebrated in your village?
- What are traditions you follow in your village?
- Knowledge attitudes and practices
 1. What is the development programmes implemented in your village by the Government and Non Government organizations?
 2. What are the problems related to those programmes?
 3. What is the extent of these problems on 3 point rating scale?
 4. What are the possible reasons of the problem?
 5. How do people react to the problem?
 6. What are the possible solutions to the problem?

Development programmes	Problems	Extent of problem	Reason	Attitude	Solution
		Very serious Serious Ordinary		Furious Normal Do not bother	
		Very serious Serious Ordinary		Furious Normal Do not bother	
		Very serious Serious Ordinary		Furious Normal Do not bother	
		Very serious Serious Ordinary		Furious Normal Do not bother	
		Very serious Serious Ordinary		Furious Normal Do not bother	

6. EDUCATION STATUS

Literacy level	Male	Female	SC	ST	OBC	Gen	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Age
Illiterate										0-14
										15-49
										50+
Literate										0-14
										15-49
										50+
Primary										0-14
										15-49
										50+
Middle										0-14
										15-49
										50+
Secondary										0-14
										15-49
										50+
High Secondary										0-14
										15-49
										50+
Graduate										0-14
										15-49
										50+
Post grad. +										0-14
										15-49
										50+
Trainings										0-14
										15-49
										50+
Skill dev. Cours										0-14
										15-49
										50+

7. HEALTH ISSUES

- a) **How many people died naturally in the last five years?**
 b) **What was the number of people died naturally in the age group:**

Age group	No. of people died
50-60 years	
61-70 years	
71-80 years	
80years and above	

- **How many women died:**

During pregnancy period	
During delivery	
After the birth in 15 days	
Within one year	

- a) **How many infants died:**

During 7 th month of pregnancy	
At the time of birth	
After the birth in 15 days	
Within one year	
In 2 nd year	
In 3 rd year	
In 4 th year	
In 5 th year	

- b) **How many health centres are there in your village?**

	<i>Number</i>	<i>Requirement</i>
• Primary Health Centre		
• Hospitals • <i>Government</i> • <i>Private</i>		
• Dispensaries		
• Nursing home		

c) How many doctors is in your village/ visit your village?

Doctors	Number	Requirements
Physicians		
MD		
Gynecologists		
Dentists		
ENT Specialist		
Neurologists		
Nephrologists		
Others		

d) Is there any lady doctor who visits your village? Yes/No

e) How many midwives are there in the village?

f) What are the essential medical facilities required by the villagers?

QUALITY OF LIFE

1	During the last 12 months, has a health or family planning worker visited you at home	Yes No
2	How many times did a worker visit you in the last 12 months?	Number of times
3	During these visits, what were the different matters talked about Anything Record all mentioned	Family planning Breastfeeding Supplementary feeding Immunization Nutrition Disease prevention Treatment of health problem Antenatal care Delivery care Postpartum care Child care Sanitation/cleanliness Oral dehydration Other
4	When was the last time a health or family planning worker visited you at home? If less than one month, record "00" months	Months ago
5	Who visited you to at that time?	Public sector worker Govt. Doctor Public health nurse ANM/LHV Male MPW/Supervisor Anganwadi worker Village health guide Other private sector Health worker Other

5A	<p>What type of services did you receive during this visit?</p> <p>Any other services?</p> <p>Record all mentioned</p>	<p>Pill supply</p> <p>Condom supply</p> <p>Follow up for sterilization</p> <p>Follow up for IUD insertion</p> <p>Family planning advice</p> <p>Other family planning services</p> <p>Immunization</p> <p>Antenatal care</p> <p>Delivery care</p> <p>Disease prevention</p> <p>Medical treatment for self</p> <p>Treatment for sick child</p> <p>Treatment for other person</p> <p>Other</p>
306	<p>Did she/ he spend enough time with you?</p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>No</p>
307	<p>Did she/ he talk to you nicely, somewhat nicely, or not nicely</p>	<p>Nicely</p> <p>Somewhat nicely</p> <p>Not nicely</p>
308	<p>Have you visited a health facility or camp for any reason for yourself (or your children) in the last 12 months?</p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>No</p>
309	<p>During these visits in the last 12 months, what were the different matters talked about?</p> <p>Anything</p> <p>Record all mentioned</p>	<p>Family planning</p> <p>Breastfeeding</p> <p>Supplementary feeding</p> <p>Immunization</p> <p>Nutrition</p> <p>Disease prevention</p> <p>Treatment of health problem</p> <p>Antenatal care</p> <p>Delivery care</p> <p>Postpartum care</p> <p>Child care</p> <p>Sanitation/cleanliness</p> <p>Oral dehydration</p>
310	<p>What type of health facility did you visit most recently for yourself (or your children)?</p>	<p>Public medical sector</p> <p>Govt./municipal hospital</p> <p>Govt. dispensary</p> <p>UHC/UHP.UFWC</p> <p>CHC/rural hospital/PHC</p> <p>Sub centre</p> <p>Govt. mobile clinic</p> <p>Camp</p> <p>Other public sector</p> <p>Health facility</p> <p>NGO/Trust hospital/ Clinic</p> <p>Private medical sector</p> <p>Pvt. Hospital/clinic</p> <p>Pvt. Mobile clinic</p> <p>Pharmacy/ drugstore</p> <p>Other private sector</p> <p>Health facility & Other</p>

8. HISTORICAL EVENTS

Is there any Social Movements taking place in your village?

Name	Purpose	Time

9. SOCIAL PROBLEMS

What types of Social Problems are prevailing in your village?

Social Problem	Answer	Frequency
Crimes	YES / NO	Very often / often / rare / Do not exist
Superstitions	YES / NO	Very often / often / rare / Do not exist
Alcoholism	YES / NO	Very often / often / rare / Do not exist
Domestic Violence	YES / NO	Very often / often / rare / Do not exist
Gender Discrimination	YES / NO	Very often / often / rare / Do not exist
Sati Pratha	YES / NO	Very often / often / rare / Do not exist
Dowry	YES / NO	Very often / often / rare / Do not exist
Female Feoticide	YES / NO	Very often / often / rare / Do not exist
Child labour	YES / NO	Very often / often / rare / Do not exist
Women teasing	YES / NO	Very often / often / rare / Do not exist
Others (please specify)	YES / NO	Very often / often / rare / Do not exist
	YES / NO	Very often / often / rare / Do not exist
	YES / NO	Very often / often / rare / Do not exist
	YES / NO	Very often / often / rare / Do not exist

10. OCCUPATION AND EMPLOYMENT

What are the types of jobs in which villagers are involved?

Primary Occupation	Season	No. of males	No. of females	Needs
Agriculture				
Agri-labour				
Non-Agri labour (wage labour)				
Shops				
Government Employee				
Small business				
Cottage industry				
Artisan making				

Primary Occupation	Season	No. of males	No. of females	Needs
No. of household migrate seasonally				
Others				

In which part of the day and year people are available in the village?

-
-

11. NATURAL RESOURCES

Natural resource	Availability	Distance	Area
Forest			
Water bodies			
River			
Pasture land			
NTFPs			
Fuel wood			
Medicinal plants			

a) **What are the types of crops grown in your village?**

- **Rabi**
- **Kharif**
- **Others**
- **Vegetables**
- **Fruits**

12. DEVELOPMENTAL PROGRAMES AND THEIR IMPACTS

Name of the programme	Purpose	Impact	Needs

EMPLOYMENT NEEDS

- **What are the types of jobs villagers are looking for?**

13. ECONOMIC CONDITION OF THE VILLAGES

MONTHLY INCOME IN RS.	NO OF FAMILIES	EXPENDITURE PATTERN	NO. OF FAMILIES IS CONNECTED WITH BANK
UP TO 1000			
1001 – 4999			
5000 – 8999			
9000+			

14. RECREATION NEEDS

- What does the villagers need for recreation
- Playground
- Community hall
- Rang Munch
- Choupal

15. MAJOR PROBLEMS

S. No.	Problem Type	Specific problems	Proposed Solutions
1.	Economic		
2.	Social		
3.	Human		
4.	Physical		
5.	Financial		
6.	Environmental		

Date:

Name and signature of the Investigator

Annexure III

List of Physically Challenged Person of the villages under NAS

SN	Name of the Village	Name of PC	Father/Guardian name	Type	Extent %	Age	Gender
1	Dadhiram	Anil	Kailash nath Yadav	One leg & one hand	100	30	Male
2		Shreya	Ramnarayan Yadav	Leg	100	10	Female
3		Shiv kumar	Mewalal	Leg	100	45	Male
4		Vinod kumar	Umashankar Bind	Dumb		12	Male
5		Ashok kumar	Ramanand Bind	Leg		13	Male
6		Prabha	Teju	Eye		13	Female
7		Vinod kumar	Agarsen Chamar	Eye		12	Male
8		Chagru	Mandu Mourya	Dumb	100	14	Male
9	Lauria	Brajesh kumar	Ganesh Yadav	Dumb	100	10	Male
10		Siriya	Ramnarayan Yadav	Both leg & one hand	100	10	Female
11		Surendra kumar	Lal bahadur	Mental & Leg	100	11	Male
12	Manoharpur	Arvind	Prem	Dumb	100	13	Male
13		Sugrew	Rambraksh	Dumb	100	13	Male
14		Rajesh	Rajaram	Dumb	100	13	Male
15		Mangleshwar	Santosh	Dumb	100	14	Male
16	Jaraha	Ramji	Foolchand	Left leg	100	17	Male
17		Pradeep	Kripa Shankar	Right hand	100	11	Male
18		Subham	Umashankar	Leg		10	Male
19		Judawan	Jaglal	One eye		6	Male
20	Birohiya	Bindu	Dasarath	Left hand & Left leg	60	9	Male
21		Renu	Ram krishna	Both leg	80	9	Female
22	Sukhnai	Dinanath prajapati	Tiru	Both leg		25	Male
23		Satyadev	Rajnarayan	Both leg & one hand		24	Male
24		Pramod	Umashankar Bind	Deaf & Dumb	100		Male
25		Vinod	Umashankar Bind	Deaf & Dumb	100		Male
26		Arjun	Ram kymar	Leg			Male
27	Reikshakala	Ranjana	Subhash	Hand		7	Male
28	Mahuwari	Rajendra Bind	Premnath	Right hand & Right leg	100	20	Male
29	Sistakhurd	Suresh	Umashankar	Right leg		14	Male
30		Rajendra	Premnath	Both leg		11	Male
31		Kumari Vandana	Shyamsunder	One leg		10	Female
32		Neeraj	Balgovind	Mental		10	Male
33	Danti	Patia	Late Makhdu	Lakwa left hand side		58	Female

SN	Name of the Village	Name of PC	Father/Guardian name	Type	Extent %	Age	Gender
34		Vikas kumar Pal		One leg	55		Male
35	Badhwa	Vikas kumar Pasi	Harimohan Pasi	Left Leg	70	9	Male
36	Bhagalpur	Dingulal	Jhurupal	Bodily and Mentally handicapped	100	11	Male
37		Kumari Deepa pal	Kailash pal	Both leg	85	3	Female
38	Karaunda	Anandpal	Budhirapal	Asthi biklang			Male
39		Kumari Jyoti	Santlal	Mentally handicapped			Female
40	Hasara	Aasita	Dinesh kumar	One eye		10	Female
41	Umariya	Gangasagar	Pujeri Mourya	Bodily handicapped	100	10	Male
42		Bela kumara	Mahadev	Bodily handicapped	60	10	Female
43		Mukesh	Kansipal	Bodily handicapped	100	6	Male
44	Ukhdand	Hira	Manjoj Yadav	Mentally handicapped	100	15	Male
45		Jitendra	Nandlal	Deaf	80	17	Male
46		Vijay Kumar	Ramchandra	One leg	100	21	Male
47		Pappu	Rammanogan	Deaf & Dumb	60	30	Male
48		Parwati	Kewal prasad	Dumb	100	9	Female
49		Sunita	Ramlal	Leg & Hand	70	7	Female
50	Kotwa pandey	Devi	Mangru Prasad	Asthi biklang	70		Female
51	Devrikala	Chanda	Khatik	Dumb	100	12	Female
52		Ranjit	Daroga		71	10	Male
53		Jogender	Ramdular	Eye	60		Male
54		Awdhesh	Rambilash	Eye	75		Male
55	Khutahasahu	Ramesh	Rameshwar	Leg		16	Male
56		Kalan	Shivnath	Mentally handicapped		20	Male
57	Thanapur	Jainath Yadav	Bansi Yadav	One had	60	23	Male
58		Archana	Premnath	Bodily handicapped	70	10	Female
59		Vijay Kumar	Tejbali	Both leg	60	11	Male
60	Gahira	Savitri	Pakhandulal	Mentally handicapped	100	10	Female
61	Atari	Santosh	Jawaharlal	Leg	60	28	Male
62		Dayashankar	Devnath	Leg	70	20	Male
63		Dhanpati	Kharbhan	Hand	80	60	Female
64		Kallu	Tilak	Asthi biklang	100	60	Male
65		Ramnaresh	Lalmani	Mentally handicapped			Male

Source: XIDAS Field Survey, 2012

Annexure IV

List of Unemployed Youth for Training

SN	Name of Village	Name of the unemployed youth	Father/Guardian name	Education	Age	Skill
1	Dadhiram	Ajit kumar Yadav	Jhunlal Yadav	BA	23	No
2		Lakhman Yadav	Mewalal Yadav	BA	25	No
3		Ravindra Yadav	Ramraj Yadav	BA	25	No
4		Chandresh Yadav	Ramji Yadav	BA	25	No
5		Ashok kumar	Jhunlal Yadav	12th	18	No
6		Sunil kumar	Prem shankar	12th	18	No
7		Saroj kumar	Ramdev	12th	18	No
8		Ramashankar	Mewalal Yadav	12th	19	No
9		Sarvesh	Bholanath	12th	19	No
10	Lauria	Priyesh	Ganpat madanwal	12th	19	No
11		Nitesh kumar	Ganpat madanwal	BA	20	No
12		Ashish madanwal	Puranmal Madanwal	BA	20	No
13		Ashok Gautam	Fojdar	12th	18	No
14		Kamlesh kumar pal	Phoolchand Pal	12th	18	No
15		Vimlesh kumar Pal	Ramnaresh pal	12th	18	No
16	Manoharpur	Mahendra Pratap	Gangaram	BA	26	No
17		Amarnath	Ramsingh	MA	26	No
18		Santosh	Ramnaresh	BA	24	No
19		Chandra Shekhar	Ramesh Chandra	BA	30	No
20		Ratnesh	Motilal	BA	23	No
21		Sanjay	Umashankar	BA	23	No
22	Jaraha	Shiv Chandra	Rigad	BA	24	No
23		Brijlal	Motilal	MA	26	No
24		Ramesh	Motilal	MA	24	No
25		Girja Shankar	Harihar	BA	28	No
26		Ram Krishna	Rajkumar	BA	24	No
27		Rajesh	Nandu	BA	24	No
28	Lakhnipur	Rajesh		BA	24	No
29		Hiralal	Ramcharan	BA	40	No
30	Mahdora	Shiv ratan Dubey	Girja Shankar	BA	32	No
31		Shiv prasad Dubey	Girja Shankar	BA	33	No
32	Malpur	Dinesh	Mathura pal	B.A.	27	No
33		Kamlesh pal	Sangru pal	B.A.	25	No
34		Tejbali	Mangru pal	B.A.	26	No
35		Ajit	Pancham	B.A.	28	No
36	Birohiya	Ramesh kumar	Chandrabali	B.A.	22	No
37		Ramdev	Late Ramnaresh	B.Com.	22	No
38		Kamlesh kumar	Vijay Shankar	B.A.	23	No

SN	Name of Village	Name of the unemployed youth	Father/Guardian name	Education	Age	Skill
39		Madan kumar	Umashankar	B.Sc.	24	No
40		Ravi Shankar	Shivdash	B.A.	35	No
41		Gouri Shankar	Shivdash	B.A.	35	No
42		Sunil kumar	Rajendra	12th	18	No
43		Ramkrit	Hausla Prasad	10th	18	No
44		Ramlakhan	Umashankar	12th	22	No
45		Dinesh kumar	Ramnarayan	12th	28	No
46		Rakesh kumar	Ramnarayan	12th	24	No
47		Shailandra kumar	Ramnarayan	12th	23	No
48		Sushil kumar	Lalan	B.A.	30	No
49		Ajit yadaw	Ramashankar	10th	18	No
50		Kamlesh kumar	Magan	12th	20	No
51		Raju	Lakhan	12th	25	No
52		Ramesh	Mangan	10th	25	No
53	Sukhnai	Vijay kumar	Sambhupati	B.A.	30	No
54		Phoolchand pal	Ramdular pal	B.A.	40	No
55		Ashok pal	Lalmani pal	BA	23	No
56		Anil kumar Pal	Mathura pal	BA	22	No
57		Kamlesh Pal	Lalmani pal	10th	18	No
58	Mahuwari	Santosh kumar	Jai Shankar	MA	31	No
59		Mithailal	Babul	BA	24	No
60		Sanjay Tiwari	Ramakant Tiwari	B.Sc.	25	No
61		Aalam	Algu	BA	22	No
62		Jakir	Sasodin	BA	20	No
63		Seshnag	Pannalal	12th	25	No
64		Sohanlal	Ramdhani	BA	24	No
65		Ramnaresh	Rambali	BA	28	No
66		Rajkumar	Dayashankar	12th	19	No
67		Awdhesh	Laljeet	8th	22	No
68		Bimlesh	Laljeet	12th	18	No
69		Asutosh	Vijay narayan	BCA	24	BCA
70		Rajesh	Dablumorya	12th	23	No
71		Mahendra	Dablumorya	9th	22	No
72	Sistakala	Mahesh	Tejbali Singh	B.A.	35	No
73		Krishna kumar	Vikas kumar	B.A.	20	No
74		Ashish kumar	Vijay kumar	12th	21	No
75	Sistakhurd	Ashok	Bhola	BA	23	No
76		Santosh	Shankar	BA	25	No
77		Ajay	Ramdev	12th	26	No
78		Ramesh	Ramdev	8th	24	No
79		Shabha	Fagu	12th	40	No

SN	Name of Village	Name of the unemployed youth	Father/Guardian name	Education	Age	Skill
80		Ashok kumar	Fagu	MA	30	No
81		Lallan	Ramkripa	BA	31	No
82		Rajesh	Fagu	12th	25	No
83	Danti	Anil	Ravindar	BA	26	No
84		Arvind	Keshav	BA	30	No
85		Madhu Prasad	Kamta Prasad	BA	25	No
86	Mahulia	Ashok kumar	Ramlochan	BA	28	No
87		Kundan kumar	Heeralal	BA	28	No
88		Vinod kumar	Sochan lal	BA	24	No
89		Anand kumar	Sriram	BA	23	No
90		Baleshwar	Ramnath	12th	38	No
91		Alok kumar	Sriram	12th	22	No
92	Badhwa	Santlal	Chanika	10th	24	No
93		Ramjatan	Manika	BA	24	No
94		Ramdhani	Manika	BA	22	No
95		Awdhesh	Budhiram	BA	22	No
96		Basantlal	Ramnaresh	BA	22	No
97		Ramnaresh	Manika	12th	22	No
98	Bhagalpur	Kanta pal	Mahadev	12th	28	No
99	Malwa	Mahesh	Hiramani	12th	26	No
100		Rajaram	Chotelal	12th	23	No
101		Laukumar	Ramsagar	12th	30	No
102		Kushkumar	Ramsagar	12th	30	No
103		Shivkumar	Dhilai	BA	23	No
104		Rajkumar	Late Munnilal	MA	26	No
105		Ramesh	Bhagawati	BA	23	No
106		Mahesh	Bhagawati	BA	25	No
107		Jaikumar	Prabhu	BA	25	No
108		Deepak	Ramnath	12th	26	No
109		Birendrakumar	Sreepat	12th	24	No
110	Karondiya	Dinesh kumar	Jairam	BA	24	No
111		Ravindra kumar	Sitaram	BA	21	No
112		Subhash kumar	Rampyare	12th	25	No
113		Dilip kumar	Mani Prasad	BA	25	No
114		Kanhaiyalal	Rampyare	12th	25	No
115		Banarsi	Ramraksha	BA	27	No
116		Ramraj	Shivshankar	12th	24	No
117		Anand kumar	Sukru	12th	21	No
118		Kalicharan	Sakras Pal	BA	24	No
119		Ramesh	Bhikhu	12th	26	No
120	Hasara	Adarsh Kumar Singh	Hargovind Singh	BA	24	No

SN	Name of Village	Name of the unemployed youth	Father/Guardian name	Education	Age	Skill
121		Akash Singh	Hargovind Singh	BA	23	No
122		Rajendra Kumar Singh	jainarayan Singh	BA	25	No
123		Krishna kant Singh	Maheswar Prasad Singh	BA	23	No
124		Kaushlendra Kumar Singh	Shyam babu Singh	BA	25	No
125		Rohit kumar Singh	Indrasen Singh	BA	26	No
126		Sunil Kumar Singh	Vijay Shankar Singh	BA	28	No
127		Vilash	Sarda Prasad	B.Com, B.Ed.	28	No
128		Rakesh kumar	Chandramani	BA	29	No
129	Baghaila	Arvind kumar	Sewa lal	12th	19	No
130		Vinod kumar Singh	Chandra bhusan Singh	12th	31	No
131		Vindhyawasini Singh	Chandra bhusan Singh	MA	35	No
132		Pramod kumar	Chandra bhusan	BA	28	No
133		Ajay Kumar Gupta	Jawaharlal Gupta	12th	20	No
134		Dinesh kumar Gupta	Jokhanbali Gupta	12th	28	No
135		Rakesh	Bindu	12th	22	No
136	Umariya	Kanchan Singh	Pawaru ram Mourya	BA	24	No
137		Awadh raj Mourya	Soumya prasad Mourya	BA	24	No
138		Prabhu kumar	Dev	BA	25	No
139		Kamlesh kumar pal	Shiv Shankar Pal	BA	25	No
140		Bhim Singh	Rajdhani Singh	BA	27	No
141		Awadh Mourya	Khaki Prasad	12th	36	No
142		Gulab	Devi Prasad	10th	31	No
143		Rama Mourya	Khaki Prasad	BA	40	ITI Surveyor
144		Ramchandra	Shiv nath	12th	22	No
145		Dharmendra	Vikratram	MA	30	No
146		Ramesh kumar	Gopi	12th	27	No
147		Vijendra Bahadur	Shivnath	12th	28	Polytechnician
148		Amirchan	Shivnath	MA	30	No
149		Ramsaran	Nand	BA	34	No
150		Suresh	Nand	BA	35	No
151	Ukhdand	Umashankar	Ramchandra	BA	24	No
152		Pradeep	Jaisingh Yadav	12th	22	No
153		Anil	Ram Singh	12th	22	No
154		Suryajeet	Indrajeet	12th	23	No
155		Shyamlal	Rammulat	12th	24	No
156		Indrakumar	Luvdhar	BA	35	No
157		Shivkumar	Baba Prasad	BA	35	No
158		Ramesh	Baba Prasad	12th	26	No
159		Rinku	Bhagwan Das	12th	23	No
160		Ramlal	Budhiram	12th	23	No

SN	Name of Village	Name of the unemployed youth	Father/Guardian name	Education	Age	Skill
161		Sunil	Ramprasad	12th	20	No
162		Komal	Ramprasad	12th	22	No
163	Kotwa Pandey	Deepak Kumar	Lalmani	12th	25	No
164		Deepak	Nandlal	12th	24	No
165		Manoj Kumar	Nandlal	12th	23	No
166		Vidya Sagar	Salikram	12th	24	No
167		Shidhharth	Rajnarayan	BA	24	No
168		Rajmahesh	Gulabchand	Ba	25	No
169		Ramshingar	Jagganath	BA	25	No
170		Bhagwan Das	Kanhaiyalal	BA	27	No
171		Chandan	Brajnath	10th	22	No
172		Surendra kumar	Mahanand	BA	25	No
173		Laukush	Ramnaresh	BA	25	No
174		Manoj Kumar	Ramnaresh	BA	23	No
175	Devrikala	Vinod Yadav	Late Mahesh	BA	31	No
176		Ajay	Omprakash	BA	32	No
177		Pradeep	Shanker	BA	32	No
178		Ganesh	Munnilal	BA	32	No
179	Khutaha Sahu	Ramdhani	Srinath	12th	32	No
180		Syrajmani	Molai	BA	28	No
181		Anil	Molai	BA	22	No
182		Dannyiy	Ramlal	BA	33	No
183		Bholanath	Amritlal	BA	22	No
184		Ramjagir	Harishankar	12th	31	No
185		Budhram	Sahdev	12th	35	No
186		Balwant	Subhash	12th	20	No
187		Pradeep	Pancham	BA	26	No
188		Vidya babu	Janbu Bind	12th	24	No
189	Pachokhara	Udal Prasad	Shiv Das	BA	35	No
190		Sechan Prasad	Heeralal	BA	40	No
191		Suresh Mishra	Late Baikunth	BA	30	No
192		Ramesh Mishra	Late Baikunth	BA B.Ed.	35	No
193		Sonu	Omprakash	BA	26	No
194		Sadhu	Omprakash	BA	32	No
195	Amoi	Shyamsunder	Hari Shankar	BA	25	No
196		Pawan kumar	Krishna Narula	12th	20	No
197		Binod kumar	Rajkumar	BA	25	No
198		Satya Narayan	Radhe Shyam Sunder	BA	30	No
199		Sunil Kumar	Ramcharan	12th	20	No
200		Shyres Chandra	Ram badan	BA	28	No
201		Ramnarayan	Ram badan	BA	25	No

SN	Name of Village	Name of the unemployed youth	Father/Guardian name	Education	Age	Skill
202		Sanjay	Ghanshyam	BA	23	No
203		Rakesh	Vijay	12th	25	No
204		Saroj kumar	Ghanshyam	BA	21	No
205		Satya Prakash	Abhay K Mishra	12th	25	No
206		Prasant K Mishra	Om Prakash Mishra	LLB	25	No
207		Pramod kumar	Satya narayan	12th	20	No
210	Marihan Bazar	Vijendra Yadav	Gulap Chandra Yadav	MA	27	No
211		Sonu Gupta	Shankar lal	BA	24	No
212		Deepak Yadav	Dilip Chand Yadav	12th	21	No
213		Ganesh chand Yadav	Late Mithai lal	10th	32	No
214		Kaushal Patel	Subhash Singh Patel	BA	23	No
215		Imran	Late Nigam	BA	23	No
216		Rajjan	Rajendra Prasad	12th	30	No
217		Ajay Shukla	Nityanand Shukla	BA	30	No
218		Nandlal Yadav	Ram sanjeevan Yadav	12th	30	No
219		Amit Bahadur	Bhagat Bahadur	BA	30	No
220		Ashok Sonkar	Motilal Sonkar	12th	34	No
221		Ramesh Sonkar	Motilal Sonkar	12th	32	No
222		Ashok Sonkar	Gulap Sonkar	BA	30	No
223		Naresh Gupta	Jungli Gupta	BA	26	No
224	Atari	Kamla Prasad	Munnilal	10th	37	No
225		Ramashankar	Devnath	BA	20	No
226		Ramesh	Vishwanath	12th	23	No
227		Uday kumar	Devnath	10th	18	No
228		Jairaj	Jaggannath	10th	18	No
229		Nandlal	Shivkumar	10th	18	No
230		Rajesh	Nandlal	BA	28	No
231		Santosh	Ashok kumar	12th	32	No
232		Dhirendra	Dwarika	BA	26	No
233		Ramesh	Munnilal	12th	23	No
234		Suryapal	Goverdhan	10th	36	No
235		Satendra	Kamta Prasad	BA	27	No
236		Pramod	Lalan	12th	26	No
237		Vikash kumar	Vinod	12th	20	No
238		Umesh kumar	Kamta Prasad	10th	20	No
239		Suraj	Jagdish	10th	18	No
240		Surendra	Mithilal	10th	36	No
241		Nand Kishore	Sant kumar	12th	26	No
242		Mithilesh	Rajesh	BA	25	No

Source: XIDAS Field Survey, 2012

Annexure V List of Women for Training

SN	Name of Village	Name of the unemployed youth	Father/Guardian name	Education	Age	Skill
1	Dadhiram	Archana Yadav	Ajit Yadav	12th	21	No
2		Saroj Yadav	Chandresh Yadav	12th	22	No
3		Rekha Yadav	Deepak Yadav	BA	22	No
4	Manoharpur	Abhilasha	Ratnesh Yadav	BA	23	No
5		Kanchan	Chamra Shankar	BA	25	No
6		Ranju	Amarnath	BA	23	No
7		Deepika	Santosh	BA	22	No
8	Jaraha	Rubi devi	Brijlal	BA	22	No
9		Anita	Girja Shankar	BA	24	No
10		Manisha	Jaipraksah			No
11	Mahdora	Nandini Mishra	Shiv ratan Dubey	BA	26	BEd.
12		Prathibha Pathak	Shiv prasad Dubey	BA	24	No
13	Birohiya	Sunita devi	Rajesh[H]	12th	28	No
14		Radha devi	Munna lal yadaw	10th	40	No
15		Urmila	Suresh yadaw	10th	26	No
16	Mahuwari	Abha devi	Onkra nath Tiwari	BA	28	No
17		Sangeeta	Jeetlal	8th	19	No
18		Indrasni	Mithailal	9th	22	No
19		Renudevi	Chotelal	8th	23	No
20		Priyankadevi	Praveen kumar	9th	24	No
21		Sanjudevi	Krishnakant Tiwari	BA	35	No
22		Deepshikha devi	Aashutosh	BA	22	No
23		Manjudevi	Lakhmandhari	12th	35	No
24	Malpur	Suchita	Tejbali[H]	B.A.	24	No
25		Gyanti	Dinesh[H]	B.A.	23	No
26	Malwa	Meeradevi	Mahendra	12th	25	No
27	Baghaila	Sarita Devi	Vinod Kumar Singh	BA	28	No
28		Savita	Amit	BA	24	No
29		Meena	Vindhyawasini Singh	BA	32	No
30		Anita	Pramod kumar	MA	26	No
31	Umariya	Nisha devi	Subhash Chandra Mourya	BA	31	No
32		Preeti Singh	Veer Singh	BA	25	No
33		Nisha devi	Udhaw Singh	12th	30	No
34		Sunita	Sanjay kumar	12th	21	No
35		Manjulata	Dharmendra	MA	28	No
36		Kamini devi	Ram sanjeevan	BA	22	No
37		Archana devi	Kanhaiya lal	BA	30	No
38	Ukhdand	Suman devi	Uma Shankar	BA	22	No

SN	Name of Village	Name of the unemployed youth	Father/Guardian name	Education	Age	Skill
39	Kotwa Pandey	Sarita Devi	Chandrashekhar	MA	27	No
40		Sunita	Vijay	12th	25	No
41		Suman	Ravindra	BA	24	No
42		Roma	Laukush	BA	23	No
43	Devrikala	Suman	Indra pratap	BA	26	No
44		Sunita	Munna	BA	25	No
45	Khutahasahu	Santosh Khuswaha	Ghamshayam	BA	25	No
46		Urmila	Chandrabhusan	BA	32	No
47	Thanapur	Sulekha	Sonu	12th	23	No
48		Nandini Mishra	Raju	12th	22	No
49		Pushpalata	Shyamlal	12th	35	No
50		Manisha	Vidyabhawe	12th	20	No
51		Meera	Anand kumar	12th	20	No
52	Marihan Thana	Anchal Yadav	Vijendra Yadav	BA	23	No
53	Atari	Anita	Rajkumar	BA	24	No
54		Ranju	Vijay shankar	12th	26	No
55		Nisha	Kanta prasad	10th	20	No

Source: XIDAS Field Survey, 2012

Annexure VI

Economic backward poor children of the primary and middle school

SN	Name of the villages	Name of the child	Father/Guardian name	Gender
1	Lauriya	Mukesh	Amarnath chamru	Male
2		Sushila	Parasnath kol	Female
3		Dharmshila	Parasnath kol	Female
4		Paramshila	Parasnath kol	Female
5		Ashish	Munnilal kol	Male
6		Jitendra	Munnilal kol	Male
7	Jaraha	Rajesh	Durjan Kol	Male
8		Dineshwar	Sirjan Kol	Male
9	Sukhnai	Ramesh	Subran Pal	Male
10		Shiv shankar	Manohar Chamar	Male
11	Hasara	Surendra kumar	Ravi shankar	Male
12		Santosh kumar	Babulal	Male
13	Thanapur	Vijay kumar	Tejbali	Male
14		Archana	Premnath	Female
15		Sumitra	Gupta ram Bind	Female
16		Sadhika	Mishri lal Bind	Female
17		Mahesh kumar		Male
18	Pachokhara	Suresh	Sadhu Chamar	Male
19		Ashok	Chamar	Male
20		Lalbabu	Chamar	Male
21		Chotelal	Kori	Male
22		Samkshai	Kori	Male

Source: XIDAS Field Survey, 2012

Annexure VII
List of NGOs in Mirzapur

SN	Name of the NGO	Contact Person	Address	LL	M
1	Aatman Foundation	Mr. Ajay Srivastava	Wellesleyganj, Mirzapur Ho, Mirzapur - 231001	+ (91)-(5442)-252653	+ (91)-9415231869
2	Ambedkar Mahila Evam BAL Kalyan Sansthan	Mr. Rahis Ahmad Hasmi	Kachchhwa Bazaar, TEG Bahadur P.O., Kachhwa, Kachhwa, Mirzapur - 231501		+ (91)-9412303247
3	Ambedkar Yuva Kalyan Awam Samajotthan Sansthan	Mr. Jamuna Prasad	Vill:-Rehi, Post:-Rehi, Mirzapur Ho, Mirzapur - 231001	+ (91)-(5442)-231668	+ (91)-9451326784
4	Anjani Silai Kadai Bunai Vidhyala Samit	Mr. Srinath Shukla	Mohall:-Gabighat, Mirzapur, Mirzapur Ho, Mirzapur - 231001	+ (91)-(5442)-223838	+ (91)-9889115082
5	Bhagyodaya Sewa Sansthan	Mr. Munna LAL Maurya	Station Road, Near Railway Chungi, Mirzapur, Mirzapur Ho, Mirzapur - 231001	+ (91)-(5442)-221328	+ (91)-9415690085
6	Chandan Gramodyog Samiti	Mr. SatyaPrakash Singh	Tulsipur, SemraBarho, Mirzapur UP, Mirzapur - 231001		+ (91)-9792032450
7	Creda (Centre For Rural Education And Development Action)		490, AwasVikas Colony, Mirzapur Ho, Mirzapur - 231001	+ (91)-(5442)-220285	+ (91)-9415206651
8	Gramya Vikas Paryavaran Pradushan Niyantaran Samiti	Mr. Dwarika Prasad Maurya	Laldiggi Lines, School Road, Mirzapur Ho, Mirzapur - 231001		+ (91)-9839176441
9	Jan Tadatmya Samiti	Mr. Manoj Kumar	PuraniAnjahi, Budhenath, Mirzapur Ho, Mirzapur - 231001		+ (91)-9935380372
10	Nirmal Ganga Samiti	Mr. Jitendra Kumar Sahani	Adalpura,SheetlaDham, Mirzapur UP, Mirzapur - 231001	+ (91)-(5442)-229356	+ (91)-8009829737
11	NirmalUdhamitaVikashSevaSansthan	Mr. Neeraj KR Pathak	Ghamahi, Ramagadh, RamgarhKiriya, Mirzapur - 231306		+ (91)-9313115844

Source: Primary data, XIDAS, 2011

Annexure VIII (Photographs)

The photographs of the FGD conducted in the villages under NAS



The villagers of the village Ukhdand



The villagers of the village Nagahat



The villagers of the village Danti



The villagers of the village Sishta kala



Primary school of the village Bhagila



Primary School of the village Marihan Bazar



Middle school of the village Kotwa Pandey



The villagers of the village Dewrikala



Children in the aanganwadi centre of the village Manoharpur



The people of the village Sukhnai



The people of the village Kotwa Pandey



The people of the village Umariya



The people of the village Amoi



Primary school of the village Karondiya



The people of the village Gahira

The physically challenged person/children in the villages under NAS

















