

TA 7114-IND  
NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION PLANNING BOARD PROJECT

*Medium Term Strategic Evolution and  
Borrowers Assessment*

**INITIAL POVERTY AND SOCIAL  
ASSESSMENT REPORT**

*April 2010*

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Initial Poverty & Social Assessment Report

Final Report



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### Abbreviations

ADB	-	Asian Development Bank
ANC	-	Antenatal Care
ANM	-	Auxiliary Nurse Midwife
BPL	-	Below Poverty Line
CMR	-	Child Mortality Rate (CMR)
CRS	-	Civil Registration System
ICDS	-	Integrated Child Development Services
IMR	-	Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)
IPSA	-	Initial Poverty and Social Assessment
LHV	-	Lady Health Visitor
MDGs	-	Millennium Development Goals
MMR	-	Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR)
NCR	-	National Capital Region
NCRPB	-	National Capital Region Planning Board
NGO	-	Non Governmental Organisation
PRS	-	Poverty Reduction Strategy
SRS	-	Sample Registration System
TBA	-	Traditional Birth Attendant
TFR	-	Total Fertility Rate
WHH	-	Women Headed Households

# 1. The Project

## Background

NCRPB, was constituted with the objective "to promote growth and balanced development of the National Capital Region" and towards achieving the objective, NCRPB has been supporting infrastructure based interventions in the national capital region and in order to meet the increasing demand for financial assistance from project proponents, NCRPB has proposed to avail financial assistance from Asian Development Bank to fund urban infrastructure projects with emphasis on building water supply, sewerage, sanitation and transportation infrastructure in the national capital region in line with the X<sup>th</sup> plan proposal for NCR.



Fig 1.1: Map of National Capital Region

Further, Delhi's decadal population growth (1991–2001) of 47<sup>1</sup> percent has increased the demand for civic amenities resulting in request for more finances from NCR constituents to fund infrastructure projects in the

<sup>1</sup> Census of India, 2001

NC Region. NCRPB, realizing the need for planning and financing infrastructure projects for Delhi in the regional context, has sought ADB finances to meet the increased demand.

### **Project Objectives**

The Regional Plan of NCRPB aims to promote growth and balanced development of the whole region through providing economic base in the identified major settlements (Metro Centres/Regional Centres) for absorbing economic development impulse of Delhi, efficient transport network, development of physical infrastructure, rational land use pattern, improved environment and quality of life. In line with the objectives of the Regional Plan, the primary objective of this project is to improve quality of life and well-being of urban residents in the National Capital Region.

### **Project Impact and Benefits**

The proposed sub-projects would: provide better connectivity to markets and facilities; reduce travel time; increase access to facilities and resources; provide access to adequate quality water; manage waste water and sewerage; safely dispose solid waste; provide drainage facilities; and thereby improve the quality of life of the people and in particular the poor in the National Capital Region.

With better access, connectivity and civic amenities, the people in the region would be healthy and be able to leverage additional support and resources in making their life better off. Thus by extending support to NCRPB, the ADB will contribute to improve the standard of living of the people and help in reducing poverty.

### **Objectives of Initial Poverty and Social Assessment**

With the adoption of its Poverty Reduction Strategy (PRS) in 1999, poverty reduction became the Asian Development Bank's (ADB) overarching goal<sup>2</sup>, and all ADB's activities are to be designed to contribute to poverty reduction, either directly or indirectly. Through support to poverty reduction at the country and regional levels, ADB contributes to the greater global effort to foster achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). ADB's strategy states that effective poverty reduction can only be achieved through promoting economic opportunities, social development and good governance as depicted in Figure 1.2 below.

The objective of the Initial Poverty and Social Assessment (IPSA) is to provide a socio-economic profile of the project area and address in particular, indigenous people, poverty alleviation, gender, levels of poverty and unemployment, in accordance with the ADBs Handbook on Poverty and Social Analysis.

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<sup>2</sup> ADBs Poverty Handbook, 2006

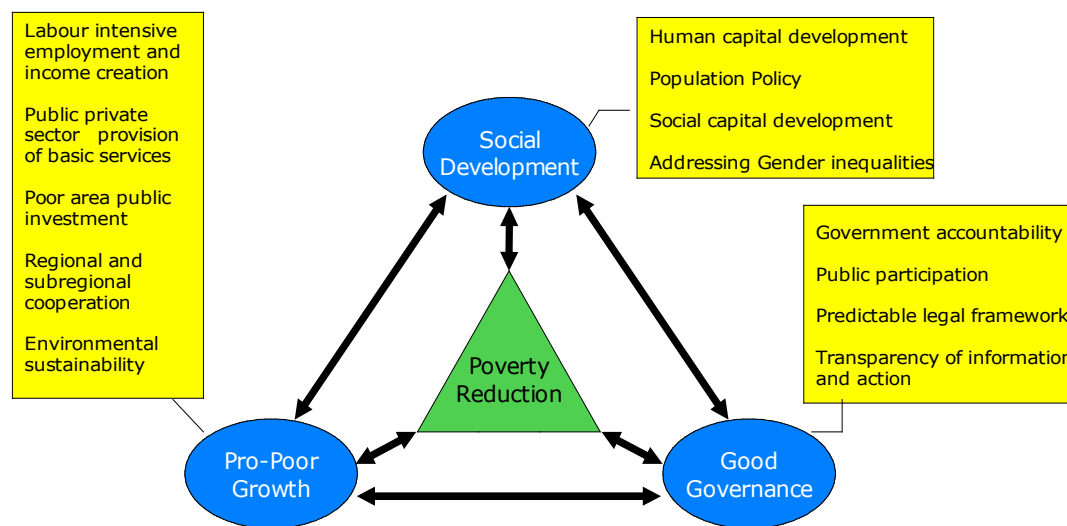


Fig. 1.2:

### ADB's Poverty Reduction Strategy

## Study Methodology

**Secondary Data Compilation:** Published data on socio-economic characteristics of the NCR constituent States was compiled to provide an overview of the socio-economic condition of the people in the NCR and the dimensions of poverty.

**Socio-economic Survey:** A socio-economic survey was carried out to assess the socio-economic condition of the people, in particular the people in towns of NCR where sub-projects are proposed. The socio-economic study was carried out in Pataudi, Sonipat and Alwar.

**Sampling Method:** Stratified simple random sampling method was adopted in selecting the samples. The population in each of the project town was stratified based on the socio-economic conditions and care was taken to ensure all sections of the society were surveyed. From each strata samples proportion to size of the strata were selected randomly. A sample of 1290 households was surveyed.

**Determining Sample Size:** The sample size was fixed much higher than the required sample for a large population. Assuming that we do not know the variability in the proportion; and therefore assume  $p=0.5$  (maximum variability), and for a 95% confidence level and a  $\pm 5\%$  precision, the desired sample size is 385 (Cochran, 1963). Large sample size decreases the sampling error and therefore in this study, with a sample size of 1290, the precision will be more.

**Training to enumerators:** Thirteen enumerators were given two rounds of training by the Social Development Specialists and it was followed with a one-day field training that was clubbed with the pilot survey. The data collection work of the enumerators was coordinated by two supervisors from the survey agency.

**Pilot Survey:** The questionnaire was pre-tested, during a pilot survey conducted in one town involving all enumerators, before being administered. The data collected during the survey was entered into MS-

Access. The softcopy of the database is available in the project file. The schedule used for the survey is provided as Appendix-I.

Focus Group Discussions: Focus Group Discussions amongst men, women, elected representatives, cultivators and vendors were held to capture the social and economic standards and also to assess the impact that the proposed sub-projects would have in their lives.

Secondary Data: A review of literature and publications available on the socio-economic status of the people was undertaken.

### **Organization of Report**

Besides this introductory chapter giving an overview of the project, scope and objective of the project, methodology adopted for socio-economic survey and poverty assessment, this report is organised in 4 chapters as per the following coverage.

Chapter - 1: Briefly provides an overview of NCRPB, project objectives, the objectives and methodology adopted for this initial poverty and social assessment.

Chapter - 2: Briefly provides the profile of the four NCR States based on published secondary data.

Chapter - 3 Gives a description of the extent and nature of poverty, an overview of poverty trends in NCR with respect to various socio-economic characteristics and poverty profile in the project region based on socio-economic sample survey.

Chapter - 4: Briefly discusses the gender impact of the proposed sub-projects with respect to education, health and occupation.

Chapter – 5: Presents the consultation and participation strategy for the project.

The annexure provide the findings of the baseline socio-economic sample survey undertaken in 3 towns.

## 2. Overview of National Capital Region

### Administrative Setup

The National Capital Region comprises of an area of 33,578<sup>3</sup> square kilometers and encompasses the whole of National Capital Territory of Delhi and spreads across parts of three other states viz. Haryana, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh. The area of the NCR is as follows:

<b>NCT Delhi</b>	1,482 square kilometres
<b>Haryana</b>	Eight districts - Gurgaon, Rewari, Faridabad, Sonapat, Rohtak, Panipat and Jhajjar & Mewat <sup>4</sup> , comprising 13,413 square kilometres
<b>Uttar Pradesh</b>	Five districts - Ghaziabad, Bulandshahr, Meerut and Baghpat & Gautam Budha Nagar, comprising 10,853 square kilometres
<b>Rajasthan</b>	Alwar district, 7,829 square kilometers

Within these districts, the National Capital Region Planning Board (NCRPB), a statutory body functioning under the Ministry of Urban Development, Government of India, has identified several priority towns (Table 1) all over the region for its growth and balanced development. In addition, in order to arrest the migratory population to the region, counter-magnet areas have also been identified for accelerated growth.

**Table 2.1: Priority Towns in the National Capital Region**  
(as proposed in Regional Plan 2001)

State	Delhi Metropolitan Area	Priority town
Haryana	Gurgaon, Faridabad, Kundli, Bahadurgarh	Panipat, Rewari, Palwal, Dharuhera, Rohtak
Uttar Pradesh	Ghaziabad	Hapur, Meerut, Bulandshahr, Khurja
Rajasthan	-	Alwar, Bhiwadi

The counter magnet areas include Hissar in Haryana, Patiala in Punjab, Kota in Rajasthan, Bareilly in Uttar Pradesh and Gwalior in Madhya Pradesh.

### Demographic Profile

National Capital Region has a population of 37.1 million which constitutes 3.6 percent of the Nation's population and has a population density of 1105 per km<sup>2</sup>. India has a population density of 325 per km<sup>2</sup> with Delhi being the State having the highest population density of 9340 per km<sup>2</sup> (Census 2001). The 14 districts of the 3 adjoining States, that are part of the National Capital Region, have contributed to reducing the

<sup>3</sup> Source: <http://ncrup.up.nic.in/ncr/coverage.htm>

<sup>4</sup> Mewat district was carved out from erstwhile Gurgaon and Faridabad districts, which came into existence on 4th April 2005 as the 20th district of Haryana. Hence census data for Mewat District is not available separately. The census information of Mewat District is contained in the information of Gurgaon and Faridabad Districts.

population density in the NC Region though NCR encompasses Delhi, the State with highest population density.

Delhi with a population 13.9 million accounts for 37 percent of the population in NCR, followed by Uttara Pradesh (comprising of 5 districts of the State) that accounts for 31 percent, Haryana (comprising of 8 districts of the State) accounts for 24 percent and Rajasthan (comprising of 1 district of the State) accounts for 8 percent.

NC Region has a sex ratio of 847, lower than the national sex ratio and is largely due to Delhi that reports a very low sex ratio of 821 compared to the other NCR constituents. The sex ratio of six years and below population is 856 in NCR and interestingly Delhi reports a higher sex ratio of 868 in this age group indicating that preference for male child over female child is reducing among the population. While the sex ratio in Uttar Pradesh and Haryana record a fall in the 0-6 year's age group compared to the respective population sex ratio, the fall is too steep in Haryana requiring the attention of the State Department of Health and Family Welfare.

**Table 2.2: Demographic Profile of the NC Region**

Demographic Characteristics	Delhi	NCR area in Haryana	NCR area in Rajasthan	NCR area in Uttar Pradesh	NCR	India
Population	13,850,507	8,687,050	2,992,592	11,567,090	37,097,239	1,028,737,436
Male	7,607,234	4,692,644	1,586,752	6,203,842	20,090,472	532,223,090
Female	6,243,273	3,994,406	1,405,840	5,363,248	17,006,767	496,514,346
Population 0-6 years	2,016,849	1,454,553	581,916	2,050,349	6,103,667	163,819,614
Male 0-6 years	1,079,618	796,542	308,371	1,103,622	3,288,153	84,999,203
Female 0-6 years	937,231	658,011	273,545	946,727	2,815,514	78,820,411
Literates	9,664,764	5,074,387	1,488,281	6,205,828	22,433,260	560,687,797
Total workers	4,545,234	3,414,662	1,458,686	3,752,036	13,170,618	402,234,724
House Holds	2,733,383	1,524,265	461,973	1,825,388	6,545,009	193,579,954
Sex ratio	821	851	886	865	847	933
Sex ratio 0-6 years	868	826	887	858	856	927
Literacy Rate	81.7	70.2	61.7	65.2	72.4	64.8
Work Participation Rate	32.8	39.3	48.7	32.4	35.5	39.1

Source: Census 2001

The worker participation rate in the NC Region is 35.5 percent and is lower than the national average of 39.1 percent. A little more than one-third of the workforce is from Delhi which accounting for 35 percent of the workforce in the NCR, followed by 28 percent from Uttar Pradesh, 26 percent from Haryana and 11 percent from Rajasthan. The literacy rate of NCR is 72.4 percent and is higher than the national average.

Amongst the NCR constituents, except Delhi all others reported lower levels of literacy compared to the NCR literacy rate and the literacy rate of Rajasthan is lower than the national literacy rate.

### Educational Profile

The proportion of female population who have had no education is significantly high in Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh compared to the National average. Male population who have had no education is almost half of the female uneducated and this holds good for all NCR constituent States. There is still a large proportion of female who have not attended school. In Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh at least half of females' aged six years or more have no education.

**Table 2.3: Educational Attainment of Female Household Population**

Level of education	NCR Constituent States				
	Delhi	Haryana	Rajasthan	Uttar Pradesh	India
No education	22.5	40.2	56.2	49.6	41.5
<5 years complete	12.2	13.5	17.1	17.8	18.1
5-7 years complete	14.8	18.5	13.0	12.8	15.7
8-9 years complete	10.3	9.8	6.4	8.8	10.2
10-11 years complete	12.1	9.2	2.7	4.5	6.7
12 or more years complete	27.7	8.7	4.5	6.4	7.6
Don't know / missing	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Median number of years of schooling completed	7.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	1.9

Source: NFHS-3

Delhi has the highest median number of years of education for both males (8.5 years) and females (7 years). Twenty eight percent of females and 32 percent of males in Delhi have completed 12 or more years of education. While the proportion of male who have had education in the NC Region is on par or better than the National scenario, in terms of educational attainment of females the performance of NCR, except Delhi, is pitiable.

**Table 2.4: Educational Attainment of Male Household Population**

Level of education	NCR Constituent States				
	Delhi	Haryana	Rajasthan	Uttar Pradesh	India
No education	10.8	19.0	25.2	25.6	21.9
<5 years complete	12.4	15.9	21.7	21.6	20.9
5-7 years complete	16.1	21.4	20.5	16.0	18.4
8-9 years complete	13.4	13.3	14.6	15.9	14.8
10-11 years complete	15.6	16.1	7.2	8.4	10.6
12 or more years complete	31.5	14.3	10.8	12.1	13.2

Don't know / missing	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Median number of years of schooling completed	8.5	6.3	4.3	4.3	4.9

Source: NFHS-3

The school attendance rate for boys is about the same in urban and rural areas except in Uttar Pradesh, where it is slightly higher in rural areas. In rural areas, however, the school attendance rate for girls is lower than that of boys in all NCR constituent states except in Delhi, where the school attendance rate of girls is higher than that of boys.

**Table 2.5: School Attendance**

NCR Constituent States	Male			Female			Total		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Delhi	78.0	77.0	77.9	71.8	80.1	81.6	79.7	78.4	79.5
Haryana	77.3	79.0	78.5	79.8	69.5	72.0	78.4	74.5	75.5
Rajasthan	79.6	76.5	77.2	70.6	53.2	57.2	75.4	65.2	67.6
Uttar Pradesh	69.4	75.6	74.2	70.4	62.4	64.2	69.9	69.1	69.3

Note: In this table, children's age refers to their age at the start of the 2005-06 school year (assumed here to be April 2005)

Source: NFHS-3

The reason for children dropping out of school is presented in the following table for both the sexes for rural and urban separately. Though the most common reason for dropping out of school is not being interested in studies, it can be noticed that 15 percent of girls and 7 percent of boys had to drop out as they were required to attend to household work. School being too far and transport not being available is cited as the reason for dropping out of school by 7 percent of the girls.

**Table 2.6: School Attendance**

Main Reason	Urban		Rural		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
School too far away	0.6	2.1	1.4	7.0	1.1	5.8
Transport not available	0.0	0.2	0.4	1.9	0.3	1.5
Further education not considered necessary	3.7	5.4	2.5	3.8	2.9	4.2
Required for household work	6.5	15.6	7.2	15.0	7.0	15.2
Required for work on farm / family business	6.0	2.1	7.7	3.4	7.2	3.1
Required for outside work for payment in cash or kind	10.8	5.6	7.9	2.6	8.8	3.3

Main Reason	Urban		Rural		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Costs too much	16.7	21.2	18.4	17.4	17.9	18.3
No proper school facilities for girls	0.2	0.6	0.3	2.3	0.2	1.9
Not safe to send girls	0.0	1.6	0.2	2.9	0.1	2.6
No female teacher	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.3
Required for care of siblings	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.8	0.3	0.7
Not interested in studies	37.7	22.6	35.3	20.5	36.0	21.0
Repeated failures	7.0	6.6	5.5	5.5	5.9	5.8
Got married	0.0	2.4	0.2	5.8	0.1	4.9
Did not get admission	1.8	2.9	3.2	2.8	2.8	2.8
Other	5.7	6.9	5.6	4.8	5.6	5.3
Don't know / missing	3.0	3.4	4.0	3.3	3.7	3.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: NFHS-3

The percentage of Children working is the highest in Rajasthan. While in other NCR constituent states it is comparatively better, Delhi though having lesser school dropout cases, has significantly high children working.

Table 2.7: Children at Work

NCR Constituent States	Work for someone who is not a member of the household <sup>5</sup>		Household chores for 28 or more hours per week	Other family work <sup>6</sup>	Total working <sup>7</sup>
	Urban	Rural			
Delhi	1.7	8.9	1.5	1.3	12.8
Haryana	1.5	3.4	3.3	1.8	9.6
Rajasthan	1.7	7.0	4.6	9.2	19.6
Uttar Pradesh	1.5	1.8	3.3	6.0	11.7
India	2.2	2.9	3.1	4.8	11.8

Source: NFHS-3

<sup>5</sup> Any work, paid or unpaid, for someone who is not a member of the household by children age 5-11 and for 14 or more hours by children age 12-14.

<sup>6</sup> Includes any work on the farm, in a business, or selling goods in the street by children age 5-11 and for 14 or more hours by children age 12-14

<sup>7</sup> Includes children age 5-11 years who, in the 7 days preceding the survey, worked for someone who is not a member of the household, with or without pay, or did household chores for 28 or more hours or engaged in any other family work and children age 12-14 years who in the 7 days preceding the survey, worked for someone who is not a member of the household, with or without pay, for 14 or more hours or did household chores for 28 or more hours or engaged in any other family work for 14 or more hours.

### Standard of Living

The percentage of households without electricity is higher in Uttar Pradesh compared to the National average. While Rajasthan is yet to provide improved source of drinking water to almost one-fifth of its population, all other NCR constituent states fair better compared to the national average. Access to toilet is only to about one-third of the population in Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh. Fuel for cooking still continues to be solid fuel in all NCR constituent states except in Delhi. Uttar Pradesh still has a long way to go in providing pucca houses to its masses. The mean number of persons per room used for sleeping ranges between 3 and 4 and Delhi with a higher density of population is comparatively better.

**Table 2.8: Housing Characteristics**

NCR Constituent States	Percentage of households					Mean number of persons per room used for sleeping
	With electricity	With improved source of drinking water	With toilet facility	Using solid fuel for cooking <sup>8</sup>	Living in a pucca house	
Delhi	99.3	92.1	92.4	9.3	94.9	3.1
Haryana	91.5	95.6	52.4	69.1	61.1	3.3
Rajasthan	66.1	81.8	30.8	77.2	50.1	3.6
Uttar Pradesh	42.8	93.7	33.1	81.7	28.8	3.8
India	67.9	87.9	44.6	70.8	45.9	3.3

Source: NFHS-3

### Occupational Status

Seventy seven percent of women in Delhi and 72 percent of women in Haryana have not been employed and the following table clearly shows that the men are more likely to be employed than the women. Amongst the NCR constituent states, only Delhi reported a slightly higher percentage of men not being employed. Rajasthan fairs better when it comes to employment of women compared to the other states.

**Table 2.9: Occupational Status**

NCR Constituent States	Women			Men			
	Employed in the 12 months preceding the survey	d in the 12 months preceding	Total	Employed in the 12 months preceding the survey	d in the 12 months preceding	Missing	Total

<sup>8</sup> Includes coal/lignite, charcoal, wood, straw/shrubs/grass, agricultural crop waste, and dung cakes.

	Currently employed <sup>9</sup>	Not currently employed			Currently employed	Not currently employed			
Delhi	22.1	0.7	77.1	100.0	79.6	1.2	19.2	0.0	100.0
Haryana	23.1	5.2	71.7	100.0	83.7	1.2	15.1	0.0	100.0
Rajasthan	46.0	9.4	44.6	100.0	82.6	2.5	14.9	0.0	100.0
Uttar Pradesh	28.1	6.0	65.8	100.0	82.5	3.4	14.1	0.1	100.0
India	36.3	6.5	57.2	100.0	84.5	2.5	13.0	0.1	100.0

Source: NFHS-3

Self employed in agriculture is high in Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh, while the agricultural labourers are higher in Haryana and Rajasthan. Interestingly Rajasthan has lesser number of persons in agricultural labour and has more persons in casual labour in urban locations probably due to migration within the state. Urban Delhi has a larger proportion of waged/salaried persons and fewer persons are into casual labour. Self employed in non-agricultural activities constitute a significant proportion of Rural Delhi persons.

**Table 2.10: Per 1000 distribution of Household by Occupation**

NCR Constituent States	Rural						Urban				
	Self employed in agriculture	Self employed in non-agriculture	Agricultural labourer	Other labourer	Other	All (incl. n.r.)	Self employed	Wage / Salaried	Casual labourer	Others	All (incl. n.r.)
Delhi	12	410	16	58	503	1000	324	589	39	48	1000
Haryana	354	181	117	143	205	1000	409	466	62	62	1000
Rajasthan	502	160	65	178	95	1000	426	356	115	104	1000
Uttar Pradesh	492	185	137	92	93	1000	492	339	87	79	1000
India	359	158	258	109	116	1000	375	413	118	94	1000

Source: NSS 61<sup>st</sup> Round

### Mortality Patterns

The SRS based data on crude birth rate indicates that Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan have a very high birth rate compared to the national average. This is primarily due to the poor penetration of family planning

<sup>9</sup> 'Currently employed' is defined as having done work in the past seven days. Includes persons who did not work in the past seven days but who are regularly employed and were absent from work for leave, illness, vacation, or any other such reasons.

measures of the government. Further, Uttar Pradesh has high infant mortality rate (10.1)<sup>10</sup> and worse is the very low registration of births and deaths as it can be seen from the tables that follow.

**Table 2.11: Crude Birth & Death Rate Based on CRS and SRS<sup>11</sup>**

Year		All india		Delhi		Haryana		Uttar Prdaesh		Rajasthan	
		SRS	CRS	SRS	CRS	SRS	CRS	SRS	CRS	SRS	CRS
1996	Crude Birth Rate	27.5	12.7	21.6	24.4	28.8	20.9	34.0	na	32.4	7.3
	Crude Death Rate	9.0	3.8	5.7	6.6	8.1	5.8	10.3	na	9.1	2.6
1997	Crude Birth Rate	27.2	12.6	21.1	24.0	28.3	21.9	33.5	na	32.1	8.3
	Crude Death Rate	8.9	3.5	5.4	5.9	8.0	5.4	10.3	na	8.9	2.9
1998	Crude Birth Rate	26.5	12.5	19.4	22.7	27.6	20.4	32.4	na	31.6	8.9
	Crude Death Rate	9.0	3.9	5.3	6.4	8.2	6.0	10.5	na	8.8	3.7
1999	Crude Birth Rate	26.1	12.1	20.3	22.1	26.8	20.4	32.8	na	31.1	9.7
	Crude Death Rate	8.7	3.6	4.8	6.1	7.7	5.6	10.5	na	8.4	3.6
2000	Crude Birth Rate	25.8	12.5	20.3	23.6	26.9	20.6	32.8	na	31.4	11.0
	Crude Death Rate	8.5	3.7	5.1	5.9	7.5	5.4	10.3	na	8.5	3.9
2001	Crude Birth Rate	25.4	12.7	18.9	21.2	26.8	19.6	32.1	na	31.1	12.3
	Crude Death Rate	8.4	3.9	5.1	5.8	7.6	5.4	10.1	na	8.0	4.4

Source: Vital Statistics of India, Registrar General of India 2009

The Infant Mortality Rate<sup>12</sup> (IMR) based on SRS for Delhi is lower than the national average and is an indication of higher institutional deliveries and better antenatal care (ANC). While the IMR in Rajasthan and Haryana are almost in line with the national average, the IMR of Uttar Pradesh is very high and it requires concerted efforts through ICDS to achieve better results.

**Table 2.12: Infant Mortality Rate Based on CRS and SRS**

<sup>10</sup> SRS data published by Registrar General of India

<sup>11</sup> The comparison of data collected through SRS with data obtained through CRS brings out the coverage of CRS. While CRS is based on the place of occurrence of the event (birth/death) and SRS is based on the usual place of residence irrespective of the place of occurrence.

<sup>12</sup> IMR – Defined as number of infant (below the age of one year) deaths per 1000 live births in that region during the year

Year	All india		Delhi		Haryana		Uttar Pradesh		Rajasthan	
	SRS	CRS	SRS	CRS	SRS	CRS	SRS	CRS	SRS	CRS
1996	9.0	3.8	5.7	6.6	8.1	5.8	10.3	na	9.1	2.6
1997	8.9	3.5	5.4	5.9	8.0	5.4	10.3	na	8.9	2.9
1998	9.0	3.9	5.3	6.4	8.2	6.0	10.5	na	8.8	3.7
1999	8.7	3.6	4.8	6.1	7.7	5.6	10.5	na	8.4	3.6
2000	8.5	3.7	5.1	5.9	7.5	5.4	10.3	na	8.5	3.9
2001	8.4	3.9	5.1	5.8	7.6	5.4	10.1	na	8.0	4.4

Source: Vital Statistics of India, Registrar General of India 2009

The registration of births and deaths in Delhi is total and in Haryana it is noteworthy with 71 percent compliance and Rajasthan though is low is better than the national average. The CRS requires major overhauling in Uttar Pradesh where the level of registration is only 29 percent.

**Table 2.13: Level of Registration of Vital Statistics**

Year	Characteristics	All India	Delhi	Haryana	Uttar Pradesh	Rajasthan
1996	Birth Registered	54.5	100.0	72.4	39.1	22.6
	Death Registered	47.7	100.0	71.4	29.9	28.6
1997	Birth Registered	55.9	100.0	77.3	38.9	25.7
	Death Registered	46.8	100.0	67.5	29.3	32.8
1998	Birth Registered	58.3	100.0	73.8	39.4	28.3
	Death Registered	50.3	100.0	72.8	28.2	42.5
1999	Birth Registered	56.8	100.0	76.3	38.1	31.1
	Death Registered	50.0	100.0	73.1	27.6	42.7
2000	Birth Registered	56.2	100.0	76.4	37.2	35.0
	Death Registered	48.7	100.0	72.2	27.5	45.6
2001	Birth Registered	58.0	100.0	73.2	39.0	39.5
	Death Registered	52.2	100.0	70.6	28.7	55.1

Source: Vital Statistics of India, Registrar General of India 2009

### Landholding Pattern

Rajasthan has larger land holding population compared to other States and also higher than the national average. Majority in Delhi have one acre (0.40 ha) and less and in Haryana those in possession of 1 acre and less accounts for almost two-third of the population.

**Table 2.14: Per 1000 distribution of household by Land Possessed in Rural Area**

NCR Constituent States	Land Possessed in Hectare							
	0.000	0.001 - 0.004	0.005 - 0.40	0.41 - 1.00	1.01 - 2.00	2.01 - 4.00	4.01 & above	all classes
Delhi	16	606	366	7	0	6	0	1000
Haryana	30	170	436	112	101	98	53	1000
Rajasthan	13	70	244	220	173	143	137	1000
Uttar Pradesh	15	87	447	249	127	58	18	1000
India	22	123	438	187	120	75	36	1000

Source: NSS 61<sup>st</sup> Round

The possession of land does not imply that the landowner cultivates. In Delhi, hardly anybody is cultivating and in Haryana more than half the landowners are not cultivating. While those who are not cultivating in Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh is about one-fourth of the landowners, the cultivation level increases with higher land holding. Smaller the landholding lesser the chances of cultivation taking place.

**Table 2.15: Per 1000 distribution of household by Land Cultivated in Rural Area**

NCR Constituent States	Land Cultivated in Hectare							
	0.000	0.001 - 0.004	0.005 - 0.40	0.41 - 1.00	1.01 - 2.00	2.01 - 4.00	4.01 & above	all classes
Delhi	988	0	0	7	0	6	0	1000
Haryana	593	1	73	89	101	94	51	1000
Rajasthan	260	1	135	204	156	142	104	1000
Uttar Pradesh	282	3	285	239	122	52	16	1000
India	428	3	190	171	113	65	30	1000

Source: NSS 61<sup>st</sup> Round

### Expenditure Pattern

The proportion of population having higher monthly per-capita household consumer expenditure is more in Delhi compared to the other States and also more than the national average. Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh have more population in the lower bracket of per-capita consumer expenditure.

**Table 2.16: Per 1000 distribution of household by Monthly per Capita Household Consumer Expenditure**

Consumer expenditure range	Delhi	Haryana	Rajasthan	Uttar Pradesh	India
Less than 335	7	22	30	61	33
335 - 395	6	20	45	65	32
395 - 485	28	42	72	115	73
485 - 580	42	62	126	124	93
580 - 675	45	77	124	114	97
675 - 790	103	101	76	90	93
790 - 930	101	102	128	99	99
930 - 1100	79	144	97	80	97
1100 - 1380	128	126	79	110	113
1380 - 1880	175	157	117	57	121
1880 - 2540	129	98	52	44	75
2540 & above	156	48	53	40	74
<b>all classes</b>	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000

Source: NSS 61<sup>st</sup> Round

### Select Socio-economic Indicators

The following table provides a comparison of select socio-economic indicators amongst the NCR constituent States with that of the National standards.

**Table 2.17: Select Socio-economic Indicators**

S.No	Details	Haryana	Delhi	Rajasthan	Uttar Pradesh	India
1	Percentage of main workers to total population, 2001	29.5	31.2	30.9	23.7	30.4
2	Percentage of agricultural workers to total workers, 2001	51.3	1.2	65.9	65.9	58.2
3	Female workers participation rates, 2001	27.2	9.4	33.5	16.5	25.6
4	Average daily number of factory employment (per lakh population) 2001	n.a.	1,706	663	n.a.	1,119
5	Infant mortality rate, 2001	57	37	67	71	57

S.No	Details	Haryana	Delhi	Rajasthan	Uttar Pradesh	India
6	No. of students in primary & secondary schools, per '000 population (30.09.04)	169	175	225	200	189
7	Gross Industrial output per capita, 2004-05 (Rs.)	33,634	11,377	7,382	6,103	15,337
8	Per capita value-added in industries, 2004-05 (Rs.)	5,195	1,579	1,083	800	2,383
9	Gross Irrigated area as % of gross cropped area, 2003-04	84.6	75.6	33.7	72.6	41.9
10	Food grains yield per hectare/kgs. (Average 2005-06)	3,068	3,044	1,081	2,072	1,698
11	Domestic electricity consumption per capita, 2004-05 (Kwh)	126.3	407.0	55.5	57.8	87.8
12	Per capita bank deposits, March 2006 (Rs.)*	25,514	2,03,521	9,287	9,677	23,001
13	Per capita bank credit, March 2006 (Rs.)*	14,698	144,294	7,662	4,368	17,255
14	Per capita credit/deposit ratio, March 2006* (%)	57.6	70.9	82.5	45.1	75.0
15	Bank offices per lakhs population end March 2006 (No.)	7.6	10.8	5.6	4.6	6.3
16	Per capita foodgrains production (kg.) 2004-05	562.3	6.4	195.1	206.4	178.7
17	Motor vehicles per lakh population, end March 2004 (No.)	11,415	27,943	6,368	3,649	6,726

\* Relates to scheduled commercial banks.

Source: Census 2001

Statistical Outline of India 2008-09, TATA Services Ltd

### 3. Poverty Profile

#### Poverty in India<sup>13</sup>

Thirty seven percent of Indians live below the national income poverty line; more than 60 percent of women are chronically poor, as are 43 percent of Scheduled Tribes and 36 percent of Scheduled Caste groups; more than 90 percent of the overall workforce is employed in the informal economy; for women, it is even higher, at 96 percent; 48.6 percent of farmer households are in debt, and only 27 percent access formal credit; 296 million people are illiterate and 233 million are undernourished, particularly children younger than age 3; the maternal mortality (MMR) – an indicator not only of the quality of maternal health care services but also of the general level of empowerment of women – stands at 301 per 100,000 live births, compared to a target of 109 per 100,000 by 2015.

India is ranked at 134<sup>14</sup> in the Human Development Index (HDI) with developing neighbours like China, Sri Lanka and Bhutan faring better and the Nation's Gini<sup>15</sup> Index is 36.8. The national per-capita income is Rs.11,799 at constant prices and Rs.20,936 at current prices (2003-04). Migrants account for 25<sup>16</sup> percent of the population and the tendency to migrate to urban India is stronger than migration to rural India.

#### Incidence of Poverty in the Region

The percentage of population in poverty in rural India and NCR constituent states is higher than the population in poverty urban India. Rural Uttar Pradesh has 43 percent in poverty, which higher than all other NCR constituent States and also the national average. The urban poverty levels of both Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan are higher than the national average. The incidence of poverty in rural and urban Delhi and Haryana do not vary too much. However, considering the population in urban pockets, the number of persons below poverty will be more in these two states.

The poverty levels in Haryana and Uttar Pradesh for 2004-05 have come down significantly from the 1993-94 revised estimates based on the new methodology. However, more than one-third of population in Uttar Pradesh and a little more than one-third population in Rajasthan are in poverty.

<sup>13</sup> Sources: Poverty Estimates for 2004-2005, Government of India; Report of the 11th Plan Working Group on Poverty Alleviation Programmes, Planning Commission, 2006; Report on the conditions and promotion of livelihoods in the unorganized sector, National Commission for Enterprises in the Unorganized Sector (NCEUS), 2007; Eleventh Five Year Plan 2007-2012, Volume 1- Inclusive Growth, Planning Commission, 2008; Human Development Report 2007/2008, United Nations Development Programme, 2007; Maternal Mortality in India, 1997-2003, Office of the Registrar General and Census Commissioner, 2006;

<sup>14</sup> Human Development Report 2009, UNDP

<sup>15</sup> Gini index Measures the extent to which the distribution of income (or consumption) among individuals or households within a country deviates from a perfectly equal distribution. A Lorenz curve plots the cumulative percentages of total income received against the cumulative number of recipients, starting with the poorest individual or household. The Gini index measures the area between the Lorenz curve and a hypothetical line based on population-weighted subgroup estimates from household surveys (UNDP, 2009)

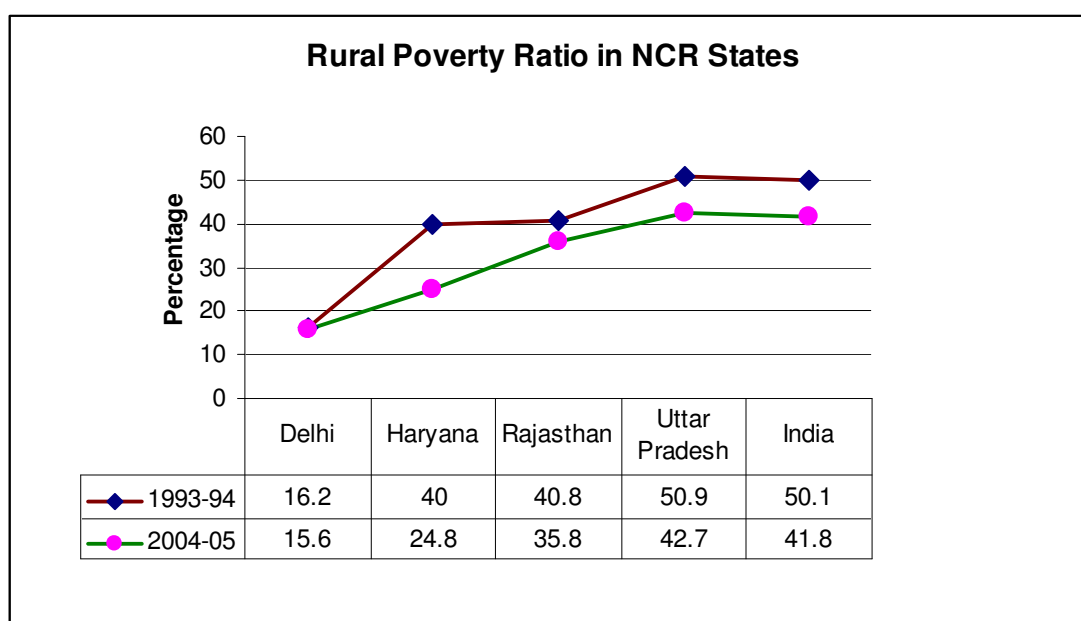
<sup>16</sup> NSS 43<sup>rd</sup> round – Migration in India

Table 3.1: Final Poverty Lines, Poverty Head Count Ratio and Poverty Estimates<sup>17</sup>

NCR Constituent States	Poverty HCR (1993-94)			Poverty Head count Ratio % (2004-05)		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
Delhi	16.2	15.7	15.7	15.6	12.9	13.1
Haryana	40.0	24.2	35.9	24.8	22.4	24.1
Rajasthan	40.8	29.9	38.3	35.8	29.7	34.4
Uttar Pradesh	50.9	38.3	48.4	42.7	34.1	40.9
India	50.1	31.8	45.3	41.8	25.7	37.2

Source: Planning Commission of India

There has been a decrease in the proportion of poor over the last decade (1993-94 to 2004-05) in the rural parts of NCR States and the decrease is significant in Haryana. The poverty head count ratio of Haryana that was 40 percent in 1993-94 has reduced to 25 percent in Haryana. The poverty head count ratio in Uttar Pradesh has come down from 51 percent to 43 percent and Rajasthan has reported a marginal fall in the proportion of population in poverty from 41 percent to 36 percent. Delhi that already had a reduced poverty ratio, reported a marginal decrease in the poverty ratio. The poverty ratio in rural parts of NCR constituent states and that of all-India is presented in the following figure.

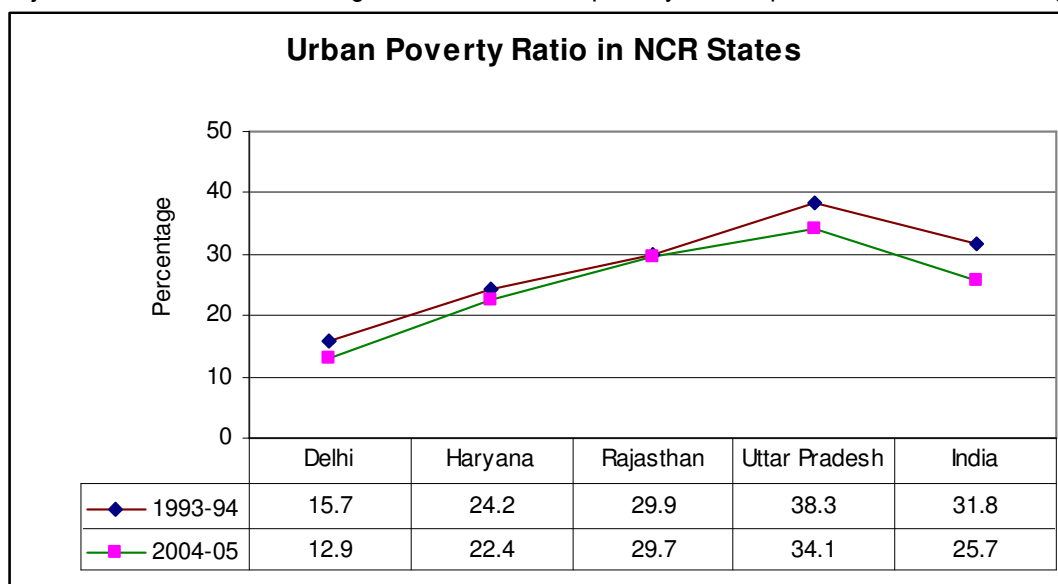


Source: Planning Commission of India

The poverty ratio in urban Uttar Pradesh is the highest amongst the NCR constituent States. Though the poverty ratio has decreased from 38 percent to 34 percent over the last decade in Uttar Pradesh, it is still the highest amongst the NCR constituent States. Delhi has reported a decrease in urban poverty ratio

<sup>17</sup> All-India headcount ratios using the new poverty line basket

from 16 percent to 13 percent, followed by Haryana where the decrease is from 24 percent to 22 percent and in Rajasthan the decrease is insignificant. The urban poverty ratio is presented in the following figure.



### Rate of Poverty Reduction

Except Delhi that has experienced a higher rate of urban poverty alleviation, the rural poverty alleviation amongst NCR constituent States is better compared to the urban poverty alleviation. Rural poverty alleviation rate of Haryana is the highest amongst the NCR constituent States and Uttar Pradesh fares better in terms of urban poverty alleviation. Both rural and urban poverty alleviation in Rajasthan is weak. The urban poverty alleviation rate in Rajasthan is just 0.02 percentage points per annum. The rate of poverty reduction is given in the following table.

**Table 3.2: Rate of Poverty Reduction**

NCR Constituent States	1993-94/2004-05		
	Rural	Urban	Total
Delhi	0.05	0.25	0.24
Haryana	1.38	0.16	1.07
Rajasthan	0.45	0.02	0.35
Uttar Pradesh	0.75	0.38	0.68
India	0.75	0.55	0.74

Source: Based on Data from Planning Commission of India

The estimates of Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP)<sup>18</sup> over a period of time reveal the changes in the economic development and better economic performance is considered a factor that would lead to poverty

<sup>18</sup> The State Domestic Product (SDP) is defined as the aggregate of the economic value of all goods and services produced within the geographical boundaries of the State/UT, counted without duplication during a year. In order to

alleviation<sup>19</sup>. The per capita State Domestic Product (SDP) at constant prices for the year 1993-94 and 2004-05 for the NCR constituent States is presented below.

**Table 3.3: Per Capita State Domestic Product**

NCR Constituent States	Per Capita SDP for 2004-05 (constant prices 1999-2000)	Ranking Based on 2004-05 SDP	Ranking based on rate of poverty reduction (1993-94/2004-05)
Delhi	45,157	1	4
Haryana	30,822	2	1
Rajasthan	14,908	3	3
Uttar Pradesh	10,421	4	2
India	19,331		

Source: Handbook of Statistics on Indian Economy 2008-09, RBI

It can be seen from the above table that except Delhi that reported low poverty ratio over the past decade, in all other NCR constituent states the level of poverty depends upon economic performance.

### Poverty Profile in NCR States - Haryana

As per Planning Commission of India, the state specific poverty Line for urban Haryana is Rs.504.49 per capita per month for the year 2004-05. The same revised for November 2009 based on CPIIW is Rs.737.33

- Twenty three percent of the sample population belong to households that are earning below the poverty line (BPL) threshold set by the planning commission of India for urban Haryana.
- This is based on the income reported by the households during the survey.

Six percent of the below poverty line (BPL) households are headed by women and the rest by men. The WHH amongst the BPL families is marginally lesser than the overall percentage of WHH in Haryana.

**Table 3.4: BPL Vs Sex of Head of Household**

Sex of head of household	BPL in Haryana		All (Haryana)	
	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
Male	178	94.2	777	94.0
Female	11	5.8	50	6.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>827</b>	<b>100.0</b>

eliminate the effect of price changes or inflation, the estimates of State Domestic Product are estimated by evaluating the goods and services at the prices prevailing in the base year known as estimates at constant (1999-2000) prices.

<sup>19</sup> Hasim, S.R (2009) *Economic Development and Urban Poverty*: India Urban Poverty Report [New Delhi, Oxford]

Source: Socio economic survey, Nov 2009

Muslims account for 37 percent of the BPL in Haryana, followed by 33 percent Hindus, 29 percent Christians and 2 percent Sikhs. Though the population of Muslims and Christians account for about 7 percent amongst the sample households, It is of interest to note that the same account for 65 percentage amongst the BPL.

**Table 3.5: BPL Vs Sex of Head of Household**

Religion	BPL in Haryana		All (Haryana)	
	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
Hindu	62	32.8	771	93.2
Muslim	69	36.5	50	6.0
Christian	54	28.6	4	0.5
Sikhism	4	2.1	2	0.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>827</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Socio economic survey, Nov 2009

The percentage of population living in permanent (made of brick and mortar with RCC roof) houses is lesser amongst the BPL households compared to the overall population in the State. There are more BPL households living in semi-permanent and temporary houses compared to the overall population in the State. BPL households with limited financial resources and limitations in accessing services and resources usually are found to have poorer housing compared to the overall population standards.

**Table 3.6: BPL Vs Type of House**

Type of House	BPL in Haryana		All (Haryana)	
	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
Temporary	19	10.1	62	7.5
Semi permanent	55	29.1	164	19.8
Permanent	115	60.8	601	72.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>827</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Socio economic survey, Nov 2009

The standard of living of BPL households in Haryana, in terms of having electricity connection, having house service connection for water and having toilet within the house or the compound, is only marginally in variance with the standard of living of the overall population in Haryana. Haryana has been able to ensure equitable distribution of its services to the public.

Table 3.7: BPL Vs Standard of Living

Electricity	BPL in Haryana		All (Haryana)	
	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
Have electricity connection	176	93.1	790	95.5
Have house service connection for water	142	75.1	659	79.7
Have toilet within the house/compound	157	83.1	719	86.9

Source: Socio economic survey, Nov 2009

The educational attainment of BPL households is poorer compared to that of the overall population. A little more than one third of the BPL households in Haryana do not study beyond middle school and the level of educational attainment gradually reduces from middle school. The number of persons completing higher secondary education, graduation, post graduation and technical education is comparatively fewer amongst the BPL households. The proportion of uneducated is also higher than the overall scenario. From the following table it is evident that the BPL household's educational attainment is poorer than that of the overall population.

Table 3.8: BPL Vs Education of members of the Household

Education Qualification	BPL in Haryana				All (Haryana)			
	Male	Percentage	Female	Percentage	Male	Percentage	Female	Percentage
Up to 4th	71	11.2	40	7.7	208	8.4	167	8.7
5th	62	9.8	68	13.0	187	7.6	203	10.6
6th - 8th	123	19.4	86	16.5	365	14.8	286	14.9
9th -10th	134	21.2	102	19.5	565	22.9	351	18.2
11th - 12th	77	12.2	46	8.8	418	16.9	241	12.5
Graduate	35	5.5	14	2.7	253	10.2	136	7.1
Post Graduate	8	1.3	11	2.1	69	2.8	43	2.2
Technical Qualification	2	0.3	0	0.0	28	1.1	6	0.3
None	121	19.1	155	29.7	379	15.3	491	25.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>633</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>522</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2472</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1924</b>	<b>100.0</b>

There are more casual labourers amongst the BPL household compared to the overall population in the State of Haryana. The proportion of salaried, industrial workers and those in business/trade is also fewer

amongst BPL households. Further, the BPL households reported higher percentage of those not in workforce comprising of children, women and elderly. From the following table it is evident that the BPL households are in a disadvantageous state in terms of occupation compared to the overall population.

**Table 3.9: BPL Vs Occupation of members of the Household**

Main Occupation	BPL in Haryana				All (Haryana)			
	Male	Percentage	Female	Percentage	Male	Percentage	Female	Percentage
Cultivator	39	6.2	4	0.8	171	6.9	10	0.5
Agricultural Labourer	10	1.6	2	0.4	22	0.9	4	0.2
Casual Labourer	84	13.3	5	1.0	203	8.2	13	0.7
Self employed	24	3.8	2	0.4	87	3.5	9	0.5
Salaried / Pension	28	4.4	3	0.6	282	11.4	44	2.3
Industrial workers	29	4.6	3	0.6	209	8.5	24	1.2
Petty / Tea shop	5	0.8	1	0.2	42	1.7	5	0.3
Business / Trade	31	4.9	6	1.1	167	6.8	12	0.6
Unemployed	88	13.9	100	19.2	381	15.4	442	23.0
Not in workforce	295	46.6	396	75.9	908	36.7	1361	70.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>633</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>522</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2472</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1924</b>	<b>100.0</b>

### Poverty Profile in NCR States - Rajasthan

As per Planning Commission of India, the state specific poverty Line for urban Rajasthan is Rs.559.63 per capita per month for the year 2004-05. The same revised for November 2009 based on CPIIW is Rs.817.89

- Twelve percent of the sample population belong to households that are earning below the poverty line (BPL) threshold set by the planning commission of India for urban Rajasthan.
- This is based on the income reported by the households during the survey.

None of the below poverty line (BPL) households are headed by women and all households are headed by men. Four percent of the households of the entire sample population in Rajasthan is headed by women.

Table 3.10: BPL Vs Sex of Head of Household

Sex of head of household	BPL in Rajasthan		All (Rajasthan)	
	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
Male	52	100.0	446	96.3
Female	-	-	17	3.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>463</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Socio economic survey, Nov 2009

Muslims and Christians account for 35 percent each of the BPL in Rajasthan, followed by 27 percent Hindus and 4 percent Sikhs. Though the population of Muslims and Christians account for about 6 percent amongst the sample households, It is of interest to note that the same account for 70 percentage amongst the BPL.

Table 3.11: BPL Vs Sex of Head of Household

Religion	BPL in Rajasthan		All (Rajasthan)	
	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
Hindu	14	26.9	433	93.5
Muslim	18	34.6	24	5.2
Christian	18	34.6	4	0.9
Sikhism	2	3.8	2	0.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>463</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Socio economic survey, Nov 2009

Interestingly the percentage of population living in permanent (made of brick and mortar with RCC roof) houses is marginally higher amongst the BPL households compared to the overall population in the State. There are more BPL households living in temporary houses compared to the overall population in the State. BPL households with limited financial resources and limitations in accessing services and resources usually are found to have poorer housing compared to the overall population standards. However, in Alwar Town of Rajasthan the housing standard of the BPL households is better.

Table 3.12: BPL Vs Type of House

Type of House	BPL in Rajasthan		All (Rajasthan)	
	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
Temporary	2	3.8	13	2.8
Semi permanent	4	7.7	54	11.7
Permanent	46	88.5	396	85.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>463</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Socio economic survey, Nov 2009

The standard of living of BPL households in Rajasthan, in terms of having electricity connection, having house service connection for water and having toilet within the house or the compound, is only marginally in variance with the standard of living of the overall population in Rajasthan. Rajasthan has been able to ensure equitable distribution of its services to the public.

**Table 3.13: BPL Vs Standard of Living**

Electricity	BPL in Rajasthan		All (Rajasthan)	
	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
Have electricity connection	47	90.4	427	92.2
Have house service connection for water	29	55.8	259	55.9
Have toilet within the house/compound	32	61.5	297	64.1

Source: Socio economic survey, Nov 2009

The educational attainment of BPL households is poorer compared to that of the overall population. Forty two percent of the BPL households in Rajasthan do not study beyond middle school and the level of educational attainment gradually reduces from middle school. The number of persons completing higher secondary education, graduation, post graduation and technical education is comparatively fewer amongst the BPL households. The proportion of uneducated (25%) is also higher than the overall scenario. From the following table it is evident that the BPL household's educational attainment is poorer than that of the overall population.

**Table 3.14: BPL Vs Education of members of the Household**

Education Qualification	BPL in Rajasthan				All (Rajasthan)			
	Male	Percentage	Female	Percentage	Male	Percentage	Female	Percentage
Up to 4th	10	6.3	14	9.2	80	6.2	63	6.2
5th	22	13.9	18	11.8	106	8.3	133	13.0
6th - 8th	34	21.5	32	20.9	230	17.9	191	18.7
9th -10th	32	20.3	27	17.6	291	22.7	186	18.2
11th - 12th	18	11.4	8	5.2	215	16.7	105	10.3
Graduate	9	5.7	4	2.6	138	10.7	61	6.0
Post Graduate	3	1.9	0	0.0	53	4.1	30	2.9
Technical Qualification	1	0.6	0	0.0	11	0.9	3	0.3

Education Qualification	BPL in Rajasthan				All (Rajasthan)			
	Male	Percentage	Female	Percentage	Male	Percentage	Female	Percentage
None	29	18.4	50	32.7	160	12.5	252	24.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1284</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1024</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Socio economic survey, Nov 2009

There are more casual labourers amongst the BPL household compared to the overall population in the State of Rajasthan. The proportion of salaried amongst BPL households is one third of the salaried population of the overall population. Further, the BPL households reported higher percentage of those not in workforce comprising of children, women and elderly. From the following table it is evident that the BPL households are in a disadvantageous state in terms of occupation compared to the overall population.

**Table 3.15: BPL Vs Occupation of members of the Household**

Main Occupation	BPL in Rajasthan				All (Rajasthan)			
	Male	Percentage	Female	Percentage	Male	Percentage	Female	Percentage
Cultivator	3	1.9	-	-	40	3.1	1	0.1
Agricultural Labourer	0	0.0	-	-	3	0.2	1	0.1
Casual Labourer	21	13.3	-	-	115	9.0	2	0.2
Self employed	11	7.0	-	-	124	9.7	4	0.4
Salaried / Pension	10	6.3	-	-	235	18.3	13	1.3
Industrial workers	6	3.8	-	-	62	4.8	1	0.1
Petty / Tea shop	1	0.6	1	0.7	12	0.9	1	0.1
Business / Trade	9	5.7	0	0.0	71	5.5	4	0.4
Unemployed	24	15.2	31	20.3	175	13.6	188	18.4
Not in workforce	73	46.2	121	79.1	447	34.8	809	79.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1284</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1024</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Socio economic survey, Nov 2009

### Summary of Poverty Situation in NCR

The overall poverty situation has improved in the state of Haryana during the last 15 years (Haryana Development Report, 2009). However, the number of people below income poverty line has increased from 0.81 millions in 1993-94 to 1.10 millions in 2004-05 (Haryana Development Report, 2005). Though it is also

one of the states where the poverty ratio is higher in urban areas in the country, it is still lower than the national average, that of Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh. In 2004-05, 22.4 percent of people were below poverty line in urban areas, whereas the corresponding figure, for its rural areas, is 24.8 per cent.

It is also disturbing to note that the 'very poor' (the people who are below 75 percent of the poverty line) constitutes a significant share of the urban poor in Haryana. Nearly one-third of urban poor in Haryana are 'very poor', whereas only less than one-fourth of the rural poor in the same state comes under this category.

The overall poverty in MP and UP (two other states which share boundary with NCR) continues to be at very high levels of above 30 per cent. Around 34 percent of urban population in UP live below income poverty line, the fifth highest amongst the Indian states. Where as the corresponding figure in MP is 35.1 percent which has the third highest urban poverty ratio among the Indian states. There is an increase in the absolute number of urban poor in UP from 10.95 millions in 1993-94 to 12.54 millions in 2004-05.

A typical city of UP namely Ghaziabad coming under the NCR has the following socio-economic indicators. The literacy rate of the city had increased from 66.01 percent (1991 census) to 69.5 percent (2001 census). The sex ratio of Ghaziabad continues to be biased against women. As per 1991 census the sex ratio of Ghaziabad was 823 female per 1000 Population and in 2001 it was 927 female per 1000 male population, which is a improvement over the last decade. Within the city, 33 percent population lives in slum. As per GDA statistics, 3,70,075 persons are living in slums.

Though Rajasthan has recorded decline in the rural poverty levels during the last 15 years (from 40.8 per cent in 1993-94 to 35.8 in 2004-05), the performance in terms of urban poverty reduction has not been impressive. Around 30 per cent of urban population in Rajasthan continues to live below poverty line. It is also one another state where the absolute number of urban poor has increased over the years. (It may be noted that this is not a widespread pattern – limiting only to eight states of India – of which three share geographical territory with the National Capital Region). Thus the absolute number of urban poor in Rajasthan has gone up from 3.47 millions in 1993-94 to 4.42 millions in 2004-05.

The state of Delhi has the highest per capita income within the country (Delhi Human Development Report, 2007). Only 13 percent of the population lives below income poverty line. The majority of these poor people live in urban areas.

However a substantial section of people living in urban areas of Delhi face shortage of basic services. An estimated 45 percent of population lives in slums. There is also substantial number of people without a home – with estimates ranging between 50000 to 100000, with fifty percent of them being children. Even among those who are not residing in slums, there is a severe shortage of housing units (with an estimate of 300,000 as per the Human Development Report of Delhi). In the beginning of this decade, nearly one-fourth of the population does not have access to pipe water supply. Nearly 2 million households are without toilet facilities. Nearly half of Delhi's population has no sewerage services. All these indicate the lack of basic amenities to substantial sections of urban population.

Nearly 6.4 percent of Delhi's children in the age group of 6-10 years are out of school. Similarly around 7 percent in age group of 11-14 years is also not going to school. This must be having a significant impact on the literacy levels in the short term and earning capacity of these children in the longer term. This percentage is much higher in the towns which are part of NCR in the neighbouring states. For example, in

the Hapur town (near Ghaziabad), nearly 12 percent of the children in the age group of 1-6 years are not going to school (NCRPB, 2009b).

The transportation projects will ease the public transport, either by avoiding traffic blocks, smoothen the transition from one mode of transport to another one, or by reducing the travel cost by improving the roads. Thus the poverty benefits of these projects are indirect ones, and these depend on how the improved public transport help poor and other vulnerable sections. Some of the specific benefits for the poor can be the following:

It is known that the poor and other economically vulnerable sections depend more on public transport, than others who may have own, or have access to private, vehicles or privately hired vehicles such as taxis. Thus an improvement in public transport is likely to provide greater benefits to the poor. This may include reduction in the time of transport, and also the cost of public transport in the long run. It can also reduce the cost of business/occupation for informal sector workers. A large part of the poor in India are employed in informal sector. It may be noted that only less than 15 percent of the Delhi's total employment is in organized sector (both public and private). Around 3.5 -4.3 million workers in Delhi are in Unorganized Sector. Thus the gains from improved public transport to those involved in unorganized/informal sector (and these sections are likely to be poorer than those working in organized sector) can be substantial. Improvement in public transport is likely to improve access to public services in health and education.

Improving public safety is the most important demand from its citizens. It is reported that dark and badly lighted streets, badly maintained public spaces, inadequate signage, etc., among other things add to the unsafe public environment in the city. The lack of safety in public transport, possibility of road accidents, the need to depend on private or unsafe forms of transport, etc., due to the crowding of public transport may also be adding to this safety concern. Well developed public transport (including better access to metro) may reduce this problem to some extent. Ensuring safe transport for school children is considered a major step required to make the city child friendly.

The construction of bypass, and roads which reduces the time taken by truckers, and the need for their prolonged stay in the roads, may marginally reduce HIV infections. However, better roads in the currently interior parts may attract more traffic through these places, and hence adequate precaution is needed in this regard. (There may be a need for awareness creation and better access to contraceptives among the population which is likely to be affected.)

According to the Delhi Human Development Report, 2007, there are three categories of people who are yet to benefit from the development of the state. Though this is the current situation in Delhi, a similar situation can arise in the national capital territory as urban development and migration expand to this space. These categories are: The aged, the disadvantaged working (including children), and the disabled. Physical access to the disabled is a serious problem. The public transport facilities are often unfriendly to the physically challenged people. The new public transport facilities being designed in a manner friendly to the disabled, this can be an important social benefit.

In the long run, these projects as a whole are likely to expand the 'urban space' of Delhi into territories of NCR in the neighboring states. This may have an impact on the socio-economic profile of the towns located in NCR. This is likely to have an impact on the poverty situation too. For example, the socioeconomic profile of a typical town in NCR namely Hapur (in UP) shows that the average family size is 5.32 and 5.49 respectively (NCRPB, 2009b). Thus large family size exists even among non-poor population in these

towns. This must be due to the higher fertility rate prevailing there. On the other hand the fertility rate in Delhi is only 1.6, less than even the State of Kerala which is known for its human development achievements. This shows the possibility of reducing family size, as part of urbanization, or expansion of a metropolitan city into its suburban surroundings. (There can be some demonstration effects of 'urban' behaviour in 'not so urban' spaces). Such reduction in family size is likely to have positive impacts on poverty reduction. This is true with other socio-economic features in which there is a significant difference between Delhi, and towns located in NCR in neighbouring states. For example, the percentage of children out of the school in the age group of 1-6 years in NCR towns is nearly double that in Delhi (see Section B). Such differences can also narrow down as part of the expansion of urban space in Delhi into nearby towns.

### Impact of Sub-projects on Poverty Reduction

The road projects in Sonipat, Jhajjar and Badli and the MMTS in Anand Vihar and Sarai Khale Khan will improve the much needed public transport system that is the main mode of commuting for the poor and a large population of this region. Access to employment, health centres, hospital, schools and markets will improve with better roads and improved transport system. With better roads, it is expected that there would be more public transport covering these locations and thereby help the community in accessing facilities and markets. Further, the travel time will reduce considerably and those commuting to work can reach their respective destination faster. Better connectivity will induce economic development and provide for poverty alleviation. With increased opportunities for employment the poor will be able to engage themselves in activities that would provide higher income/wages and with the increased income, the poor will be able to meet their educational and health needs.

The water supply project in Pataudi will ensure supply of safe drinking water and more time at disposal for the women who go out to collect drinking water. The sewerage project in Pataudi will ensure safe disposal of sewerage which otherwise is currently contaminating the ground water due to poor discharge system prevalent in the town. Sewerage system will result in less sick-days and more working-days. Thus water supply and sewerage projects will not only provide safe water and sanitation to the poor but will also enable them to engage themselves in income generating activities as the overall health of the people will improve..

**Table 3.16: Summary of Sub-project Benefits**

Impact Sector	Beneficiary	Benefit	Outcome
Employment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Poor households</li> <li>▪ Women</li> <li>▪ Migrants</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Faster and easy access to centres where there is opportunities</li> <li>▪ Increased economic activity</li> <li>▪ Access to markets</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Better paid jobs</li> <li>▪ Increased income</li> <li>▪ Increased spending on health and education</li> <li>▪ Improved standard of living</li> <li>▪ Better prices for their produce</li> </ul>

<b>Impact Sector</b>	<b>Beneficiary</b>	<b>Benefit</b>	<b>Outcome</b>
Education	Children	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Easy, faster and safer access to educational institutions</li> <li>▪ Better educational attainment</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Increased literacy level amongst children</li> <li>▪ Increased Opportunities to higher studies</li> </ul>
Health	Men and Women	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Reduction in number of labour days lost</li> <li>▪ Will have access to antenatal care</li> <li>▪ Institutional deliveries</li> <li>▪ Access to health care</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Increased income</li> <li>▪ Reduced MMR</li> <li>▪ Better results in family planning programme</li> <li>▪ More institutional deliveries</li> <li>▪ Reduced IMR</li> </ul>
	Children	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Access to health care</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Lower IMR</li> <li>▪ Lower CMR</li> <li>▪ Reduction in malnutrition</li> </ul>

## 4. Gender Perspective

### Background

Gender equality and women's empowerment have been explicitly recognized as key not only to the health of nations, but also to social and economic development. India's National Population Policy 2000 has "empowering women for health and nutrition" as one of its crosscutting strategic themes. Additionally, the promotion of gender equality and empowering of women is one of the eight Millennium Development Goals (MDG) to which India is a signatory (NFHS-3).

### Status of Women

#### Education

Fifty five percent of the women in India are literates i.e. 45 percent of women in India are illiterates. Literacy of women is higher in the States of Delhi and Haryana, while it is low in Uttar Pradesh and very low in Rajasthan. Sixty one percent of women in Rajasthan have had no education followed by Uttar Pradesh that has 54 percent who have had no education. While the women who have had no education is so low in these two states, the percentage of men who have had no education is far better with Uttar Pradesh reporting 26 percent and Rajasthan 25 percent.

**Table 4.1: Level of Education and Literacy of Women**

NCR Co	Haryana	Delhi	Rajasthan	Uttar Pradesh	India
No education	37.6	21.4	61.1	53.5	40.6
<5 years complete	2.9	1.8	5.1	3.6	8.0
5-7 years complete	17.5	11.1	12.5	11.8	15.1
8-9 years complete	12.4	12.5	9.6	12.7	14.0
10-11 years complete	15.3	16.0	4.4	7.6	10.4
12 or more years complete	14.3	37.2	7.3	10.7	12.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Percentage literate <sup>20</sup>	60.4	77.3	36.2	44.8	55.1

Source: NFHS-3

#### Marital Status

The percentage of those who have married below the legally permissible age for marriage is 2.5 percent amongst females and 2.7 percent amongst males. Strictly speaking these marriages are void under the act. Amongst the NCR constituent states, Rajasthan has the highest percentage of females and males married below the permissible age at marriage. This violation of the act is predominant in rural Rajasthan than in

<sup>20</sup> Refers to women who can read a whole sentence or part of a sentence and women who completed standard 6 or higher (who are assumed to be literate)

urban area. Even in other States, except Delhi, the violation of the act is higher in rural areas than in urban areas.

**Table 4.2: Proportion of Ever Married Females in age below 18 years and Males below 21 years**

NCR Constituent States	Percentage of ever married in age					
	Females less than 18 years			Males less than 21 years		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
Delhi	1.2	1.2	1.2	2.0	2.2	2.0
Haryana	2.6	2.9	1.8	2.9	3.2	2.1
Rajasthan	5.4	6.1	2.8	5.9	6.6	3.3
Uttar Pradesh	2.8	3.0	1.7	3.7	4.2	2.0
India	2.5	2.7	1.8	2.7	3.0	1.8

Source: Marital Status and Age at Marriage, Registrar General of India

The mean age at marriage of females has improved over the years in all States in line with the national trend except in Rajasthan where there is a slight reduction in the mean age at marriage. Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh have mean age at marriage less than 18 years. While in Rajasthan both rural and urban have reported mean age at marriage less than 18 years, rural Haryana and rural Uttar Pradesh have reported mean age at marriage less than 18 years.

**Table 4.3: Mean age at Marriage for currently Married Persons**

NCR Constituent States	Mean age at marriage (MAM) for Females									MAM for Males		
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total	Rural	Urban
	1981	1991	2001	1981	1991	2001	1981	1991	2001	2001	2001	2001
Delhi	18.0	18.6	19.2	16.5	17.6	18.1	18.1	18.7	19.3	23.1	22.0	23.2
Haryana	16.7	17.9	18.0	16.5	17.6	17.6	17.8	18.8	19.1	21.6	21.0	22.9
Rajasthan	15.7	16.7	16.6	15.5	16.5	16.3	16.2	17.3	17.8	19.9	19.4	21.6
Uttar Pradesh	16.2	17.3	17.5	16.0	17.1	17.2	17.4	18.3	19.0	20.1	19.6	22.4
India	16.7	17.7	18.3	16.5	17.4	17.9	17.6	18.5	19.4	22.6	21.9	24.2

Source: Marital Status and Age at Marriage, Registrar General of India

The mean age at marriage for females in rural areas is 17.5 and is 18 and above for literate females. From the table it can be noticed that there is a positive correlation between the literacy level of the female and their mean age at marriage. The trend remains the same from 1981 to 2001 census and in both rural and urban areas.

Table 4.4: Mean and Median age at Marriage for currently Married Persons

Educational level	Mean age at marriage				Median age at marriage			
	Males	Females			Males	Females		
	2001	2001	1991	1981	2001	2001	2001	2001
<b>Rural</b>								
Total	21.9	17.9	17.4	16.5	21.5	18.1	16.7	16.0
Illiterate	21.4	17.5	17.2	16.3	21.2	17.7	16.5	15.8
Literate but below primary	22.2	18.0	17.8	17.1	21.7	18.1	16.9	16.9
Primary but below middle	21.9	18.2	-	-	21.6	18.4	-	-
Middle but below matric or secondary	21.9	18.8	18.3	17.8	21.5	18.8	18.2	17.6
Matric or secondary but below graduate	22.5	19.8	19.4	19.3	21.9	19.6	18.7	19.2
Graduate & above	23.8	22.1	21.1	21.6	23.4	22.0	20.7	21.9
<b>Urban</b>								
Total	24.2	19.4	18.5	17.6	23.93	19.3	18.3	17.4
Illiterate	22.6	18.0	17.5	16.7	21.99	18.1	16.7	16.4
Literate but below primary	23.4	18.5	18.1	17.4	22.98	18.5	18.1	17.2
Primary but below middle	23.4	18.7	-	-	23.00	18.7	-	-
Middle but below matric or secondary	23.7	19.3	18.7	18.1	23.30	19.2	18.4	17.9
Matric or secondary but below graduate	24.6	20.5	20.0	19.8	24.38	20.2	18.9	19.7
Graduate & above	26.1	22.8	21.8	21.9	26.00	22.7	21.0	22.1

Source: Marital Status and Age at Marriage, Registrar General of India

#### Fertility:

Percentage of women age 15-19 who have had a live birth or who are pregnant with their first child is 16 percent in India. Rajasthan has the same teenage pregnancy level of the nation. While Uttar Pradesh and Haryana have reported a slightly lesser percentage, Delhi has the lowest amongst the NCR constituent states.

Table 4.5: Teenage Pregnancy and Motherhood

NCR Constituent States	Percentage who		Percentage who have begun childbearing
	Have had a live birth	Are pregnant with first child	
Delhi	3.8	1.2	5.0
Haryana	7.5	4.6	12.1
Rajasthan	12.6	3.4	16.0
Uttar Pradesh	11.2	3.1	14.3
India	12.1	3.9	16.0

Source: NFHS-3

### Family Planning

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 who want to have no more children by number of living children, increases with the second child. The desire to have another child after the second is slightly higher than national mood amongst the women of Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh. Delhi and Haryana has more women inclined to limit child bearing than the other NCR constituent states.

**Table 4.6: Desire to limit Child Bearing**

NCR Constituent States	Number of living children <sup>1</sup>							Total
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6+	
Delhi	3.5	35.7	91.6	94.7	95.3	96.6	99.2	77.0
Haryana	0.8	26.9	87.8	96.0	94.7	95.1	89.3	76.4
Rajasthan	1.3	14.6	72.8	86.2	93.2	92.9	95.1	67.2
Uttar Pradesh	1.6	14.3	64.2	81.7	87.5	88.4	89.2	65.4
India	2.8	27.7	83.2	90.4	91.7	91.8	89.3	70.5

Source: NFHS-3

### Mortality:

The Maternal Mortality Ratio<sup>21</sup> (MMR) that was 398 in 1997-98 has reduced to 301 in 2001-03, which is about 24 percent decline in MMR in about 7 years. Though this achievement is noteworthy given that only 28 percent are institutional deliveries at national level, it is going to be impossible to achieve the National Rural Health Mission target of 100 MMR by 2012 and the Millennium Development Goal of 109 by 2015.

Though the institutional births in certain states has improved considerable, it is imperative to increase the institutional births which will reduce the MMR considerably since 38 percent of the maternal deaths in India is due haemorrhage.

**Table 4.7: Live Birth, Maternal Deaths, Maternal Mortality Ratio**

Year	Details	All India	Haryana	UP	Rajasthan
1997-1998 (Retrospective MMR Surveys)	Sample Female Population	4562274	149373	423478	224230
	Live Births	399412	17633	60537	28557
	Maternal Deaths	1589	24	367	145
	MMR	398	136	606	508
	95% CI	378-417	82-191	544-668	425-590
	Maternal Mortality Rate	34.8	16.1	86.7	64.7
	Lifetime Risk (%)	1.2	0.6	3.0	2.2

<sup>21</sup> MMR = [Number of maternal deaths to women (15-49 years) / Number of live births to women (15-49 years)] \* 1,00,000

Year	Details	All India	Haryana	UP	Rajasthan
1999-2001 (SRS Prospective Household Reports)	Sample Female Population	4839402	157771	436440	236611
	Live Births	462335	17023	62542	30910
	Maternal Deaths	1512	30	337	155
	MMR	327	176	539	501
	95% CI	311-343	113-239	481-596	423-580
	Maternal Mortality Rate	31.2	19.0	77.2	65.5
	Lifetime Risk (%)	1.1	0.7	2.7	2.3
2001-2003 (Special Survey of deaths using RHIME)	Sample Female Population	5039583	163710	462547	248891
	Live Births	459631	17075	62659	31371
	Maternal Deaths	1383	28	324	140
	MMR	301	162	517	445
	95% CI	285-317	102-223	461-573	371-519
	Maternal Mortality Rate	27.4	16.9	70.0	56.1
	Lifetime Risk (%)	1.0	0.6	2.4	1.9

Source: Maternal Mortality in India 1997-2003, Registrar General of India (Data for Delhi is not available)

While the all-India institutional deliveries are still low at 28, the institutional deliveries at Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan are very low (10%). Both these states have very high maternal mortality ratio and in Haryana where the institutional deliveries are slightly lower than the national average, the MMR is very low.

**Table 4.8: Proportion of Institutional Deliveries**

Year	All India	Haryana	Uttar Pradesh	Rajasthan
1991	24.3	19.9	4.5	5.0
1996	25.2	24.3	7.5	7.8
1997	25.4	24.6	7.7	8.0
1998	25.4	24.7	7.8	8.0
1999	26.6	24.8	8.0	8.1
2000	25.2	25.1	8.4	8.4
2001	26.3	25.1	8.7	9.0
2002	27.7	25.2	9.1	9.1
2003	28.3	25.5	10.1	9.9

Source: Source: Maternal Mortality in India 1997-2003, Registrar General of India (Data for Delhi is not available)

Health:

More than 90 percent of the women receive antenatal care in Delhi which reported the highest (79%) care by a professional medical doctor. One-third of the women Uttar Pradesh do not receive any antenatal care at all, followed by Rajasthan where one-fourth of the women do not receive antenatal care. ANM nurses, midwives and LHV are doing a great work in Haryana, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh by providing antenatal care to large sections of women.

**Table 4.9: Antenatal Care**

Antenatal Care	Delhi	Haryana	Rajasthan	Uttar Pradesh	India
Doctor	79.2	42.1	33.9	22.5	50.2
ANM nurse / midwife / LHV	7.9	30.0	39.2	42.9	23.0
Other health personnel	0.2	1.4	0.2	0.5	1.0
Dai / TBA	2.6	10.8	0.5	0.3	1.2
Anganwadi / ICDS worker	0.3	5.2	1.1	0.3	1.6
Other	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.1
No one	9.6	10.1	25.1	33.5	22.8
Missing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: NFHS-3

**Impact of Sub-projects on Women**

The road projects in Sonipat, Jhajjar and Badli and the MMTS in Anand Vihar and Sarai Khale Khan will improve the much needed public transport system that is the main mode of commuting for the poor and a large population of this region. Access to health centres, hospital, schools and markets will improve with better roads and improved transport system. With better roads, it is expected that there would be more public transport covering these locations and thereby help the community in accessing facilities and markets. This apart with better connectivity, the ANM workers who are the torch bearers of NRHM will be able to easily access the targeted population. Decline in MMR, CMR and IMR are expected due to increased institutional deliveries. Improved literacy level and increased income due to access to schools and markets is also expected.

The water supply project in Pataudi will ensure supply of safe drinking water and more time at disposal for the women who go out to collect drinking water. The sewerage project in Pataudi will ensure safe disposal of sewerage which otherwise is currently contaminating the ground water due to poor discharge system prevalent in the town. Sewerage system will result in less sick-days and more working-days.

Table 4.10: Summary of Sub-project Benefits

Impact Sector	Beneficiary	Benefit	Outcome
Education	Female children	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Educational attainment</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Increased literacy level amongst female</li> <li>▪ Opportunities to higher studies</li> </ul>
Health	Women	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Will have access to antenatal care</li> <li>▪ Institutional deliveries</li> <li>▪ Access to health care</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Reduced MMR</li> <li>▪ Better results in family planning programme</li> <li>▪ More institutional deliveries</li> <li>▪ Reduced IMR</li> </ul>
	Children	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Access to health care</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Lower IMR</li> <li>▪ Lower CMR</li> <li>▪ Reduction in malnutrition</li> </ul>
Occupation	Women	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Access to employment</li> <li>▪ Access to market</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Access to money</li> <li>▪ Involvement in decision making in family</li> <li>▪ Better prices for their produce</li> </ul>

### Gender Action Plan

A gender action plan has been prepared that outlines some gender benefits that are likely to arise in implementing the sub-projects and the likely negative impact and the necessary mitigatory measures. The activities include: (i) disclosure of sub-project details; (ii) concerns of women are recorded and mitigated; (iii) awareness creation targeted for women on HIV/AIDS and sexually transmitted diseases; and (iv) preference for employment in sub-project construction activities. The gender action plan is based on the gender analysis that was prepared during project preparatory stage and is in line with *Policy on Gender and Development* (2003) and Sector and Thematic classification of Operational Projects of the Asian Development Bank (ADB). The 11<sup>th</sup> plan has emphasized the need for integrating women's need, rights and contribution in every section of planning.

### Gender in the Urban Sector - Key Issues

Gender equality and women's empowerment have been explicitly recognized as key not only to the health of nations, but also to social and economic development. India's National Population Policy 2000 has "empowering women for health and nutrition" as one of its crosscutting strategic themes. Additionally, the promotion of gender equality and empowering of women is one of the eight Millennium Development Goals (MDG) to which India is a signatory (NFHS-3).

Forty five percent of women in India are illiterates. Literacy of women is higher in the States of Delhi and Haryana, while 61 percent of women in Rajasthan have had no education followed by Uttar Pradesh that has 54 percent who have had no education. Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh have mean age at marriage less than 18 years. The mean age at marriage for females in rural areas is 17.5 and is 18 and above for literate females. It has been noticed that there is a positive correlation between the literacy level of the female and their mean age at marriage.

The Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) is 301 and only 28 percent are institutional deliveries at national level. The institutional deliveries at Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan are very low (10%). Institutional births will reduce the MMR considerably since 38 percent of the maternal deaths in India is due haemorrhage. One-third of the women Uttar Pradesh do not receive any antenatal care at all, followed by Rajasthan where one-fourth of the women do not receive antenatal care.

Access to health centres, hospital, schools and markets will improve with better roads and improved transport system. With better roads, it is expected that there would be more public transport covering these locations and thereby help the community in accessing facilities and markets. This apart with better connectivity, the ANM workers who are the torch bearers of NRHM will be able to easily access the targeted population. Decline in MMR, CMR and IMR are expected due to increased institutional deliveries and access to antenatal care. Improved literacy level and increased income due to access to schools and markets is also expected. Water supply projects will ensure supply of safe drinking water and more time at disposal for the women who go out to collect drinking water. The additional time gained can be directed towards income generating activities. The sewerage project while reduce ground water contaminating and will result in less sick-days and more working-days.

The women have been consulted during planning stage to seek their views and concerns to address the same. The consultation will continue during the construction stage. Existence of the grievance redressal mechanism to redress the grievances of the people directly or indirectly affected by the sub-projects has been disseminated. The social safeguard framework provides for additional support and guidance for women headed households. The sub-project will give preference to women in employment in construction activities. The construction contract will have built-in provision of toilet and childcare facilities at the construction site for women and children.

Road projects that would improve free flow of traffic and reduce travel time are likely to increase exposure of the local population to HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted disease. Further, awareness on road safety measures will be undertaken to ensure safety of women and children who use these roads.

Gender Action Plan

Area of focus	Objective	Activities	Task	Target Group	Indicator	Action By
Project Design	<p>To integrate gender perspective in project design.</p> <p>Provide opportunities to women to participate in sub-project throughout the project from the identification stage to implementation stage</p>	<p><b>Road improvement projects.</b> Disclose project details and address concerns of women during design stage</p> <p><b>Redevelopment of ISBTs.</b> Take into consideration the requirements of women and children in planning various facilities in the ISBT.</p> <p><b>Water supply and sewerage project</b> Ensure involvement and participation of women during project planning, pricing and implementation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Plan, design and implement road safety awareness programs to the local communities in road projects to ensure safety of women and children.</li> <li>• Consult women during planning and construction stage                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ regarding location of bus stops and pedestrian crossings</li> <li>○ facilities and amenities required for women labourers at the construction site</li> <li>○ addressing demand for amenities due to influx of migrant labour</li> <li>○ mitigate the social impact that may arise due to presence of migrant labour force working on these projects</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Identification of beneficiaries so as to ensure that the envisaged benefits of the project positively impacts women and are equitable</li> <li>• Formulate participation plan to ensure stakeholders, male and female, on their participation in the planning process and implementation, specifically considering that women's participation is balanced with their other tasks so as not to overburden them</li> <li>• Establish specific mechanisms to promote women's representation in decision-making processes in project finalization, implementation and management of assets</li> <li>• Ensure that equal wages are paid to men and women labourers for involvement in all stages of the project.</li> <li>• Provide budget for screening gender impacts and addressal</li> <li>• Finalise the entitlement packages for women in consultation with women</li> <li>• Create awareness on HIV/AIDS and other sexual transmitted disease</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Women living in the sub-project locations</li> <li>• Elected representatives of panchayats /municipalities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Disaggregated records (on participation, employment in project, training and skill development activities for, project impacted beneficiaries etc) by gender and vulnerability</li> <li>• Sub-project selection, sub-project designs etc are gender responsive and respond to women's need and priorities</li> <li>• Regularity of meetings / consultations held, and adequate representation of women</li> <li>• Confirmation whether the views of women have influenced the design outcomes</li> <li>• % women participants in training and skill development activities</li> <li>• % representation of women in the project implementation</li> <li>• Increased income levels</li> <li>• Interviews of women folk in the project locations to assess participation levels, extent of benefits etc.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Social development specialist of the PMU,</li> <li>• Project management consultants</li> <li>• NGO / organization engaged towards SRP implementation, awareness generation and training programs</li> </ul>

Area of focus	Objective	Activities	Task	Target Group	Indicator	Action By
	To integrate gender within PIU, ULBs etc	Provide gender Sensitization training to Implementing agency staff, PIU , ULBs, contractors etc	Prepare training materials for gender sensitization workshop	PIU, ULB ,Implementing agencies, contractors, etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Workshops conducted</li> <li>Number of participants</li> <li>Number of women participants amongst the PIU, ULB</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Social specialist of PMC, PMU, NGO</li> </ul>
Project Implementation and monitoring	<p>Gender perspective in project implementation</p> <p>Ensure women's awareness and involvement in project implementation and benefits</p> <p>Ensure women gain benefits from construction activities</p> <p>Ensure that project benefits positively impact women and that benefits are equitable</p>	<p>Ensure women participation in project related construction activities</p> <p>Deliver safeguard entitlements to women</p> <p>Undertake awareness creation on HIV/AIDS and road safety</p> <p>Assist and provide guidance to women in redressing grievance</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Contractual clauses to be built into the contracts ensuring that                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>women are given preference in employment</li> <li>equal wages for men and women for same kind of labour / employment</li> <li>provide minimum wages as prescribed by the respective States</li> <li>make adequate provisions of toilets exclusively for women in the construction site</li> <li>make adequate drinking water available to labourers and in particular where women take food / rest</li> <li>establish, if required, child care facilities in the construction site</li> </ul> </li> <li>Ensure safeguard provision as provided in the entitlement framework are fully delivered to women                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>disclose entitlements to all affected households, and provide guidance and assistance to the women headed households in effective utilisation of entitlements</li> </ul> </li> <li>Undertake awareness creation on HIV / AIDS and other sexually transmitted diseases particularly amongst women living along the road project corridor</li> <li>Create awareness on road safety, best practices in sanitation and feminine hygiene</li> <li>Disseminate information about the structure and process of redressing grievances</li> </ul>	Women living in the sub-project locations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of women employed by the contractor</li> <li>Number of temporary toilets built exclusively for women labourers</li> <li>Record of wages paid to women and men</li> <li>Site verification of adequacy in provision of drinking water and child care facilities</li> <li>Number of WHH affected</li> <li>Details of disbursement of entitlements</li> <li>Number awareness creation campaigns undertaken</li> <li>Copies of IEC material</li> <li>Grievances of women, time taken to resolve them, and satisfaction level of women</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Social development specialist of the PMU,</li> <li>Project management consultants</li> <li>NGO / organization engaged towards SRP implementation, awareness generation and training programs</li> <li>Contractor</li> </ul>

## 5. Consultation and Participation

### Introduction

For governance to work effectively and development projects to be successful, civic engagement in governance is crucial. In this, the involvement of all stakeholders is equally important (Barry, 2002)<sup>22</sup>. Stakeholder includes groups or individuals who are either benefited or affected by a policy / project or those groups or individuals who can affect the policy / project. Stakeholders can be individuals, communities, social groups, organizations, etc. Generally the poor and the marginalized (women, children, elderly, disabled, orphans, landless labourers) are often ignored either because they are unaware and not consulted or because they do not have a forum to express their views.

Identifying and consulting all stakeholders, especially the poor and the vulnerable is important to ensure that a project meets the need of all sections of the people. Further, consultations open up the line of communication between the various stakeholders and the project implementing authorities, thereby aiding the process of resolving conflicts at early stages of the project rather than letting it to escalate into conflicts resulting in implementation delays and cost overrun. Participation of the local community in decision making will help in prioritising projects and identifying cost effective measures in mitigating adverse impacts.

### Consultation and Participation Strategy

Consultations were held during the PPTA stage with affected households, elected representatives and other stakeholders. Further, consultations were held during the socio-economic surveys undertaken in sub-project towns and census surveys undertaken to assess the magnitude involuntary resettlement in each sub-project. A summary of consultations held has been presented as an appendix to this report.

The urban infrastructure projects proposed by NCRPB for assistance from ADB aim at reducing poverty and the deprivations associated with it.

Improving provision for water supply, sanitation and other essential forms of infrastructure and services must be based on an understanding of the needs and priorities of those who, within households, are responsible for water collection, sanitation, laundry, disposing of solid waste and other daily necessities (Hardoy, J.E. et al 1992)<sup>23</sup>. In most instances these responsibilities fall on women who are rarely consulted. Further, the urban poor who do not have a forum to express their needs are often not consulted in projects and schemes that aim at improving their standard of living. Keeping this in mind NCRPB has developed a consultation and participation strategy from the sub-project identification stage through the implementation stage (Table 4.1).

<sup>22</sup> Barry K, et.al. (2002) 'Citizens at the Heart of Governance' *Reviving Democracy*, [London: Earthscan]

<sup>23</sup> Hardoy, J.E., Miltin, D. & Satterthwaite, D. (1992) *Environmental Problems in an Urbanized World* [London, Earthscan]

**Table 5.1: Consultation and Participation Strategy**

<b>Project Cycle</b>	<b>Target Group</b>	<b>Structure of Consultation</b>	<b>Process of Consultation</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Responsibility</b>
Sub-project selection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Beneficiaries including women</li> <li>▪ General public</li> <li>▪ Elected representatives</li> <li>▪ Civil Society Organisations</li> <li>▪ Interest groups</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Sub-project selection criteria                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Reason for prioritising the sub-project</li> <li>- present status</li> <li>- improvements / benefits envisaged through the project</li> <li>- estimated cost</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Targeted consultations</li> <li>▪ Information leaflets about sub-project benefits</li> <li>▪ Newspaper articles seeking feedback</li> <li>▪ Stakeholder representatives</li> <li>▪ Open house meetings</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Number of people in different category consulted</li> <li>▪ Details of information shared</li> <li>▪ Views of public received</li> <li>▪ Minutes of the meeting</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Implementing agency</li> </ul>
Sub-project design stage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Beneficiaries including women</li> <li>▪ Affected household</li> <li>▪ General public</li> <li>▪ Elected representatives</li> <li>▪ Interest groups</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Design criteria                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- alternatives considered</li> <li>- project components involving land acquisition                                     <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• mitigation measures</li> </ul> </li> <li>- environmental impacts                                     <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• mitigation measures</li> </ul> </li> <li>- cost of the project</li> <li>- likely charges, if any</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Targeted consultations</li> <li>▪ Newspaper articles seeking feedback</li> <li>▪ Stakeholder representatives</li> <li>▪ Open house meetings</li> <li>▪ Household questionnaire</li> <li>▪ Gist of reports (DPR/IEE/RP/IPP)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Number of people in different category consulted</li> <li>▪ Details of information shared</li> <li>▪ Views of public received</li> <li>▪ Minutes of the meeting</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Implementing agency</li> <li>▪ DPR consultant</li> </ul>
Sub-project implementation stage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Affected households</li> <li>▪ General public</li> <li>▪ Elected representatives</li> <li>▪ Civil Society Organisations</li> <li>▪ Interest groups including women's groups</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Progress of implementation</li> <li>▪ Temporary impacts / discomfort to public                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- advance communication about civil work schedule</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ Quality and adequacy of environmental and social mitigation measures undertaken</li> <li>▪ Share design changes, if any</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Targeted consultations</li> <li>▪ Stakeholder representatives</li> <li>▪ Monitoring surveys</li> <li>▪ Periodic open house meetings</li> <li>▪ Newspaper articles</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Number of people in different category consulted</li> <li>▪ Details of information shared</li> <li>▪ Views of public received</li> <li>▪ Minutes of the meeting</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Implementing agency</li> <li>▪ Contractor</li> </ul>

Project Cycle	Target Group	Structure of Consultation	Process of Consultation	Indicator	Responsibility
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- reason for the same</li> <li>- alternatives considered</li> <li>▪ Efficacy of the grievance redressal system</li> <li>▪ Labour standards and safety measures</li> <li>▪ Awareness measures               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Sanitation and water conservation</li> <li>- HIV AIDS and other communicable diseases</li> </ul> </li> </ul>			

## Socio-economic Survey Findings

### Background

A socio-economic survey was carried out to assess the socio-economic condition of the people, in particular the people in towns of NCR where sub-projects are proposed. The socio-economic study was carried out in Pataudi, Sonipat and Alwar.

### Methodology

Stratified simple random sampling method was adopted in selecting the samples. The population in each of the project town was stratified based on the socio-economic conditions and care was taken to ensure all sections of the society were surveyed. From each strata samples proportion to size of the strata were selected randomly. A total of 1290 sample households were surveyed.

### Sampling Error

The SE (Sampling Error / standard error) has been computed assuming maximum variation ( $p=0.5$ ) for a sample of 1290 from a population of 94332 and for 95% confidence. Since the sample size exceeds 5% of the population and the sampling is without replacement, the SE has been adjusted with finite population correction.

$$SE = \alpha \times \left( \frac{\sqrt{pq}}{\sqrt{n}} \times \frac{\sqrt{N-n}}{\sqrt{N-1}} \right)$$

$$= 0.027 \text{ or say } 2.7\%$$

where

$\alpha = 1.96$  for 95% confidence interval

$p$  = sample proportion

$q = 1-p$

$N$  = population size

$n$  = sample size

### Findings of the socio-economic survey

Five percent of the households are headed by women amongst the sample households in the sample towns. Sonapat reported a very high percentage of Women Headed Households (WHH) compared to other sample towns and Pataudi had the lowest. Alwar reported 4 percent WHH. The all-India percentage of widowed women in the age group of 15-59 is only 5.13 percent<sup>24</sup>.

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<sup>24</sup> Source: Census 2001

Table 1: Household Vs Sex

Sex of head of household	Pataudi	Sonipat	Alwar	All
Male	98.3	88.9	96.2	94.6
Female	1.7	11.1	3.8	5.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Socio economic survey, Nov 2009

The male female ratio in all these towns is more or less the same and female population in all three towns was less than the male population by 12 percentile points.

Table 2: All members of the Household by Sex

Sex	Pataudi	Sonipat	Alwar	All
Male	56.2	56.3	55.6	56.0
Female	43.8	43.7	44.4	44.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Socio economic survey, Nov 2009

Alwar reported less number of persons in the age group of up to 5 years and above 60 years compared to the other sample towns and the overall average. Further, Alwar reported higher number of persons in the 6 to 17 years age group.

Table 3: Age of all members of the Household

Range	Pataudi	Sonipat	Alwar	All
Up to 5 yrs	7.8	8.3	4.9	7.0
6 yrs to 17 yrs	21.5	22.2	25.1	23.0
18 yrs to 24 yrs	16.5	14.8	17.9	16.4
25 yrs to 40 yrs	31.4	30.5	28.7	30.2
41 yrs to 60 yrs	17.3	17.3	19.9	18.2
above 60 yrs	5.5	6.9	3.5	5.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Socio economic survey, Nov 2009

Large families with 8 members and above were more in number in Sonipat and Pataudi indicating that joint families still exist in these towns. Only 8 percent of the households in Alwar are large with 8 members and above, which is 4 percentile points lower than the overall average. Five member households and 4 member households were higher in number in Alwar compared to the other two towns.

Table 4: Size of the Family

Size of the family	Pataudi	Sonipat	Alwar	All
Up to 3	18.4	15.0	15.6	16.3
4	23.6	22.9	25.7	24.1
5	21.4	21.9	27.6	23.8
6 or 7	24.1	25.0	22.9	24.0
8+	12.5	15.2	8.2	11.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Average size of the family is</b>	<b>5.24</b>	<b>5.42</b>	<b>4.98</b>	

Source: Socio economic survey, Nov 2009

Majority (93%) in the three towns are Hindus, followed by Muslims accounting for 6 percent and Christians and Sikhs together accounting for 1 percent. The proportion of Muslims in Pataudi was the highest (10%) amongst the three sample towns and the lowest (3%) in Sonipat.

Table 5: Religious Profile of the Respondents

Religion	Pataudi	Sonipat	Alwar	All
Hindu	90.4	95.9	93.5	93.3
Muslim	9.6	2.6	5.2	5.8
Christian	-	1.0	0.9	0.6
Sikhism	-	0.5	0.4	0.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Socio economic survey, Nov 2009

Hindi is the mother tongue for most in the sample towns. There is a significant proportion of Urdu speaking population in Pataudi primarily comprising of the Muslims in this town.

Table 6: Mother tongue of the Respondents

Mother tongue	Pataudi	Sonipat	Alwar	All
Hindi	92.6	96.2	95.9	95.0
Haranavi	1.0	1.0	-	0.6
Urdu	6.4	2.6	2.8	3.9
Punjabi	-	0.2	1.3	0.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Socio economic survey, Nov 2009

Scheduled caste and scheduled tribe households account for 28 percent of the households surveyed. Alwar has the more scheduled caste and scheduled tribe households compared to the other sample towns. Pataudi has the maximum number (41%) of households belonging to other backward caste.

**Table 7: Social Category**

Social Category	Pataudi	Sonipat	Alwar	All
OC	31.0	49.3	40.0	40.2
OBC	41.3	25.9	28.5	31.7
SC	25.3	21.7	27.2	24.8
ST	2.5	3.1	4.3	3.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Socio economic survey, Nov 2009

The highest level of educational attainment of most is high school. The educational attainment of females declines from middle school level indicating that there are more drop-outs amongst females than males after middle school. Twenty five percent amongst females and 14 percent of males are uneducated. Sonipat reported slightly higher percentage of uneducated compared to the other two towns.

**Table 8: Educational attainment by sex**

Educational attainment	Pataudi		Sonipat		Alwar		All	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Up to 4 <sup>th</sup>	8.3	8.2	8.5	9.1	6.2	6.1	7.7	7.8
5 <sup>th</sup>	8.0	12.0	7.2	9.2	8.3	13.0	7.8	11.4
6 <sup>th</sup> - 8 <sup>th</sup>	15.4	15.1	14.2	14.6	17.9	18.6	15.8	16.2
9 <sup>th</sup> -10 <sup>th</sup>	26.0	20.2	19.9	16.4	22.7	18.2	22.8	18.2
11 <sup>th</sup> – 12 <sup>th</sup>	17.8	12.4	16.1	12.6	16.7	10.3	16.9	11.7
Graduate	8.0	5.0	12.4	9.1	10.7	6.0	10.4	6.7
Post Graduate	2.3	2.8	3.2	1.7	4.1	2.9	3.2	2.5
Technical Qualification	0.8	-	1.4	0.6	0.9	0.3	1.0	0.3
None	13.4	24.3	17.1	26.7	12.5	24.6	14.4	25.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Socio economic survey, Nov 2009

Fourteen percent of the men are into cultivation followed by 9 percent casual labourers, 7 percent industrial workers and 6 percent who are engaged in trade. Fifteen percent amongst men and 21 percent amongst women are unemployed. Pataudi reported the lowest percentage of unemployed and Sonipat the maximum. Almost three-fourth of women are not in workforce.

Table 9: Main activity by sex

Main Occupation	Pataudi		Sonipat		Alwar		All	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Cultivator	13.3	0.6	0.9	0.4	3.1	0.1	5.6	0.4
Agricultural Labourer	1.5	0.4	0.3	-	0.2	0.1	0.7	0.2
Casual Labourer	10.2	0.6	6.4	0.7	9.0	0.2	8.5	0.5
Self employed	5.5	0.1	1.6	0.8	9.7	0.4	5.6	0.4
Salaried / Pension	7.3	0.7	15.2	3.8	18.3	1.3	13.8	1.9
Industrial workers	7.0	0.5	9.8	1.9	4.8	0.1	7.2	0.8
Petty / Tea shop	0.1	0.1	3.2	0.4	1.0	0.1	1.4	0.2
Business / Trade	4.0	0.2	9.4	1.0	5.5	0.4	6.3	0.5
Unemployed	4.2	2.9	26.0	42.0	13.6	18.3	14.8	21.4
Not in workforce	46.9	93.9	27.2	49.0	34.8	79.0	36.1	73.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Socio economic survey, Nov 2009

The average annual household income amongst households in Pataudi is Rs.74,420, in Alwar it is Rs.97,388 and in Sonipat it is Rs.121,890. Twenty six percent of the households reported an income of over 1 lakh, followed by 22 percent having an income between Rs.50001 and RS.75000, 18 percent reported an income between Rs.75000 and 1 lakh, 17 percent reported an income between Rs.36001 and Rs.50000 and those with an income of Rs.36000 and less accounted for 13 percent.

Table 10: Household Income

Annual Income Range	Pataudi	Sonipat	Alwar	All
Up to Rs.24000	9.1	6.2	1.5	5.4
Rs.24001 to Rs.36000	14.5	6.2	3.5	7.8
Rs.36001 to Rs.50000	21.9	14.3	15.1	17.0
Rs.50001 to Rs.75000	21.6	20.7	24.2	22.2
Rs.75001 to Rs.1 lakh	12.8	13.3	27.9	18.4
above Rs.1 lakh	19.2	35.0	24.8	26.4
Not disclosed	0.9	4.3	3.0	2.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Average household income per annum is</b>	<b>Rs.74,420</b>	<b>Rs.1,21,890</b>	<b>Rs.97,388/-</b>	

Source: Socio economic survey, Nov 2009

Seventy seven percent of the households live in pucca houses (roof made of reinforced concrete and walls with brick and mortar), followed by 17 percent living in semi-pucca houses (roof made of tile / asbestos and walls with brick and mortar) and 6 percent in kutcha houses (roof made of thatched/tin and mud walls).

**Table 11: Roof Type**

Roof Type	Pataudi	Sonipat	Alwar	All
Thatched/Tin/Mud	5.7	9.3	2.8	5.8
Tiled	34.3	5.7	11.7	16.9
Concrete	60.0	85.0	85.5	77.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Socio economic survey, Nov 2009

Ninety six percent of the houses are owner occupied. While 3 percent are living in rented house, 1 percent are living in government quarters.

**Table 12: Ownership of the House**

Tenure	Pataudi	Sonipat	Alwar	All
Own	97.3	96.2	95.2	96.2
Rented	2.7	3.6	3.7	3.3
Government Quarters	-	0.2	1.1	0.5
Squatters	-	0.0	-	0.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Socio economic survey, Nov 2009

Eighty two percent of the households reported that they have a separate bathroom and 74 percent reported that they have a separate kitchen. Ninety four percent of the households are electrified.

**Table 13: Living Standard**

Living Standard Characteristics	Pataudi	Sonipat	Alwar	All
Have a separate Kitchen	74.4	79.8	68.7	74.1
Have a Bathroom	91.6	91.2	65.9	82.2
Have Electricity connection	95.3	95.7	92.2	94.3

Source: Socio economic survey, Nov 2009

LPG is the most commonly used fuel for cooking with 53 percent of the households reporting that they use LPG for cooking. A significant population (42%) are dependant on firewood for cooking with just 1 percent using kerosene.

Table 14: Fuel for Cooking

Fuel	Pataudi	Sonipat	Alwar	All
LP Gas	39.3	67.1	52.5	53.1
Gobar Gas	3.7	2.1	1.3	2.3
Kerosene	0.5	1.7	0.9	1.0
Firewood	56.5	24.3	45.3	42.0
Others	-	4.8	-	1.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Socio economic survey, Nov 2009

Seventy one percent of the households have a house service connection to meet their water requirement, followed by 18 percent who are dependant on their bore-well / open-well, 11 percent draw water from the common tap/pump, and 3 percent each draw water from public tube well and from neighbours. The house service connection is only 56 percent in Alwar compared to the overall average of 71 percent. Thirty percent of the households in Alwar depend on own well for their water needs.

Table 15: Water Supply  
(mutually inclusive)

Water Supply	Pataudi	Sonipat	Alwar	All
House Connection	80.6	78.8	55.9	71.2
Common tap / pump	12.0	7.4	14.0	11.2
Own well / bore / Hand pump	13.0	8.1	30.0	17.5
IM - II / Other Hand pump (public tube well)	1.2	3.8	3.0	2.7
Tanker / Vendor	0.2	0.2	1.7	0.8
Neighbour	3.2	5.7	0.4	3.0
Can / Bottled (drinking)	0.2	1.2	-	0.5

Source: Socio economic survey, Nov 2009

Bad taste was cited by 21 percent households as the main problem faced in the water supply, followed by bad quality by 20 percent households, inadequate supply by 19 percent of the households, low pressure by 16 percent of the households and 3 percent households reported that they do not get piped supply. Alwar had fewer complaints of bad taste and inadequate supply compared to the other two sample towns. Complaints of inadequate supply were high in Pataudi compared to the other two towns and the overall average.

Table 16: Main Problem in Piped Water Supply

Main Problem	Pataudi	Sonipat	Alwar	All
Do not Get Piped Supply	1.3	1.9	7.2	3.4
Inadequate Supply	30.3	17.4	7.2	19.2
Low pressure	11.7	21.6	17.6	16.3
Bad Quality	19.1	23.9	18.0	20.1
Bad taste	27.3	23.9	9.5	20.6
Coloured water	1.3	0.8	1.0	1.1
None	9.0	10.5	39.5	19.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Socio economic survey, Nov 2009

Eighty eight percent of the households receive daily supply of water, 5 percent on alternate days and 3 percent reported that it was erratic.

Table 17: Periodicity of Water Supply

Periodicity of supply	Pataudi	Sonipat	Alwar	All
Do not get supply	1.3	1.9	7.2	3.4
Daily	90.5	83.0	88.6	87.8
Alternate	4.5	6.6	4.2	5.0
Once in a week	0.8	1.2	-	0.6
Erratic	2.9	7.3	-	3.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Socio economic survey, Nov 2009

Amongst those who do not have a house service connection, 64 percent claimed that they have applied for a connection and the rest (36%) have not applied for a house service connection. The highest percentage of applicants for a house service connection is from Alwar.

Table 18: Have you applied for a Connection

	Pataudi	Sonipat	Alwar	All
Yes	58.2	42.9	89.2	63.9
No	41.8	57.1	10.8	36.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Socio economic survey, Nov 2009

Twenty six percent of those who have not applied stated that they did not apply as they are unlikely to get a connection, 21 percent stated that they will not be able to afford the water charges, 8 percent said that the connection charges were high and 7 percent said that the ground water was of good quality and they do not require municipal water. Fifty nine percent in Sonipat had not applied for a house service connection as they think that they will not get a connection even if they apply for one. A high percentage (39%) of non-applicants in Alwar stated high water charges was the reason for not applying.

**Table 19: If Not Applied, the Reason**

Reason for not applying	Pataudi	Sonipat	Alwar	All
No specific reason	55.7	21.9	41.4	39.2
Will not get	6.3	59.4	15.3	25.9
Connection costly	13.9	8.3	4.5	7.8
Water charges high	5.1	3.1	38.8	20.5
Have good ground water	19.0	7.3	-	6.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Socio economic survey, Nov 2009

Forty four percent store water in storage tanks. Use of water storage tanks is 63 percent in Pataudi, 40 percent in Sonipat and 32 percent in Alwar.

**Table 20: Water Stored in storage tank**

	Pataudi	Sonipat	Alwar	All
Yes, store water in tanks	62.9	40.2	31.5	44.3
No, do not store water in tanks	37.1	59.8	68.5	55.7
	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Socio economic survey, Nov 2009

Sixty five percent of the households depend on house service connection for drinking water, followed by 12 percent who consume water from their well and 8 percent use water drawn from common tap/pump for drinking purpose. Few households in Pataudi reported that they buy canned water for drinking. Use of municipal water for drinking is high in Pataudi compared to the other two towns.

**Table 21: Source of Drinking Water**

Source	Pataudi	Sonipat	Alwar	All
House Connection	80.7	60.0	54.9	64.7
Common tap / pump	9.6	1.7	11.2	7.6
Own well / bore / Hand pump	4.9	1.4	27.9	12.0
IM - II / Other Hand pump(public)	0.5	1.2	2.6	1.5
Tanker / Vendor	0.0	0.2	1.7	0.7

Source	Pataudi	Sonipat	Alwar	All
Neighbour	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.2
Can / Bottled	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1
Not Disclosed	3.9	35.3	1.7	13.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Socio economic survey, Nov 2009

Seventy nine percent of the households reported that the male members defecate in toilets within the house / compound. While 20 percent households reported that they defecate in open, the others either use public toilet or share toilets with others. Defecating in open space is high (36%) in Alwar and use of toilet within house/compound is high (92%) in Sonipat.

**Table 22: Place of defecation by Male members of the family**

	Pataudi	Sonipat	Alwar	All
Toilet within House/Compound	81.3	92.4	64.1	78.8
Toilet shared with others	0.5	0.5	-	0.3
Public Toilet	0.5	0.7	-	0.4
Pay and use Public toilet	0.7	0.5	-	0.4
Open space/ canals/etc	17.0	5.9	35.9	20.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Socio economic survey, Nov 2009

Seventy nine percent of the households reported that the female members defecate in toilets within the house / compound. While 18 percent households reported that they defecate in open, the others either use public toilet or share toilets with others. Defecating in open space is high (35%) in Alwar and use of toilet within house/compound is high (92%) in Sonipat.

**Table 23: Place of defecation by Female members of the family**

	Pataudi	Sonipat	Alwar	All
Toilet within House/Compound	81.3	92.4	64.2	78.8
Toilet shared with others	0.5	0.5	-	0.3
Public Toilet	6.1	0.7	0.4	2.3
Pay and use Public toilet	2.0	0.5	-	0.8
Open space/ canals/etc	10.1	5.9	35.4	17.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Socio economic survey, Nov 2009

Seventy three percent reported that they have pour-flush type toilets, 23 percent had toilets with flush and 4 percent had pit toilets. Forty two percent households in Sonipat have toilets with flush, 57 percent have pour-flush and 1 percent has pit toilets. Pataudi and Alwar reported higher number of pour-flush toilets.

**Table 24: Type of Toilet**

	<b>Pataudi</b>	<b>Sonipat</b>	<b>Alwar</b>	<b>All</b>
Flush	7.8	42.1	14.1	22.7
Pour flush	82.0	56.6	83.9	72.9
Pit	10.2	1.3	2.0	4.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Socio economic survey, Nov 2009

Thirty three percent households stated that the toilets are connected to soak pit for sewerage discharge and 21 percent reported of having a septic tank.

**Table 25: Mode of Sewerage Discharge**

<b>Mode of Discharge</b>	<b>Pataudi</b>	<b>Sonipat</b>	<b>Alwar</b>	<b>All</b>
Septic tank with leach field	30.0	1.0	28.3	18.4
Septic tank without leach field	3.0	4.6	0.7	2.9
Soak Pit	58.3	2.3	44.8	32.9
Into road side drain	2.1	0.8	1.3	1.4
Into canal	-	1.0	-	0.4
Into storm water drain	1.5	6.7	-	3.0
Do not know	5.1	83.6	24.9	40.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Socio economic survey, Nov 2009

Eighty seven percent of the households having septic tank reported that the septic tank was being cleaned using vacuum truck and in 12 percent households it was being cleaned using buckets.

**Table 26: Method of cleaning Septic Tank**

<b>Method of cleaning</b>	<b>Pataudi</b>	<b>Sonipat</b>	<b>Alwar</b>	<b>All</b>
Vacuum truck	95.5	59.1	83.7	87.2
With buckets	4.5	40.9	14.0	11.9
Others	-	-	2.3	0.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Socio economic survey, Nov 2009

Sixty seven percent of the households reported that the cleaning of septic tank takes place beyond a one-year period, 12 percent stated that it is cleaned once every year and 8 percent stated that the septic tank is cleaned twice in a year.

**Table 27: Frequency of Cleaning Septic Tank**

Frequency of cleaning	Pataudi	Sonipat	Alwar	All
Once a year	10.9	31.8	8.1	11.9
Twice a year	10.9	13.6	3.5	8.3
More than twice a year	2.7	9.2	3.5	3.7
Over 1 year	75.5	31.8	66.3	67.4
Don't know	-	13.6	18.6	8.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Socio economic survey, Nov 2009

Eleven percent spend over Rs.1000 for each cleaning of septic tank, 38 percent spend between Rs.751 and Rs.1000 for each cleaning, 12 percent spend between Rs.501 and Rs.750 for each cleaning and 22 percent spend up to Rs.500. Households in Alwar spend on an average Rs.859 for each cleaning of septic tank, followed by households in Pataudi who spend Rs.809 on an average per cleaning and households in Sonipat spend Rs.587.

**Table: 28 Cost of Cleaning Septic Tank**

Amount paid for each cleaning of the Septic Tank	Pataudi	Sonipat	Alwar	All
Up to Rs.500	24.5	33.3	17.5	22.6
Rs.501 to Rs.750	9.1	23.8	13.9	12.4
Rs.751 to Rs.1000	50.0	14.2	29.1	38.2
Above Rs.1000	10.9	-	13.9	11.1
Not disclosed	5.5	28.7	25.6	15.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Average amount spent for each cleaning is</b>	<b>Rs.809</b>	<b>Rs.587/-</b>	<b>Rs.859/-</b>	

Source: Socio economic survey, Nov 2009

The respondents were asked if they would like to have their toilets connected to a sewer network and 70 percent of the respondents stated that they would like to get connected and 30 percent were not for sewer connection. While the willingness to connect the toilet to the sewer was high both in Pataudi and Sonipat, it was very low in Alwar.

**Table 29: Would you like to have a Sewer Connection**

	<b>Pataudi</b>	<b>Sonipat</b>	<b>Alwar</b>	<b>All</b>
Yes, would like to have a sewer connection	89.8	83.6	39.3	70.3
No, do not want a sewer connection	10.2	16.4	60.7	29.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Socio economic survey, Nov 2009

Among those who do not have a toilet, 85 percent were keen to have a toilet and the preference to have a toilet was the highest at Alwar.

**Table 30: Wanting to have a Toilet**

<b>Would like to have a Toilet</b>	<b>Pataudi</b>	<b>Sonipat</b>	<b>Alwar</b>	<b>All</b>
Yes	71.1	63.3	94.6	84.6
Yes, but no space	23.7	30.0	1.8	11.0
No	5.2	6.7	3.6	4.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Socio economic survey, Nov 2009

Fifty five percent of the households let out the water used in kitchen, in bath and in washing into the road side drain. Most (78%) households in Sonipat did not disclose the mode of discharge.

**Table 31: Where does Kitchen / Bath / Wash water is let out**

	<b>Pataudi</b>	<b>Sonipat</b>	<b>Alwar</b>	<b>All</b>
Drain along the road	83.6	4.3	75.4	54.8
Outside the compound	6.4	4.5	5.0	5.3
Strom water drain	3.2	9.5	8.6	7.2
To garden	0.7	0.5	-	0.4
Septic tank	2.7	0.0	-	0.9
No response	3.4	77.6	10.8	30.2
Others	-	3.6	0.2	1.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Socio economic survey, Nov 2009

Twenty three percent of the households reported that a family member of the household was affected by a major illness. The incidence of illness was high in Pataudi compared to the other two towns.

**Table 32: Any Family Member affected by Major illness**

<b>Affected by Major Illness</b>	<b>Pataudi</b>	<b>Sonipat</b>	<b>Alwar</b>	<b>All</b>
Yes, affected	35.6	16.2	16.8	22.6
No, not affected	64.4	83.8	83.2	77.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Socio economic survey, Nov 2009

Those who said that a family member was affected by an illness were asked if they knew the cause of the illness and 38 percent attributed the illness to polluted water. Twenty two percent sited air pollution as the cause of illness, 20 percent attributed the illness to poor sanitation and hygiene and 18 percent attributed it to seasonal change. Forty seven percent of the households in Pataudi attributed the cause of illness to water pollution.

**Table 33: Reason for getting the disease**

<b>Reasons</b>	<b>Pataudi</b>	<b>Sonipat</b>	<b>Alwar</b>	<b>All</b>
Water pollution	46.9	29.4	28.2	37.8
Air pollution	9.6	38.2	32.1	22.3
Change in season	20.0	11.8	19.2	17.9
Poor sanitation and hygiene	21.4	19.1	19.2	20.3
Through infected person	0.7	0.0	1.3	0.7
Others	1.4	1.5	-	1.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Socio economic survey, Nov 2009

Ninety four percent of the households stated that they knew the advantages of having a sewer system. The awareness levels were high across all the towns.

**Table 34: Awareness to the benefit of Sewer System**

<b>Aware of benefits</b>	<b>Pataudi</b>	<b>Sonipat</b>	<b>Alwar</b>	<b>All</b>
Yes, aware	96.1	91.7	95.0	94.3
No, not aware	3.9	8.3	5.0	5.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Socio economic survey, Nov 2009

Eighty five percent of the households stated that they knew that a sewer system involves installation of sewerage network, connection to each and every house and maintenance of the system. The awareness level of the work involved in installing a sewer system was slightly low in Sonipat, wherein only 69 percent stated that they were aware of the work involved compared to the other two towns where it was above 90 percent.

**Table 35: Installation of sewer system involves installation of sewerage network, connections to each and every house, maintenance of the system, etc**

<b>Aware of the work involved in establishing a sewerage system</b>	<b>Pataudi</b>	<b>Sonipat</b>	<b>Alwar</b>	<b>All</b>
Yes. aware	94.1	69.3	91.6	85.1
No. not aware	5.7	29.5	8.2	14.3
Do not know	0.2	1.2	0.2	0.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Socio economic survey, Nov 2009

The survey adopted Contingent Valuation method to elicit the willingness to pay of the households on sewerage services since the households are not exposed to the type of services proposed. The response of the households is given in the following table.

**Table 36: Willingness to Pay Sewerage Charges**

<b>Amount willing to pay per month as sewerage charges</b>	<b>Pataudi</b>	<b>Sonipat</b>	<b>Alwar</b>	<b>All</b>
Rs.150	20.4	6.2	21.6	16.2
Rs.125	1.9	0.7	0.2	0.9
Rs.100	5.7	2.6	3.0	3.7
Rs.50	17.7	10.0	30.9	19.9
Rs.25	47.7	38.3	37.2	40.9
Not Willing to pay	6.6	42.2	7.1	18.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Socio economic survey, Nov 2009

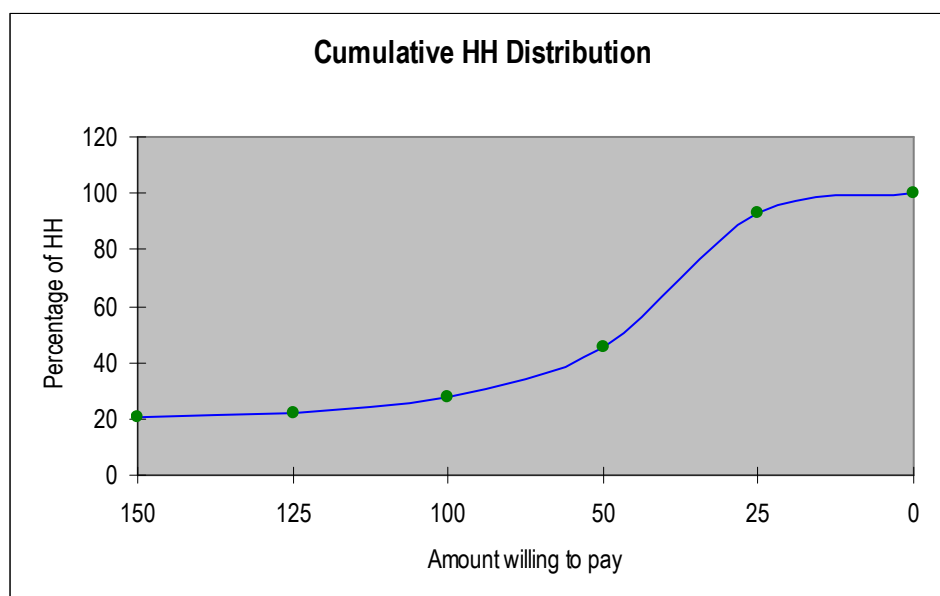
The response of the households in Pataudi to the question if they would pay for the sewerage services is presented below as sewerage sub-project is proposed in Pataudi municipality.

Table 37: Willingness to Pay for Sewerage Services – Pataudi town

Amount willing to pay monthly for Sewerage Services	No. of HH	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Rs.150	83	20.39312	20.39312
Rs.125	8	1.965602	22.35872
Rs.100	23	5.651106	28.00983
Rs.50	72	17.69042	45.70025
Rs.25	194	47.66585	93.36609
0 (Not willing to Pay)	27	6.633907	100

The average amount each HH is willing to pay is Rs.59.50

The average amount each HH willing to pay from among those who are willing to pay some amount is Rs.63.79



About one-fifth of the households agree to pay Rs.150 per month and there is an increase of about 2 percent in the households willing to pay Rs.125 and above. About 28 percent of the household say they would pay Rs.100. Even though, on the average, each household is willing to pay about Rs.60, only about 46 percent of the households desire to pay Rs.50 and above. But when we consider only those households who are willing to pay some charges, the average amount is about Rs.64.

The households were asked if they would pay a one-time connection charge for availing sewer services. Sixty nine percent of the households expressed their willingness to pay a onetime charge towards a connection.

**Table 38: Willingness to pay One-time connection Charges**

<b>Amount willing to pay as one-time connection charges</b>	<b>Pataudi</b>	<b>Sonipat</b>	<b>Alwar</b>	<b>All</b>
Rs.2000	11.1	3.3	2.4	5.4
Rs1500	2.7	0.0	0.2	0.9
Rs.1000	5.9	3.1	3.0	4.0
Rs.750	6.6	6.4	6.5	6.5
Rs.500	52.8	38.4	43.0	44.6
Not willing to pay	20.9	48.8	44.9	38.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Socio economic survey, Nov 2009

Awareness to the need of providing public toilet where there is no place for individual toilets and in places where sewer connections can not be provided was 84 percent. Awareness level in Sonipat town was low compared to the other two towns.

**Table 39: Provision of public Toilet**

<b>Aware that Public Toilet will have to be provided where provision is not available</b>	<b>Pataudi</b>	<b>Sonipat</b>	<b>Alwar</b>	<b>All</b>
Yes, aware	86.8	50.0	88.0	83.5
No, not aware	7.9	20.0	6.6	8.5
Do not Know	5.3	30.0	5.4	8.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Socio economic survey, Nov 2009

Those who did not have a toilet in their house were asked if they would pay a fixed monthly charge towards user fee for the public toilet that would be provided by the municipality. Eighty five percent of the respondents were willing to pay for public toilet usage. Thirty percent of the households in Pataudi reported that they were willing to pay Rs.75 per month for the family as user charges for public toilet and this was comparatively a higher proportion who were willing to pay Rs.75.

Table: 40 Willingness to pay for Public Toilet

Amount willing to pay per month as user charges for the entire family	Pataudi	Sonipat	Alwar	All
Rs.75	30.3	10.0	12.1	16.9
Rs.50	6.5	3.3	30.1	20.6
Rs.25	47.4	36.7	49.4	47.4
Not willing to pay	15.8	50.0	8.4	15.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Socio economic survey, Nov 2009

Eighty five percent of the households were aware that provision of water supply or augmentation of water supply requires provision / extension of network, repair of existing lines, providing individual household connection, installing water treatment plants, etc. While the awareness level is above 90 percent in both Pataudi and Alwar, it is only 69 percent in Sonipat.

Table: 41 Improvement of water supply requires extension of network, repair of existing lines, providing individual household connection, installing water treatment plants, etc.

Aware of the work involved in providing piped water supply	Pataudi	Sonipat	Alwar	All
Yes, aware	92.4	69.1	93.5	85.2
No, not aware	6.6	29.0	5.0	13.3
Do not Know	1.0	1.9	1.5	1.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Socio economic survey, Nov 2009

The willingness to pay a monthly charge towards piped water supply is presented in the following table.

Table: 42 Willingness to pay for Water Supply

Amount willing to pay per month as water charges	Pataudi	Sonipat	Alwar	All
Rs.150	12.3	8.8	25.9	16.0
Rs.100	5.2	2.4	6.3	4.7
Rs.75	8.1	5.0	7.3	6.8
Rs.50	61.2	48.6	54.7	54.7
Not willing to pay	13.2	35.2	5.8	17.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Socio economic survey, Nov 2009

The response of the households in Pataudi to the question if they would pay for the piped water supply is presented below as water supply sub-project is proposed in Pataudi municipality.

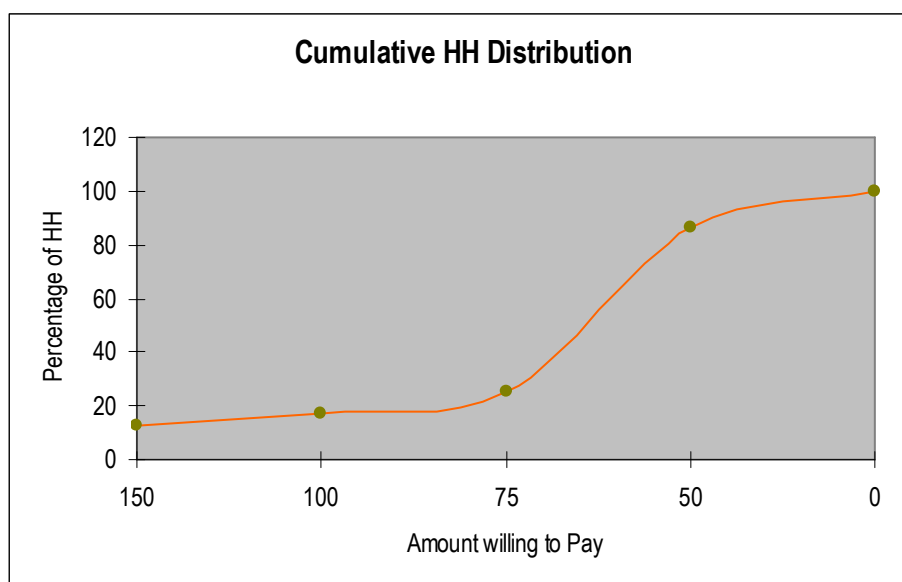
**Table: 43: Willingness to Pay for Water Supply – Pataudi town**

Amount willing to pay per month for water supply	No. of HH	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Rs.150	50	12.3	12.3
Rs.100	21	5.2	17.5
Rs.75	33	8.1	25.6
Rs.50	249	61.2	86.8
0 (Not willing to Pay)	54	13.2	100

Source: Socio economic survey, Nov 2009

The average amount each HH is willing to pay is Rs.60.26

The average amount each HH willing to pay from among those who are willing to pay some amount is Rs.69.48



Twelve percent are willing to pay Rs.150 per month for water supply followed by 5 percent who are willing to pay Rs.100 and 8 percent had stated that they are willing to pay Rs.75. In all one-fourth are willing to pay Rs.100 and above. Sixty one percent had stated that they are willing to pay Rs.50 and the average amount that the households desire to pay is Rs.60. However, amongst those who are willing to pay some amount, the average amount that the households are willing to pay is Rs.70.

Households were asked if they would pay a one time connection charges for availing water connection and 64 percent expressed their willingness to pay.

**Table: 44 Willing to Pay onetime Connection charges for water supply**

Amount willing to pay as one-time connection charges	Pataudi	Sonipat	Alwar	All
Rs.2000	11.1	3.3	5.2	6.4
Rs.1500	2.7	1.2	0.2	1.3
Rs.1000	6.9	2.4	4.5	4.6
Rs.750	6.1	6.7	9.1	7.4
Rs.500	50.1	48.1	37.2	44.8
Not willing to pay	23.1	38.3	43.8	35.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Socio economic survey, Nov 2009

Households were asked to rate the present water supply services and only 7 percent rated it as very good and 22 percent rated it as good. While the satisfactory rating was 27 percent, 22 percent each rated the water supply as bad and very bad.

**Table: 45 Rate the Water Supply Services**

Rating	Pataudi	Sonipat	Alwar	All
Very Good	18.2	0.2	3.9	7.2
Good	31.5	10.9	23.8	22.0
Satisfactory	24.8	34.8	21.6	26.9
Bad	18.9	33.1	14.0	21.8
Very Bad	6.6	21.0	36.7	22.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Socio economic survey, Nov 2009

Households were asked to rate the present solid waste management system and only 2 percent rated it as very good and 15 percent rated it as good. While the satisfactory rating was 23 percent, 43 percent rated it as bad and 17 percent as very bad.

**Table: 46 Rate the Solid Waste Management System**

Rating	Pataudi	Sonipat	Alwar	All
Very Good	4.2	0.2	1.5	1.9
Good	17.7	10.9	15.3	14.7
Satisfactory	11.3	35.4	22.2	23.1
Bad	57.7	33.0	40.0	43.3
Very Bad	9.1	20.5	21.0	17.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Socio economic survey, Nov 2009

Households were asked to rate the present storm water system and only 3 percent rated it as very good and 13 percent rated it as good. While the satisfactory rating was 31 percent, 39 percent rated it as bad and 14 percent as very bad.

**Table: 47 Rate the Effectiveness of Storm Water Drain**

Rating	Pataudi	Sonipat	Alwar	All
Very Good	5.7	2.1	2.6	3.4
Good	10.1	14.5	15.1	13.3
Satisfactory	16.4	38.6	35.7	30.5
Bad	58.0	26.0	34.1	39.0
Very Bad	9.8	18.8	12.5	13.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Socio economic survey, Nov 2009

Households were asked to rate the present public transport system and 13 percent rated it as very good and 26 percent rated it as good. While the satisfactory rating was 34 percent, 23 percent rated it as bad and 4 percent as very bad.

**Table: 48 Rate the Quality of Public Transport System**

Rating	Pataudi	Sonipat	Alwar	All
Very Good	17.0	6.4	14.9	12.8
Good	16.4	30.7	30.7	26.2
Satisfactory	16.7	44.8	39.1	33.9
Bad	44.7	13.6	13.2	23.3
Very Bad	5.2	4.5	2.1	3.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Socio economic survey, Nov 2009

Households were asked to rate the bus terminus in terms of its connectivity to other modes of transport and 19 percent rated it as very good and 32 percent rated it as good. While the satisfactory rating was 37 percent, 11 percent rated it as bad and 2 percent as very bad. However, it should be remembered that the

households perception of connectivity to other modes of transport is in terms of local commuting and not long distance trains or buses.

**Table: 49 Rate the Bus terminus in terms of connectivity with other mode**

Rating	Pataudi	Sonipat	Alwar	All
Very Good	28.3	6.7	22.0	19.0
Good	30.2	39.0	26.4	31.7
Satisfactory	25.3	42.4	41.3	36.6
Bad	15.2	9.0	8.6	10.9
Very Bad	1.0	2.9	1.7	1.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Socio economic survey, Nov 2009

The households were asked about the cost incurred per month currently towards water supply and 45 percent said that they do not make any payment towards water supply. Eighteen percent each pay up to Rs.25 and between Rs.26 and Rs.50, followed by 11 percent who spend above Rs.100 and 8 percent who spend between Rs.51 and Rs.100.

**Table 50: Amount Paid for Water**

Amount paid per month	Pataudi	Sonipat	Alwar	All
Up to Rs.25	50.1	5.0	1.3	17.9
Rs.26 to Rs.50	14.7	14.8	24.2	18.1
Rs.51 to Rs.100	2.5	6.2	15.6	8.4
Above Rs.100	2.0	22.6	6.9	10.5
No payment made	30.7	51.4	52.0	45.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Socio economic survey, Nov 2009

The amount paid once in two months for electricity consumption is a good indicator of the affordability of the households when it comes to paying for services. Thirty four percent of the households pay over Rs.1000 once in two months as electricity charges, followed by 21 percent who pay between RS.751 and Rs.1000, 17 percent pay between Rs.501 and Rs.750, 16 percent pay between Rs.301 and Rs.500 and 8 percent pay less than Rs.301. The average amount paid is Rs.1120 and the households in Sonipat pay the maximum amongst the sample towns.

Table 51: Amount Paid for Electricity

Amount paid bi-monthly	Pataudi	Sonipat	Alwar	All
Up to Rs.300	13.8	3.6	7.7	8.1
Rs.301 to Rs.500	22.3	5.5	19.4	15.5
Rs.501 to Rs.750	23.6	8.1	19.0	16.6
Rs.751 to Rs.1000	21.0	16.9	24.0	20.5
Above Rs.1000	19.2	61.7	22.2	33.8
Not disclosed	4.1	4.2	7.7	5.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Average amount paid as electricity charges is</b>	<b>Rs.844</b>	<b>Rs.1567</b>	<b>Rs.960</b>	<b>Rs.1120</b>

Source: Socio economic survey, Nov 2009

Forty four percent stated that they do not spend any amount for drinking water and amongst those who spend, the average amount spent by a household per month is Rs.75. Households in Sonipat spend Rs.116 per month towards drinking water, households in Alwar spend Rs.78 and households in Pataudi spend Rs.61.

Table 52: Amount Paid to drinking water

Amount paid per month	Pataudi	Sonipat	Alwar	All
Up to Rs.25	49.6	0.3	1.5	17.1
Rs.26 to Rs.50	14.7	6.4	11.3	10.8
Rs.51 to Rs.100	8.9	7.8	36.9	18.6
Above Rs.100	11.8	6.1	9.7	9.2
No payment	15.0	79.4	40.6	44.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Average amount paid for drinking water per month is</b>	<b>Rs.61</b>	<b>Rs.116</b>	<b>Rs.78</b>	<b>Rs.75</b>

Source: Socio economic survey, Nov 2009

Respondents were asked for the cost incurred towards having a water storage tank and amongst those who said that they have one (44%) the average amount spent was Rs.843. The usage of water storage tanks and the cost incurred for the same is higher in Pataudi town compared to Alwar. In Sonipat majority reported that they do not use storage tanks.

Table 53: The Cost of Water Storage Tank

Range	Pataudi	Alwar	All
Up to Rs.500	43.2	23.4	39.2
Rs.501 to Rs.1000	31.6	18.8	29.0
Rs.1001 to Rs.1500	16.4	39.0	21.0
Above Rs.1500	8.8	18.8	10.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Average cost of storage tank is</b>	<b>Rs.936</b>	<b>Rs.859</b>	<b>Rs.843</b>

Source: Socio economic survey, Nov 2009

The key socio-economic indicators for the three sample towns are presented in the following table.

Table 54: Key Socio-economic Indicators

S.No	Indicator	Unit	Pataudi	Sonipat	Alwar
a)	<b>Income</b>				
1	Monthly family income	Average	Rs.6,202	Rs10157/-	Rs.97388/-
2	Number of earners	Average	2.9	1.6	1.5
3	Business establishment	%	12.77	30.7	19
b)	<b>Housing</b>				
4	Permanent	%	5.7	85.5	85.5
5	Semi-permanent	%	34.4	5.7	11.7
6	Temporary houses	%	60.0	9.3	2.8
7	Owned	%	97.3	96.2	95.2
8	Rented	%	2.7	3.8	4.8
9	Having separate kitchen	%	74.4	79.8	68.7
10	Having separate toilet	%	81.3	91.2	65.9
11	Having separate bath	%	91.6	91.2	65.9
12	Houses electrified	%	95.3	95.7	92.2
13	House with water supply	%	80.6	80.6	55.9
c)	<b>Demographic Details</b>				
14	Family size	Average	5.24	5.24	4.98

S.No	Indicator	Unit	Pataudi	Sonipat	Alwar
15	Women headed household	%	1.7	11.1	3.8
d)	<b>Standard of Living</b>				
16	B&W Television	%	16.95	18.33	17.06
17	Colour Television	%	76.90	72.85	80.12
18	Cycle	%	64.37	61.19	63.71
19	Motorcycle	%	34.64	42.61	47.30
20	Phone	%	12.03	29.52	15.55
21	Mobile phone	%	67.81	71.42	79.69

Source: Socio economic survey, Nov 2009

## 11th Plan National Targets<sup>25</sup>

Twenty-seven targets at the national level fall in six major categories. The six categories are:

- (i) Income and Poverty
- (ii) Education
- (iii) Health
- (iv) Women and Children
- (v) Infrastructure and
- (vi) Environment.

The targets in each of these categories are given below.

### (i) Income and Poverty

- Average GDP growth rate of 9% per year in the Eleventh Plan period.
- Agricultural GDP growth rate at 4% per year on the average.
- Generation of 58 million new work opportunities.
- Reduction of unemployment among the educated to less than 5%.
- 20% rise in the real wage rate of unskilled workers.
- Reduction in the head-count ratio of consumption poverty by 10 percentage points.

### (ii) Education

- Reduction in the dropout rates of children at the elementary level from 52.2% in 2003–04 to 20% by 2011–12.
- Developing minimum standards of educational attainment in elementary schools, to ensure quality education.
- Increasing the literacy rate for persons of age 7 years or more to 85% by 2011–12.
- Reducing the gender gap in literacy to 10 percentage points by 2011–12.
- Increasing the percentage of each cohort going to higher education from the present 10% to 15% by 2011–12.

### (iii) Health

- Infant mortality rate (IMR) to be reduced to 28 and maternal mortality ratio (MMR) to 1 per 1000 live births by the end of the Eleventh Plan.
- Total Fertility Rate to be reduced to 2.1 by the end of the Eleventh Plan.
- Clean drinking water to be available for all by 2009, ensuring that there are no slip-backs by the end of the Eleventh Plan.
- Malnutrition among children of age group 0–3 to be reduced to half its present level by the end of the Eleventh Plan.
- Anaemia among women and girls to be reduced to half its present level by the end of the Eleventh Plan.

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<sup>25</sup> Eleventh Five Year Plan 2007-12, Planning Commission of India

(iv) Women and Children

- Sex ratio for age group 0–6 to be raised to 935 by 2011–12 and to 950 by 2016–17.
- Ensuring that at least 33% of the direct and indirect beneficiaries of all government schemes are women and girl children.
- Ensuring that all children enjoy a safe childhood, without any compulsion to work.

(v) Infrastructure

- To ensure electricity connection to all villages and BPL households by 2009 and reliable power by the end of the Plan.
- To ensure all-weather road connection to all habitations with population 1000 and above (500 and above in hilly and tribal areas) by 2009, and all significant habitations by 2015.
- To connect every village by telephone and provide broadband connectivity to all villages by 2012.
- To provide homestead sites to all by 2012 and step up the pace of house construction for rural poor to cover all the poor by 2016–17.

(iv) Environment

- To increase forest and tree cover by 5 percentage points.
- To attain WHO standards of air quality in all major cities by 2011–12.
- To treat all urban waste water by 2011–12 to clean river waters.
- To increase energy efficiency by 20% by 2016–17.

## Summary of Social Sector Initiatives<sup>26</sup>

The following are some of the poverty-alleviation and employment generation programmes:

### **The National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS)**

Was launched in February 2006 in 200 most backward districts in the first phase and was expanded to 330 districts during 2007-08. The coverage was extended to all rural districts of the country in 2008-09. At present, 619 districts are covered under the NREGS.

### **Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY)**

The Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) was launched in April 1999 after restructuring of the Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) and allied programmes. It is a self-employment programme for the rural poor. The objective of the SGSY is to bring the assisted *swarozgaris* above the poverty line by providing them income-generating assets through bank credit and Government subsidy. The scheme is being implemented on a cost-sharing basis between the Centre and States of 75:25 for non-northeastern states and 90:10 for north-eastern states.

### **Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY)**

The Government has recently revamped the SJSRY with effect from April 1, 2009. The scheme provides gainful employment to the urban unemployed and underemployed poor, by encouraging the setting up of self-employment ventures by the urban poor and also by providing wage employment and utilizing their labour for construction of socially and economically useful public assets. The revamped SJSRY has five components: (a) the Urban Self-Employment Programme (USEP) which targets individual urban poor for setting up of micro enterprises; (b) the Urban Women Self-help Programme (UWSP) which targets urban poor women self-help groups for setting up of group enterprises and providing them assistance through a revolving fund for thrift and credit activities; (c) Skill Training for Employment Promotion amongst Urban Poor (STEP-UP) which targets the urban poor for imparting quality training so as to enhance their employability for self-employment or better salaried employment; (d) the Urban Wage Employment Programme (UWEP) which seeks to assist the urban poor by utilizing their labour for the construction of socially and economically useful public assets, in towns having population less than 5 lakh as per the 1991 census; and (e) the Urban Community Development Network (UCDN) which seeks to assist the urban poor in organizing themselves into self-managed community structures so as to gain collective strength to address the issues of poverty facing them and participate in effective implementation of urban poverty-alleviation programmes.

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<sup>26</sup> Economic Survey 2009-10, Government of India

**Bharat Nirman**

This programme, launched in 2005-06 for building infrastructure and basic amenities in rural areas, has six components, namely rural housing, irrigation potential, drinking water, rural roads, electrification and rural telephony. It is an important initiative for reducing the gap between rural and urban rural areas.

**Rural Sanitation: Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC)**

The annual budgetary support for the TSC was increased from Rs.202 crore in 2003-04 to Rs 1,200 crore in 2009-10. The TSC follows a community-led and people centered approach. The components of the TSC include start-up activities, Individual household latrines, community sanitary complexes, school sanitation and hygiene education and Anganwadi toilets. To encourage Panchayati Raj institutions (PRIs) to take up sanitation promotion, there is the Nirmal Gram Puraskar (NGP) incentive scheme under which an award is given to those PRIs that attain a 100 per cent open defecation-free environment.

**Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA)**

The SSA is being implemented in partnership with the States to address the needs of children in the age group of 6-14 years. There has been significant reduction in the number of out-of-school children on account of SSA interventions.

**Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA)**

A new centrally sponsored scheme, the RMSA, to enhance access to secondary education and improve its quality was launched in March 2009. The objectives of the scheme are to achieve an enrolment ratio of 75 per cent for Classes IX-X within five years by providing a secondary school within reasonable distance of every habitation, to improve quality of education imparted at secondary level through making all secondary schools conform to prescribed norms, to remove gender, socio-economic and disability barriers, universal access to secondary level education by 2017, i.e. by the end of 12th Five Year Plan and universal retention by 2020. The Central Government shall bear 75 per cent and the State Governments 25 per cent of the project expenditure during the Eleventh Five Year Plan. The funding pattern will be 90:10 for the northeastern States.

**National Programme of Midday Meals in Schools**

Under this programme, the Government has revised the food norm for upper primary children by increasing the quantity of pulses from 25 to 30 g, vegetables from 65 to 75 g and decreasing the quantity of oil and fat from 10 to 7.5 g. Upward revision of the cooking cost (excluding labour and administrative charges) for primary to Rs 2.50 and for upper primary to Rs 3.75 has also been made. The cooking cost now includes the cost of pulses, vegetables, oil and fats, salt and condiments and fuel. A separate provision for payment of an honorarium to a cook-cum-helper @ Rs 1000 per month has been made.

Transportation assistance for 11 Special Category States: Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Sikkim, Uttarakhand and Tripura; has been revised to the rate prevalent under the Public Distribution System (PDS) in these States in place of the existing assistance at a flat rate of Rs 125 per quintal. The new rates are effective from December 1, 2009. Besides the cost of construction of kitchen-cum-store has been revised. The cooking cost, honorarium and cost of

construction of kitchen-cum-store will be shared between the Centre and the north-eastern States on a 90:10 basis and other States / UTs on a 75:25 basis.

### **The Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya (KGBV)**

The KGBV scheme was launched in July 2004 for setting up residential schools at upper primary level for girls belonging predominantly to the SC, ST, OBC and minority communities.

### **National Rural Health Mission (NRHM)**

The NRHM was launched in 2005 to provide accessible, affordable and accountable quality health services to rural areas with emphasis on poor persons and remote areas. It is being operationalized throughout the country, with special focus on 18 states, which include eight Empowered Action Group States (Bihar, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Orissa and Rajasthan), the eight north-eastern States, Himachal Pradesh and Jammu & Kashmir.

Among major innovations of the NRHM are the creation of a cadre of Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHA) and improved hospital care, decentralization at district level to improve intra and inter-sectoral convergence and effective utilization of resources through PRIs, NGOs and the community in general. The NRHM further aims to provide an overarching umbrella to the existing programmes including the Reproductive Child Health Project (RCH-II), Integrated Disease Surveillance and other programmes for treatment of malaria, blindness, iodine deficiency, filaria, kala azar, TB and leprosy by strengthening the public health delivery system at all levels.

The SCs, PHCs and CHCs are proposed to be revitalized through better human resource management, including provision of additional manpower, clear quality standards, revamping of existing medical infrastructure, better community support and untied funds to facilitate local planning and action so as to achieve the goals laid down in the National Population Policy 2000.

Further, the Mission, in a sector-wide approach addressing sanitation and hygiene, nutrition and safe drinking water as basic determinants of good health seeks greater convergence among the related social-sector departments, i.e. AYUSH, Women and Child Development, Sanitation, Elementary Education, Panchayati Raj and Rural Development. The expected outcomes of the Mission include reduction of IMR to below 30 per 1,000 live births, MMR to below 100 per 1,00,000 live births and TFR to 2.1 by 2012.

### **Janani Suraksha Yojana( JSY)**

This 100 per cent centrally sponsored scheme was launched with a focus on demand promotion for institutional deliveries in States and regions where these are low. It targeted lowering of the MMR by ensuring that deliveries were conducted by skilled birth attendants.

### **Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana(PMSSY)**

The PMSSY was launched with the objective of correcting regional imbalances in the availability of affordable/reliable tertiary health care services and to augment facilities for quality medical education in the country. The PMSSY has two components in its first phase: (i) Setting up of six All-India Institute of Medical Science (AIIMS)-like institutions.

## Summary of Consultations

Consultations were held during the PPTA between October and November 2009 in the different sub-project locations. Details of the loan, infrastructure projects that are likely to be taken up for implementation, cost of implementing the project, sub-project selection criteria, land requirement, the process of land acquisition, compensation and other assistance measures and safeguard policy principles of NCRPB were discussed. The participants included the elected representatives of the municipality, traders and traders association representatives, transport operators, general public including those who are likely to be affected by the project and women.

In most of the consultations, the discussions centred on project commencement, completion time and details of compensation and other measures available for those affected either directly or indirectly. The gist of the consultations is summarised below.

Anand Vihar ISBT: Consultations were held with the different stakeholders in Anand Vihar ISBT about the redevelopment plan of ISBT. Shopkeepers, transport operators and the crew participated in the consultation which was chaired by the Estate Manager of Anand Vihar ISBT. The DGM of DIMTS made a brief presentation about the redevelopment plan making use of design drawing to explain the various features of the proposed MMTC and time duration of each civil work. Further, the DGM also explained about the phasing of civil works to ensure minimum disruption to passengers and shopkeepers. The transit arrangement plan was explained to the participants with the drawing showing shop/stall locations in the transit ISBT.



*A section of the participants*



*The estate manger explaining the transit plan in the presence of the DGM, DIMTS*

The vendors do not perceive any loss in the transit ISBT as they do not envisage any fall in passenger traffic.



DGM, DIMTS responding to a query



Estate Manager explaining transit arrangement

The queries and concerns of the participants and the response and proposed remedial measures for each of the query/concern is presented below.

S.No	Query / Concern	Response
1	The business is generally good during festival, wedding and holiday seasons. Hence, the shopkeepers wanted the relocation to transit ISBT during lean business season.	The relocation is proposed during lean passenger traffic period and further prior to relocation all bays in the transit ISBT will be ready and the shops will be moved overnight with minimum disturbance to passengers.
2	Shopkeepers wanted at least a minimum shop area of 8 x 8	There would be shops / stalls of different sizes and there are 8 x 8 shops also.
3	Wanted to know whether the space for the transit ISBT will be adequate	Enough space available for transit ISBT
4	In the present ISBT, water, power and drainage are always a problem and it should not continue in the new MMTC	Adequate provisions have been made in the MMTC design and once completed it will be a state of art MMTC.
5	Presently there is no proper parking for two-wheelers and this should be addressed in the MMTC	Adequate parking space for private vehicles has been provided
6	Though the sweepers keep the platforms clean, the public continue to litter the area. Hence, adequate dustbins and awareness creation amongst passengers should be undertaken.	The operation and maintenance team will ensure that the MMTC is litter free and towards this if required sensitising the passengers will be undertaken
7	The steps leading to the platform are uneven making it difficult for elders and handicapped	The new MMTC will be elderly and handicapped friendly with ramps and other arrangements proposed.
8	Toilet are inadequate and not maintained properly	Separate provisions for maintenance will be in place in the MMTC
9	Clear signage should be there so that passengers know where to go during construction as only some buses will ply from	Signage will be put at all strategic points for passenger convenience

S.No	Query / Concern	Response
	the transit ISBT	
10	The transport operators and the crew wanted staff canteen and rest room for crew staying overnight	The MMTC has provision for rest room. Canteen is a good suggestion will do the needful.
11	Will also require a dispensary	Will be provided

The list of participants and the copy of the signed attendance sheets are provided at the end of this document.

Sarai Khale Khan ISBT: Consultations were held with the different stakeholders in Sarai Khale Khan ISBT about the redevelopment plan of ISBT. Shopkeepers, transport operators and the crew participated in the consultation which was chaired by the Estate Manager of Sarai Khale Khan ISBT. The proposed redevelopment of Sarai Khale Khan ISBT was explained by the Transport Department Officer with the help of design drawings to the participants. The transport department officer detailed the transit arrangement being made to ensure smooth operation of buses and the relocation plan for the vendors.



*Officer from the Transport Department explaining the Project details to the shopkeepers*



*A section of the crew during consultation*

The vendors do not perceive any loss in the transit ISBT as they do not envisage any fall in passenger traffic. The PCO booth operators were concerned about the 3-month license period currently being followed for them unlike the shopkeepers and wanted 1-year license period.



DGM, DIMTS responding to a query



A section of the crew

The queries and concerns of the participants and the response and proposed remedial measures for each of the query/concern is presented below.

S.No	Query / Concern	Response
1	Wanted all buses to come into the ISBT which will result in more passenger traffic and better business	The current problem of buses parking outside the ISBT will not be there once the MMTC is commissioned
2	Shopkeepers wanted shops in the transit ISBT	Existing shops and PCO booths will be shifted overnight
3	Wanted the PCO tenders to be made annual instead of the present practice of once in three months	Would take up the matter with DoT
4	There is water logging problem that requires to be resolved	Will be addressed in the new MMTC
5	Lighting is poor in the transit area	Adequate lighting will be provided
6	There is no facility for drivers and conductors	The MMTC will have crew rest room

The list of participants and the copy of the signed attendance sheets are provided at the end of this document.

**Badli bypass:** Consultations were held with the villagers along the bypass alignment. Details of the formation of the bypass and the reason for undertaking improvements were explained. The time taken for construction, the various design standards proposed were also explained. The villagers are aware of the proposed bypass and are not averse to their land being acquired as they are all aware of the annuity scheme of Haryana Government as some of the villagers in the vicinity of the proposed project have lost their land for the *Kundli-Manear-Palwal* highway under construction.

Farmers find the compensation for land along with the annuity amount a good proposition than continue to do cultivation in their land. The villagers welcomed the proposed bypass and wanted the land acquisition to be expedited and compensation be paid immediately without any delay.



*A landowner with his livestock – Considers cultivation non remunerative*

The queries and concerns of the participants and the response and proposed remedial measures for each of the query/concern is presented below.

S.No	Query / Concern	Response
1	People are aware of the amount that they are likely to get for land as compensation and wanted that the payment be made without delay. Their concern is mainly due to delayed payment for KMP Rd acquisitions in the same region	They were informed that no civil works can commence without payment of compensation as per NCRPB's ESMS norms.
2	Wanted to know the width of the road	Was informed that the land is being acquired for 4-lane, but initially the bypass will be a 2-lane road and later as traffic increases the bypass will be made into a 4-lane road
3	The villagers were keen to know if any well is in the bypass and gets affected whether they would be paid	If the land is valued as a wet land, then as per norms the well will not get any additional assistance. But, if the land is classified as dry, then payment will be made for the well.
4	Villagers have livestock and if the road level is raised, how will the cattle move about	The slope is provided in such a manner that men and livestock can easily cross the roads
5	Wanted to know about solution for water logging once the road level goes up	Was informed that adequate drainage is being provided
6	Wanted the government to take the entire land parcel than acquiring a portion and leaving the remaining that becomes unviable	Was informed that as per LA Act, the owner has the option to ask the LAO to acquire the unviable portion also

The list of participants and the copy of the signed attendance sheets are provided at the end of this document.

Sonipat Division Roads: Consultations were held with households along the road corridors. Details of the rehabilitation of the roads and the reason for undertaking improvements were explained. The time taken for construction, the various design standards proposed were also explained. The proposed widening and strengthening of the roads was explained with details of improvement works proposed and the extent (two-lane) to which the roads are proposed for widening. The reasons for identifying these road stretches were discussed with the villagers and in particular the volume of traffic; the need for widening; the likely impact to land and structures along the corridor; and the efforts taken to minimize the impacts.

The villagers welcomed the widening and strengthening proposal and wanted the work to be undertaken immediately and completed before the next monsoon.



*Discussions with the villagers*

The queries and concerns of the participants and the response and proposed remedial measures for each of the query/concern is presented below.

<b>S.No</b>	<b>Query / Concern</b>	<b>Response</b>
1	The road gets damaged after each monsoon and repair works are delayed	It was explained that proper drainage has been proposed in the design and there will be no flooding of the road. Hence once laid, with minimum maintenance, the roads will last for a long time.
2	What is the width of the road	Two-lane road has been proposed and minimum 13-15 meters will be required
3	What will happen in the village area where you will not have the required space	In built-up places, it is proposed to restrict widening within available space and provide realignments at later stage
4	What will be the basis of fixing compensation	The PWD schedule of rates will be adopted and there will be no depreciation
5	Wanted the widening to start immediately and said encroachments can be demolished	Was explained that adequate notice will be given before civil works start and structures will be compensated though it is on government land
6	Wanted to know if construction will be carried out in one half of the road so that the other half	Necessary provision will be made to ensure that access to the habitation is not

S.No	Query / Concern	Response
	would be available for access	cut off
7	Will the widening require more land	There will be no land acquisition, except a small reach in Sonipat to Bidhlana Road, as all improvement works are proposed within the available RoW

Jhajjar District Roads: Consultations were held with households along the road corridors. The proposed widening and strengthening of the roads was explained with details of improvement works proposed and the extent (intermediate lane / two-lane) to which the roads are proposed for widening. The reasons for identifying these road stretches were discussed with the villagers and in particular the volume of traffic; the need for widening; the likely impact to land and structures along the corridor; and the efforts taken to minimize the impacts.



*Discussions with the villagers*

The villagers welcomed the widening and strengthening proposal and wanted the work to be undertaken immediately and completed before the next monsoon.



The queries and concerns of the participants and the response and proposed remedial measures for each of the query/concern is presented below.

S.No	Query / Concern	Response
1	The road becomes slushy during monsoon and thereafter it is extremely difficult to use the road.	It was explained that proper drainage has been proposed in the design and there will be no flooding of the road.
2	Will the widening involve raising the level of the sides that are currently low lying.	Yes
3	Will the road develop pot holes after monsoon like how it happens every time	The standards are very high and there will be officers checking the quality of work to ensure that the road is of high standard
4	Requested that the road improvements are taken up immediately as they are finding it difficult to use the road	Will be undertaken very soon
5	Will impact to structures affected will be compensated	Structures will be compensated
6	What will be the basis of fixing compensation	The PWD schedule of rates will be adopted and there will be no depreciation
7	How much land is going to be acquired	There will be no land acquisition as all improvement works are proposed within the available RoW
8	Will there be employment for locals during road laying or labourers from other places will brought	Preference will be given to local people while hiring labourers and only if qualified personnel are not available, they will be hired from outside

Pataudi Sewer: Consultations were held with the elected representatives and user community. Details of the sewer project and the reason for undertaking the project and the need to have water supply for the sewerage system to be effective were explained. The time taken for construction, details of the sewer main and lateral and the temporary disruption during laying of sewer mains were also explained.

The general public is very keen to have the sewerage system in place as the septic tank used by many households is said to be polluting the ground water. They also felt that the overall health of the residents of the town would improve once the sewer system is in place.



The queries and concerns of the participants and the response and proposed remedial measures for each of the query/concern is presented below.

S.No	Query / Concern	Response
1	The councillors who interacted were equivocal in expressing the need to have sewer than water.	It was explained to them that without water the sewer system will not work.
2	Most people have septic tank and these are not built as per standards and hence there is ground water pollution.	Once the sewer system is in place this problem will be resolved.
3	Even if we have sewer system, what is the guaranty that all households will take sewer connection, what if they continue to have septic tank.	This is where the Councillors will have to play a key role. They will have to undertake a sustained campaign until all households opt for sewer connection. Thereafter, should get them close all septic tanks.
4	Making people taking connection will depend on connection charges	It will be as per government norms and is expected to be between Rs.3000/- to Rs.5000/-. However, once government approves the project, will inform the exact amount.
5	Will people get option to pay in instalments	Will consider it.
6	Wanted to know the location of STP	Were told that once the government approvals are received, the same will be communicated to all.
7	People complained that some people let sewer into drains	Were asked to report such cases and PHED will take necessary action to stop such acts
8	During rains the sewer flows into the road and also the toilets have problem	It was explained that if sewer was let into storm water drains, then during rain the sewer is likely to enter into the roads. Regarding the toilets getting filled is due to ground water level going up and the water in septic tank not being able to seep into the ground. All these problems will be resolved if sewer system is implemented.

Pataudi Water: Consultations were held with the elected representatives, user community and villagers near the intake point and water treatment plant. Details of the water supply project and the reason for undertaking augmentation measures were explained. The time taken for construction, details of the transmission main and the temporary disruption during laying of transmission mains were also explained.

The general public are very keen to have piped water supply as the ground water source that they are dependant upon currently is fast depleting and also becoming non-potable. They also expressed the problem of part of the town that does not get piped supply even now and unless the augmentation project is implemented the town would face drinking water problems.



EE, Sohna Division briefing elected representatives

The queries and concerns of the participants and the response and proposed remedial measures for each of the query/concern is presented below.

S.No	Query / Concern	Response
1	The councillors who interacted were equivocal in expressing the need to have sewer than water	It was explained to them that without water the sewer system will not work
2	Were keen to know the location of water treatment plant	Were informed that the proposal is yet to be finalised and once approved by government formal notification would be issued
3	Were concerned that ground water level was going down mainly die to extraction and there being no control	Was told that once piped supply is available there will be a control on ground water extraction
4	In locations where supply is currently being made it was pointed out that the tail-end houses were not getting piped water	It was explained that once the new system was in place such problems would not arise
5	Wanted to know how pumping would be done considering the frequent power cuts	Was told that alternate arrangements would be in place
6	Wanted the project to be implemented soon as people are buying water at Rs.20/- for a 20 litre can	Were told that once government approval is available, the same would be implemented in the shortest possible time
7	The traders wanted the project, in particular the laying of transmission main, to be undertaken after harvesting season and before sowing season so that there will be less traffic of tractors and there will be no hindrance to people	Was informed that it would be planned with least disruption to public

**Delhi Integrated Multi Model Transit System Limited  
Kashmere Gate, New Delhi - 110016**

**Redevelopment of Anand Vihar Multi Modal Transit Centre  
Consultation with Shopkeepers / Stakeholders on 15<sup>th</sup> October 2009**

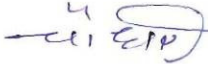

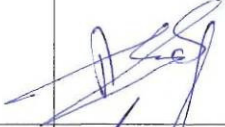
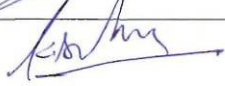
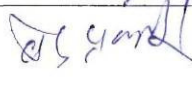



S.No	Name	Address	Signature
1	JAYPAL SINGH	Shop No. 65 -STD BOOTH	sd.
2	Md. NAZIR	shop No. 76 -STD BOOTH	sd.
3	PAPPU Kr.	Shop No.01 -STD BOOTH	sd.
4	AMAR	STD BOOTH- near police station	sd.
5	SANJAY TIWARI	Shop No.37-STD BOOTH	sd.
6	TAZIB	Shop No.23 STD BOOTH	sd.
7	MITHUN	Shop No.12-Juice counter	sd.
8	SUNITA SUGA	Restaurant	sd.
9	NARESH	Shop No. 59 STD BOOTH	sd.
10	JANMEJAY Kr.	Shop No.155 STD BOOTH	sd.
11	ASHOK kr.	B-1	sd.
12	KAVINDRA MALIK	D-3	sd.
13	VED PRAKASH	C-1	sd.
14	SATYENDRA CHOWDHURY	51950 Vasundhara G.I.B.	sd.
15	RAMESH Kr.	C-3 , ISBT	sd.
16	SURENDRA Kr.	C-2 , ISBT	sd.
17	HARBANS SINGH	D-3,Alvar, ISBT	sd.
18	HARISH CHAWLA	Shop near by Park	sd.
19	K.S.DANU	AGM,Northern transport Corp.	sd.
20	SURENDRA Kr.	STD BOOTH	sd.
21	HARI PRAKASH	D.T.C.	sd.
22	A.K.BATRA	DEM / ISBT /AV.	sd.
23	M.L.VAISH	AEM /ISBT /AV.	sd.
24	V.CHANDRASEKARAN	Social Development & Resettlement Specialist, TA 7114 NCRPB Project	sd.
25	S.KRISHNAN	Consultant, DIMTS	sd.
26	J.C. JOSHI	Estate Manager ISBT,ANAND VIHAR	sd.
27	M.NASIR	DIMTS	sd.
28	MOHO CHATURVEDI	Environmental Consultant, TA 7114 NCRPB Project	sd.

**Delhi Integrated Multi Modal Transit System Limited**  
Kashmere Gate, New Delhi - 110 016




Redevelopment of Anand Vihar  
Multi Modal Transit Centre

Consultation with Shopkeepers/Stakeholders on 15<sup>th</sup> October 2009

S.No	Name	Address	Signature
1	जयपाल लामटे	Shop no 65 S-T-D 34	Jaypal Singh
2	मोहन बहादुर	S.T.D 3 वल 76	मोहन बहादुर
3	पप्पू कुमार	S.T.D. लूक मॉडल नं०-1	पप्पू कुमार
4	AMAR	ST D लूक पुलिस चौक के पास	AMAR
5	संजय शिखरी	ST D 37	Sanjay
6	नरेश	S.T.D. 23	NR
7	विद्या	लूक मॉडल नं० 12	विद्या

S.No	Name नाम	Address पता	Signature हस्ताक्षर
8	21 भाता 21 गी	एडवाण खाने (म.म.का)	
9	Sachin Bishod NARESH	S.P.D. (B.A.F.R) 59	Sachin Bishod
10	पुणेकरगुण	S.T.D. D-155	
11	अशोक कुमार	B-1	
12	कविंद्र मलिक	D-3	
13	वसु प्रकाश	C 1	
14	सोहन चौधरी	5/950 Vasundhary G.Z.B	
15	रमेश कुमार	C-3 D.S.B.T	
16	Suresh Kumar	C-2 - I.S.B.T A.V	

S.No	Name नाम	Address पता	Signature हस्ताक्षर
17	Harhans Singh	D-3 (A/S) 15 BT	Harhans Singh
18	श्रीमती चवला	पता नाला दुका	
19	श्री रमेश दात्र	श्री रमेश मेरुपट्टन 3 लखनऊ पोर वरि रिक	
20	श्री लक्ष्मी मिश्र	S.T.O. PCO TRANSPORT OPERATORS	C 109 श्री लक्ष्मी मिश्र
21	श्रीमती मश्र	D.T.C	
22	A.K. BATHA	AEM / ISBT / AV	
23	M.L. Vaish	AEM / ISBT / AV	
24	V. Chandrasekaran	Soil Development and Reclamation Specialist TA 7114 NERPB Project	
25	S. KRISHNAN	CONSULTANT, DITTS	

S.No	Name नाम	Address पता	Signature हस्ताक्षर
26	J. C. JOSHI	Estate Manager ISBT, Anand Vikar	
27	M. NASIR	DIMS	
28	श्री. यशवंत	श्री. गिरी	

**Delhi Integrated Multi Model Transit System Limited  
Kashmere Gate, New Delhi - 110016**

**Redevelopment of Sarai Khale Khan Multi Modal Transit Centre  
Consultation with Shopkeepers / Stakeholders on 15<sup>th</sup> October 2009**


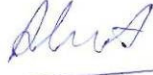



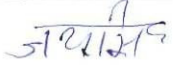

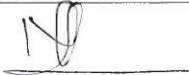
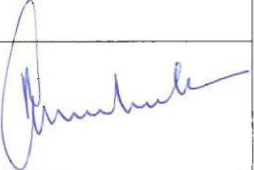
S.No	Name	Address	Signature
1	NARDAR CHAWLA	SHOP NO-1	sd.
2	Md. MURSHID	H.P.M.C.	sd.
3	KARMVEER SINGH	PPO-3	sd.
4	RAKESH Kr.	SHOP NO-6	sd.
5	ARVIND Kr.	PCO	sd.
6	KHURSHID ALAM	SHOP NO-6	sd.
7	PARMINDER SINGH	PCO, NO.-15	sd.
8	PITAMBAR SINGH	PCO NO-1	sd.
9	BALDEV	KAMAL BUS SERVICE	sd.
10	HARBHAJAN SINGH	DTC	sd.
11	MUKUB GUPTA	RSRTC	sd.
12	RAMESH CHAND	C.B.S.	sd.
13	JAI SINGH	HR	sd.
14	AMIT SINGH	DELHI	sd.
15	NARENDRA SINGH	UP	sd.
16	V.CHANDRASEKHARAN	Social development and resettlement specialist - TA-7114 NCRPB Project	sd.
17	S.KRISHNAN	CONSULTANT, DIMTS	sd.
18	MOHO CHATURVEDI	238 SIDDHARTH ENCLAVE, DELHI	sd.
19	M.NASIR	DIMTS	sd.
20	VIJAY Kr.	TRANSPORT DEPT.	sd.
21	A.K.SINGHAL	TRANSPORT DEPT.	sd.





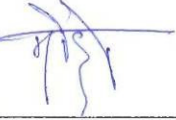
**Delhi Integrated Multi Model Transit System Limited**  
Kashmere Gate, New Delhi - 110 016

Redevelopment of Sarai Kale Khan  
Multi Modal Transit Centre

Consultation with Shopkeepers on 13<sup>th</sup> October 2009

S.No	Name नाम	Address पता	Signature हस्ताक्षर
	Nardar Chaudhary	Shop No. 10	Kewal
	श्री सुखदेव	H.P. Me	Muel
	नमदीय सिद्ध	PCO-3	for
	रमेश कुमार	उकाठ नं 6	रमेश कुमार
	अमिता	PCO	अमिता कुमार
	सुखदेव अंजना	SP No 6	सुखदेव अंजना
	परमिन्दर सिंह	PCO 15 नमदीय	परमिन्दर

S.No	Name नाम	Address पता	Signature हस्ताक्षर
	पिताम्बर सिंह	P.C.O. 1	
	Balderni	Kamal Bhs & Co. Ltd.	
	Harshajim Singh	DTC	
	सुभाष	RSRTC	
	Ramesh Choud	C.B.S.	
	Jai Singh	HR	
	Anil Singh	Delhi	
	Narendugh	UP	
	V. Chandrasekaran	Social Development and Rese Allocation Specialist, TA 714 NCRPB Project	

S.No	Name नाम	Address पता	Signature हस्ताक्षर
	S. KRISHWAN	CONSULTANT, DIMTS	
	M. Nasir	DIMTS	
	Vijay Kumar	Transport Deptt	
	A. K. Singhal	— do —	
	मोदी चतुर्वेदी	२३८ सिद्धार्थ उ. साध, विरा	

**BADLI BYPASS  
PUBLIC CONSULTATIONS, NCRPB**

Date: 5 November, 2009


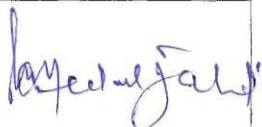

S No	Name	Designation	Address
नम्बर	नाम	पद	पता
1	कृपाल ड. चारोसिंह	ग्राम पंच बादली	V. P.O बादली पाना बुझ
2	मेरुप ड. रामपाल	ग्राम पंच बादली	V. P.O बादली पाना बुझ
3	Chootu	Shore coppers	Badli
4	Rejesh	Land owner	Badli
5	Rocky	Truck driver	Badli
6	Jagudhar	Worker at cashes-transportation	Badli
7	Anil Kumar	Warky at bus driver	Jind JIND
8	Ranbir	Landowner agriculturist	Badli
9	Mr Bansal	JE	PWD beR
10	Mohu Cheta	Committee Rajshahi	Badli

Public Health Engineering Department Sohna Division Pataudi Water and Sewer Projects			
Stakeholder Consultation			
S.No.	Name	Address	Signature
1	Naresh Kr. Panchal	M.C.Pataudi W.No.-1, member of Planning board GRC	sd.
2	Kr.Abdul Jalil	M.C.Pataudi W.No.-7,	sd.
3	Vijay Pal	Rewari Road , ward-13	sd.
4	Sankar Saini	M.C. Ward No.-10	sd.
5	Vimala Devi	M.C. Ward No.-3	sd.
6	Sanjeet Sapu	M.C.Ward No.-4	sd.
7	Hariom Sambhurmeet	City President(Congress)	sd.
8	Manju Wala	Ward No-9	sd.
9	Thakur Kalra	Ward No-8 Pataudi , Ph:09312225696	sd.
10	Anil Kr.	Ward No.-2 Pataudi, Ph:9813440927	sd.

Public Health Engineering Department  
Sonha Division

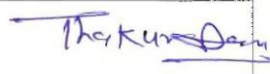
Patuadi Water and Sewer Projects

Stakeholder Consultation

S.No	Name	Address	Signature
1	NARESH KUMAR PATILCHAD	M.C. Patanchi. W.No.1 MEMBER Planning Board & RC	
2.	Mr. ABDUL JALIL	M.C. Ward No 7 Palanchi.	
3	101 12 12 12	2 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12	V. P. 2
4	101 2 12 12 12	M.C. Ward No 10	2 12 12
5	101 12 12 12	M.C. Ward No 3	101 12 12 12
6	Sayecth Sapu	M.C. Ward No 4 Palanchi	Sapu
7	Hariom Singh	City President (Congress)	
8	Manjiv Bards	Manjiv Bards	Manjiv Bards

1

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S.No	Name	Address	Signature
9	रमेश (काका)	वाडि नं 5 फ्लॉर फोन 09312225896	
10	आशिल कुमार	वाडि-2 फ्लॉर फोन 9813440927	