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Survey On Pradhan Mantri Gramin Awas Yojana In Bahraich District

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ABSTRACT

The Pradhan Mantri Yojana (PMY) encompasses a series of visionary welfare schemes launched by the Government of India under the leadership of the Prime Minister to address critical socio-economic challenges and promote inclusive growth. These schemes are designed to uplift various sections of society, particularly the poor, marginalized, and underprivileged, by providing them with access to basic necessities, financial support, and opportunities for self-reliance. A few of the major initiatives under this umbrella include the Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY), which promotes financial inclusion by offering banking services to the unbanked population; India accounts for about 20% of the global count of those living on less than 1\$ a person per day, so that what happen in india only a reflection of world wide trends, one of there major determinants. Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY), which ensures clean cooking fuel access to below poverty line households; and Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN), offering direct income support to farmers to ease their financial burden. Ayushman Bharat - Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (AB-PMJAY) aims at providing health insurance coverage to economically vulnerable families. The holistic approach of these schemes reflects the government's commitment to "Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikas, Sabka Vishwas." These programs not only enhance the standard of living but also contribute to national development by empowering citizens through financial, social, and infrastructural support.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Status of Poverty in India

Growth is not the sole objective of economic policy. It is necessary to ensure that the benefits of growth accrue to all sections of the society. Eradication of poverty is thus an important objective. Human beings need a certain minimum consumption of food and non-food items to survive. However, the perception regarding what constitutes poverty varies over time and across countries. Nevertheless, there is need for a measure of poverty. Only then, it will be possible to evaluate how the economy is performing in terms of providing a certain minimum standard of living to all its citizens. Measurement of poverty has, therefore, important policy implications.(Rangarajan & Mahendra Dev, 2022)

Poverty is still a big issue in India, even though the country has made some good progress over the years. Thanks to economic growth, fewer people live in extreme poverty now, but many still face struggles, especially in rural areas. Things like unemployment, limited access to education, and unequal opportunities keep the poverty cycle going for many families.

The government has introduced various programs—like MGNREGA for rural jobs and food security schemes—to help improve the situation. These have helped, but there’s still a long way to go. To really tackle poverty, India needs to keep focusing on better education, healthcare, and development, especially in villages and small towns. That way, everyone can have a fair shot at a better life.

TABLE 1: Comparison Between UPR and MRP

Category	Earlier estimates (UPR) based on the Lakawala Methodology		Estimates (MRP) based on the Tendulkar Methodology	
	URP 1993-94	URP 2004-05	MRP 1993-94	MRP 2004-05
Rural	37.3	28.3	50.1	41.8
Urban	32.4	25.7	31.8	25.7
Total	36	27.5	45.3	37.2

1.2 Status of BPL Of India

In India, people who don't have enough income to afford basic things like food, shelter, education, and healthcare are considered to be living Below the Poverty Line (BPL). Over the years, the government has tried to identify these families so they can get support through various welfare schemes.

The good news is, poverty levels in India have come down gradually. Programs like free ration under the Public Distribution System, rural job schemes like MGNREGA, and access to affordable housing and healthcare have made a difference. But there's still a long way to go. Many people are still struggling, especially in rural and remote areas, and sometimes, the benefits don't always reach the right people due to outdated lists or complicated procedures.

One of the main challenges is figuring out who exactly qualifies as BPL, because different states use different methods, and the data isn't always updated. To fix this, India needs better technology, more accurate records, and a smoother system to ensure that the help actually goes to those who need it the most.

The Indian government conducted below the poverty line (BPL) censuses in 1992, 1997 and 2002 to identify households that were eligible for certain benefits, and a fourth census, known as the Socio-Economic Caste Census, is currently under way. A household that is identified as BPL is entitled to receive a BPL card. BPL-related benefits vary by state, but may include subsidised food, schemes to construct housing, and self-employment activities. In 2002, households were identified as BPL using a 13-item census questionnaire, but the 2002 BPL identification exercise was severely criticised for corruption, low data quality and coverage, imprecise scoring methods, and poor survey design. The SECC 2011 Census questions are argued to be easy to answer, easy to verify, and not to create perverse incentives. The SECC 2011 also outlines an alternative identification method. It aims to correct the large targeting errors observed in the BPL 2002 exercise by introducing different exclusion and inclusion criteria, indicators, and scoring methods. (Alkire & Seth, 2012)

1.3 International thoughts to resolve problem related to poverty

Poverty is a global issue that affects millions, and addressing it requires a united effort across nations. International perspectives on solving poverty emphasize a combination of economic, social, and policy-driven strategies. Countries and organizations around the world have proposed various solutions, such as improving access to education, creating sustainable job opportunities, and ensuring fair trade practices. Additionally, global cooperation through initiatives like microfinancing, debt relief for developing countries, and investment in infrastructure has shown promise. Emphasis is also placed on empowering local communities, especially women and marginalized groups, to participate actively in their own economic development. These collective approaches highlight the importance of global solidarity, long-term planning, and inclusive policies in the fight against poverty.

1.4 Initiatives of government of India to resolve BPL/poverty issues since last 10 years

Over the last ten years, the Indian government has rolled out a series of impactful programs aimed at reducing poverty and improving the lives of families living below the poverty line (BPL). These initiatives span across financial inclusion, employment, housing, healthcare, food security, and skill development.

One of the first major steps was expanding access to banking through schemes like Jan Dhan Yojana, which helped people in remote and poor regions open bank accounts—many for the first time. This move laid the groundwork for more direct and transparent financial aid delivery.

On the employment front, the MGNREGA program has continued to provide rural households with guaranteed work, often helping them stay afloat during times of hardship. It's not just about jobs—it's about building sustainable assets and offering economic security.

Housing has also been a major focus. With Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana, many low-income families have received support to build or improve homes, giving them a stronger sense of stability and dignity.

In terms of healthcare, Ayushman Bharat has emerged as a crucial scheme, offering free health coverage to poor and vulnerable families. This has allowed millions to access hospital care without worrying about overwhelming medical bills.

To ensure that no one goes hungry, the National Food Security Act continues to provide subsidized food to BPL families. At the same time, POSHAN Abhiyaan works to improve nutrition, especially among women and children.

Lastly, to create long-term change, the government has invested in entrepreneurship and skill-building through schemes like Stand-Up India and Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana. These aim to give people the tools they need to break out of poverty permanently.

All these programs together reflect a broad and evolving strategy to not just manage poverty, but to tackle its root causes—empowering individuals and communities for a better future.

1.5 Housing schemes of government of India to resolve poverty/BPL issues Introduce to PMAY

The Government of India has been taking strong steps to tackle poverty, especially among families living below the poverty line (BPL). One major focus area has been providing proper housing to those who either don't have a home or live in poor conditions. To solve this, several housing schemes have been launched, aiming to give every citizen a safe and secure place to live.

One of the most important programs in this direction is the **Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY)**. This scheme was started in 2015 with a big goal: to make sure every Indian has a house by the year 2022. PMAY is not just about building houses — it's about creating better lives. It helps people build or buy homes with the help of government subsidies, especially those from low-income and economically weaker backgrounds.

The scheme works in both cities and villages. For urban areas, it's called **PMAY-Urban**, and for rural parts, it's **PMAY-Gramin**. The government also ensures that these houses have basic facilities like water, electricity, and toilets. Plus, the scheme encourages women to become homeowners, promoting gender equality along the way.

Through these efforts, PMAY has become more than just a housing scheme — it's a step toward reducing poverty and giving dignity to millions of Indians. In countries that are suffering from huge population overload with high population density, the situations are worst. Better opportunities in urban areas often attracted the deprived rural people and forced them for leaving behind unmanageable properties. Without proper maintenance, a large section of the housing stock is reduced to dilapidated houses that are most vulnerable to natural disasters. The rural households in India also face a similar situation. The vicious cycle of poverty and debt compels rural people to live in misery. (Alam et al., 2022)

1.6 Introduction to PMAY-G

The Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana – Gramin (PMAY-G) is a flagship initiative by the Government of India aimed at transforming the rural housing landscape by ensuring “Housing for All” in rural areas. Launched in April 2016, PMAY-G replaced the previous rural housing scheme, Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY), with an improved structure and more inclusive approach. The primary goal of PMAY-G is to provide a pucca (permanent) house with basic amenities to all homeless and those living in kutchha (temporary) or dilapidated houses in rural India by the year 2024. It is an ambitious project that reflects the government’s commitment to uplift the quality of life in the countryside, especially for the poor and vulnerable sections of society.

At the heart of PMAY-G lies a vision to provide secure, dignified, and resilient housing to rural families. Recognizing the central role of shelter in human well-being and development, the scheme not only focuses on constructing houses but also ensures that these houses are equipped with essential facilities like toilets, electricity, clean drinking water, and LPG connections through convergence with other government schemes such as Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM), Saubhagya Yojana, and Ujjwala Yojana. This integrated approach ensures a holistic development of rural housing, making it more than just a roof over one’s head.

One of the significant aspects of PMAY-G is its focus on transparency and inclusiveness. The identification of beneficiaries is done using the Socio-Economic and Caste Census (SECC) 2011 data, ensuring that the most deserving families get the benefit. The use of technology in monitoring the construction process is another remarkable feature. Beneficiary data is managed digitally, payments are directly transferred to bank accounts via Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT), and geo-tagging of houses is done through mobile applications to track construction progress in real-time. This has significantly reduced corruption, leakage, and delays in the execution of the scheme.

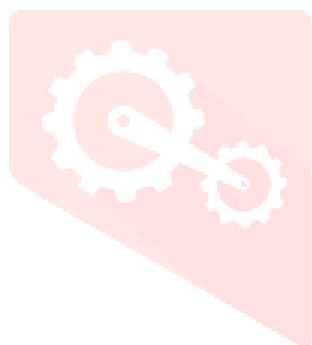
The Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana- Gramin (PMAY-G) is being implemented w.e.f. 1st April, 2016 in rural areas across the country. Under PMAY-G, a total of 1,66,04,079 houses have been constructed in the country, including 22,68,068 & 12,17,543 houses in the States of Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan respectively as on 09.12.2021. (Balamurugan, 2023) Each house built under PMAY-G has a minimum size of 25 square meters, including a dedicated space for hygienic cooking. The cost of construction is shared between the Central and State Governments in the ratio of 60:40 for plain areas and 90:10 for Northeastern and hilly regions. In Union Territories, the entire funding is provided by the central government. Additionally, beneficiaries are entitled to unskilled labor wages under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) and assistance for toilet construction under SBM-Gramin, thereby further reducing their financial burden.

Empowering the rural population, especially women, is another cornerstone of PMAY-G. Houses are either registered in the name of the female member of the family or jointly in the names of both husband and wife. This not only promotes gender equality but also enhances the sense of ownership and security among women. Moreover, the involvement of beneficiaries in the construction process—sometimes even building their own homes—ensures a personal touch, improved quality, and better satisfaction with the outcome.

The implementation of PMAY-G has brought about visible changes in rural India. It has played a crucial role in reducing homelessness, improving living standards, and creating employment opportunities through construction activities and supply chains. It has also promoted the use of eco-friendly construction techniques and locally available materials, aligning with the principles of sustainability and cost-effectiveness. Training programs have been organized to enhance the skills of rural masons and ensure the quality of houses being constructed.

1.7 Key Features of PMAY-G

- The minimum unit (house) size enhanced from the existing 20 sq.mt. to 25 sq.mt including a dedicated area for hygienic cooking.
- Enhancement of unit assistance from Rs. 70,000 to Rs. 1.20 lakh in plains and from Rs 75,000 to Rs.1.30 lakh in hilly states, difficult areas and IAP districts. The cost of unit 1 (house) assistance is to be shared between central and state governments in the ratio 60:40 in plain areas and 90:10 for north-eastern and hilly states.
- Identification of beneficiaries using SECC-2011 data. The identification and selection of the beneficiaries shall be done by the community through the Gram Sabha, from the SECC 2011 list, based on the housing deficiency and other social deprivation parameters.
- The beneficiaries of PMAY-G in addition to being provided financial assistance shall also be offered technical assistance in the construction of the house. If the beneficiary so chooses, he/she will be facilitated to avail loan from Financial Institutions for an amount of uptoRs 70,000. Special module for orientation of beneficiaries for demystifying concepts of construction costs and process. All payments through DBT to beneficiary's Bank/Post office accounts registered in AwaasSoft MIS.
- Provision of toilets at Rs. 12000/- and 90/95 days of unskilled wage labour under MGNREGA over and above the unit cost.
- Use of effective Convergence for provision of electricity, piped drinking water facility, rain water harvesting, LPG gas connection under UJJWAL scheme, solar initiatives, backyard fruit plants, poultry, goatery, dairy shed, solid and liquid waste management etc.
- Creating menu of housing designs based on local typologies incorporating local materials, traditional knowledge and aesthetics. Specially designed mason training certificates pro-forma on site to improve quality of homes and enhance skills of participants.
- Saturation approach in housing provision using Gram Panchayat, block or District as unit, wherever possible.(Reddy et al., n.d.)



2. OBJECTIVES

The primary objective of this study is to evaluate the implementation and impact of the Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana – Gramin (PMAY-G) in the Bahraich district of Uttar Pradesh, specifically focusing on the blocks of Risia, Shivpur, Tajwapur, and Visheshwarganj. The study aims to understand the ground realities of the scheme and propose measures for its better execution.

To begin with, the study intends to **identify the existing challenges and problems** faced by rural households in availing the benefits of PMAY-G in the selected blocks. This includes exploring issues such as lack of awareness, delays in construction, corruption, or mismatch between beneficiary expectations and the actual support provided.

Once the problems are identified, the study will attempt to **develop appropriate solutions** that can address these gaps effectively. These solutions may be based on policy suggestions, administrative reforms, or community-driven approaches which ensure better reach and utilization of the scheme.

Further, the study seeks to **design and propose a feasible implementation model** that can enhance the overall functioning of PMAY-G in these rural areas. This model would focus on improving transparency,

timely fund disbursement, and community involvement to ensure that the intended benefits reach the rightful beneficiaries.

The final objective of the study is **to assess the social and economic impact** of the PMAY-G scheme on the beneficiaries post-implementation. This includes analyzing how the scheme has improved their living conditions, provided financial stability, or contributed to their overall well-being.

Through this logical sequence—from identifying the problem to proposing and assessing a solution—the study aims to provide a comprehensive understanding of the PMAY-G scheme's effectiveness in the context of Bahraich district.

3. METHODOLOGY

3.1 Secondary Data

Sources of data collection for completing the sample survey, I have collected the data from the official application of **PRADHAN MANTRI GRAMIN AWAS YOJANA** and for comparative statistics the census data of 2011 was used. For writing my introduction I have taken the data from the books like **UMA KAPILA, NITIN SINGHANIYA**, the table for references and the figures mentioned above are taken from the websites of nodal ministries like **MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT, MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS**. The following survey is for educational purpose in the fulfillment of **MA(ECONOMICS)** Degree.

3.2 Sampling Design

- To study of various Housing Project in India
- To understand the conceptual framework of Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana(Rural)
- To understand the schemes and plans of central and state governments for massive low cost housing
- To analyse about the implementation process of Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana.
- To assess the role of the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Rural) in financial inclusion in India

3.3 Tools Used

For conducting this survey I have used the following tools-

- MS EXCEL
- MS WORD
- TABLAU

3.4 Data Sources

- [Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana-Gramin](#)
- [Census tables | Government of India](#)
- [IPPE2:NREGA List](#)

Table 2: PMAY-G houses construction completed during 2017-24 (As on 02.02.25)

S.No	State Name	Total Houses sanctioned during 2017-2024	Total Houses completed during 2017-2024	% of house Construction completed against sanctioned
1	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	35937	35591	99.04
2	ASSAM	2611793	2008703	76.32
3	BIHAR	4492010	3720384	82.66
4	CHHATTISGARH	2326457	1182356	50.81
5	GOA	257	240	93.39
6	GUJARAT	902354	567617	61.85
7	HARYANA	106460	28815	25.51
8	HIMACHAL PRADESH	121502	26015	21.37
9	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	336498	302557	88.36
10	JHARKHAND	2012107	1565161	77.56
11	KERALA	232916	34151	14.66
12	MADHYA PRADESH	4989236	3710795	73.54
13	MAHARASHTRA	3340872	1275262	37.66
14	MANIPUR	101550	37797	24.66
15	MEGHALAYA	188034	137886	63.83
16	MIZORAM	29967	24931	49.8
17	NAGALAND	48830	26859	54.69
18	ODISHA	2849889	2360284	82.66
19	PUNJAB	103674	39131	35.89
20	RAJASTHAN	2223369	1704028	76.19
21	SIKKIM	1399	1389	99.29
22	TAMIL NADU	957825	635354	65.63
23	TRIPURA	376913	368410	96.57
24	UTTAR PRADESH	3685704	3617924	98.01
25	UTTARAKHAND	69194	68147	98.48
26	WEST BENGAL	4569423	3419165	74.82
27	ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR	3424	1245	36.33
28	DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI	11206	3946	35.21
29	DAMAN AND DIU	158	31	19.62
30	LAKSHADWEEP	45	45	100
31	PUDUCHERRY	0	0	0
32	ANDHRA PRADESH	247114	84805	32.89
33	KARNATAKA	944140	146458	15.51
34	TELANGANA	0	0	0
35	LADAKH	3004	3004	97.07
	Total	37923261	27138486	71.56

Uttar Pradesh - Bahraich District

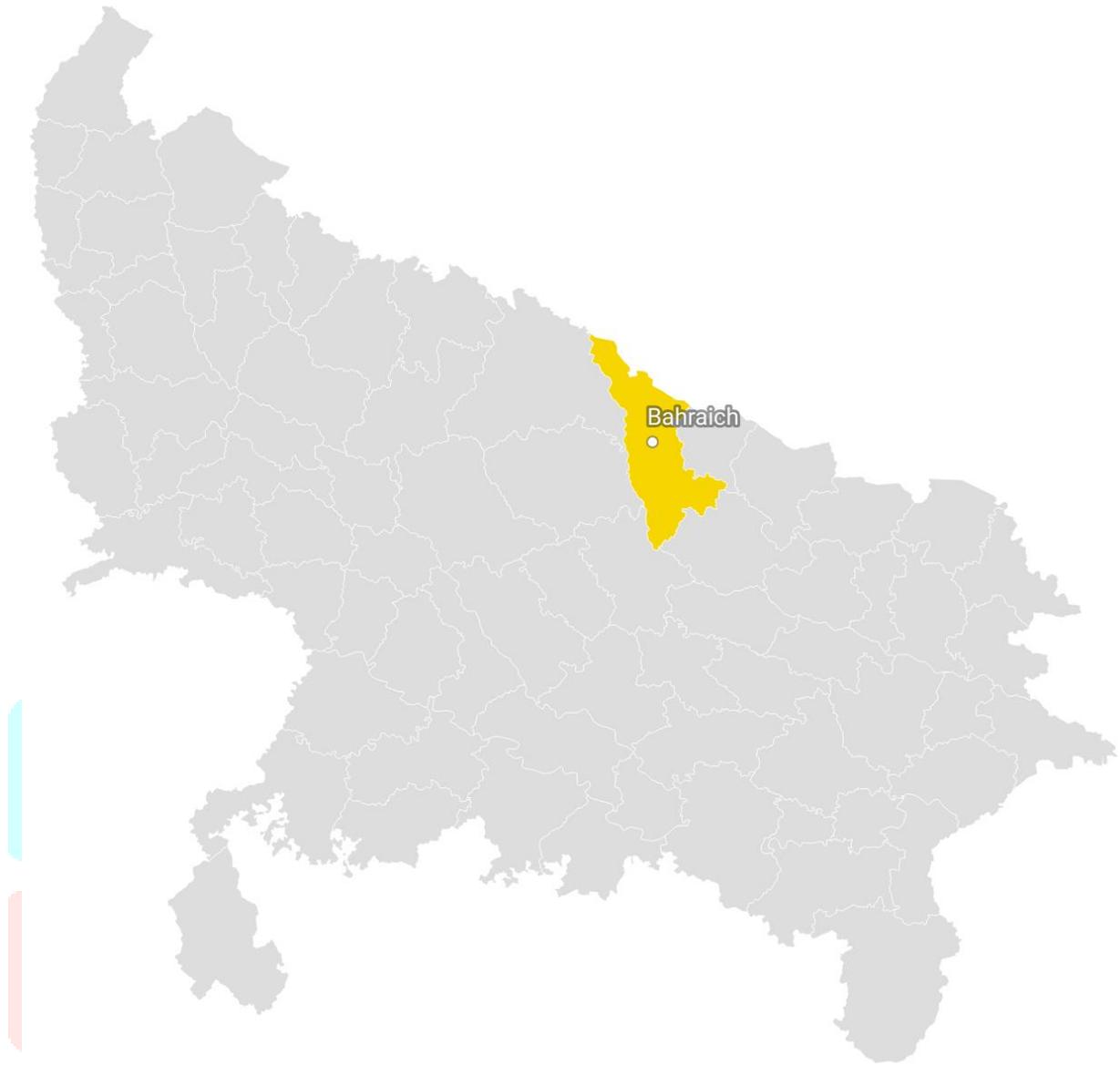


Figure 1: Map showing the District selected for Sample Survey from Uttar Pradesh

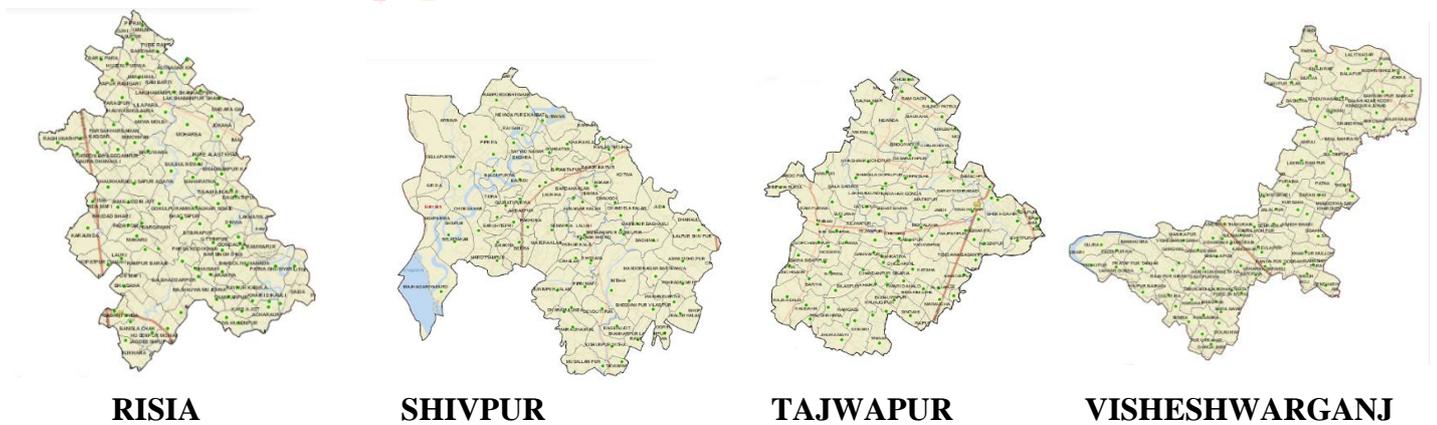


Figure 2: Map showing the Block selected for Sample Survey from Bahraich District

Table 3: Number of Completed Panchayat and Villages of Each Block

Block Name	Number of Panchayat	Number of Villages
RISIA	76	91
SHIVPUR	74	78
TAJWAPUR	76	92
VISHESHWARGANJ	85	98

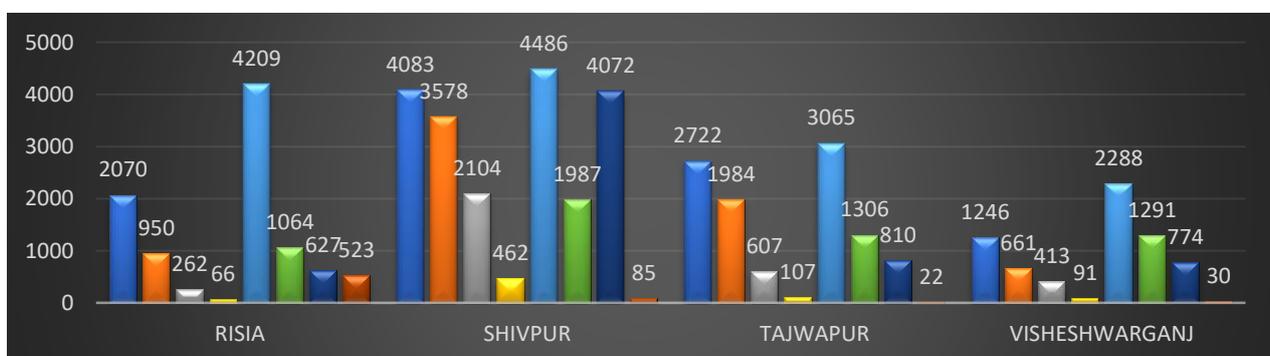
PMAY-G (Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana - Gramin) sample survey across all four blocks: **RISIA**, **SHIVPUR**, **TAJWAPUR**, and **VISHESHWARGANJ**. Each block offers a distinct representation regarding the number of Panchayats and villages, which can contribute to a comprehensive understanding of PMAY-G implementation. **RISIA** and **TAJWAPUR** have a similar number of Panchayats and a relatively high number of villages, providing a substantial sample size. **SHIVPUR**, with a slightly lower number of both Panchayats and villages, can offer a contrast. **VISHESHWARGANJ**, although having the highest number of Panchayats, has the lowest number of villages, presenting a different demographic profile. By including all four blocks, you'll gain insights from areas with varying levels of administrative units and village density, ensuring a more robust and representative sample for your PMAY-G survey.

Table 4: Total number of Beneficiary from 2017-2024 Year- Wise

Year	RISIA	SHIVPUR	TAJWAPUR	VISHESHWARGANJ
2017	2070	4083	2722	1246
2018	950	3578	1984	661
2019	262	2104	607	413
2020	66	462	107	91
2021	4209	4486	3065	2288
2022	1064	1987	1306	1291
2023	627	4072	810	774
2024	523	85	22	30

The given data represents the number of beneficiaries allotted under the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-Gramin (PMAY-G) in different blocks of Bahraich district from 2017 to 2024. The blocks included are Risia, Shivpur, Tajwapur, and Visheshwarganj. The data shows significant fluctuations in the number of houses sanctioned over the years.

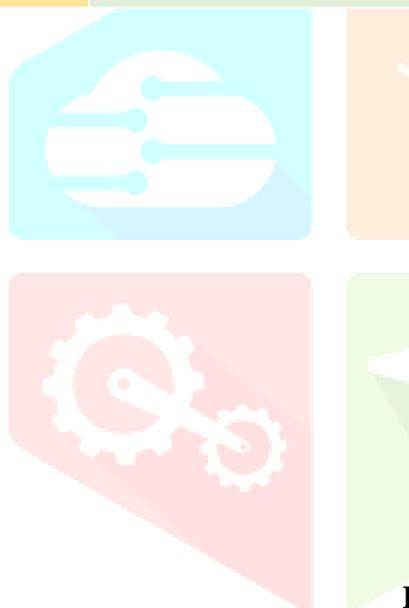
In 2017, the number of beneficiaries was relatively high across all blocks, with Shivpur having the maximum (4,083) and Visheshwarganj the least (1,246). However, in the following years (2018-2020), there was a sharp decline, with the lowest allocations recorded in 2020. A remarkable increase was observed in 2021, with all four blocks experiencing a surge, especially in Risia (4,209). The trend fluctuated in the subsequent years, with moderate allotments in 2022 and 2023. However, in 2024, the numbers dropped drastically, with the lowest allotments recorded across all blocks, particularly in Tajwapur (22) and Visheshwarganj (30).

**Figure 3: Beneficiary Graphs of Selected Blocks**

Under PMAY-G SCHEME Showing the Graphical Presentation of Total number of Beneficiary of Each **BLOCKS** from 2017-2024 of Selected Blocks

Table 5: Total number of Beneficiary, Block-Wise, and

ALL BENEFICIARY OF SELECTED BLOCKS (RISIA, SHIVPUR, TAJWAPUR, VISHESHWARGANJ FROM 2017-2024)		Total Number of Beneficiary of Selected BLOCKS from 2017-2024				
		YEAR (2017-2024)	RISIA	SHIVPUR	TAJWAPUR	VISHESHWARGANJ
2017	10121	9771	20857	10623	6794	
2018	7173	Percentage Wise Data of Beneficiary of Selected BLOCKS from Total Beneficiary				
2019	3386	20.33%	43.41%	22.11%	14.14%	
2020	726	Percentage Wise data of Beneficiary from Year Wise				
2021	14048	Percentage Wise data of Beneficiary from Year Wise				
2022	5648	YEAR	RISIA	SHIVPUR	TAJWAPUR	VISHESHWARGANJ
2023	6283	2017	20.4%	40.3%	26.8%	12.3%
2024	660	2018	13.2%	49.8%	27.6%	9.2%
		2019	7.7%	62.1%	17.9%	12.1%
		2020	9.0%	63.6%	14.7%	12.5%
		2021	29.9%	31.9%	21.8%	16.2%
		2022	18.8%	35.1%	23.1%	22.8%
		2023	9.9%	64.8%	12.8%	12.3%
		2024	79.2%	12.8%	3.3%	4.5%



Percentage-Wise from 2017-2024

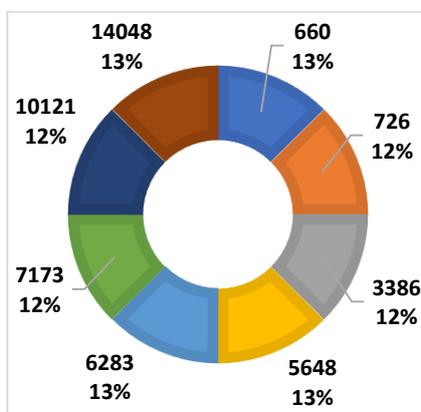


Figure 4: Beneficiary Percentage Graph

This report provides an overview and Graphical representation of the **Total Number of Beneficiaries, Block-Wise and Percentage Wise (Block and Year Wise)** under the **Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana - Gramin (PMAY-G)** across **Risia, Shivpur, Tajwapur, and Visheshwarganj blocks in Bahraich district, Uttar Pradesh, from 2017 to 2024**. The data reflects the trends in housing allocations and the scheme's overall implementation.

Table 6: Gender Wise Data of House Completed During 2017-2024

Block Name	Male	Female	Joint (Husband & Wife)
RISIA	1667	6105	2061
SHIVPUR	2660	7896	10306
TAJWAPUR	862	2533	7257
VISHESHWARGANJ	588	3220	2986
Total	5777	19754	22610

The given data represents the distribution of PMAY-G beneficiaries in Bahraich district based on ownership categories—Male, Female, and Joint (Husband & Wife)—across four blocks: Risia, Shivpur, Tajwapur, and Visheshwarganj.

A significant trend observed in the data is the higher number of female-owned houses compared to male-owned ones. Across all blocks, the number of houses registered under female beneficiaries (19,754) is much higher than those under male beneficiaries (5,777). This aligns with the PMAY-G policy, which encourages female ownership to promote women's empowerment and financial security. Additionally, a substantial number of houses (22,610) are jointly registered in the name of both husband and wife, ensuring shared ownership and stability within families.

Among the blocks, Shivpur has the highest number of beneficiaries across all categories, particularly in the female (7,896) and joint ownership (10,306) categories. Tajwapur and Visheshwarganj also show a similar pattern, where female and joint ownership numbers surpass male ownership. This reflects the government's initiative to provide secure housing to women and families in rural areas, supporting socio-economic development.

Overall, the data highlights the inclusive approach of PMAY-G, ensuring equitable housing distribution and prioritizing female ownership, which contributes to women's empowerment and improved living standards in rural communities.

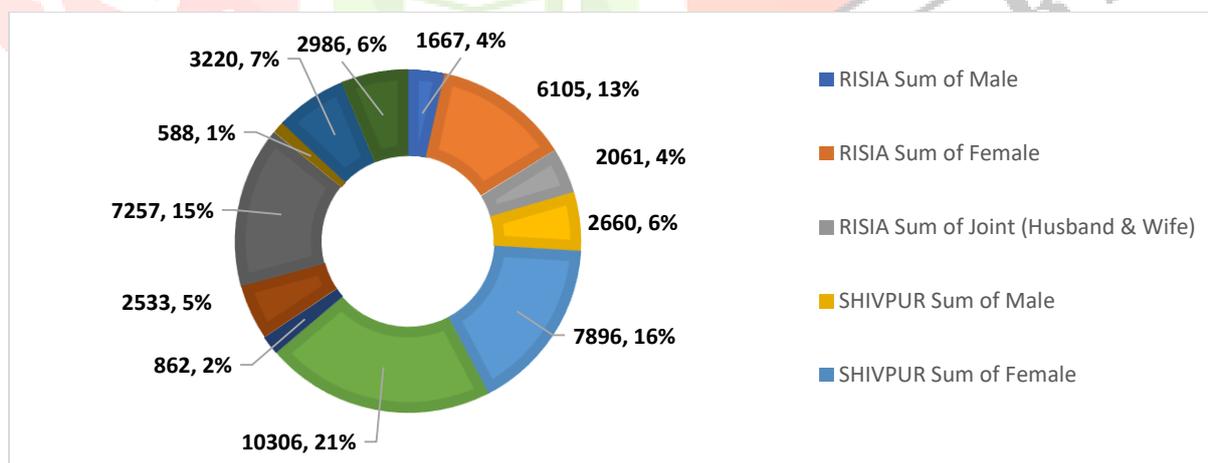


Figure 5: Gender-Wise Percentage Graph

Under PMAY-G SCHEME Showing the Percentage wise and Total number of **Male, Female and Joint (Husband & Wife)** of Each **BLOCKS** during 2017-2024 period of Selected Blocks

Table 7: Funds Allotted Data of No. of Sent To Bank During 2017-2024

YEAR	RISIA	SHIVPUR	TAJWAPUR	VISHESHWARGANJ
2017	253080000	519140000	341120000	140780000
2018	110880000	403670000	223900000	77590000
2019	33120000	283840000	80200000	49400000

2020	254870000	169800000	171410000	118560000
2021	258100000	403840000	206820000	167620000
2022	107060000	216190000	141170000	137950000
2023	94760000	474170000	110870000	106890000
2024	151290000	60240000	19870000	11330000

The data highlights fluctuations in financial support, indicating changing government priorities, beneficiary allotments, and rural housing demands over the years. The analysis shows that in 2017, all blocks received substantial funding, with Shivpur receiving the highest allocation of ₹519.14 crore, followed by Tajwapur with ₹341.12 crore and Risia with ₹253.08 crore, while Visheshwarganj received the lowest at ₹140.78 crore. However, in the subsequent years of 2018 and 2019, there was a significant decline in fund allocations, with Risia dropping to ₹33.12 crore in 2019 and Tajwapur falling to ₹80.2 crore. This decline suggests a slowdown in project implementation, possible budgetary constraints, or the completion of certain phases of the scheme. In 2020 and 2021, fund allocations surged again, particularly in Risia, which received ₹254.87 crore in 2020, and Shivpur, which saw ₹403.84 crore in 2021. This sudden increase could be linked to heightened housing demands, post-pandemic recovery measures, or targeted government initiatives to accelerate rural development. However, from 2022 onwards, fund distribution gradually declined across all blocks, with Tajwapur receiving ₹141.17 crore and Visheshwarganj ₹137.95 crore in 2022. By 2023, fund allocations continued to decrease, and in 2024, the lowest amounts were recorded, with Tajwapur receiving just ₹19.87 crore and Visheshwarganj ₹11.33 crore. This drastic reduction may indicate project completion, shifts in government priorities, or reallocation of funds to other schemes. Among all blocks, Shivpur consistently received the highest allocations, possibly due to a greater number of beneficiaries or larger-scale housing projects, while Risia displayed irregular trends with sharp rises in 2020 and 2021 followed by a steep decline. Tajwapur and Visheshwarganj had comparatively lower fund allocations, particularly in the later years.

Table 8: Total number of Funds , Block-Wise from 2017-2024

Year	ALL Funds OF SELECTED BLOCKS (RISIA, SHIVPUR, TAJWAPUR, VISHESHWARGANJ) FROM 2017-2024
2017	1254120000
2018	816040000
2019	446560000
2020	714640000
2021	1036380000
2022	602370000
2023	786690000
2024	242730000

This indicates that Shivpur had the highest priority in PMAY-G housing projects, while Visheshwarganj received the least funding, possibly due to lower housing demand or different administrative priorities.

Total Number of Funds of Selected BLOCKS from 2017-2024

YEAR	RISIA	SHIVPUR	TAJWAPUR	VISHESHWARGANJ
(2017-2024)	1263160000	2530890000	1295360000	810120000

Percentage Wise Data of Funds of Selected BLOCKS from Total Funds

YEAR	RISIA	SHIVPUR	TAJWAPUR	VISHESHWARGANJ
(2017-2024)	21.41%	42.89%	21.95%	13.73%

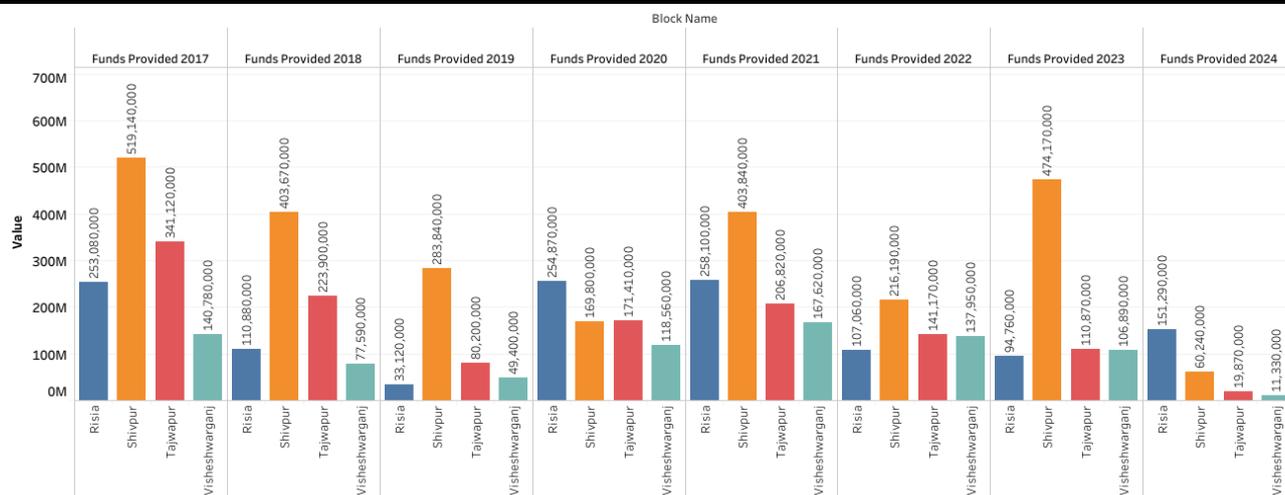


Figure 6: Funds Graphs Allotted of Each Block

A sample survey of the PMAY-G (Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana - Gramin) fund allocations from 2017 to 2024 across the four blocks—Risia, Shivpur, Tajwapur, and Visheshwarganj—reveals significant variations in financial support over the years.

Year-wise Highest Allocation

- The year **2017** saw the highest total fund allocation, with **Shivpur** receiving the maximum amount (**₹519.14 crore**).
- In **2018**, Shivpur again received the highest funds (**₹403.67 crore**), followed by Risia.
- **2019** recorded the lowest overall allocation, with **Shivpur getting ₹283.84 crore**, the highest among the blocks.
- In **2020**, **Risia** received the largest amount (**₹254.87 crore**), followed closely by Shivpur.
- **2021** witnessed another surge in funding, with **Shivpur receiving ₹403.84 crore**, the highest in that year.
- The trend shifted in **2022**, where Shivpur again topped the allocations (**₹216.19 crore**), though the overall funds declined.
- **2023** saw a major increase for **Shivpur, which received ₹474.17 crore**, the highest across all years.
- The latest data for **2024** shows a sharp decline in funds, with **Risia receiving the highest amount of ₹151.29 crore** among the blocks.

Block-wise Observations

1. **Shivpur** consistently received the highest funds in most years, peaking in **2017 (₹519.14 crore)** and again in **2023 (₹474.17 crore)**.
2. **Risia** had fluctuating allocations but saw its highest funding in **2021 (₹258.10 crore)**.
3. **Tajwapur** had moderate funding, peaking in **2021 with ₹206.82 crore**.
4. **Visheshwarganj** received the lowest overall allocations, with its highest in **2021 (₹167.62 crore)**.

A percentage analysis of the fund distribution across Risia, Shivpur, Tajwapur, and Visheshwarganj provides a clearer picture of financial trends and regional prioritization.

Total Funds Allocated (2017-2024)

- **Risia:** ₹1,152.25 crore (**17.82%** of total funds)
- **Shivpur:** ₹2,970.75 crore (**45.92%**)
- **Tajwapur:** ₹1,303.99 crore (**20.15%**)
- **Visheshwarganj:** ₹892.94 crore (**13.79%**)
- **Total Funds (All Blocks, All Years) = ₹6,319.93 crore**

Table 9: Block-wise Fund Distribution (Percentage of Total Funds per Year)

Year	Risia (%)	Shivpur (%)	Tajwapur (%)	Visheshwarganj (%)
2017	18.33%	37.60%	24.74%	10.33%
2018	11.51%	41.85%	23.22%	8.05%
2019	5.58%	47.79%	13.50%	8.32%
2020	34.27%	22.84%	23.05%	15.84%
2021	24.98%	39.06%	20.02%	16.03%
2022	21.19%	42.64%	27.85%	18.32%
2023	10.73%	53.69%	12.56%	12.10%
2024	57.06%	22.72%	7.49%	4.27%

Key Insights from the Percentage Analysis

1. **Shivpur received the highest percentage of funds overall (45.92%), peaking in 2023 with 53.69%** of total funds for that year.
2. **Risia had its highest share in 2024 (57.06%),** indicating a potential shift in funding priorities.
3. **Tajwapur had its highest percentage in 2022 (27.85%),** but its share remained relatively moderate in other years.
4. **Visheshwarganj consistently received the lowest percentage,** except in 2020 (15.84%) and 2022 (18.32%), where it saw a slight increase.
5. **2019 had the lowest overall fund allocation,** with Risia receiving only 5.58%, the lowest share for any block in any year.
6. **The sharp decline in 2024 funding impacted all blocks,** but Risia received a larger share compared to others.

Table 10: Census Data 2011 Number of MALE, FEMALE and TOTAL POPULATION of Selected Blocks

Block Name	Male (Population)	Female (Population)	Total Population
RISIA	115858	103981	219839
SHIVPUR	130998	114252	245250
TAJWAPUR	111644	99186	210830
VISHESHWARGANJ	110525	97575	208100

The census data for **Risia, Shivpur, Tajwapur, and Visheshwarganj** in Bahraich district, Uttar Pradesh, provides insights into the population distribution across these blocks.

Block-wise Population Breakdown

1. **Shivpur has the highest total population (245,250), with a male population of 130,998 and a female population of 114,252.**
2. **Risia follows with a total population of 219,839, having 115,858 males and 103,981 females.**
3. **Tajwapur has a total population of 210,830, with 111,644 males and 99,186 females.**
4. **Visheshwarganj has the lowest population (208,100), with 110,525 males and 97,575 females.**

Table 11: Census Data 2011 Number of MALE, FEMALE and TOTAL POPULATION of Panchayat from RISIA Block

S.NO	Name of Panchayat	Male (Population)	Female (Population)	Total Population
1	Acharaura	1348	1206	2554
2	Ali Nagar Khurd	1484	1277	2761
3	Amwa Jauhar Sisaie	1395	1318	2713
4	Amwa Molbi	2847	2494	5341
5	Babhani	963	867	1830
6	Bahboliya Mahada	2523	2438	4961
7	Baijnathpur	1446	1492	2938
8	Balbhadarpur	4792	4118	8910

9	Bangaie	341	322	663
10	Bangla	3770	3354	7124
11	Barehara	1998	1805	3803
12	Bargawan	959	845	1804
13	Barie Para	1361	1181	2542
14	Bhadwara	1659	1502	3161
15	Bhagtapur	1686	1492	3178
16	Bhagwanpur Katghara	1852	1706	3558
17	Bhaisaha	1168	1017	2185
18	Bhaisahi	622	578	1200
19	Bhaluwa Bhakuraha	1410	1223	2633
20	Bhaniyapur Ramgarhi	0	0	0
21	Bhaukhara	3367	3107	6474
22	Bhawaniyapur Ramgari	1312	1144	2456
23	Bhopatpur Chauki	1865	1766	3631
24	Bisunapur	1794	1623	3417
25	Bulbul Newaj	2108	1838	3946
26	Charsanda Mafi	1063	898	1961
27	Dhanauli Khurd	785	664	1449
28	Dihwa	1844	1690	3534
29	Elaspur Agalya	2058	1729	3787
30	Gaura Dhanauli	1539	1279	2818
31	Gokulpur	2732	2449	5181
32	Gondaura	634	555	1189
33	Hundarwa	328	246	574
34	Huseni Purwa	1394	1179	2573
35	Husenpur Mirdangi	418	392	810
36	Husenpur Mohammadpur	834	802	1636
37	Jagannathpur	311	281	592
38	Jahan Chak	281	235	516
39	Jamaluddin Jot	895	740	1635
40	Jamunaha	884	809	1693
41	Jokaha	1271	1297	2568
42	Kaggar	1333	1174	2507
43	Kalpi Para	477	534	1011
44	Kamla Jot	870	837	1707
45	Karaniya	871	770	1641
46	Karaunda	1565	1291	2856
47	Karijor	451	376	827
48	Keval Pur	0	0	0
49	Kewalpur	1288	1080	2368
50	Khairi Dikauli	666	565	1231
51	Khudad Bhari	1457	1247	2704
52	Lakhaiya Jadid	1226	1138	2364
53	Lakshamanpur Shankarpur	2282	2138	4420
54	Lauki	1490	1271	2761
55	Lila Para	1765	1612	3377
56	Madara Gari	2225	1974	4199
57	Maharatha	1369	1197	2566
58	Maharu	819	689	1508

59	Maila Barganwa	217	193	410
60	Majhauwa Mujehna	704	591	1295
61	Masupur	1484	1235	2719
62	Mohammadpur Khurd	218	200	418
63	Moharba	3975	3468	7443
64	Mohraniya	236	214	450
65	Mukam	847	853	1700
66	Narsingh Diha	1166	1088	2254
67	Nibiya Begampur	1489	1326	2815
68	Nibiya Husenpur	1172	982	2154
69	Padari Tara	1309	1178	2487
70	Paraspur	2188	1978	4166
71	Parsa Kaitholi	265	252	517
72	Parsa Khargaman	872	785	1657
73	Parsa Kodi Khan	641	601	1242
74	Patna Ghusiyari	1045	974	2019
75	Persa Kaitholi	0	0	0
76	Piprahwa	542	496	1038
77	Pure Alast Khan	1148	1080	2228
78	Pure Ramdin	821	731	1552
79	Raghunathpur	1561	1383	2944
80	Ram Batti	1135	1126	2261
81	Rampur Baraie	1597	1397	2994
82	Rampur Kabula	1374	1334	2708
83	Ramwapur	890	784	1674
84	Rasulpur	101	91	192
85	Saida	1445	1339	2784
86	Samokhan	1828	1717	3545
87	Shankarpur	1533	1393	2926
88	Teliya	78	74	152
89	Tula Majhauha	779	716	1495
90	Utghaniya	1155	1070	2225
91	Uttampur	548	481	1029

Table 12: Census Data 2011 Number of MALE, FEMALE and TOTAL POPULATION of Panchayat from SHIVPUR Block

S.NO	Name of Panchayat	Male (Population)	Female (Population)	Total Population
1	Alinagar Kalan	2457	2063	4520
2	Ambarpurwa	872	723	1595
3	Arnawa	2841	2452	5293
4	Aswa Mohammadpur	3555	3069	6624
5	Baghauli	971	826	1797
6	Bahorikapur	1519	1396	2915
7	Balamkan	0	0	0
8	Bardaha	3098	2670	5768
9	Baruhi	2069	1877	3946
10	Basantapur	2869	2571	5440
11	Baundi	3956	3436	7392
12	Behra	2252	1951	4203

13	Bela Makan	1949	1577	3526
14	Bela Makan	0	0	0
15	Bhagwanpur Vilaspur	1331	1224	2555
16	Chahlar	842	843	1685
17	Chandela	1961	1667	3628
18	Chaugoie	752	625	1377
19	Chauksa Har	5103	4267	9370
20	Dallapurwa	2340	1818	4158
21	Deodattpur	1780	1598	3378
22	Dhakiya	904	887	1791
23	Dhanawa	1236	1075	2311
24	Dharm Kunda	813	652	1465
25	Girda	1592	1318	2910
26	Gujrati Purwa	598	509	1107
27	Intaha	5462	4949	10411
28	Jarbadhiya	533	403	936
29	Jhalan Kalan	1971	1738	3709
30	Jura	2072	1823	3895
31	Khaera Dhukal	0	0	0
32	Khaira Dhaukal	2183	1805	3988
33	Khaira Kalan	2875	2621	5496
34	Kishunpur Mitha	3173	2872	6045
35	Kotwa	1206	1024	2230
36	Kursaha	102	88	190
37	Lalpur Sheopur	2836	2500	5336
38	Laluhi	2064	1823	3887
39	Laukiha	2281	2009	4290
40	Maina Newariya	1417	1262	2679
41	Majha Dariya Khurd	2381	1948	4329
42	Majha Daruya Burd	0	0	0
43	Manikpur	941	798	1739
44	Masudnagar Basthanwa	1395	1236	2631
45	Matera Kalan	3616	3413	7029
46	Matera Kalan	0	0	0
47	Mogariha	1367	1197	2564
48	Munimpur Kalan	2036	1633	3669
49	Musalampur	0	0	0
50	Musallampur	2618	2311	4929
51	Nakha	2820	2451	5271
52	Nakhi	810	695	1505
53	Narotampur	2426	2084	4510
54	Newada Pure Kasbati	1594	1295	2889
55	Pakra Dewariya	1079	985	2064
56	Pathak Purwa	1400	1205	2605
57	Pathar Kalan	715	735	1450
58	Pathar Khurd	626	551	1177
59	Pipari Mafi	1872	1850	3722
60	Pipriya	1958	1608	3566
61	Raghaujot	904	786	1690
62	Rajapur Janub	187	289	476

63	Rakhauna	1610	1399	3009
64	Rampur Dhobiya Har	3314	2888	6202
65	Ray Ganj	1316	1050	2366
66	Sadhuwapur Gokulpur	1125	960	2085
67	Sahattar	213	198	411
68	Saiyad Nagar	1669	1381	3050
69	Sankalpa	768	729	1497
70	Semariya	851	783	1634
71	Shankarpur Lakshmanpur	1143	1018	2161
72	Sheopur	1546	1293	2839
73	Sohbatiya	3085	2822	5907
74	Tigra	1853	1578	3431
75	Tikwapara	624	602	1226
76	Valdu Purwa	910	726	1636
77	Vitaniha	2997	2620	5617
78	Yakghara	1394	1124	2518

Table 13: Census Data 2011 Number of MALE, FEMALE and TOTAL POPULATION of Panchayat from TAJWAPUR Block

S.NO	Name of Panchayat	Male (Population)	Female (Population)	Total Population
1	Adilpur	1468	1286	2754
2	Aladadpur	556	472	1028
3	Arai Khurd	239	216	455
4	Awalpur Masudpur	428	312	740
5	Bala Saraya	2094	1888	3982
6	Bariya	1141	964	2105
7	Basauna Mafi	1322	1157	2479
8	Baukaha	1088	919	2007
9	Baundi Fateullapur	1439	1226	2665
10	Baundi Shukul	485	433	918
11	Behat Bhaya	1528	1285	2813
12	Bhakala Gopalpur	1992	1837	3829
13	Bhatpurwa	683	591	1274
14	Bhirwa	1433	1155	2588
15	Bhogajot	166	194	360
16	Bhogiyapur	1043	918	1961
17	Bijjawapur	466	324	790
18	Bilaspur	618	554	1172
19	Bir Shahpur	995	881	1876
20	Birahim Diha	790	796	1586
21	Chandanpur Sikaria	1514	1273	2787
22	Chaukhdiya	1765	1530	3295
23	Chetara	1109	1011	2120
24	Dahawa	1309	1209	2518
25	Dasarathpur	1952	1678	3630
26	Dhobiha	1180	1067	2247
27	Dhorayal	813	713	1526
28	Dokari	1928	1733	3661
29	Fatehpur	681	587	1268

30	Gajpatipur	1971	1950	3921
31	Ganiyapur	1298	1142	2440
32	Godawa	662	589	1251
33	Gopchandpur	1217	1068	2285
34	Hathi Chak	359	319	678
35	Hemariya	1758	1608	3366
36	Husenpur	1563	1416	2979
37	Inami	490	386	876
38	Jabdi	1248	1135	2383
39	Jadaupur	1467	1323	2790
40	Jamala Jot	513	474	987
41	Janijot	116	100	216
42	Jhigaha	1895	1644	3539
43	Jihura Mafi	1965	1834	3799
44	Kataha	2281	1938	4219
45	Khaira	1878	1825	3703
46	Khamriya Hardo Patti	1088	946	2034
47	Khasaha Mohammadpur	3675	3196	6871
48	Khmriha Sukul	1084	938	2022
49	Khuajgipur	825	843	1668
50	Kiratanpur	992	884	1876
51	Kodaha	2270	1985	4255
52	Lakha Baundi	952	856	1808
53	Madara	61	55	116
54	Mahbub Chak	133	110	243
55	Maigala	727	671	1398
56	Maraucha	2231	1885	4116
57	Mirzapur	1691	1565	3256
58	Mogalaha	922	906	1828
59	Muwafikpur	1010	915	1925
60	Nahkatiya	1019	867	1886
61	Narahar Gonda	1670	1434	3104
62	Naushahara	1243	1089	2332
63	Newada	2373	2128	4501
64	Raipura	529	542	1071
65	Ram Gaon	1936	1667	3603
66	Ram Purwa	2967	2632	5599
67	Ramgadi	2235	2024	4259
68	Repura	0	0	0
69	Sabalapur	1139	979	2118
70	Saray Mehrabad	1116	1024	2140
71	Sarpataha	2622	2267	4889
72	Shekh Dahir	5648	5063	10711
73	Singahi	1980	1836	3816
74	Sirajpur	369	329	698
75	Sisai Haidar	1343	1133	2476
76	Surjana	441	413	854
77	Tajawapur	2802	2526	5328
78	Tamachpur	552	459	1011
79	Tarapur Khurd	2287	2016	4303

80	Tazwapur	0	0	0
81	Tedawasisti Pur	0	0	0
82	Tedwa Basantpur	536	477	1013
83	Tendawa Basantpur	1186	1052	2238
84	Tendawa Sisatipur	771	682	1453
85	Tepraha Chak	219	173	392
86	Tigai	0	0	0
87	Tikora	226	171	397
88	Tingai	1330	1165	2495
89	Udawapur	1168	1094	2262
90	Umari Dhalo	675	625	1300
91	Unchgaon	695	604	1299
92	Vijauwapur	0	0	0

Table 14: Census Data 2011 Number of MALE, FEMALE and TOTAL POPULATION of Panchayat from VISHESHWARGANJ Block

S.NO	Name of Panchayat	Male (Population)	Female (Population)	Total Population
1	Amkolwa	1932	1738	3670
2	Amrai	1674	1452	3126
3	Amrai	0	0	0
4	Bada Gaon	2030	1765	3795
5	Badagawan	0	0	0
6	Balanager Kodari	870	805	1675
7	Balapur	3539	3052	6591
8	Banghusra	2220	1847	4067
9	Banjariya	1351	1208	2559
10	Baranigam	945	879	1824
11	Basnera	1327	1143	2470
12	Belbhriya	1621	1498	3119
13	Bhawanipur Bankar	2631	2361	4992
14	Bilarwa	1164	991	2155
15	Bilkha	0	0	0
16	Burni Bhaluhiya	1461	1278	2739
17	Chandrawa	1318	1199	2517
18	Charnia Cot	1543	1326	2869
19	Chndaipur	1394	1226	2620
20	Dapauli	456	420	876
21	Dhanghata	589	466	1055
22	Dhaulti	660	613	1273
23	Dhaulti	0	0	0
24	Digit Purwa	1669	1674	3343
25	Dol Kuwan	1705	1455	3160
26	Dolkuan	0	0	0
27	Fatehpurwa	642	573	1215
28	Ganeshpur	565	451	1016
29	Ganeshpur	0	0	0
30	Ganga Jamuni	1194	1105	2299
31	Gangudewar	833	709	1542
32	Gangwal	3373	2844	6217

33	Ghanghata	0	0	0
34	Girdhriya	2239	1865	4104
35	Gopara	475	402	877
36	Gujra	2917	2715	5632
37	Gulariya	1121	888	2009
38	Hardahi	1306	1149	2455
39	Jaisaura	1118	1014	2132
40	Jalal Pur	1049	947	1996
41	Jamunaha Kala	782	666	1448
42	Jhuri Kuniya	1423	1342	2765
43	Jmunahan Kala	0	0	0
44	Jokaha	1342	1193	2535
45	Kakra Mohmmadpur	1461	1247	2708
46	Kanchhar	2903	2626	5529
47	Kandhbhari	2292	1989	4281
48	Katorwa	0	0	0
49	Khajura	2079	1862	3941
50	Khanpur Malloh	1322	1206	2528
51	Khargaur Janup	0	0	0
52	Khargaura Janoob	1889	1833	3722
53	Khariya Dapoli	0	0	0
54	Khriha	399	354	753
55	Kotwa	673	622	1295
56	Kursha	1934	1717	3651
57	Lakhan Gonda	836	722	1558
58	Lakharampur	2995	2762	5757
59	Lalitnager	1310	1127	2437
60	Lodhe Jot	430	372	802
61	Majhaubwa	1965	1922	3887
62	Majhwa Bankat	0	0	0
63	Manikapur	1761	1570	3331
64	Mundekha Sarhadi	1039	1033	2072
65	Nejabhar	1283	1122	2405
66	Nethiya	1288	1069	2357
67	Newlapur	944	801	1745
68	Nigoh	1171	1046	2217
69	Parsiya	598	508	1106
70	Parsiya	0	0	0
71	Partappur Tarhar	1315	1154	2469
72	Patna	1124	1005	2129
73	Pratap Pur Uprahar	0	0	0
74	Pratappur Uparhar	1226	1052	2278
75	Puraina	2106	1784	3890
76	Pure Shiv Sahay	816	716	1532
77	Rajapur Girant	3105	2252	5357
78	Ram Nagara	1239	988	2227
79	Raniapur Gobarhi	1516	1392	2908
80	Ranipur Tilak	967	893	1860
81	Sarkahi	726	628	1354
82	Sarkahi	0	0	0

83	Semra	658	579	1237
84	Semrauna	2046	1778	3824
85	Shekhapur	909	787	1696
86	Shivpur Bairagi	1577	1386	2963
87	Sishana	1080	1015	2095
88	Sultan Mafi	0	0	0
89	Sultana Mafi	566	458	1024
90	Sultanpur	880	831	1711
91	Sultanpur	0	0	0
92	Sunga	1144	1071	2215
93	Takiya	1471	1361	2832
94	Takiya	0	0	0
95	Tendua Kabir	1259	1132	2391
96	Thoriya	947	811	1758
97	Udharana Sardahi	798	733	1531
98	Vanghusra	0	0	0

As per the 2011 Census data, Bahraich district in Uttar Pradesh consists of several blocks, including **Risia, Shivpur, Tajwapur, and Visheshwarganj**. The total population of these blocks varies, with Panchayat name also. In Panchayat Total number of male, female and total population include. And above the data of panchayat of each block.

Table 15: Census Data 2011 Number of HOUSEHOLDS of Selected Blocks

Block Name	No of Household
RISIA	37167
SHIVPUR	44821
TAJWAPUR	37263
VISHESHWARGANJ	34551

The given data provides insights into the **number of households in Risia, Shivpur, Tajwapur, and Visheshwarganj** blocks of **Bahraich district, Uttar Pradesh**.

Block-wise Household Breakdown

- Shivpur has the highest number of households (44,821)**, indicating a larger settlement size and possibly a higher population density.
- Tajwapur (37,263) and Risia (37,167) have nearly equal household counts**, showing similar demographic patterns.
- Visheshwarganj has the lowest number of households (34,551)**, which aligns with its comparatively lower population.

Table 16: Percentage-wise Household Distribution

Block Name	% of Total Households
RISIA	24.64%
SHIVPUR	29.71%
TAJWAPUR	24.72%
VISHESHWARGANJ	22.93%

Key Insights from Household Data

- Shivpur has the largest share of households (29.71%)**, aligning with its status as the most populated block.
- Tajwapur and Risia have nearly identical household numbers (24.72% and 24.64%)**, indicating similar living conditions and settlement sizes.
- Visheshwarganj, with only 22.93% of total households**, has the least number of homes, which corresponds with its lower population count in previous datasets.

Table 17: Census Data 2011 Number of HOUSEHOLDS of Panchayat of Selected BLOCKS RISIA, SHIVPUR

RISIA		SHIVPUR	
Name Of Panchayat	No_HH	Name Of Panchayat	No_HH
Acharaura	494	Alinagar Kalan	813
Ali Nagar Khurd	474	Ambarpurwa	333
Amwa Jauhar Sisaie	347	Arnawa	991
Amwa Molbi	860	Aswa Mohammadpur	1167
Babhani	286	Baghauri	306
Bahboliya Mahada	741	Bahorikapur	517
Baijnathpur	459	Balamkan	0
Balbhaddarpur	1613	Bardaha	1073
Bangaie	123	Baruhi	781
Bangla	1167	Basantapur	917
Barehara	682	Baundi	1482
Bargawan	307	Behra	776
Barie Para	435	Bela Makan	608
Bhadwara	553	Bela Makan	0
Bhagtapur	540	Bhagwanpur Vilaspur	417
Bhagwanpur Katghara	565	Chahlar	302
Bhaisaha	390	Chandela	667
Bhaisahi	233	Chaugoie	285
Bhaluwa Bhakuraha	403	Chauksa Har	1705
Bhaniyapur Ramgarhi	0	Dallapurwa	791
Bhaukhara	1113	Deodattpur	590
Bhawaniyapur Ramgari	436	Dhakiya	343
Bhopatpur Chauki	584	Dhanawa	488
Bisunapur	597	Dharm Kunda	270
Bulbul Newaj	657	Girda	589
Charsanda Mafi	311	Gujrati Purwa	236
Dhanauli Khurd	283	Intaha	1929
Dihwa	567	Jarbadhiya	140
Elaspur Agalya	713	Jhalan Kalan	565
Gaura Dhanauli	575	Jura	680
Gokulpur	906	Khaera Dhukal	0
Gondaura	236	Khaira Dhaukal	724
Hundarwa	115	Khaira Kalan	979
Huseni Purwa	435	Kishunpur Mitha	1069
Husenpur Mirdangi	120	Kotwa	389
Husenpur Mohammadpur	246	Kursaha	35
Jagannathpur	108	Lalpur Sheopur	907
Jahan Chak	77	Laluhi	674
Jamaluddin Jot	300	Laukiha	850
Jamunaha	300	Maina Newariya	455
Jokaha	365	Majha Dariya Khurd	690
Kaggar	481	Majha Daruya Burd	0
Kalpi Para	155	Manikpur	310
Kamla Jot	312	Masudnagar Basthanwa	429
Karaniya	274	Matera Kalan	1254

Karaunda	516	Matera Kalan	0
Karijor	140	Mogariha	451
Keval Pur	0	Munimpur Kalan	649
Kewalpur	336	Musalampur	0
Khairi Dikauli	237	Musallampur	811
Khudad Bhari	486	Nakha	896
Lakhaiya Jadid	449	Nakhi	275
Lakshamanpur Shankarpur	682	Narotampur	816
Lauki	444	Newada Pure Kasbati	581
Lila Para	518	Pakra Dewariya	380
Madara Gari	677	Pathak Purwa	480
Maharatha	370	Pathar Kalan	282
Maharu	262	Pathar Khurd	199
Maila Barganwa	60	Pipari Mafi	767
Majhauwa Mujehna	230	Pipriya	603
Masupur	479	Raghaujot	250
Mohammadpur Khurd	65	Rajapur Janub	86
Moharba	1175	Rakhauna	588
Mohraniya	101	Rampur Dhobiya Har	1151
Mukam	233	Ray Ganj	475
Narsingh Diha	405	Sadhuwapur Gokulpur	413
Nibiya Begampur	493	Sahattar	75
Nibiya Husenpur	350	Saiyad Nagar	679
Padari Tara	391	Sankalpa	290
Paraspur	679	Semariya	335
Parsa Kaitholi	80	Shankarpur Lakshmanpur	363
Parsa Khargaman	325	Sheopur	511
Parsa Kodi Khan	194	Sohbatiya	1043
Patna Ghusiyari	387	Tigra	632
Persa Kaitholi	0	Tikwapara	237
Piprahwa	189	Valdu Purwa	343
Pure Alast Khan	347	Vitaniha	1184
Pure Ramdin	261	Yakghara	450
Raghunathpur	611		
Ram Batti	427		
Rampur Baraie	520		
Rampur Kabula	473		
Ramwapur	256		
Rasulpur	32		
Saida	481		
Samokhan	593		
Shankarpur	471		
Teliya	37		
Tula Majhauha	208		
Utghaniya	373		
Uttampur	186		

**Table 18: Census Data 2011 Number of HOUSEHOLDS of Panchayat of Selected BLOCKS
TAJWAPUR, VISHESHWARGANJ**

TAJWAPUR		VISHESHWARGANJ	
Name Of Panchayat	No_HH	Name Of Panchayat	No_HH
Adilpur	510	Amkolwa	651
Aladadpur	187	Amrai	471
Arai Khurd	86	Amrai	0
Awalpur Masudpur	115	Bada Gaon	627
Bala Saraya	822	Badagawan	0
Bariya	436	Balanager Kodari	311
Basauna Mafi	345	Balapur	1056
Baukaha	353	Banghusra	720
Baundi Fateullapur	421	Banjariya	418
Baundi Shukul	146	Baranigam	315
Behat Bhaya	536	Basnera	408
Bhakala Gopalpur	698	Belbhriya	590
Bhatpurwa	252	Bhawanipur Bankar	688
Bhirwa	464	Bilarwa	392
Bhogajot	67	Bilkha	0
Bhogiyapur	351	Burni Bhaluhiya	486
Bijjawapur	142	Chandrawa	468
Bilaspur	204	Charnia Cot	463
Bir Shahpur	319	Chndaipur	539
Birahim Diha	335	Dapauli	148
Chandanpur Sikaria	513	Dhanghata	173
Chaukhdiya	583	Dhaulti	199
Chetara	382	Dhaulti	0
Dahawa	473	Digit Purwa	582
Dasarathpur	539	Dol Kuwan	458
Dhobiha	384	Dolkuan	0
Dhorayal	291	Fatehpurwa	193
Dokari	801	Ganeshpur	169
Fatehpur	209	Ganeshpur	0
Gajpatipur	627	Ganga Jamuni	360
Ganiyapur	423	Gangudewar	234
Godawa	210	Gangwal	907
Gopchandpur	406	Ghanghata	0
Hathi Chak	108	Girdhriya	620
Hemariya	597	Gopara	153
Husenpur	467	Gujra	897
Inami	205	Gulariya	356
Jabdi	438	Hardahi	434
Jadaupur	445	Jaisaura	341
Jamala Jot	168	Jalal Pur	365
Janijot	39	Jamunaha Kala	272
Jhigaha	535	Jhuri Kuniya	448
Jihura Mafi	609	Jmunahan Kala	0
Kataha	699	Jokaha	433

Khaira	731	Kakra Mohmmadpur	435
Khamriya Hardo Patti	360	Kanchhar	987
Khasaha Mohammadpur	1151	Kandhbhari	739
Khmriha Sukul	367	Katorwa	0
Khuajgipur	300	Khajura	607
Kiratanpur	353	Khanpur Malloh	443
Kodaha	737	Khargaur Janup	0
Lakha Baundi	354	Khargaura Janoob	611
Madara	31	Khariya Dapoli	0
Mahbub Chak	38	Khriha	150
Maigala	229	Kotwa	217
Maraucha	673	Kursha	602
Mirzapur	579	Lakhan Gonda	261
Mogalaha	286	Lakharampur	860
Muwafikpur	372	Lalitnager	376
Nahkatiya	345	Lodhe Jot	144
Narahar Gonda	495	Majhaubwa	563
Naushahara	420	Majhwa Bankat	0
Newada	745	Manikapur	538
Raipura	203	Mundekha Sarhadi	387
Ram Gaon	631	Nejabhar	377
Ram Purwa	1090	Nethiya	406
Ramgadi	763	Newlapur	276
Repura	0	Nigoh	375
Sabalapur	355	Parsiya	181
Saray Mehrabad	402	Parsiya	0
Sarpataha	732	Partappur Tarhar	415
Shekh Dahir	1964	Patna	361
Singahi	671	Pratap Pur Uprahar	0
Sirajpur	151	Pratappur Uparhar	374
Sisai Haidar	465	Puraina	687
Surjana	157	Pure Shiv Sahay	237
Tajawapur	947	Rajapur Girant	941
Tamachpur	209	Ram Nagara	385
Tarapur Khurd	623	Raniapur Gobarhi	499
Tazwapur	0	Ranipur Tilak	328
Tedawasisti Pur	0	Sarkahi	253
Tedwa Basantpur	174	Sarkahi	0
Tendawa Basantpur	424	Semra	178
Tendawa Sisatipur	277	Semrauna	686
Tepraha Chak	59	Shekhapur	264
Tigai	0	Shivpur Bairagi	486
Tikora	52	Sishana	392
Tingai	543	Sultan Mafi	0
Udawapur	412	Sultana Mafi	193
Umari Dhalo	224	Sultanpur	246
Unchgaon	229	Sultanpur	0
Vijauwapur	0	Sunga	360
		Takiya	410
		Takiya	0

		Tendua Kabir	380
		Thoriya	319
		Udharana Sardahi	277
		Vanghusra	0

Under PMAY-G Yojna this is the data of Total number of household of panchayat of each BLOCKS including RISIA, SHIVPUR, TAJWAPUR, and VISHESHWARGANJ BLOCK

Table 19: Census Data 2011 Category Wise Data of Selected Block

Block Name	RISIA	SHIVPUR	TAJWAPUR	VISHESHWARGANJ
General	3208	13930	6075	3876
SC	1996	3468	2090	2049
ST	169	81	137	86
Minority	4473	3387	2371	785
PH	1	3	7	1
Others	7680	17314	8439	4660

Caste-wise data shows that the majority of beneficiaries belong to the **General category**, followed by **Others and Scheduled Castes (SC)** across all blocks. **Minority beneficiaries** are also significant, particularly in Risia and Shivpur. The number of **Scheduled Tribe (ST) and Physically Handicapped (PH) beneficiaries** is relatively low, indicating the need for targeted support for these groups under PMAY-G.

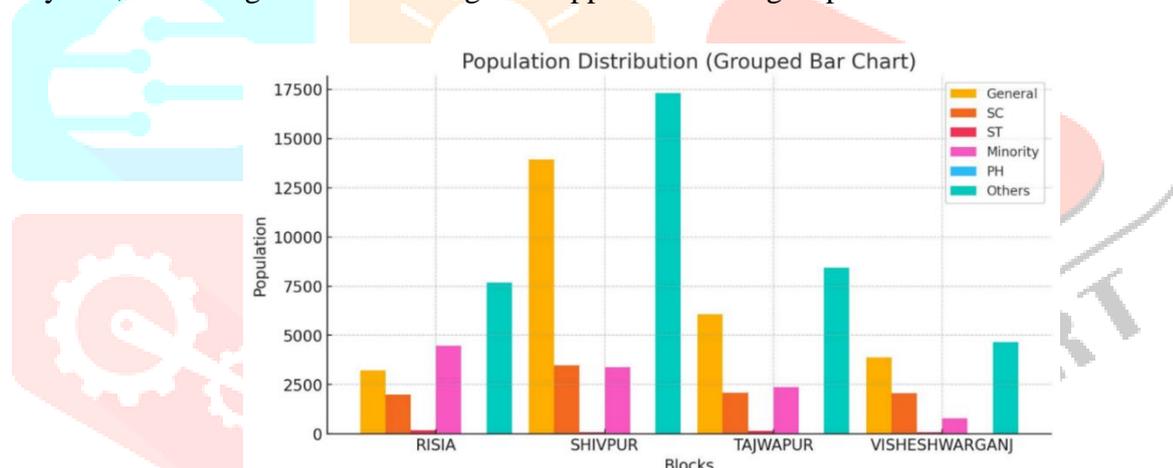


Figure7: Category Wise Graph From Census Data 2011 of Selected Block

The table presents the population distribution across four blocks—Risia, Shivpur, Tajwapur, and Visheshwarganj—based on different social categories: **General, SC (Scheduled Caste), ST (Scheduled Tribe), Minority, PH (Physically Handicapped), and Others.**

- **Shivpur** has the highest population across all categories, with a notable **General category population of 13,930** and **Others category of 17,314.**
- **Risia** has a **high minority population (4,473)** compared to the other blocks.
- **Tajwapur** and **Visheshwarganj** have relatively lower numbers in most categories.
- **ST and PH categories** have the smallest population across all blocks, indicating a significantly lower representation in these groups

Table 20: As Per the BPL data of BAHRAICH District of RISIA, SHIVPUR Block

RISIA					SHIVPUR				
Name Of Panchayat	OB C	S C	S T	OT H	Name Of Panchayat	OB C	S C	S T	OT H
ACHRAURA	53	31	-	232	AKGHARA	100	72	-	138
AILAS PUR AGAIYA	55	61	-	409	ALI NAGAR KALA	215	11	-	242
ALINAGAR KHURD	47	57	-	136	AMBARPUR	74	82	-	202
AMAVA MOLVI	122	33	-	330	ARANWA	128	93	-	611
AMVAJAUHARSHISHAI	90	14	-	145	ASWA MO. PUR	160	81	-	447
BABHIA SAIDA	64	33	-	359	BAHORIKAPUR	66	96	-	159
BADEHARA	123	58	-	262	BAINDI	184	11	-	529
BADGAWAN	49	28	-	212	BAJHULI	88	49	-	148
BAHBOLIYA MAHADA	36	90	-	413	BALDU PURWA	64	28	-	100
BAIJNATHPUR	4	-	-	38	BARDHA KALA	106	14	-	114
BALBHADAR PUR	226	14	-	802	BARUHI	106	23	-	117
BANGLKA CHAK	489	92	1	159	BASHANTA PUR	176	65	2	354
BARAIPARA	116	12	-	167	BEHDA	78	10	-	344
BHADWARA	66	94	-	323	BELAMAKAN	8	14	-	343
BHAGTAPUR	78	56	-	242	BHAGAVANPURVILA SPUR	135	84	-	242
BHAGWANPUR KARGHARA	34	86	-	126	BITANIYA	216	99	2	491
BHAINSAHA	70	54	-	82	CANDELA KALA	94	99	12	571
BHAISAHI	203	39	2	37	CHAHLAR	116	34	-	147
BHAUKHARA	93	67	-	154	CHAUGOI	163	40	-	195
BHAVANIYAPUR RAMGHARI	50	47	1	313	CHAUKSA HAR	442	26	-	467
BHOPAT PUR CHAUKI	62	60	-	409	DALLAPURWA	86	48	-	528
BULBUL NEVAJ	60	19	-	181	DEV DATTA PUR	273	34	1	207
CHARSANDAMAFI	2	6	-	189	DHAKIYA	87	11	-	366
DHANOALI KHURD	43	39	-	185	DHANAWA	42	32	-	304
DIHWA	113	75	-	235	DHARM KUNDA	63	1	-	295
GAURA DHANOULI	65	63	-	128	GIRDA	198	12	-	195
GOKULPUR	135	53	-	492	GUJRATIPURWA	19	14	-	31
GONDAORA	176	7	-	8	ITHA	359	34	-	444
HUSAINPUR MOHDPUR	20	11	-	128	JHALA KALA	48	44	-	177
HUSAUNPURAWA	55	75	-	341	JRBADHIYA	-	1	-	25
JAMALUDDINJOT	15	31	-	220	JUDA	66	12	-	247
JAMUNHA	71	38	-	191	JUNOOB	1	-	-	13
JOKHA SALARPUR	45	48	-	312	KHAERA KALA	225	76	2	469
KAGGAR	98	69	-	108	KHAIRA DHAUKAL	258	13	2	479

KAMLAJOT	37	37	-	41	KISHAN PUR MITHA	198	20	1	824
KARAUNDA	112	16	-	325	KOTWA	23	18	-	39
		2					3		
KARNIA	49	14	-	210	KUR SAHA	-	-	-	5
KEVALPUR	74	31	-	140	LALAUHI	45	10	-	214
							2		
KHAIRIDIKULI	121	52	-	89	LALPUR SHIVPUR	238	12	-	63
							5		
KHUDADAD BHARI	5	10	-	140	LAUKIHA	39	10	-	399
		4					6		
LAKHIYAJADID	36	15	-	299	MAINA NEWARIYA	41	12	-	273
		4							
LAUKI	45	66	-	136	MAJHDARIYA	499	12	-	419
					KHURD		1		
LAXMANPUR	126	52	-	418	MANIK PUR	181	84	-	106
SHANKAR PUR									
LEELAPARA	28	74	-	170	MASHUDNAGAR	144	14	-	57
							8		
MADARAGHARI	105	60	-	376	MATERA KALA	127	25	-	423
MAHARU	88	98	-	138	MOGARIHA	47	32	-	83
							5		
MAHRATHA	22	44	-	227	MUNIMPUR KALAN	256	11	-	308
							5		
MALUA BHAKURAHA	239	97	2	220	MUSALAMPUR	177	50	-	538
MASUPUR	13	29	-	212	NAKAHI	47	5	-	432
MOHARBA	358	12	-	216	NAKHA	217	21	-	368
		3					3		
NARSINGH DIHA	224	49	-	8	NAROTTAMPUR	214	10	-	565
							4		
NEBIA BEGHAMPUR	28	39	-	241	NEWADA	64	20	-	240
							6		
NIBIA HUSAINPUR	38	17	-	257	PAKRA DEWARIYA	59	67	-	183
PADARITARA	252	24	1	173	PATHAKPURWA	154	40	-	315
							4		
PARASPUR	44	57	-	337	PATHAR KHURD	13	18	-	319
PARSA KAITHOLI	70	20	-	346	PATHARKALAN	139	69	-	130
PARSA KODIKHA	77	-	-	97	PIPRI MAFI	118	82	-	472
PATANA GHUSIYARI	66	13	-	297	PIPRIYA	150	34	-	204
		5					0		
PERSA KHARGAMAN	49	42	-	101	RAGHW JOT	29	12	-	175
PIPRAHWA	19	15	-	168	RAIGANJ	146	20	-	109
							3		
PURAY ALAST KAHA	107	64	-	129	RAKHUNA	93	94	-	146
PURE RAMDEEN	36	10	-	356	RAM PUR DHOBIYA	160	35	-	343
					GHR		6		
RAGHUNATHPUR	270	11	-	279	SAHTTAR	4	-	-	6
		9							
RAIPUR KABULA	75	85	-	177	SANKALPA PURWA	146	16	-	314
RAM VATTI	53	66	-	261	SANKAR PUR	73	86	-	183
					LAXMANPUR				
RAMAVA PUR	273	49	-	28	SAYYAD NAGAR	254	27	4	259
							1		
RAMPUR BARAI	147	10	-	152	SEMARIYA	116	6	-	220
		3							

SAIDA	9	30	-	158	SHIV PUR	311	90	-	229
SAMOKHAN	48	19	-	192	SOHBATIYA	390	94	-	483
SHANKAR PUR	26	18	-	178	SUDHUWAPUR	113	20	-	223
					GOKULPUR		2		
TULA MAJHAWA	45	48	-	183	TIGDA	296	45	-	240
UTGHANIYA	36	66	-	302	TIKUWAPARA	97	34	-	121
UTTAMPUR	92	28	-	58					
VISHUNAPUR	37	16	2	254					
		8							

Table 21: As Per the BPL data of BAHRAICH District of TAJWAPUR, VISHESHWARGANJ Block

TAJWAPUR					VISHESHWARGANJ				
Name Of Panchayat	OBC	S C	S T	OT H	Name Of Panchayat	OBC	S C	S T	OT H
AADILPUR	201	27	-	4	AMKOLWA	160	64	0	55
ADALAT PUR	83	24	-	5	AMRAI	59	72	0	72
ARHI KHURD	38	7	-	16	BADAGAWAN	249	10	0	30
							3		
BAHTABHAYA	276	46	1	94	BALANAGAR KODRI	64	13	0	59
							8		
BAIRIYA	127	81	-	153	BALAPUR	175	10	0	25
							0		
BALA SARAY	342	13	-	91	BANJARIYA	172	3	0	2
		7							
BANDAULI SHUKL	-	-	-	1	BARANIZAM	48	62	0	117
BASHAUNA MAFI	246	11	-	12	BASNERA	24	72	0	86
		3							
BAUDI FATEYULLA PUR	161	32	-	101	BELBHARIYA	120	88	0	63
BHAKLA GOPAL PUR	197	80	1	137	BHAWANIPUR BANKAT	166	15	0	254
							6		
BHANGIPURWA	66	11	-	74	BILARWA	42	66	0	99
BHAT PURWA	66	23	-	156	BUDNI	242	10	0	1
							8		
BHIRVA	678	90	-	78	CHANDIPUR	118	66	0	82
BIJAVWAPUR	37	25	1	221	CHANDRAWA	135	13	0	139
							5		
BILASPUR	166	4	-	201	CHARNIYAKOT	55	10	0	100
							0		
BIRHIM DEEHA	120	20	-	74	DHAN GHATA	14	45	0	73
BOKHAH	52	53	-	290	DIGIT PURWA	112	57	0	120
CHAETARA	66	55	-	47	DOLKUWAN	91	52	0	130
CHANDNA PUR	283	13	-	18	FATTEPURWA	44	39	0	61
CHAUKHADIYA	165	35	-	31	GANESHPUR	198	32	0	10
DAHAV	43	33	-	188	GANGA JAMUNI	48	49	0	79
DASRATH PUR	212	75	-	97	GANGUDEVAR	27	40	0	108
DHOBIHA	127	37	-	105	GANGWAL.	186	28	0	64
DHOGHAYAL	59	22	-	111	GENDHARIYA	49	30	0	96
DHOKRI	370	36	-	58	GUJRA	553	10	0	76
							7		

FATTYPUR	206	7	-	106	GULRIHA	118	48	0	49
GAHIRWA	2	1	-	-	HARDAHI	249	12	0	3
GAJPATI PUR	155	36	-	158	JAISORA	34	26	0	77
GANIYA PUR	121	37	-	126	JALAL PUR	36	81	0	27
GODAVA	208	33	-	125	JAMUNAHAN KALA	252	21	0	29
GOPCHANDPUR	194	59	-	38	JHURRIKUEYAN	167	10	0	53
HAJARIYA	363	85	-	55	JOKHA	58	91	0	164
HATHI CHAK	27	4	-	42	KAKRAHA	184	78	0	12
HEMARIYA	329	25	1	124	KANCHHAR	90	11	0	120
HUSAIN PUR	164	65	-	23	KANDHBHARI	90	11	0	107
JABDEE	177	14	-	133	KATORWA	8	8	0	41
JAMPLAPOOT	8	2	-	9	KHAJURAR	94	89	0	125
JIHURA MAPHI	505	21	-	12	KHANPUR MALLHO	47	83	0	78
KATAHA	332	59	-	175	KHARAGURA JANUP	80	12	0	4
KHAIRA	327	44	-	22	KHARIYA DAUPALI	84	47	0	132
KHAMARIYA SUKL	89	51	-	145	KURSAHA	67	86	0	153
KHAMHARIYA HARDOPATTI	181	13	-	57	LAKHAN GODA	15	41	0	75
KHASHHA MO. PUR	439	24	-	77	LAKKHARAMPUR	166	12	0	46
KHWAJGIPUR	145	52	-	76	LALIT NAGAR	55	85	0	69
KIRTANPUR	172	31	-	16	MAJHWABANKAT	121	18	0	51
KUDAHA	-	-	-	2	MANIKAPUR	115	11	0	60
LAKKHA BAUDI	256	24	-	13	MUNDERVA SARHADI	55	96	0	161
MAFIKPUR	160	34	-	158	NEJABHAR	34	86	0	95
MAGALA	59	59	-	33	NETHIA	87	49	0	88
MARUCHA	132	31	-	301	NEVLAPUR (MATHURAPURWA)	62	88	0	50
MIRZAPUR	254	17	-	22	NIGOH	103	76	0	61
MOGLHA	104	17	1	155	PARSIYA	20	24	0	53
NAHKATIYA	93	7	-	102	PATNA	74	90	0	103
NARHAR GONDA	113	38	-	149	PRATAPPUR TARHAR	128	12	0	127
NAUSAHRA	179	38	-	68	PRATAPPUR UPARHAR	97	62	0	133
NAVADA	335	12	-	179	PURAINA	297	72	0	20
RAM GAO	325	13	2	75	PURE SHIV SHAY	193	18	0	25
RAMGARHI	407	40	2	68	RAJA PUR GRANT	197	13	0	148
RAMPURVA	202	23	-	177	RAM NAGRA	87	72	0	58
REPURA	102	18	-	41	RANIPUR TILAK	31	75	0	85
SABLAPUR KHAS	90	52	-	156	RANIYA PUR GOBRAHI	68	29	0	101

SARAY MEHARABAD	134	21	-	74	SARKAHI	152	6	0	65
SARPATHA	35	24	-	131	SEMRA	113	1	0	169
SHEKHDAHEER	268	37	-	61	SEMRAUNA	50	41	0	71
SINGAHI	392	26	-	48	SESHAPUR	27	30	0	82
SINGHA	64	41	1	156	SHIV PUR BERAGI	140	11	0	133
SISAY HAIDER	82	69	-	86	SISHNA	56	88	0	57
SISTIPUR	-	-	-	1	SULTANMAFI	54	33	0	34
SURJANA	143	10	-	70	SULTANPUR	29	45	0	17
		4							
TADAVA	95	90	-	54	SUNGA	154	73	0	105
TAJWAPUR	200	56	7	166	TAKIA	94	77	0	70
TAMACH PUR	19	12	-	16	TENDUWA KABEER	24	66	0	120
		2							
TARA PUR KHURD	228	9	1	99	THORIYA	120	52	0	17
TEDWA BASANT PUR	187	18	-	8	UDHARNA SARHADI	84	90	0	140
TINGAI	164	83	-	274	VANGHUSRA	190	50	0	149
UCHGAV	58	21	-	107					
UDAWAPUR	184	30	-	21					
UMARI DAHALI	174	6	-	29					
VEERSAHPUR	67	24	-	227					
YADAW PUR	169	4	-	176					

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Signature

Name

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