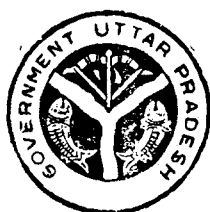


Inter-Block Variations and Priorities for Development of District Hardoi



AREA PLANNING DIVISION
STATE PLANNING INSTITUTE
UTTAR PRADESH, LUCKNOW
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Sub. National Systems Unit,
National Institute of Educational
Planning and Administration
17-B, Sri Aurobindo Marg, New Delhi-110016
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RESEARCH TEAM

- | | | |
|----|--------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. | Sri J.C. Budhraj | Director |
| 2. | Dr. P.N. Sharma | Joint Director |
| 3. | Sri B.S. Gupta | Senior Research Officer |
| 4. | Sri N.S. Faujdar | Research Officer |
| 5. | Sri Ramesh Dutta | Research Officer |
| 6. | Sri J.P. Yadav | Research Assistant |
| 7. | Smt. Y.D.Sinha | Research Assistant |
| 8. | Sri B.P.Yadav | Compiler |
| 9. | Sri S.K.Srivastava | Compiler |

OTHER STAFF

- | | | |
|----|---------------------|--------------|
| 1. | Sri S.D. Tripathi | Stenographer |
| 2. | Sri Shiv Charan Lal | Stenographer |
| 3. | Sri Sher Singh | Stenographer |
| 4. | Sri Shitla Prasad | Stenographer |

.....

P R E F A C E

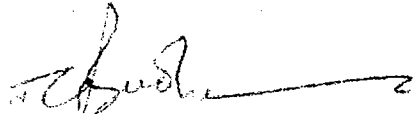
The Area Planning Division has taken up the formulation of District Plan for Jhansi and Hardoi districts on a pilot basis with a view to reexamining and, to the extent necessary, to revising the procedures being followed presently at the district level in this connection. As a part of this exercise first of all an analysis and identification of inter-block disparities in the various aspects of development. This analysis has been done by using the cartographic as well as statistical techniques to throw light on the patterns of distribution of resources, infrastructure and social facilities between the blocks. In this connection, 39 maps of Hardoi district showing inter-block disparities have been prepared with a view to studying the existing resource potentials and prospects and suggesting area specific programmes and priorities for different blocks of the district.

This study which will ultimately form a part of the district plan of Hardoi will provide a realistic basis for programme formulation at the district which would take care of the special needs of the backward pockets of the district and help in reduction of intra-district disparities. An attempt has, therefore, been made in this study to develop location specific strategies for development as a starting point for preparing an integrated plan for Hardoi district.

It may be pointed out here that this study has been conducted with the assistance of District Economics Officer and other district level officers. The Area Planning Division gratefully acknowledges their valuable contribution.

Lucknow :

Dated Aug., 20, 1980



(J.C. BUDHRAJA)
DIRECTOR
AREA PLANNING DIVISION
STATE PLANNING INSTITUTE
UTTAR PRADESH

CONTENTS

		<u>Page</u>
Chapter-I	Introduction	1
Chapter-II	Significance of Hardoi Experiment	10
Chapter-III	A Synoptic View of the District	13
Chapter-IV	The District in Regional Setting	30
Chapter-V	Spatial Pattern and Inter-Block Varia- tions.	39
Chapter-VI	(i) Planning Implications	57
	(ii) Summary of Specific Recommendations - Blockwise Priorities for Development.	67

APPENDIX & MAPS

CHAPTER-I

INTRODUCTION

The idea of district planning stems from the fact that districts differ from each other in resource endowment, infrastructure and levels of development and some decisions taken at the higher levels about the development programmes of a district, without taking into account the district situations, may go awry. It has also been established that by planning only at the national or the State levels, it is not possible to integrate the sectoral allocations in a manner that optimises returns in terms of production, employment and incomes of the community, particularly of the weaker sections of the society. It is, therefore, obvious that the process of planning has, of necessity, to be decentralised if the objectives of development, i.e., social justice and full employment as enunciated in the Five Year Plan (1978-83) are to be achieved. This would imply a close identification of activities suitable to a particular area through area specific programmes which would be capable of absorbing local labour surplus.

1.02. The remoteness of the planning agencies from areas of implementation and the vastness of geographical coverage hamper the matching of

sectoral financial allocations with location specific needs as well as potential for regulating the distribution of the gains of development. It is, therefore, necessary to accelerate the process of decentralisation through planning at levels below the State so that a more systematic planning effort is made with a smaller coverage. This would not only speed up the development process but would also improve it qualitatively making it more responsive to the needs of the weaker sections of the community. Moreover, it is possible to involve more and more people in the development process through planning for smaller areas.

1.03 Planning at the sub-State level has to be viewed as an exercise in multi-level planning starting from a cluster of villages to the block, district, regional and State levels. In this context, block level planning in the overall frame of district planning has been suggested as an instrument of area development. The district has been accepted as the strategic level for economic planning because the appreciation of the total resources, availability of credit and the necessary strategy formulation covering the various blocks would be feasible at this level. The production and employment programmes prepared at the block level will have to fit into the totality of the plan¹. The 1978-83 plan has,

1. Asoka Mehta Committee Recommendations- Kurukshetra, Vol XXVII, No.2, October 16, 1978, p.10

therefore, emphasized that the district plan will have to be both a resource development as well as an infrastructural plan for supporting the production-cum-employment thrust of the block level planning. Besides, the district planning would also take care of the rural urban continuum and the spatial aspects of development. It is, therefore, obvious that district planning will have to be organized as a supportive activity to block level planning and both these exercises should be taken up simultaneously.

1.04 The working group on Block-level planning has also identified two strategic levels of planning, i.e., the block and the district. The Group has visualized district and block level planning as a part of the same exercise in as much as the planning team charged with the responsibility of block level planning, will be located at the district headquarters and would also be attending to all aspects of district planning². The Group has further emphasized that block level planning in the overall context of district planning is advisable because the block is sufficiently small in terms of area and population to enable intimate

2. Report of the Working Group on 'Block Level Planning', Government of India, Planning Commission, 1978, p.2.

contact and understanding between the planners, those responsible for implementation of the plan and the people. It provides an observation platform in close proximity of the beneficiary group and, thus, helps to:-

- (i) understand more clearly the felt-needs of the people and factors inhibiting the uplift of the weaker sections;
- (ii) ascertain area (block) specific physical and human resource potential;
- (iii) identify constraints inhibiting socio-economic and technological growth; and
- (iv) expand the area of people's participation in the preparation and implementation and implementation of plans.

1.05 A historical review of the planning process in India would show that district planning has been advocated consistently from one plan to another but no serious efforts have been made so far to put the idea of district planning into practice. Whatever attempts were made in this direction, they were almost invariably directed towards formulation of some document based on a one-time exercise only without any systematic analysis of resource potentials, problems and the felt-needs of the area.

1.06 The concept of district planning was re-emphasized in the Fourth Plan mainly because of the recognition of the fact that any uniform formulation

of policy or programme, without considering special needs of different districts, would fail to ensure the optimal utilisation of either the natural or the financial and manpower resources. It was also recognised that without district or local level planning, there could be no hope for acceleration in the development of backward areas and reduction of regional imbalances. Besides, district planning was also seen as a device for the integration of sectoral programmes which are otherwise drawn up by individual departments in water-tight compartments at the State level³. It was in this background that the Planning Commission issued detailed guidelines⁴ for the formulation of district plans in which the development process was visualized as a multi-dimensional process involving the interaction of many factors which cannot all be provided within the framework of a single sectoral organization.

1.07 However, the guidelines issued by the Planning Commission for formulation of district

³ Anand Sarup - 'District Planning for Integrated Development', Journal of the Lal Bahadur Shastri National Academy of Administration, Vol.XX No.1 Spring 1975, p.13.

⁴ 'Guidelines for the Formulation of District Plans', Planning Commission, Government of India, New Delhi, 1969.

plans could not be followed in their letter and spirit and the district plan continues to be merely a compilation of district targets and outlays supplied by the Heads of Development Departments at the State level. Attempts at integration of programmes of different departments at the district level have so far not yielded the desired result. This brings out the fact that only half-hearted and sporadic efforts have been made to put the idea of district planning into practice.

1.08 Some of the glaring weaknesses in the formulation of district plans have been clearly demonstrated in the Report of the Working Group for Appraisal of the on going Programmes in Hill areas, which appraised development programmes in Pauri Garhwal District of the State⁵. The working group found that it was not possible to correlate the expenditure and physical programmes since a substantial part of the expenditure was being incurred directly by the Heads of Departments without any consultation with, or knowledge of the district level officers. Systematic qualitative assessment of individual schemes was not available at the district level and the programmes of development were not related to the actual resource potentials available in the area.

5

Report of the Working Group for Appraisal of the Ongoing Programmes in Hill Areas, Planning Commission, 1972.

In most cases, the sectoral programmes were designed at the State level and passed on to the district level officers for implementation. In some cases, the districtlevel officers were not even aware of the outlays/expenditures and physical targets/ achievements booked against their districts by the Heads of Departments. It was also pointed out by this study that integrated approach was not adopted towards various programmes of development and inter-sectoral balancing was lacking.

1.09 It is evident from the above analysis that the district planning process should be reviewed and reorganized on the basis of past experiences. Therefore, while thinking of a new approach to district planning, three basic considerations will have to be kept in view. The first is that planning is essentially a process of intervention aimed at accelerating, imparting or re-orienting the existing plan of development in conformity with the basic objectives of planned development. The second consideration which has assumed particular relevance in the immediate context is that activity profiles and, finally, the overall programme for action have to be quantitatively and qualitatively related to the nature and size of the ~~problem of unemployment, under-employment and poverty.~~ The third consideration, which is also of great importance, relates to the identification of the

aspirations, felt needs, preferences of the people and their willingness to adopt programmes and make allocations of their financial and material resources for the various programmes proposed to be sponsored through the district plan⁶.

1.10 Thus, the new approach to district planning differs from the earlier approaches essentially because it is now pinpointed towards the achievement of certain socio-economic objectives and the accrual of benefits to certain specific categories of beneficiaries and is not concerned merely with the achievement of certain overall rates of growth or particular sectoral targets. In fact, sectoral and spatial planning, which involves identification of activities, and their financial and physical phasing, sequencing and physical convergence, is now to be considered no more than means to achieve socio-economic objectives⁷.

1.11 The above analysis calls for a thorough examination of the present process and practice of district planning and thinking of alternatives

⁶ Anand Sarup and K.V.Sunderam - Country Report on India (Part I & II), Workshop on Improving the Methods of Planning for Comprehensive Regional Development, United Nations Centre for Regional Development, Nagoya (Japan), 16 May - 12 June 1978, p. 119.

⁷ Ibid.....

which would satisfy the above mentioned demands placed on district and block planning. Such a probe should result in developing insights for the reorganisation of the process as well as in evolution of suitable techniques which could be replicated by the field functionaries. It is in this background that the Area Planning Division of the State Planning Institute has taken up this exercise in order to provide methodological inputs for bringing about improvement in the planning process at the district and block levels.

CHAPTER - II

SIGNIFICANCE OF HARDOI EXPERIMENT

The district planning in Uttar Pradesh has so far been, more or less, a futile exercise, because the basic pre-conditions for decentralized planning have not been fulfilled. Presently, the districtwise outlays and targets are fixed by Heads of development departments and are communicated to the district level officers for being incorporated in the district plan. In this process, it is not possible to prepare a realistic plan based on the understanding of local problems and potentials, achieving more efficient exploitation of local resources, bringing about a better inter-sectoral integration and involving the local people in the mainstream of developmental activities. Similarly, it is not possible to keep locational factors in view while preparing a district plan.

2.02 The past experience, therefore, pin-points the need of introducing the dimension of space in the planning process in order to develop a multi-level planning framework with the district as a basic planning unit. It is, therefore, necessary to develop an appropriate methodology for district planning, which would lay emphasis on determining spatial hierarchies for optimising the cost of establishing economic and social infrastructure and for creating an efficient delivery network which would facilitate

the organisation of production, distribution and consumption functions in an equitable manner between different areas of the district. With this object in view, the district planning exercise had been undertaken for Hardoi district. This exercise is expected to lead to the formulation of some guidelines which would specify the minimum requirements in terms of data, methodological inputs, R & D, public participation, inter-departmental co-ordination, type and number of planning personnel and inter-action between higher and lower level institutions for the formulation of realistic and integrated action-oriented economics and social infra-structural district plan.

2.03 The formulation of a plan for accelerated and balanced development of the district requires an understanding of special patterns and variations in each block along with functional inter-relationships in space. For this purpose, intra-district disparities have to be studied in detail which would help in:-

- i. identification of constraints to development;
- ii. analysis of locational patterns of economic activities by types and levels of production;
- iii. analysis of infrastructural and social facilities to bring out the patterns of convergence/concentration; and
- iv. evaluation of resource-base in terms of the possibility for developing activity-mix based on the potentials of the area.

2.04 The sequential steps proposed to be followed in the formulation of the above mentioned plan are given below:-

- i. A study of inter-block disparities in the district to formulate block-wise strategies for development;
- ii. Preparation of resource inventory indicating the availability and extent of utilization of resource potentials of the district;
- iii. Critical appraisal of ongoing schemes;
- iv. Spatial planning for the district;
- v. Assessment of short-term and long-term needs of the district to augment income and employment opportunities after ascertaining the views of the local people; and
- vi. Formulation of future strategies and sectoral programmes with special emphasis on the needs of the target group.

2.05 It would be evident from what has been stated above that in the context of balanced development of the district and for making the district planning an effective instrument of accelerated development, the basic objective of this exercise is to prepare a spatial development framework of the district in a multi-level planning framework.

CHAPTER - III

A SYNOPTIC VIEW OF THE DISTRICT

The district of Hardoi lies between the rivers Ganga and Gomti and is encompassed between the parallels of $26^{\circ}53'$ and $27^{\circ}47'$ North latitude and $79^{\circ}41'$ and $80^{\circ}49'$ East longitude. It is bounded by Shahjahanpur and Kheri in the north, by Sitapur in the east, by Lucknow and Unnao in the south and by Farrukhabad in the west, and for a very short distance in the extreme south-west corner by Kanpur.

3.02 Hardoi is named after the legendary king Haranya Kashyap known as 'Har- Drohi'. 'Siva Purana' tells that King Haranya Kashyap called himself God and was opposed to the worship of anyone except himself. Hence, the name Har-drohi goes after the King and the place was named as such which with the passage of time changed into Hardoi. The district was a part of the kingdom of Avadh and the area had been the venue of several battles till 1895.

Physiography

3.03 The district is a level plain intersected by numerous streams and rivers. Physiographically, the district can be divided into three natural divisions:-

- (i) Western Low Lands,
- (ii) Northern Up-lands,
- (iii) Central Level Plains,

(1) Western Low Lands

The major rivers like the Ranganga, Garra and Ganga flow in this part of the district. It is mostly a purely alluvial tract traversed by numerous rivers and streams, constantly liable to inundation in years of heavy rainfall. This part of the district comprises the blocks of Bharkhani, Harpalpur, Sandi, Bilgram and Mallawan blocks.

(2) Northern Up-lands

The Northern part of the district is high and has a fairly level plain which is also known as 'bangar' with shallow water-shed of the Sai river in the centre on either side of which the surface rises gradually. The highest town in the north is Pihani, which is 490 ft. above sea level. The blocks of Shahabad, Pihani, Todarpur, Kothawan and Bharawan are situated in the Northern uplands portion of the district.

(3) Central Level Plains

This tract forms the valley of Sai river and extends over the Central portion of the district. Except Sai river, there is no other major river flowing in this area, but there are a number of tanks and lakes. The tract slopes gently inland to a plain of good soil, mostly of fertile loam, varied by large areas of clay in and around the numerous tanks and lakes. This tract constitutes the largest part of the district and nine blocks, viz. Bawan, Sursa,

Madhoganj, Ahirori, Tandiyawan, Kachhona, Sandila, Behender and Hariyawan comprise this natural division.

Geology

3.04 Viewed geologically, the district does not reveal anything striking except the ordinary Gangetic alluvium. The main minerals found are 'Kankar', Reh, salt petre, sand and marl. 'Kankar' is mainly found in Usar tracts together with the Reh. No survey has been conducted in the district so far to assess the resources of the said minor minerals.

Soil

3.05 The Bhur or sandy type of soil is found in the northern uplands with vast patches of 'Usar land' In the central plains, a mixture of clay and sand is found with Domat or Loam along the high banks of the river Sai. The high banks of the rivers Garra, Ramganga and Ganga, form the low lands of the district where the Matiyar or Clay is found in a fairly large proportion. Good, average and poor soils account for 10, 70 and 20 per cent respectively in the district.

Water Resources

3.06 The chief rivers of the district are the Ganga, the Sai and the Gomti. The Ganga forms the southwestern boundary and mainly flows south-east.

The Ramganga which is its chief tributary joins it at Sangrampur. The Sai enters the district in its extreme north and flows through its middle dividing it almost into two equal halves. The Gomti flows from north-east to south-east, separating the district from Kheri and Sitapur districts. The river, throughout its course in the district, has a high bank represented by an elevated belt. It does not, as a rule, overflow its banks. Lakes and ponds are quite numerous throughout the district.

Lakes and Tanks

3.07 The district is studded with a large number of lakes and swamps, many of which are of considerable size, especially in the upland tracts. They are mostly found in Hardoi, Sandila and Bilgram tehsils. The largest lake in the district is the famous 'Dahar' at Sandi. Most of the large lakes and tanks are mainly used for irrigation, but are apt to overflow their banks during excessive rainfall seasons and cause severe damage to the surrounding villages.

Climate

3.08 The district is situated in the sub-tropical region and its climate can be said to be of sub-tropical monsoon type and is, on the whole, healthy. The three seasons — the rainy, the cold and the hot — are well defined. Rainy season commences with fair regularity in the middle of June and continues till the end of September. The cold

weather extends from early October to the end of February. March is a transitional month. The hot season extends over the remaining months of the year, i.e., April to June and the heat is intense in May and June. December and January are the coldest months of the winter season.

Rainfall

3.09 Rain gauges are maintained at each of the tehsil headquarters. The actual rainfall in the district between January to December 1977 was 969.1 M.M., which was greater than the normal rainfall of 878.8 M.M. About 90 per cent of the rainfall occurs during the four monsoon months, i.e., June to September. The heaviest rainfall is in July and August contributing 30 per cent of the total rainfall. There are 45 rainy days in a year when more than 10 per cent precipitation is received.

Floods & water logging

3.10 Out of the 1983 villages of the district, 488 were affected by floods in 1978-79. The largest number of affected villages (347) were situated in Bilgram tahsil which had in all 512 villages. The number of flood affected villages in Hardoi tahsil was 69, that in Shahabad 54 and only 18 in Sandila. The total population affected by floods was 3.08 lakhs and eight human lives, four each in Bilgram and Hardoi tehsils, were lost in 1978-79. Water

logging created a serious problem in Hardoi tehsil in 1978-79 where out of 492 villages, as many as 113 were water logged. The other four water logged villages were situated in Shahabad tehsil. The remaining two tehsils had no such problem in 1978-79. As regards the damages caused by floods and water-logging during 1978-79, the total loss to crops in the district was of the order of Rs. 9.15 crores out of which a loss of Rs. 6.35 crores was suffered by Bilgram tehsil alone. The damages to residential houses in this tehsil were estimated to be Rs. 16.11 lakhs and in Shahabad tehsil Rs. 17.73 lakhs.

Flora and Fauna

3.11 There are no forests in the district but patches of 'dhak' jungle occur along the Sai. The chief trees are sheesham, pakar, neem and jamun. The wild animals of the district are leopards, wolves and blue bulls. Leopards are found in the jungles north of Pihani, wolves in the ravines of the Gomti and blue bulls in the jungles around Dharampur in Katiari between Ganga and the Ramganga. Jackals, foxes and rabbits are numerous. The common birds are snipe, geese, ducks and partridges.

Area and Population

3.12 The total area of the district is 6036.5 sq. km. which is divided into four tehsils, Shahabad, Hardoi, Bilgram and Sandila for administrative purposes. The largest tehsil is Hardoi (1643.4 sq.km.)

and the smallest is Shahabad (1397.3 sq. km.). The remaining two tehsils, viz., Bilgram and Sandila have an area of 1534.3 Sq. Km. and 1461.5 sq. km. respectively. According to the 1971 Census, the total population of the district was 18.49 lakhs and the density of population was 308 persons per sq. km. The district has 13 urban areas — six municipal boards and seven town areas. The Municipal Boards are Hardoi, Shahabad, Sandila, Pihani, Bilgram and Sandi, while the Town Areas are Madhoganj, Pali, Beniganj, Mallawan, Gopamau, Kachhona and Kursath. For rural development programmes, the district has been divided into 19 blocks as detailed below:-

Sl. No.	Block	Area in Sq. Km. (1971)	Population (1971)
1	2	3	4
1.	Ahirori	363.92	1,08,747
2.	Hariyawan	286.68	90,814
3.	Tandiyawan	308.39	87,587
4.	Sursa	337.34	99,359
5.	Bawan	340.57	1,02,788
6.	Pihani	334.06	93,539
7.	Bharkhani	411.14	1,03,257
8.	Todarapur	300.39	85,375
9.	Shahabad	331.01	85,957
10.	Sandila	317.19	86,916
11.	Behender	275.82	86,395
12.	Kachhona	251.52	80,051
13.	Bharawan	309.91	89,711

<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>
14. Kothawan		304.36	87,532
15. Bilgram		345.78	89,752
16. Mallawan		224.17	79,255
17. Madhoganj		335.84	89,364
18. Harpalpur		313.69	80,775
19. Sandi		306.32	76,176
	Urban ...	<u>38.37</u>	<u>1,46,169</u>
	Total District	6,036.47	18,49,519

3.13 In area as well as in population, the district occupies eighteenth position in the State. The population of the district has constantly increased since 1931, the highest increase being in the 1961-71 period. During this decade, the population rose by 2.76 lakh persons giving an increase of 17.57 per cent which was, however, lower than that for the State (19.79) per cent. The density of population in the district in 1971 was 308 persons per sq. km. which was slightly higher than the density of 300 persons per sq. km. for the whole State.

3.14. Most of the cultivators in the district are small and marginal farmers. Of the 4.14 lakh holdings as many as 2.72 lakhs are of less than 1 hectare each and 1.12 lakh holdings are of 1 to 3 hectares each.

3.15 The following table shows the number, area and percentages of the various sizes of holdings in the district:-

Number and Size of Holdings (1970-71)				
Size (ha.)	Number of holdings	Percentage to total holdings	Area (ha.)	Percentage to total area
1	2	3	4	5
Less than 0.5	1,82,368	44.1	41,416	9.3
0.5 to 1.0	89,942	21.7	64,682	14.4
1.0 to 2.0	80,852	19.5	1,13,939	25.4
2.0 to 3.0	31,254	7.5	75,329	16.8
3.0 to 4.0	13,466	3.3	45,957	10.3
4.0 to 5.0	6,498	1.6	28,619	6.4
5.0 to 10.0	8,055	1.9	52,527	11.7
10.0 to 20.0	1,418	0.3	18,212	4.1
20.0 to 30.0	148	0.1	3,517	0.8
30.0 to 40.0	31		1,055	0.2
40.0 to 50.0	8		333	0.1
50.0 and above	18		2,247	0.5
Total:	4,14,058	100	4,47,833	100

3.16 The district has 1,983 villages of which 1,879 are inhabited and 104 are un-inhabited. About 92 per cent of the population of the district lives in rural area. The average rural population per inhabited village is 907. The number of females per 1,000 males was 850 in 1921, 853 in 1931, 861 in 1941, 864 in 1951, 857 in 1961 and 825 in 1971.

The blockwise distribution of villages by population range is given in the following table :-

Blockwise Classification of Villages According to
Population Range (1971)

Name of Block	Number of villages in Population Range						Total villages
	Less than 200	200 to 499	500 to 999	1,000 to 1,499	1,500 to 3,999	4,000 and above	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Ahirori	3	17	32	16	26	-	94
2. Hariyawan	10	26	20	13	16	3	88
3. Tandiyawan	6	16	26	23	16	-	87
4. Sursa	7	12	22	14	26	2	83
5. Bawan	16	39	29	15	18	2	119
6. Pihani	16	44	32	12	19	-	123
7. Bharkhani	21	58	55	14	7	1	156
8. Todarpur	14	31	37	12	15	-	109
9. Shahabad	12	53	47	20	5	-	137
10. Sandila	9	24	30	12	17	1	93
11. Behender	1	22	33	15	19	-	90
12. Kachhona	2	2	12	11	15	4	46
13. Bharawan	7	34	27	11	16	2	97
14. Kothawan	16	19	23	7	18	4	87
15. Bilgram	8	39	36	17	13	-	114
16. Mallawan	4	24	23	8	13	1	73
17. Madhoganj	11	18	37	21	11	-	98
18. Harpalpur	16	25	34	12	9	1	97
19. Sandi	7	27	27	11	16	-	88
Total	187	530	582	264	295	21	1879

Economic Categories

3.17 The percentage of workers to the total population in the district in 1971 was 31.17. Of the total workers, the cultivators and agricultural

labourers accounted for 88.3 per cent; 3.5 per cent were engaged in construction, manufacturing and processing, 2.5 per cent in trade and commerce and 5.7 per cent in other services. The corresponding figures for the State as a whole were 78.03, 7.90 and 14.07 per cent respectively.

Social Categories

3.18 There are no scheduled tribes in the district. Scheduled castes constitute 31.7 per cent of the total population against the State average of 21.0 per cent. Important scheduled castes in order of their population are Chamars, Pasis and Dhobis.

Agriculture

3.19 The percentage of net sown area to total reporting area during 1974-75 was 67.02 as against 57.47 for U.P. Like the other districts of the State, rabi and kharif are the main crops of the district, the rabi being more important. The principal food grain crops are Wheat, (30.81 per cent of gross cropped area) paddy (11.89 percent) and maize (7.61 per cent). Considerable area of the district is also covered by ground nut (14.84 per cent) and sugarcane (4.59 per cent) which are the principal cash crops of the area. The cropping intensity of the district in 1974-75 was 132 per cent. The percentage of net and gross irrigated area to net sown area and gross cropped area of the district were 44.4 per cent and 36.1 per cent respectively.

Industries

3.20 There is only one large industrial unit, i.e. a sugar and oil mill, in the district. The district also has a few small units for manufacturing, servicing and repairing of diesel pumping sets, agricultural machinery, rice mills, persian wheels, etc. In 1973-74 the net output from the commodity producing sectors was Rs. 458.65 per capita and Rs. 1.47 lakhs per sq. km. of area, as compared respectively to Rs. 511.65 and Rs. 1.83 lakhs for the Central region and Rs. 489.31 and Rs. 1.54 lakhs for the State as a whole. In this district, of the total net output from the commodity producing sectors, 94.09 per cent accrued from the primary sector and 5.91 per cent from the Secondary sector. The corresponding figures were 86.5 and 13.5 per cent ~~for~~ ~~the~~ for the central region and 88.2 and 11.8 per cent respectively for the State.

Power

3.21 There is no hydel project or thermal plant generating electricity in the district. The power in the district is supplied from the main grid passing through the district. The power from this main grid is tapped at three power stations in the district -- Shahabad, Hardoi and Sandila. Power is stepped down from these stations and is supplied to the various sub-stations and from there to different towns and villages.

3.22 About 15 per cent of inhabited villages were electrified in March 1977 against the central region and State percentages of 24.7 and 26.6 respectively.

3.23 Hardoi district is backward as regards consumption of power. Moreover, power is in short supply and cannot meet the requirements of industrial and agricultural sectors. Some of the tubewells so far energised are denied the use of power and, therefore, the cultivators have to find out alternate means for irrigation. By the end of 1977-78, out of 2,364 State/private tubewell/pumping sets, 2213 private tubewells/pumping sets had been electrified. The progress of rural electrification in the district has thus been poor.

Roads

3.24 Hardoi is an important road junction and has a number of major district roads. Following are the important State highways :-

- (i) Lucknow - Hardoi - Shah_jahanpur
- (ii) Bilgram - Madhoganj - Allahabad
- (iii) Hardoi - Sitapur

The major district roads are:-

- (1) Hardoi - Pihani
- (2) Bilgram - Sandi - Harpalpur - Allahganj

All the four tehsils are well connected by roads.

Length of roads maintained in the district by

public authorities as on 31.3.1978 was as under :-

<u>Name of the Public Authority</u>		<u>Metalled Roads (Km.)</u>
(1) P.W.D.	...	666
(2) Zila Parishad	...	80
(3) Municipal Boards	...	134

3.25 The district had 119.8 km. of surfaced roads per 1,000 sq. km. of area in March 1978 as compared to 145.8 and 148.5 km. respectively in the central region and the State as a whole. The length of surfaced roads per lakh of population in the district in March 1978 was 36.0 km. which too was lower than the central region and the State figures of 39.0 and 45.3 km. respectively.

3.26 It is estimated that about 32 per cent (i.e.600) of the total inhabited villages are served by all-weather roads. The remaining 68 per cent of the villages in the district are still without all-weather roads. The ~~kuchdr~~ roads cannot be used by vehicular traffic specially during rains. Only bullock-carts move thereon but that too with difficulty.

Railways

3.27 The district has 144 km. of railway lines. The railwayline connects it with the neighbouring districts of Lucknow, Unnao, Shahjahanpur, Kheri and Sitapur. Hardoi district lies on the main line of Amritsar — MughalSarai Section of the Broad Gauge Northern

Railway. Sitepur — Balamau branch line (broad gauge), and Balamau-Kanpur Central Branch Line (broad gauge) also pass through it.

3.28 The length of the railway line in the district per 1000 sq. km. of area works out to 24 km. as against 29 km. for the State. The district is, on the whole, well served by railways. It has 21 railway stations (broad gauge as well as meter gauge lines) which are well spread over the four tehsils, namely, Hardoi, Shahabad, Sandila and Bilgram.

3.29 The economy and progress of the district is in no way adversely affected by the existing network of railway routes and/or frequency of trains. At present, there is no proposal in hand for the construction of any new railway lines in the district.

Water Transport

3.30 There are no navigable rivers in the district. The main rivers of the district are the Ramganga, the Ganga, the Gomti and the Garra. These rivers are prone to periodical floods during rainy season, while during summer, the river waters are shallow, which makes the rivers unfit for navigation during most part of the year. In the remaining months, however, country-crafts use the rivers for transport of straw and fuel wood.

Trade and Commerce

3.31 There are five regulated mandies in Hardoi

district. They are located at Hardoi, Sandila, Madhoganj, Shahabad and Sandi, all of which are urban settlements. The main items despatched from the district are agricultural produce like wheat, groundnut, groundnut-oil, linseed, pulses, etc. Other important items are sugar, gur, ghee, handloom cloth, etc. Hardoi district is surplus in foodgrains and oilseeds.

3.32 The commodities imported into the district include consumer goods like cloth, radios, electrical goods, medicines, motor chassis, motor accessories, photographic goods, hair oils, gramophone records, spectacles, watches, timber, matches, sewing machines, bicycles, scents, ornaments, confectionery, iron, cement, crockery, cutlery, kerosene oil, musical instruments, etc.

3.33 A number of weekly and bi-weekly village markets are held in almost all the important villages on fixed days, where people from the neighbouring small villages gather in order to buy their daily requirements.

3.34 The main commodities traded in the mandies of the district are wheat, gram, groundnut, barley, jowar, bajra, maize, paddy, rice, peas, arhar, urd, mustard, rapeseed, tilseed, gur and castor. There are nine cold storages in the district, but all of them are situated in Municipal areas.

Banking Facilities

3.35 There were 25 branches of scheduled commercial banks in the district in March 1977. Of these, only 8 were situated in rural areas and 12 blocks of the district had no commercial bank branch at all. However, 15 branches of the co-operative bank were functioning in the district and of these, eight were located in rural areas. Yet, nine blocks had neither a commercial bank nor a co-operative bank branch. Thus, the rural areas of the district are not well served by banking institutions.

3.36 There are also four branches of the Land Development Bank. One branch of this bank is situated at every tehsil headquarters of the district.

CHAPTER - IV

THE DISTRICT IN REGIONAL SETTING

With a view to introducing the dimension of space in the planning process, a multi-level planning framework has to be developed in which the district should be accepted as a basic planning unit with blocks being treated as sub-units. Besides the district, a group of districts constituting a geographically homogeneous region, will also have to be selected for the purposes of planning which would help in drawing strategies for tackling the problem of inter-district disparities. Thus, a continuum has to be maintained from the lowest unit of planning, i.e., the block, to the State level by organising the planning activity at different levels. In this framework, the district is the strategic unit of planning as it has the advantage of relating the problems of development of local and area levels to the overall framework of national economy.

4.02 With a view to establishing complementarity between the regional and block level planning, the exercise of district planning should be taken up in the overall regional context. This would also help in integrating horizontally the plans of the smaller units and also vertically with those of the larger areal units.

4.03 It is, therefore, obvious that the process of district planning has essentially to be viewed in the overall context of the concerned region. As a matter of fact, the profile of development would be incomplete unless the inter-relationship between the district and the region is taken into account. The regional perspective of district planning is also helpful in setting out the parameters of development of the district. Another advantage of preparing a district plan in the regional perspective is that the methodology developed here would be easily replicable to other districts of the same region as they have homogeneous characteristics and nearly identical problems.

4.04 With this end in view, an attempt has been made to analyse the socio-economic structure of the district in the regional setting in the following paragraphs. However, before proceeding to do so, it may be mentioned that for the purposes of regional analysis of Hardoi district, we have ^{two} contextual bases. Firstly, the economy of this district can be analysed in the context of the central region that is one of the five economic regions in which the State has been divided to introduce regional approach to planning. Secondly, the prospects and problems of planning can be viewed in the context of composite planning region identified by the Area Planning Division of the State

Planning Institute with a view to delineating regions on a more scientific basis. The regional analysis in both these contexts would provide better guidelines for spelling out the parameters and priorities for development of Hardoi district.

4.05 As mentioned earlier, the district of Hardoi is one of the nine districts of the central region which lies in the middle of the State and covers the central Gangetic plain. It includes all the districts of Lucknow Division, Kanpur and Fatehpur districts of Allahabad Division and Barabanki district of Faizabad Division. Its northern part comprises the area between the Saran and Gomti rivers. This region has a tropical monsoon climate and the average rainfall is about 940 mm. According to Census, 1971, the total population of the region was 157.44 lakhs which was 17.8 per cent of the State's population. Hardoi claims 11.8 per cent of the population of the region. The density of population of the district, region and the State were 308, 343 and 300 persons per sq. Km. respectively.

4.06 The dependence on agriculture of Hardoi district is much more as compared to the central region as a whole, its percentage of workers engaged in primary sector being 92.8 as against 77.4 in the region as a whole.

4.07 The pressure on land is very high both in the central region and Hardoi district as the per capita (rural) availability of net area sown in 1971 was 0.23 ha. and 0.22 ha. respectively. The value of agricultural output per net hectare of area sown in 1974-75 was Rs. 2043 in Hardoi district as against Rs. 2700 for the region. The cropping intensity in the district (123.4%) was lower than that of the Central region (126.62%) even in 1976-77. Similarly, the consumption of fertilizers per hectare in the district was well below the regional average of 22.5 Kg. during 1976-77. As regards the irrigation facilities, 42.9 per cent of the net area sown was irrigated during 1976-77 as compared to 38.6 per cent in the region as a whole.

4.08 As regards the infrastructural facilities, the district had 119.8 km. of pucca roads per 1000 sq. km. of area and 36.0 km. of pucca roads per lakh of population up to March 1978 as against the corresponding figures of 145.8 km. and 39.0 km. respectively for the region. The percentage of electrified villages to total villages in the district was 16.00 in 1976-77 as compared to 24.68 per cent in the central region. The number of hospitals/dispensaries per ten lakhs of population in December 1976 was 13.0 in Hardoi district while the corresponding figure for the region was 22.4 . The percentage of villages situated within one km. of

pucca road in the district was 14.90 in Hardoi district as against 18.16 in the central region.

4.09 In respect of geographical distribution of social services, 47.31 per cent of villages of Hardoi district were situated within one km. of a junior basic school while the percentage of such villages in the region was 34.88 in 1975-76. There are 2.61 per cent villages within one km. of allopathic hospitals as compared to 2.88 for the region. The relative position of district Hardoi in the context of the central region and the State as a whole is depicted in the table below.

Hardoi District vis-a-vis the Central Region
and the State

Name of Indicators	Hardoi	Central Region	U.P.
1. Area in sq.km.	6,036	45,869	2,94,413
2. Population 1971 ('000)	1,850	15,744	88,342
3. Percentage of urban population to total population	7.9	17.4	14.0
4. Density of population per sq. km. (1971)	308	343	300
5. Literacy percentage (1971)	19.3	22.9	21.7
6. Value of industrial output per industrial worker, 1974-75 ('000 Rs.)	32.6	39.4	43.4
7. Net sown area, 1976-77:-			
(i) '000 ha.	425	3,037	17,375
(ii) As percentage of geographical area	70.7	66.2	59.0

Name of Indicators	Hardoi	Central Region	U.P.
8. Percentage distribution of holdings (1970-71):-			
(i) 0-1 ha.			
(a) No.	65.8	65.1	66.8
(b) Area	23.7	23.3	20.5
(ii) 1-3 ha.			
(a) NO.	27.1	27.2	24.3
(b) Area	42.3	40.6	35.9
(iii) Above 3 ha:			
(a) No.	7.1	7.7	8.9
(b) Area	34.0	36.1	43.6
9. Percentage of net irrigated area to net sown area (1976-77)	42.9	38.6	47.5
10. Intensity of cropping (1976-77)	123.4	126.6	133.3
11. Value of agri. produce per ha. of net sown area in '000 Rs. (1974-75)	2.0	2.7	2.8
12. Per hectare consumption:			
(i) of fertilizers (1976-77)	15.9	22.5	31.5
(ii) of power in Ag. (1974-75) KWH	18.9	34.4	52.6
13. No. of hospitals/ dispensaries per ten lakhs of Pop. (Dec. '76)	13.0	22.4	20.0
14. Percentage of villages having electricity to total villages (1976-77)	16.0	24.7	26.6
15. Length of metalled roads (Km.) March 1978			
(i) Per '000 sq. km.	119.8	145.8	148.5
(ii) Per lakh of Population	36.0	39.0	45.3

4.10 It would be obvious from the analysis made in the foregoing paragraphs and the table given above that the district of Hardoi is lagging behind the central region as a whole in the productive sectors as well as in most of the infrastructural facilities. It would, therefore, be necessary to bring this district at least at par with the region.

4.11 Hardoi has been found to be a part of the composite planning region comprising five districts, the other four being Sitapur, Unnao, Lucknow and Bara-Banki. All these districts are homogeneous and have medium percentage of current fallows and net area sown. These districts have medium intensity of cropping (except low in Sitapur) and medium concentration of wheat and low to medium agricultural productivity, consumption of fertilizers and percentage of net irrigated area.

4.12 These districts have also been found to be almost homogeneous in respect of resource base, level of development and institutional structure as revealed by the Euclidean cluster analysis attempted in connection with the study of economic regionalization.

4.13 The development priorities which emerge from the above sets of analysis clearly emphasize the need for raising the agricultural productivity in this district both through intensive as well as extensive cultivation. The deficiency in the provision of

infrastructural and social facilities should also be made up.

4.14 It may be added here that the development priorities which have emerged on the basis of detailed analysis conducted in connection with the study of Economic Regionalisation of Uttar Pradesh also lay down broad guidelines for block level planning in the district. These guidelines have to be considered for framing the priorities for each block so that these objectives could be achieved. The development priorities which have emerged on the basis of regional analysis are summarised below:

- | | | |
|---|-------------|---|
| Hardoi, Sitapur,
Unnao, Lucknow
and Barabanki |)
)
) | (i) More intensive use of agricultural land. |
| | | (ii) Bringing culturable waste under cultivation. |
| | | (iii) Extension of area under H.Y.V. of wheat and paddy. |
| | | (iv) Extension of area under pulses and oilseeds |
| | | (v) Raising fertilizer consumption |
| | | (vi) Better utilisation of irrigation potential. |
| | | (vii) Greater tapping of underground water. |
| | | (viii) Improvement and up grading of cattle breed. |
| | | (ix) Setting up of agro-based and livestock industrial units. |
| | | (x) Construction of link roads. |

- (xi) Extension of rural electrification programme.
 - (xii) Extension of credit facilities.
 - (xiii) Increased enrolment of school-going children.
 - (xiv) Increased medical facilities.
-

CHAPTER - V

SPATIAL PATTERNS AND INTER-BLOCK VARIATIONS

With a view to providing a spatial dimension to the district plan, it would be necessary to carry out a thorough analysis of the spatial structure, patterns and variations between different blocks of the district. This analysis would help in drawing up suitable strategies for block level planning leading to formulation of a development framework for the district built up from below. For this purpose, block by block diagnosis approach has to be adopted because of the need to prepare block plans on the basis of scientific study of resource potentials and level of development etc. It is all the more important in the context of renewed emphasis being laid on block level planning as an instrument of area development.

5.02 With this end in view, a comprehensive analysis of resource endowments, potentials and level of development was carried out using all the 19 blocks of the district as units. For this purpose, 38 variables were chosen for cartographic and statistical analysis and 41 maps were prepared to depict the blockwise spatial differentiation and potentials. These include broadly the inter-block variations in the existing levels of development in various components of agriculture, metalled roads, electrified villages, marketing facilities, banking facilities and educational and health facilities. The tables and maps prepared, in connection

with this study for detailed blockwise analysis are appended to this report. Some important individual items have been analysed in the following paragraphs.

Level of Agricultural Development:

5.03 Value of agricultural produce per hectare of area sown is a composite indicator of the level of agricultural development of an area. The data available for 1974-75 shows that it was Rs. 2043 for the district as a whole in that year. It, however, ranged from Rs. 1375 to Rs. 2908. Ranked in a descending order, Behender block was at the top while Kothawan block was at the bottom in this regard. Pihani, Bharkhani, Shahabad, Hariyawan, Bharawan, Sandila, Harpalpur, Sursa and Kothawan blocks were below the district average of Rs. 2043. Ahirori and Sandi blocks were very close to, though slightly above, the district average and the remaining 8 blocks were well above the district average in this respect.

Culturable Waste and Fallow Lands :

5.04 According to the land use data for 1974-75, 15.46 per cent of reporting area was categorised as culturable waste and fallow lands in Hardoi district as a whole. The percentage was the highest (29.61) in Mallawan block and the lowest (0.12) in Sursa block. Even Behender, which had the highest value of agricultural produce per hectare of area sown, did not make extensive use of land as 24.42 per cent of the reporting area was classified as culturable waste and

fallow lands. The other four blocks, where the percentage of such land was more than 20, were Tandiyawan (24.09), Madhoganj (23.30), Bawan (21.85) and Bharawan (21.47). Sandila with 19.46 per cent and Kothawan with 17.66 per cent of their reporting area under culturable waste and fallow lands were slightly higher than the district average (15.46) in this regard.

5.05 Apart from Sursa which had the lowest percentage (0.12) of its reporting area under culturable waste and fallow lands, the blocks of Shahabad, Kachhona and Harpalpur had less than 10 per cent of their reporting area under this category.

Net Area Sown:

5.06 The percentage of net area sown to total reporting area shows the extent to which the land is put to agricultural use in any area. It is seen that 67.02 per cent of the reporting area was under the plough in Hardoi district during 1974-75. Strangely enough, Behender which had the highest value of agricultural produce per hectare of area sown, had the lowest percentage (41.58) of its reporting area under cultivation. Sursa block with 84.06 per cent was at the top in this respect while the other blocks above the district average were Bharkhani (77.45), Todarpur (75.64), Shahabad (72.13), Harpalpur (71.74), Pihani (71.28), Sandi (71.22), and Hariyawan (70.18). Kothawan, Kachhona and Bilgram blocks were very close to the district average but the remaining seven blocks were well behind it.

5.07 A study of the map of the district shows that, by and large, the blocks situated in the southern part of the district have lower percentage of net area sown than those situated in the north.

Intensity of Cropping:

5.08 Intensity of cropping is an index of the extent of optimum utilization of agricultural land. According to the data available for 1974-75, the intensity of cropping in Hardoi district was 131.91 per cent. It was the highest (203.88) in Fehender and lowest (107.43) in Sursa block. Mallawan with 160.56 per cent, Hariyawan with 157.08 per cent and Madhoganj with 152.75 per cent were the other three blocks which were notably very high in rank in this respect. Sandi, Sandila, Bilgram, Harpalpur and Tandiyawan were moderately higher than the district average. All the remaining blocks ranked low in this regard. The intensity was not even 125 per cent in the blocks of Bharkhani (122.43), Bharawan (121.95), Bawan (120.80), Todarpur (120.51), Shahabad (116.64), Pihani (116.26) and Sursa (107.43). Thus, while nine blocks had intensity which was higher than the district average, ten blocks had lower than it.

Area Under Wheat:

5.09 Wheat is one of the few important crops of the State as it gives a good return of the inputs used in agriculture. The evolution of high yielding varieties

of the crop during the past few years has considerably increased the per hectare yield of wheat as also the return from land in which it is cultivated.

5.10 During 1974-75, wheat was sown in 30.81 per cent of the gross cropped area of Hardoi district. Among all the blocks, Kachhona had the highest percentage (37.28) of its gross cropped area under wheat. The next highest in rank in this regard was Sursa with 37.18. In all, 11 blocks sowed wheat in a higher percentage of area than the district average. The remaining blocks were below the district average. Behender block, however, was at the bottom with only 6.14 per cent of its gross cropped area under wheat in 1974-75. The other blocks which had less than 30 per cent area under wheat were Hariyawan (23.63), Kothawan (26.45), Bilgram (27.14), Harpalpur (28.32), Sandi (29.37) and Bharkhani (29.67).

Area Under Paddy :

5.11 Paddy is another important crop of the State which has got good high yielding varieties. The total area under paddy in district Hardoi during 1974-75 was 11.89 per cent of the gross cropped area. The highest percentage was in Todarpur. In fact, six blocks had more than 15 per cent of their gross cropped area under paddy. These were Pihani (15.87), Shahabad (16.39), Sandila (16.93), Behender (16.95), Bawan (19.20) and Todarpur (22.33). Ten blocks of the district, viz.

Kachhona, Hariyawan, Mallawan, Bharkhani, Madhoganj, Sandi, Harpalpur and Kothawan had less than 10 per cent of their gross cropped area under paddy. Among them, Kothawan with only 6.28 per cent was the lowest in rank and Harpalpur with 6.44 per cent was just above it.

5.12 . In short, only 8 blocks were above the district average and the remaining 11 blocks were below the district average in this regard.

Area Under Maize:

5.13 According to the agricultural data available for 1974-75 for district Hardoi, 7.61 per cent of the gross cropped area was under maize in that year. The highest percentage (20.98) was in Behender block and the lowest (0.82) was in Todarpur block. Two other blocks which had negligent percentage of their gross cropped area under maize were Pihani (1.16) and Hariyawan (1.84). Harpalpur with 15.86 per cent, Sandi with 14.87 per cent, Bilgram with 13.89 per cent, Mallawan with 12.83 per cent, Sandila with 12.15 per cent and Madhoganj with 12.00 per cent ranked quite high in this respect.

5.14 A glance at the map of the district shows that maize is sown in larger areas in the blocks situated in the southern part of the district.

Area Under Groundnut:

5.15 Groundnut is the most important cash crop of the

district as its soil is by and large suited for its cultivation. This is particularly true of the blocks situated in the southern part of the district.

5.16. . During 1974-75, 14.84 per cent of the total cropped area of district HarDOI was under groundnut, the highest (30.59) being in Behender block. Eleven blocks in all were above the district average in this respect. Apart from Behender, such blocks were Bharkhani (28.92), Kachhona (23.68), Bilgram (23.14), Madhoganj (20.22), Bharawan (20.02), Ahirori (18.92), Mallawan (18.12), Tandiyawan (17.07), Sandi (16.76) and Bawan (15.32). Only negligible percentage of total cropped area was under this crop in the blocks of Sandila (2.88), Todarpur (3.02) and Pihani (3.29). The percentage in the remaining five blocks ranged between 6 and 12 per cent.

Area Under Sugarcane:

5.17. . Sugarcane is also an important cash crop of the State and, in 1974-75, 4.59 per cent of the gross cropped area of the district was under this crop. The percentage was particularly high in Pihani (11.94) and Todarpur (11.25) blocks. The other blocks which were above the district average in this respect were Shahabad (8.73), Bawan (7.61), Tandiyawan (6.93), Hariyawan (6.76), Ahirori (6.16) and Sursa (5.10).

5.18. . The data for 1974-75 shows that sugarcane is not a popular cash crop in the blocks of Harpalpur,

Kothawan, Bharawan, Sandila, Sandi and Bharkhani where its percentage to gross cropped area is less than 2.0. The percentage is between 2.0 and 3.0 in Behender, Madhoganj, Bilgram and Mallawan. The only block which is nearer to the district average is Kachhona with 4.38 per cent of its gross cropped area under sugarcane.

5.19 . It is observed that sugarcane finds favour with the farmers of the blocks situated in the northern part of the district, as compared to the southern part where groundnut is a favourable cash crop.

Irrigated Area:

5.20 . Irrigation plays a very important role in agricultural production. According to the data available, 44.39 per cent of the net sown area was irrigated during 1974-75. The percentage was above 45 in nine blocks, the highest (62.69) being in Mallawan. The other eight blocks were Sandila (56.76), Todarpur (54.67), Hariyawan (50.39), Shahabad (50.23), Bharkhani (49.53), Tandiyawan (49.33), Bawan (48.73) and Madhoganj (46.62). Pihani with 44.36 was very close to the district average of 44.39. Most of these blocks are situated in the northern part of the district and quite a few of them have good concentration of sugarcane.

5.21 . Ten blocks of the district were below the district average and out of these five had even less

than 37 per cent of their net sown area under irrigation during 1974-75. These were Behender (25.10), Harpalpur (28.08), Kothawan (29.77), Bharawan (35.63) and Sandi (36.65).

5.22 As regards the percentage of gross irrigated area to gross area sown, it was 36.14 in 1974-75 for the district as whole. All the blocks (except Hariyawan) which were above the district average in respect of net irrigated area are also above the district average of percentage of gross irrigated area to gross area sown. Harpalpur block has the lowest (21.38) Percentage of gross irrigated area and it is below 30.00 per cent in three other blocks, viz. Kothawan, Sandi and Behender.

5.23 Almost the whole district has a good network of canals; their total length was 1701 km. in 1975-76. But Harpalpur is devoid of them as also of state tubewells. The number of private tubewells is also low in this block due to non-availability of power.

Consumption of fertilizers:

5.24 Per hectare consumption of chemical fertilizers is also an index of the technological development of agricultural practices in an area. It is found that, in 1974-75, the per hectare consumption of fertilizers in Hardoi district as a whole was 8.01 kg. The block-wise data reveals that it was the highest (22.48) in Shahabad and the next in rank was Hariyawan (20.66).

The other four blocks which were above the district average were Madhoganj (13.96), Kothawan (13.48), Mallawan (11.11) and Sandila (9.27). All the remaining 13 blocks were below the district average (8.01), the lowest in rank being Ahirori (1.78). The other blocks which consumed less than 6 kg. of fertilizers per ha. were Sandi (5.55), Kachhona (5.47), Bharkhani (5.46), Pihani (5.29), Tandiyawan (4.17), Behender (3.94), Bawan (3.54), Todarpur (2.94) and Harpalpur (2.38).

5.25 . What baffles one is the fact that there is no correlation between the per ha. consumption of fertilizers and the percentage of area irrigated, cropping intensity, area under HYV of Wheat and paddy, value of agricultural produce per hectare of area sown, etc. It is found that Ahirori which had the lowest (1.78 kg.) per ha. consumption of fertilizers in 1974-75 had higher intensity of cropping (125.87 per cent) than Shahabad where the per ha. consumption of fertilizers was 22.48 kg. although the intensity of cropping was only 116.64 per cent. The value of agricultural produce per ha. of area sown was also higher in Ahirori (Rs. 2069) than in Shahabad (Rs. 1958).

Area Under High Yielding Varieties of Paddy:

5.26 During 1974-75, 4.15 per cent of the total area under paddy cultivation in Hardoi district was sown with high yielding varieties. It was the highest (21.85 per cent) in Tandiyawan block which had 11.79 per cent of its

gross cropped area under paddy. The second highest block in this respect was Surse where 13.66 per cent of its gross cropped area was under paddy and of it 15.10 per cent area was under H.Y.V. Mallawan and Kachhona blocks did not sow any HYV at all and Sandi, Harpalpur, Madhoganj, Kothawan, Bharawan, Behender, Shahabad and Sandila also sowed only negligible percentages (less than 1.00 per cent) of their paddy area with HYV. It is noteworthy that Behender, Shahabad and Sandila had a little over 16 per cent of their gross cropped area under paddy and should, therefore, switched over to HYV in a big way.

5.27 Bawan, Pihani, Ahirori and Hariyawan sowed between 4 to 8 per cent of their paddy area with HYV, while it was between 1 and 3 per cent in Bilgram, Todarpur and Bharkhani blocks. It may be mentioned that Todarpur had 22.33 per cent of its gross cropped area under paddy and also had the highest (52.78) percentage of gross irrigated area in the district.

Area Under High Yielding Varieties of Wheat:

5.28 Wheat is the most important foodgrain crop of Hardoi district as 30.81 per cent of the gross cropped area is sown with wheat. The area under the HYV of wheat, therefore, assumes much importance in the agricultural development of Hardoi district.

5.29 According to the data available for 1974-75, 72.20 per cent of the total wheat area of Hardoi was

under the HYV. The two blocks which were at the top in this respect were Pihani (92.60 per cent) and Mallawan (92.56 per cent). In fact, the percentage was above 80.00 in 13 blocks and only four blocks had less than 50 per cent of their wheat area under the HYV. Bawan block, where wheat was sown in 36.12 per cent of its gross cropped area, was the most backward block in this respect as only 24.00 per cent of wheat area was under the HYV. The five other blocks which were below the district average of 72.20 per cent were Tandiyawan (32.53), Hariyawan (44.50), Sursa (46.08) Kachhona (53.74), and Ahirori (53.74).

5.30 It may be mentioned that most of the blocks which have low percentage of their wheat area under the HYV have high percentage of irrigated area, while some of the blocks having high percentage of wheat HYV have low percentage of irrigated area.

Metalled Roads:

5.31 Roads are very essential for the development of an area as they open it up for interaction not only within the area but also with places situated outside it. The blockwise data available for 1975-76 shows that there were 84 km. of metalled roads per thousand square km. of area in Hardoi district as a whole. Bharawan was the only block which had no metalled road at all. Ten other blocks which were below the district average of 84 km. of metalled roads per thousand

sq. km. of area were Bharkhani and Todarpur (27), Harpalpur (29), Behender and Sandi (35), Sursa (60), Hariyawan (71), Tandiyawan (79), Kachhona (80) and Pihani(83).

5.32 . Bawan block was in the happiest position in this regard as there were 228 km. of pucca roads per thousand sq. km. of area in this block. The other better placed blocks were Sandila (176), Bilgram (150) and Mallawan (133). Shahabad with 98 km., Kothawan with 94 km., Madhoganj and Ahirori with 91 km. each were also slightly higher in rank as compared to the district average of 84 km.

5.33 . Percentage of villages situated at less than 3 km. of pucca road is another indicator used for assessing the development of roads in the various blocks of the district. It is found that Bharawan block was the most backward one in this regard as no village of this block came in this category. This is the natural outcome of the fact that Bharawan had no metalled roads at all. On an average, 30 per cent villages of the district as a whole had pucca road within 3 km. The percentage was the highest (57) in Sursa block and other blocks which followed it in rank were Mallawan (48), Pihani (47), Ahirori (44), Sandila (43), Hariyawan and Tandiyawan (40), Bawan and Bilgram (39), Madhoganj (38), Shahabad (34) and Sandi (32). The remaining blocks were below

the district average of 30 per cent. The percentage was as low as 2 in Behender block. Todarpur, Bharkhani and Harpalpur were slightly better with 10, 11 and 15 km. respectively.

5.34 What is surprising is the fact that though Bawan block with 228 km. of metalled roads per thousand sq. km. of area ranked first in respect of that indicator, its rank was 8th in respect of percentage of inhabited villages situated at less than 3 km. of pucca road. The position was entirely different in the case of Sursa block which ranked 13th in respect of the former and first in respect of the latter indicator.

Rural Electrification:

5.35 Electricity is another very important contributor to the development of an area as it not only raises the agricultural as well as industrial production but also improves the quality of life of the people.

5.36 Only 16 per cent villages of Hardoi district had been electrified till 1976-77. Harpalpur was the only block in the district which had no electrified village at all till then. The percentage of such blocks was the highest 34.3 in Mallawan block, followed by Madhoganj (30), Shahabad (26.3), Hariyawan (22.7), Bilgram (21.1), Pihani (21.1), Sandila (20.4), Bawan (20.2), Kachhona (17.4), and Ahirori (16.0). The blocks

in which less than 15 per cent villages were electrified were Bharawan (2.1), Bharkhani (6.4), Kothawan (6.9), Sandi (10.2), Todarpur (11.0), Sursa (12.1), Behender (13.3) and Tandiyawan (14.9).

Marketing Facilities:

5.37 Proper and adequate marketing facilities are essential to ensure the disposal of surplus agricultural production at a fair price thereby ensuring reasonable return to the farmer.

It is found that in 1975-76, 33.8 villages of the district had market/hat within 3 km. Kothawan was the only block which had no such village at all. The percentage was as high as 83.0 in Ahirori block. The other blocks where the percentage was higher than 40.0 were Bharawan (58.8), Madhoganj (55.1), Sursa (49.4), Tandiyawan (48.3), Pihani (46.3), Sandila (41.9), Mallawan (41.1) and Bawan (40.8). The marketing facilities were low in Shahabad (10.2), Bharkhani (11.5), Kachhona (13.0) and Bilgram (18.4). Todarpur, Sandi, Harpalpur, Behender and Hariyawan were very close to the district average of 33.8.

Banking Facilities:

5.38 Banks are an important component of the infrastructure as they not only mop up the surplus money or savings of a society but also channelise them into productive activities by providing loans to producers and entrepreneurs.

5.39 By and large, Hardoi district is very backward in this regard as only 4.74 per cent villages had a bank within 3 km. in 1975-76. Bharkhani, Todarpur, Behender and Harpalpur were completely devoid of banking facilities while Sandi, Tandiyawan, Sandila, Shahabad, Bawan and Sursa also ranked low in this regard.

5.40 The percentage of such villages was the highest (21.92) in Mallawan block which was more than double the percentage of Bharawan (10.31) next in rank. Hariyawan, with 10.23, also followed closely behind Bharawan. The percentage ranged between 5.00 and 9.00 in the remaining blocks of the district.

5.41 It is rather surprising that Behender which had the highest (Rs. 2908) value of agricultural produce per net hectare in 1974-75 had no bank at all, and the block Mallawan, which had the highest percentage (21.92) of villages having a bank within 3 km. distance ranked fifth in respect of value of agricultural produce per net hectare (Rs. 2357).

Primary Education:

5.42 There is great disparity in the availability of junior basic schools in the different blocks of the district. While, in the district as a whole, 73.12 per cent villages had a junior basic school within a distance of 3 km. in 1975-76, the percentage varied from 34.02 in Harpalpur to 92.55 in Ahirori. The data for that year shows that 12 blocks of the district were above

the district average of 73.12 and the remaining seven blocks were below it. The percentage was above 82.00 in nine blocks, viz. Todarpur, Madhoganj, Sursa, Pihani, Mallawan, Kothawan, Kachhona, Hariyawan and Ahirori. Apart from Harpalpur, where, as stated above, only 34.02 per cent villages had a junior basic school within a distance of 3 km., Bawan also ranked very low in this regard where the percentage was 40.34. The percentage was between 62 and 70 in Tandiyawan, Sandila, Shahabad and Bharkhani. Sandi with 72.73, Behender with 73.33, Bilgram with 73.68 and Bharawan with 75.26 were close to the district average of 73.12.

Primary Health Facilities:

5.43 Great disparity is evidenced between the different blocks of Hardoi district in respect of the basic medical facilities as well. It is found that in 1975-76, 9.79 per cent of inhabited villages of the district were situated at less than 3 km. from Allopathic hospital/dispensary. The percentage was, however, lower than this in 11 blocks, the lowest being 1.46 in Shahabad block. Six other blocks where the percentage was less than 5.00 were Todarpur (1.83), Harpalpur (3.09), Sandila (3.23), Bharkhani (3.85), Bawan (4.20) and Behender (4.44).

5.44 Kothawan block was in the happiest position in this regard where the percentage of such villages

was as high as 32.18. The second highest block was Hariyawan (25.00). The percentage was greater than 10.00 in six other blocks, viz. Mallawan (19.18), Ahirori (18.09), Kachhona (17.39) Sandi (17.05), Bharawan (13.40) and Pihani (11.38).

5.45 Bilgram with 8.77, Sursa with 7.23 and Madhoganj with 7.14 were close to the district average while Tandiyawan also ranked low with 5.75.

CHAPTER-VI.

(i) PLANNING IMPLICATIONS.

Agriculture:

6.01. Out of the five blocks having high percentage (above 34) of gross cropped area under wheat, only one, namely, Shahabad block falls in the high category of High Yielding Varieties of wheat. Thus, the remaining four blocks, namely Kachhona, Sursa, Tandiyawan and Bawan have good potential for the extension of the area under H.Y.V. of wheat. It may be mentioned that although Bilgram block has less than 28 per cent of its gross cropped area under wheat, yet more than 85 per cent of the wheat crop is under H.Y.V. Therefore, there is no reason why the H.Y.V. percentage of wheat can not be increased in the blocks having high or medium concentration of wheat.

6.02. Paddy is another important crop of Hardoi district and it occupies 11.89 per cent of the gross cropped area. There are six blocks, namely, Pihani, Bawan, Todarpur, Sandila, Shahabad and Behender which fall in the high category of paddy concentration with more than 14 per cent of their gross cropped area under this crop. Out of these six blocks, the first two are in the medium category of H.Y.V. of paddy and the remaining four fall in the low category in this respect. Thus, none of the blocks having high concentration of paddy in the district is in the high category of H.Y.V. of this crop. Therefore,

all these six blocks offer a good potential for the expansion of H.Y.V. area under paddy.

Five blocks of the district fall in the medium category (10 to 14%) of paddy concentration. Of these, two have high concentration (above 8%) of H.Y.V. of paddy, one (Ahirori) is in the medium category and the remaining two, namely, Bilgram and Bherawan fall in the low category of H.Y.V. Therefore, the last named two blocks have a good potential of extension of H.Y.V. under paddy.

6.03 Wheat is a high value crop in the State and it is produced under good irrigated conditions. It is found that five blocks of Hardoi district have high percentage (above 41) of gross area sown under irrigation. The district average of percentage of gross irrigated area to gross area sown is 36.14 and more than 41 per cent of the gross area sown of five blocks of the district receives irrigation, but out of these five, only two have high concentration of wheat and Todarpur, Sandila and Pihani blocks have only medium concentration (28 to 34 per cent) of wheat. Therefore, it would be appropriate to extend the area under wheat in these three blocks so as to raise per hectare agricultural productivity in these blocks. The area under wheat needs also to be extended in Bilgram and Hariyawan blocks which receive medium category of irrigation facilities (31 to 41%) but have low concentration (less than 28 per cent) of wheat area.

6.04 Paddy is another high value crop in the State and 11.89 per cent of the gross cropped area in district Hardoi is under this crop. It is observed that all the five blocks falling in the high category of irrigation (above 41 per cent) also have high concentration (above 14 per cent) of paddy. However, there are five blocks of the medium irrigation category which have low concentration of paddy and offer good scope for extending the area under this crop. These blocks are Kachhona, Hariyawan, Mallawan, Bharkhani and Madhoganj.

6.05 Although the district is reported to have 1701 km. of canals in 1975-76, it is realised that canals do not offer assured irrigation facilities to the farming community. It is felt that only minor irrigation works which lift underground water for irrigating the fields can be considered to be the assured means of irrigation. It is found that only 22.7 per cent of the net sown area of the district received irrigation from such sources during 1974-75. It is also found that in the district 60.8 per cent of the net recharge of underground water remains unutilized and in four blocks, namely, Tandiyawan, Pihani, Todarpur and Sandila, the balance of underground water available is found to be more than 70 per cent. Out of these four blocks, in the last three, the percentage of irrigated area by assured irrigation sources to net area sown is very low (less than 16 per cent). Hence, efforts

should be made to tap more underground water in these three blocks of the district. It may also be mentioned that all these three blocks fall in the high category of paddy concentration and if assured means of irrigation are provided, they will definitely benefit by growing wheat in the Rabi.

5.06 The district average of net irrigated to net area sown during 1974-75 was 44.39 per cent and five blocks were in the high category (above 50 per cent) in this respect. Of these, the per hectare consumption of chemical fertilizers was high in three blocks and of the remaining two, one each fell in the medium and low category. These two blocks are Sandila and Todarpur respectively where efforts should be made to raise the fertilizer consumption which will go a long way in improving the agricultural productivity per hectare.

Another six blocks of the district, namely Kachhona, Bharkhani, Pihani, Tandiyawan, Bawan and Ahirori fall in the medium category of irrigation but have low (less than 6 kg. per hectare) consumption of fertilizers. Efforts need, therefore, be made in these six blocks also to raise the per hectare consumption of fertilizers.

5.07 Intensity of cropping in the plain districts of the State is closely dependent on the availability of irrigation facilities. It is found that two blocks of

the district, namely, Shahabad and Todarpur, having more than 50 per cent of their net area sown under irrigation, have low intensity of cropping (less than 123 per cent), the district average being 131.91 per cent. Another four blocks, namely, Sursa, Bharkhani, Pihani and Bawan which fall under medium category of irrigation, also have low intensity of cropping. Thus, steps should be taken to increase the intensity of cropping in these six blocks of the district by suitable changes in crop rotation.

6.08 . Apart from the intensive use of land, attention should also be paid to extend the area under the plough by bringing culturable waste and other fallow lands under cultivation. The district offers enough scope for bringing such land under farming as 15.46 per cent of the reporting area is classified under other fallows and culturable waste. Six blocks of the district, namely, Mallawan, Behender, Tandiyawan, Madhoganj, Bawan and Bharawan have more than 20 per cent of their reporting area under this category. Another 8 blocks have between 12 and 20 per cent of their reporting area under other fallows and culturable waste. Thus, 14 out of the 19 blocks of the district, need special attention for bringing more area under the plough.

Marketing:

6.09 . Markets/Hats also play an important part in the promotion of tertiary activities of an area. Hence,

the number of villages having market/hat within a radius of 3 km. were investigated and it was found that their percentage in the district was 33.8. Kothawan block has no market/hat and it is perhaps for this reason that the value of agricultural produce per net hectare of area sown in 1974-75 was the lowest (Rs. 1375) in this block. The other four very backward blocks in this respect are Shahabad, Bharkhani, Kachhona and Bilgram. But since Shahabad and Bilgram are municipal areas, they offer good marketing facilities for surrounding villages. Hence, efforts need to be made to establish more markets/hats in Kothawan, Bharkhani and Kachhona blocks. It should also be examined whether any more markets/hats can be established in Shahabad and Bilgram blocks with a view to giving relief to the farmers who are at present required to travel longer distances to dispose of their produce and purchase their requirements.

Banking:

6.10 Out of the 19 blocks of the district, a bank branch is situated in rural areas of each of the Hariyawan, Pihani, Kachhona, Kothawan and Mallawan blocks. The lead bank of the district should be persuaded to establish at least one branch of the bank in the rural areas of every unbanked block.

Rural Electrification:

6.11 It is a well established fact that electrification quickens the development of an area through adoption

of modern technology both in agricultural as well as industrial production. The indicator used in this study for assessing the development of rural electrification relates to percentage of electrified villages to total villages in each block. It is found that while in 1976-77 this percentage was 16 for the whole district, Harpalpur block had no electrified village at all and eight other blocks viz. Bharkhani, Kothawan, Behender, Bharawan, Sursa, Tandiyawan, Sandi and Todarpur were even below this average. Out of these, Kothawan, Bharkhani and Bharawan blocks were in the very low category in this respect as only four to nine per cent of their villages were electrified. Hence, the highest priority should be accorded to Harpalpur and these three blocks while the remaining five blocks below the district average should also receive preference over others at the time of chalking out the rural electrification programme.

Transport & Communications:

6.12 There were 84 km. of metalled roads per '000 sq. km. of area at the end of March 1976 in the district. However, eleven blocks of the district were below this average. While Bharawan had no metalled road at all, the availability of metalled roads was very low in Sandi, Behender, Harpalpur, Todarpur and Bharkhani -- ranging from 27 km to 35 km. per '000 sq. km. of area. The other five blocks which were also below the district average

were Sursa, Hariyawan, Tandiyawan, Kachhona and Pihani where the average length was between 60 and 83 km. per '000 sq. km. of area. It may be mentioned that Behender, Todarpur, Bharkhani, Harpalpur and Kachhona blocks were also below the district percentage of inhabited villages situated at less than 3 km. from pucca road at the end of March 1976. The worst placed blocks in this respect are Behender, Todarpur, Bharkhani and Harpalpur where this percentage ranged between 2 and 15. Apart from this, Kachhona which is in the high category in respect of pucca roads per '000 sq. km. of area does not even equal the district percentage relating to the distance criterion.

6.13 Hence, while the highest priority for construction of pucca roads should be accorded to Bharawan which has no pucca road at all, the other blocks calling for special efforts in this regard are Bharkhani, Todarpur, Harpalpur, Behender, Sandi and Kachhona.

6.14 For examining the level of development of various blocks in respect of communication facilities, two indicators viz. number of post offices per lakh of rural population and percentage of villages situated at less than 3 km. from post office at the end of March 1976 were considered. It was found that eight blocks, viz. Bilgram, Bawan, Kothawan, Madhoganj, Sandila, Hariyawan, Mallawan and Shahabad were below the district average of 12 post offices per lakh of rural population, while nine blocks, viz. Sursa, Madhoganj, Sandila, Tandiyawan,

Sandi, Bilgram, Bawan, Bharkhani and Shahabad were below the district percentage (41.41) of villages situated at less than 3 km. from post offices. It would be seen that Madhoganj, Sandila, Bilgram, Bawan and Shahabad are below the district averages of both the indicators. It would, therefore, be advisable to bring this fact to the notice of P & T Department with the suggestion that they should accord priority to these blocks while planning their future programme of expansion of postal facilities.

Social Services:

6.15 . . . In order to achieve the norms laid down in the revised minimum needs programme, new primary schools ought to be opened in all the unserved rural areas of the plains within a walking distance of 1.5 km. and senior basic schools have to be established within a radius of 3 km. of all habitations of over 800 population. The blockwise data for these categories of villages is not available. However, it is found that only 47.4 per cent of the villages in Hardoi district have a junior basic school within a radius of one km. This implies that the percentage of villages having junior basic schools within a radius of 1.5 km. would be slightly more than 47.4. In this respect, Bawan and Harpalpur blocks are most backward of all the blocks in this district. Villages not having a junior basic school within a distance of 1.5 km. and those with a population of over 800 not having a senior basic school within radius of

3 km. need to be identified and new schools located in them.

6.16 . . . Every block of the district has at present only one Primary Health Centre while, according to the Revised Minimum Needs Programme, a P.H.C. should be provided for every 50,000 of population. According to this norm, one more P.H.C. should be established in each and every block at a suitable place.

6.17 . . . The Revised Minimum Needs Programme also envisages a health sub centre for a population of 5,000 persons. The number of additional sub centres needed to conform to this norm should be worked out and appropriate number of additional sub-centres established accordingly.

6.18 . . . In order to study a few important inter-block factors offering scope of development of the various blocks of the district, eight composite tables were prepared which are placed towards the end of the Appendix. These tables have helped in planning blockwise priorities for development, a summary of which is given in part (ii) of this Chapter.

(ii) Summary of Specific Recommendations -Block-wise Priorities for Development of Hardoi District.

1. Ahirori
 - (i) Raising consumption of fertilizers.
 - (ii) Bringing culturable waste under cultivation.
 - (iii) Opening of bank branches in rural areas.
 - (iv) Opening of additional Junior Basic Schools within a radius of 1.5 km. of uncovered villages.
 - (v) Opening of additional Senior Basic Schools within a radius of 3 km. of uncovered villages, having over 800 population.
 - (vi) Opening of one primary health centre at Bagholi and additional sub-centres at appropriate places.

2. Hariyawan
 - (i) Extension of area under wheat.
 - (ii) Extension of area under paddy.
 - (iii) Bringing culturable waste under cultivation.
 - (iv) Opening of additional junior basic schools within a radius of 1.5 km. of uncovered villages.
 - (v) Opening of additional senior basic schools within a radius of 3 km. of uncovered villages, having over 800 population.
 - (vi) Opening of one primary health centre at Gopamau and additional sub-centres at appropriate places.

3. Tandiyawan
 - (i) Extension of area under H.Y.V. of wheat.
 - (ii) Raising consumption of fertilizers.
 - (iii) Bringing culturable waste under cultivation.
 - (iv) Electrification of more villages.
 - (v) Opening of bank branches in rural areas.
 - (vi) Opening of additional junior basic schools within a radius of 1.5 km. of uncovered villages.

- (vii) Opening of additional senior basic schools within a radius of 3 km. of uncovered villages, having over 800 population.
- (viii) Opening of one primary health centre at Bhadayal and additional sub-centres at appropriate places.

4. Sursa

- (i) Extension of area under H.Y.V. of wheat.
- (ii) More intensive use of agricultural land.
- (iii) Electrification of more villages.
- (iv) Opening of bank branches in rural areas.
- (v) Opening of additional junior basic schools within a radius of 1.5 km. of uncovered villages.
- (vi) Opening of additional senior basic schools within a radius of 3 km. of uncovered villages, having over 800 population.
- (vii) Opening of one primary health centre at Fatiapur and additional sub-centres at appropriate places.

5. Bawan

- (i) Extension of area under H.Y.V. of wheat.
- (ii) Extension of area under H.Y.V. of paddy.
- (iii) Raising consumption of fertilizers.
- (iv) More intensive use of agricultural land.
- (v) Bringing culturable waste under cultivation.
- (vi) Opening of new post offices in rural areas.
- (vii) Opening of bank branches in rural areas.
- (viii) Opening of additional senior basic schools within a radius of 3 km. of uncovered villages, having over 800 population.
- (ix) Opening of additional junior basic schools within a radius of 1.5 km. of uncovered villages.
- (x) Opening of one primary health centre at Manpur and additional sub-centres at appropriate places.

6. Pihani

- (i) Extension of area under H.Y.V. of paddy.
- (ii) Extension of area under wheat.
- (iii) Construction of Minor Irrigation Works.

- (iv) Raising consumption of fertilizers.
 - (v) More intensive use of agricultural land.
 - (vi) Bringing culturable waste under cultivation.
 - (vii) Opening of additional junior basic schools within a radius of 1.5 km. of uncovered villages.
 - (viii) Opening of additional senior basic schools within a radius of 3 km. of uncovered villages having over 800 population.
 - (ix) Opening of one primary health centre at Pihani and additional sub-centres at appropriate places.
7. Bharkhani
- (i) Extension of area under paddy.
 - (ii) Raising consumption of fertilizers.
 - (iii) More intensive use of agricultural land.
 - (iv) Construction of pucca roads.
 - (v) Electrification of more villages.
 - (vi) Opening of bank branches in rural areas.
 - (vii) Establishment of a market.
 - (viii) Opening of additional junior basic schools within a radius of 1.5 km. of uncovered villages.
 - (ix) Opening of additional senior basic schools within a radius of 3 km. of uncovered villages having over 800 population.
 - (x) Opening of one primary health centre at Pali T.A and additional sub-centres at appropriate places.
8. Todarpur
- (i) Extension of area under H.Y.V. of paddy.
 - (ii) Extension of area under wheat.
 - (iii) Construction of minor irrigation works.
 - (iv) Raising Fertilizer consumption.
 - (v) More intensive use of agricultural land.
 - (vi) Bringing culturable waste under cultivation.
 - (vii) Construction of pucca roads.
 - (viii) Electrification of more villages.
 - (ix) Opening of bank branches in rural areas.
 - (x) Opening of additional junior basic schools within a radius of 1.5 km. of uncovered villages.

- (xi) Opening of additional senior basic schools within a radius of 3 km. of uncovered villages, having over 800 population.
 - (xii) Opening of one primary health centre at Majhla and additional sub-centres at appropriate places.
9. Shahabad
- (i) Extension of area under H.Y.V. of paddy.
 - (ii) More intensive use of agricultural land.
 - (iii) Opening of new post offices in rural areas.
 - (iv) Opening of bank branches in rural areas.
 - (v) Opening of additional junior basic schools within a radius of 1.5 km. of uncovered villages.
 - (vi) Opening of additional senior basic schools within a radius of 3 km. of uncovered villages, having over 800 population.
 - (vii) Opening of one primary health centre at Udhranpur and additional sub-centres at appropriate places.
10. Sandila
- (i) Extension of area under H.Y.V. of paddy.
 - (ii) Extension of area under wheat.
 - (iii) Construction of minor irrigation works.
 - (iv) Raising consumption of fertilizers.
 - (v) Bringing culturable waste under cultivation.
 - (vi) Opening of new post offices in rural areas.
 - (vii) Opening of bank branches in rural areas.
 - (viii) Opening of additional junior basic schools within a radius of 1.5 km. of uncovered villages.
 - (ix) Opening of additional senior basic schools within a radius of 3 km. of uncovered villages having over 800 population.
 - (x) Opening of one primary health centre at Malehra and additional sub-centres at appropriate places.
11. Behender
- (i) Extension of area under H.Y.V. of paddy.
 - (ii) Bringing culturable waste under cultivation.

- (iii) Construction of pucca roads.
- (iv) Electrification of more villages.
- (v) Opening of bank branches in rural areas.
- (vi) Opening of additional junior basic schools within a radius of 1.5 km. of uncovered villages.
- (vii) Opening of additional senior basic schools within a radius of 3 km. of uncovered villages having over 800 population.
- (viii) Opening of one primary health centre at Raison and additional sub-centres at appropriate places.

12. Kachhona

- (i) Extension of area under H.Y.V. of wheat.
- (ii) Extension of area under paddy.
- (iii) Raising consumption of fertilizers.
- (iv) Construction of pucca roads.
- (v) Establishment of a market.
- (vi) Opening of additional junior basic schools within a radius of 1.5 km. of uncovered villages.
- (vii) Opening of additional senior basic schools within a radius of 3 km. of uncovered villages having over 800 population.
- (viii) Opening of one primary health centre at Gori Khalsa and additional sub-centres at appropriate places.

13. Bharawan

- (i) Extension of area under H.Y.V. of paddy.
- (ii) Bringing culturable waste under cultivation.
- (iii) Construction of pucca roads.
- (iv) Electrification of more villages.
- (v) Opening of bank branches in rural areas.
- (vi) Opening of additional junior basic schools within a radius of 1.5 km. of uncovered villages.

- (vii) Opening of additional senior basic schools within a radius of 3 km. of uncovered villages, having over 800 population.
 - (viii) Opening of one primary health centre at Bnatpur and additional sub-centres at appropriate places.
14. Kothawan
- (i) Bringing culturable waste under cultivation.
 - (ii) More intensive use of agricultural land.
 - (iii) Electrification of more villages.
 - (iv) Establishment of a market.
 - (v) Opening of additional junior basic schools within a radius of 1.5 km. of uncovered villages.
 - (vi) Opening of additional senior basic schools within a radius of 3 km. of uncovered villages, having over 800 population.
 - (vii) Opening of one primary health centre at Beniganj T.A and Additional sub-centres at appropriate places.
15. Bilgram
- (i) Extension of area under H.Y.V. of paddy.
 - (ii) Extension of area under wheat.
 - (iii) Bringing culturable waste under cultivation.
 - (iv) Opening of new post offices in rural areas.
 - (v) Opening of bank branches in rural areas.
 - (vi) Opening of additional junior basic schools within a radius of 1.5 km. of uncovered villages.
 - (vii) Opening of additional senior basic schools within a radius of 3 km. of uncovered villages having over 800 population.
 - (viii) Opening of one primary health centre at Durgaganj and additional sub-centres at appropriate places.
16. Mallawan
- (i) Extension of area under paddy.
 - (ii) Bringing culturable waste under cultivation.
 - (iii) Opening of additional junior basic schools within a radius of 1.5 km. of uncovered villages.

- (iv) Opening of additional senior basic schools within a radius of 3 km. of uncovered villages, having over 800 population.
 - (v) Opening of one primary health centre at Ganj Jalalabad and additional sub-centres at appropriate places.
17. Madhoganj
- (i) Extension of area under paddy.
 - (ii) Bringing culturable waste under cultivation.
 - (iii) Opening of new post offices in rural areas.
 - (iv) Opening of additional junior basic schools within a radius of 1.5 km. of uncovered villages.
 - (v) Opening of additional senior basic schools within a radius of 3 km. of uncovered villages having over 800 population.
 - (vi) Opening of one primary health centre at Kursath T.A and additional sub-centres at appropriate places.
18. Harpalpur
- (i) Bringing culturable waste under cultivation.
 - (ii) Construction of minor irrigation works.
 - (iii) Construction of pucca roads.
 - (iv) Electrification of villages.
 - (v) Opening of bank branches in rural areas.
 - (vi) Opening of additional junior basic schools within a radius of 1.5 km. of uncovered villages.
 - (vii) Opening of additional senior basic schools within a radius of 3 km. of uncovered villages having over 800 population.
 - (viii) Opening of one primary health centre at Khairuddin pur and additional sub-centres at appropriate places.
19. Sandi
- (i) Bringing culturable waste under cultivation.
 - (ii) Construction of minor irrigation works.
 - (iii) Construction of pucca roads.
 - (iv) Electrification of more villages.
 - (v) Opening of bank branches in rural areas.

- (vi) Opening of additional junior basic schools within a radius of 1.5 km. of uncovered villages.
 - (vii) Opening of additional senior basic schools within a radius of 3 km. of uncovered villages having over 800 population.
 - (viii) Opening of one primary health centre at Bamptapur and additional sub-centres at appropriate places.
-

A P P E N D I X

Indicators showing Inter-block Disparities

in

District Hardoi

Blockwise Occupational Pattern in 1971 (Rural)

Workers engaged in different occupations as percentage to total workers

Block	Cultivators	Agricultural Labourers	Construction, processing and repairing.	Trade and Commerce	Other Services
1. Ahirori	84.2	9.4	1.9	1.1	3.4
2. Hariyawan	78.0	13.4	2.6	1.7	4.3
3. Tandiyawan	78.1	12.6	4.8	1.0	3.5
4. Sursa	83.8	10.7	1.5	0.9	3.1
5. Bawan	77.7	13.1	2.8	1.9	4.5
6. Pihani	83.5	12.2	1.4	0.7	2.2
7. Bharkhani	79.3	13.7	1.8	1.0	4.2
8. Todarpur	82.2	12.4	1.6	1.0	2.8
9. Shahabad	79.5	13.9	1.8	0.9	3.8
10. Sandila	83.2	10.3	2.3	1.0	3.2
11. Behander	84.0	9.4	1.4	0.9	4.3
12. Kachhona	78.5	9.9	3.9	1.9	5.8
13. Bharawan	81.0	12.9	1.8	1.5	2.8
14. Kothawan	80.3	10.3	3.7	1.9	3.8
15. Bilgram	89.5	7.1	1.0	0.4	2.0
16. Mallawan	72.2	10.4	8.4	2.1	6.9
17. Madhoganj	83.1	9.7	2.9	0.7	3.6
18. Harpalpur	82.1	13.1	1.7	0.5	2.6
19. Sandi	84.2	11.9	1.1	0.6	2.2

District (Rural) 81.4

Block-Wise ranks of important indicators of District Hardoi

(iv)

Block	Net area sown as percentage to total reporting area (1974-75)	Block	Total fallows and culturable waste as percentage to total reporting area(1974-75)	Block	Intensity of cropping (1974-75)
1. Sursa	84.06	Mallawan	29.61	Behender	203.88
2. Bharkhani	77.45	Behender	24.42	Mallawan	160.56
3. Todarpur	75.64	Tandiyawan	24.09	Hariyawan	157.08
4. Shahabad	72.13	Madhoganj	23.30	Madhoganj	152.75
5. Harpalpur	71.74	Bawan	21.85	Sandi	143.95
6. Pihani	71.28	Bharawan	21.47	Sandila	143.83
7. Sandi	71.22	Sandila	19.46	Bilgram	142.63
8. Hariyawan	70.18	Kothawan	17.66	Harpalpur	140.67
9. Ahirori	68.73	Hariyawan	15.01	Tandiyawan	138.60
10. Kothawan	66.98	Pihani	14.89	Kothawan	128.44
11. Kachhona	66.42	Todarpur	14.26	Ahirori	125.87
12. Bilgram	66.18	Ahirori	13.68	Kachhona	125.06
13. Bawan	65.10	Sandi	12.94	Bharkhani	122.43
14. Bharawan	62.28	Bilgram	12.21	Bharawan	121.95
15. Madhoganj	60.46	Bharkhani	11.65	Bawan	120.80
16. Tandiyawan	59.22	Harpalpur	9.86	Todarpur	120.51
17. Mallawan	54.05	Kachhona	9.49	Shahabad	116.64
18. Sandila	50.24	Shahabad	8.56	Pihani	116.26
19. Behender	41.58	Sursa	0.12	Sursa	107.43
District:	67.02	District	15.46	District	131.91

Percentage of area under various crops to total cropped area (1974-75)

				(v)			
Block	Paddy	Block	Maize	Block	Wheat	Block	Arhar
1. Todarpur	22.33	1. Behender	20.88	1. Kachhona	37.28	1. Bharawan	6.11
2. Bawan	19.20	2. Harpalpur	15.86	2. Sursa	37.18	2. Pihani	5.83
3. Behender	16.95	3. Sandi	14.87	3. Bawan	36.12	3. Todarpur	4.71
4. Sandila	16.93	4. Bilgram	13.89	4. Shahabad	34.49	4. Bawan	4.69
5. Shahabad	16.39	5. Mallawan	12.83	5. Tandiyawan	34.12	5. Sandila	4.35
6. Pihani	15.87	6. Sandila	12.15	6. Mallawan	33.67	6. Tandiyawan	4.24
7. Sursa	13.66	7. Madhoganj	12.00	7. Madhoganj	33.39	7. Behender	4.13
8. Ahirori	12.28	8. Kachhona	8.20	8. Todarpur	32.79	8. Kachhona	3.97
9. Tandiyawan	11.79	9. Sursa	7.85	9. Sandila	32.75	9. Sursa	3.86
10. Bilgram	10.98	10. Bawan	6.31	10. Pihani	31.72	10. Ahirori	3.64
11. Bharawan	10.92	11. Ahirori	4.61	11. Ahirori	31.11	11. Hariyawan	3.57
12. Kachhona	9.64	12. Bharawan	4.13	12. Bharawan	30.68	12. Kothawan	2.70
13. Hariyawan	8.82	13. Tandiyawan	3.80	13. Bharkhani	29.67	13. Shahabad	2.40
14. Mallawan	8.52	14. Kothawan	3.79	14. Sandi	29.37	14. Harpalpur	2.02
15. Bharkhani	8.42	15. Shahabad	3.64	15. Harpalpur	28.32	15. Bharkhani	2.01
16. Madhoganj	8.22	16. Bharkhani	2.90	16. Bilgram	27.14	16. Bilgram	2.01
17. Sandi	8.06	17. Hariyawan	1.84	17. Kothawan	26.45	17. Sandi	1.06
18. Harpalpur	6.44	18. Pihani	1.16	18. Hariyawan	23.63	18. Madhoganj	0.88
19. Kothawan	6.28	19. Todarpur	0.82	19. Behender	6.14	19. Mallawan	0.87
District	11.89	District	7.61	District	30.81	District	3.23

Percentage of area under various crops to total cropped area (1974-75)

(vi)

Block	Gram	Block	Ground nut	Block	Sugarcane
1. Harpalpur	8.30	1. Behender	30.59	1. Pihani	11.94
2. Kachhona	7.33	2. Bharkhani	28.92	2. Todarpur	11.25
3. Pihani	7.24	3. Kachhona	23.68	3. Shahabad	8.73
4. Bawan	7.18	4. Bilgram	23.14	4. Bawan	7.61
5. Todarpur	6.81	5. Madhoganj	20.22	5. Tandiyawan	6.93
6. Bilgram	6.70	6. Bharawan	20.02	6. Hariyawan	6.76
7. Bharawan	6.49	7. Ahirori	18.92	7. Ahirori	6.16
8. Madhoganj	6.01	8. Mallawan	18.12	8. Sursa	5.10
9. Ahirori	5.79	9. Tandiyawan	17.07	9. Kachhona	4.38
10. Kothawan	5.66	10. Sandi	16.76	10. Mallawan	2.69
11. Tandiyawan	5.62	11. Bawan	15.32	11. Bilgram	2.58
12. Hariyawan	5.41	12. Kothawan	11.57	12. Madhoganj	2.54
13. Sandila	5.37	13. Sursa	10.51	13. Behender	2.18
14. Sursa	5.29	14. Hariyawan	7.48	14. Bharkhani	1.99
15. Sandi	5.17	15. Shahabad	7.32	15. Sandi	1.32
16. Bharkhani	5.13	16. Harpalpur	6.10	16. Sandila	1.20
17. Shahabad	4.75	17. Pihani	3.29	17. Bharawan	1.05
18. Mallawan	4.72	18. Todarpur	3.02	18. Kothawan	1.05
19. Behender	2.05	19. Sandila	2.88	19. Harpalpur	0.73
District	5.98	District	14.84	District	4.59

(vii)

Block	Net irrigated area as percentage to net area sown (1974-75)	Block	Gross irrigated area as percentage to gross cropped area (1974-75)
1. Mallawan	62.69	Todarapur	52.78
2. Sandila	56.76	Shahabad	46.52
3. Todarpur	54.67	Pihani	46.08
4. Hariyawan	50.39	Bawan	41.39
5. Shahabad	50.23	Sandila	41.31
6. Bharkhani	49.53	Bharkhani	40.94
7. Tandiyawan	49.33	Mallawan	40.13
8. Bawan	48.73	Sursa	39.91
9. Madhoganj	46.62	Madhoganj	36.90
10. Pihani	44.36	Tandiyawan	36.32
11. AHIRORI	43.45	Ahirori	35.38
12. Bilgram	42.33	Kachhona	33.11
13. Sursa	42.54	Hariyawan	32.46
14. Kachhona	40.73	Bilgram	31.71
15. Sandi	36.65	Bharawan	30.59
16. Bharawan	35.63	Behender	23.15
17. Kothawan	29.77	Sandi	26.93
18. Harpalpur	28.08	Kothawan	24.10
19. Behender	25.10	Harpalpur	21.38
District	44.39	District	36.14

Block	Value of agricultural produce per net hectare in 1974-75.	Block	Per hectare consumption of fertilizers in 1974-75(kg.)	Block	Percentage of area under H.Y.V to gross cropped area(1974-75)
1. Behender	2908	1. Shahabad	22.43	1. Shahabad	31.32
2. Bawan	2461	2. Hariyawan	20.56	2. Mallawan	31.20
3. Kachhona	2390	3. Madhoganj	13.96	3. Pihani	30.46
4. Tandiyawan	2363	4. Kothawan	13.48	4. Sandila	29.62
5. Mallawan	2357	5. Mallawan	11.11	5. Madhoganj	29.52
6. Madhoganj	2290	6. Sandila	9.27	6. Todarpur	28.98
7. Bilgram	2237	7. Bilgram	7.84	7. Bharkhani	28.53
8. Todarpur	2144	8. Bharawan	6.64	8. Sandi	25.18
9. Sandi	2079	9. Sursa	6.19	9. Bharawan	25.10
10. Ahirori	2069	10. Sandi	5.55	10. Bilgram	23.99
11. Pihani	1985	11. Kachhona	5.47	11. Harpalpur	23.23
12. Bharkhani	1973	12. Bharkhani	5.46	12. Ahirori	22.60
13. Shahabad	1953	13. Pihani	5.29	13. Kothawan	22.04
14. Hariyawan	1935	14. Tandiyawan	4.17	14. Kachhona	20.13
15. Bharawan	1862	15. Behender	3.94	15. Sursa	19.19
16. Sandila	1829	16. Bawan	3.54	16. Tandiyawan	13.76
17. Harpalpur	1726	17. Todarpur	2.94	17. Hariyawan	11.38
18. Sursa	1673	18. Harpalpur	2.38	18. Bawan	9.53
19. Kothawan	1375	19. Ahirori	1.78	19. Behender	5.11
District	2043	District	8.01	District	22.91

Block	Percentage of area under H.Y.V. of paddy to total area under paddy (1974-75)	Block	Percentage of area under H.Y.V. of wheat to total area under wheat (1974-75)	Block	Percentage of irrigated area by private sources to total irrigated area (1974-75)
1. Tandiyawan	21.85	1. Pihani	92.60	1. Harpalpur	100.00
2. Sursa	15.10	2. Mallawan	92.56	2. Sandi	94.93
3. Hariyawan	7.51	3. Shahabad	90.52	3. Mallawan	78.67
4. Ahi rori	6.76	4. Sandila	89.87	4. Madhoganj	72.23
5. Pihani	6.69	5. Bharkhani	88.91	5. Bilgram	69.47
6. Bawan	4.41	6. Madhoganj	88.22	6. Bawan	63.35
7. Bharkhani	2.55	7. Bilgram	87.91	7. Ahi rori	62.16
8. Todarpur	1.55	8. Torarpur	87.27	8. Bharkhani	60.70
9. Bilgram	1.14	9. Sandi	85.75	9. Tandiyawan	59.79
10. Sandila	0.55	10. Kothawan	83.28	10. Kothawan	52.22
11. Shahabad	0.47	11. Behender	82.28	11. Shahabad	47.70
12. Behender	0.38	12. Harpalpur	82.02	12. Sursa	44.62
13. Bharawan	0.23	13. Bharawan	81.65	13. Sandila	41.49
14. Kothawan	0.18	14. Ahi rori	69.95	14. Todarpur	35.57
15. Madhoganj	0.14	15. Kachhona	53.74	15. Behender	35.17
16. Harpalpur	0.09	16. Sursa	46.08	16. Hariyawan	33.23
17. Sandi	0.03	17. Hariyawan	44.50	17. Pihani	33.17
18. Mallawan	-	18. Tandiyawan	32.53	18. Kachhona	32.97
19. Kachhona	-	19. Bawan	24.00	19. Bharawan	30.62
District	4.15	District	72.20	District	54.69

(x)

Block	Percentage of irrigated area under paddy to total area under paddy (1974-75)	Block	Percentage of irrigated area under wheat to total area under wheat (1974-75)	Block	Percentage of irrigated area under sugarcane to total area under sugarcane (1974-75)
1. Todarpur	48.30	1. Shahabad	92.77	1. Sandila	95.73
2. Bharkhani	31.49	2. Bharkhani	92.75	2. Kothawan	94.18
3. Pihani	29.64	3. Sandila	87.90	3. Bharawan	92.77
4. Shahabad	19.90	4. Todarpur	85.53	4. Behendar	91.48
5. Tandiyawan	14.54	5. Mallawan	84.41	5. Ahirori	84.33
6. Bharawan	11.70	6. Madhoganj	84.10	6. Mallawan	84.19
7. Mallawan	11.35	7. Hariyawan	82.89	7. Hariyawan	82.08
8. Bawan	11.18	8. Sursa	82.82	8. Todarpur	79.87
9. Madhoganj	10.73	9. Ahirori	82.68	9. Madhoganj	78.68
10. Hariyawan	10.63	10. Kothawan	82.08	10. Kachhona	78.32
11. Sandila	10.23	11. Bilgram	81.61	11. Pihani	75.70
12. Behendar	7.05	12. Behendar	80.77	12. Sursa	72.92
13. Ahirori	6.68	13. Pihani	79.20	13. Tandiyawan	69.69
14. Kothawan	2.73	14. Tandiyawan	75.64	14. Bawan	65.69
15. Sursa	1.77	15. Sandi	74.80	15. Shahabad	63.59
16. Bilgram	1.58	16. Bawan	72.82	16. Bharkhani	60.65
17. Kachhona	0.83	17. Bharawan	72.68	17. Bilgram	60.16
18. Harpalpur	0.75	18. Kachhona	71.43	18. Sandi	27.87
19. Sandi	0.69	19. Harpalpur	61.75	19. Harpalpur	26.03
District	14.90	District	80.49	District	73.61

Block	Percentage of area under food crops to gross cropped area (1974-75)	Block	Percentage of villages situated at less than 3 km. from Market or Hat(1975-76)
1. Bawan	99.53	1. Ahi rori	83.0
2. Kachhona	89.43	2. Bharawan	58.8
3. Sandila	83.54	3. Madhoganj	55.1
4. Bharawan	83.33	4. Sursa	49.4
5. Todarpur	82.96	5. Tandiyawan	48.3
6. Harpalpur	81.20	6. Pihani	46.3
7. Sursa	80.85	7. Sandila	41.9
8. Ahi rori	77.19	8. Mallawan	41.1
9. Pihani	77.88	9. Bawan	40.8
10. Sandi	76.75	10. Todarpur	36.7
11. Tandiyawan	76.70	11. Sandi	34.1
12. Bilgram	75.46	12. Harpalpur	33.1
13. Shahabad	74.08	13. Behender	32.1
14. Madhoganj	71.40	14. Hariyawan	31.8
15. Mallawan	69.53	15. Bilgram	18.4
16. Behender	62.73	16. Kachhona	13.0
17. Bharkhani	61.68	17. Bharkhani	11.5
18. Kothawan	59.28	18. Shahabad	10.2
19. Hariyawan	54.83	19. Kathawan	-
District	75.39	District	33.8

Block	Percentage of villages situated at less than 3 km. from bank(1975-76)	Block	Percentage of electrified villages to total villages(1976-77)	Block	Length in km. of metalled roads per 100 sq.km. of area(1975-76)
1. Mallawan	21.92	1. Mallawan	34.3	1. Bawan	228
2. Bharawan	10.31	2. Madhoganj	30.0	2. Sandila	176
3. Hariyawan	10.23	3. Shahabad	26.3	3. Bilgram	150
4. Kachhona	8.70	4. Hariyawan	22.7	4. Mallawan	133
5. Ahirori	8.51	5. Bilgram	21.1	5. Shahabad	98
6. Pihani	7.32	6. Pihani	21.1	6. Kothawan	94
7. Bilgram	6.14	7. Sandila	20.4	7. Madhoganj	91
8. Kothawan	5.75	8. Bawan	20.2	8. Ahirori	91
9. Madhoganj	5.10	9. Kachhona	17.4	9. Pihani	83
10. Sandi	4.55	10. Ahirori	16.0	10. Kachhona	80
11. Tandiyawan	3.45	11. Tandiyawan	14.9	11. Tandiyawan	79
12. Sandila	3.23	12. Behender	13.3	12. Hariyawan	71
13. Shahabad	2.19	13. Sursa	12.1	13. Sursa	60
14. Bawan	1.68	14. Todarpur	11.0	14. Sandi	35
15. Sursa	1.20	15. Sandi	10.2	15. Behender	35
16. Bharkhani	-	16. Kothawan	6.9	16. Harpalpur	29
17. Todarpur	-	17. Bharkhani	6.4	17. Todarpur	27
18. Behender	-	18. Bharawan	2.1	18. Bharkhani	27
19. Harpalpur	-	19. Harpalpur	-	19. Bharawan	-
District	4.74	District	16.0	District	84

Block	Percentage of inhabited villages situated at less than 3 km. from pucca road (1975-76)	Block	Number of post offices per lakh of rural population (1975-76)	Block	Percentage of villages situated at less than 3 km. from post office (1975-76)
1. Sursa	57	1. Behender	19	1. Ahirori	94.69
2. Mallawan	48	2. Bharawan	19	2. Bharawan	79.38
3. Pihani	47	3. Harpalpur	19	3. Kothawan	56.32
4. Ahirori	44	4. Kachhona	15	4. Kachhona	52.17
5. Sandila	43	5. Pihani	15	5. Pihani	52.03
6. Hariyawan	40	6. Ahirori	14	6. Todarpur	50.46
7. Tandiyawan	40	7. Bharkhani	13	7. Behender	45.56
8. Bawan	39	8. Sandi	13	8. Harpalpur	43.30
9. Bilgram	39	9. Sursa	13	9. Mallawan	42.47
10. Madhoganj	38	10. Tandiyawan	13	10. Hariyawan	42.05
11. Shahabad	34	11. Todarpur	13	11. Sursa	34.94
12. Sandi	32	12. Bilgram	11	12. Madhoganj	34.69
13. Kachhona	28	13. Bawan	10	13. Sandila	34.41
14. Kothawan	21	14. Kothawan	10	14. Tandiyawan	31.03
15. Harpalpur	15	15. Madhoganj	10	15. Sandi	29.55
16. Bharkhani	11	16. Sandila	10	16. Bilgram	28.95
17. Todarpur	10	17. Hariyawan	9	17. Bawan	26.39
18. Behender	2	18. Mallawan	9	18. Bharkhani	21.79
19. Bharawan	-	19. Shahabad	9	19. Shahabad	16.06
District	30	District	12	District	41.41

Block	Percentage of villages situated at less than 3 km. from bus stop (1975-76)	Block	Percentage of inhabited villages situated at less than 3 km. from Junior Basic School (1975-76)
1. AHIRORI	41.49	1. AHIRORI	92.55
2. PIHANI	35.77	2. HARIYAWAN	90.91
3. KOTHAWAN	31.03	3. KACHHONA	86.96
4. HARIYAWAN	23.86	4. KOTHAWAN	86.21
5. TANDIYAWAN	19.54	5. MALLAWAN	84.93
6. BILGRAM	19.30	6. PIHANI	84.55
7. KACHHONA	15.22	7. SURSA	84.34
8. MALLAWAN	15.07	8. MADHOGANJ	82.65
9. SURSA	14.46	9. TODARPUR	82.57
10. BAWAN	11.76	10. BHARAWAN	75.26
11. SANDI	11.36	11. BILGRAM	73.68
12. SHAHABAD	10.95	12. BEHENDER	73.33
13. BHARAWAN	9.23	13. SANDI	72.73
14. MADHOGANJ	9.13	14. BHARKHANI	69.87
15. SANDILA	8.60	15. SHAHABAD	67.88
16. HARPALPUR	8.25	16. SANDILA	65.59
17. TODARPUR	7.34	17. TANDIYAWAN	62.07
18. BHARKHANI	4.49	18. BAWAN	40.34
19. BEHENDER	2.22	19. HARPALPUR	34.02
District	15.43	District	73.12

Block	Percentage of inhabited villages situated at less than 5 km. from Senior Basic School(1975-76)	Block	Percentage of inhabited villages situated at less than 3 km. from Allopathic hospital/dispensary(1975-76)
1. Hariyawan	50.00	1. Kothawan	32.18
2. Mallawan	43.84	2. Hariyawan	25.00
3. Pihani	40.65	3. Mallawan	19.18
4. Behender	37.78	4. Ahirori	18.09
5. Kachhona	36.96	5. Kachhona	17.39
6. Bilgram	33.33	6. Sandi	17.05
7. Kothawan	29.89	7. Bharawan	13.40
8. Madhoganj	29.59	8. Pihani	11.38
9. Bharkhani	25.64	9. Bilgram	8.77
10. Shahabad	24.82	10. Sursa	7.23
11. Tandiawan	22.99	11. Madhoganj	7.14
12. Todarpur	22.94	12. Tandiawan	5.75
13. Bharawan	22.68	13. Behender	4.44
14. Ahirori	20.21	14. Bawan	4.20
15. Sandi	17.05	15. Bharkhani	3.85
16. Bawan	16.81	16. Sandila	3.23
17. Sursa	15.66	17. Harpalpur	3.09
18. Harpalpur	15.46	18. Todarpur	1.83
19. Sandila	9.68	19. Shahabad	1.46
District	26.72	District	9.79

(i) Potential for Extension of Area under
Wheat in Blocks of Hardoi District

Percentage of Area Under Wheat to Gross cropped Area
in 1974-75

(District Average - 30.81)

Percentage of gross irrigated area to gross area sown in
1974-75 (District average - 35.14)

	High (Above 34.00)	Medium (28.00 - 34.00)	Low (Below 28.00)
High (Above 41.00)	Bawan Shahabad	Todarpur Sandila Fihani	-
Medium (31.00 - 41.00)	Kachhona Sursa Tandiyawan	Mallawan Madhoganj Ahirori Bharkhani	Bilgram Hariyawan
Low (Below 31.00)	-	Bharawan Sandi Harpalpur	Kothawan Behender

:XVII:

(ii) Potential for extension of area under high
Yielding Varieties of wheat in blocks of
Hardoi district:

Percentage of area under H.Y.V. of wheat to total Wheat area
in 1974-75

(District Average - 72.20)

	High (Above 85)	Medium (65 - 85)	Low (Below 65)
High (Above 34)	Shahabad	-	Kachhna Sursa Tandiyawan Bawan
Medium (28 - 34)	Pihani Mallawan Sandila Bharkhani Madhoganj Todarpur Sandi	Harpalpur Bharawan Ahi rori	-
Low (Below 28)	Bilgram	Kothawan Behender	Hariyawan

PERCENTAGE OF AREA UNDER WHEAT TO GROSS CROPPED AREA IN 1974-75

(District Average 30.81)

:XVIII:

(iii) Potential for extension of area under Paddy in blocks of Hardoi district

Percentage of area under paddy to gross cropped area in 1974-75
(District average - 11.89)

Percentage of gross irrigated area to gross area sown in 1974-75
(District average - 36.14)

	High (Above 14.00)	Medium (10.00-14.00)	Low (Below 10.00)
High (Above 41.00)	Todarpur Shahabad Eihani Sandila Bawan	-	-
Medium (31.00 - 41.00)	-	Sursa Anirori Tandiyawan Bilgram	Kachhona Hariyawan Mallewan Bharkhani Madhoganj
Low (Below 31.00)	Behender	Eharawan	Sandi Harpalpur Kothawan

:XIX:

(iv) Potential for Extension of Area under High Yielding Varieties of Paddy in Blocks of Hardoi district:

Percentage of area under H.Y.V. of Paddy to total Paddy Area in 1974-75

(District Average - 4.15)

Gross Cropped area in 1974-75
 (District average 11.89)

	High (Above 8.00)	Medium (3.00 - 8.00)	Low (Below 3.00)
High (Above 14.00)	-	Pihani Bawan	Todarpur Sandila Shahabad Behender
Medium (10.00 - 14.00)	Tandiyawan Sursa	Ahirori	Bilgram Bharawan
Low (Below 10.00)	-	Hariyawan	Bharkhani Kothawan Madhoganj Harpalpur Sindi Mallawan Kachhona

:XX:

(v) Potential for tapping of underground water in the blocks of Hardoi district

Percentage of balance underground water to net recharge on 1.4.1977.

(District average - 60.3)

	High (Above 70.0)	Medium (50.0 - 70.0)	Low (Below 50.0)
High (Above 29.0)	Pandiyawan	Behender	Sursa Madhoganj Mallawan
Medium (16.0 - 29.0)	-	Bawan Sandi Harpalpur Bilgram Bharkhani	Ahirori Hariyawan Shahabad
Low (Below 16.0)	Pihani Todarpur Sandila	Kachhona Bharawan	Kothawan

Percentage of net irrigated area by assured irrigation sources to net area sown in 1974-75

(District average - 22.7)

(vi) Potential for Raising Consumption of Fertilizers
in Blocks of Hardoi District.

Per hectare consumption of Fertilizers in 1974-75

(District average - 8.01 Kg.)

percentage of net irrigated area to net area sown in 1974-75
(District average - 44.39)

	High (above 10.0)	Medium (6.0 - 10.0)	Low (Below 6.0)
High (Above 50.00)	Shahabad Hariyawan Mallawan	Sandila	Todarpur
Medium (38.00 - 50.00)	Madhoganj	Bilgram Sursa	Kachhona Bharkhani Pihani Tandiyawan Bawan Ahirori
Low (Below 38.00)	Kothawan	Bharawan	Sandi Behender Harpalpur

:XXII:

(vii) Potential for more Intensive use of Agricultural Land in Blocks of Hardoi District.

Intensity of cropping in 1974-75
(District Average 131.91)

Percentage of net irrigated area to net area sown in 1974-75

(District average - 44.39)

	High (above 141.00)	Medium (123.00 - 141.00)	Low (Below 123.00)
High (Above 50.00)	Hariyawan Mallawan Sandila	-	Shahabad Todarpur
Medium (38.00 - 50.00)	Madhoganj Bilgram	Kachhona Tandiyawan Ahirori	Sursa Barkhani Pihani Bawan
Low (Below 38.00)	Sandi Behender	Kothawan Harpalpur	Bharawan

:XXIII:

(viii) Potential for Extension of Cultivated
Area in the Blocks of Hardoi District

Percentage of Fallows and Culturable Waste to Total Reporting
Area in 1974-75

(District Average - 15.46)

High (Above 20.00)	Medium (12.00 - 20.00)	Low (Up to 12.00)
1. Mallawan	1. Sandila	1. Bharkhani
2. Behender	2. Kothawan	2. Harpalpur
3. Tandiyawan	3. Hariyawan	3. Kachhona
4. Madhoganj	4. Pihani	4. Shahabad
5. Bawan	5. Todarpur	5. Sursa
6. Bharawan	6. Ahi rori	
	7. Sandi	
	8. Bilgram	

BLOCKWISE DISPARITIES IN HARDOI DISTRICT IN RESPECT OF SOME SELECTED
INDICATORS OF AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT IN
1974-75

Block	Reporting Area	Culturable waste and fallow land		Net sown area		Gross cropped area	Intensity of cropping
		Hectare	% to reporting area.	Hectare	% to reporting area.		
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
1. Ahirori	34370	4703	13.68	23624	68.73	29736	125.87
2. Hariyawan	28450	4270	15.01	19966	70.18	31362	157.08
3. Tandiyawan	35600	8577	24.09	21081	59.22	29219	138.60
4. Sarsa	33437	40	0.12	28106	84.06	30193	107.43
5. Bawan	31970	6987	21.85	20812	65.10	25140	120.80
6. Fihari	33942	5055	14.89	24194	71.28	28128	116.26
7. Bharkhani	40741	4746	11.65	31555	77.45	38634	122.43
8. Todarpur	30565	4359	14.26	23119	75.64	27860	120.51
9. Shahabad	34830	2981	8.56	25124	72.13	29304	116.64
10. Sandila	32525	6330	19.46	16342	50.24	23505	143.83
11. Behender	16480	4025	24.42	6852	41.58	13970	203.88
12. Mallawan	24727	2298	9.29	23073	66.42	28856	125.06
13. Bharawan	31126	6683	21.47	19386	62.28	23641	121.95
14. Kothawan	30527	5392	17.66	20446	66.98	26261	128.44
15. Bilgram	35402	4322	12.21	23429	66.18	33417	142.63
16. Mallawan	25734	7619	29.61	13909	54.05	22332	160.56
17. Madhoganj	27763	6470	23.30	16785	60.46	25639	152.75
18. Harpalpur	32868	3241	9.86	23580	71.74	33171	140.67
19. Sandi	31586	4088	12.94	22497	71.22	32385	143.95
District	602653	93186	15.46	403880	67.02	532753	131.91

BLOCKWISE DISPARITIES IN HARDOI DISTRICT IN RESPECT OF SOME SELECTED

INDICATORS OF AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT IN 1974-75.

Block	Net irrigated area		Gross irrigated area		Area under Paddy		Area under wheat	
	Hectare	% to net sown area.	Hectare	% to gross cropped area.	Hectare	% to gross cropped area.	Hectare	% to gross cropped area.
1.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13	14.	15.	16
1. Anirori	10264	43.45	10520	35.38	3652	12.28	9252	31.11
2. Hariyawan	10062	50.39	10181	32.46	2766	8.82	7411	23.63
. Tandiyawan	10400	49.33	10612	36.32	3446	11.79	9970	34.12
. Sursa	11953	42.54	12051	39.91	4124	13.66	11227	37.18
. Bawan	10142	48.73	10406	41.31	4828	19.20	9080	36.12
. Pihari	10728	44.36	12961	46.08	4464	15.87	8921	31.72
. Bharkhani	15628	49.53	15815	40.94	3252	8.42	11462	29.67
. Todarpur	12639	54.67	14704	52.78	6221	22.33	9135	32.79
. Shahabad	12621	50.23	13632	46.52	4804	16.39	10108	34.49
. Sandila	9280	56.76	9711	41.39	3980	16.93	7697	32.75
. Behender	1720	25.10	3933	28.15	2368	16.95	858	6.14
. Kachhona	9397	40.73	9553	33.11	2783	9.64	10757	37.28
. Bharawan	6908	35.63	7232	30.59	2581	10.92	7254	30.68
. Kothawan	6086	29.77	6229	24.10	1649	6.28	6946	26.45
. Bilgram	10034	42.83	10597	31.71	3669	10.98	9070	27.14
. Mallawan	8719	62.69	8973	40.18	1903	8.52	7520	33.67
. Madhoganj	7628	46.62	9460	36.90	2107	8.22	8561	33.39
. Harpalpur	6623	28.08	7092	21.38	2136	6.44	9393	28.32
. Sandi	8245	36.65	8722	26.93	2615	8.08	9511	29.37
District	179277	44.39	192514	36.14	63348	11.89	164133	30.81

BLOCKWISE DISPARITIES IN HARDOI DISTRICT IN RESPECT OF SOME SELECTED

INDICATORS OF AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT IN 1974-75.

Block	Area under H.Y.V. of paddy.		Area under H.Y.V. of wheat		Area irrigated by lift M.I. works		Per hectare consumption of fertilizers (Kg.)	Balance of ground water 1.4.1977.	
	Hec-tare	% to total area under paddy	Hec-tare	% to total area under wheat	Hec-tare	% to net irrigated area		in M.C.M	As % of net reach
1.	17.	18.	19.	20	21	22	23	24	25
1. Ahirori	247	6.76	6472	69.95	5639	23.1	1.78	30.32	49.3
2. Hariyawan	208	7.51	3268	44.50	3279	16.4	20.66	41.15	46.8
3. Tandiyawan	753	21.85	3244	32.53	7607	36.1	4.17	62.57	71.9
4. Sursa	623	15.10	5174	46.08	9709	34.5	6.19	27.80	48.6
5. Bawan	213	4.41	2190	24.00	5801	27.9	3.54	55.48	63.5
6. Pihani	299	6.69	8261	92.60	3043	12.6	5.29	153.77	84.5
7. Bharkhani	83	2.55	10192	88.91	8307	26.3	5.46	39.82	51.6
8. Todarpur	97	1.55	7973	87.27	2594	11.2	2.94	96.67	77.2
9. Shahabad	23	0.47	9150	90.52	5701	22.7	22.48	26.82	33.4
10. Sandila	22	0.55	6918	89.87	1805	11.1	9.27	77.71	70.6
11. Behender	9	0.38	706	82.28	2145	31.3	3.94	38.01	54.2
12. Kachhona	-	-	5781	53.74	784	3.4	5.47	48.40	66.8
13. Bharawan	6	0.23	5923	81.65	2270	11.7	6.64	45.75	60.7
14. Kothawan	3	0.18	5785	83.28	1789	8.8	13.48	26.61	49.4
15. Bilgram	42	1.14	7974	87.91	6726	28.7	7.84	45.62	53.9
16. Millawan	-	-	6961	92.56	5816	41.8	11.11	21.51	38.2
17. Madhoganj	3	0.14	7523	88.22	7311	43.6	13.96	34.65	48.0
18. Harpalpur	2	0.09	7705	82.02	4694	19.9	2.38	40.79	54.4
19. Sandi	1	0.03	8156	85.75	6447	28.7	5.55	50.18	56.1
District	2634	4.15	118516	72.20	91467	22.7	8.01	963.63	60.8

:XXIII:

(viii) Potential for Extension of Cultivated
Area in the Blocks of Hardoi District

Percentage of Fallows and Culturable Waste to Total Reporting
Area in 1974-75

(District Average - 15.46)

High (Above 20.00)	Medium (12.00 - 20.00)	Low (Up to 12.00)
1. Mallawan	1. Sandila	1. Bharkhani
2. Behender	2. Kothawan	2. Harpalpur
3. Tandiyawan	3. Hariyawan	3. Kachhona
4. Madhoganj	4. Pihani	4. Shahabad
5. Bawan	5. Todarpur	5. Sursa
6. Bharawan	6. Ahi rori	
	7. Sandi	
	8. Bilgram	

BLOCKWISE DISPARITIES IN HARDOI DISTRICT IN RESPECT OF SOME SELECTED
INDICATORS OF AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT IN
1974-75

Block	Reporting Area	Culturable waste and fallow land		Net sown area		Gross cropped area	Intensity of cropping
		Hectare	% to reporting area.	Hectare	% to reporting area.		
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
1. Anirori	34370	4703	13.68	23624	68.73	29736	125.87
2. Hariyawan	28450	4270	15.01	19966	70.18	31362	157.08
3. Tandiyawan	35600	8577	24.09	21081	59.22	29219	138.60
4. Sursa	33437	40	0.12	28106	84.06	30193	107.43
5. Bawan	31970	6987	21.85	20812	65.10	25140	120.80
6. Fihari	33942	5055	14.89	24194	71.28	28128	116.26
7. Bharkhani	40741	4746	11.65	31555	77.45	38634	122.43
8. Todarpur	30565	4359	14.26	23119	75.64	27860	120.51
9. Shahabad	34830	2981	8.56	25124	72.13	29304	116.64
10. Sandila	32525	6330	19.46	16342	50.24	23505	143.83
11. Behender	16480	4025	24.42	6852	41.58	13970	203.88
12. Kallawa	24727	2298	9.29	23073	66.42	28856	125.06
13. Bharawan	31126	6683	21.47	19386	62.28	23641	121.95
14. Kothawan	30527	5392	17.66	20446	66.98	26261	128.44
15. Bilgram	35402	4322	12.21	23429	66.18	33417	142.63
16. Mallawan	25734	7619	29.61	13909	54.05	22332	160.56
17. Madhoganj	27763	6470	23.30	16785	60.46	25639	152.75
18. Harpalpur	32868	3241	9.86	23580	71.74	33171	140.67
19. Sandi	31586	4088	12.94	22497	71.22	32385	143.95
District	602653	93186	15.46	403880	67.02	532753	131.91

BLOCKWISE DISPARITIES IN HARDOI DISTRICT IN RESPECT OF SOME SELECTED
INDICATORS OF AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT IN 1974-75.

Block	Net irrigated area		Gross irrigated area		Area under Paddy		Area under wheat	
	Hectare	% to net sown area.	Hectare	% to gross cropped area.	Hectare	% to gross cropped area.	Hectare	% to gross cropped area.
1.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.
1. Ahirori	10264	43.45	10520	35.38	3652	12.28	9252	31.11
2. Hariyawan	10062	50.39	10181	32.46	2766	8.82	7411	23.63
3. Tandiyawan	10400	49.33	10612	36.32	3446	11.79	9970	34.12
4. Sursa	11953	42.54	12051	39.91	4124	13.66	11227	37.18
5. Bawan	10142	48.73	10406	41.31	4828	19.20	9080	36.12
6. Pihari	10728	44.36	12961	46.08	4464	15.87	8921	31.72
7. Bharkhani	15628	49.53	15815	40.94	3252	8.42	11462	29.67
8. Todarpur	12639	54.67	14704	52.78	6221	22.33	9135	32.79
9. Shahabad	12621	50.23	13632	46.52	4804	16.39	10108	34.49
10. Sandila	9280	56.76	9711	41.39	3980	16.93	7697	32.75
11. Bhender	1720	25.10	3933	28.15	2368	16.95	858	6.14
12. Kachhona	9397	40.73	9553	33.11	2783	9.64	10757	37.28
13. Bharawan	6908	35.63	7232	30.59	2581	10.92	7254	30.68
14. Kothawan	6086	29.77	6229	24.10	1649	6.28	6946	26.45
15. Bilgram	10034	42.83	10597	31.71	3669	10.98	9070	27.14
16. Mallawan	8719	62.69	8973	40.18	1903	8.52	7520	33.67
17. Madhoganj	7628	46.62	9460	36.90	2107	8.22	8561	33.39
18. Harpalpur	6623	28.08	7092	21.38	2136	6.44	9393	28.32
19. Sandi	8245	36.65	8722	26.93	2615	8.08	9511	29.37
District	179277	44.39	192514	36.14	63348	11.89	164133	30.81

BLOCKWISE DISPARITIES IN HARDOI DISTRICT IN RESPECT OF SOME SELECTED

INDICATORS OF AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT IN 1974-75.

Block	Area under H.Y.V. of paddy.		Area under H.Y.V. of wheat		Area irrigated by lift M.I. works		Per hectare consumption of fertilizers (Kg.)	Balance of ground water 1.4.1977.	
	Hec-tare	% to total area under paddy	Hec-tare	% to total area under wheat	Hec-tare	% to net irrigated area		in M.C.M	As % of rect
1.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.
1. Ahirori	247	6.76	6472	69.95	5639	23.1	1.78	30.32	49.3
2. Hariyawan	208	7.51	3268	44.50	3279	16.4	20.66	41.15	46.8
3. Tandiyawan	753	21.85	3244	32.53	7607	36.1	4.17	62.57	71.9
4. Sursa	623	15.10	5174	46.08	9709	34.5	6.19	27.80	48.6
5. Bawan	213	4.41	2190	24.00	5801	27.9	3.54	55.48	63.5
6. Pihari	299	6.69	8261	92.60	3043	12.6	5.29	153.77	84.5
7. Bharbhari	83	2.55	10192	88.91	8307	26.3	5.46	39.82	51.6
8. Todarpur	97	1.55	7973	87.27	2594	11.2	2.94	96.67	77.2
9. Shahabad	23	0.47	9150	90.52	5701	22.7	22.48	26.82	33.4
10. Sandila	22	0.55	6918	89.87	1805	11.1	9.27	77.71	70.6
11. Behender	9	0.38	706	82.28	2145	31.3	3.94	38.01	54.2
12. Kachhona	-	-	5781	53.74	784	3.4	5.47	48.40	66.8
13. Bharawan	6	0.23	5923	81.65	2270	11.7	6.64	45.75	60.7
14. Kothawan	3	0.18	5785	83.28	1789	8.8	13.48	26.61	49.4
15. Bilgram	42	1.14	7974	87.91	6726	28.7	7.84	45.62	53.9
16. Millawan	-	-	6961	92.56	5816	41.8	11.11	21.51	38.2
17. Madhoganj	3	0.14	7523	88.22	7311	43.6	12.96	34.65	48.0
18. Harpalpur	2	0.09	7705	82.02	4694	19.9	2.38	40.79	54.4
19. Sandi	1	0.03	8156	85.75	6447	28.7	5.55	50.18	56.1
District	2634	4.15	118516	72.20	91467	22.7	8.01	963.63	60.8

MAPS SHOWING INTER-BLOCK DISPARITIES IN
HARDOI DISTRICT

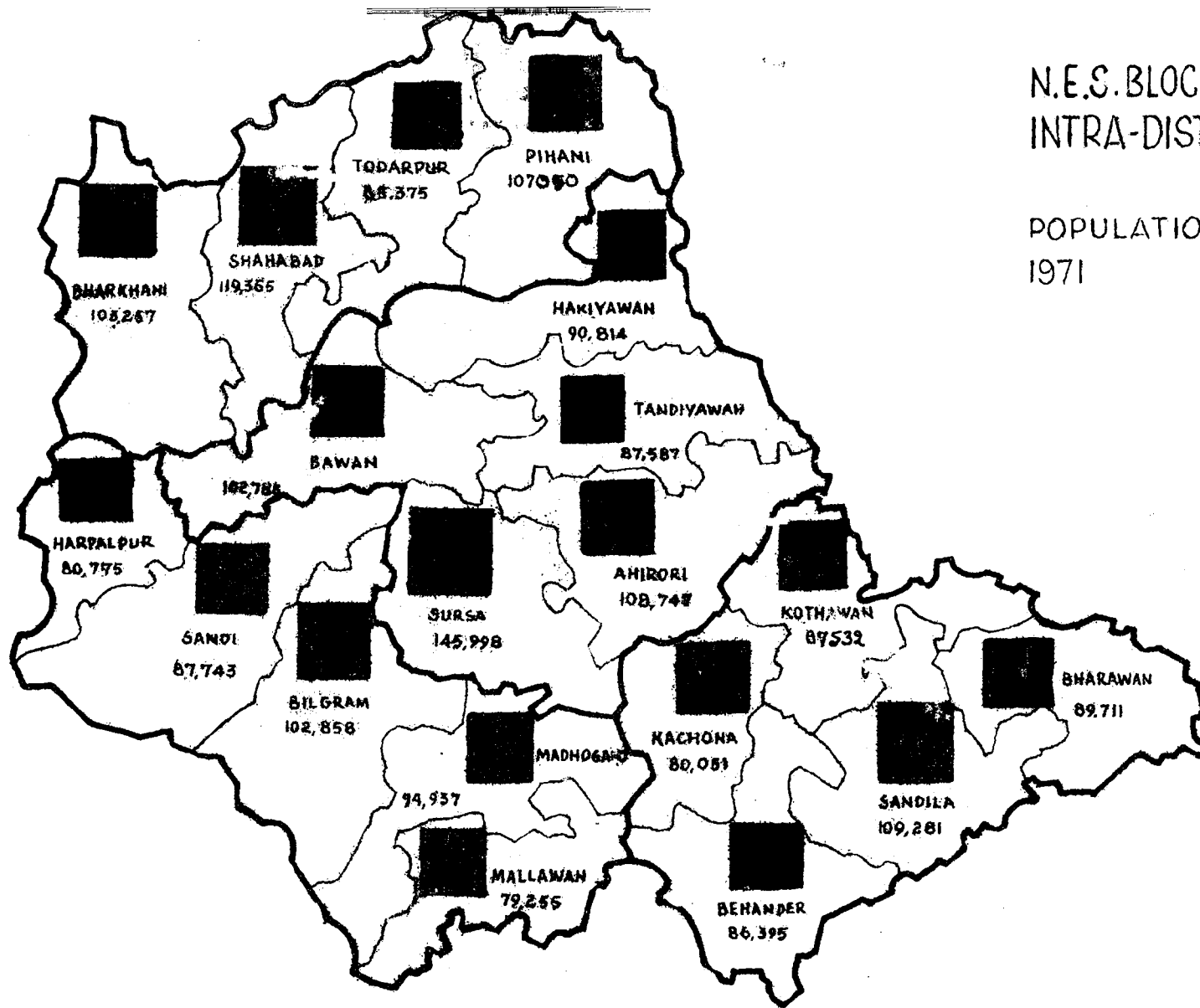
1. Population (1971)
2. Occupational Pattern in 1971 (Rural)
3. Sex Ratio 1971 (Rural)
4. Density of population 1971 (Rural)
5. Percentage of Scheduled Cast/Tribes to total population 1971 (Rural)
6. Literacy percentage 1971 (Rural)
7. Land Utilisation (1974-75)
8. Net area sown as percentage to total reporting area (1974-75)
9. Total fallows and Culturable Waste as percentage to total reporting area (1974-75)
10. Intensity of Cropping (1974-75)
11. Percentage of area under Paddy to total cropped area (1974-75)
12. Percentage of area under Maize to total cropped area (1974-75)
13. Percentage of area under Wheat to total cropped area (1974-75)
14. Percentage of area under Arhar to total cropped area (1974-75)
15. Percentage of area under Gram to total cropped area (1974-75)
16. Percentage of area under Groundnut to total cropped area (1974-75)
17. Percentage of area under Sugar cane to total cropped area (1974-75)
18. Net irrigated area as percentage to net area sown (1974-75)
19. Gross irrigated area as percentage to gross cropped area (1974-75)
20. Value of agricultural produce per net hectare (1974-75)
21. Per hectare consumption of fertilisers(1974-75) (kg)

:XXVIII:

22. Percentage of area under H.Y.V. to gross cropped area (1974-75)
23. Percentage of area under H.Y.V. of Paddy to total area under Paddy (1974-75)
24. Percentage of area under H.Y.V. of Wheat to total area under wheat (1974-75)
25. Percentage of irrigated area by private sources to total irrigated area (1974-75)
26. Percentage of irrigated area under Paddy to total area under paddy (1974-75)
27. Percentage of irrigated area under Wheat to total area under wheat (1974-75)
28. Percentage of irrigated area under Sugar Cane to total area under sugarcane (1974-75)
29. Percentage of area under Wood Crops to gross cropped area (1974-75)
30. Percentage of villages situated at less than 3 km. from Market or Hat (1975-76)
31. Percentage of villages situated at less than 3 km. from Bank (1975-76)
32. Length in Km. of metalled roads per 1000 sq.km. of area (1975-76)
33. Percentage of inhabited villages situated at less than 3 km. from pucca Road (1975-76)
34. Number of Post Offices per lakh of rural population (1975-76)
35. Percentage of villages situated at less than 3 km. from Post Office (1975-76)
36. Percentage of villages situated at less than 3 km. from Bus Stop (1975-76)
37. Percentage of inhabited villages situated at less than 3 km. from Junior Basic School (1975-76)
38. Percentage of inhabited villages situated at less than 5 km. from Senior Basic School. (1975-76)
39. Percentage of inhabited villages situated at less than 3 km. from Allopathic hospital/Dispensary (1975-76)

N.E.S. BLOCKS IN HARDOI DIST. INTRA-DISTRICT VARIATIONS.

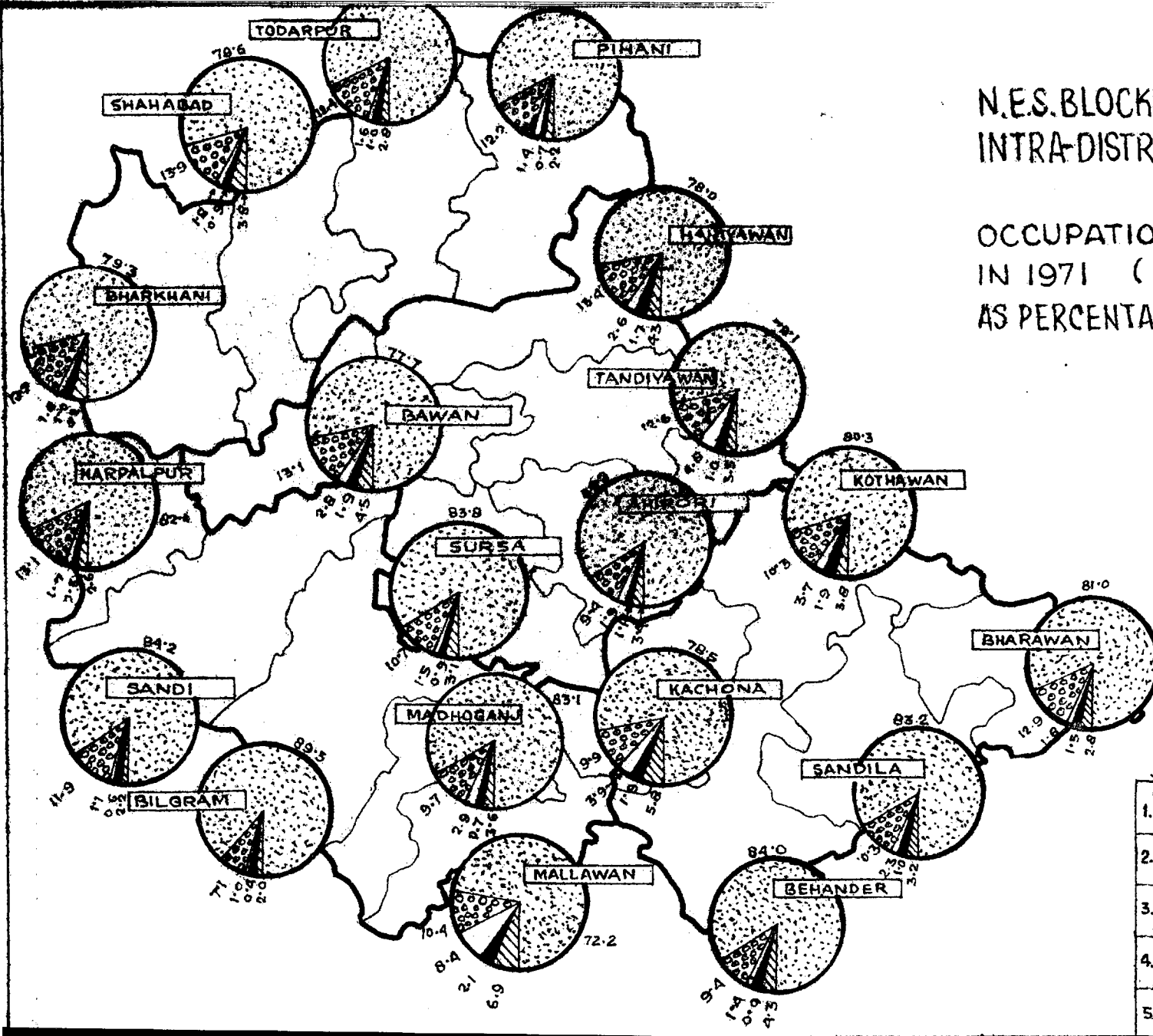
POPULATION
1971



18,495,19 (DISTRICT)

N.E.S. BLOCKS IN HARDOI DISTT INTRA-DISTRICT VARIATIONS

OCCUPATIONAL PATTERN
IN 1971 (RURAL)
AS PERCENTAGE TO TOTAL WORKERS

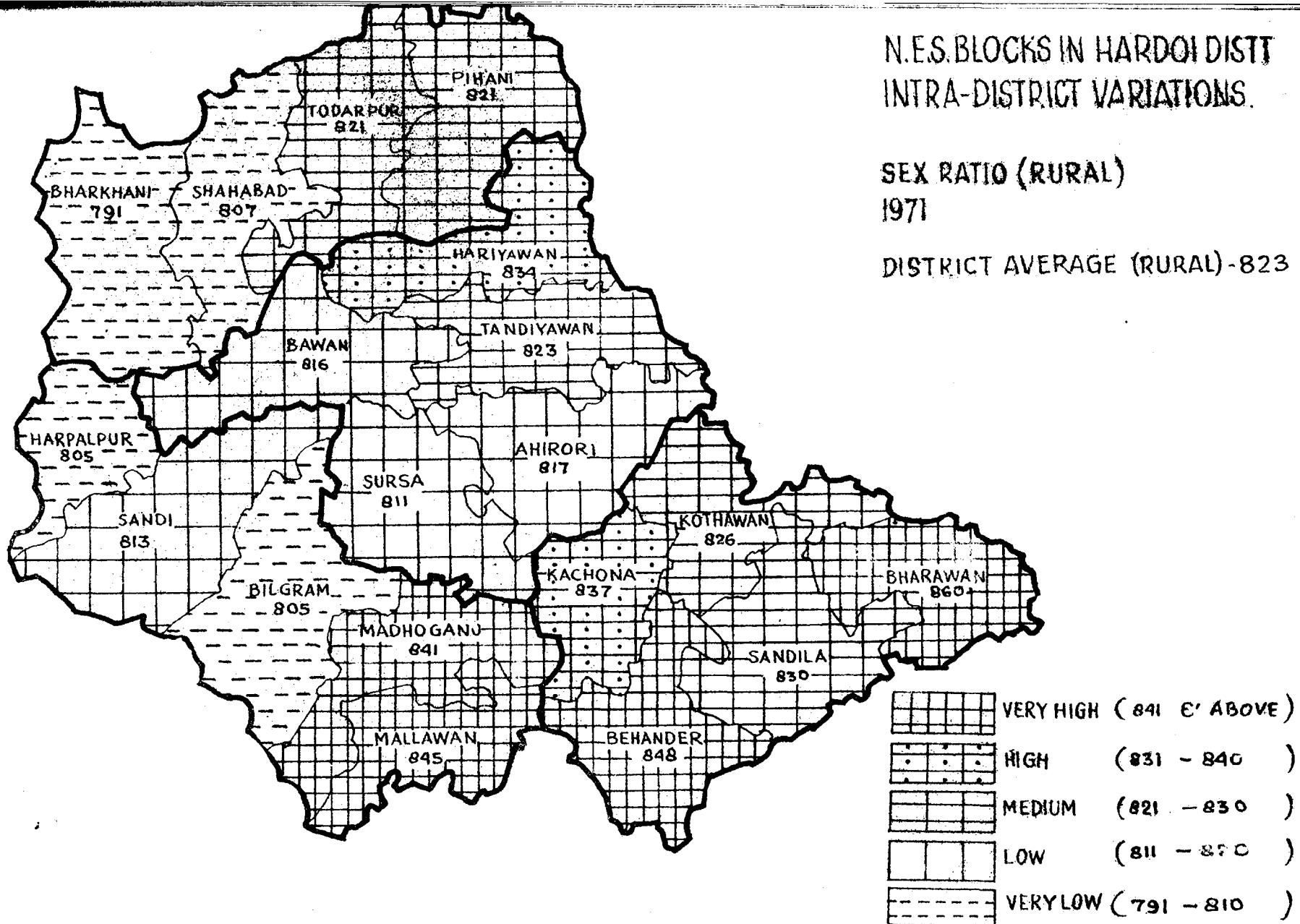


1.	CULTIVATOR	
2.	AGRICULTURAL LABOURER	
3.	CONSTRUCTION	
4.	TRADE & COMMERCE	
5.	OTHER SERVICES	

N.E.S. BLOCKS IN HARDOI DISTT
INTRA-DISTRICT VARIATIONS.

SEX RATIO (RURAL)
1971

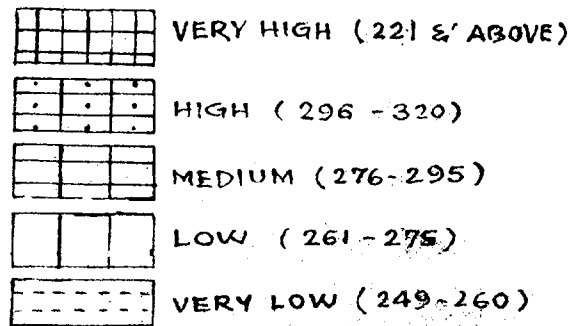
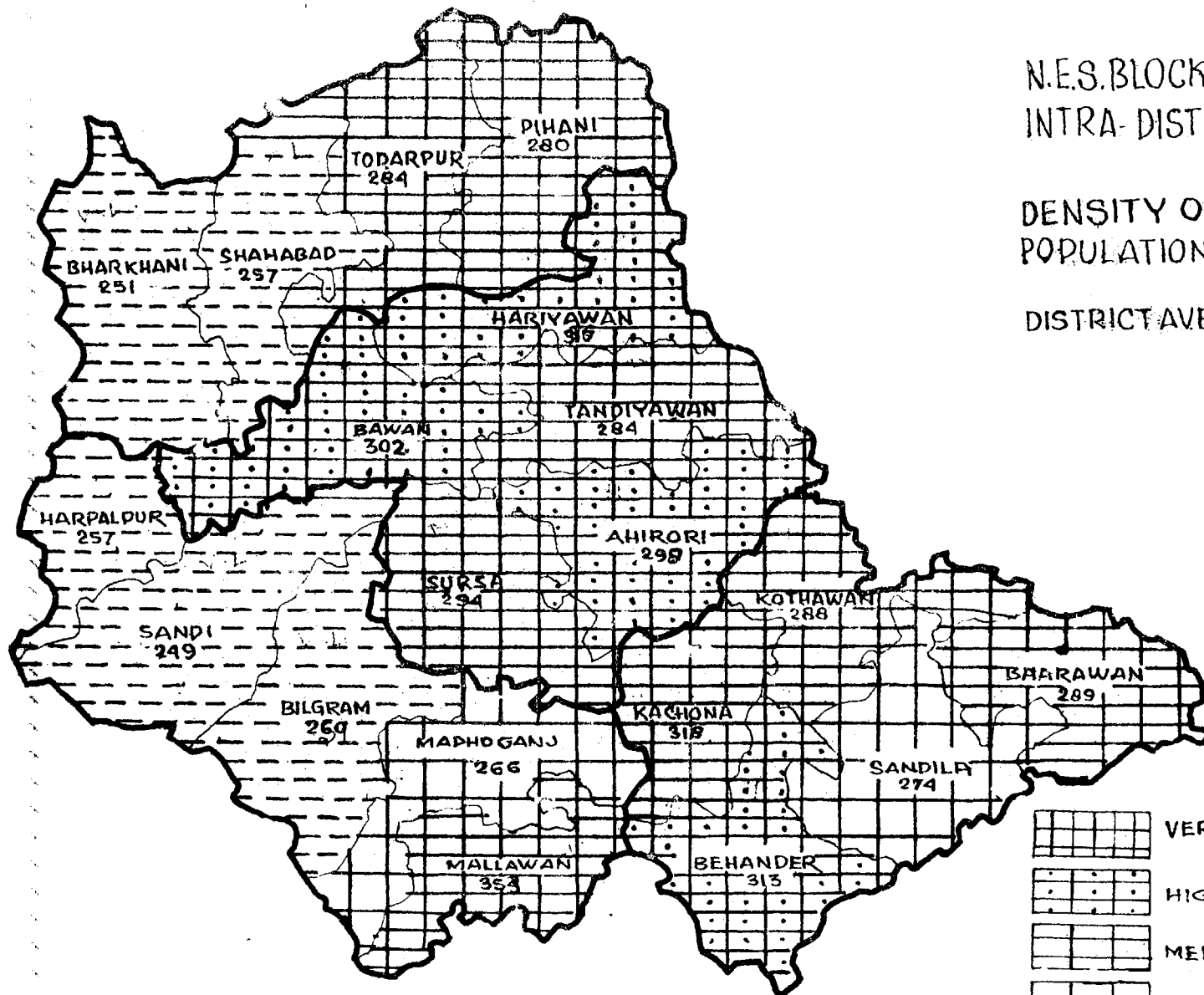
DISTRICT AVERAGE (RURAL)-823



N.E.S. BLOCKS IN HARDOI DISTT.
INTRA-DISTRICT VARIATIONS.

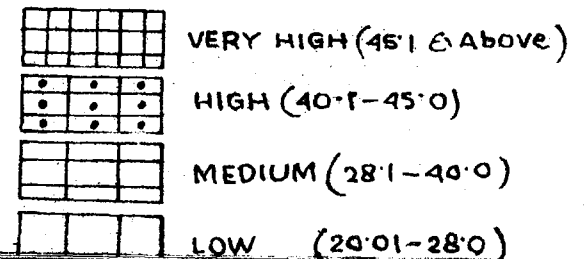
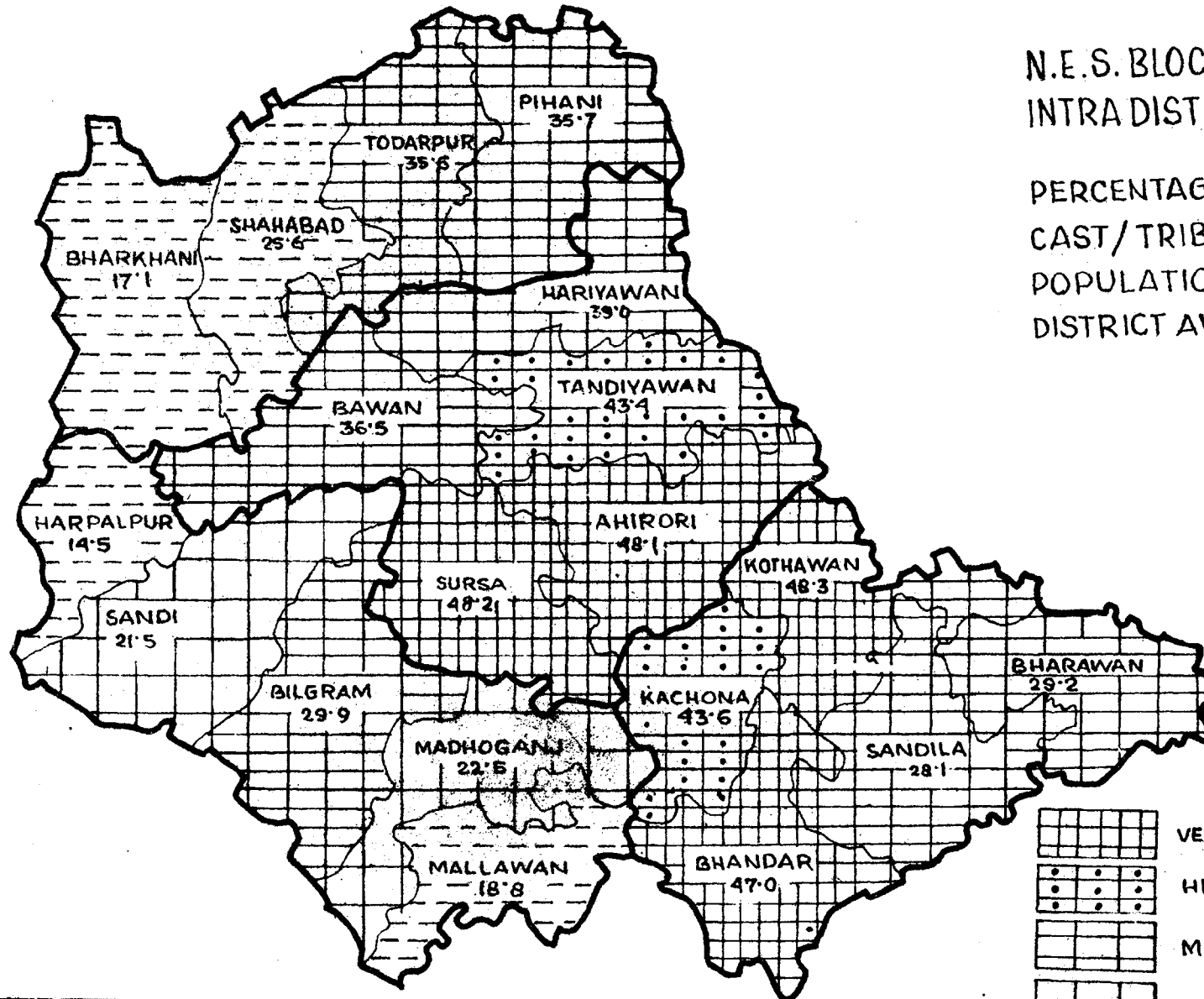
DENSITY OF
POPULATION (RURAL)

DISTRICT AVERAGE (RURAL) 284



N.E.S. BLOCKS IN HARDOI DISTT.
INTRA DISTRICT VARIATIONS.

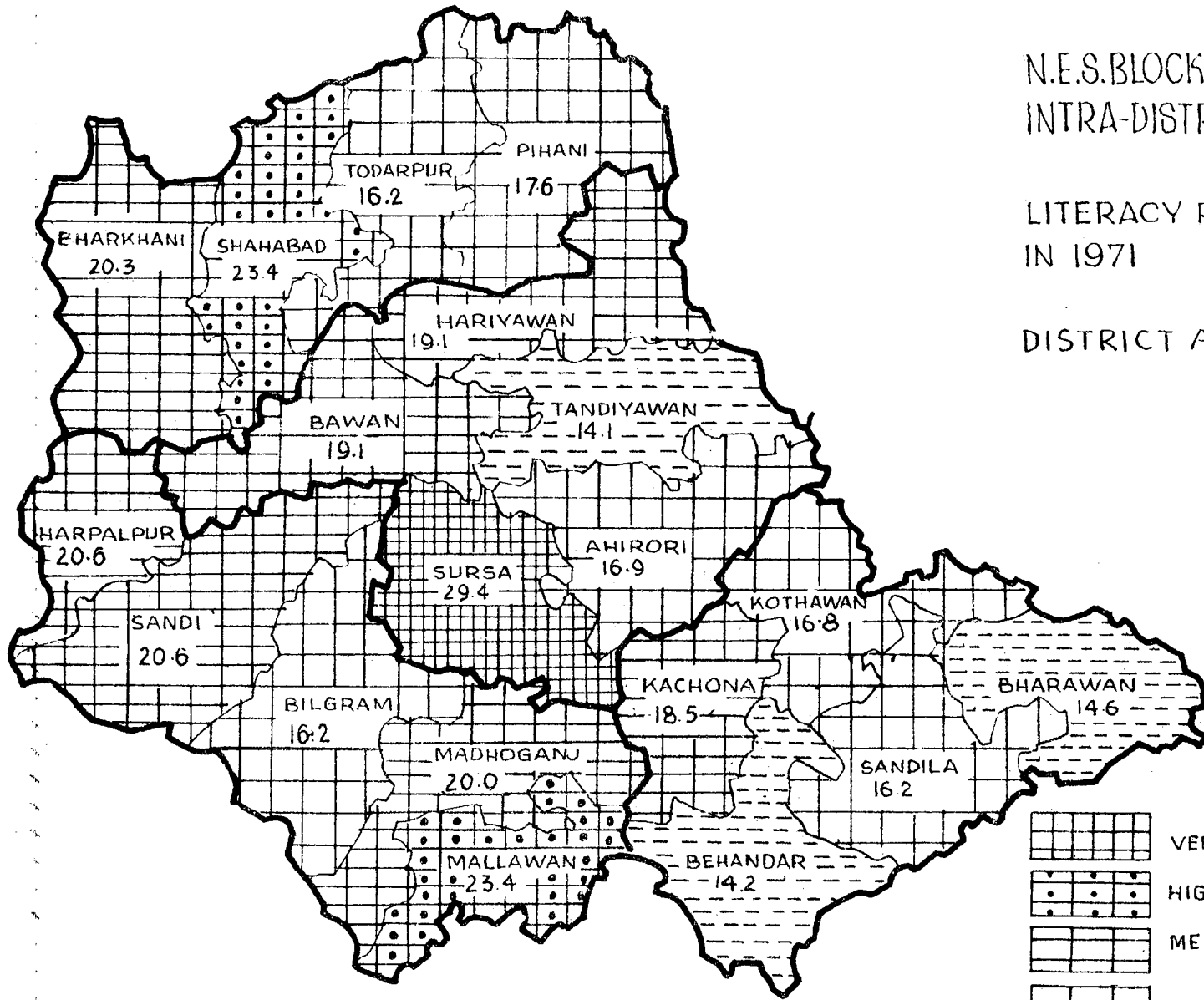
PERCENTAGE OF SCHEDULED
CAST/TRIBES TO TOTAL
POPULATION 1971 (RURAL)
DISTRICT AVERAGE - 33.6



N.E.S. BLOCKS IN HARDOI DIST.
INTRA-DISTRICT VARIATIONS.

LITERACY PERCENTAGE
IN 1971

DISTRICT AVERAGE - 19.3

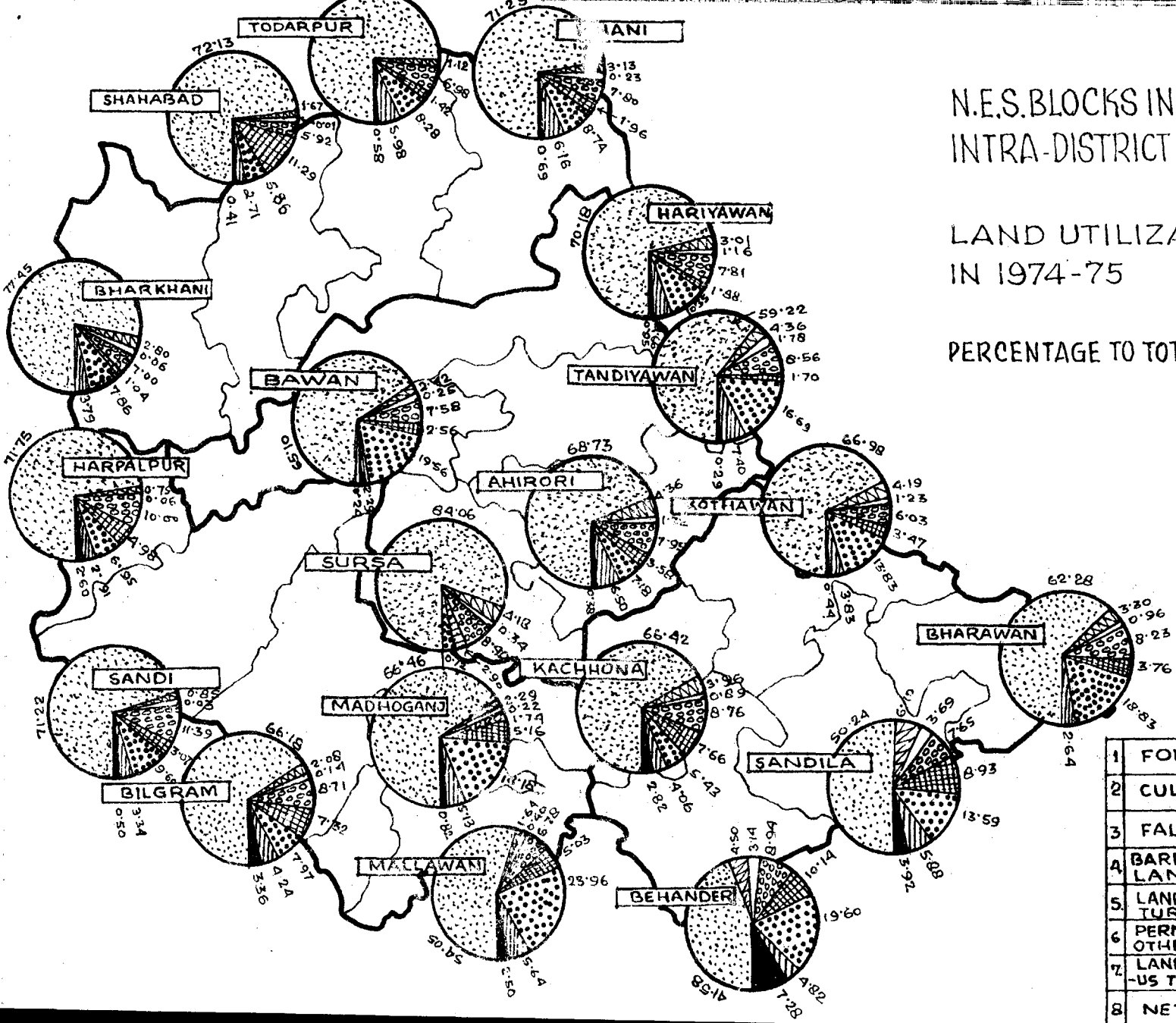


	VERY HIGH (25.1 & ABOVE)
	HIGH (21.1 - 25.0)
	MEDIUM (18.1 - 21.0)
	LOW (15.1 - 18.00)
	VERY LOW (14.1 - 15.0)

N.E.S. BLOCKS IN HARDOI DISTT.
INTRA-DISTRICT VARIATIONS.

LAND UTILIZATION
IN 1974-75

PERCENTAGE TO TOTAL REPORTING AREA



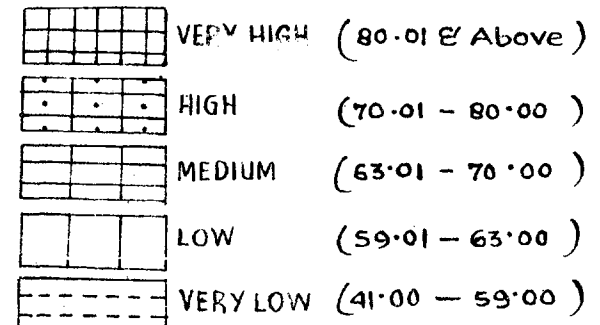
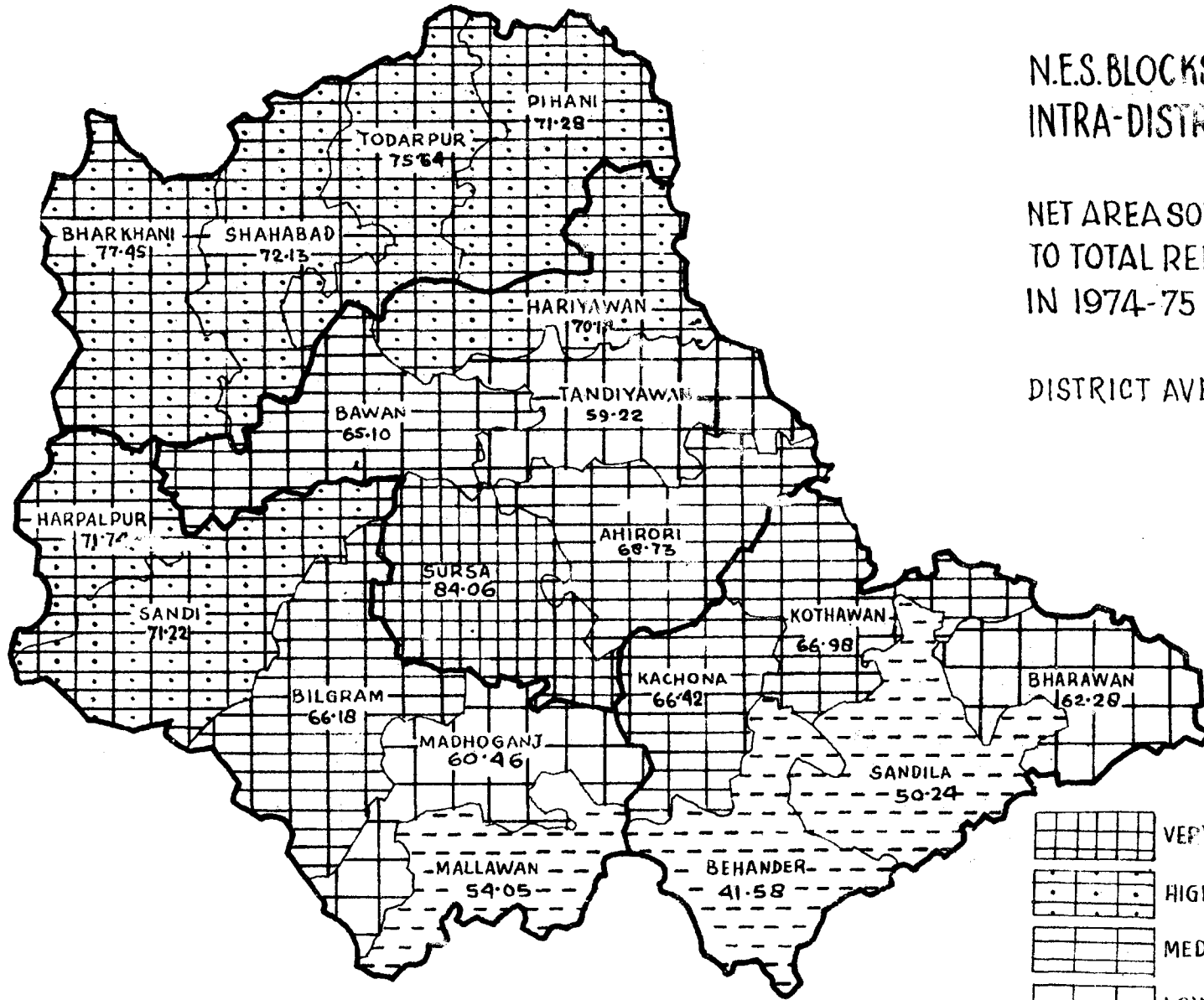
INDEX

1	FOREST	
2	CULTURABLE WASTE	
3	FALLOW LAND	
4	BARRENE/UNCULTURABLE LAND	
5	LAND PUT TO NON AGRICULTURAL USES	
6	PERMANENT PASTURES & OTHER GRAZING LAND	
7	LAND UNDER MISCELLANEOUS TREE CROPS & GROVES	
8	NET AREA SOWN	

N.E.S. BLOCKS IN HARDOI DISTT. INTRA-DISTRICT VARIATIONS

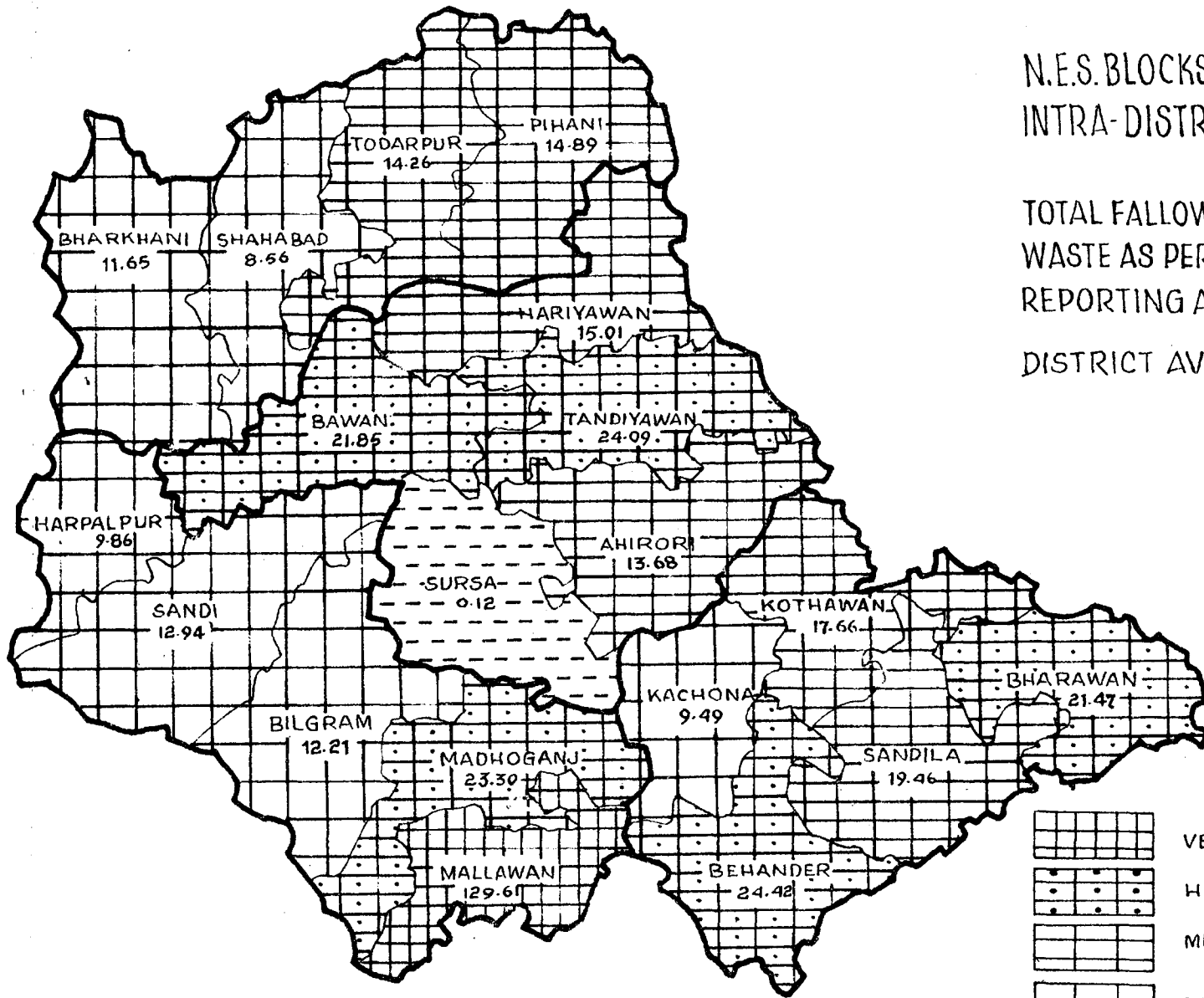
NET AREA SOWN AS PERCENTAGE
TO TOTAL REPORTING AREA
IN 1974-75

DISTRICT AVERAGE - 67.02



N.E.S. BLOCKS IN HARDOI DISTT.
INTRA-DISTRICT VARIATIONS.

TOTAL FALLOWS AND CULTURABLE
WASTE AS PERCENTAGE TO
REPORTING AREA IN 1974-75
DISTRICT AVERAGE - 15.46

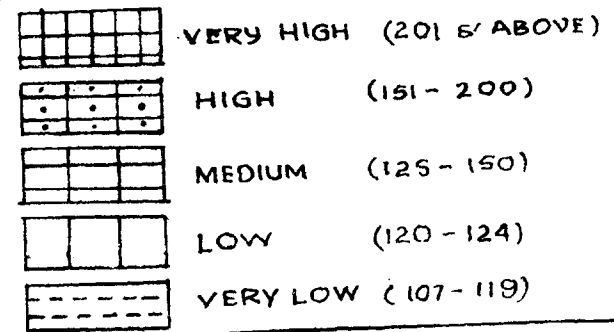
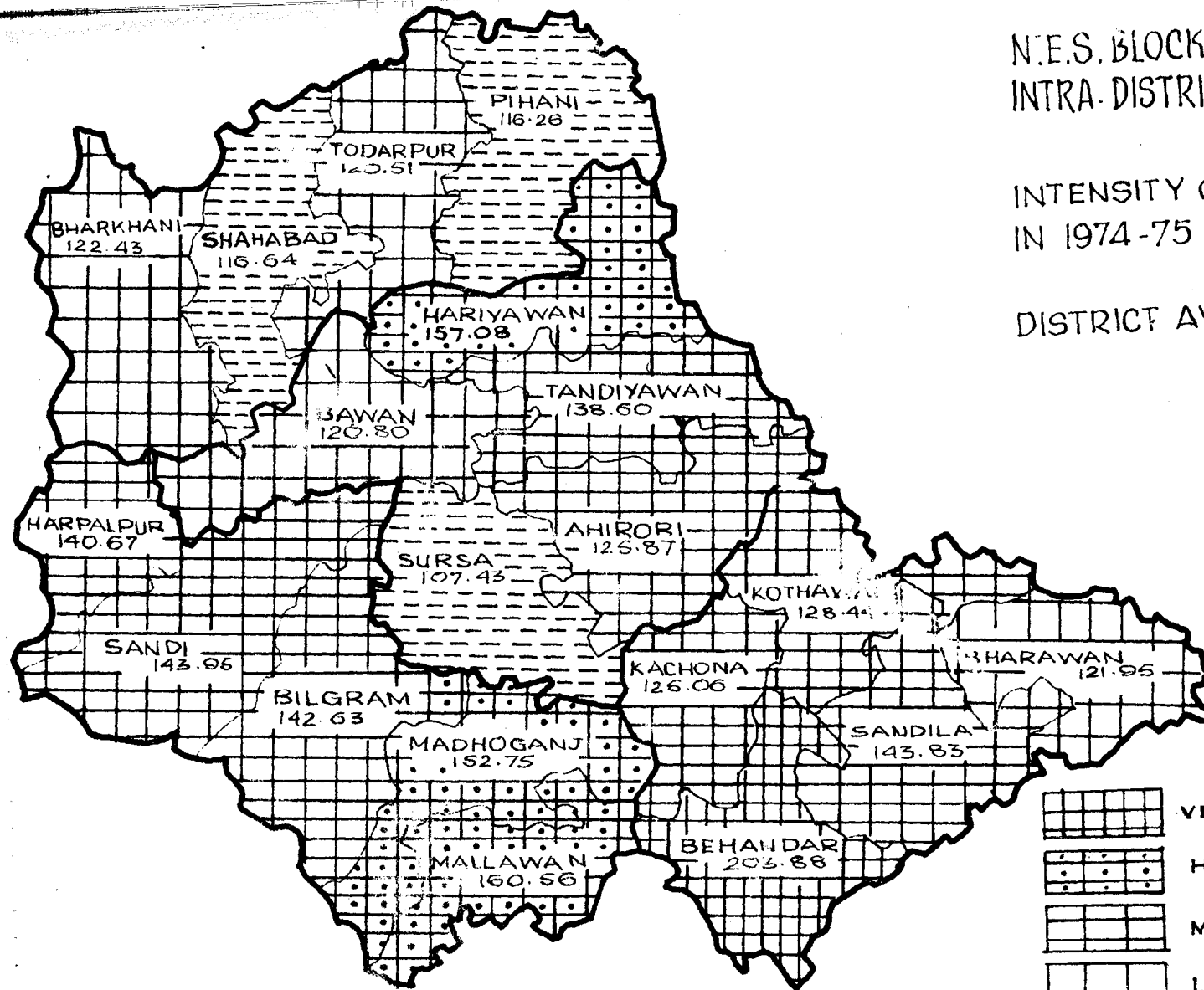


	VERY HIGH (25.01 & Above)
	HIGH (20.01 - 25.00)
	MEDIUM (13.01 - 20.00)
	LOW (8.01 - 13.00)
	VERY LOW (0.12 - 8.00)

N.E.S. BLOCKS IN HARDOI DISTT.
INTRA-DISTRICT VARIATIONS.

INTENSITY OF CROPPING
IN 1974-75

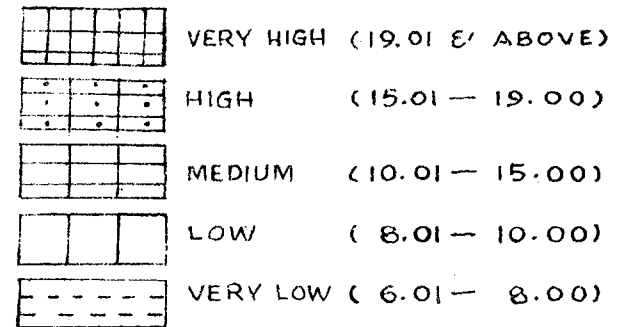
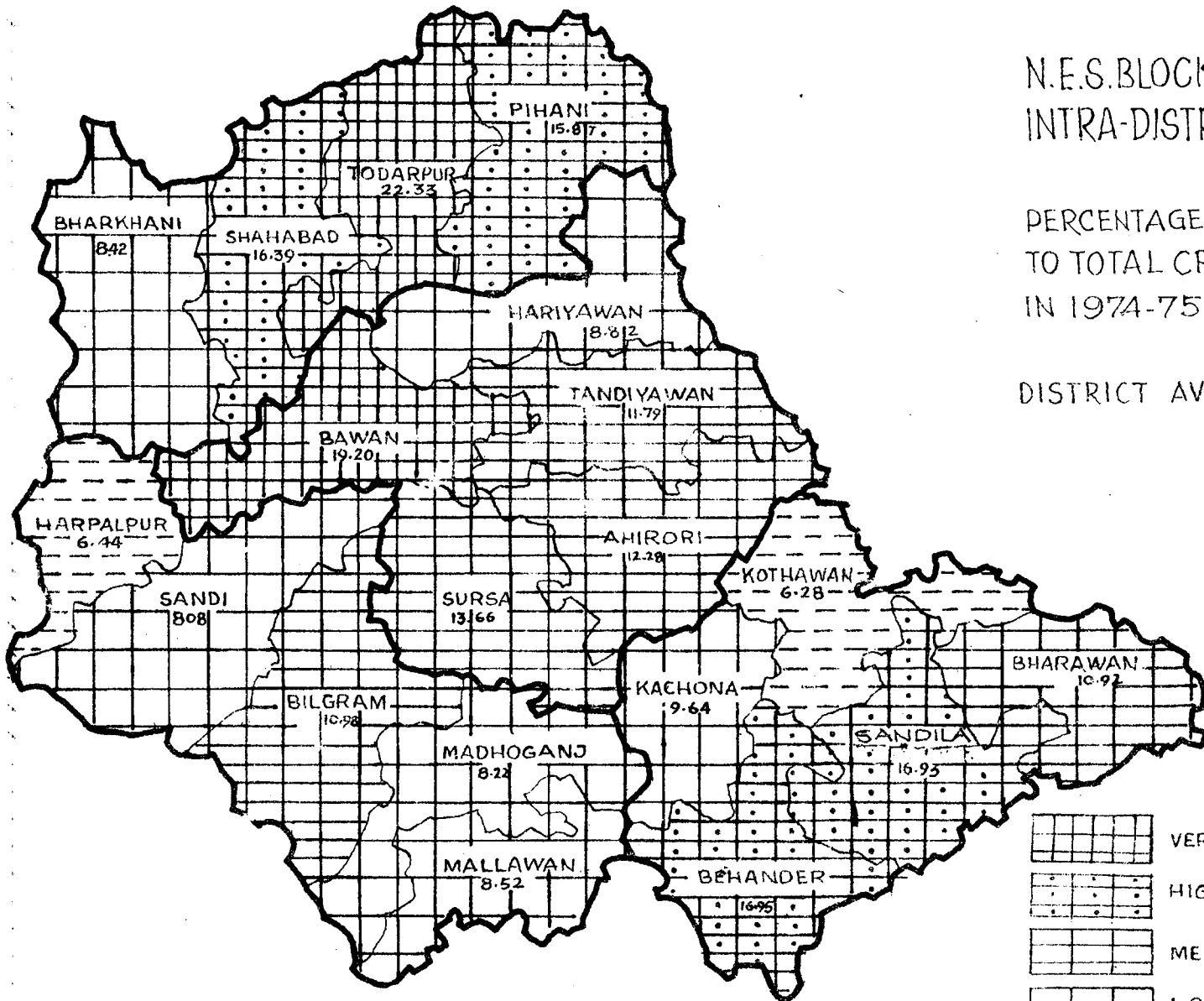
DISTRICT AVERAGE-131.91



N.E.S. BLOCKS IN HARDOI DISTT. INTRA-DISTRICT VARIATIONS

PERCENTAGE OF AREA UNDER PADDY
TO TOTAL CROPPED AREA
IN 1974-75

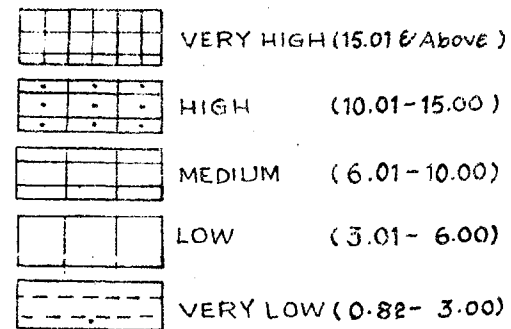
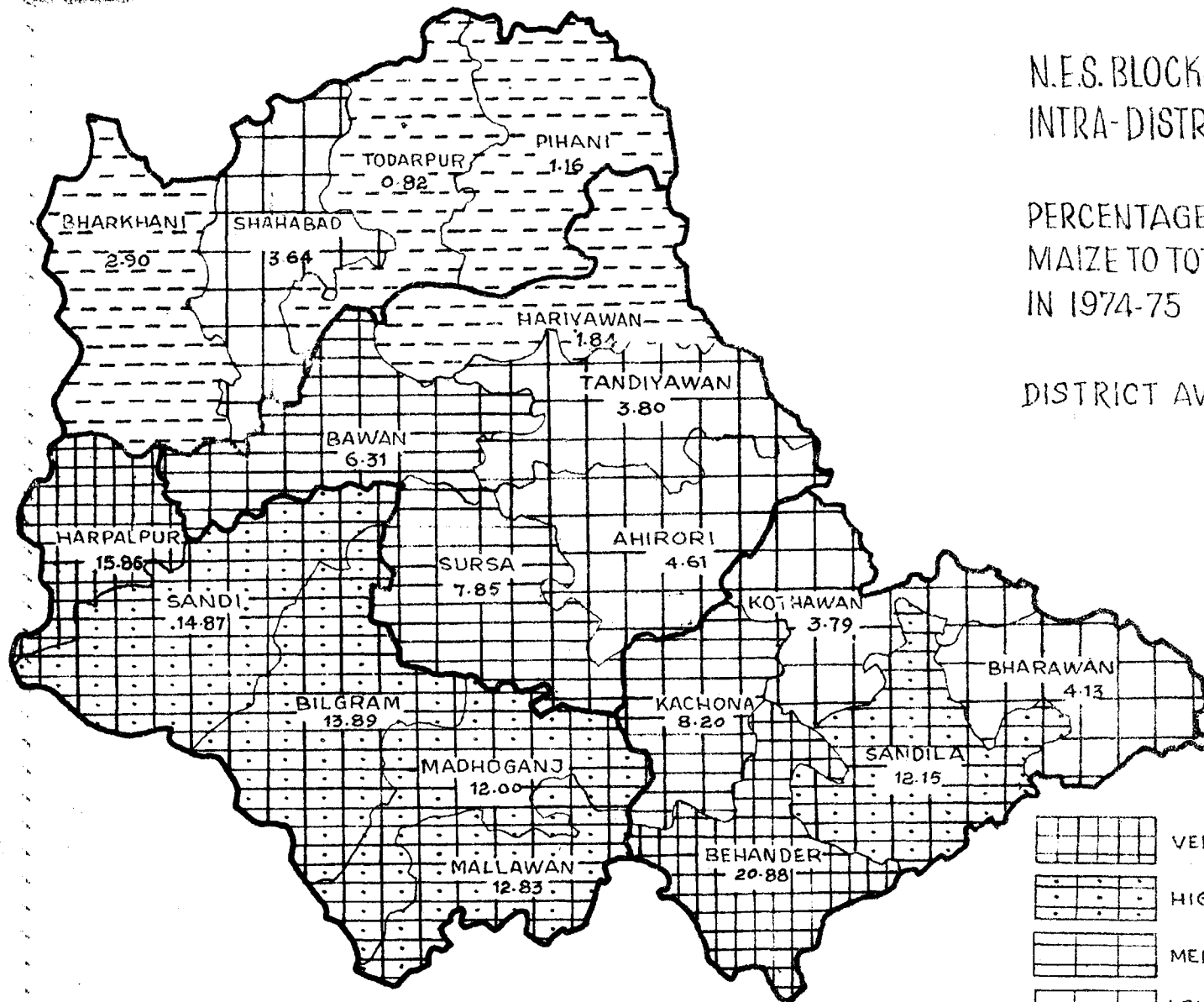
DISTRICT AVERAGE - 11.89



N.E.S. BLOCKS IN HARDOI DISTT.
INTRA-DISTRICT VARIATIONS.

PERCENTAGE OF AREA UNDER
MAIZE TO TOTAL CROPPED AREA
IN 1974-75

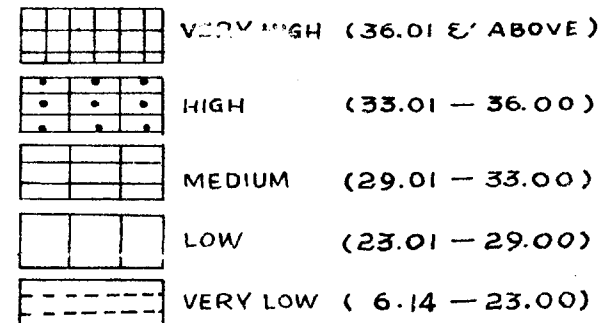
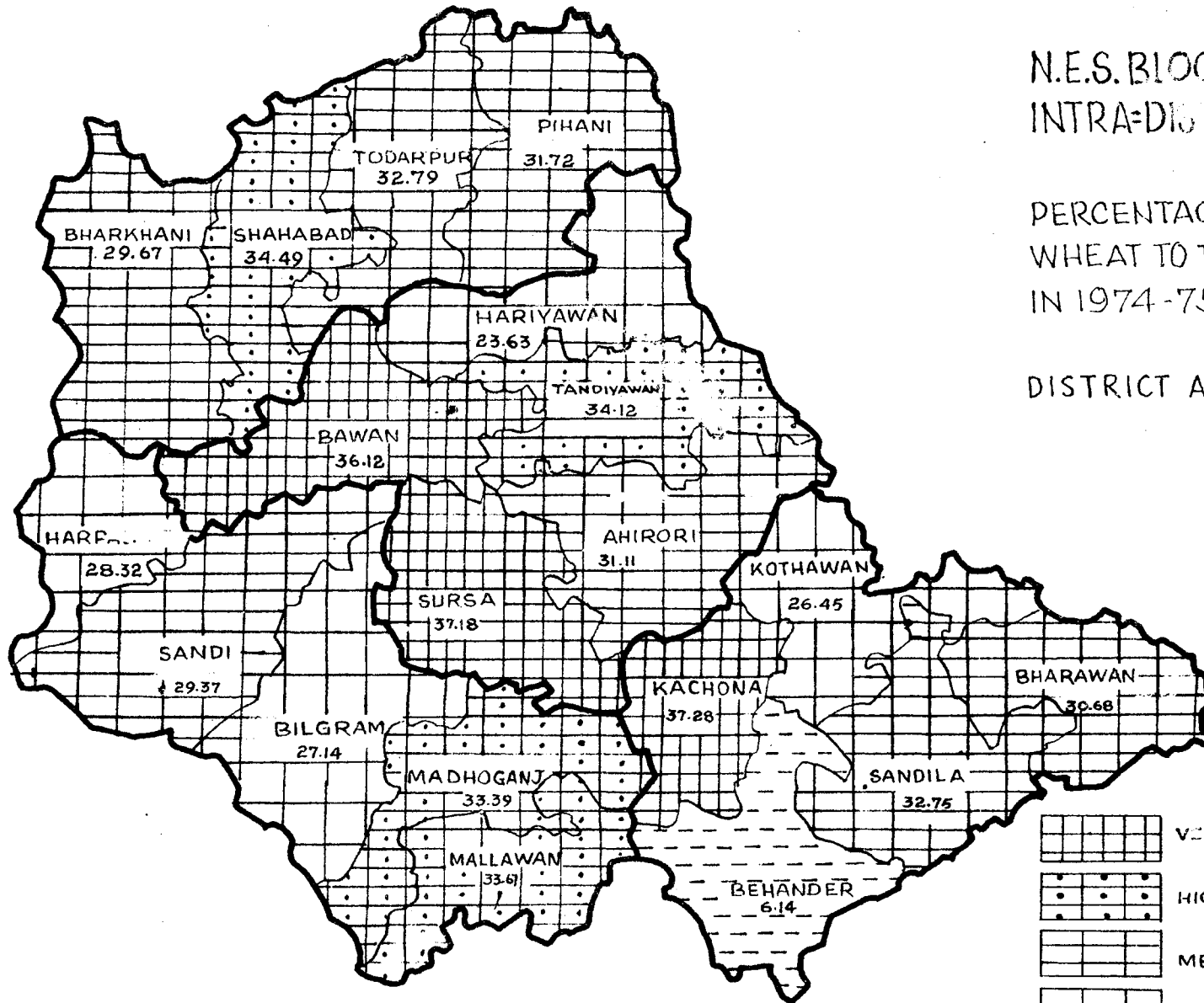
DISTRICT AVERAGE - 7.61



N.E.S. BLOCKS IN HARDOI DISTT. INTRA-DISTRICT VARIATIONS

PERCENTAGE OF AREA UNDER
WHEAT TO TOTAL CROPPED AREA
IN 1974-75

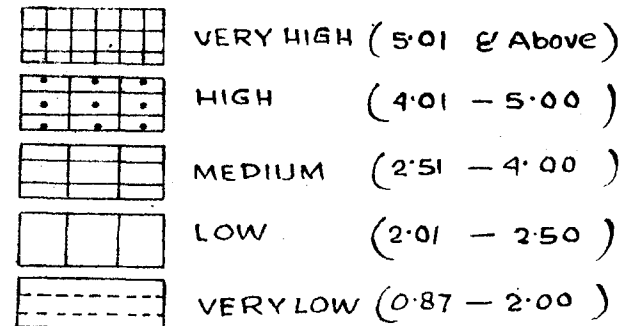
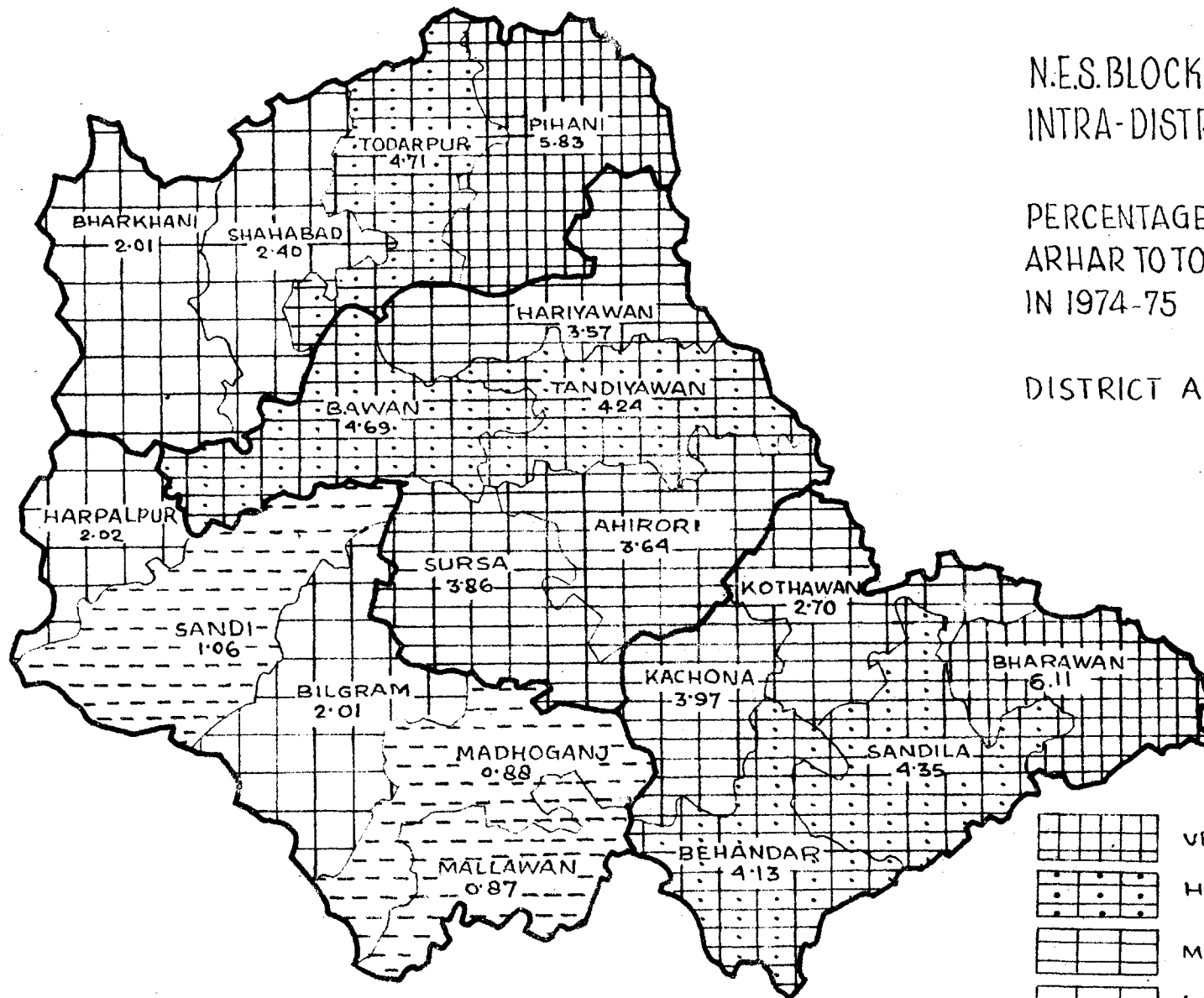
DISTRICT AVERAGE - 30.81



N.E.S. BLOCKS IN HARDOI DISTT.
INTRA-DISTRICT VARIATIONS.

PERCENTAGE OF AREA UNDER
ARHAR TO TOTAL CROPPED AREA
IN 1974-75

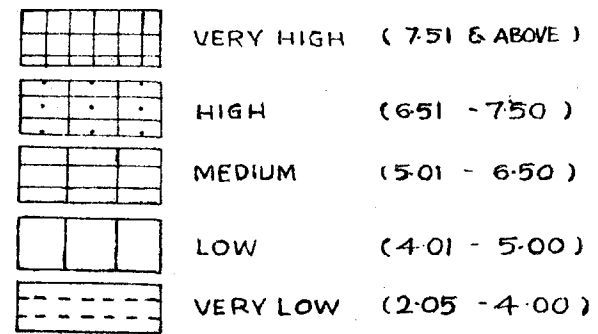
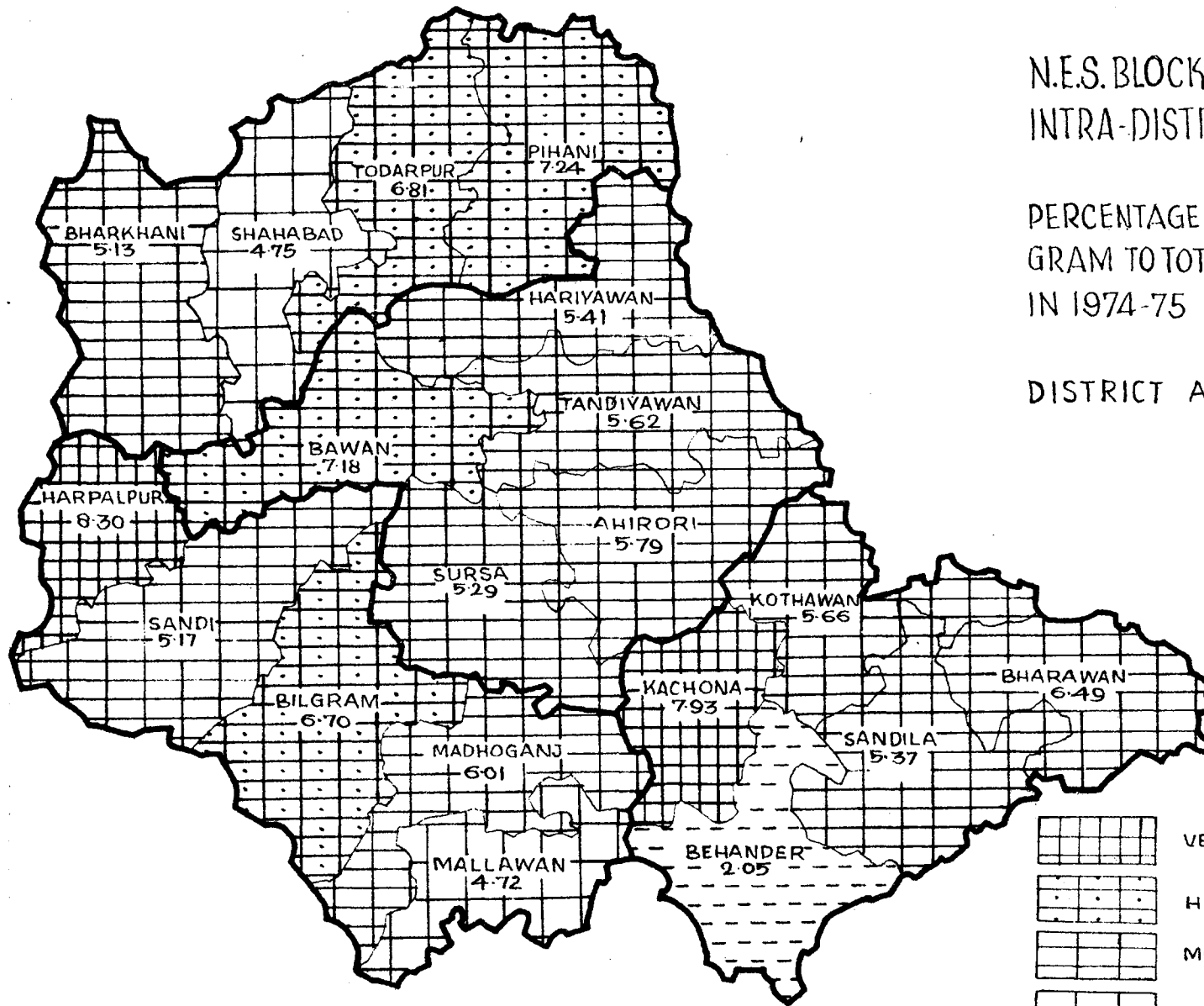
DISTRICT AVERAGE - 3.23



N.E.S. BLOCKS IN HARDOI DISTT.
INTRA-DISTRICT VARIATIONS

PERCENTAGE OF AREA UNDER
GRAM TO TOTAL CROPPED AREA
IN 1974-75

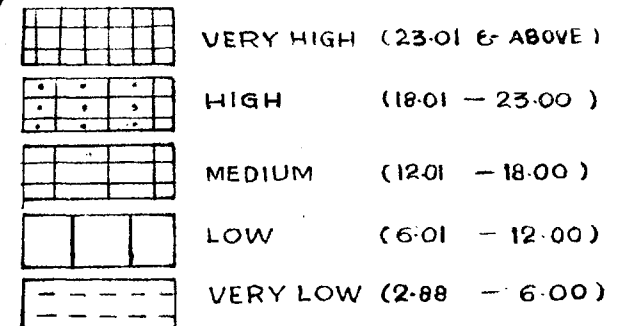
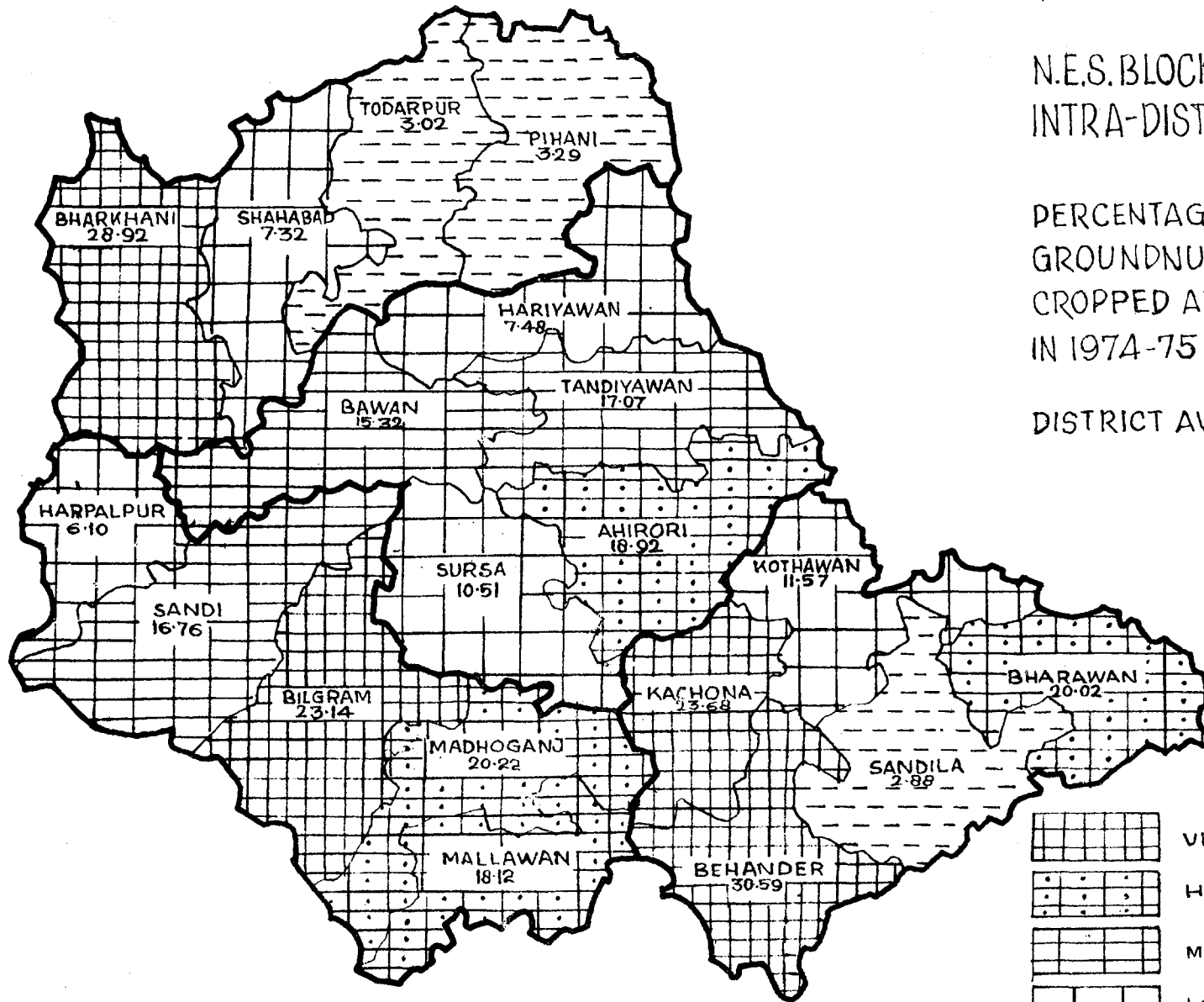
DISTRICT AVERAGE - 5.98



N.E.S. BLOCKS IN HARDOI DISTT.
INTRA-DISTRICT VARIATIONS

PERCENTAGE OF AREA UNDER
GROUNDNUT TO TOTAL
CROPPED AREA
IN 1974-75

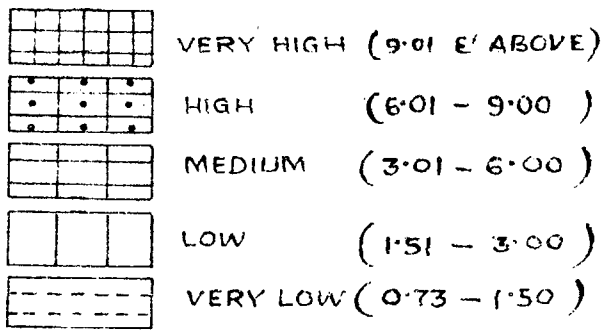
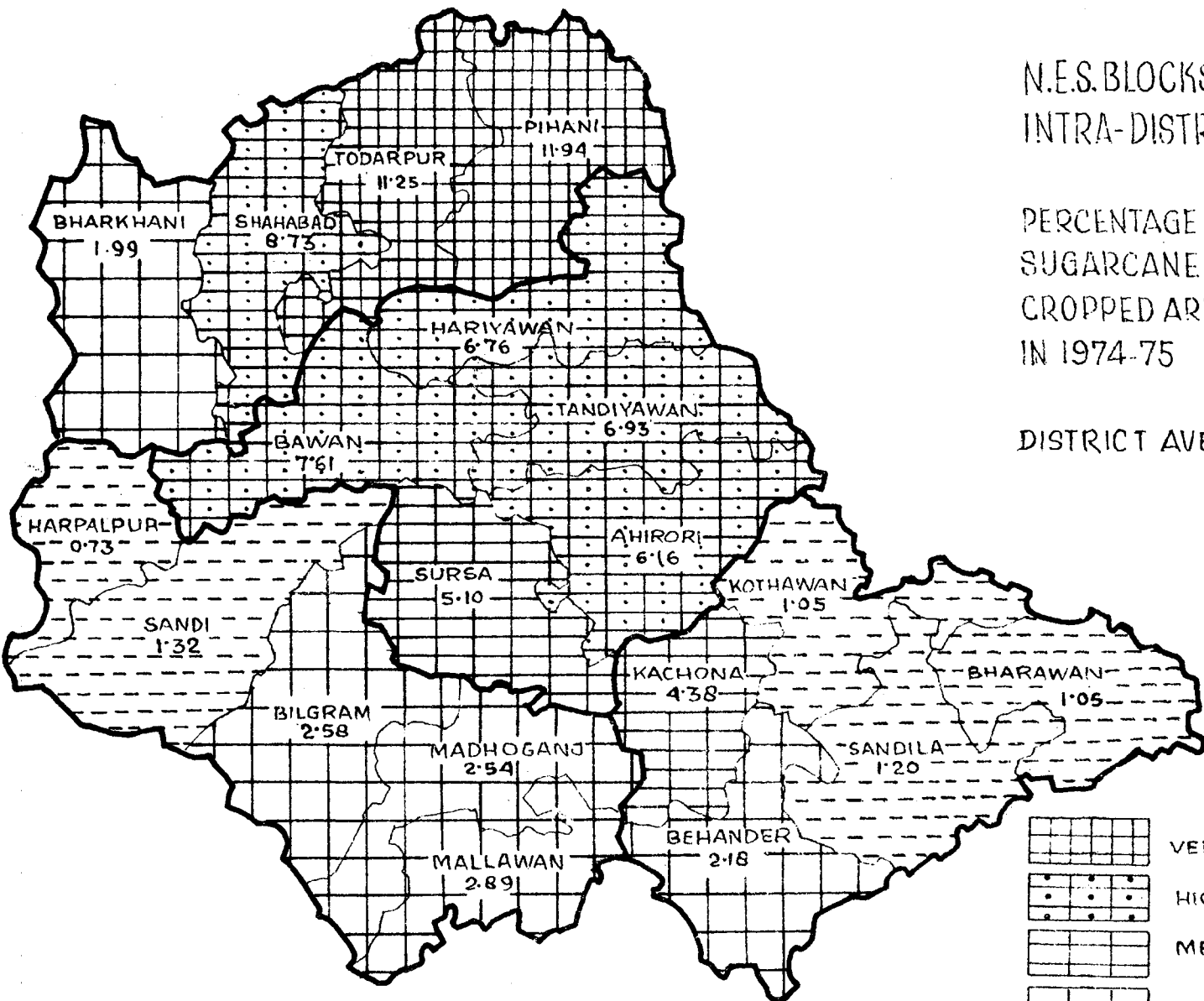
DISTRICT AVERAGE - 14.84



N.E.S. BLOCKS IN HARDOI DISTT.
INTRA-DISTRICT VARIATIONS.

PERCENTAGE OF AREA UNDER
SUGARCANE TO TOTAL
CROPPED AREA
IN 1974-75

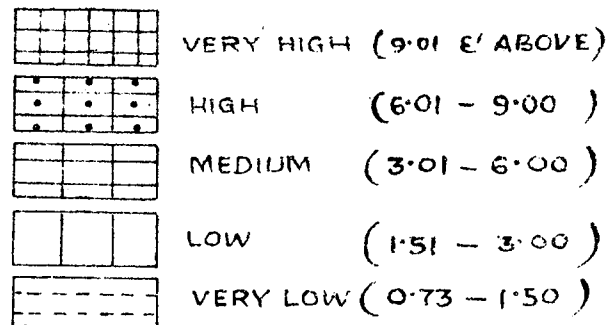
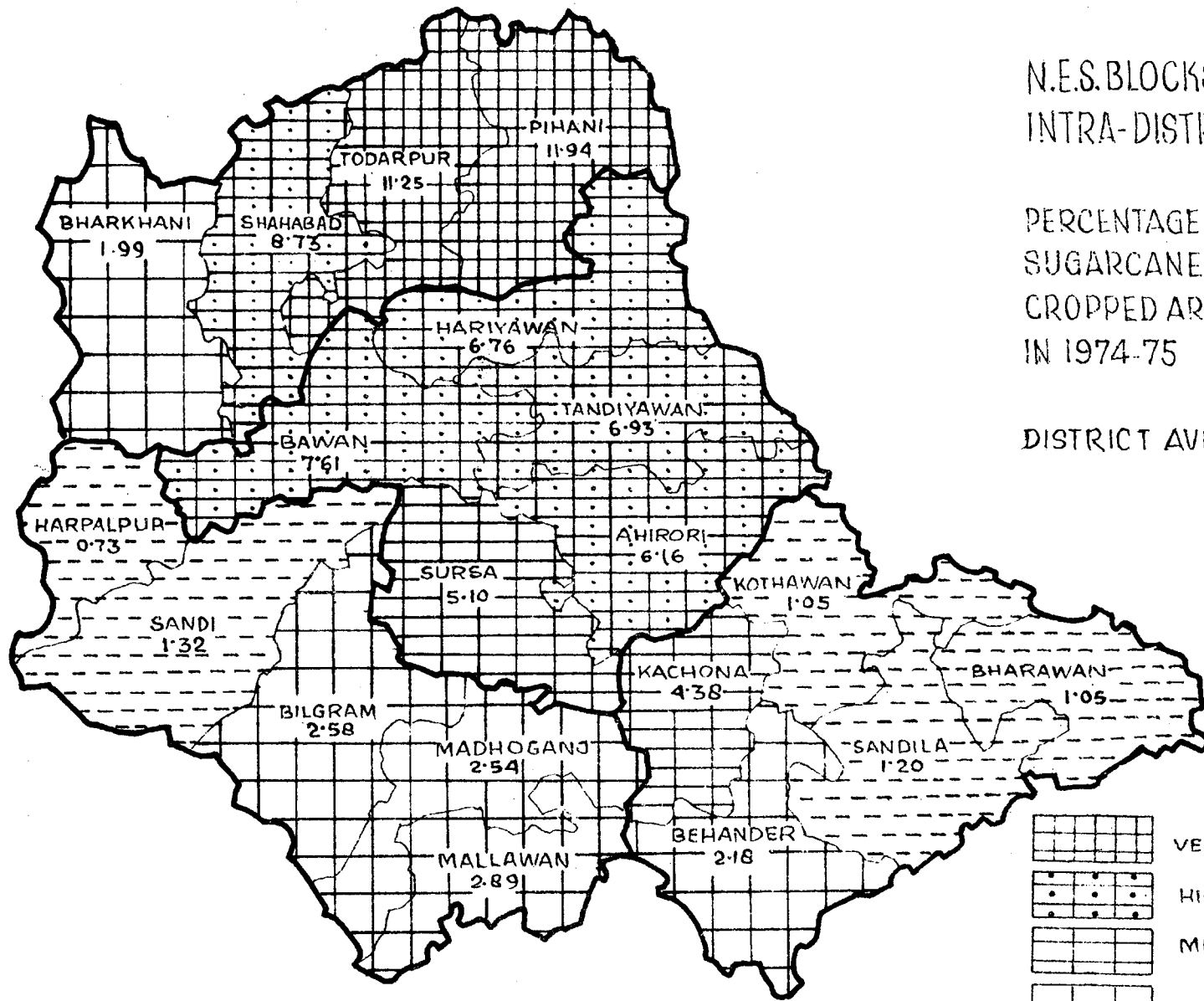
DISTRICT AVERAGE - 4.59



N.E.S. BLOCKS IN HARDOI DISTT.
INTRA-DISTRICT VARIATIONS.

PERCENTAGE OF AREA UNDER
SUGARCANE TO TOTAL
CROPPED AREA
IN 1974-75

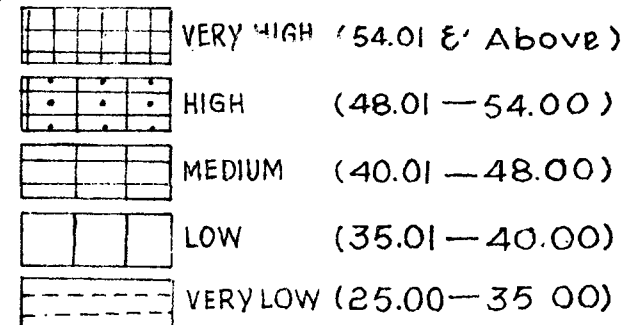
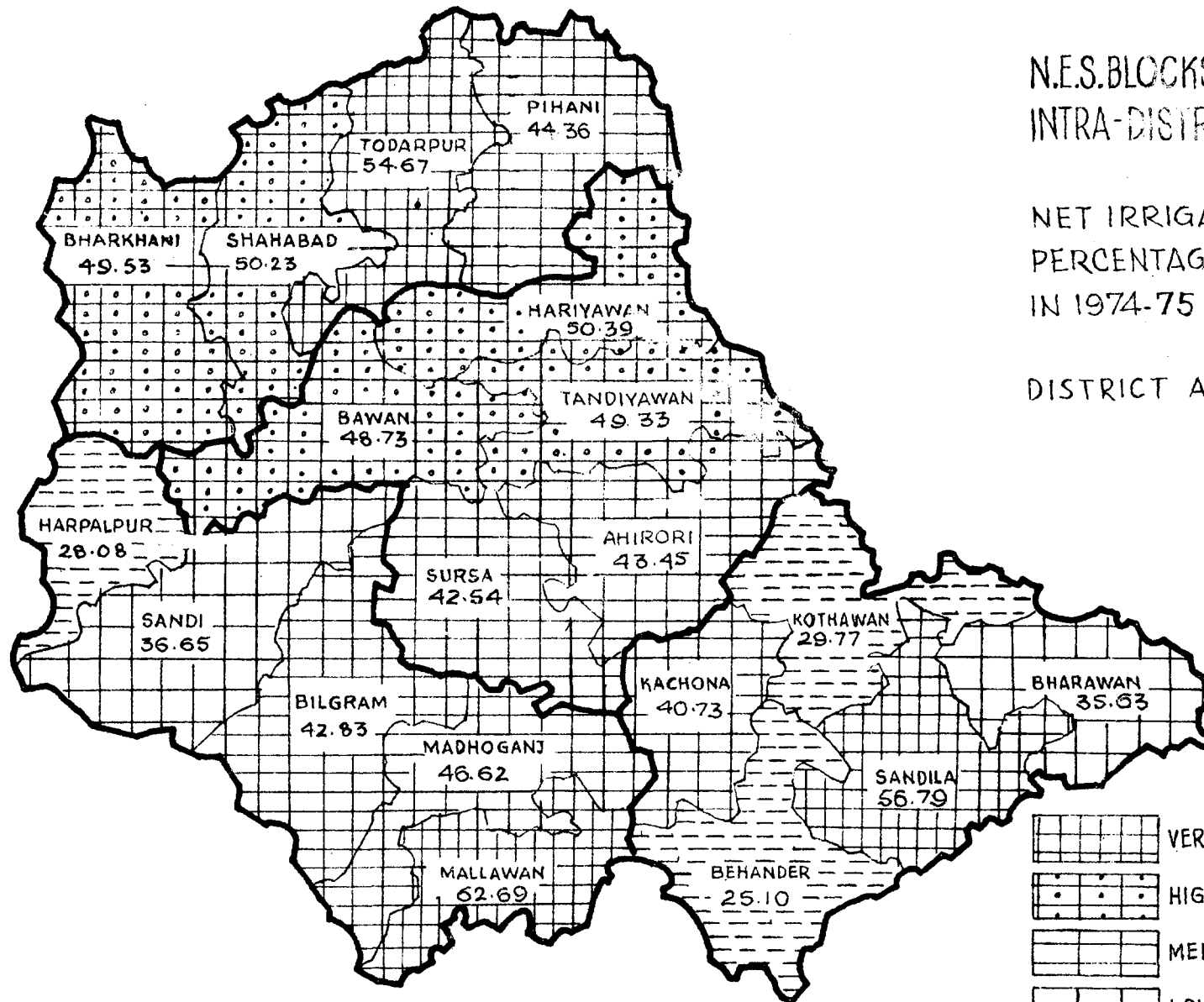
DISTRICT AVERAGE - 4.59



N.E.S. BLOCKS IN HARDOI DISTT.
INTRA-DISTRICT VARIATIONS

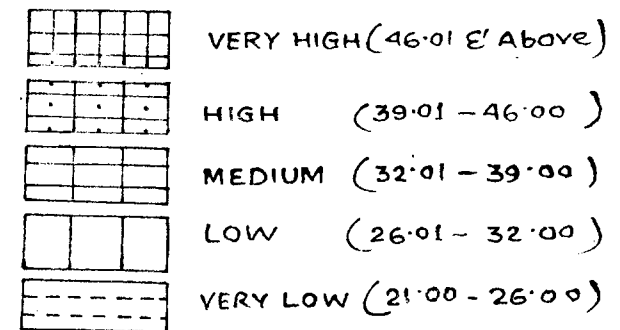
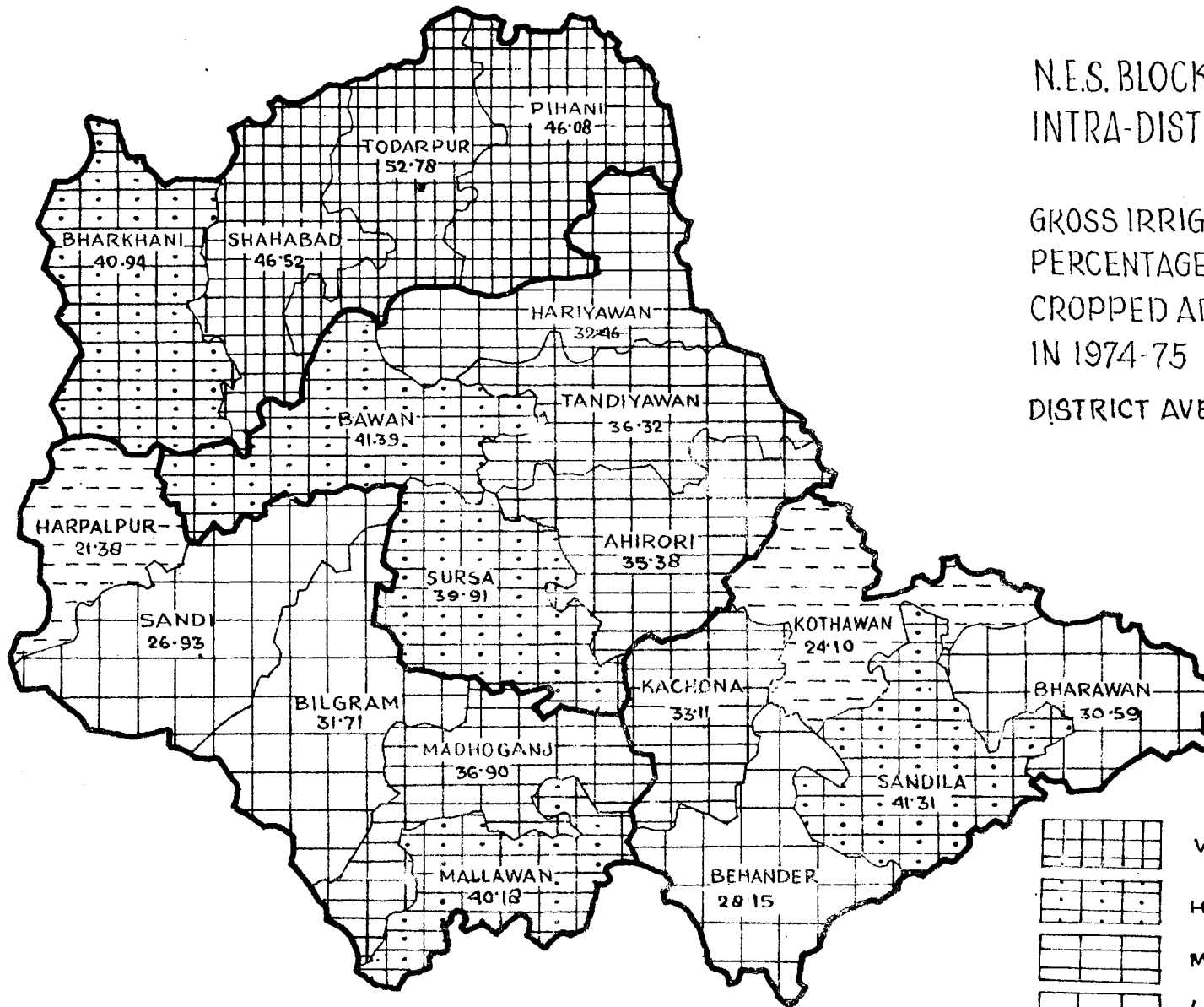
NET IRRIGATED AREA AS
PERCENTAGE TO NET AREA SOWN
IN 1974-75

DISTRICT AVERAGE - 44.39



N.E.S. BLOCKS IN HARDOI DIST.
INTRA-DISTRICT VARIATIONS.

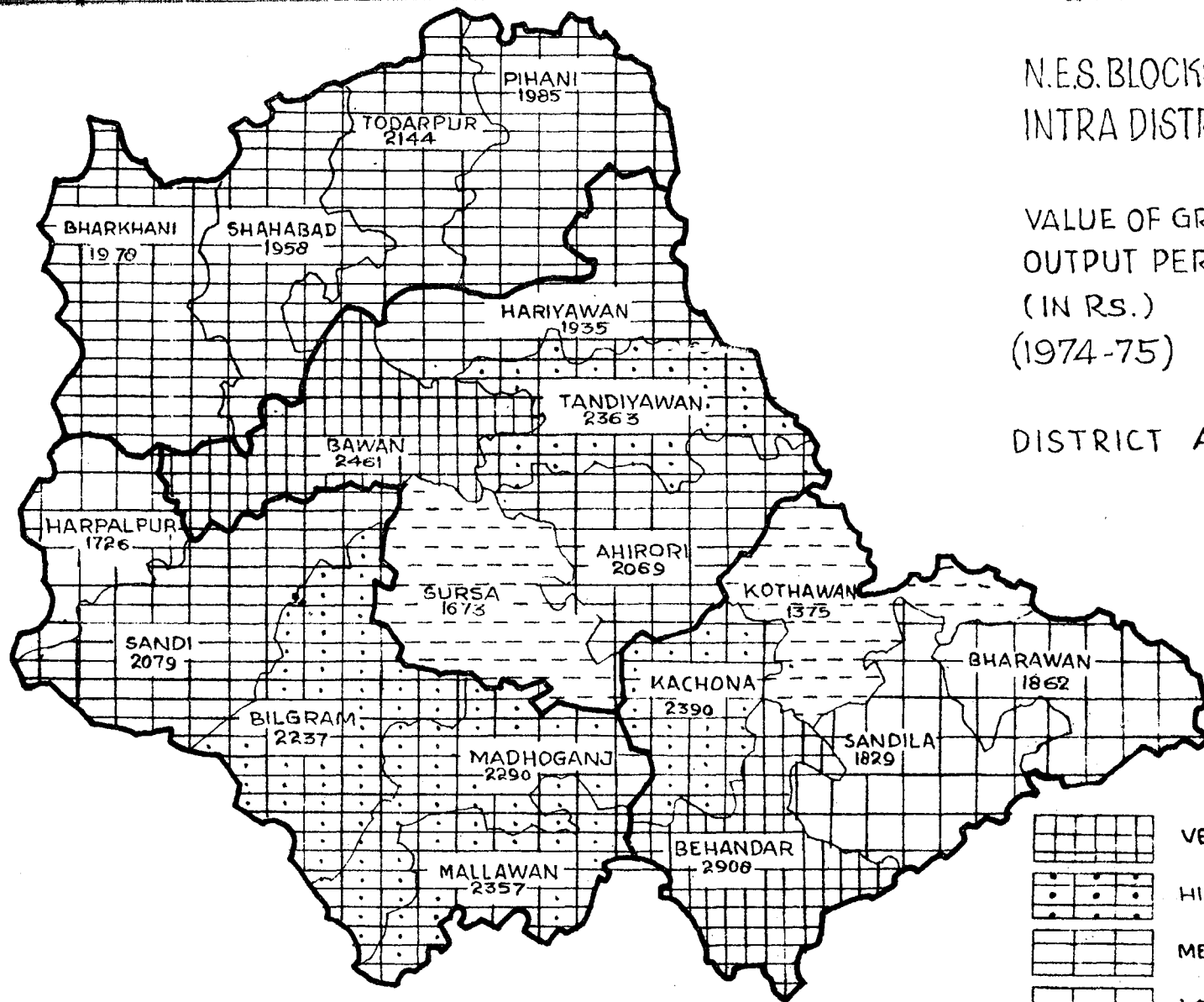
GROSS IRRIGATED AREA AS
PERCENTAGE TO GROSS
CROPPED AREA
IN 1974-75
DISTRICT AVERAGE - 36.14



N.E.S. BLOCKS IN HARDOI DISTT.
INTRA DISTRICT VARIATIONS.

VALUE OF GROSS AGRICULTURAL
OUTPUT PER NET HECTARE
(IN RS.)
(1974-75)

DISTRICT AVERAGE - 2043

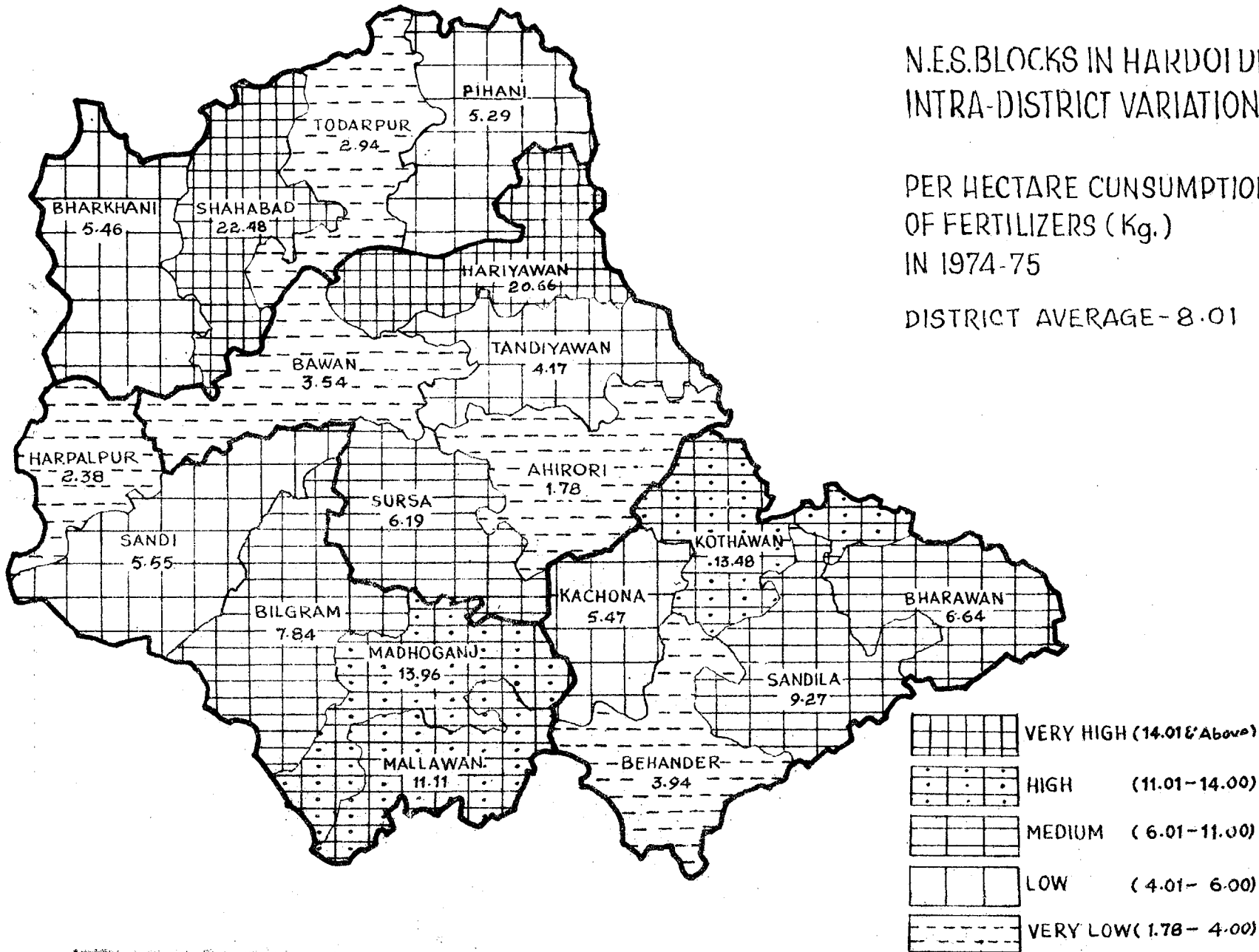


	VERY HIGH (2401 & ABOVE)
	HIGH (2201 - 2400)
	MEDIUM (1901 - 2200)
	LOW (1701 - 1900)
	VERY LOW (1301 - 1700)

N.E.S. BLOCKS IN HARDOI DISTT.
INTRA-DISTRICT VARIATIONS.

PER HECTARE CONSUMPTION
OF FERTILIZERS (Kg.)
IN 1974-75

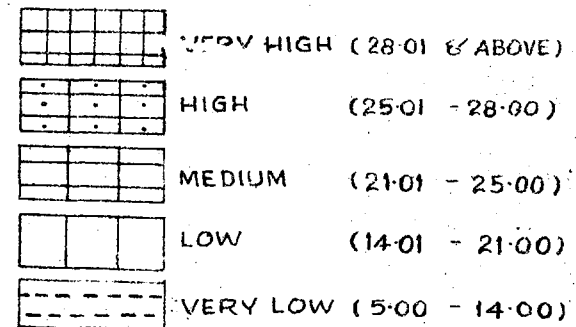
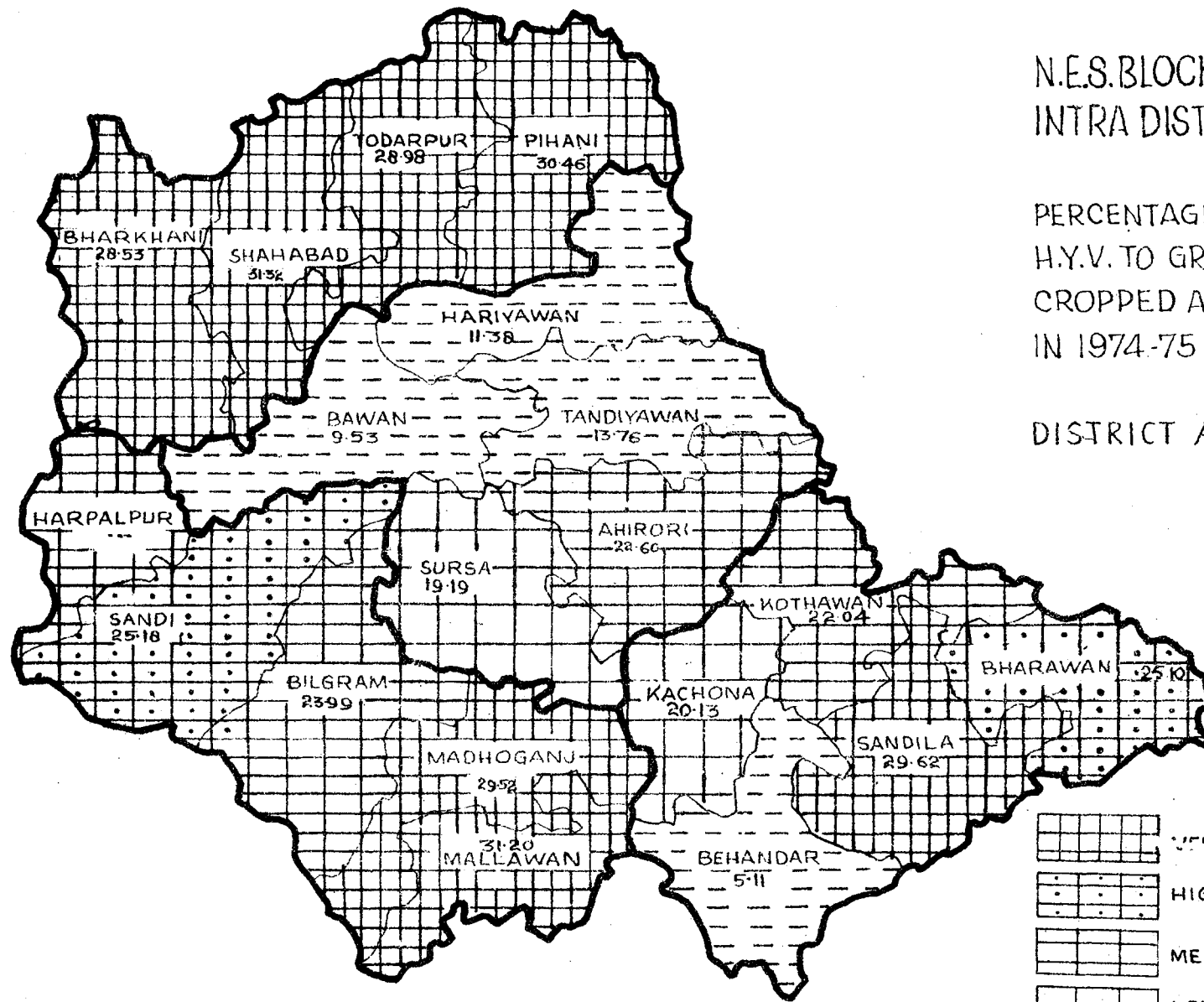
DISTRICT AVERAGE - 8.01



N.E.S. BLOCKS IN HARDOI DISTT.
INTRA DISTRICT VARIATIONS.

PERCENTAGE OF AREA UNDER
H.Y.V. TO GROSS
CROPPED AREA
IN 1974-75

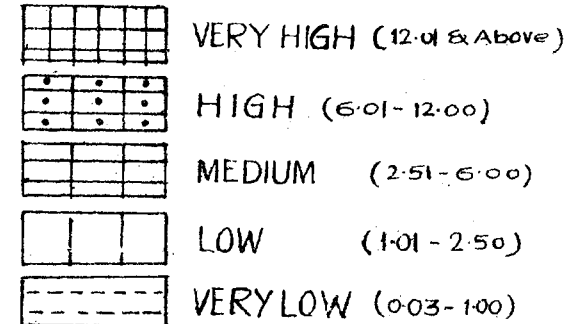
DISTRICT AVERAGE - 22.91



N.E.S. BLOCKS IN HARDOI DISTT.
INTRA-DISTRICT VARIATIONS.

PERCENTAGE OF AREA UNDER
H.Y.V. OF PADDY TO TOTAL AREA
UNDER PADDY.
IN 1974-75

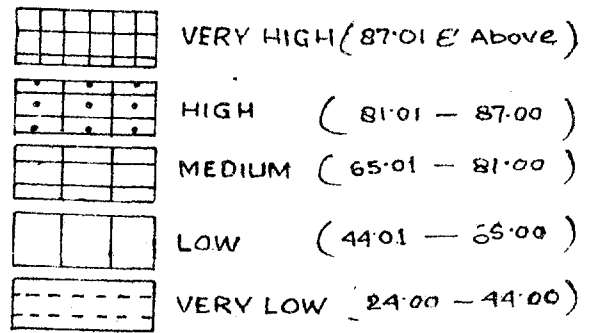
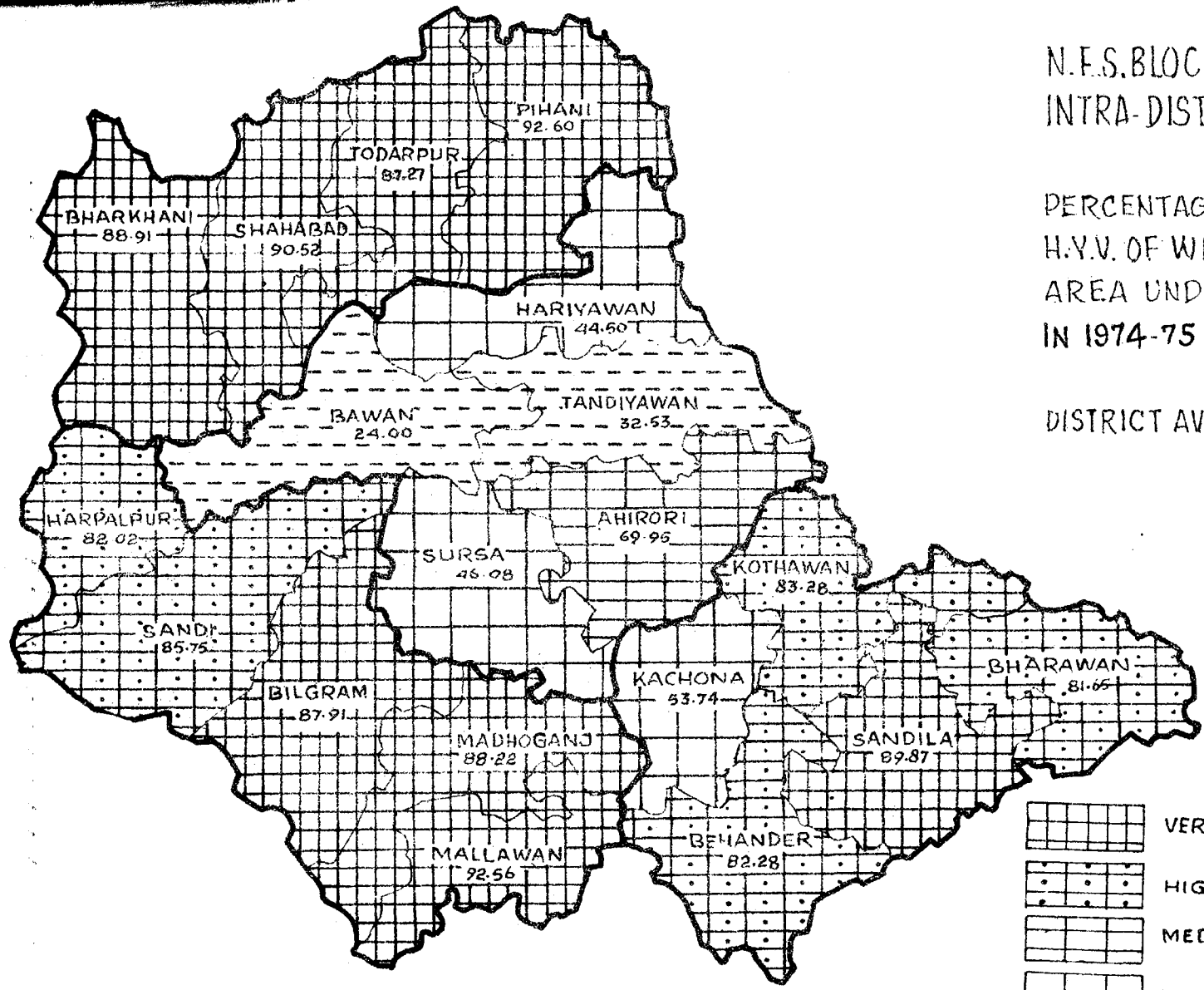
DISTRICT AVERAGE - 4.15



N.E.S. BLOCKS IN HARDOI DISTT.
INTRA-DISTRICT VARIATIONS

PERCENTAGE OF AREA UNDER
H.V.V. OF WHEAT TO TOTAL
AREA UNDER WHEAT
IN 1974-75

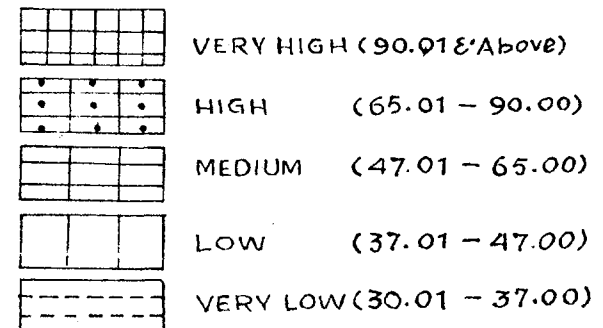
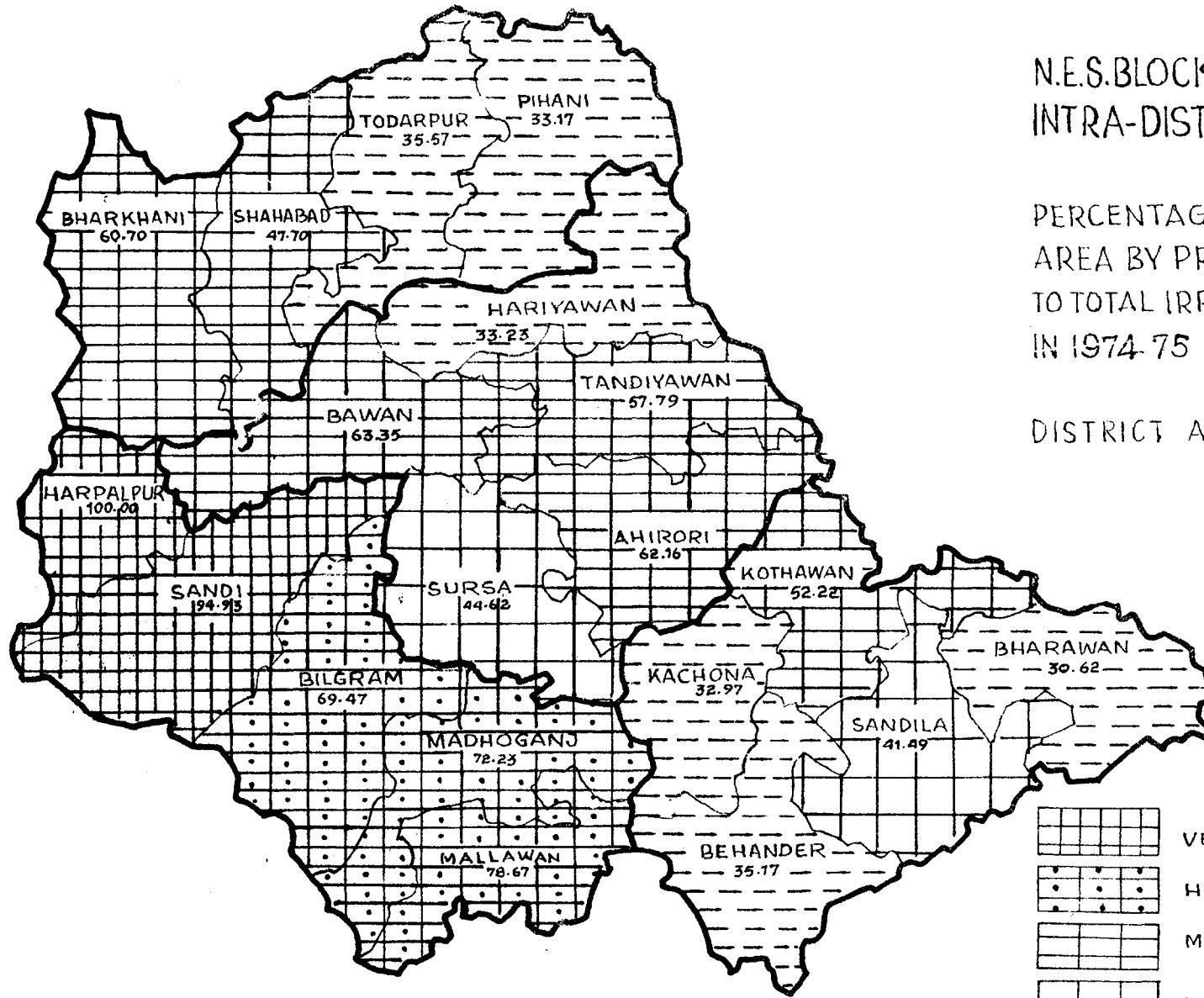
DISTRICT AVERAGE - 72.20



N.E.S. BLOCKS IN HARDOI DISTT. INTRA-DISTRICT VARIATIONS

PERCENTAGE OF IRRIGATED
AREA BY PRIVATE SOURCES
TO TOTAL IRRIGATED AREA
IN 1974-75

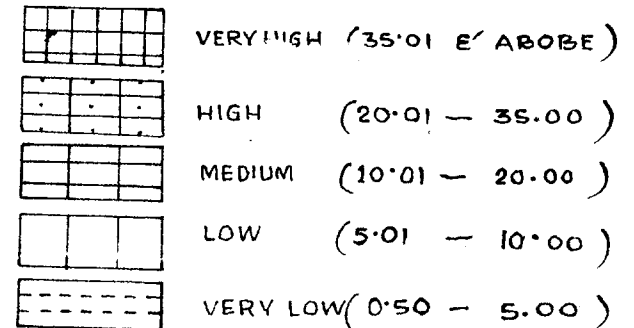
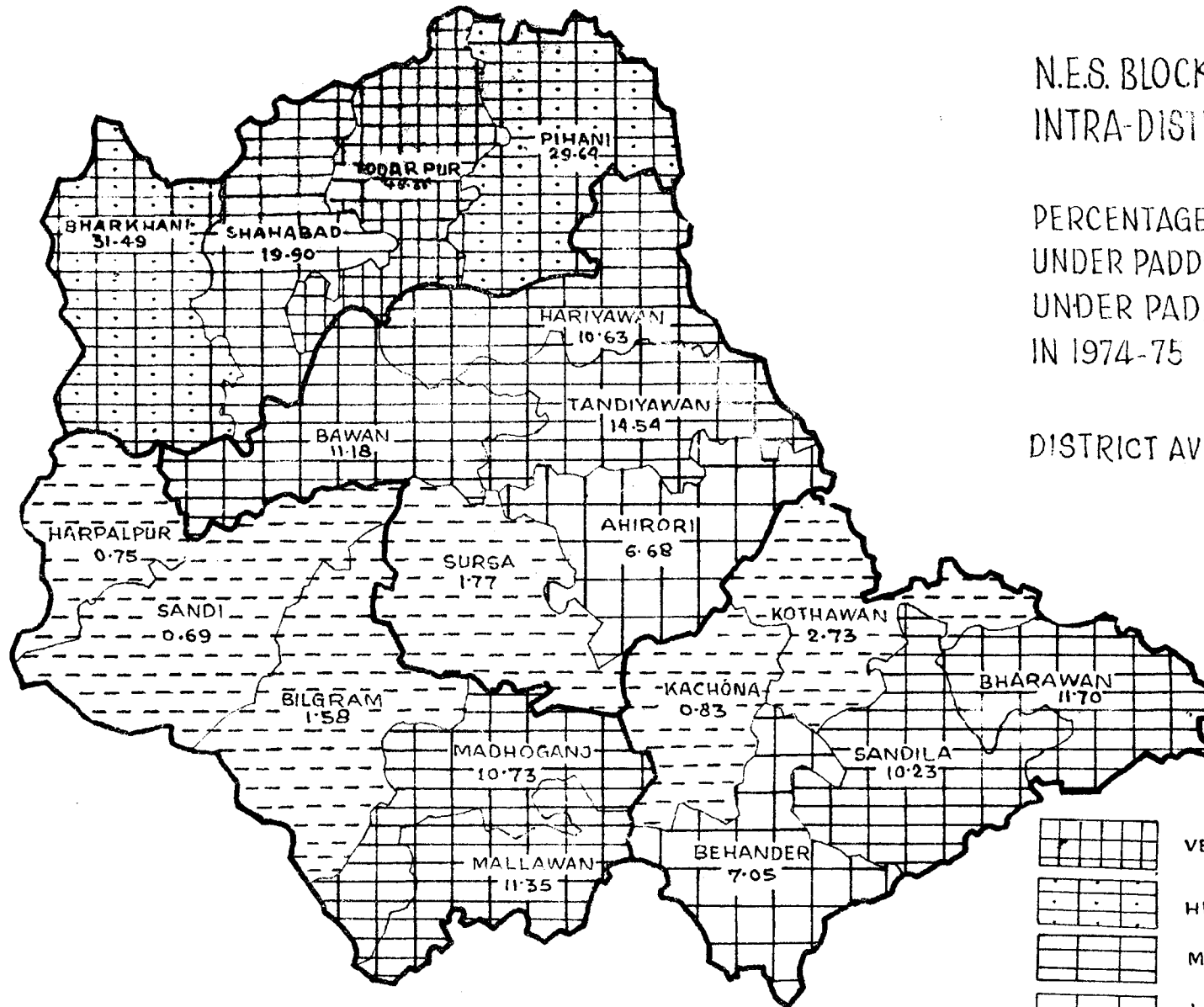
DISTRICT AVERAGE - 54.69



N.E.S. BLOCKS IN HARDOI DISTT.
INTRA-DISTRICT VARIATIONS

PERCENTAGE OF IRRIGATED AREA
UNDER PADDY TO TOTAL AREA
UNDER PADDY
IN 1974-75

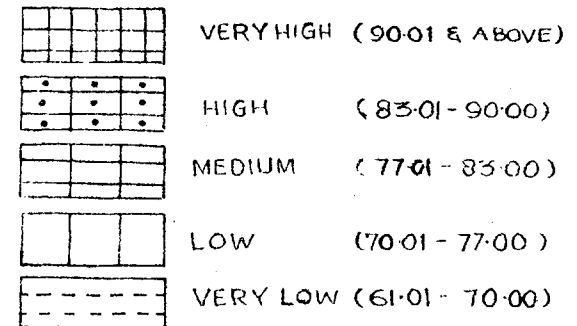
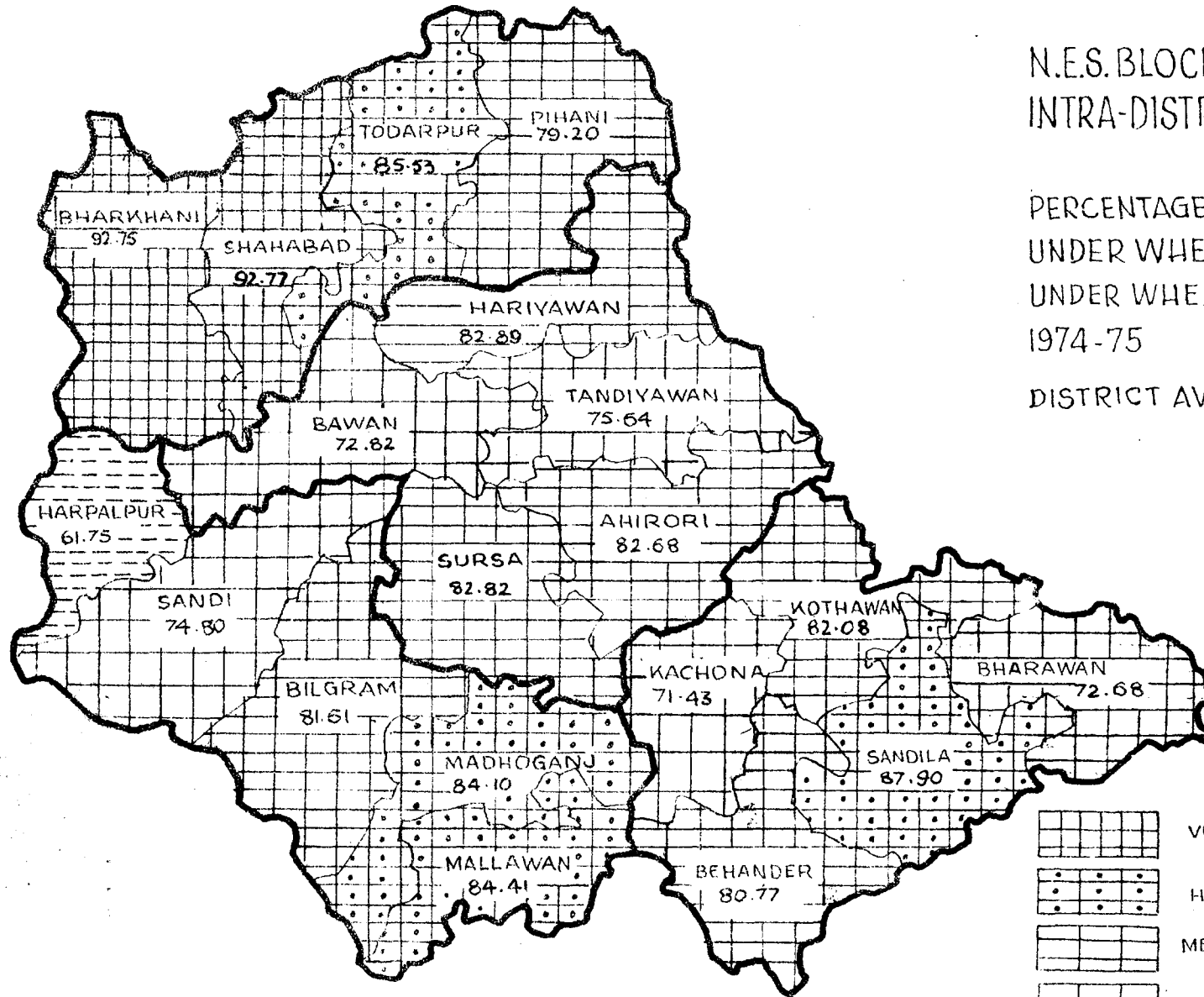
DISTRICT AVERAGE - 14.90



N.E.S. BLOCKS IN HARDOI DISTT. INTRA-DISTRICT VARIATIONS

PERCENTAGE OF IRRIGATED AREA
UNDER WHEAT TO TOTAL AREA
UNDER WHEAT
1974-75

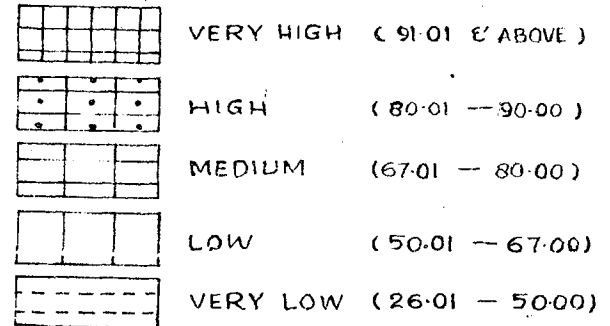
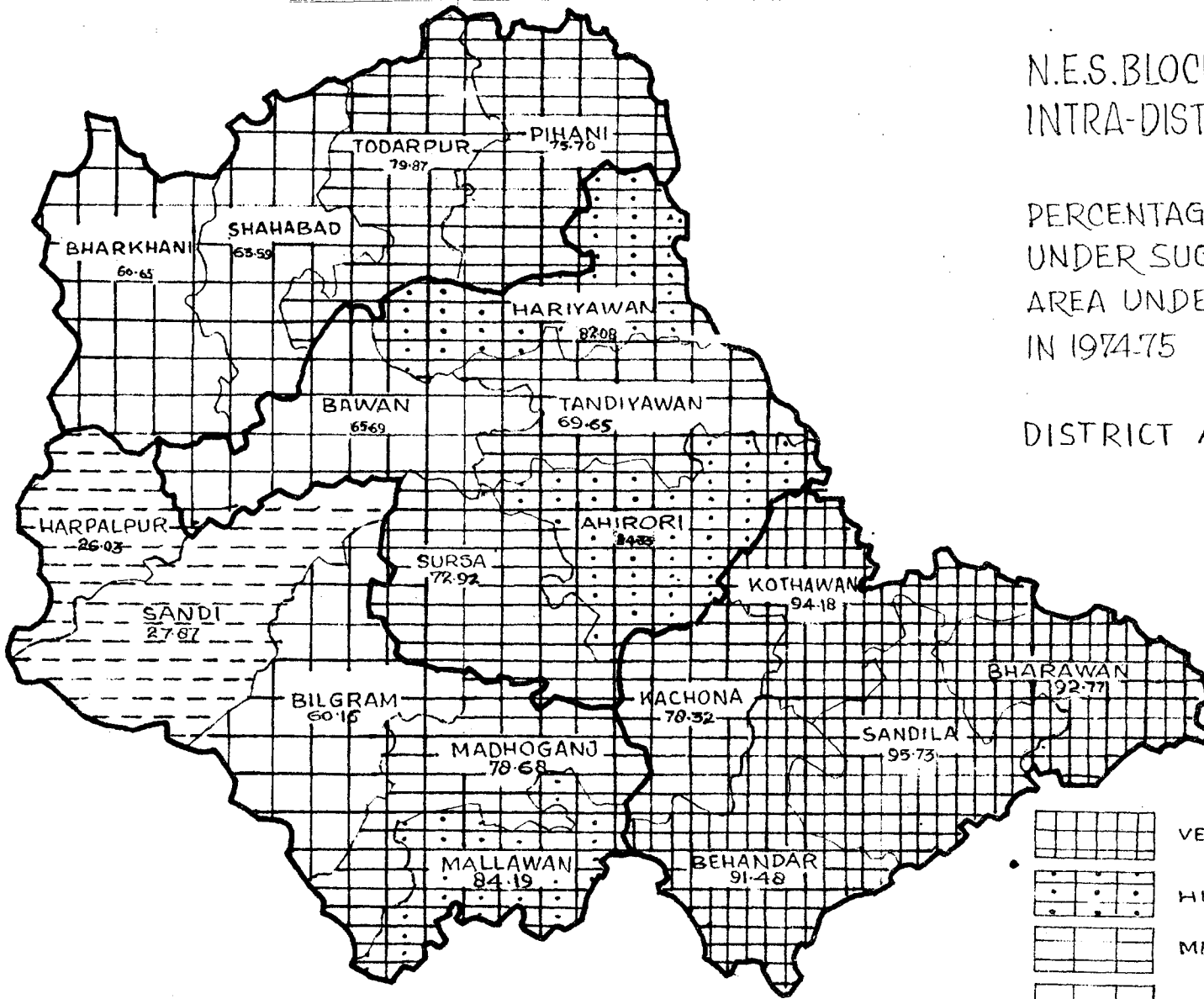
DISTRICT AVERAGE - 80.49



N.E.S. BLOCKS IN HARDOI DISTT.
INTRA-DISTRICT VARIATIONS

PERCENTAGE OF IRRIGATED AREA
UNDER SUGARCANE TO TOTAL
AREA UNDER SUGAR CANE
IN 1974-75

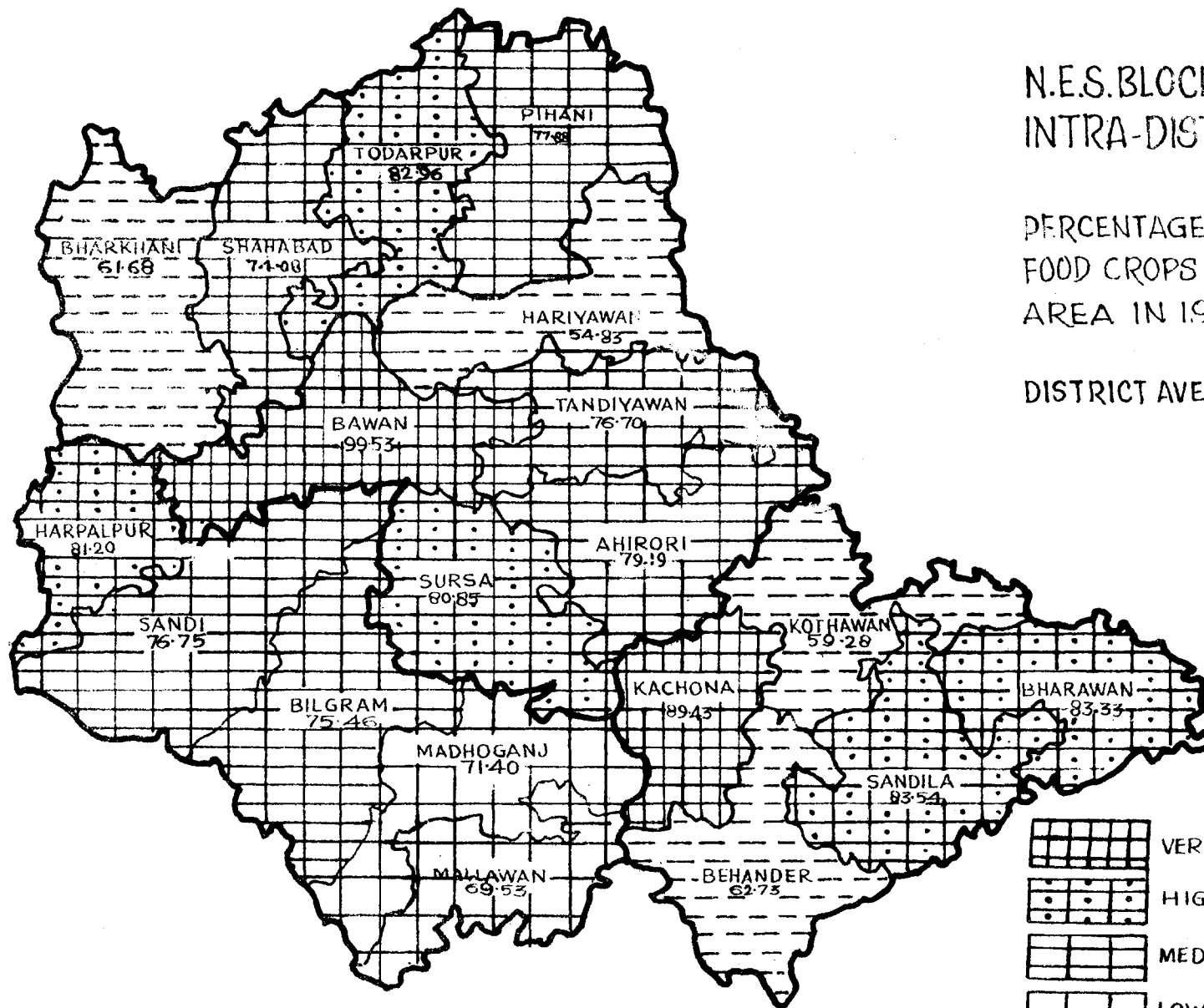
DISTRICT AVERAGE - 73.61



N.E.S. BLOCKS IN HARDOI DIST. INTRA-DISTRICT VARIATIONS

PERCENTAGE OF AREA UNDER
FOOD CROPS TO GROSS CROPPED
AREA IN 1974-75

DISTRICT AVERAGE 75.39

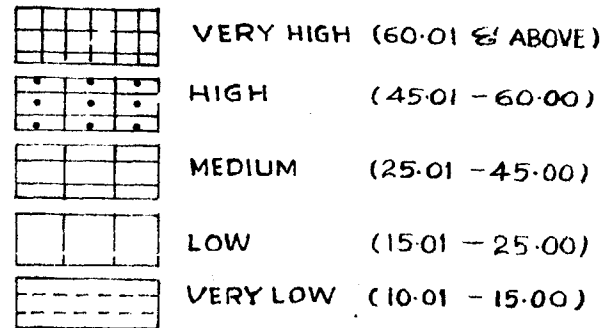
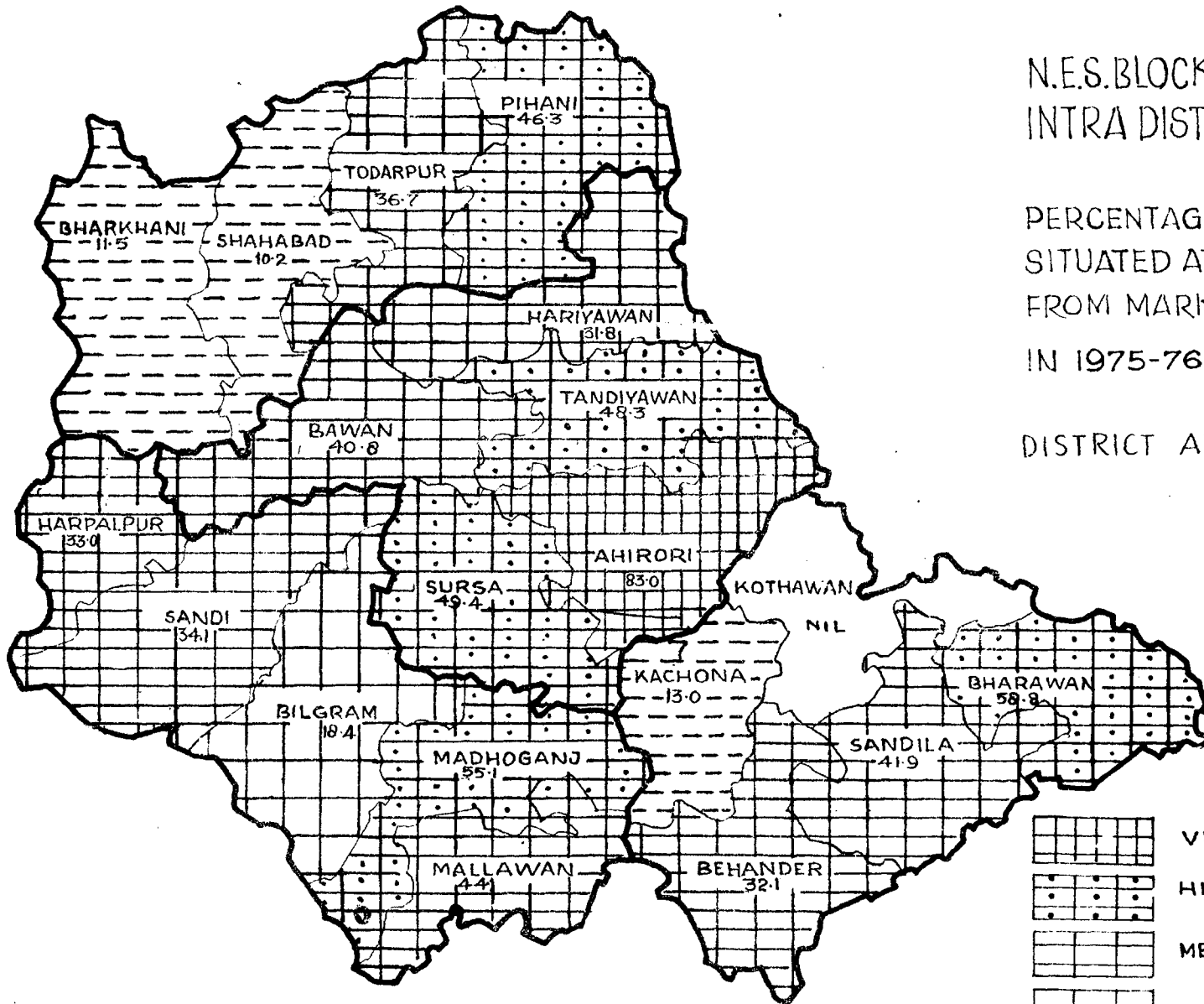


	VERY HIGH	(85.01 & ABOVE)
	HIGH	(80.01 - 85.00)
	MEDIUM	(73.01 - 80.00)
	LOW	(65.01 - 73.00)
	VERY LOW	(54.01 - 65.00)

N.E.S. BLOCKS IN HARDOI DISTT. INTRA DISTRICT.

PERCENTAGE OF VILLAGES
SITUATED AT LESS THAN 3 Km.
FROM MARKET OR HAT.
IN 1975-76

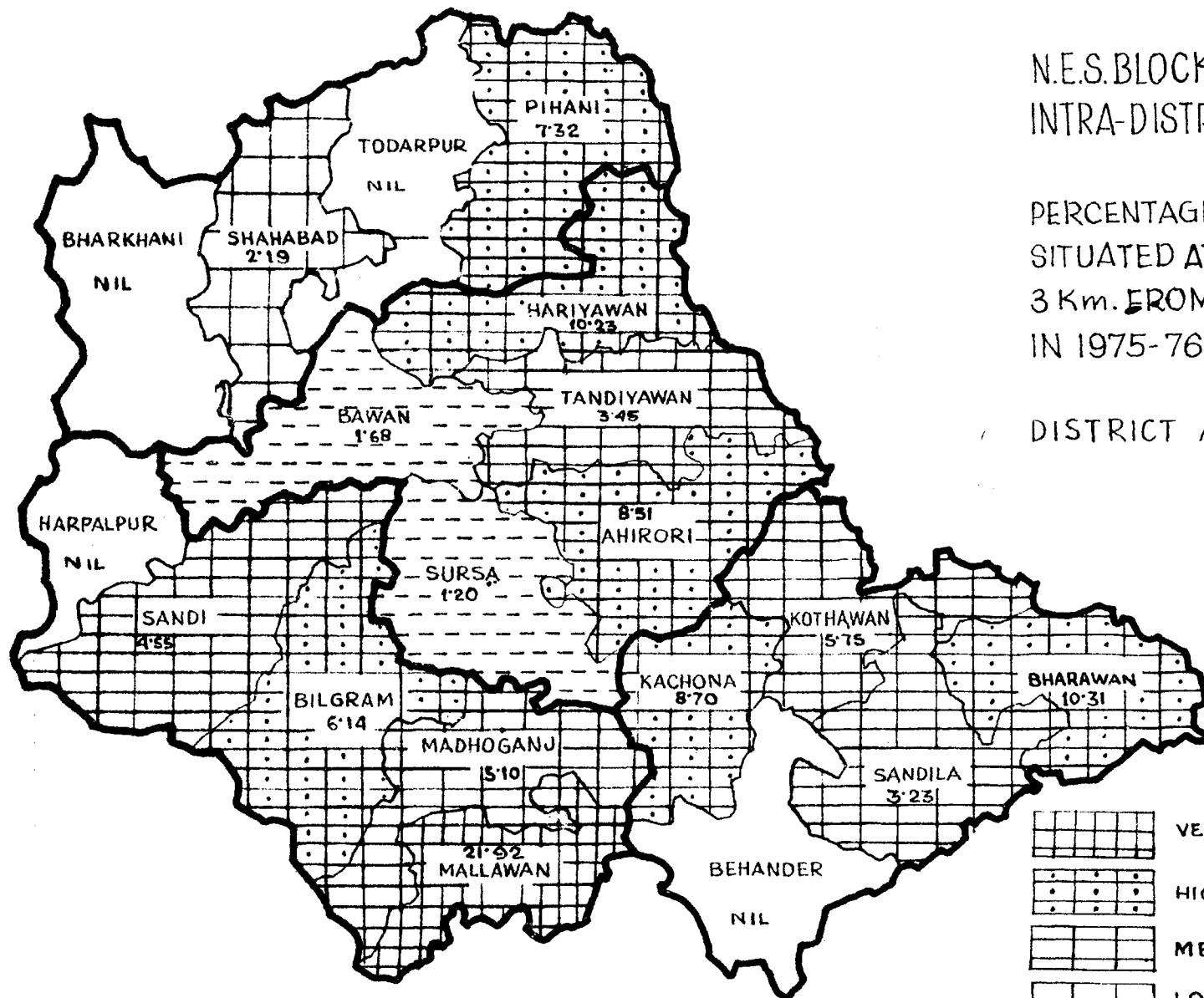
DISTRICT AVERAGE - 33.8



N.E.S. BLOCKS IN HARDOI DISTT. INTRA-DISTRICT VARIATIONS

PERCENTAGE OF VILLAGES
SITUATED AT LESS THAN
3 Km. FROM BANK
IN 1975-76

DISTRICT AVERAGE* 4.74

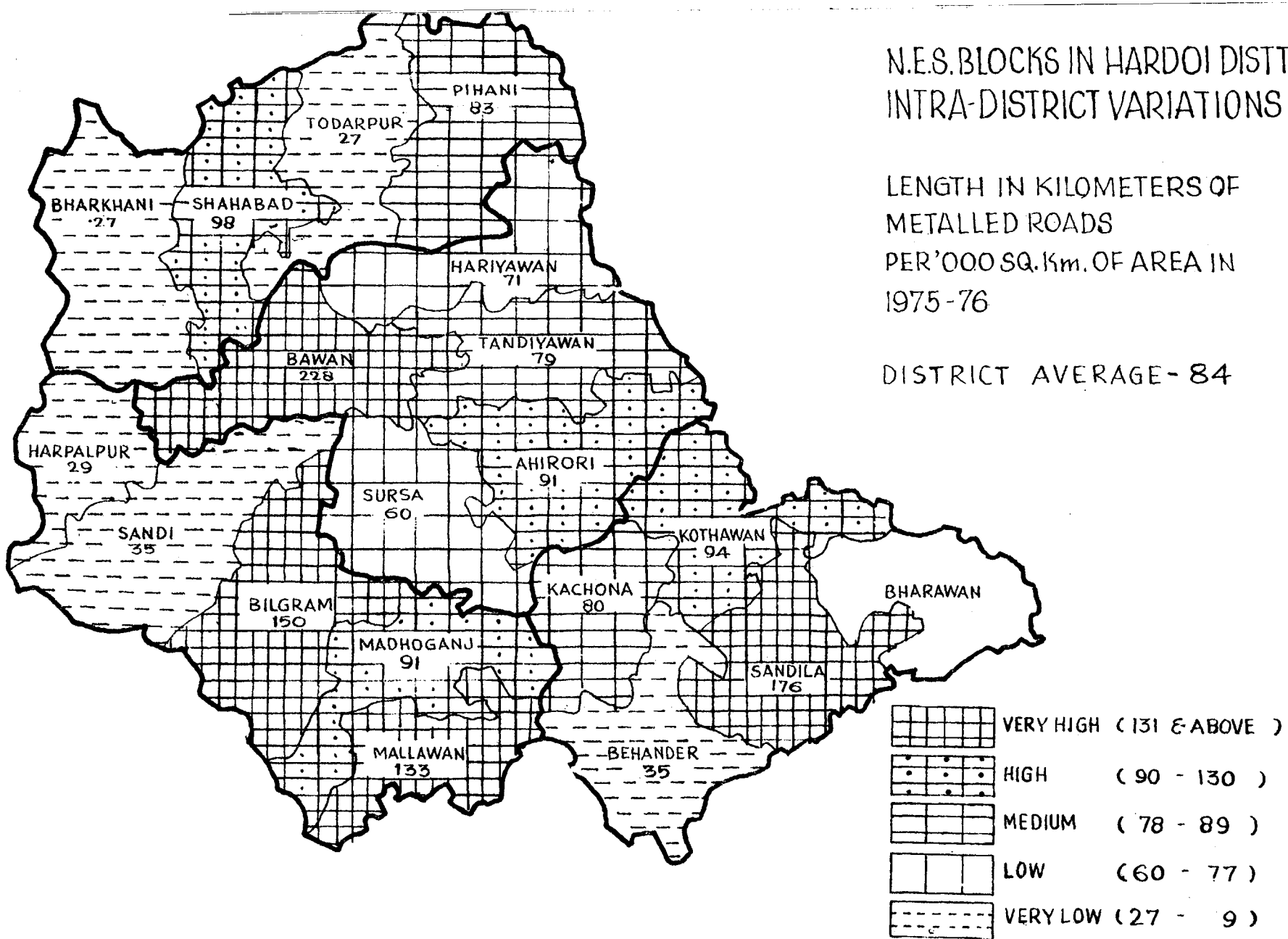


	VERY HIGH (15.01 & Above)
	HIGH (6.01 - 15.00)
	MEDIUM (3.01 - 6.00)
	LOW (2.01 - 3.00)
	VERY LOW (1.01 - 2.00)

N.E.S. BLOCKS IN HARDOI DISTT. INTRA-DISTRICT VARIATIONS

LENGTH IN KILOMETERS OF
METALLED ROADS
PER '000 SQ. Km. OF AREA IN
1975-76

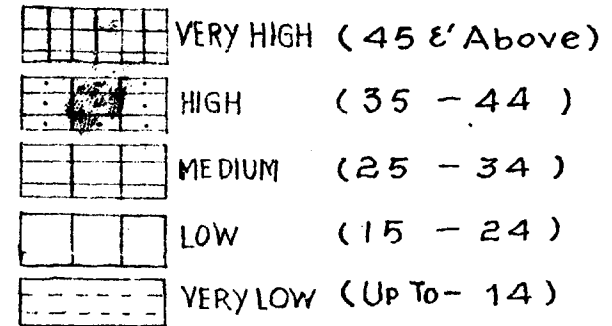
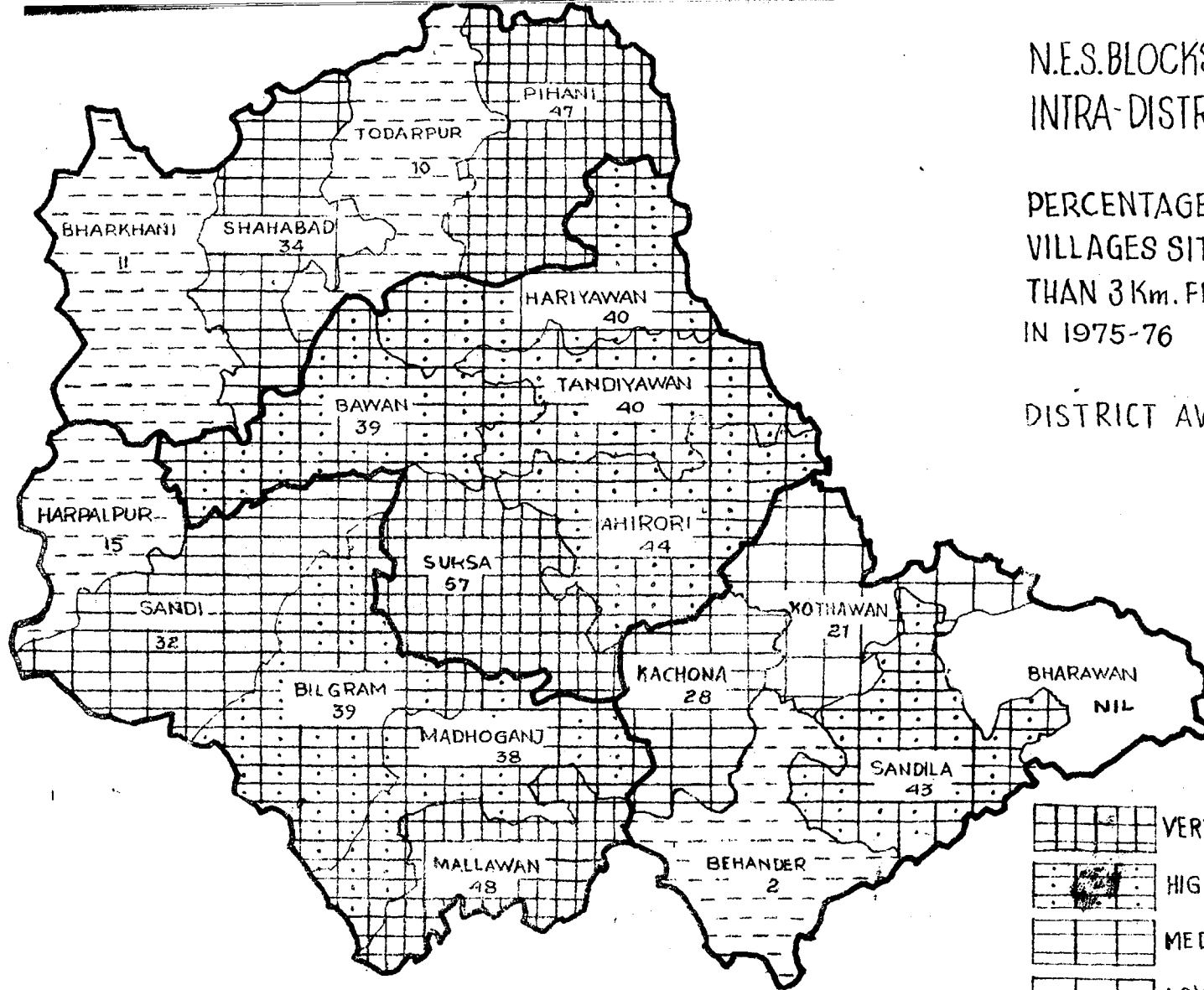
DISTRICT AVERAGE - 84



N.E.S. BLOCKS IN HARDOI DISTI. INTRA-DISTRICT VARIATIONS

PERCENTAGE OF INHABITED
VILLAGES SITUATED AT LESS
THAN 3 Km. FROM PUCCA ROAD
IN 1975-76

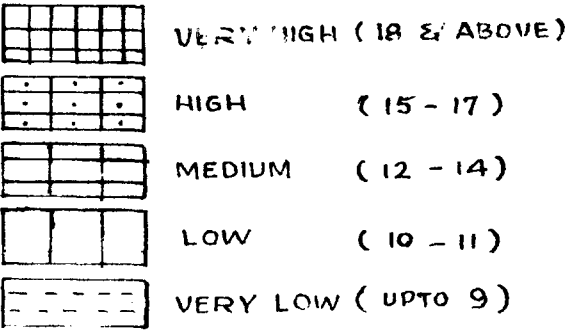
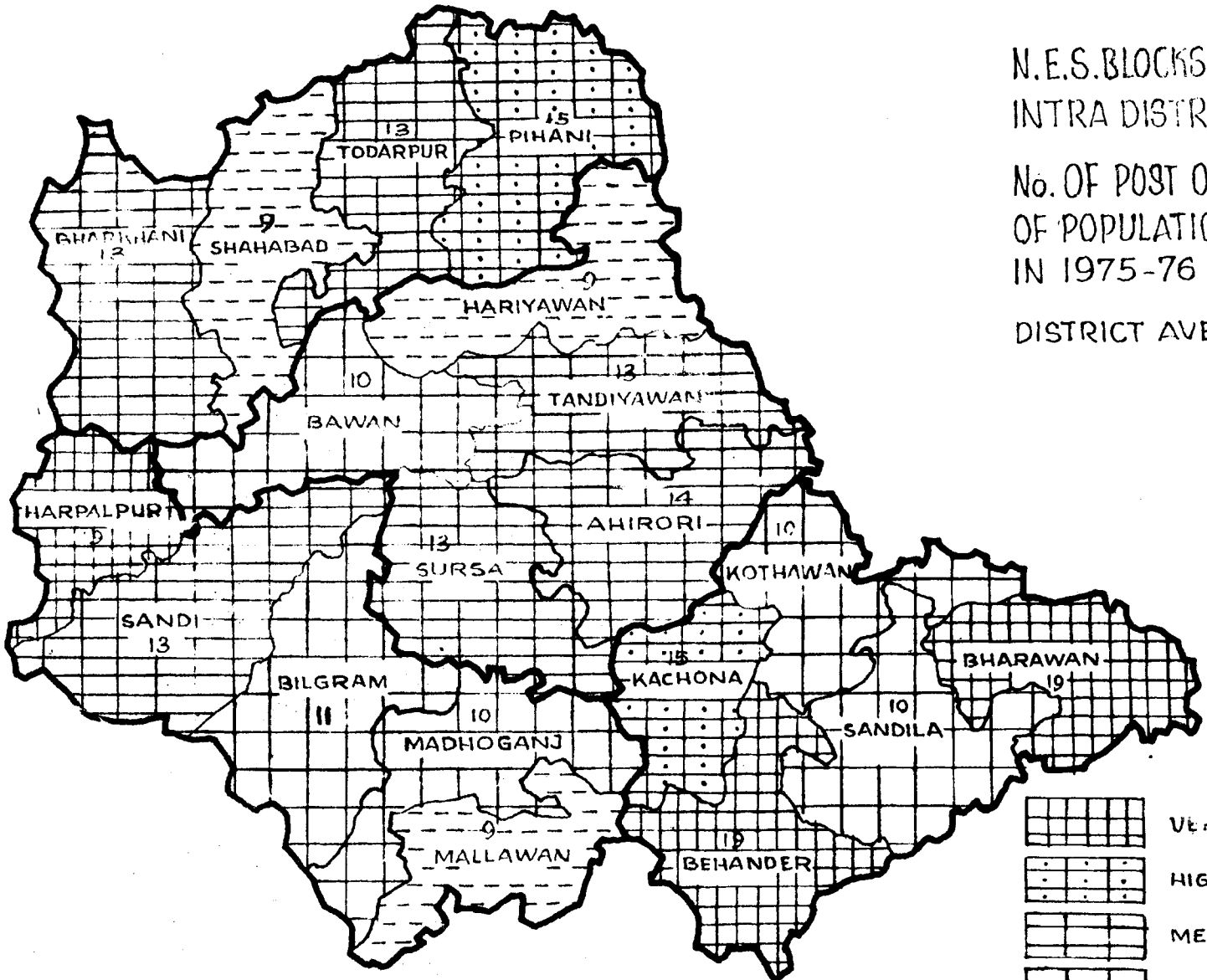
DISTRICT AVERAGE - 30



N.E.S. BLOCKS IN HARDOI DIST.
 INTRA DISTRICT VARIATIONS

No. OF POST OFFICES PER LAKH
 OF POPULATION (RURAL)
 IN 1975-76

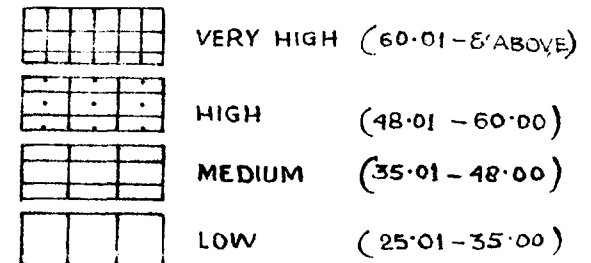
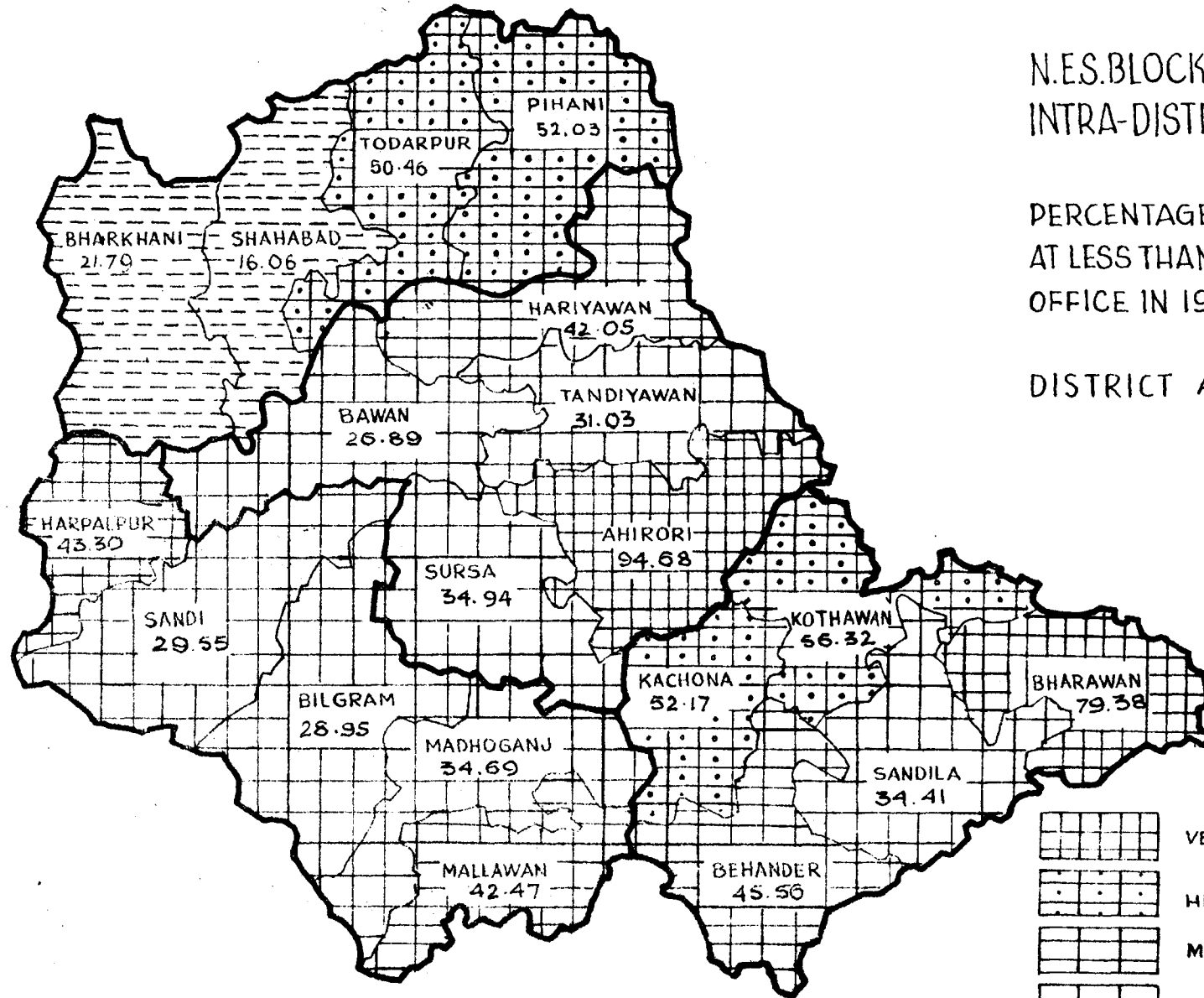
DISTRICT AVERAGE (RURAL)-12



N.E.S. BLOCKS IN HARDOI DISTT.
INTRA-DISTRICT VARIATIONS.

PERCENTAGE OF VILLAGES SITUATED
AT LESS THAN 3 Km. FROM POST
OFFICE IN 1975-76

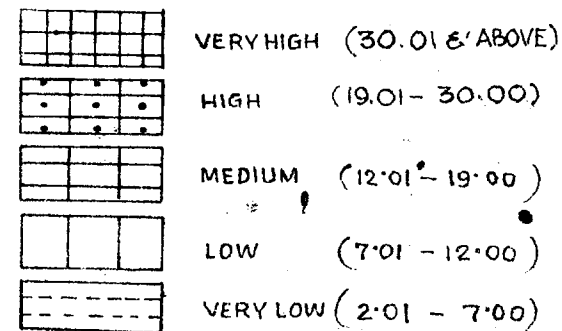
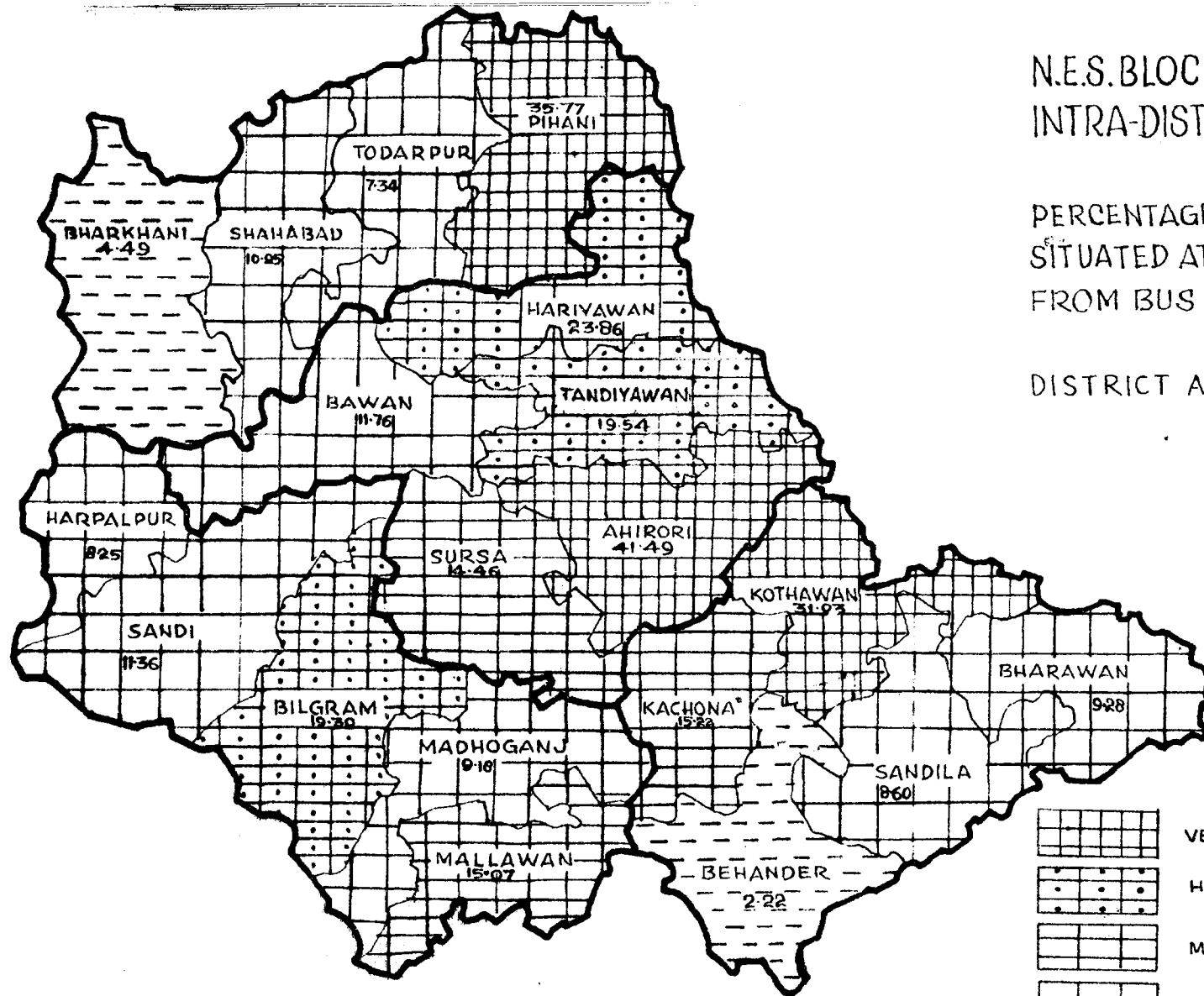
DISTRICT AVERAGE - 41.41



N.E.S. BLOCKS IN HARDOI DIST. INTRA-DISTRICT VARIATIONS

PERCENTAGE OF VILLAGES
SITUATED AT LESS THAN 3 Km.
FROM BUS STOP. IN 1975-76

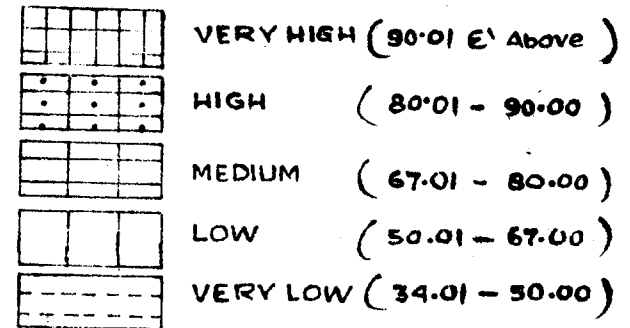
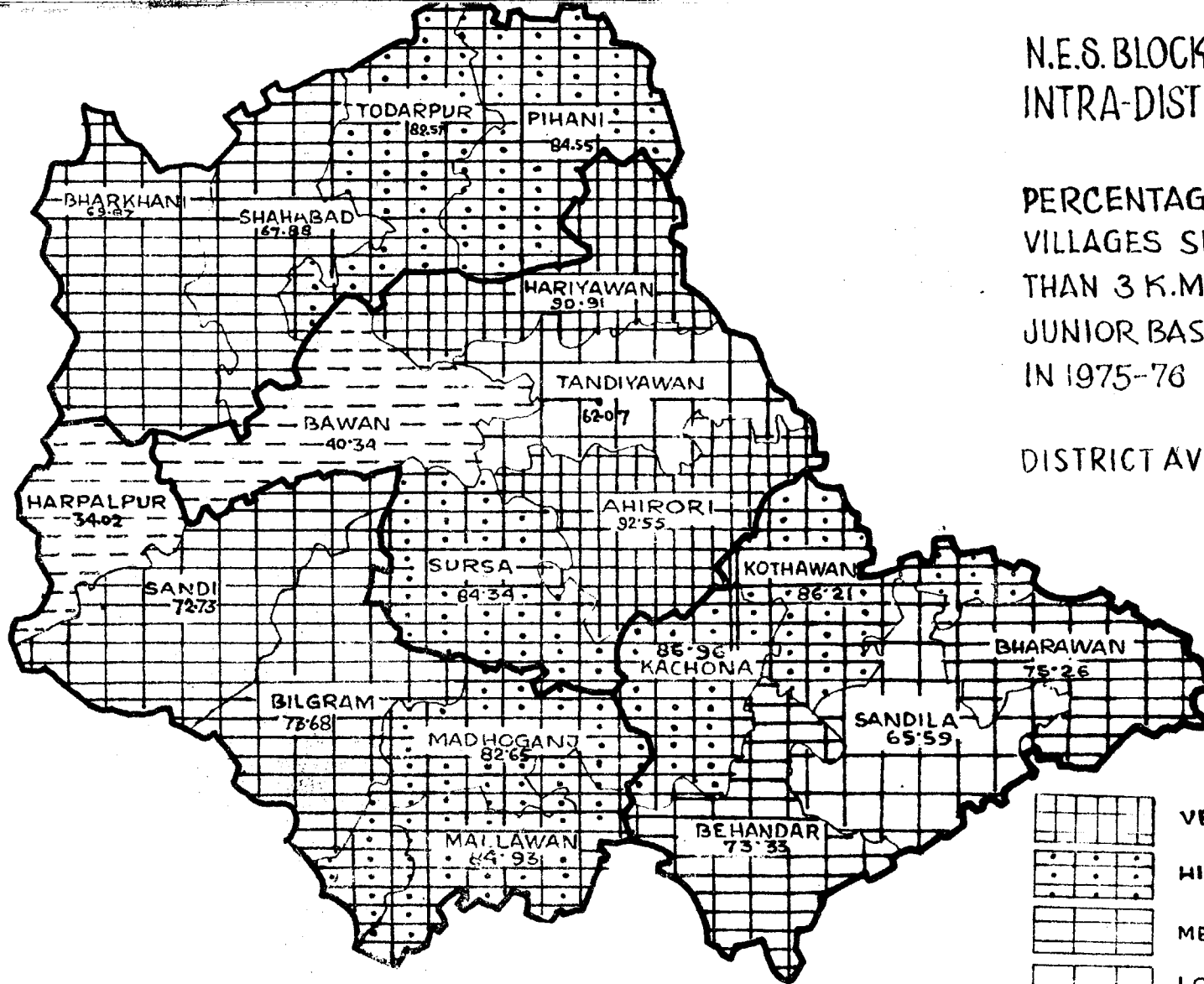
DISTRICT AVERAGE-15.43



N.E.S. BLOCKS IN HARDOI DISTT. INTRA-DISTRICT VARIATIONS.

PERCENTAGE OF INHABITED
VILLAGES SITUATED AT LESS
THAN 3 K.M. FROM
JUNIOR BASIC SCHOOL
IN 1975-76

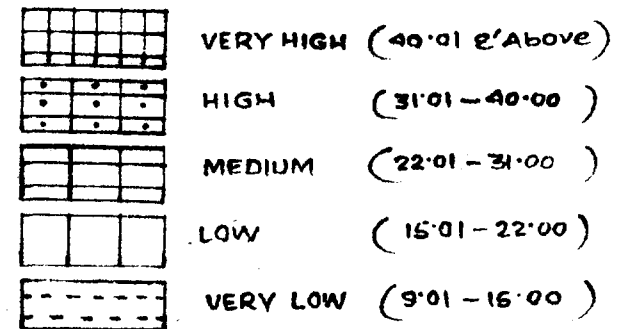
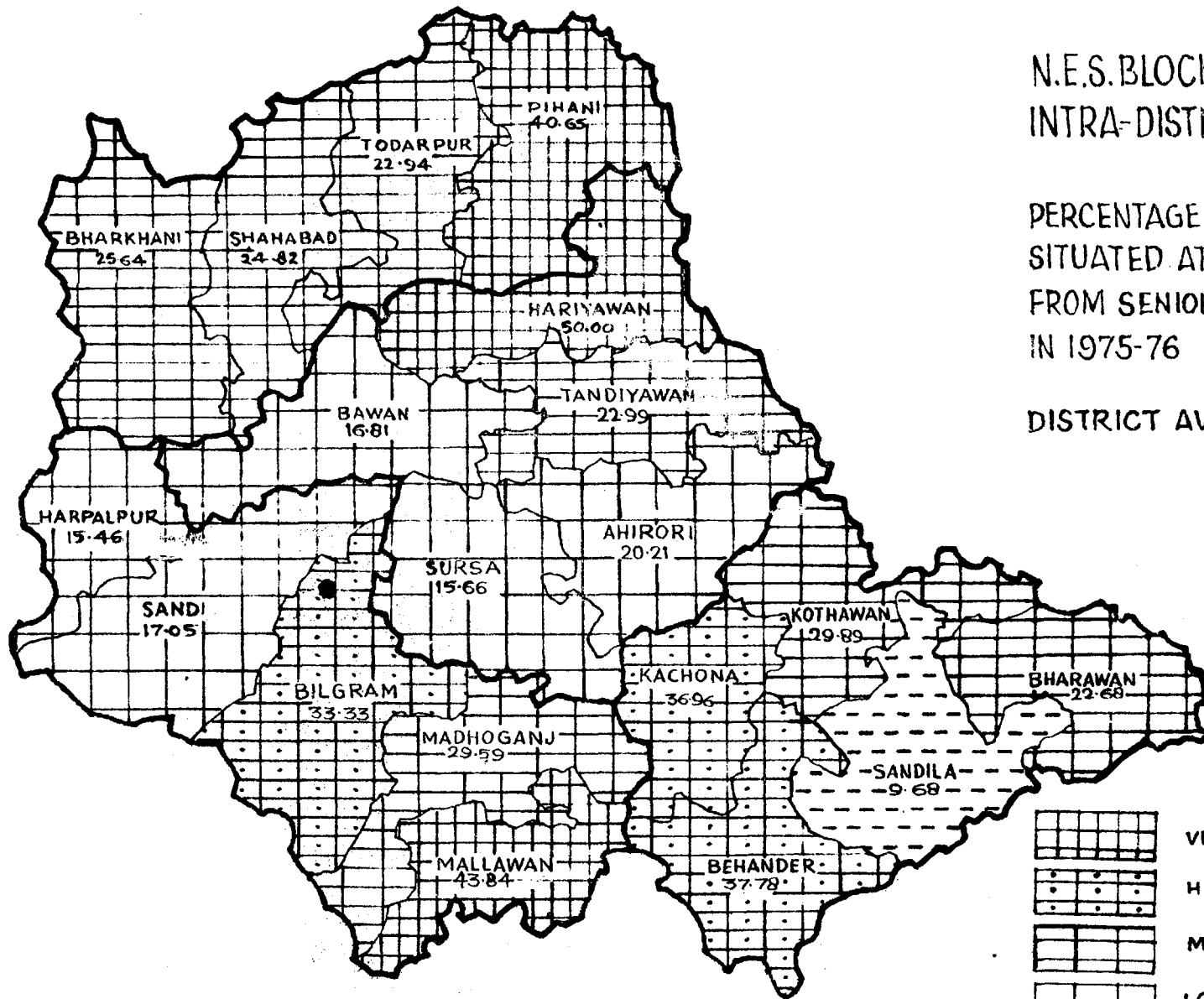
DISTRICT AVERAGE - 73.12



N.E.S. BLOCKS IN HARDOI DISTT.
INTRA-DISTRICT VARIATIONS.

PERCENTAGE OF INHABITED VILLAGES
SITUATED AT LESS THAN 3 Km.
FROM SENIOR BASIC SCHOOL (BOYS)
IN 1975-76

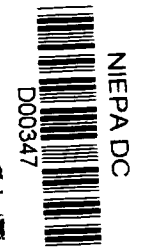
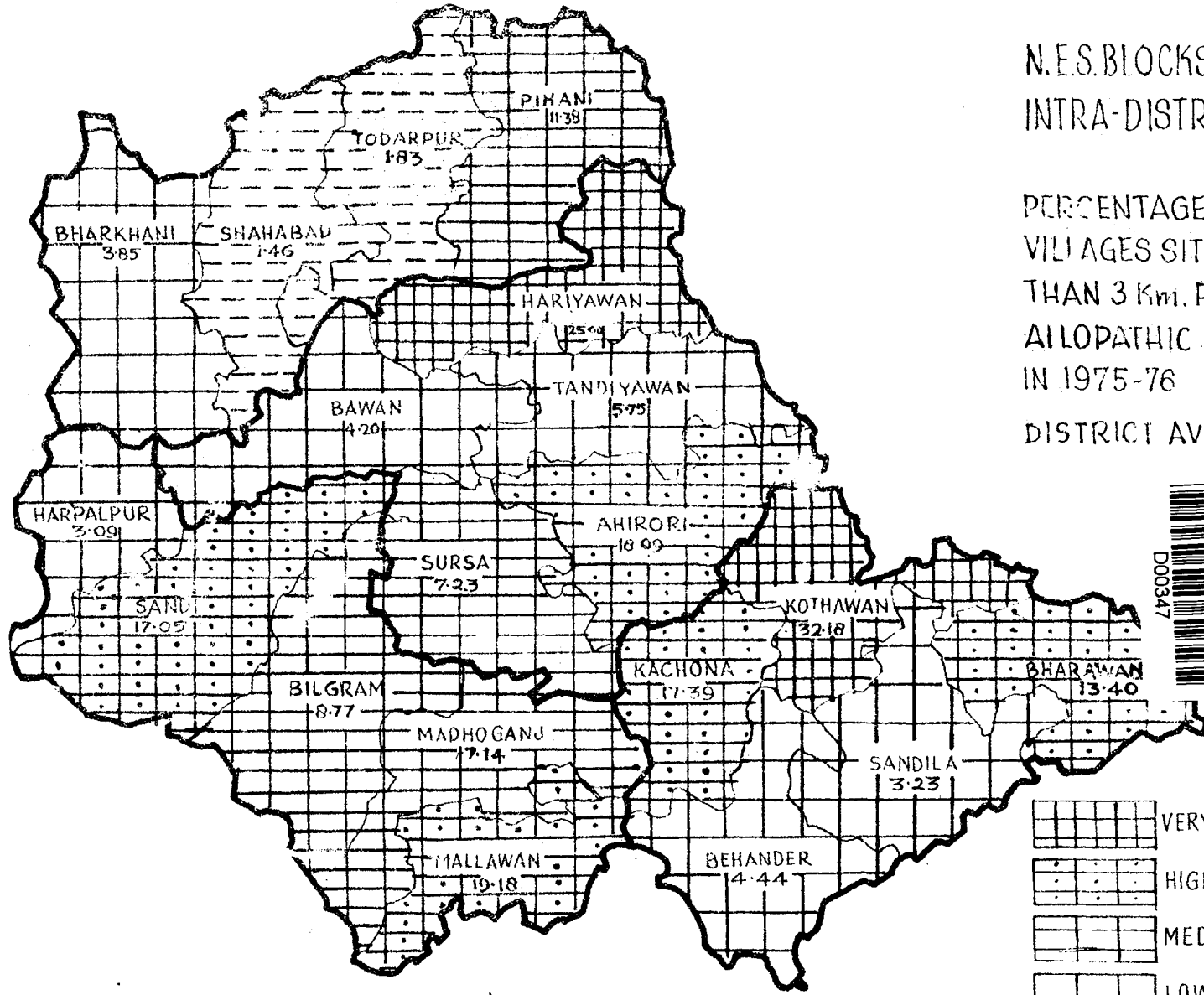
DISTRICT AVERAGE - 26.72



N.E.S. BLOCKS IN HARDOI DISTT. INTRA-DISTRICT VARIATIONS

PERCENTAGE OF INHABITED
VILLAGES SITUATED AT LESS
THAN 3 Km. FROM
AILOPATHIC HOSPITAL / DISPENSARY
IN 1975-76

DISTRICT AVERAGE - 9.79



Date:
 17.8.81
 DOC. No. 347
 27/8/81

	VERY HIGH	(20.01 - ABOVE)
	HIGH	(12.01 - 20.00)
	MEDIUM	(7.01 - 12.00)
	LOW	(3.01 - 7.00)
	VERY LOW	(1.01 - 3.00)