

INTEGRATED AREA DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

SEWAITH NYAYA PANCHAYAT

ALLAHABAD



JOINTLY CONDUCTED BY

ALLAHABAD POLYTECHNIC ALLAHABAD

AND DEPARTMENTS OF

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

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FORWARD

The idea that the development of a rural area can be done through plans made and implemented with people's participation is gaining fast amongst the rural workers and planners. Integrated Area Development Plans based on optimum utilization of local resources will have to be carried out through the coordinated efforts of various governmental and non-governmental agencies, voluntary social organizations, and institutions. For smooth administrative functioning on these lines, apex bodies will have to be constituted right from village level to the district level. With these considerations and aims Allahabad Polytechnic has prepared the Integrated Area Development Project Report for Sewaith Nyaya-Panchayat.

This report is culmination of the laudable efforts, selfless service and deep devotion of Shri R.N. Kapoor, Principal, Allahabad Polytechnic. Under his able guidance the Polytechnic teachers and students have carried out extensive socio-economic survey of the aforementioned project area. On the basis of the data so collected, the dedicated team of Shri Kapoor has drawn up the project plan with the chief aim of providing minimum living standards to each individual of the project area. Shri Kapoor, through his untiring endeavours, has also succeeded in securing an effective coordination with the various government departments and agencies involved in rural development, in order to carry through the project objectives. I have every hope that this coordination will grow more strong and fruitful in the coming years. I am equally hopeful that this project when implemented through cooperative efforts of various departments, agencies, institutions and the local masses will serve as a working model for other regions and shortly the remaining links in the community development will be joined together by preparing perspective plans based on local needs, at block, district & division levels.

We are trying our best to ensure that in the entire division in the next five years agricultural production increases by 50% and every family has an income of at least Rs.3,600/- per annum. These targets are difficult to achieve, but not impossible. The Integrated Area Development Plan prepared by Allahabad Polytechnic is the most important step towards achieving this aim.

4th January, 1978.

(SHEELI SINGH BISEN)
Commissioner,
Allahabad Division.

PREFACE

The Integrated Area Development Plan for Sewaith Nyaya-Panchayat has been prepared by Allahabad Polytechnic. The inspiration and encouragement given by Shri S.S. Bisen, Commissioner, Allahabad Division, in preparing the project plan has been instrumental in timely and orderly completion of this report. In the background of this report lie numerous tours and 'padyatra' of the staff and students of Allahabad-Polytechnic carried-out to identify the socio-economic problems of the project area, through discussions and meetings with the rural folk their headmen, govt. officials etc.. The populace was taken into confidence and convinced of the prime importance of their participation in plan formulation and its subsequent implementation. The first step towards socio-economic survey was preparation of the programme outline of the survey and the various proforma. Proforma were then field-tested and suitably altered. Dr. Lalji Swaroop, Principal, Ishwar Saran Degree College and members of his teaching staff actively contributed in preparation of proforma and in subsequent survey. After the completion of the survey, data so collected was processed to reveal the needs of development and specific problems of the area. In course of this, discussions were also held with concerned government departments for evolving rational and coordinated programmes. Shri Shankar Ram, Dy. Development Commissioner, Allahabad rendered valuable help in plan formulation.

The plan was given a final shape in the seminar held for the purpose in Allahabad Polytechnic on 10th and 11th Dec., 1977. Officers of concerned government departments, social workers and public representatives of the project area and workers of Allahabad Polytechnic actively participated in the seminar. We are grateful to Shri Karan Bhai, Secretary, U.P. Gandhi-Smarak Nidhi, Lucknow and Shri Prem Bhai, Director, Banwasi-Seva Ashram, Mirzapur for their wise counsel and constructive advice.

Shri S.S. Bisen, Commissioner Allahabad and Shri Bhagwant - Singh, Retd. I.A.S., Director Modi Science Foundation, Modinagar, presided the various sessions of the seminar and Shri Shankar Ram conducted the seminar successfully. Division level and District-level officers of Allahabad participated in the seminar enthusiastically and gave concrete suggestions for various developmental schemes for amelioration of the condition of the destitutes.

This project report is a result of sincere efforts and cooperation of all the aforementioned officers and social workers to whom we express our sincere gratitude.

We are also grateful to Shri Kamala Kant, B.D.O., Soran-Block, his colleagues and Tehsildar and headmen and all those villagers of the project area who helped us in the socio-economic survey assured their active cooperation in carrying out various developmental programmes.

We have every hope that under the active and able guidance of Shri S.S. Bisen, Commissioner and with the valuable help of Shri Shankar Ram, Deputy Development Commissioner this project will be implemented successfully.

(R.M. KAPOOR)
Principal,
Allahabad Polytechnic,
ALLAHABAD.

CHAPTER-1

INTERODUCTION AND OBJECTIVES

INTEGRATED AREA DEVELOPMENT SCHEME OF ADALAT
PANCHAYAT SEWAITH SORAON BLOCK- ALLAHABAD.

1.1. INTRODUCTION: India is the second largest country in the world so far as population is concerned. The rural population spread over nearly 6,30,000 villages forms is nearly 80% of the total. Agriculture is the main occupation of the people living in the villages. The economy is by and large an agrarian one, which cannot be said to be on a good footing, because of various factors responsible for it. Our five-year plans laid special emphasis on the development of agricultural sector. As a consequence big agricultural farms have shown better yields, with the use of modern means of production. But the economically unviable units have shown negligible improvements. Out of 70 million operational land holdings 35.7 million are of the size below 1 hectare. The total cultivated land held by these small and marginal land holders upto 2 hectare holdings are 26% of the total cultivated area of the country. Similar results have been obtained by the survey conducted by Allahabad Polytechnic in the project area. Out of a total of 2774 families, 1077 families are below the poverty line which has been reckoned as having an income of Rs.2,000/- per year and less. This is the group of people which requires special attention and special schemes for their development.

Planning in our country, till the end of the fourth five year plans and even during the fifth five year plan has been predominantly sectoral in nature. There have been budgetary allocation indicating sectoral priorities at the national and the state levels. Even district and block budgets have shown the same trend. This uniform treatment of areas and groups have increased the existing disparities. The prosperous areas with developed infra-structures had a head start over the backward areas with little or no infrastructure at all. Special schemes for the development of backward areas and classes have failed in the absence of specific local plan for implementing them. The necessity for area based intra level plans for correcting this situation has now been recognised. The plan in hand is an effort to this end.

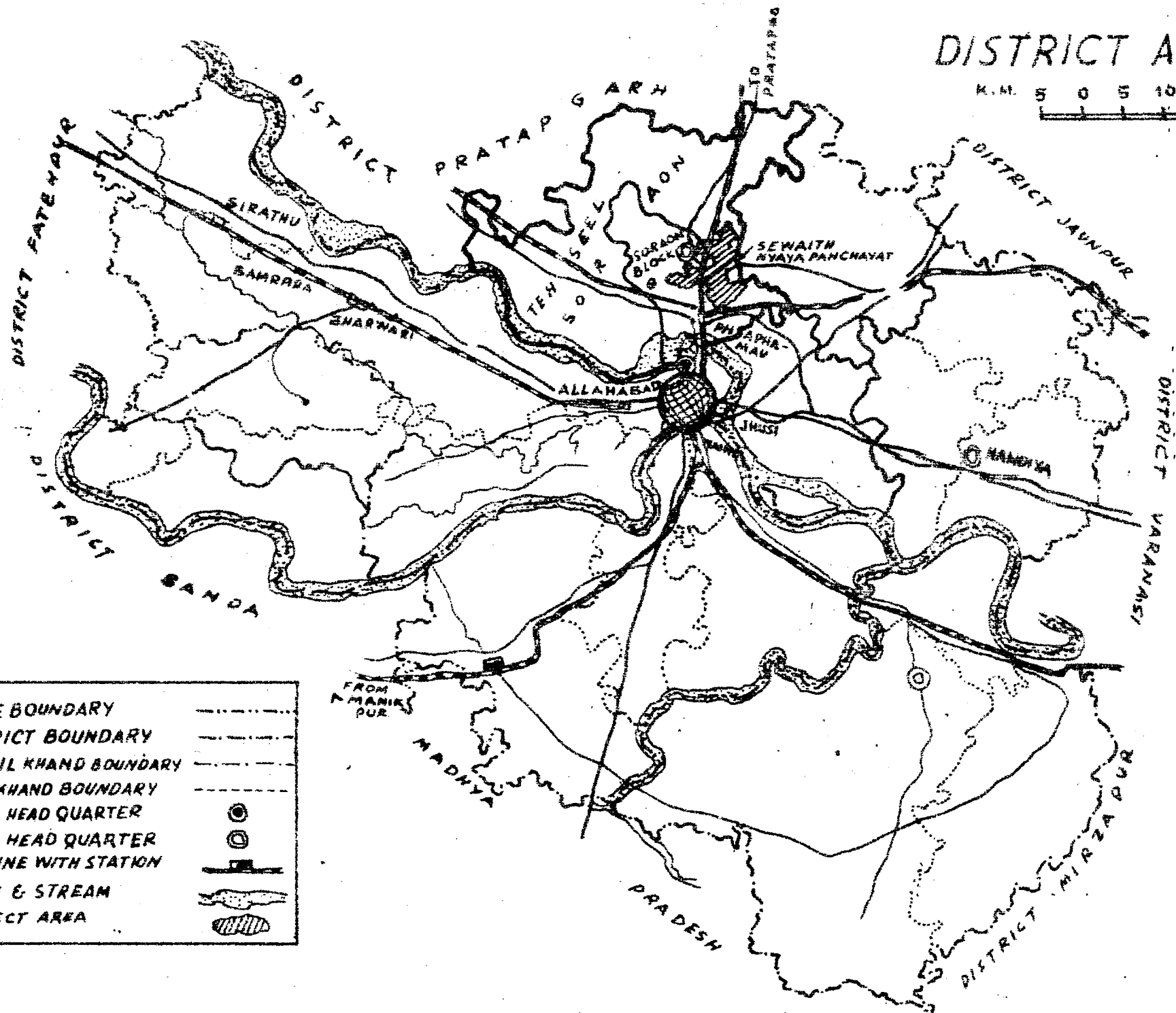
1.2. OBJECTIVE

DISTRICT ALLAHABAD

K.M. 5 0 5 10 15 20



STATE BOUNDARY	-----
DISTRICT BOUNDARY	-----
TAHSIL KHAND BOUNDARY	-----
VIRAS KHAND BOUNDARY	-----
TAHSIL HEAD QUARTER	⊙
TAHSIL HEAD QUARTER	⊙
RLY. LINE WITH STATION	—+—
RIVER & STREAM	~~~~~
PROJECT AREA	▨



2. OBJECTIVE: With this view in mind, Allahabad Polytechnic in collaboration with the development departments of the State Government and under the active and close guidance and supervision of the Commissioner, Allahabad Division has undertaken the overall development of Sewaith Nyaya Panchayat situated in Soran block of Allahabad district through an integrated-development scheme based on local needs and resources. As a result of the socio-economic survey carried out by this institution 1077 destitute families have been identified in the project area. This plan aims at the socio-economic development of this group, which consists of small and marginal farmers, landless labourers, artisans and the unemployed youth. The annual income of the people of this group which today ranges between Rs.300/- to Rs.2,000/- is to be raised to Rs.3600 per annum. The various development departments like Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Industries, Horticulture, Fisheries and others have to identify these families separately and collectively and have to plan for achieving these ends by the end of five years, through an integrated area development scheme.

The integrated area development scheme has two broad aspects:

- (i) economic and (ii) social.

1.3. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT: In the preceding paragraphs of this chapter, it has been cursorily dealt with, that the main industry in which the rural people are involved, is the Agriculture. It is the backbone of Indian economy. As such it has to receive top priority. Agricultural production has to keep pace with the growing population. The per capita production of today 170 kgs. per head per year is to be raised to 255 kgs., Agricultural production is, therefore, to be boosted up by a judicious and timely use of fertilizer, insecticides, irrigation-facilities, improved-seeds and improved-implements. Selection of crops and suitable crop-rotation is another important factor. These inputs are to be arranged for those, who/ ^{are} at present fully or partly deprived of it. Their financial resources are so meagre that even the agriculture which is their main support, does not get adequate inputs. Cooperatives have to be formed and have to function in such a manner that the people develop faith in them. They should be given education in cooperation and in the cooperative way of working.

Agriculture and Horticulture (Kheti-Bari) should go together. 5
As matter of fact the persons having un-economic holdings should shift from Kheti to Bari, growing fruits and vegetables which are always more paying than the Agricultural cereal crops. The untapped resources of the village tanks need proper and scientific attention in order to ensure full utilization and there by providing adequate means of livelihood to the fishermen residing in the area.

Industry small and cottage-has to receive top priority in the project area, in order to give part-time and full-time employment to the low-income group and the unemployed youth. In due course of time it may also ensure a drift of the load from Agriculture to Industry which is the dire need of the area. Besides this, there is an urgent need of establishing proper credit and marketing facilities in the area. The livestock is an important source of income to the low-income group people. A quantitative and qualitative improvement in this section also is imperative to the integrated development.

1.4. SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT: The integrated development scheme, besides developing the people economically, aims at creating institutions which may impart formal and informal education to the under privileged sections of the rural community. The services, these institutions will render include general education, adult-literacy, medical and health facilities, maternity and child welfare, transport and communication, drinking water-supply, electricity and recreation. The survey conducted by the Allahabad Polytechnic, brings to light the current position of the above-mentioned social services in the project area. This situation will be analysed separately in the ~~later~~ chapters. By and large, these services are not available to the extent they are needed.

Integrated-area-development, thus, refers to the appropriate location of social and economic activities over a physical space for the balanced development of a region. The idea of an appropriate location is by definition selective. In other words each and every settlement cannot have each and every function.

Integrated area development is also concerned with the development of backward areas. Microlevel planning i.e. planning from the lowest level has to go hand-in-hand with the integrated-area-development programme.

The project area being a small one we will not think in terms of central villages, service centres and growth centres, but the ideology behind it will certainly help us in locating our activities in the project area. Our main emphasis will be the identification of the poorer section of the community and all our plans will be so formulated and implemented that this section gets the maximum benefit and thus by the end of five years, is in a position to contribute to the prosperity of the nation, besides themselves living a happy and healthy life. Needless to say that the benefit of plans will automatically reach the comparatively richer section of the community and thus the entire community will have a step toward better prosperity. The gains of the project area will serve as an incentive for the neighbouring villages.

CHAPTER II

PROJECT TARGETS

CHAPTER II THE INTEGRATED AREA DEVELOPMENT SCHEME
- AND ITS TARGETS.

2.1. As a result of survey, conducted by the workers of Allahabad Polytechnic, certain important facts have come to light which are enough to draw our attention to the problems. It has been found that out of a total of 2774, there are 1077 families which lead life much below the poverty line. The annual income of these families ranges between Rs.300/- to Rs.1,500/-. Agriculture is the main occupation. The land holdings are mostly small ones. 1100 of these are below 1.25 acre size, 410 are between 1.25 acre and 2.50 acres, 300 are between 2.50 acres and 5.0 acres. The State Government has allowed certain subsidy to one, who has a holding below 5 acres. Similar facilities have been extended to the Small and marginal farmers under the S.F.D.A. and D.P.A.P. Concessions to such farmers clearly indicate that they are in need of support. Their holdings are not economically viable. Although the consolidation of holdings has been done, the fragmentation continues to occur, along with the division of father's property among his sons. The economically unviable units are always towards increase. Besides unemployment in youths, there is under employment among the farmers as well as among the artisans. There is therefore always the tendency of the influx of population from the rural to the urban.

The survey has also indicated that a family constitutes of 5 to 6 members on an average. A family of six members has Rs.4/- to spend per day, if it has an yearly income of Rs.1,500/- or so. The major portion goes for food, a little to clothing, with almost no margin for the schooling of children, nor for the treatment, in case one falls ill. Nearly 60 o/o of the children are devoid of elementary education. The percentages of literacy among males and females - are 23.9 o/o and 10.8 o/o respectively. The project area is thus an area where the three enemies of the Society - Poverty, disease and ignorance - are rampant. There is a genuine need of special treatment to this area and accordingly, Allahabad Polytechnic, in collaboration with the Development Departments of the State Govt. has

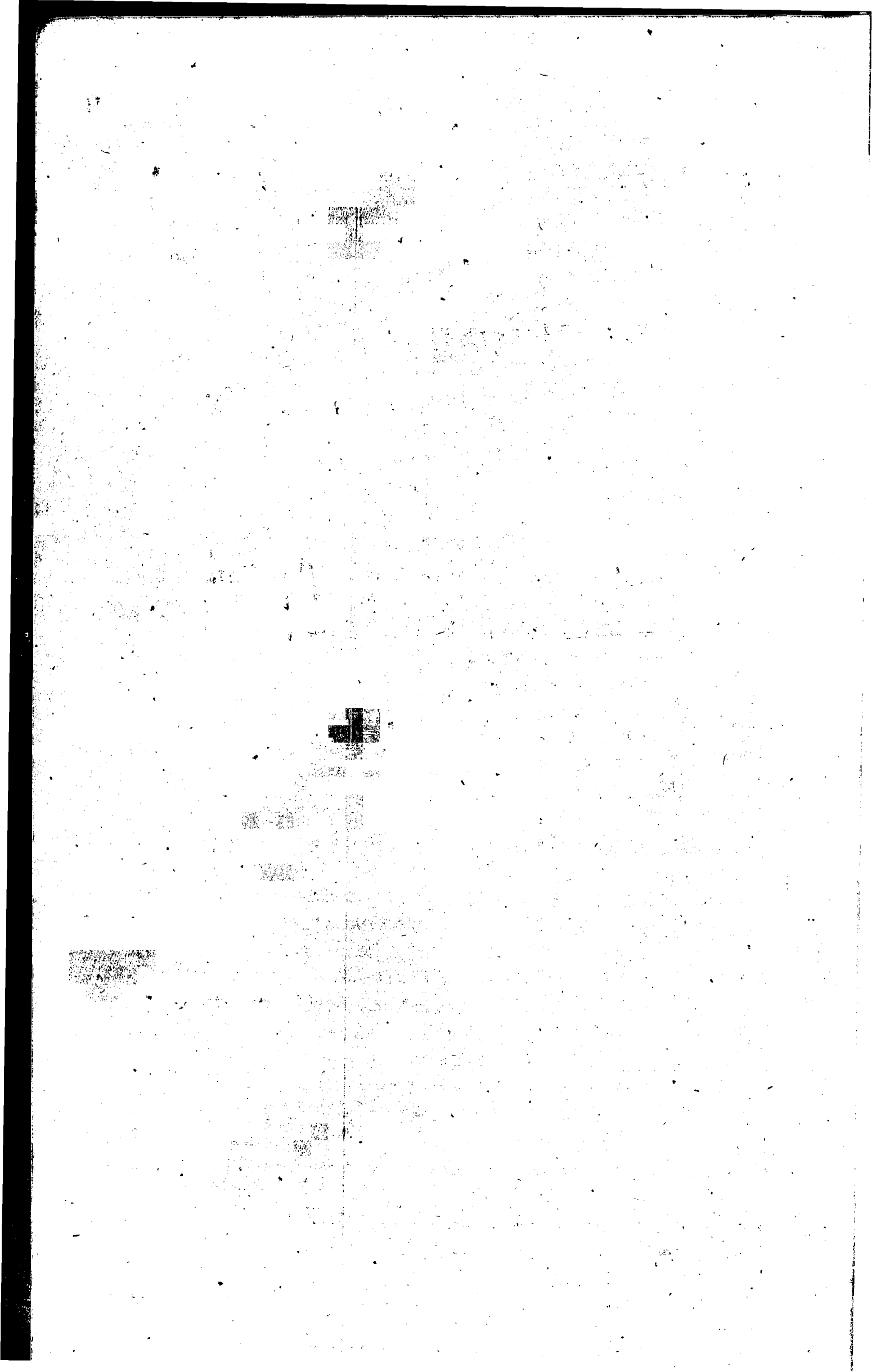
undertaken the task of ameliorating the condition of the poorer section of the community i.e. 1077 families at the moment. These families have been identified. Further identification is to continue so much so that each one of them has to undertake one or more of the following projects in order to increase its incomes to Rs.3,600/- per year. This is no doubt a difficult task but a sustained effort on the part of the beneficiary and the development worker will certainly achieve the ends. The spheres from which the project can be selected fall under the following categories:-

(i) Agriculture (ii) Horticulture (iii) Animal Husbandry
 (iv) Fisheries (v) Small and Cottage Industries and
 (vi) Works programme. Let us spell out the specific targets in respect of each of the above.

2.2. Agricultural Development:- Increase in the production of cereals, oil seeds, cash crops, and pulses, through the propagation of improved seed, use of organic and inorganic manures and fertilizer, use of improved implements and the timely care and treatment of crops by plant protection measures will be our main approach in the field of Agriculture. It is proposed that the project area will produce 50 o/o more by the end of the plan period. The increase will take place at the rate of 5 o/o in the first year, reaching 15 o/o in the last year. Agriculture will bring in its fold 300 of the poor families and will try to increase their income as mentioned above.

Besides taking measures to increase the production, suitable steps will be taken to ensure storage and marketing facilities by establishing warehouses, and suitable mandis.

2.3. Cooperative: All the families will be brought under the fold of service cooperatives. These societies will arrange for the various inputs required in the field of Agriculture, Horticulture, and Industries. There will be Consumer Stores at Gohari and Sewaith. The cooperative sales emporium will take care of the finished good. The construction of a Cold Storage in the Cooperative sector towards the end of the plan period may also be a possibility.



2.4. Irrigation: Although the survey indicates that out of 3449 acres of land fit for cultivation, 1121 acres are under canal irrigation and 1264 acres are irrigated by the tube wells and the pumping sets, and only 817 acres of land remains unirrigated. Provisions are to be made for 817 acres and a part of the canal irrigated area which falls at the tail end. Even the area which is near about the canal, cannot be said to be an area of assured irrigation. The area under Bajra, being more than that of paddy during Kharif is a clear indication of this fact.

The plan prepared for the project area ensures 100 o/o irrigation except the tract which is suitable for late paddy and remains submerged even after rains. Suitable sites for fixing up small tube wells are being located right now, specially in areas which cover the holdings of small and marginal cultivators. It would, of course, be difficult to spot out the beneficiaries who would be willing to own these tube wells, because of their small holdings and less borrowing capacity. But efforts will be made to form groups of persons to own these projects. The possibility of having a corporate body for the entire project area, to manage these tube wells, will be explored. Providing irrigation to these fields is a must, without which the amelioration of ^{the condition} these cultivators will be only a wishful thinking.

2.5. Animal Husbandry: The next important section which can improve the lot of the down-trodden families, is that of Animal Husbandry. The survey indicates that there are 977 buffaloes, and 440 cows in the project area. The number of goats is 1040 and that of bullocks is 1664.

Upgrading: The Animal Husbandry programme will, at the outset try to improve the existing live-stock by cross breeding programme. The project area will have two centres where these facilities of artificial insemination in cows and buffaloes and cross breeding through improved Barbari he-goats and improved rams will be provided. A target of 100 inseminations in the first year will gradually populatise the scheme resulting into 300 inseminations

annually by the last year of the plan period.

Supply of milch Animals:- Besides the above there is a programme of providing 100 improved cows and 100 improved buffaloes to 200 destitute families so as to enable them to raise their annual income by Rs.1,000/- or so. Another 100 families will be encouraged to keep a unit of 5 Barbari! Oats each, in order to have an income of Rs.1,000/- annually by the sale of he-goats. There are not favourable chances of selling the goat milk but it can be available for family consumption which will certainly add to their health and working capacity.

Poultry: Poultry at present is not being adopted as an economic proposition in the project area. But Allahabad City being in the vicinity and egg eating becoming more and more popular, there is a good scope of this industry in some of the villages where traditionally these fowls are being reared. A target of establishing 5 units per year has been kept as a moderate programme subject to its being increased as per demand and adaptability. Each unit will have 10 to 100 layers. Poultry keeping will be an additional source of income to the backward and poor families.

Piggery: It can be a good source of income to the persons who are already keeping pigs. Improved boar will be provided for cross-breeding. Efforts will be made to introduce stall-feeding.

Fodder: Along with the improvement in species and pedigree of animals, there will be a programme of growing improved fodder crops to maintain their health and efficiency. Barseem', M.P. Chery, and Oats are getting popular. Persons adopting animal husbandry programme will bring a portion of their land into the fodder crops. Fodder growing in itself can be a good proposition as it is economically better than growing cereals.

Inoculation: It is necessary to keep the livestock free from disease. With a huge investment of money over them, it becomes all-the-more necessary. As such there will be

a programme of cent per cent inoculation against the common diseases both in animals as well as in birds. As mentioned earlier the project area will have two centres fully equipped to take care of the livestock of the area.

2.6. Horticulture: The present acreage of orchards i.e. 185 acres is not commensurate with the minimum standard of 30 o/o of the total area which should be under orchards and forests. Forest, being totally missing, the only way to achieve the minimum is through orchards. It is a good proposition also, as the existing ones are bringing good dividend. Mangoes and guavas are quite popular and have a good market. Citrus and anwala as well as pears can be grown with advantage.

Orchards: As mentioned earlier, about 50 o/o of the families in the project area are having holdings below 1.25 a-cres. Growing of cereals in this area cannot be an economic proposition. These families will be encouraged to plant orchards and grow vegetables. About 100 families will be identified, which will depend on the above for their living. They will take up their programme intensively. The new orchards will cover 250 acres. Vegetable growing programme will be accelerated, to grow twice as much as it is grown today. There will be a programme of bringing 200 acres more under potato.

Efforts will be made to rejuvenate the existing orchards which at present cover 185 acres of land. Besides the above, there will be a comprehensive programme of encouraging families to have their kitchen gardens in the areas attached to their houses or situated nearby. The project area will have a Govt. nursery at the central place and small private nurseries in all the villages to provide vegetable seeds and seedlings. The central nursery will grow fruit plants as well. It is estimated that 10 to 15 thousand fruit plants will be required every year besides the vegetable seedlings.

2.7. Afforestation: The project area has no forests. But the survey indicates that some land in each village is lying idle in the category of 'Usar and Banjar and also

as parti'. This area belongs to 'Gram Samaj'. There will be a programme of planting 40,000 timber and fuel plants on this waste land which is roughly 250 acres. This programme will start with a moderate area of 5 acres in the first year with a view to saturate such waste land by the end of the plan period, of course, leaving such areas where plantation is physically and technically not possible.

Beautification: Besides the above, there will be a programme of beautifying the village 'Abadis' with medicinal and ornamental trees. This work has already started in village Gohari. Two villages will be taken per year, saturating the entire area by the end of the plan period. Needless to say that the afforestation and beautification work will be arranged through 'Shramdan'. The plants will be arranged through 'Gram Samaj'.

2.8. Industries: The bulk of the responsibility of improving the lot of the destitute families rests with Industries. But at the moment, there is no big or small industry in the project area. The survey indicates that there are good prospects of establishing a 'Bone meal' unit and a canning industry. The raw material for these will be available in the locality and near about. At this moment there appears to be a vacuum of entrepreneurship to run these industries, and recourse has to be taken to some development corporation or private enterprise for this purpose.

2.9. Cottage Industries: There are, however, good prospects for cottage industries and some of these have been listed in the following chapters with their specifications and economic aspects. This sector undertakes the uplift of 285 families during the plan period. It is expected that the income of these families will increase by Rs.1,000/- or so per year and thus their condition will considerably be better. There is a plan for starting 79 units of 27 cottage industries in the next five years. Bulk of these will start in the preceding three years of the plan period. The income from some of these industries like pottery, blacksmithy, carpentry, shoe-making etc. which are at present bringing an income of Rs.500/- to Rs.1,000/- per

year will be increased to Rs.2,000/- to Rs.2,000/- per year. The increase will be 100 o/o. The bulk of the industries, proposed, is quite new and is estimated to bring income of Rs.1,000/- to Rs.5,000/- per year, depending on the nature and scope of the industry.

2.10. Panchayat Udyog: It is proposed to establish a Panchayat Udyog in this area which may also serve as an agency to search and arrange for marketing facility for the other industries which may come up in due course of time. This institution may also serve as a supplier of raw material required from outside.

2.11. Community Welfare Activities: Medical and Health:- Nyaya Panchayat Sewaith, with its population of 15473 has no medical facilities. Gohari and Sewaith Villages have a population of 5196 and 3748 respectively. It is proposed to have dispensary in one of these villages with four midwife centre attached to it. These centres will cater to the needs of the people specially maternity and Child Welfare. Each of the twelve villages will have the services of a trained dai, trained in the first year of the plan period. Each and every educational institution in the project area will impart Health Education. Allahabad Polytechnic and the Department of Health will play their roles. Each midwife centre, and school will have a sanitary latrine and a urinal to serve as a demonstration to the village people.

Drainage: The villages have a filthy look because of their dirty lanes and faulty drainage system. The drinking water wells are specially dirty. There is scope of the polluted water to go inside ^{the wells.} There will be a programme of informal education in the Adult classes, Youth Clubs and Mahila Mandals. People will take up shramdan to improve the environmental sanitation and the pucca work of the pavement of lanes and the construction of drains will be done by the development Agency, out of the funds provided for the purpose. The maintenance of the above will be the responsibility of the Gram Panchayat. It is expected that 10470 metres of lanes and 12,000 meters of drains will receive the above treatment during the plan period. Besides the

arise the genuine need of a High School and Inter College also in due course of time. These institutions but for the last one i.e. High School, will be provided by the Government in village Bhauapur, Shekhpur, Tulapur, Badalpur and one additional in village Sarsa. These schools will come into existence along with a suitable and persistent drive to bring these children to school. Over target is to bring 80 o/o of this age group to school by the end of the plan period. The number of school going children will increase to 2400.

2.13. Non-formal Education: The percentage of literacy in men and women is approximately 23.9 o/o and 10.8 o/o respectively. This situation is really a great challenge, and an all out effort has to be made to make a bulk of them literate. The plan envisages to run 12 adult literacy centres first for men and later for women, one in each village. It is estimated that 1800 adults will be made literate by the end of the plan period. The average of 17 o/o will be revised to 25 o/o. The literacy in men may go upto 36 o/o and in women upto 14 o/o respectively. For a still better result over efforts have to be doubled and redoubled. These adult classes, besides the routine teaching of alphabets will impart general knowledge in Agriculture Animal Husbandry, Horticulture, Industries, Health and other matters related to them.

2.14. Vocational Training: There will be Village-libraries and reading rooms in all the villages during this period. Vocational training to the school going boys and girls beyond class VI upto class X, will be provided in Dairy, Horticulture, Plumbing, Embroidery and tailoring (girls) Sheet metal work, Carpet-weaving, Spinning and Weaving, Radio repair, Electric^{al} Repair and Midwifery (girls).

2.15. Communication: There are in all 20 kilo metres of roads (Kachha and Kankar) in the project area. It is necessary to improve these roads during the plan period. It is estimated that 10 Kilometres of these roads will be made pucca during a period of 5 years. The work on the rest 10 Kilometres will also go hand in hand. Peoples'

participation by way of Shramdan will be a requisite condition to take up any Pucca work on these roads. The sequence also will be decided accordingly.

2.16. Electrification: There is a need of electrifying all these villages during the plan period so that electricity may be available for irrigation, as well as industry, wherever it is needed. The work, however, will be undertaken by the Electricity Board which may draw out a phased programme. Peoples' participation whenever required will be ensured by the social workers and departmental agency working in the area.

2.17. Rural Drinking Water Scheme: Work in this direction has already been started. It is proposed to extend this facility to all the 12 villages by the end of the plan period. Most of the work in this regard is to be done by the 'Jal Nigam'. Peoples' participation where needed, will be forthcoming by the efforts of workers working in the area.

2.18. Harijan Housing Scheme: It is proposed to have a colony of 15 to 20 houses in each village for the Harijan families who are in dire need of houses. The programme will envisage active cooperation of the beneficiaries because the programme is loan-oriented. These colonies will be suitably planned so as to give maximum benefits with the minimum of expenditure. Community cattle shed, community latrine, and community gobar gas plant will also form part of this colony. This programme, however, will be taken up as a demonstration in the beginning. With favourable results this will be the common pattern for all the colonies. It is also envisaged that each family is provided with a milch animal, a buffalo, a cow or a unit of 5 'barbari' goats for earning their livelihood. The idea of a community cattle shed has been thought of accordingly. Community gobar gas plant is expected to operate on the community latrine and the light so obtained is also to be used for common purposes - on roadside, near the well and in the community cattle shed and also in the community latrine. The success of this programme depends on proper implementation and persistent

education and a close follow up, which is to be arranged by the development agency.

With the construction of about 190 houses for this community, about 25 o/o of the Harijan families residing in the project area will be benefited. In all there are 724 families of Harijans as per survey, residing in these villages.

Conclusion: With the proper implementation of the economic programmes which will be discussed in the later chapters, our objective of improving the economic and social condition of the 1077 destitute families will be achieved. It is stipulated that Agriculture will take care of 300 families, Animal Husbandry and other 300 families, Horticulture 100 families, fisheries 20 families, Industries 285 and the rest 72 families may get full employment in the works programme. The development activities will raise the standard of living of the rest of the community as well. But our focus will always be towards the destitute families and the programmes will be so activated as to raise their annual income to Rs.3,600/- per family per year.

CHAPTER III

PRESENT POSITION OF THE PROJECT AREA

THE PROJECT AREA FOR INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT
ITS PRESENT POSITION.

3.1.1. SITUATION: The project area-coterminus with the Myaya Panchayat Circle Sewaith forms part of Sorson Block, District Allahabad, Sorson is a Tehsil also. It is in the North East of the district Head Quarter. Sewaith is a village 15 kilometers away from Allahabad. This area has village Padraiya in the North, Villages Korsand and Lehera in the South, villages Kurgson and Vazirabad in the East and Tulsipur Sarai-bhogi in the West.

3.1.2. Topographical condition - The project area is entirely a plain tract with no river or a hilly part. There are no nallas as well. The problem of soil erosion is not a severe one, but efforts are needed to retain the soil in the fields in position lest the fertility may be gradually lost.

3.1.3. Soil: It may be categorised as loam, Sandy Loam, alkaline (and clay usar) land is in 47 acres. The problem of usar reclamation is not very acute. The soil on the whole is quite suited to grow cereals, pulses, oil seeds and cash crops like potato, sugarcane and groundnut.

3.1.4. Temperature and Rainfall: The project area is quite hot in Summer and Cold in winter. The winter season is from Nov. to Jan. where the average temperature is 23.7°C (74°F). The temperature in Summer ranges between 118°F and 134°F. The humidity in the air during monsoon is 70 to 85% while in summer it remains 20%. The average rainfall is 975 mm. 88% of the rain occurs in the Rainy season and the rest in winters. Kharif crops, even today, are much dependant on the rains. If there is a drought, it is really very much painful to human beings as well as to the livestock.

3.1.5. Minerals: There are no minerals in the area except that some 'Kankar' is found here and there. It is quite suitable for lime production. Soda, Soap and glass materials can be manufactured out of the alkaline soil (Reh). No such work is being undertaken these days.

3.2.1. Area & Population: The project area has an average of 4388 acres. There are 8 gram Sabhas and 12 villages. Gohari and Sewaith are big villages with a population of 5196 and 3798 respectively. There are problems of Sanitation and drainage in these villages, in particular and other villages, in general.

From the development point of view, even the essential services are not available to them. Sewaith alone has got some trade and marketing facility. The total number of families residing in these villages is 2774 with a population of 15473, out of these there are 724 Harijan families with a population of 4203. They represent 21% of the total population.

The district of Allahabad has shown an increase of 100% in its population during the years 1921 & 1971. The population has increased from 14 lacs to 29 lacs. The rate of growth is approximately 2% per annum. The density of population in 1971 was 320 per square kilometer. With the above rates the population of the project will reach 17,000 by the year 1981. The entire load of population is falling on the Agriculture sector; industry is almost nil in the area.

3.2.2. Population & Its Occupational Pattern: The Survey conducted by the Allahabad Polytechnic, reveals that there are 10,293 persons beyond the age of 12 which account for the worker group. It includes 2518 Harijans. The children between 5 and 12 yrs. age are 3341 including 950 Harijans. There are 1187 persons who are matriculates and above, the number of Harijans being 167. The number of families dependant on village industries is 254. No figures are available in respect of persons involved in trade and services, but they are supposed to be quite small in number, while 9% of the people are dependant on industry, 88% depend on Agriculture and allied industries. The survey has brought to light 1077 families which can be called destitute families and whose income ranges between 500 to 1500 per year. This group needs special care and treatment so that the village community as a whole takes a leap forward. As it is, this group retards the progress and the net result becomes negative. This is the great task which the plan in hand ^{or} undertakes to perform. While agriculture has to be pursued vigorously along with its allied industries, more emphasis is to be given to start more and more of cottage industries so as to lessen the burden on Agriculture and increase the economic condition of the people.

3.3.1. Natural Resources:

Agriculture: Out of the total increase of 4388 of the project area, 3449 acres of land is under cultivation. Rabi crops cover 2300 acres while Kharif covers 2425 acres. Thus 1326 acres of land is double cropped. There is hardly any scope of bringing fresh area under cultivation. 939 acres, not available for

DEMOGRAPHIC FEATURES OF SEWAITH NYAYA PANCHAYAT

S.No.	Gram Sabha	Area in Acres	Number of Families			Population			No. of works more than 12 yrs			Number of Children between 5 to 12 Yrs			Number of Edu- cated persons (class X and above)			
			Hari- jan	Non- Hari- jan	Total	Hari- jan	Non-Hari- jan	Total	Harijan			Non-Hari- jan			Hari- jan	Non- Hari- jan	Hari jan	Non- Hari- jan
									Men	Wom- en	Tot- al	Men	Wom- en	To- tal				
1.	Gohri	1603	231	702	933	1486	3710	5196	492	416	908	1360	1053	2413	398	764	92	306
2.	Sewaith	480	196	437	633	1176	2522	3798	268	328	596	1078	938	2066	242	678	21	288
3.	Hajiganj	287	68	186	254	368	1116	1474	127	92	219	443	366	809	81	244	26	192
4.	Bhawapur Deeha	274	28	156	184	136	778	914	52	43	95	278	212	491	25	140	18	61
5.	Badalpur	209	8	77	85	38	468	501	12	10	22	170	168	338	8	60	1	61
6.	Sarsa	426	56	169	225	326	914	1240	118	113	231	343	262	605	63	198	5	56
7.	Yusufpur	721	89	223	312	445	1215	1660	222	150	372	380	384	664	92	172	1	30
8.	Sadhanganj	388	48	100	148	228	462	690	37	33	70	180	110	290	41	135	3	26
Total:		4388	724	2050	2774	4203	11285	15473	2518			7775			950	2391	167	1020

cultivation, consist of Abadi, orchards, tanks and some Banjar land. There is hardly any pasture land worth the name. Not much land is available for community purposes. Thus the only way of increasing the production is the intensive and scientific tilling of the land. The entire area is to be made double cropped by adding tube-wells in the tracts which are unirrigated or which have no assured irrigation. Let us analyse the cropping pattern of the area as it stands today. The survey indicates that the maximum acreage of 1560 is under wheat. Next comes paddy which covers 1215 acres. Potato is third in the order which covers 1200 acres. The acreage under Bajra is 635.

As per agricultural statistics of 1975 published by the Directorate of Agriculture, the average production of various crops in Allahabad district for the year 1972-73 is as follows:

Wheat	9.91	quintals per hectare/	mds per acre.
Paddy	8.64	"	"
Bajra	5.04	"	"
Potato	94.97	"	"

If we use these figures for our purposes, we come to the conclusion that there is tremendous scope of increasing the yield under various crops.

Per acre production of Paddy in Punjab is 20.44 mds, in Pondichery 23.00 mds, Karnatak 18.72 mds; per acre Production of Wheat in Punjab is 24.06 mds, Hariyana 20.41 mds; West - Bengal 20.81 mds; Per acre production of Bajra in Rajasthan is 11.78 mds; Gujrat 8.70 mds; Hariyana 7.07 mds; the production of potato in Gujrat 240.50 mds, Hariyana 167.55 mds, Punjab 131.69 mds, and W.Bengal 125.34 rds per acre. In our own state, production of paddy in Rampur is 12.69 mds, per acre, Bajra yields 10.88 mds, in Fyzabad, 9.74 mds. in Etaway and 8.44 mds, in Aligarh. The yeild of wheat in Meerut is 20.09 mds, in Aligarh 19.00 mds, Etawa 14.35 mds, and Jaunpur 15.29 mds. The soil in the project area is capable of producing more. The only thing needed is the judicious use of inputs in time and maximum care to protect the crops from insects and pests.

A considerable change in the cropping pattern can also be encouraged. Paddy can replace Bajra to a great extent. Groundnut can be a new cash crop for the area as the soil is most suited for the purpose. As it is, potato is becoming more popular and it is at present the only cash crop in the area. Sugarcane is not very popular.

Type of Soil	Type of Irrigation	Name of Village	Gohri	Sadhan-ganj	Badal-pur	Musufpur	Bhawapur	Deeha	Tulapur	Shekhpur	Sewaith	Sarsa	Hajiganj	Phulpur.
Sandy Loam	Assured Protective Un-irrigated Total:		346.86	-	-	56.30	53.31	7.70	-	-	-	-	-	-
			579.39	-	30.19	17.25	11.94	38.50	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clayey	Assured Protective Un-irrigated Total:		25.0	40.18	18.00	10.40	1.13	14.62	12.27	18.00	-	-	-	-
			14.68	-	2.81	16.12	5.06	18.75	-	-	-	-	-	-
Alkali-Loam	Assured Protective Un-irrigated Total:		49.60	57.20	155.87	33.27	12.73	33.62	12.27	18.00	35.25	29.95	9.96	-
			53.14	71.44	-	40.93	-	1.68	86.17	7.00	36.87	-	-	-
Alkali-Loam	Assured Protective Un-irrigated Total:		35.81	56.00	-	10.13	-	14.75	65.50	13.13	-	-	-	-
			92.38	127.44	-	51.06	-	1.33	158.67	40.00	-	-	-	-
Alkali-Loam	Assured Protective Un-irrigated Total:		-	6.19	-	-	9.56	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			10.32	5.69	-	-	3.17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loam	Assured Protective Un-irrigated Total:		10.32	11.88	-	-	12.73	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			-	53.19	-	20.38	-	45.56	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loam	Assured Protective Un-irrigated Total:		-	7.29	-	13.18	-	-	4.50	-	-	-	-	-
			-	60.48	-	36.06	-	49.06	-	-	-	-	-	-

The survey has indicated that lack of assured irrigation is a great handicap in production. Canals cannot be trusted for growing high yielding varieties which require frequent and timely irrigation. There are in all 100 tube-wells and pumping sets. Excepting one, all are owned by individuals. 26

Thus, out of nearly 2500 cultivators, only 99 own their own irrigation resources. They, however, lend water to the neighbouring cultivators, after meeting their own requirements. The marginal cultivator cannot make use of this facility, firstly because it is costly and secondly because it is not always available. It is, therefore, necessary to plan irrigation sources for these cultivators.

3.3.2. Seed: is the basic input and all the cultivators, rich or poor, make use of some seed or the other. The departmental supply of the improved seed is very much limited. It hardly goes to even 5% of the cultivators of the area. There is knowledge among the people about the need and the utility of good seed, but they hardly bother about it. They use 'grain' for 'seed' and the production goes down by 25% only on this account. There is need for planning as to how improved seed is easily made available to all.

3.3.3. Fertilizers: The total quantity of fertilizers that was used in the project area during 76-77 is as follows:

N	24 kg per hectare		
P	4 kg per	"	
K	2.4 kg	"	"

Thus, the average use of fertilizers comes to 30.4/kgs hectare. The average of the district is 19.49 kgs. per hectare. The average use of fertilizers per hectare in some of the districts of U.P. is as follows:

Muzzafernager	56.94 kgs. per Hectare.
Meerut	52.71 "
Farrukhabad	36.38 "
Varanasi	36.59 "
Gorakhpur	31.45 "
Devoria	42.47 "
Fai,abad	38.30 "

The maximum use, that of Pondichery is 124-71 kgs. per Hectare.

It very clear indicates that there is a good scope for using fertilizers in the project area. It has to be made easily available to all big or small cultivators, by opening fertilizer stores in all the villages. There should be a drive for 100%

cooperative membership so that all of them may get it as loan 27 from the Cooperative Bank. Other banks may also take up this work. In order that the fertilizers are used in proper quantity and the one which the soil requires, there is need of soil analysis at a large scale. At present there is one agriculture seed cum fertilizer store at Sewaith. There are also private agencies dealing with fertilizer in villages. But the total distribution through all of them is not commensurate with the total requirement. There is a genuine need of opening a cooperative seed cum fertilizer store in one of the villages of the Project area. There is a branch of Coop. Bank at Soraoon, the block Headquarter. The bank distributed Rs. 94,000/as loan for fertilizers in the project area but this amount cannot be said to be in tune with the requirement of the people for the same.

3.3.4. Crop-Protection: There is no plant protection centre in this area. This service, at present, is available at Soraoon. The centre is equipped with insecticides and pesticides and 20 sprayers and dusters for use in the entire block consisting of more than 100 villages. There are no sprayers and dusters available with the Panchayats and cooperatives. The number of sprayers and dusters available with the individuals in the project area is negligible. It is therefore, evident that although the medicines are available at the block head-quarter, their use is negligible for want of machines in adequate number.

3.3.5. God & Repair Centre for Agricultural Implements: There is no such facility in the project area. There is a sale centre at Soraoon. There are 832 pairs of bullocks. The average cultivated area for each pair comes to nearly 4 acres which is not much. The scope for the use of tractors seems to be very much limited, but the smaller implements can be used with advantage. There is need of opening a sale depot at Sewaith.

3.3.6. Ware House: No such facility exists in the project area. The figures regarding the surplus production of the area is not available, but along with increase in production, some storage facility will be the felt need. Even today for want of such a facility, the cultivators are forced to dispose of their produce at the harvesting time when the prices are naturally lower. They do not, thus derive the full benefit. The area under potato is towards gradual increase and there is a good marketable surplus. The provision of a cold storage will certainly be beneficial to the growers.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE IRRIGATION POSITION BY VARIOUS MEANS

NYAYA PANCHAYAT CIRCLE, SEWAITH

S. No.	Gram Sabha	Name of Village	Area Fit for Cultivation (in acres)	Canal irrigated (in acres)			Irrigation Wells (Open)	Area Irrigated (in acres)	Irrigated by other means (in acres)	Total irrigated area (in acres)	Total Unirrigated area (in acres)
				Flow	Lift	Total					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1-	Gohari	Gohari	1333	600	-	600	27	324	71	995	338
2-	Sewaith	Sewaith	362	--	100	100	13	156	40	296	66
3-	Bhawapur	(a) Bhawapur	109	17	-	17	2	32	12	61	46
		(b) Deeha	98	72	-	72	4	21	3	96	2
4-	Badalpur	Badalpur	161	90	36	126	2	25	8	159	72
5-	Sarsa	Sarsa	323	30	-	30	12	144	16	190	133
6-	Hajiganj	1-Hajiganj	122	51	2	53	2	28	25	106	16
		2-Lusanpur	96	70	-	70	1	21	-	91	5
7-	Sadhanganj	Sadhanganj	257	--	--	--	6	148	23	171	86
8-	Yusufpur	1- Yusufpur	207	--	46	46	9	108	20	174	33
		2- Shekhpur, Sethawa	161	--	--	--	9	129	14	143	15
		3- Tulapur	220	7	--	7	13	128	15	150	70
Total			3449			1121	100	1264	247	2632	817

STATEMENT SHOWING NUMBER OF OPEN WELLS AND
POSITION OF THEIR ENERGISATION

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Sl.No.	Gram Sabha	Gram (Village)	Number of open wells	Number of open wells energised	Number of open wells yet to be energised
1-	BHAWAPUR	a) BHAWAPUR	2	-	2
		b) DEEHA	4	-	4
2-	BADALPUR	BADALPUR	2	2	-
3-	SADHANGANJ	SADHANGANJ	5+1	3	3
4-	SARSA	SARSA	12	-	12
5-	SEWATH	SEWATH	13	13	-
6-	HAJIGANJ	HAJIGANJ	2	2	-
7-	YUSUFEUR	a) LOOSANPUR	1	-	1
		b) YUSUFEUR	9	-	9
		c) SHEKHPUR SATHWA	9	-	9
		d) TULAPUR	13	5	8
8-	GOHRI	GOHRI	27	9	18
		Total:-	100	34	66

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irrigation in the project area. The canal irrigates 1121 acres of land. Gohri, Dihia, Badalnur, Hajiganj and Loosanpur are the main beneficiaries. Rest of the villages have little canal irrigation - Sewaith Sarasa, Sodhanganj, Yusufpur and Shekhpur are the least benefitted. Besides the canal, there are 100 tubewells and pumping sets which claim irrigation of 1264 acres. Nearly half of the tubewells are in villages Gohri, Sewaith, Sarsa and Tulapur. The tank and well irrigation covers 247 acres. Thus 2632 acres out of 3449 acres of cultivated land is wholly or partially irrigated. Rest 817 acres are still to be brought under irrigation. The possibility of the extension of canal being limited, the only source open for adoption is installation of pumping sets and tube wells. Underground water is available between 60' to 120'. No proper survey regarding the availability of underground water has been conducted in the project area. But the actual working of the present tubewells does not show any sign of retardation in the availability of water from below.

The survey has also brought to notice certain pockets of land mostly covered by the marginal farmers which have no irrigation at the moment. It is necessary to provide them with small tubewells. Existing rules and regulations may come in the way but a way out has to be found out.

35.1. Animal Husbandry: There are in all 5092 heads of livestock in the project area. Bulls with a number of 1664 are the maximum. Next place has been occupied by the Buffaloes which are 977. There are 440 cows, 1040 goats and 486 pigs. The number of sheep is 65 and that of camels used for carrying loads is 40. Buffaloes for milk are quite popular.

Fodder: Animals are of moderate height, weight and health. They mostly live on Bajra stalk and Bhusa. The availability of green fodder is much limited. There are no pastures worth the name excepting some barren land here and there with no green grass. The milch animals specially during their lactation are given concentrate enough to maintain the milk yield but they are not given any concentrate which are dry. Buffaloes are generally purchased from the neighbouring cattle fairs. About 25 percent of the herd is of improved breed.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE ANIMAL POPULATION

NYAYA PANCHAYAT CIRCLE, SEWAITH

Number of animals:-

S.No.	Gram Sabha	Name of Village	Bullocks	Cow	Buffaloes (F)	Buffaloes (M)	Pigs	Donkeys	Horse	Buffalo Calf	Cow calf	Sheep	Goats	Camels	Total
1-	YUSUFFPUR	YUSUFFPUR	140	23	44	x	37	3	2	3	7	-	68	1	328
		TULAPUR	58	20	18	x	-	-	-	-	5	-	40	-	141
		SHEKHPUR	40	13	15	x	-	-	-	3	2	-	50	-	123
2-	BADALPUR	BADALPUR	125	25	100	x	100	-	-	-	-	-	41	5	396
3-	HAJIGANJ	HAJIGANJ	140	48	261	x	103	-	1	-	3	-	132	7	695
4-	BHAVAPUR	BHAVAPUR DEEHA	28	32	146	14	32	-	-	-	11	-	129	-	392
5-	SEWAITH	SEWAITH	50	77	61	12	50	6	-	2	38	-	178	11	485
6-	GOHARI	GOHARI	592	132	155	5	95	12	9	81	67	65	176	9	1398
7-	SARSA	SARSA	233	28	92	x	44	-	-	41	17	-	101	3	559
8-	SADHANGANJ	SADHANGANJ	258	42	85	20	25	2	3	11	-	-	125	4	575
Total:-			1664	440	977	51	486	23	15	141	150	65	1040	40	5092

Breeding: There have been a few cases of artificial insemination in buffaloes and in cows in the project area during 1976-77. The buffaloes and cows are generally covered by natural service. The buffalo and the cow bulls serving in the area, are mostly of the local breed. There is, therefore, a constant degradation in the animals both in size as well as in quality.

Treatment: There is one stockman centre at the extreme end of the area, situated in village Sadhanganj. The treatment and the inoculations in the livestock is not upto the mark, both due to the non-availability of the facilities and also due to the apathy of the people in general about the maintenance of their animals. There is need for a Veterinary-Hospital in the area.

The project area in all uses 1664 bullocks. They are mostly purchased from outside the district. The local cowcalves are not quite fit for draught purposes. About the average of 300 bullocks are purchased every year and thus lacs of rupees are spent over it year after year. There should be a slogan "each farmer one cow". They should maintain a good cow and through the upgrading scheme of the department, should keep the pedigree of animals intact. Good calves will thus be available in the area itself and there will be a good saving in this way.

Breeding in Goats, Sheep & Pig: The goats are quite in good number but they are mostly reared for meat purposes. There is need for introducing Barbari Goat for milk purposes. Similarly there may be upgrading among sheep and pig by supplying improved rams and boars in the area. The supply of improved female breed is somewhat risky because balanced diet may not be made available in all the cases and for all times.

Poultry: No statistics are available in respect of poultry. As it is, there are a few families which keep the local breed. A few crossbreeds are also seen. But there is no stall feeding. The birds are let loose and they graze here and there and specially in dirty spots. Their egg production is also 3 to 4 per month but no cost is involved in the maintenance. A few units kept scientifically may serve as a good demonstration. The nearness of the city from the project area is highly conducive to this programme. There are breeds which with balanced and scientific upkeep can give 200 to 250 eggs per year per bird. A few of the families,

specially the educated youth, can adopt this programme as a source of livelihood. There may be many others who can take it up to supplement their income.

Disposal of dead animals: There are no regular and systematic arrangement for the disposal of dead animals. There are some families in Sewaith and Gohri who do this work traditionally. There is need for a systematic planning in this regard. Hyde and flaying work may be started in places meant for the purpose and the arrangements for establishing a Bone Meal in the project area also need priority. It will give employment to a few families and also help in keeping the environment neat and healthy. Hydes are good source of national income also.

3.6.0. Fisheries: There are 68 tanks big and small in the project area, but only 3 tanks in Sewaith, Gohari and Hajiganj retain water in summer also and thus are fit for fish cultivation. They are not being harnessed at present to the fullest extent. The tanks which get dry in the summer can be deepened enough so as to keep them fit for fisheries. The manpower in the village can be suitably utilised for the purpose. These tanks after requisite repairs can bring forth an income of Rs.4000/- to Rs.6000/- per Hectare per year. This is the best way of increasing the Gaon Samaj resources. In addition, it will give employment to some families. Fish is a good protein food as well.

3.7.0. Forests and Orchards: There are no forests in the project area. There is a road side plantation of fuel and fruit trees. Ornamental plants are scarce. 185 acres of land is under orchards mostly of mangoes and guavas. A few citrus plants are also seen here and there. There is need for bringing more area under orchards 'Kheti & Bari' should go together in order to improve the financial condition of the farmers. Marginal farmers can adopt orchards and vegetable growing in the limited land available with them. There is a good market for fruits and vegetables in Allahabad city.

3.8.0 Industries: On the basis of survey there are in all 254 families which are occupied in one industry or the other. The highest number is 60 and is that of potters (kumhar's), next comes the weavers who are 55 in number. There are 4 carpenters, 12 black-smiths, 3 dyers, 3 basket makers, 2 show makers and thirty three are the masons. The total number of families being 2774, the percentage of those involved in industries is about 9%. They too do not get full time

STATEMENT SHOWING LAND UTILISATION IN SEWAITH NYAYA PANCHAYAT

Name of Village	Gohri	Sewaith	Sadhan- ganj	Sarsa	Hajiganj	Badalpur	Yusufpur	Bhawa- pur	Deeha	Tulapur	Shekh- pur	Phul- pur
Area in Acres	1603	480	388	426	139	209	254	162	112	276	191	148
<u>Type of Land</u>												
1. Culturable Land												
a) Alkaline	-	-	20.16	-	4.48	0.76	2.24	1.12	1.76	-	8.40	2.56
b) Orchard	47.04	-	19.60	8.96	6.72	4.47	8.96	9.52	-	16.24	3.26	-
c) Pasture	13.44	-	-	-	-	1.77	0.56	4.48	-	0.53	0.56	-
d) Fallow	79.52	0.28	10.08	6.16	-	-	7.84	-	0.24	8.51	0.48	2.24
e) Thrashing Ground	-	5.04	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.48	0.28	-
f) Cultivated	1193.00	356.68	207.16	307.88	110.80	154.00	187.40	93.88	96.00	202.24	148.02	91.20
	1333.00	362.00	257.00	323.00	122.00	161.00	207.00	109.00	98.00	220.00	161.00	96.00
2. Unculturable Land												
a) Abadi	202.24	102.26	65.36	38.72	6.72	27.44	38.08	29.46	9.40	31.92	22.96	23.48
b) Graveyard	1.12	0.12	-	-	-	5.52	-	0.30	-	0.56	-	-
c) Wasteland	23.52	0.22	43.64	44.60	3.36	1.04	2.24	3.15	1.80	11.20	1.44	20.16
d) Ponds	43.00	15.12	18.81	19.68	6.92	13.44	6.68	20.09	1.12	8.96	5.60	3.36
e) Hyde Flaying Centre	0.12	0.28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Canals												
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.56	-	-	-
4. Chak Road												
	-	-	3.24	-	-	0.56	-	-	1.12	3.36	-	-
	270.00	118.00	131.00	103.00	17.00	48.00	47.00	53.00	14.00	56.00	30.00	52.00

employment. The weavers and the potters have to work hard for existence as the work is very much competitive. By evolving suitable training and equipping them with the latest varieties of equipments, their job has to be made more productive both in kind and in quality. Side by side, marketing facilities also need creation for the regular flow of the finished goods and the raw materials lest there might be a lopsided development.

Besides improving the condition of the above, new families will have to be diverted to this section, lessening thereby the burden of 88% which falls on Agriculture and the allied industries at present, in the project area. Some of these industries may be the processing ones as there is acute shortage of the same in this area.

3.9.0 Social Welfare Activities:

3.9.1. Health and medical facilities: There are no medical facilities worth the name in this area. Allahabad Polytechnic, in close collaboration with the Eye Hospital, Sitapur, undertakes to organise eye relief camps on Sundays. Eye patients in great number attend these camps and are being benefitted. The above centre also arranges the free service of a doctor and nurses of the neighbouring hospital situated at Hartsman-ganj, on each Wednesday, to these villages by turns. The patients are otherwise being attended by the half trained doctors who are not always rendering goods to the public. The maternity and child welfare services are also missing from the area. There is a genuine need of a human hospital with four midwifery centres at suitable places to cater to the needs of the people. They may also take up health education and the education in family planning side by side.

3.9.2. Drinking Water Facility: The village wells are being used for this purpose. The platforms round the well are also serving as the bathing spots and thus dirty water has an access to the well and water pollution takes place. The 'Jal Nigam' has undertaken to supply healthy water for drinking purposes to these villages one after the other.

3.9.3. Environmental Sanitation: The village do not present a neat and clean picture because of their dirty lanes and the open drains running along them. Here and there are the heaps of cowdung and the rubbish that comes out of the houses and round about. They are the good breeding places for flies and mosquitoes. The houses are not always ventilated.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF BASIC PRIMARY & JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOLS
NYAYA PANCHAYAT CIRCLE, SEWAI

S.No.	Gram Sabha	Name of the Village	No. of Schools.	No. of Students.	No. of Teachers	Teacher/Students Ratio	Remarks.
1-	Gohari	Gohari	3	432	15	29	The social workers of Allahabad Polytechnic have been organized Balwaries in Villages Gohari (2), Sadhanganj(32), Sarsa(21, 24), Sewaitt(25), Yusufpur(35, 18), Deeha(32). The number of Child attending these classes has been given against each in brackets.
2-	Sadhanganj	Sadhanganj	2	199	5	40	
3-	Sarsa	Sarsa	1	107	3	36	
4-	Sewait	Sewait	2	323	10	32	
5-	Badalpur	Badalpur	-	--	-	--	
6-	Yusufpur	(1) Yusufpur (2) Shekhpur (3) Tulapur	1	132	4	33	
7-	Bhawapur	Bhawapur	-	--	-	--	
8-	Hajiganj	-----	-	--	-	--	
			9	1193	37	170/5 =34	

People go for easing in the open fields, thereby polluting the atmosphere and thus the diseases like cholera, hookworm and others have an easy access in the area. All these have to be properly attended. The social workers of the Allahabad-Polytechnic have started organising regular shram dans, but something more by way of having pucca construction are to be achieved and regular follow up for their proper use is also to be ensured.

3.9.4. Education: The project area has 8 Basic Primary and one Junior High School. The schools in Sarai-Bahar have been excluded from the above, although they are serving Hajiganj to a great extent. The attendance in these schools accounts for 1193 boys and girls of the age group 6 to 14. The survey indicates that there are in all 3341 boys and girls in the age group 5 to 12. It is, therefore, apparent that the schools have not attracted even the majority of the school going age children. The situation becomes still more alarming when these illiterate children add more and more to the number of illiterate adults as and when they achieve that age. The result is that with the best possible efforts the percentage of literacy in men is 23.9 and in women 10.8 in the district of Allahabad rural. It holds true more or less to the project area as well. The Allahabad Polytechnic has taken up this problem and its social workers have started both nursery and adult classes in most of these villages. However, a still more concentrated effort in this direction is very much needed both by the Department of Education and the voluntary organisations to meet this great challenge. The solution is not apparently a very easy one.

3.9.5. Communication: Sewaith falls on the railway line Allahabad to Pratapgarh and is a station also. Gohri is connected by a 4 kilometer road with Phaphamau which is pucca upto 1 kilometer. The other hamlets of Gohri are also connected with each other by katcha roads. Hajiganj and Badalpur have the Zila Parishad road which is at present in a bad condition. Sadhanganj is situated on a pucca road. The roads of Sarsa and Yusufpur are bad and so is the case with Bhavapur. There is a genuine need for improving these roads in order that the area develops with a greater speed, once the requisite infra-structures are provided.

3.10. Post & Telegraph: Gohri and Sewaith are the two Post-38
Offices in the Project area. Sewaith Post Office is, of-
course, functioning in the neighbouring village called Barhaiya
which is outside the project area. Both these Post Offices
have the Money Order and Savings Bank facilities. The distri-
bution of dak is regular. The Telephone and Telegram services
will add to the efficiency. They are very much needed.

3.11. Rural Electrification: The project area at present,
excepting Sewaith, is devoid of this facility. Electricity
is made available to the tube wells with a slow speed. Not
even half of the existing tube wells are electrified till
today. This area having been selected for integrated develop-
ment, should have the facility of electricity both for agricul-
ture and cottage industries and also for the family use.

2.12. Banks: There are no banking facilities available in
the area. The branches at present located at Soraon and Phapha-
mau are looking after this area as well. The Cooperative Bank
at Soraon is extending the loaning facility to one of the
Cooperative Society located in the project area with membership
of 1105.

3.13. Harijan Housing Scheme: Till now, no such houses have
been constructed. The survey has brought to light 1077 desti-
tute families, most of them belongⁿing to the above category.
Their houses are also very small and ill situated. Efforts
are now in hand to improve the housing condition of these
families by having colonies at suitable places on the Gaon Sa
Samaj land. The families themselves have to take the
initiative.

3.14. Recreation: The traditional sources of recreation -
Bhajan and Kirtan Mandalies and the observance of the
traditional and cultural festivals and participation in
the local melas are the only source of recreation for the
people. They, too, are getting less and less popular along
with the village community coming in contact with the urban
one. Hundreds of people of the area visit the urban places
for various jobs and the sophisticated life of the latter is
having its impact on them gradually. Cinema going is
becoming popular in the rural areas. Radios and transistors
are also in use. They are mostly tuned for music. The
village games and sports are also going in the background.

Volleyball is becoming more popular with the youths. Healthy recreational facilities are much needed and for which a suitable programme is to be chalked out in tune with the existing ones which are less expensive. Money is a great factor. A set of Libraries with Community Centres having these facilities may serve to some extent.

3.15. Village Markets & Fairs: The project area takes keen interest in observing religious and cultural festivals and in participating in the local fairs held at such occasions. Dashera, Dipewali, Holi, Ram Naumi, Krishna Janamashtmi are such occasions. These fairs can very well be used for educating people in health, citizenship and even in village occupations. Small exhibitions can be arranged.

Allahabad Polytechnic has taken the lead in motivating people to have their markets. They have come into existence in village Gohri and Hajiganj. An Akhil Bhartiya Kisan and Pashu Mela organized in village Gohri, at the initiative of the above institution, has now been taken up by the people themselves.

Allahabad, Phaphamau and Soran are the places where the people go for regular marketting. Milk, vegetables, fruits are brought to these places and sold at competitive rates. Sometimes the middlemen bargain with the village people, purchase these things at the spot and later on sell them in the urban area at higher rates. There is a monthly market in Hajiganj which attracts big businessmen and transactions between them take place.

CHAPTER IV

ECONOMIC PROGRAMMES

CHAPTER-IV.INTEGRATED AREA DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR FIVE YEARS.
1978-79 to 1982 to 83.Nyaya Panchayat Circle, Sorach.

The first three chapters of the present edition broadly deal with the general features of the area chosen for the integrated development, and the existing position in respect of each sphere of developmental activities as they stand today. This will serve as our starting point so far as this new idea of integrated area development with its five year plan, in hand, is concerned. The various departments concerned with rural development, have taken stock of the position and prepared their plans for area development. They are being discussed one after the other in the para's that follow:

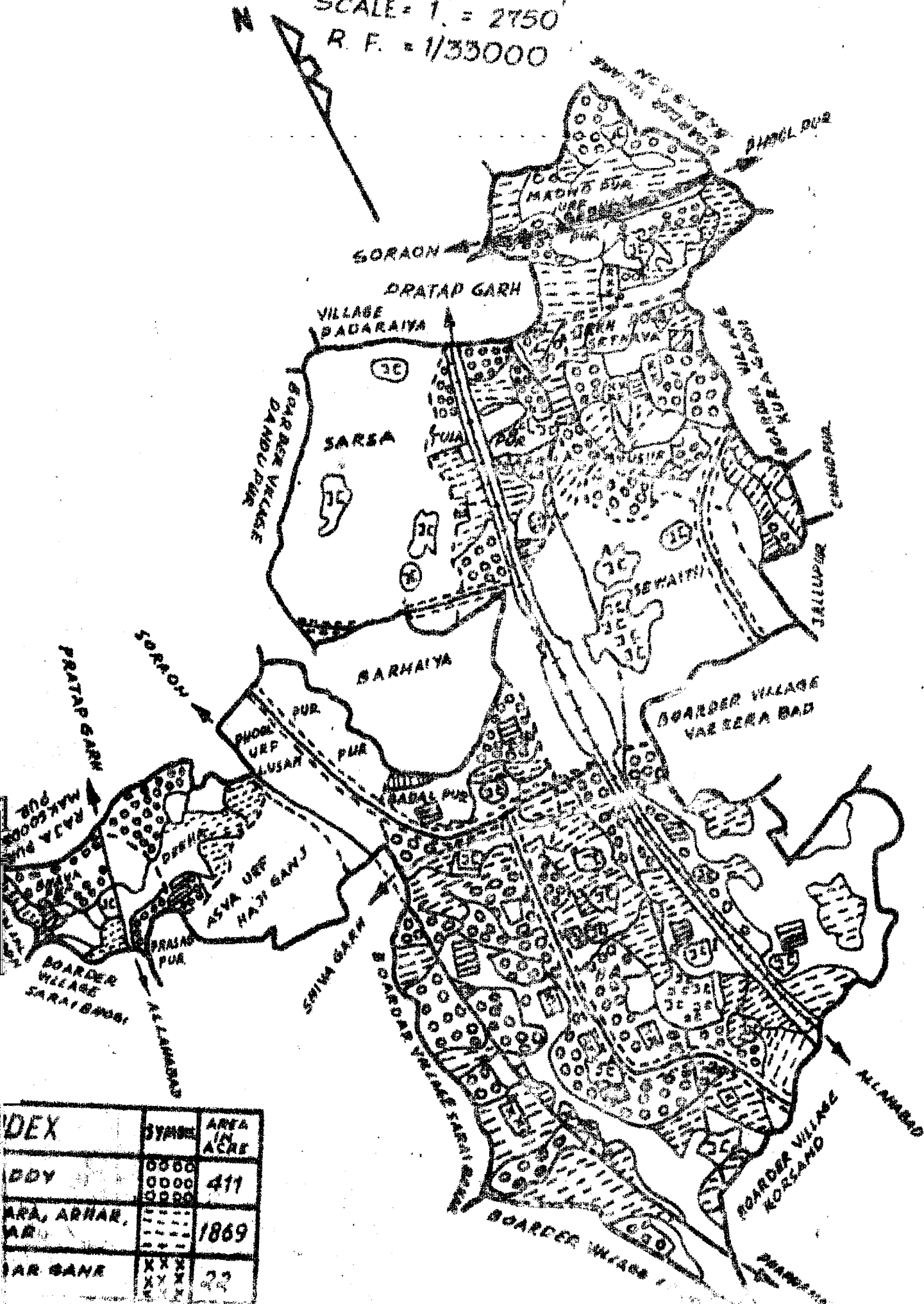
4.1. Agriculture: In the context of the area for development, having been predominantly agriculture biased, it is necessary to discuss this aspect first and foremost. Agricultural production deals with the soil, the climate, the rainfall, the availability of underground water and the topography of the terrain on one hand, and various inputs - seeds, fertilizers, manure, insecticides, pesticides, implements, source of irrigation and power on the other. Besides the above, there is need for good soil management and the application of various cultural practices in time and in the proper quantity. Planning for per unit space, per unit time and per unit inputs, is to be done. The man behind all these important elements is the most important because the change takes place only when he, so, desires.

The survey undertaken of the project area, has provided us with area statistics regarding Agriculture, which may indicate the spheres which require special attention. The total area of the project is 1795 Hectares, out of which 1287 hectares are under cultivation, 16.5 hectares of alkaline land is also available which can be reclaimed and brought under cultivation. Irrigation facilities are available to 1007 hectares, but the assured irrigation is possible in 4.86 hectares.

Another 521 hectares are under protective irrigation category. The major portion of the protective category falls under the command area of canals. This being the tail end of the canal, the irrigation provided cannot be said to be satisfactory. The first and the foremost task, therefore, is to provide means of irrigation to such tracts which, at present, do not

SEWAITH NYAYA PANCHAYAT
MAP OF KHARIF CROP

SCALE = 1" = 2750'
 R. F. = 1/33000



INDEX	SYMBOL	AREA IN ACRE
DDY	OOOO	411
SARAI BANSI	XXXX	1869
SARAI BANSI	XXXX	22

have adequate water supply. Fortunately the tubewells are quite successful in the area and they can be tried. This aspect will be dealt with in the minor irrigation programme in greater details.

The analysis of the present cropping pattern indicates that 990 Hectares are covered under Kharif and 970 hectares under Rabi. 160 hectares are said to be under the Zaid crops. Thus the crop intensity is 160%. This also indicates that the farmers are making good use of available irrigation resources. It also indicates that the crop intensity can be further raised to 200% or even more than that with the extension of irrigation facilities in the areas which at present are handicapped for want of it.

The area under various crops during one year period is as follows:

<u>S.No.</u>	<u>Name of the Crop</u>	<u>Area in Hectares.</u>
1.	Paddy	486
2.	Jowar	12
3.	Bajra	254
4.	Wheat	625
5.	Gram	21
6.	Barley	18
7.	Pea	30
8.	Mustard	4
9.	Millets	14
10.	Potato	200
11.	Sugarcane	8
12.	Vegetable	40
13.	Fodder and Saffai	70
14.	Watermelon	42
15.	Others.	246
Total:		1824

It is clear from the above that Bajra covers 254 hectares while other Kharif crops are being grown in 246 hectares. The area under Bajra can be reduced yielding place to paddy, along with the provision of assured water supply to the area. The Zaid crops cover an area of only 100 hectares while assured irrigation is available to nearly 400 hectares. More area can be brought under Zaid.

Use of Fertilizers: The per hectare use of fertilizers in this area as per statistics available is N 24, P 4 and K 2.4 Kilograms per hectare. The per hectare use of fertilizers will go up along with all the cultivators making use of it and that, too, in requisite quantity.

Average Production: The average production of various crops in this area based on the information available in respect of the district is as follows:

S.No.	Name of the Crop	Average Production per hectare in Quintals.
1.	Paddy	8.68
2.	Jowar.	7.28
3.	Bajra	6.20
4.	Wheat	9.28
5.	Barley	5.62
6.	Pea	9.66
7.	Mustard	5.20
8.	Millets	4.64
9.	Potato	93.69
10.	Sugarcane.	292

There is a great scope of increasing production with the increased use of inputs and a scientific approach to cultivation.

The Project Plan: The increase in the production of various crops very much depends on:

- 1) Increase in crop-intensity i.e. taking more crops in the area which at present is yielding only one crop in the year or taking more than 2 crops when at present 2 crops are being taken.
- 2) Making use of the package of practices prescribed for various crops.

Crop Intensity: It very much depends on the provision of assured irrigational facilities. The area under such irrigation today is 486 hectares. This area will be increased by providing additional irrigation facilities during the next three years. The programme will be as follows:

1978 - 79	-	225 hectares.
1979- 80	-	225 hectares.
1980 - 81	-	225 hectares.

The assured area under irrigation by the end of 80-81 will be 1161 hectares. Thus about 90% of the total area under cultivation will be brought under irrigation.

The crop intensity which at present is 160% will thus be increased to 200% or even more by the introduction of the following crop rotation:

1. Paddy Wheat	393 Hectares.
2. Paddy - fallow	333 "
3. Sugarcane	100 "
4. Paddy - potato - vegetable	100 "
5. Arhar	100 "
6. Maize - potato - wheat.	50 "
7. Vegetable - potato - wheat.	77 "
8. Paddy - Pea.	50 "
9. Paddy - Gram.	25 "
10. Bajra - Arhar.	50 "
11. Paddy - Mustard.	25 "
	<hr/>
Total:	1303 "

With the introduction of the above crop-pattern and the crop-rotation, the area under different crops during 1978-79 will be as follows:

1. Paddy	926
2. Wheat	520
3. Sugarcane	100
4. Potato	227
5. Vegetable	177
6. Arhar	150
7. Maize	50
8. Gram	25
9. Pea	50
10. Bajra	50
11. Mustard	25
	<hr/>
	2300

The crop intensity will be 176%. The assured irrigation facility will extend to 934 hectares. The following cropping pattern will be observed during 1979-80:

<u>S.No.</u>	<u>Name of Crop</u>	<u>Area in Hectares.</u>
1.	Paddy - wheat	512
2.	Paddy - fallow	200
3.	Sugarcane	100
4.	Paddy - Potato-vegetable	100
5.	Maize - potato - wheat	75
6.	Vegetable - Potato - wheat	75
7.	Paddy - Gram	50
8.	Paddy - Pea	50
9.	Paddy - Mustard	50
10.	Bajra - Arhar	50

The area under various crops during 1979-80 will be as follows:
The crop intensity will be 193%.

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1. Paddy	962 Hectares.
2. Wheat	662 "
3. Sugarcane	100 "
4. Potato	250 "
5. Vegetable	175 "
6. Maize	75 "
7. Gram	50 "
8. Pea	50 "
9. Bajra	50 "
10. Arhar	91 "
11. Mustard	50 "

Total: 2515 Hectares.

With an additional increase of irrigation in 225 hectares, the area under assured irrigation will increase to 1158 Hectares. Nearly 90% of the area will thus have irrigation facility. The following crop rotation will be observed:

1. Paddy - Wheat	550 Hectares.
2. Paddy - Fallow	100 "
3. Sugarcane	100 "
4. Paddy - Potato - Vegetable	150 "
5. Maize - Potato - Wheat	100 "
6. Vegetable - Potato - Wheat	128 "
7. Paddy - Gram	50 "
8. Paddy - Peas	50 "
9. Paddy - Mustard	25 "
10. Arhar	50 "

Total: 1303 Hectares.

As a result of the above, the area under various crops will be as follows. The crop intensity will increase to 210%.

1. Paddy	925 Hectares.
2. Wheat	778 "
3. Sugarcane	100 "
4. Potato	378 "
5. Vegetable	278 "
6. Gram	50 "
7. Pea	50 "
8. Mustard	25 "
9. Arhar	50 "
10. Maize	100 "

Total: 2734 Hectares.

Increase in Agricultural Production: As a result of the above, and with the adoption of the following practices, the agricultural production is bound to increase. The practices observed will be:

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1. Selection and preparation of the land.
2. Use of improved seeds and their use in proper quantity and in time.
3. Use of manures and fertilizers in the proper manner and in adequate quantity.
4. Timely irrigation as per requirement of the crop.
5. Use of ^{agri}/cultural practices - weeding, hoeing etc..
6. Use of plant protection measures.
7. Timely crop cutting, threshing and proper storage.

Seed: The quantity of seeds required for the various crops in the year 1978-79, 79-80, 80-81, have been given in the appendices I, II & III. The cropping pattern in 1981-82, 82-83 is supposed to be the same as in 80-81. The present supply of improved seed by the Departments hardly covers 2 to 3% of the total requirement. It is also not possible that 100% requirement is met by the departments. It is suggested that $\frac{1}{3}$ of the requirement of the cultivators for the improved seed every year is met by providing improved seed from the registered growers. The details have been given in appendix 4. The supply of seed will be arranged through Agriculture, Cooperative and registered local seed breeders. Besides, the above, the farmers will be educated to keep the seed pure by the adoption of rouging before harvest. They will also change the seed after 3 years, so as to get the maximum benefit out of it.

Usar Reclamation: 16.5 hectares of usar land can be made available for cultivation if irrigation is provided in this area. The pyrite required for 1 hectare of such land to improve the soil, is 4 tons as an average and costs Rs.1673/-. The land will also require levelling and 'medbandi'. All these processes alongwith pyrite, will cost Rs.2500/- per hectare. There is a government subsidy available to all the cultivators who want to avail of this benefit. The subsidy ranges from 50% to 75%. Loan can also be arranged for such cultivators through the cooperative and the other nationalised banks. With the recommended treatment, the area can start producing paddy and wheat from the very first year and the cultivators can be in a position to pay off the loan in quite a few instalments.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF DESTITUTE FAMILIES, ARTISANS
and TECHNICIANS
NYAYA PANCHAYAT CIRCLE, SEWAITH

S.No.	GRAM SABHA	NO. OF DESTITUTE FAMILIES	NO. OF ARTISANS	TYPE OF OCCUPATION	NO. OF TECHNICIANS
1	GOHARI	231	61	22 Potter, 10 Tailor 3 Dyer, 8 Bhoojya, 8 Mason, 4 Barber, 5 Pathar, 1 Dharkar	4
2	SEWAITH	412	101	8 Blacksmith, 2 Carpet weaver 10 Mason, 15 Tailor, 2 Atashbaz, 1 Printer, 51 Weaver, 2 Belt Maker, 10 Barber.	3
3	YUSUFPUR	61	3 + 11 = 14	11 Mason, 3 Potter	2
4	HAJIGANJ	128	15	4 Potter, 3 Carpenter 3 Barber, 2 Tailor	5
5	BHAVAPUR	63	4 + 9 = 9	9 Potter, 4 Carpenter	-
6	SALHANGANJ	57	36	26 Potter, 2 Weaver 5 Tailor, 2 Goldsmith 1 Bhoojva, 1 Blacksmith	-
7	SARSA	112	15	3 Tailor, 2 Shoemaker, 3 Blacksmith, 3 Basket Maker, 2 Bhoojva, 1 Khat maker, 1 Mason	3
8	BADALPUR	13	3	1 Tailor, 2 Barbers.	1
Total:		1077	254		

Use of Fertilizers: It has already been mentioned that the cultivators are making use of the fertilizers in a very limited quantity. The average being N 24, P 4 and to 2.4 kgs. per hectare. The cultivators having been full educated and the use of fertilizers becoming popular, there will be a need of N 299, P 169 and K 155 tons and then the per hectare use of fertilizers in this area will be, N 230, P 130 and K 120 kgs.. The total quantity of fertilizers that will be needed has been given in appendix 5. The two seed cum-fertilizer stores - one of Agriculture and the other of cooperative will be able to meet this requirement.

Plant Protection: The project area will have the regular supply of insecticides and pesticides at the stores. Gaon-Panchayat and Coop. societies will have sprayers and dusters. Every progressive farmer will also have these equipments. A target for the supply of 100 sprayers and 100 dusters is being kept for the plan period. Every village will have 8 to 10 sprayers and dusters. Loan will be provided for their purchase to needy persons.

Special Programme for the Destitute Families: All the destitute families 1077 in member, most of them being petty cultivators, will be the main beneficiaries from this programme. Every year 60 such families will be located so as to cover 300 families by the end of the plan period. They will be encouraged through education and the provision of requisite resources to increase their yield by taking mostly the cash crops like vegetable, maize, potato and ground-nut. The crop rotation that they can follow with advantage is:

1. Maize + early potato + wheat.
2. Bhindi + vegetable + paddy.

The per hectare expenditure and increase have been calculated and given in Appendix 6.

Target of food Production: At present the project area is approximately producing 16800 tons of cereals etc.. The national target for increased food production has been kept as 7% increase per year. But with the intensive work going on in this area, a target of 10% increase per year is being envisaged. The increase in term of figures will be expected as follows:

Year	Target of Production in tons	Percentage increase
1978-79	18480	10% of the present
1979-80	20150	20% "
1980-81	21840	30% "
1981-82	23520	40% "
1982-83	25200	50% "

Implements: An humble target of improved ploughs to be purchased by each cultivator has been kept. The 'cultivators' will be purchased by farmers having a holding of 5 acres and above. Thrashers will also be arranged to save time and take the grain out immediately after the harvest lest it may be spoilt by rain, wind etc..

The implements will be kept at the Agriculture and cooperative Seed Cum-Fertilizer stores. Loans may also be arranged for this purpose. The implements may be made available to poor cultivators at subsidized rates.

Storage Bins: The cultivators will be educated to protect the produce of their fields from rats, insects and other animals. There will be a phased programme for the supply of storage Bins. Each cultivator will have at least one Bin. There may be provision of subsidy to the poor and marginal cultivators.

Gobar Gas Plants: These plants are necessary for cultivators who have 4 to 10 adult animals. A target of installation of 100 such plants during the plan period is being kept. Loans may be provided for this purpose. There is already a subsidy of 20% on this item. The Govt. may like to continue this facility in years to come to popularize this scheme. This programme is still in the preliminary stage.

Provision of Repairs of Implements: The project area will have at least one service centre which may cater to the needs of the area. It may repair the ploughs, the cultivators, the sprayers, the dusters, the gobar gas plant or any other new machinery that is to be introduced in the area. This workshop may also take up the repair of pumping sets, diesel engines and electric motors.

If considered economical, the service centre will also be equipped with tractors, threshers etc. which may be available to the farmers at prescribed rates in case they want to make use of these services. Allahabad Polytechnic will provide the necessary facilities so far as the Agricultural Workshop and the establishment of a service centre is concerned. The technique and the expertise is available with this institution.

REQUIREMENT OF SEEDS AND FERTILIZERS FOR THE YEAR 1978-79

S.No.	Crop	Total area in hectares	Seeds per hectare in Quintals	Total seeds required in Quintals	Fertilisers per hectre in Quintals			Total fertilisers required in Metric Tons		
					N	P	K	N	P	K
1-	Wheat	520	1.0	520.0	120	60	60	62-400	31-200	31-200
2-	Gram	25	0.8	20.0	10	50	-	00-250	1-250	-
3-	Pea	50	1.0	50.0	10	50	-	00-500	2-500	-
4-	Potato	227	40.0	908.0	140	100	100	31-780	22-700	22-700
5-	Mustard	25	.06	1.5	80	40	40	2-000	1-000	1-000
6-	Paddy	926	0.4	370.4	120	60	60	1-11-120	55-560	55-560
7-	Sugarcane	100	60.0	6000.0	150	60	-	15-000	6-000	-
8-	Vegetables	177	-	-	80	40	40	14-160	7-080	7-080
9-	Arhar	150	0.15	22.5	10	50	-	1-500	7-500	-
10-	Maize	50	0.16	8.0	80	40	30	4-000	2-000	1-500
11-	Bazra	50	0.05	2.5	80	40	30	4-000	2-000	1-500
Total:-		2300						246-710	138-790	120-540

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STATEMENT SHOWING

REQUIREMENT OF SEEDS AND FERTILIZERS FOR THE YEAR 79-80

Sl. No.	Crop	Total area in Hactares	Seeds per hectare in Quintals	Total seeds reqd. in Quintals	Fertilisers per hectare in Quintals			Total fertilisers required in Metre-Tons-		
					N	P	K	N	P	K
1-	Wheat	662	1.0	66-200	120	60	60	79-440	39-720	39-720
2-	Gram	50	0.80	40-00	10	50	-	00-500	2-500	-
3-	Pea	50	1.0	50-00	10	50	-	00-500	2-500	-
4-	Potato	250	40.0	10000-0	140	100	100	35-000	25-000	25-000
5-	Mustard	50	0.06	3-00	80	40	40	4-000	2-000	2-000
6-	Paddy	962	0.40	38-480	120	60	60	1-15-440	57-720	57-720
7-	Sugarcane	100	60.0	6000	150	60	-	15-000	6-000	-
8-	Vegetable	175	-	-	80	40	40	14-000	7-000	7-000
9-	Arhar	91	0.15	13-65	10	50	-	00-910	4-550	-
10-	Maize	75	0.16	12-00	80	40	30	6-000	3-000	2-250
11-	Bazra	50	0.05	2-50	80	40	30	4-000	2-000	1-500
Total:-		2515						2-69-790	1-51-990	1-35-190

APPENDIX - AG. - III

STATEMENT SHOWING REQUIREMENT OF SEEDS AND FERTILIZERS FOR THE YEAR 1980-81

Sl.No.	Crop	Total area Hectares	Seeds per hec- tare in quin- tals	Total seeds required in quintals	Fertilizers per hec- tare in Quintals			Total fertilizers required in Metre Tons		
					N	P	K	N	P	K
1-	Wheat	778	1.0	778.0	120	60	60	93-360	46-680	46-680
2-	Gram	50	0.8	40.0	10	50	-	00-500	2-500	-
3-	Pea	50	1.0	50.0	10	50	-	00-500	2-500	-
4-	Potatoe	370	40.0	15120.0	140	100	100	52-920	37-800	37-800
5-	Mustard	25	0.06	1.5	80	40	40	2-000	1-000	1-000
6-	Paddy	925	0.4	370.0	120	60	60	111-000	55-500	55-500
7-	Suger Cane	100	0.6	6000.0	150	60	-	15-000	0-000	-
8-	Vegetables	278	-	-	80	40	40	22-240	11-120	11-120
9-	Arhar	50	0.15	7.5	10	50	-	00-500	2-500	-
10-	Maize	100	0.16	16.0	80	40	30	1-000	4-000	3-000
Total:-		2734						299-020	169-100	155-10

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APPENDIX - AG - IV

PLAN OF SEED DISTRIBUTION THROUGH VARIOUS AGENCIES (IN QUINTALS)

Year	P a d d y				Maize				Arhar				Baira.			
	Agriculture	Cooperative	Others	Total	Agric.	Coop.	Others	Total	Agr.	Coop.	Others	Total	Agr.	Coop.	Other	Total
1978-79	62	31	32	125	1-5	-75	-75	3	3	1-5	1-5	6	2-5	-	-	2-5
1979-80	62	31	32	125	2	1	1	4	2	1-5	1	4-5	1.25	-	-	1-25
1980-81	62	31	32	125	2-5	1-30	1-30	5-50	1-5	-50	-50	2-5	-	-	-	-
1981-82	62	31	32	125	5	3	4	13	2	2	1	5	-	-	-	-
1982-83	62	32	32	125	6	3	4	13	2	2	1	5	-	-	-	-
=====																
Year	Wheat				Gram				Pea				Mustard			
1978-79	87	43	45	175	3	2	2	7	8	4	4	16	1-5	-	-	1-5
1979-80	110	55	55	220	6	3	4	13	8	5	4	17	1-5	-	-	1-5
1980-81	130	65	65	260	6	3	4	13	6	5	4	15	1-5	-	-	1-5
1981-82	130	65	65	260	6	3	4	13	6	5	4	17	1-5	-	-	1-5

APPENDIX - AG - V.

STATEMENT SHOWING REQUIREMENTS OF FERTILIZERS IN FIVE YEARS (PROJECT DURATION)

Year	Proposed use of Fertilizers in kg/hectore			Total Requirement of Fertilizers in Metric tons.		
	N	P	K	N	P	K
1978-79	40	14	11	52.0	18-2	14-3
1979-80	55	23	11	71-5	29.9	23.4
1980-81	70	32	25	91-0	41-6	32-5
1981-82	85	41	32	110-5	53-3	41-6
1982-83	100	50	40	130-0	65-0	52-0
&						

APPENDIX - AG - VI.

STATEMENT SHOWING EXPENDITURE, INCOME AND PROFIT FOR DESTITUTES, UNDER VARIOUS CROPS.

S.No.	Crop	Expenses on Agricultural Inputs. Rs.	Expenses on other items Rs.	Total Expenses Rs.	Total Income Rs.	Total Profit Rs.
1.	Maize	600/-	600/-	1,200/-	2,400/-	1,200/-
2.	Potato	4,000/-	500/-	5,500/-	10,000/-	4,500/-
3.	Wheat	1,000/-	1,400/-	2,400/-	3,900/-	1,500/-
4.	Lady Finger	800/-	1,200/-	2,000/-	5,000/-	3,000/-
5.	Onion	400/-	1,000/-	400/-	2,900/-	1,500/-

PROGRAMME OF COOPERATIVES

4.2.1. The Cooperative has to play a very vital role in the entire process of development. Actually the economic aspect of the programme is very much linked with it. Besides arranging the finances, it arranges the supplies of raw material and also the disposal of the finished goods. The industrial cooperatives will specially think in terms of supplies of raw material and finances and the sale of the finished goods. The section under industries plans to set up **24 types** of industries which will require industrial cooperatives separate from each other in most cases.

4.2.2. Membership: Cooperatives function better if the membership is broad based and each member is ready to contribute towards the share capital as well as deposit. The idea is not to earn more money but to learn to work together. There is a programme of bringing all the families under the fold of cooperatives. Only then the common man can go ahead with his development work. Appendix one indicates the targets for each year for increasing the membership. Then there are targets for increasing the share and the deposit.

4.2.3. Cooperative Stores: There is a plan for opening a Cooperative seed cum fertilizer store in the central village of Sewaith. In addition there will be service centres in big villages. There may be a cooperative repair and service centre for implements and tractors. The Consumers stores may also be established in Sewaith and Gohari. The long term target of having a cooperative cold storage in this area has also been kept.

4.2.4. Ware houses: Along with the increased food production as has been planned under the Agricultural head, the production will increase by 50 c/o. The additional increase will require the storage facility and sale facility of the goods at the proper time, when it is suited to the farmers. The farmers may have some money advanced to them in lieu of the goods they have stored in the warehouse. The suitable place for the warehouse will be between Sewaith and Gohari.

4.2.5. Bringing the destitute families under the fold of Cooperatives:

This will be given top priority lest the development of these families remain a wishful thinking. No programme for them, will succeed, unless they cooperate by becoming members of the cooperative. It will lessen a good deal of burden which otherwise they will have to share individually, and thus a great wastage of time and resources both.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE PLAN OF COOPERATIVES
FOR INTEGRATED AREA DEVELOPMENT, SEWAITH.

(Increase in Membership)

No. of Villages	Total families	Farmer families	Non-farmer families	Present membership	Non-Coop. Members	No. of families to be made members.	Yearwise distribution of targets.				
							78-79	79-80	80-81	81-82	82-83
12	2770	2000	770	1105	895	895	200	200	200	200	95

Increase in Share

No. of Villages	Share Capital Present position.	Target of additional increase	Yearwise distribution of target				
			78-79	79-80	80-81	81-82	82-83
12	41150	17900	4000	4000	4000	4000	1900

Increase in Deposits

Present Position	Target for 5 years.	Yearwise distribution of target				
		78-79	79-80	80-81	81-82	82-83
135	1,00,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000

STATEMENT SHOWING THE DISTRIBUTION OF LOAN
INTEGRATED AREA DEVELOPMENT, SEWAITH.

1. Short Term Loan:

Present Position			Target for 5 years			Yearwise distribution in (thousands)									
Component A	Component B	Total	Component A	Component B	Total	78-79		79-80		80-81		81-82		82-83	
						A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B
-	-	94,000	4,00,000	8,00,000	12,00,000	40	80	60	120	80	160	100	200	120	240

2. Medium Term Loan:

Present position	Target for 5 years	Yearwise distribution of targets.				
		78-79	79-80	80-81	81-82	82-83
-	5,00,000	50,000	75,000	1,00,000	1,25,000	1,50,000

3. Long Term Loan: *

Present Position	Target for 5 years	Yearwise distribution of targets.				
		78-79	79-80	80-81	81-82	82-83
-	8,80,000	2,00,000	2,00,000	2,00,000	2,00,000	80,000

* It is proposed to distribute loan for tractors and implements 20 gober gas plants and 40 tube wells during the plan period.

4.3-1 It has already been mentioned that the project / ^{area} with the cultivated land of 3449 acres, has in all 26 32 acres under irrigation, (Canal and tube well irrigation.) The provision of bringing 819 acres under irrigation is to be made to provide 100% IRRIGATION facility to this area. The canal irrigation, hardly being an assured irrigation, has no scope to extend further. Thus the only alternative that remains is the installation of tube wells under public and private sector. As it is, there is only one government tube well out of 100. The further extension is, therefore, being envisaged in the private sector where tube wells may be owned by an individual or by a group of people in case the holdings of the beneficiaries are too small to get adequate loan for that purpose.

In order that the plan for increasing the agricultural production to 150% of the existing one succeeds, it has been thought essential that full irrigation for the crops may be arranged. Additional tube wells are also to be installed in the covered area of the canal because it provides only protective irrigation. The plan of Agriculture which precedes, has indicated clearly as to how area under Bajra and Barley has gradually to give place to paddy and other cash crops.

The second important aspect that is to be borne in mind is the arrangement of tube wells for the marginal cultivators having holdings upto $1\frac{1}{2}$ acre or so. Most of the destitute families come under this category. Our plan is specially designed for the uplift of these families. Such tracts are to be explored and the possibility of fixing tube wells in these pockets is to be made reality. If essential, the Gram Panchayat and the Kshettra Samitis will take up their work.

The selection of the unirrigated tract and the identification of small and marginal farmers who constitute that tract, have been started. It is expected that some of these tube wells may be completed during this financial year while no targets for the same has been kept.

4-3-2 Financial requirement : While appendix I indicate the break up of the installation of tube wells, appendix 2 indicates the finances that will be required to complete the work. The beneficiary group, being poor, the entire amount of Rs. 4.40 lacs will be provided as loan from the Cooperatives as well as the nationalised banks. There is already a subsidy of 25% on tube wells which might be raised to $33\frac{1}{3}\%$ in case of marginal farmers. The land development bank provides loan on $10\frac{1}{2}\%$ interest and the loan amount is realised in easy instalments in 7 to 10 years time.

4.3-3 Boring of Tube Wells : Boring is done either in wells or in pits as the case may be. Boring mechanics are available in the Sonaon Block with 8 boring sets. Boring is done by the Department as per rules prevailing from time to time. This area has under ground water between 25 to 40 meters and the cavity borings are quite successful.

4.3-4 Energisation of Tube Wells : The tube wells having been completed, are being energised gradually. But there is a big gap between the two. The project area has to be given preferential treatment if the targets are to be achieved easily and in time. The diesel tube wells are difficult to manage and will be much more difficult for the group for whom they are being stipulated.

TARGETS FOR MINOR IRRIGATION WORKS

NYAYA PANCHAYAT CIRCLE, SEWAITH

APPENDIX - MI -1.

S.No.	Name of Gram Sabha	UNIRRIGATED AREA (IN ACRES)	1878-79		1979-80			1980-81			1981-82			1982-83			TOTAL IRRIGATION POTENTIAL (IN ACRES)							
			IRRIGATION WELL	PUMPING SET	PVT. TUBE WELLS	IRRIGATION POTENTIAL (ACRES)	WELLS	PUMPING SET	PVT. TUBE WELLS	IRRIGATION POTENTIAL (ACRES)	WELLS	PUMPING SET	PVT. TUBE WELLS	IRRIGATION POTENTIAL (ACRES)	WELLS	PUMPING SET		PVT. TUBE WELLS	IRRIGATION POTENTIAL (ACRES)					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	
1.	Gohari	338	2	3	3	96	4	3	3	96	3	2	2	65	3	1	1	37	2	1	1	34	328	
2.	Sewaith	66	2	2	1	36	-	1	-	8	-	1	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	8	60	
3.	Sarsa	133	-	1	-	8	-	1	1	28	-	1	-	8	-	1	1	28	-	1	-	8	80	
4.	Hajiganj	21	2	-	-	6	1	-	-	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	12	
5.	Sadhanganj	86	-	1	-	8	-	1	-	8	-	1	-	8	-	1	-	8	-	1	1	8	40	
6.	Bhavanpur	50	-	1	-	8	-	1	-	8	-	1	-	8	-	1	-	8	-	1	-	8	40	
7.	Yusufpur	21	-	-	2	40	-	-	1	20	-	-	1	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	80	
Total			815	6	8	6	202	5	7	5	171	3	6	3	117	4	4	2	84	2	5	1	66	640

- Note: 1. Only two acres of land remain un-irrigated in Badalpur.
2. In addition to above, there will be a target of installing 25 Tube-wells in the control area of canals for the pockets lacking in water-supply and owned by destitute families.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT FOR MINOR IRRIGATION WORKS,

NYAYA PANCHAYAT CIRCLE, SEWAITH.

APPENDIX - MI - 2

S.No.	Works	Rate	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	Total
1-	IRRIGATION WELLS	3,000-00	18,000-00	15,000-00	9,000-00	12,000-00	6,000-00	60,000-00
2-	PUMPING SETS	7,000-00	56,000-00	49,000-00	42,000-00	28,000-00	35,000-00	2,10,000-00
3-	PRIVATE TUBEWELLS	10,000-00	60,000-00	50,000-00	30,000-00	20,000-00	10,000-00	1,70,000-00
	Total:-	-	1,34,000-00	1,14,000-00	81,000-00	60,000-00	51,000-00	4,40,000-00

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4-1-1 Existing Livestock : On the basis of survey, the project area has 1664 bullocks, 440 cows, 977 buffaloes, 1040 goats, 65 sheep and 486 pigs. There are 281 poultry birds. The planning in respect of developing the position of livestock in this area, will be discussed in two broad spheres, firstly, how the existing breed can develop and secondly, how additional improved livestock is provided. It has been mentioned earlier that most of the cows are of the local breed and their average milk yield per day is hardly one litre. About 25 percent of the buffaloes are of the improved breed as they have been purchased from outside. Rest of the buffaloes are the mixed breed and they tend more towards the local or desi breed. The goats also are neither the 'Jamunapari tall breed' nor the high milk yielding 'barbari' which is quite small in size. The bullocks are 50 percent of the local breed and 50 percent of the improved breed - mostly the Haryana one. They are purchased from outside. The pigs are also small desi ones. Crossbreeds are seen here and there but they are quite few in number.

4-1-2 Upgrading : The most suited programme for this area will be the upgrading of cows, buffaloes, goats, pigs and sheep. At present the artificial insemination services are available at the block head quarter at Soran. The project area will have 2 stockman centres and 1 Veterinary hospital. All these three will have the insemination facilities for cows and buffaloes... The local bulls operating in the area and which will be of the local breed will be castrated. The Veterinary hospitals and the stockman centres will have the facility of service centres for goats. The 'barbari' bucks will be available there for cross-breeding in goats. Improved Rams and Boars will be provided for breeding in sheep and pigs. Thus the entire area will have requisite facilities for cross-breeding in animals. This will not only maintain the status quo but also will go on improving these animals, progeny to progeny, till after the three generations they will develop into good local breeds. There will be tremendous improvement in cows with the introduction of semen from the 'Jarsi' and other improved breeds which have very high milk yield capacity.

It is proposed to keep the 'murray' buffalo bulls at Gohri. The supply of semen to the other two centres will be arranged from Semen Collection centre at Bhardwaj. It is also proposed to arrange the supply of frozen semen for cows through Sharda Sahayak Pariyojna.

Cross breeding in goats : The project area has 1040 goats. As mentioned above there will be a special upgrading programme for goats. Besides having the barbari bucks at Gohri, and the other subcentres, additional bucks will be provided to interested breeders at Hajiganj, Bhavapur-Diha, Sewaith and Sadhanganj who will charge a fee of Re. 1/4 for each coverage to maintain the bucks. With all this it will be possible to produce good barbari breed in this area and ultimately it may serve as a supply centre for other areas. It will help in the financial condition of the people who will maintain them.

Cross breeding in Pigs : This area has as many as 486 pigs. The breeders are mostly from the poor people forming the destitute group, with the supply of improved 'Yorkshire' boar, and elimination of local ones, it will be possible to improve the entire herd. A change in the pig-feed will also be tried, to make the generation still better and more economical. There are areas where there is a good demand of pork. The cross breeding programme in pigs will increase the income of the breeders two to three fold of what it is today.

Poultry Development : There is scope of poultry development in Sewaith and the neighbouring villages where some local breed is available even today. Starting with a unit of 25 birds in the beginning, efforts will be made to encourage 100 families of this area to adopt poultry as a source of partial employment. Later on a unit of 500 to 1000 birds will also be a reality with half a dozen families. All precautions will be taken to make it a success.

4.4-3 Purchase of animals : The other programme which goes side by side is, the introduction of improved breeds of cows, buffaloes and goats. The farmers will be advanced loans from the banks for making such purchases. Technical services will be made available to people, right from the purchase stage to the later ones, when problems of their right upkeep and protection from diseases arise. These animals will be preferably insured against diseases and will thus protect the interest of the owners. The economy of keeping these animals has been given in the appendix. The department of Animal Husbandry undertakes to improve the lot of 300 destitute families during the plan period. The following steps will be taken for the purpose.

4.4-4 Destitute families and the assistance to be provided : It is proposed that 100 buffaloes, 100 cows and 500 goats of improved breed will be provided to 100 families each. They will be the people only from the

above category. Along with the provision of loan, they will also be provided with the balanced diet through agencies to be developed for the purpose. They will be advanced some rotating funds for this purpose. This may range from Rs. 50/- for goats to Rs. 200/- for buffaloes. This will be a part of the loan itself which will range from Rs. 300/- for goats to Rs. 2500/- for buffaloes. Suitable care will be taken to keep these animals healthy and free from diseases. There will also be the arrangement of the supply of milk to the city to ensure good market.

4-4-5 Provision of accommodation : Provision of accommodation for the centre, the staff and the animals (bulls) will have to be made at Gohri and the two sub-centres.

4-4-6 Financial outlay : The financial requirement on the scheme will be as follows :-

S.No.	Programme	No. of families/ animals	Loan	Subsidy @ 25%
1-	Improved cow	100/100	1,80,000	45,000
2-	Improved buffaloes	100/100	3,00,000	75,000
3-	Barbari goats	100/500	2,00,000	50,000
4-	Poultry	100/1000	30,000	7,500
			7,10,000	1,77,500

The amount of loan includes the amount that will be required as rotating funds for the upkeep of animals and birds. Thus in all a provision of Rs. 7,10,000/- is to be made as loan from the banks out of which Rs. 1,77,500/- will be the subsidy amount to be adjusted in the loan itself.

Fodder :- Along with the propagation of the above development scheme, efforts will be made to provide green fodder for animals. The owners will be educated and encouraged to take up this programme as a vital part of the total development. Every breeder will bring $\frac{1}{4}$ acre to $\frac{1}{2}$ acre under Barseem, Jai and 'M.P. Chary'. The arrangement of balanced diet has been discussed earlier.

Formation of Milk Societies :- The entire development will necessitate the formation of a milk union with milk societies. They will arrange for funds to the breeders for purchase and upkeep of animals and also take up the sale aspect of the programme in its totality.

Economy of rearing a Mitch Buffalo

1. Breed - Murrah
2. Cost of the buffalo : Rs.2,500/-
3. Average lactation period : 300 days
4. Average dry period : 120 days.
5. Average Production of milk : 7 Kgs. per day.
6. Average fat content : 7 o/o
7. Milk available for sale per day: 6 Kgs.
8. Feed required and its cost.

	<u>Bhusa</u>	<u>Greens</u>	<u>Concentrate</u>
(1) For 300 days of lactation	1800 Kgs	4500 Kgs	900 Kgs.
(2) 60 days - dry period	360 "	300 "	60 "
(3) Another 60 days after the dry period	360 "	600 "	120 "
Total:	2520 Kgs.	5400 Kgs.	1080 Kgs.
Rate of purchase per kilo	.15	.10	1.00
Cost of feed	378/-	540/-	1080/-
Total Cost : 378 + 540 + 1080 =	Rs.1,998/-		

The cost of green can be saved to the extent of 50 o/o by arranging grass, thus the cost of feeding comes to Rs.1,728/-

9. (a) Interest on loan at 4 o/o for 14 months = Rs.90/-
on (2500 - 625 subsidy) = on 1,875/-

(b) Insurance 4 o/o for 14 months Rs.90/-

(c) Medicine etc. Rs.50/-

Total Expenditure : Rs. 1,958/-
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10.(a) Sale of milk 1800 Kgs at Rs.2/- per Kg. = Rs.3,600/-

(b) Manure 4 tons Rs. 120/-
Rs. 3,720/-

Net profit (3720 - 1958) = Rs.1,762/-

Payment of bank loan (instalment) Rs.600/-

Thus the saving comes to Rs.1,162/-

Economy of rearing a Cow.

1. Breed - Haryana - Tharparker
2. Cost of Cow - Rs.1,500/-
3. Average period of lactation : 250 days.
4. Average dry period : 130 days.
5. Average milk yields per day : 6 Kgs.
6. Average fat content : 4.5 o/o
7. Milk available for sale : 5 Kgs.
8. Cattle feed required with cost:

	<u>Bhusa</u>	<u>Greens</u>	<u>Concentrate</u>
(1) 240 days of lactation	960 Kgs.	2400 Kgs.	480 Kgs.
(2) 70 days of dry period	280 "	350 "	35 "
(3) Another 60 days after the dry period	240 "	600 "	60 "
	<u>1480 Kgs.</u>	<u>3350 Kgs.</u>	<u>575 Kgs.</u>
Purchase per Kilo	.15	.10	1.00
Cost of feed	222	335	575

Total cost : 222 + 335 + 575 = 1,132/-

By arranging grass for greens : Rs.167/- may be saved.

Thus the total expenditure comes to Rs.965/-

9. i) Interest on 1500 - 375 Subsidy = Rs.1125/- at 4 o/o for 1 year.	Rs. 45.00
ii) Insurance at 4 o/o for 1 year	Rs. 60.00
iii) On medicine	Rs. 25.00
iv) Return of bank instalment	<u>Rs.375.00</u>
Total Expenditure	: Rs.1,470/-

10. i) Sale proceeds of 1200 Kgs of milk at Rs.2/- per Kg. = 2400/-

ii) Manure 2.5 tons 75
2475/-

Net profit : 2475 - 1470 = Rs.1,005/-
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Economy of rearing Goats

1. Number of goats in the unit : 5
2. Breed : 'Barbari'
3. Cost of 1 goat : Rs. 300/-
4. Average of lactation period : 200 days.
5. Average of dry period : 165 days.
6. Average milk yield in the year: 600 litres
7. Milk available for sale : 500 litres
8. Lactation time in a year : 2.- 3 kids.
9. Cost of feed:

- (1) Bhusa 1000 gm per day per goat - 1 year. 3.60 quintals.
- (2) Concentrate - 500 gms per day per goat - 1 year. 1.80 quintals.
- (3) Bhusa 500 gms per day per kid - 6 months. .90 quintals.
- (4) Concentrate - 100 gm per day per kid - 6 months. 1.8 quintal.

Cost of feed

Concentrate for 1 goat and 1 kid	1.98 quintals	Rs. 198/-
Bhusa	4.50 "	Rs. 67.50

Payment of loan one instalment		Rs. 265.50
		<u>112.00</u>

		<u><u>Rs. 377.50</u></u>
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10. (1) Cost of 500 litre milk : Rs. 500/-
- (2) Cost of the Kids : Rs. 120/-
- Rs. 620/-

Net profit : $620 - 377 = 243$ for each goat.

The net profit for a unit of 5 goats will be

$243 \times 5 = \text{Rs. } 1,215/-$
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STATEMENT SHOWING POSITION OF SUPPLY OF IMPROVED BREED LIVESTOCK IN 5 YEARS
NUMBER OF FAMILIES TO RECEIVE THE LIVESTOCK

S.No.	Name of the Village	1978-79				1979-80				1980-81				1981-82				1982-83			
		Cow	Buff.	Goat	Hen	Cow	Buff.	Goat	Hen	Cow	Buff.	Goat	Hen	Cow	Buff.	Goat	Hen	Cow	Buff.	Goat	Hen
1-	Gohari	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
2-	Sewaith	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
3-	Bhawapur	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
4-	Deeha	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
5-	Badalpur	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
6-	Sarsa	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
7-	Hajiganj	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
8-	Lusanpur	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	2
9-	Sadhanganj	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
10-	Yusufpur	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
11-	Shikhpur	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
12-	Tulapur	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total		20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20

Note:- It is *Envisaged* that provision of either one cow or one buffalo or 5 goats & 10 hens will be able to contribute towards improving the economic condition of one family.

4-5-1 Importance : The survey undertaken of the project area has brought to light 68 tanks big and small with an acreage of 128 in all. The majority of these tanks get dry in summer, but they indicate the possibility of their use by the interested and traditional job breeders, with a programme of its proper deepening and the arrangement of filling it with water, in case they get dry. Pumping sets on the existing wells can be used for this purpose. The deepening work can be taken^{up} by the Gram Panchayats as self help programmes. The State-Govt. has extended certain facilities in terms of wheat, under which this work can be subsidized also. After being in action, these tanks will bring a net income of Rs. 2000/- to Rs. 3000/- per acre to the Gram Samaj, which can be made available for development activities of the village, year to year. With this objective in view the following will be the programme of fisheries during the next five years .

4-5-2 Fish rearing in the existing Tanks :- The tanks at Gohari, Sewaith and Hajiganj which have water all round the year will, at the outset, be used for rearing fish from 1978-79 winter. Besides being a permanent source of income to the Gram Samaj, this programme is supposed to give employment to 20 families out of the destitutes. . . . A tank of $\frac{1}{2}$ hectare can be given to each of these families on 10 years lease. A loan to the extent of Rs. 7000/- per hectare can be provided to the fish-breeders for the purpose of developing the tanks etc. So as to allow them an income of Rs, 200/- per month per tank. These fish breeders will be given training in pisciculture also.

4-5-3 Phasing of the Programme :- At the outset the programme of rearing the fingerlings will be started in the tanks mentioned above. The Gaon Samaj will make arrangements for the fingerlings, and the fish feed. Some local fisherman will be selected and the lease of these tanks for a period of ten years will be executed in his favour. The investment on the rearing of fish, can be made by the Gram Samaj/the fish breeder as the case may be. The department will always supervise the work and impart training and education to the breeders from time to time.

Simultaneously, the programme of deepening the tanks in other villages will be taken as follows :-

1978-79	Gohari, Sewaith, Bhavapur
1979-80	Badalpur, Sarsa, Bohari,
1980-81	Shukhpur, Yusufpur, Sadhanganj..
1981-82	Gohari, Badalpur, Sarsa, Lusanpur.
1982-83	Tulapur, Diha, Hajiganj.

A target of deepening 1 acre of tank in each village is being kept. 16 acres will thus be developed. The programme will further expand if adequate enthusiasm is shown by the people for fish rearing. The total amount required for the improvement of 16 acres of tank will be Rs. 1,20,000/-. 25% of this amount will be the subsidy from the Government. As the major portion, will be the earth work, Shramdan worth Rs. 10,000/-. will be done by the people.

4.5-4 The following tanks with their acreage mentioned against each, have been enlisted during the process of survey :-

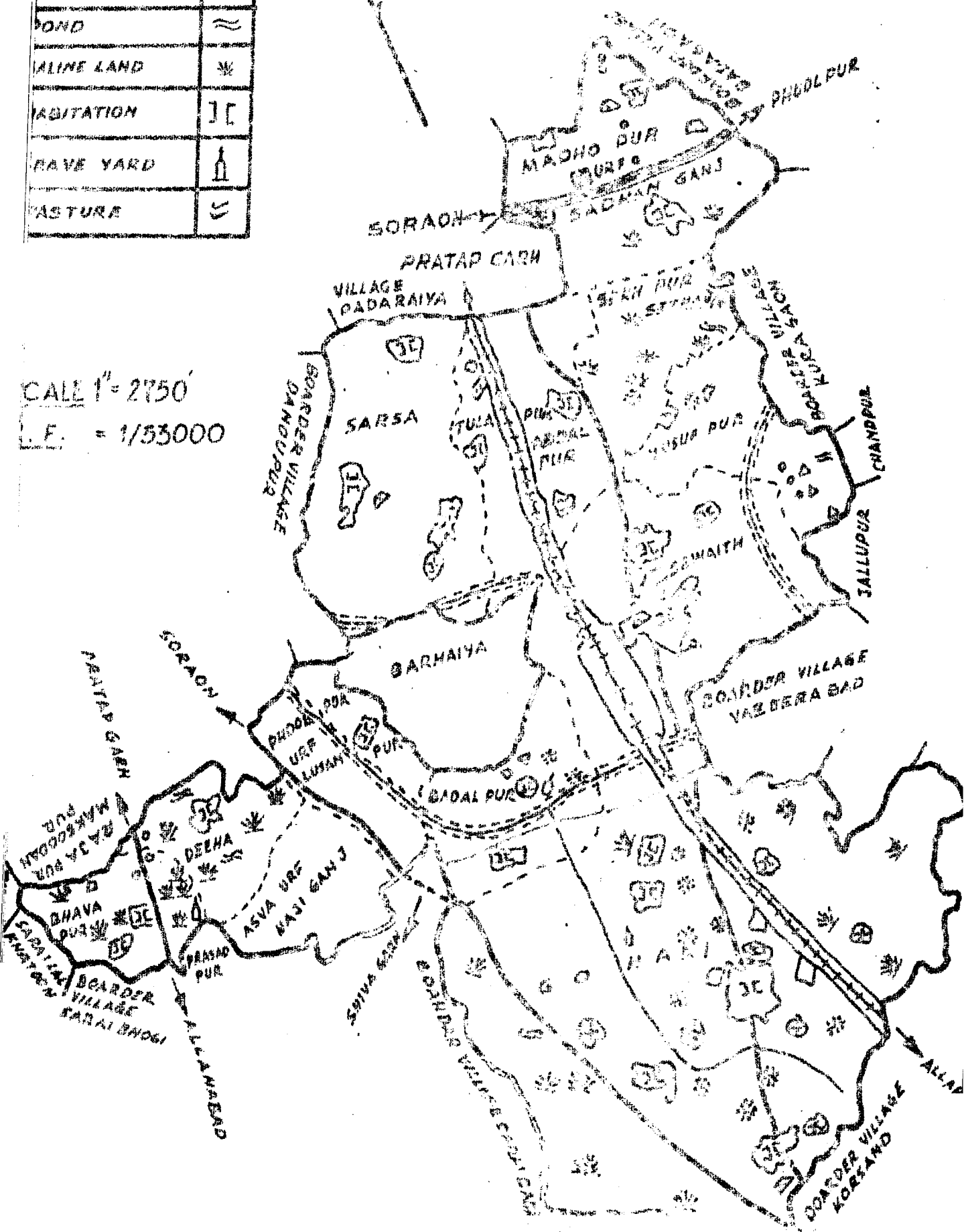
S.No.	Name of the Village	No. of Tanks	Area	Remarks
1-	Sewaith	7	17 acre	- 1 tank has water all the yr. round.
2-	Gohari	18	47 "	- do-
3-	Hajiganj	2	4 "	- do-
4-	Lusanpur	3	11 "	- do-
5-	Badalpur	7	12 "	
6-	Bhavapur	3	12 "	
7-	Deeha	2	1 "	
8-	S rsa	6	10 "	
9-	Sadhanganj	7	8 "	
10-	Yusufpur	4	7 "	
11-	Tilapur	1	1 "	
12-	Sheikhpur	9	8 "	
		68	128 Acres.	

SEWAITH NYAYA PANCHAYAT MAP OF GRAM SAMAJ LAND

INDEX	SYMBOL
MINE YARD	△
COMMUNITY CENTRE (PANCHAYAT GHAR)	◻
HATHUSH YAGYA AIR SITE	✕
OIL EXTRACTION	○
SITE OF POTTER	⊙
WASTE RECOVERY SITE	X
POND	≈
SALINE LAND	✱
HABITATION	
GRAVE YARD	⌈
WASTUR	≡



SCALE 1" = 2750'
S.F. = 1/53000



4.6-1 IMPORTANCE : Vegetables and fruits form an important part of our diet. The energy producing food having vitamins and mineral salts is available in the crop in adequate quantity. Vitamins A, B, C, D, E, F. and K are found in various vegetables and fruit and are the most important constituent in the human-diet. The shortage of the above in the diet results into deficiency of various kinds and the human body is prone to ailments and diseases, thus rendering the life miserable.

The Nutrition Advisory Committee of Indian Medical Research - Association recommends 390 grams of cereals and 280 grams of vegetable and fruit for an adult but in our country the consumption of cereals and vegetables per adult is 476 grams and 140 grams respectively. The use of cereals is more than the required quantity, while the vegetables and fruits are used in lesser quantity. The result is mal-nutrition and ill health, specially in the growing children and pregnant mothers.

4.6-2 VEGETABLE AND FRUIT PRODUCTION IN SEWAITH :- It has already been mentioned earlier that the soil of the project area is highly conducive to the production of fruits and vegetables. Accordingly, the cultivation of the above is in vogue for quite a long past. But most of the produce goes for urban consumption. The second important aspect is that all the cultivators are not producing vegetables for their consumption. About 50% of the land holdings being very small, the land holders generally go for cereals. They do not actually understand the importance of vegetables and fruits to the extent they should and therefore there is need of extending the cultivation of vegetables in grater area than the one it is covering today. The area estimated to be under vegetable is 100 acres at present. There is the target of bringing an additional area of 250 acres under vegetables during the next 5 years. It has always to be borne in mind that bulk of this programme will be on the fields of the destitute families, in case they own some land. Even from the economic point of view vegetable cultivation is more paying than cereals.

FRUITS :- 135 acres at present are covered under orchards mostly mango and guava. The Safeda guavas of Allahabad and nearabout are quite famous and have a good market. Taking the project area of 4383 acres into account 135 acres is too small an area for the production of fruits. A good cultivator must have 'Bari' alongwith 'Kheti'. 30% of the total area is expected to be under trees, fruit and fuel in ideal conditions. Thus in all the project area should have 1300 acres, under trees, fruits and fuel. A target

of the plantation of 250 acres of orchards, during the plan period, has therefore, been kept. These orchards will generally have mango, guava, citrus and papaya. The cultivators, with small holdings, will be encouraged to bring the entire area of his, under vegetable and fruit cultivation. Its economy has been given in the later paragraphs.

4.6-3 The programme of Horticulture will, therefore, be divided into 4 heads :-

- i) Rejuvenation of old orchards.
- ii) Plantation of new orchards.
- iii) Vegetable cultivation - in all the three crops)
- iv) Potato cultivation, Rabi, Kharif and Zaid crops.)

4.6-3 (1) Rejuvenation :- The old orchards covering an area of 185 acres will be rejuvenated. Inter-culture operations will be provided and vegetable crops will be taken as intercrops.

4.6-3 (2) New Orchards :- The project has 1077 destitute families. Most of them have land holding below $1\frac{1}{4}$ acre. 100 of these families will be located and they will be encouraged to take up horticulture in $\frac{1}{2}$ acre. Vegetables will be grown as inter-cultivated crops. The orchards will generally have mango, guava, citrus and papaya plants.

MANGOES :- 8 acres of orchards (mango plants/will be planted every year thus bringing 40 acres additional under the orchards (mango) by the end of 5 years. There will be 35 plants per acre planted at 12 x 12 metre distance from each other. 280 mango plants will be required per year. They will be of Dasherri, Bombay, Chausa, Fazli, and Langara varieties. The supply will be arranged by the department through the development block. The orchard is expected to yield 60 quintals per acre after 5 years. The entire production is expected to be of 480 quintals and benefit 16 families.

GUAVAS :- As mentioned earlier, the Safeda guavas of Allahabad and nearabout are not only famous for their taste and sweetness, locally, but throughout the country also. A target of 12 acre plantation per year of guava has been kept for the next 5 years. It will be 60 acres by the end of the plan period. Each acre will have 108 plants, the distance being 7 x 7 metre from one another. 1296 plants will be required every year. The supply will be made as mentioned above. The production per

acre after 3 years is expected to be 120-150 quintals, the total yield being calculated at 1440 quintals per year. 24 families will be benefitted by this scheme.

CITRUS :- The citrus cultivation is quite economical. A target of 8 acre plantation of citrus has been kept per year for the 'Musammi' and 'Kinno' varieties and 10 acres yearly for 'Kagazi Niboo'. The area under these will cover 40 acres and 60 acres respectively by the end of the plan period. 108 of these plants will be planted per acre at 7 x 7 metre distance and thus 864 musammies and 1080 'Kagazi Niboos' will be required per year. The supply will again be arranged as above. After 3 to 5 years 840 quintals of musammies and 960 quintals of Niboos may be the total produce per year. 40 cultivator families will be benefitted with this scheme.

PAPAYA CULTIVATION :- 'Papaya' is a quick growing and quick yielding plant. Its fruit can be eaten and 'Pappain' is its by product which has a medicinal use. The target of planting 12 acres of papaya per year has been kept and thus by the end of 5 years, there will be 60 acres under this crop. An acre of land requires 900 plants (1.5 x 1.5) metre distant from one another. In all 10800 papaya plants will be required per year. Poong, Washing, Honeydew, Ranchi are the main varieties. The supply of plants will be arranged by the department through the block agency. 1 acre of papaya is expected to yield 360 quintals (40 kg. per plant). The total yield is expected to be 4320 quintals. This scheme will involve 24 farmers out of the destitute families.

4.6-3 (3) Vegetable Cultivation :- Vegetable cultivation is always better than the cultivation of cereals. It is less risky and more paying, as three crops of vegetables can be taken in the same plot during the year. It is, therefore, proposed to involve those families out of 1077 destitute ones, which have a holding of $1\frac{1}{4}$ acre and below in the production of vegetables, $\frac{1}{2}$ acre of their land may have vegetables. 50 acres of land has to be brought under vegetables cultivation every year. The vegetables for different seasons are as follows :-

1. Kharif --- Bhindi, Lobia, Brinjals, Tinda, Lauki, & Kaddu etc.
2. Rabi --- Potato, Onion, Cabbage, Pea, Tomato, Brinjals etc.
3. Zaid --- Bhindi, Lobia, Turai, Karela, Kaddu, Lauki, Water-melons etc.

It is, estimated that 3000 quintals of vegetables will be produced each season, thus, about 9000 quintals a year. It will benefit 100 destitute families.

4.6-3 (4) Potato :- Potato is a good cash crop. It is getting popular also and along with the assured sale value, the area under this crop is increasing every year. This year it has nearly increased to two fold. There is a target of increasing this area by another 200 acres during 5 years. Kufri-sinduri, Kufri chandramukhi, Kufari_kuber, Kufri-Alankar, kufari_gulal, and Dewa are the varieties which are being popularised.

It is, estimated that 14000 to 18000 quintals of potato seed will be required every year. The department is not in a position to arrange such a huge supply. It supplies only the foundation seed for further extension.

It is, therefore, suggested that the cultivators will maintain the purity of seed by reserving some portion of their plot which may give them the requisite quantity of potato seed for the next crop. They can change their seed every third year by getting the foundation seed from the department. It is, estimated that 150-200 quintals of such seed will be supplied to this area every year.

By introducing the new varieties of potato seed and by adopting the package of practices, the project area will give 1,80,000 to 2,00,000 quintals of potato every year. Accordingly, the establishment of a cold storage in the project area preferably at Sewaith, will be in the greater interest of the growers. This cold storage may belong to cooperative, Agro or Allahabad Mandal Vikas Nigam. Nearly 600 cultivators including 25 destitute families will be benefitted by this project.

The economy of having a mango orchard of 1 acre and that of potato cultivation 1 acre have been given as appendices.

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Economy of one acre potato cultivation.A - Expenditure:

	Rs.
1. Ploughing and preparation of the field	- 100/-
2. Use of 15 to 20 cart loads of organic manure.	- 100/-
3. Use of fertilizers 120:60:60	- 600/-
4. Seed treatment and other plant protection measures.	- 100/-
5. Sowing and earthing	- 200/-
6. Cost of 10 quintals of potato seed at Rs.100/- per quintal	- 1000/-
7. Irrigation (5 times)	- 200/-
8. Harvesting and transport	- 150/-
	Total:Rs.2450/-

Income:

Production 100 quintals.

Sale price of 100 quintals of potato at Rs.60/- per quintal Rs.6000/-

Net profit (6000 - 2450) = Rs.3,550/-

Financial requirement for Horticultural Programme.

The cultivators may be advanced loan of Rs.1,500/- for 1 acre plantation of orchard. Thus for 50 acres of plantation an amount of Rs.3,75,000/- will be required.

The potato cultivation in 200 additional acres may require Rs.3,50,000/- for a period of 5 years. They may also be advanced loan at Rs.1,500/- per acre of cultivation. It is, however, not necessary to advance loan irrespective of the fact whether it is actually required or not.

Economy of plantation of 1 acre of grafted
Mango plants - (for a 5 year period)

Number of plants : 35

<u>A. Expenditure:</u>	Rs.
1. Digging of the pits at Re.1/- per pit	35 /--
2. Use of manure and fertilizers at Rs.2/- per pit.	70/--
3. Cost of 35 plants at Rs.3/-	105/--
4. Labour charges for plantation	10/--
5. Cost of insecticides, fertilizers etc. in 5 years.	275/--
6. Labour charges for 1 labourer at Rs.100/- for 5 years.	6000/--
7. Cost of harvesting of fruits and marketing	150
	6645/--

Income:

1. * Production of Vegetables as intercrop for 5 years at Rs.1,500/- per year.	7,500/-
2. Sale proceeds of 20 quintals of mango in the 5th year at Rs.100/- per quintal (the yield has been taken as moderate one in the first year)	2,000/-
	9,500/-

Net profit Rs.(9,500 - 6,645) = Rs,2,845/-

Note: After 5 years, the labourer can be relieved for other work as the orchard may not require the services of a whole time labourer and that too for the whole year.

STATEMENT SHOWING YEARWISE ACREAGE UNDER HORTICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN.

S.No.	Name of Village	1978 - 79					1979 - 80						
		Mango	Guava	*Mos/Lemon	Papaya	Total	Mango	Guava	Mos./Lemon	Papaya	Total		
1.	Gohri	2	1	1	1	1	6	2	1	1	1	1	6
2.	Sowaith	2	1	1	1	1	6	2	1	1	1	1	6
3.	Bhawapur	-	1	1	1	1	4	-	1	1	1	1	4
4.	Deeha	-	1	1	1	1	4	-	1	1	1	1	4
5.	Badalpur	-	1	1	1	1	4	-	1	1	1	1	4
6.	Sarsa	1	1	-	1	1	4	1	1	-	1	1	4
7.	Hajiganj	-	1	1	1	1	4	-	1	1	1	1	4
8.	Loosanpur	1	1	1	1	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	5
9.	Sadhanganj	1	1	-	0-5	1	3-5	1	1	-	0-5	1	3-5
10.	Yusufpur	1	1	1	0-5	1	4-5	1	1	1	0-5	1	4-5
11.	Jhekhpur	-	1	-	0-5	1	2-5	-	1	-	0-5	1	2-5
12.	Tulapur	-	1	-	0-5	1	2-5	-	1	-	0-5	1	2-5
		8	12	8	10	12	50	8	12	8	10	12	50

*Mos . - Mosammi.

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STATEMENT SHOWING YEARWISE ACREAGE UNDER HORTICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN

No.	Name of Village	1980-81					1981-82					1982-83					Grand Total of Five Years.	Total Number of Farmers benefited			
		Man- goe	Guva- Va	*Mos/ Lem.	Pap- aya	Tot- al	Man- goe	Guva- va	*Mos/ Lem.	Pa- pa- Ya	Tot- al	Man- goe	Gu- va	*Mos/ Lem.	Pap- Total						
1.	Gohri	2	1	1	1	1	6	2	1	1	1	1	6	2	1	1	1	1	6	30	60
2.	Sewaitb	2	1	1	1	1	6	2	1	1	1	1	6	2	1	1	1	1	6	30	60
3.	Bhawapur	-	1	1	1	1	4	-	1	1	1	1	4	-	1	1	1	1	4	20	40
4.	Decha	-	1	1	1	1	4	-	1	1	1	1	4	-	1	1	1	1	4	20	40
5.	Badalpur	-	1	1	1	1	4	-	1	1	1	1	4	-	1	1	1	1	4	20	40
6.	Sarsa	1	1	-	1	1	4	1	1	-	1	1	4	1	1	-	1	1	4	20	40
7.	Hajiganj	-	1	1	1	1	4	-	1	1	1	1	4	-	1	1	1	1	4	20	40
8.	Loosanpur	1	1	1	1	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	5	25	50
9.	Sadhan ganj	1	1	-	0.5	1	3.5	1	1	-	0.5	1	3.5	1	1	-	0.5	1	3.5	17.5	35
10.	Yusufpur	1	1	1	0.5	1	4.5	1	1	1	0.5	1	4.5	1	1	1	0.5	1	4.5	22.5	45
11.	Shekhpur	-	1	-	0.5	1	2.5	-	1	-	0.5	1	2.5	-	1	-	0.5	1	2.5	12.5	25
12.	Tulapur	-	1	-	0.5	1	2.5	-	1	-	0.5	1	2.5	-	1	-	0.5	1	2.5	12.5	25
Total:		.8	12	8	10	12	50	8	12	8	10	12	50	8	12	8	10	12	50	250	500

* MOS. - Mosammi

Appendix-HT-2

Vegetable Production Programme (In acres)

S.No.	Name of the Village	78-79	79-80	80-81	81-82	82-83	Total	No. of Cultivators benefitted.
1-	Gohari	10	10	10	10	10	50	100
2-	Sewai	7-5	8	8	8	8	39-5	79
3-	Bhavapur	5	5	5	5	5	25	50
4-	Deeha	2-5	3	3	3	3	14-5	29
5-	Badalpur	3-5	4	4	4	4	19-5	39
6-	Sarsa	5	5	5	5	5	25	50
7-	Hajiganj	2-5	3	3	3	3	14-5	29
8-	Lusanpur	2-5	2	2	2	2	10-5	21
9-	Sadhanganj	2-5	2	2	2	2	10-5	21
10-	Yusufpur	4	3	3	3	3	16	32
11-	Sheikhpur	2-5	3	3	3	3	14-5	29
12-	Tulapur	2-5	2	2	2	2	10-5	21
Total		50	50	50	50	50	250-0	500

Potato Development Programme (in acres)

S.No.	Name of the Village	Present area under potato (in acres)	Additional area to be brought under potato(acres)	78-79	79-80	80-81	81-82	82-83
1-	Gohari	441	60	12	12	12	12	12
2-	Sewaitt	126	25	5	5	5	5	5
3-	Bhawapur	22	5	1	1	1	1	1
4-	Deeha	55	7-5	1-5	1-5	1-5	1-5	1-5
5-	Badalpur	41	5	1	1	1	1	1
6-	Saras	120	25	5	5	5	5	5
7-	Hajiganj	52	7-5	1-5	1-5	1-5	1-5	1-5
8-	Lusunpur	41	7-5	1-5	1-5	1-5	1-5	1-5
9-	Sadhanganj	83	15	3	3	3	3	3
10-	Musufpur	84	12-5	2-5	2-5	2-5	2-5	2-5
11-	Sheikhpur	61	10	2	2	2	2	2
12-	Tulapur	96	20	4	4	4	4	4
Total		1,222	200	40	40	40	40	40

OUTLINE OF INDUSTRIES PROPOSED FOR THE PROJECT AREAS
(Statement of Estimated Investment and Production
and Employment Potentials).

4.7.0. INTRODUCTION: On the basis of the survey carried out by Allahabad Polytechnic there are 2774 families in the Sewnith project area of which 254 are engaged in rural industries, 1077 families have income around Rs.500/- per annum and are therefore destitutes. Nearly 50% of the families in the project area have less than 1 acre of land holding. Agriculture alone cannot be an economic proposition for such small land holdings. Further, the manpower requirement for agricultural industry is widely fluctuating according to seasonal needs. Accordingly the employment also fluctuates giving rise to peaks and lows in unemployment. In order to improve the economic of the destitute families and also to balance the fluctuating employment potential a chain of need based rural industries have to be started. These industries will provide full time engagement to some and supplement the income of others depending upon individuals circumstances. With this consideration a plan has been prepared to engage 285 destitute families of the project area, in rural industries, details of which are given below. The plan has been prepared keeping in view the consideration that raw materials for the proposed industries are available in the region.

4.7.1-(1) Manufacture of Readymade Garments: The industry will get impetus with the cooperation of the local tailors and thirty persons will get employment in it. Capital investment will be of the order of Rs.36,000/-. Annual production will be to the tune of Rs.3.0 lacs. Training will also be imparted in manufacture of modern fancy garments. There will be 3 units of this industry. The total profit will be of the order of Rs.60,000/-. This will enhance the income of the thirty families by Rs.2000/- per annum each.

4.7.1-(2) Bakery: The habit of taking light meals and breakfast is catching fast amongst the rural populace. Wheat and maize the main raw materials for this industry are produced in the village. Workers for this industry will be provided necessary training at Allahabad. Full use will be made of the local raw materials and 2 persons will get employment. Capital investment will be Rs.5,000/- and annual production of the order of Rs.80,000/-. The total profit will be Rs.8000/- providing an income of Rs.4000/- per annum to each of the two persons.

4.7.1.(3) Manufacture of Cement Jali: The industry will be established with the help of local masons and it will promote the tendency of building pucca houses involving use of cement jali, which has already found popular acceptance amongst the rural populace. This industry will thus meet the local demand for cement jalis as well as the demand of adjoining villages. Eight persons will get employment in it, capital investment will be Rs.22,000/- and two units will be started. There will be a turnover of Rs.3,0 lacs and total profit of Rs.32,000/- per annum. Thus, every persons engaged in this industry will have an income of Rs.4000/-.

4.7.1.(4) Weaving: This will provide better occupational opportunities to the weavers working in the villages. This industry will be demand and resource based both, involving a capital investment of Rs.2000/- and will provide employment to two persons. Presently weaving by handloom is being done with obsolete equipments which will be replaced by modernised handlooms leading to greater and quality production of cloth/seris. Power looms using electric power can also be established at a capital investment of Rs.21,000/-. The handloom unit will have an annual income of Rs.6000/- to Rs.8000/-.

4.7.1.(5) Wood-Working: In order to utilise the full capacity of local carpenters, to meet the local demand of building materials and miscellaneous wooden items, this industry can be established at a capital investment of Rs.12,000/-. Four persons will get employment in it and annual production will be of the order of Rs.75,000/-. This industry will also be demand and resource based both. Total profit per annum will be Rs.12,000/-. Thus each persons will have an ^{additional} income of Rs.3000/- per annum.

4.7.1.(6) Manufacture of Agricultural Implements: Use of improved agricultural implements is finding wide acceptance in rural areas. Particularly there is a great demand of small implements and hand tools. Local blacksmiths can be engaged profitably in the industry with proper training. Four units of this industry will be started, at a capital investment of Rs.4.0 lacs, providing employment to 52 persons. Annual turnover and total profit will be respectively of the order of Rs.15.0 lacs and Rs.2.0 lacs. Thus each person will have an annual income of about Rs.4000/- .

4.7.1.(7) Dyeing: Local weavers often spend much of their precious time and money in getting their product dyed suitably. This is often a troublesome process because of good dyers not being available locally. Therefore a Dyeing industry will be very useful for them. One unit of this industry will be established at a capital investment of Rs.15,000/- providing employment to two persons. People other than weavers will also be benefitted by it. Annual income will be nearly Rs.10,000/- to 15,000/-.

4.7.1.(8) Carpet-Weaving: Carpet weaving is spreading fast in the villages. It provides not only casual employment but also permanent employment to many with handsome wages. In order to put this occupation on scientific lines to make it more profitable, a Carpet-weaving Training Centre will be started at a capital investment of Rs.1,50,000/- giving employment to 48 persons. Twelve carpet-weaving units will be established at this centre. The annual profit will be of the order of Rs.2.0 lacs so that each workers will have an income of about Rs.4000/- per annum.

4.7.1.(9) Fruit Preservation: With the rapid expansion of education there has been change in eating habits too amongst the rural masses. More and more people are now using pickles, sauces and achar, chutni, murabba etc. for which tomato, green pea, mango, guava etc. are easily available in the villages. Fruit preservation will thus be a profitable industry in the village. Two units will be started at a capital investment of Rs,40,000/- providing employment to 12 persons. Annual turnover and total profit will be respectively of the order of Rs.5.0 lacs and Rs.50,000/-.

4.7.2.(10) Manufacture of Footwear: Village cobblers make inferior grade shoes using old techniques. With rise in living standards more and more people now go for better footwear and the less prosperous need sturdy ones. Thus local cobblers will be trained to produce good quality footwear. Three units of this industry will be started at a capital investment of Rs.24,000/- giving employment to 12 persons. The income of each worker will be /^{enhanced by} Rs.2000/- per annum. This industry will be a demand and skill based both. It will also lead to better utilization of locally available hides.

4.7.1.(11) Manufacture of Ground Spices: Due to change in social and living patterns people in villages too now go in for purchase of ground-spices. Presently they depend on nearby city-shops, which is not convenient for many. Looking to this demand a ground-spice manufacturing unit will be started at a capital investment of Rs.10,000/- giving employment to 5 persons. Total annual income will be Rs.15,000/-. This will enhance the income of each workers by Rs.3000/- per year.

4.7.1.(12) Iron Mangery: Iron made articles of daily use like sieves, small hearths, garden tools, building materials etc. are in great demand in villages for which the local populace mostly depends upon distant town or city shops. Looking to this need, it is proposed to start an iron-mangery unit at a capital investment of Rs.10,000/- providing employment to 4 persons. Total annual income will be Rs.12,000/-. This will enhance the income of each worker by Rs.3000/- per year.

4.7.1.(13) Carpentry: Furniture, door and window frames, shutters, ploughs, yokes etc. are such items for which the villagers have to depend upon far away town markets. It is therefore envisaged to start 6 carpentry units with the help of local carpenters, at a capital investment of Rs.50,000/- providing employment to 24 persons. The total annual income will be Rs.1.0 lac. Thus each person will have an income of over Rs.4000/-.

4.7.1.(14) Manufacture of Baskets, Brooms etc.: These are the items of daily needs, rather consumption necessities for the villages. Local tribe 'Dharkar' makes these items using local materials. If proper assistance is given these skilled workers can be made to earn more substantial income. One industrial unit of this type will involve a capital expenditure of Rs.1,000/- and will give employment to 4 persons. Total annual income will be Rs.15,000/-. Thus each worker will have an income of Rs.4000/- per year.

4.7.1.(16) Bone-Meal: The project area has a fairly large number of livestock and therefore car-cass is available in sufficient number to cater to running of a bone-meal/^{unit} which will provide good fertilizer to farmers and gainful employment to destitutes. One unit will be started at a capital investment of Rs.25,000/- providing employment to 7 persons. Total turnover and profit will be expectively of the order of Rs.2.0 lacs and Rs.25,000/-.

4.7.1.(16) Manufacture of Zarda Surti: This commodity has large consumption in rural areas. One unit will be started at a capital expenditure of Rs.15,000/- providing employment to 5 persons. Annual production will be of the order of Rs.10,000/-. Thus the income of each worker will be enhanced by Rs.2000/- per year.

4.7.1.(17) Pottery: Financial assistance is provided to traditional potters by U.P. Khadi Board on following pattern.

S.No.	Item	Loan Rs.	Grant Rs.	Total Rs.
1.	Working Capital	500.00	-	500.00
2.	Fixed Assets	650.00	650.00	1300.00
	Total:	1150.00	650.00	1800.00

Expenditure on fixed assets includes that on the improved potter's wheel, furnace and shed. Assistance is provided from Nationalised Banks also under the D.I.R. schemes. If the bank gives loan for the working capital then a grant of Rs.650.00 per unit is provided by the U.P. Khadi Board. Under the scheme bank charges an interest at the rate of 4% and so does the Board. The loan is to be returned in five annual instalments.

Training: Training is imparted to traditional potters and others under various categories, for periods ranging from six to eleven months. Trainees are defrayed rail fare from their place of residence to the training site and back and also an stipend of Rs.60/- to 70/- per month.

4.7.1.(18) Leather Tanning/Carcass Recovery: Financial assistance is provided to individual artisans to the tune of Rs.4500/- on the following pattern:

S.No.	Item	Loan Rs.	Grant Rs.	Total Rs.
1.	Working Capital	3,000/-	-	3,000/-
2.	Fixed Assets	750/-	750/-	1,500/-
	Total:	3,750/-	750/-	4,500/-

Fixed assets include leather dyeing pits and associated equipments.

Carcass Recovery: Under the carcass recovery scheme carcasses are brought to the centre where flaying is done. Thereafter flesh and bone are used for producing manure. At panchayat level a grant of Rs.500/- is provided for construction of carcass recovery platform which caters for two to three carcasses per month.

Leather Goods Manufacture: Under this scheme financial assistance is provided to individual craftsmen on the following pattern:

S.No.	Item	Loan	Grant	Total
1.	Working Capital	Rs.2,000/-	Rs. -	Rs.2,000/-
2.	Fixed Assets	250/-	250/-	500/-
	Total:	Rs.2,250/-	Rs. 250/-	Rs.2,500/-

Working capital is given for procuring finished leather from nearby market. An assistance of Rs.500/- is given for purchase of equipments and tools etc..

4.7.1.(19) Manufacture of Soap & Non-Edible Oils: Individual entrepreneurs are given a financial assistance of Rs.4,500/- on the following pattern.

S.No.	Item	Loan	Grant	Total
1.	Working Capital	Rs.3,000/-	Rs. -	Rs.3,000/-
2.	Fixed Assets	750/-	750/-	1,500/-
	Total	Rs.3,750/-	Rs.750/-	Rs.4,500/-

4.7.1.(20) Power Ghani: Financial assistance is available to cottage level oil expellers to survive amidst increasing competition with power driven mechanised oil expelling units, on the following pattern. This is a resource based industry utilising locally produced oilseeds.

S.No.	Item	Loan	Grant	Total
1.	Working Capital	Rs.5,500/-	-	Rs.5,500/-
2.	Fixed Assets	4,500/-	-	4,500/-
	Total:	Rs.10,000/-	-	Rs.10,000/-

4.7.1.(21) Manufacture of Matches: This is a labour intensive industry in which children, women and old persons all get suitable work. Financial assistance is provided on the following pattern through samitis/institutions. Raw material is supplied by Kanpur and Varanasi depots of U.P. Khadi Board.

S.No.	Item	Loan	Grant	Total
1.	Shed	Rs.6,000/-	-	Rs.6,000/-
2.	Equipments.	3,750/-	Rs.3,750/-	7,500/-
3.	Working Capital	10,000/-	-	10,000/-
	Total:	Rs.19,750/-	Rs.3,750/-	Rs.23,500/-

4.7.1.(22) Processing of Food Grains and Pulses: Under this scheme financial assistance is given for preparing rice from paddy, pulses from pulse crops and also for preparing bread, biscuits, papad, dal-moth etc.. A financial assistance of Rs.2,000/- is available to individual entrepreneurs for making lai, murmura, choora etc.. Loan upto Rs.4,000/- is given for starting bakery. Bakery industry is promoted at such such places where population is 5000 or more.

4.7.1.(23) Manufacture of Lime: Financial assistance is given for the manufacture of lime (as a cottage industry) on the following pattern:

S.No.	Item	Loan	Grant	Total
1.	Working Capital	Rs.4,000/-	-	Rs.4,000/-
2.	Fixed Assets	1,150/-	Rs.1,150/-	2,300/-
	Total:	Rs.5,150/-	Rs.1,150/-	Rs.6,300/-

Provision is also there to help individual entrepreneurs on the following pattern:

S.No.	Item	Loan
1.	Land/Building (on rent)	Rs. 1,200/-
2.	Equipments	12,500/-
3.	Working Capital	20,000/-
	Total:	Rs. 33,700/-

General (for all industries): For almost all the above mentioned industries there exists training facility at training centres run by Khadi & Village Industries Commission. Stipend ranging from Rs.60/- to Rs.150/- per month is also available for trainees.

4.7.1.(24): For all the above mentioned industries total capital investment will be Rs.6,09,100/-. Grant will be admissible for various units as admissible under various scheme. 285 destitute families will be benefitted by these industries.

Economics of Blanket Weaving Unit(permonth):General:

1- Maximum Working days. 25

2- Size of the family 1

Woman 1

Working Children 2

3- Wool cleaning & Spining } 1/2 Kg.
capacity per woman }

Blanket Weaving capacity 1/2 Blanket

(90" x 60") of Size.

Economics:-

1- Number of Blankets produced = 12

2- Spin Wool required per blanket 2.50 Kg.

3- Total spin wool required 30 Kg.

4- Loss in wool in cleaning & spinning. 5%

5- Total requirement of wool 31.5 Kg.

6- Total cost of wool @ Rs. 8/- per Kg. 252 Rs.

7- Average selling Cost of one Blanket. 40 Rs.

8- Total Sales proceed 40 x 12 = 480 Rs.

9- Total Savings per month 480 - 252 = 228 Rs.

PHASING OF INDUSTRIAL UNITS IN PROJECT AREA (U.P. KHADI BOARD)

S.No.	Name of the industry	Name of the Village in which proposed	Number of industrial units in various years.					Capital investment	Employment Potential
			78-79	79-80	80-81	81-82	82-83		
1-	Poetry	Gohari, Sadhanganj, Bhawapur, Yusufpur	6	2	1	1	1	12,000	6
2-	Leather Tanning carcass recovery.	Sewait	1	1	-	-	-	27,000	7
3-	Manufacture of non-edible oils, Soap.	Gohari, Sadhanganj, Hajiganj	3	1	1	1	-	13,500	6
4-	Power Ghani	Gohari, Sewait	3	2	1	-	-	30,000	12
5-	Manufacture of matches	Hajiganj.	1	-	-	-	-	23,500	15
6-	Processing of rice & puls.	Gohari, Sewait, Sadhanganj.	6	2	2	2	-	12,000	12
7-	Manufacture of Lime.	Gohari, Sewait, Bhawapur.	3	1	1	1	-	18,900	12
8-	Fruit Preservation.	Sewait.	1	-	-	1	-	33,700	15
			24					1,70,600	85

PHASING OF THE INDUSTRIAL UNITS IN THE PROJECT AREA (INDUSTRIES DEPTT).

S.No.	Name of Industry	Village in which Proposed	Total No. of Industrial Units.	No. of Industrial Units in Various yrs.					Capital Invest-ment.	No. of person benefited.
				78-79	79-80	80-81	81-82	82-83		
1-	Manufacture of Readymade Garments.	Hajiganj, Gohari, Sewit .	3	1	1	1	-	-	36,000	30
2-	Bakery	Sewait	1	1	-	-	-	-	5,000	2
3-	Manufacture of Cement	Jali. Sewait, Sarsa, Sadhanganj, Yusufpur, Hajiganj.	5	1	1	1	1	1	22,000	10
4-	Weaving (Cotton Cloth)	Sewait	1	1	-	-	-	-	3,000	2
5-	Blanket Weaving	Gohari.	1	-	1	-	-	-	3,000	2
6-	Dari Making	Yusufpur, Tulapur, Sewait.	3	-	-	-	-	-	7,500	6
7-	Taat Patti Making	Tulapur, Sarsa, Badalpur.	3	1	1	1	-	-	7,500	12
8-	Carpet Weaving	Gohari, Sewait, Sarsa, Badalpur.	12	3	3	2	2	2	1,50,000	48
9-	Manufactur of Footwear.	Sewait, Gohari.	3	2	1	-	-	-	30,000	12
10-	Manufacture Ground Spices.	Hajiganj, Sadhanganj.	2	1	1	-	-	-	10,000	4
11-	Black Smithy	Gohari, Sarsa.	2	1	1	-	-	-	10,000	4
12-	Carpentary	Bhawapur, Sarsa, Yusufpur, Hajiganj.	6	2	1	1	1	-	50,000	24
13-	Making Basket,	Sarsa, Gohari, Tulapur.	3	1	1	1	-	-	1,500	6
14-	Manufacture of Bone Meal	Gohari, Sewait	1	-	1	-	-	-	25,000	7
15-	Manufacture of Zarda Surti.	Sewait, Yusufpur.	1	-	1	-	-	-	15,000	5
16-	Dyeing.	Sewait	1	-	1	-	-	-	57,000	2
17-	Printing	Sewait	2	1	1	-	-	-	6,000	4
18-	Manufacture of Agriculture Implements.	Gohari, Sewait, Sadhan- ganj.	4	1	1	-	-	-	40,000	16
19-	Wood Working (Machinery)	Sewait.	1	1	-	-	-	-	12,000	4
			55						4,38,500	200

CHAPTER V

SOCIAL WELFARE PROGRAMMES

5.1. The preceding chapters have indicated the approaches to the development, as far as the economic aspect is concerned. Efforts will be made to discuss some of the essential activities for social development of the project area, which are to be taken during the next five year period. Their role in the overall development of the area is no way less than that of the economic programmes. It is no doubt, involves huge expenditure without much of direct and spectacular results, and invites criticism as well. But the programme being an important one, the Government of India have given adequate importance to Adult Education and Health activities including family planning. A period also has been earmarked for a cent per cent coverage of these schemes. Efforts are being made to achieve similar results in the project area in respect of the social development work.

5.2. Medical and Health: The various activities, that are required to keep the man and his environment healthy, can be enumerated as below:-

- (1) Drinking water facility.
- (2) Improvement in drainage.
- (3) Environmental Sanitation.
- (4) Maternal and Child Welfare.
- (5) Games and Sports.
- (6) Balanced food.

5.2.1. Drinking Water Facility:

There are twelve villages in Nyaya Panchayat Circle of Sewaith. There are in all 190 wells for drinking water in these villages, and many of them are not in a fit condition. The U.P. Jalnigam has undertaken to supply water through a scheme in three years or so. So far they have started work in Hajiganj, Sarsa, Bhavapur, Lusanpur, Badalpur, Deeha, Gohari and Tulapur. Other villages will also be gradually covered under this scheme.

5.2.2. Improvement in drainage.

A plane-survey is being conducted by the Allahabad Polytechnic and this work is towards the completion. It is planned to have all the lanes converted into pucca ones and pucca drains be provided along with them. All this work will be undertaken only when the village people have done their own share of improving the houses and the surroundings by Shramdan, and only when there is an urge in them to keep the village neat and clean. It is estimated that this work will be completed within the five year period. The social workers of the Allahabad Polytechnic and the Block Agency have already started to enthuse the people in this regard. The participation of the Gram Panchayat to maintain the finished work will also be sought for.

5.2.3. Environmental Sanitation:

In addition to the above, smokeless Chulha, Soakage pits, Sanitary latrines, Pucca platforms for keeping drinking water etc. known as 'Gharamuchis' and 'Charahis' for animals will also form part of the sanitation programme. They will help in keeping the villages neat and clean. The chances of the epidemics etc. will be greatly minimised. These programmes will be taken up by the people themselves in most cases. In certain items, there may be subsidy to give them financial assistance.

Name of the Village	Items	Target					Total
		78-79	79-80	80-81	81-82	82-83	
1. Gohari	1. Smokeless Chulhas	5	10	15	20	25	75
	2. Sanitary Latrines	2	3	4	5	6	20
2. Sewaith	1. Smokeless Chulhas	3	5	7	9	11	35
	2. Sanitary Latrines	2	3	4	5	6	20
3. Badalpur	1. Smokeless Chulhas	2	3	4	5	6	20
	2. Sanitary Latrines	1	2	3	4	5	15
4. Hajiganj	1. Smokeless Chulhas	3	5	7	9	11	35
	2. Sanitary latrines						

No.	Name of the Village	Items	Target					Total
			78-79	79-80	80-81	81-82	82-83	
5.	Loosanpur	1. Smokeless Chulhas	1	2	3	4	5	15
		2. Sanitary Latrines	1	2	3	4	5	15
6.	Bhawapur	1. Smokeless Chulhas	2	3	4	5	6	20
		2. Sanitary Latrines	1	2	3	4	5	15
7.	Deeha	1. Smokeless Chulhas	1	2	3	4	5	15
		2. Sanitary Latrines	1	2	3	4	5	15
8.	Sarsa	1. Smokeless Chulhas	2	4	6	8	10	30
		2. Sanitary Latrines	2	3	4	8	6	20
9.	Sadhanganj	1. Smokeless Chulha	2	4	6	8	10	30
		2. Sanitary Latrine	2	3	4	5	6	20
10.	Yusufpur	1. Smokeless Chulhas	2	4	6	8	10	30
		2. Sanitary Latrine	2	3	4	5	6	20
11.	Shekhpur	1. Smokeless Chulhas	2	3	4	5	6	20
		2. Sanitary Latrine	1	2	3	4	5	15
12.	Tulapur	1. Smokeless Chulhas	1	2	3	4	5	15
		2. Sanitary Latrine	1	2	3	4	5	15

The house owner will make the smokeless Chulhas at their own cost. The Sanitary latrine will cost Rs.150/- each on which a subsidy of 25 o/o may be made available which will be given in the form of the latrine seat. It will cost nearly Rs.40/- The entire expenditure on the Sanitary latrines 210 in number will come to Rs.31,500/- on which a subsidy of Rs.7,875/- may be admissible in the form of latrine seats.

Pucca 'Gharanchies' for keeping drinking water vessels and

the utensils after cleaning, and the pucca 'Charhis' i.e. manger for cattle and buffaloes will be constructed by the people themselves. The expenditure on per unit gharanchi comes to Rs.20/- and that on per unit Charhi Rs.100/-. In all 200 'Gharanchies' and 100 'Charahis' will be the target for 5 years. It will cost Rs.4,000/- and Rs.10,000/- respectively. The entire amount will be peoples' contribution, only they have to be educated to adopt them for keeping the environment clean and tidy.

Construction of Ventilators and food safes:

People will be educated to adopt these conveniences at the proper time. While the new houses are under construction, the idea of the Ventilators can be easily given to the builders. The foodsafes can however be taken up separately. It may cost nearly Rs.10/- and if properly demonstrated can be adopted with little effort. A target of the use of 200 foodsafes during 5 years can be easily achieved. It will cost Rs.2,000/- which will be borne by the people themselves.

5.2.4. Maternal and the Child Welfare:

There is no such centre well established in the project area except that a midwife resides in Village Hajiganj. The total population of 15473 has to depend on the facility available at the Block Head-quarter. The increase in population has been showing a trend of increase by 2 o/o per year and as such nearly 300 children are born every year in these 12 villages. It is not possible for one midwife to take care of these expectant and nursing mothers. It is therefore, suggested that there might be 4 such centres located at Gohari, Sewaith, Sarsa and Hajiganj. Besides posting the midwives, an intensive programme of training 2 'dai's from each village for a period of 2 months will be started. The total expenditure on training these 'Dai's at Rs.400/- each will come to Rs.9,600/- for 2 months. Each 'dai' may be paid Rs.150/- p.m. for food and Rs.50/- p.m. for the training material.

5.2.5. Games and Sports: The youths and the children have no arrangements of Games and Sports either at the school or at their houses. These games are very necessary to bring them together, besides keeping them healthy. It is envisaged that the youth clubs and Bal-Mangal-Dals will be organised in

all the villages at the very outset i.e. during the year 78-79. They will be given some productive occupation like the maintenance of kitchen gardening, rearing of cattle, bee-keeping etc., suited to the locality. Arrangement of the Village games along with Volleyball will be done side by side. The members will contribute some nominal amount per month to keep the club going. A Volley ball with net may be given free of cost in the beginning only with a clear understanding that later on further cost will be met by the members themselves or by the Gram Panchayats if they can afford to do so. Each club may be helped with Rs.300/- each by way of material in the beginning. Thus the entire expenditure will be Rs.3,600/- Games like Kabaddi, Kho-Kho etc. which involve no expenditure will be given preference. These clubs will participate in periodical rallies and competitions. They will also take up some community work and thus maintain a close relation with the development work going on in the village. They will also participate in Cultural programmes which will be educative as well as recreative to the Village Community. Similar programmes will be organised for the 'Balikas' and the 'Yuwatis' at a later stage. The lady teacher of the school can help in this matter. The block organiser of the Prantiya Vikas Dal can supervise these clubs and so arrange as to keep them always active and alert.

5.2.6. Applied Nutrition Programme:

It has been discussed earlier that the use of cereals in the rural area is much more than the actual requirement, while the greens and the vegetables including fruits are not finding their due place. A change in the food habits of the people will be brought by imparting them education through demonstration etc. The workers of the Horticulture department will be involved in fruit preservation training to the women and grown up girls. The lady workers, the teacher, the midwife and the lady social workers will guide them time to time. Training camps, one in Rabi and the other in Kharif, will be organised in these villages. They will be of short durations. There will be an expenditure of Rs.100/- per camp on demonstration items. 12 camps will mean an expenditure of Rs.1,200/- per year, amounting to Rs.6,000/- for 5 years. The participants in the central camp at Gohari, will be given Rs.5/- per day per participant for their food etc. They will be stay camps twice a year, but of short duration.

5.2.7. Opening of a Hospital:

With all the development going on in the area and with the growing consciousness in the people, towards their health and welfare, there will be the felt need of a medical hospital/dispensary at Gohari or near about. This hospital will have 4 rooms 15' x 10' and there will be 6 beds. The expenditure on this will be as follows:-

Cost of the building	:	Rs.30,000/-
" " equipment	:	Rs.10,000/-
Cost of the ambulance van	:	<u>Rs.60,000/-</u>
		<u>Rs.1,00,000/-</u>

The staff will be provided by the department of medical and health, along with other recurring expenditure on it. Other village level functionaries like the Lady Health Visitor, the Vaccinator and the family-planning worker will also be available at the central village and will have intensive touring in the area. Out of the two Medical Officers, one will be a Lady Medical Officer.

5.2.8. Hospital for Live Stock:

This central village will have a Veterinary hospital. It will have the facility of artificial insemination for cows and buffaloes, and the cross breeding facility for goats and sheep. Barbari Bucks and Bikaner Rams will be kept at this centre along with cow and buffalo bulls.

The hospital building will cost Rs.20,000/-, cost of equipment 10,000/- and the cost of cattle sheds Rs.10,000/-. Thus total expenditure will be Rs.40,000/- The staff will be provided by the Department of Animal Husbandry. Other recurring expenditure will also be borne by the Department.

5.3.1. Education:

On the basis of survey, the number of children between the age group 5 - 12 comes to 3341 out of which 1193 children

are getting education in schools. This number will be increased by a few hundreds by adding, the number of students who are getting primary and junior High School education in the neighbouring schools outside the project. It indicates that nearly 50 o/o of this age group children are still outside the schools. Some of them might be familiar with alphabets, but it is as good as being illiterate.

The literacy should ultimately be a functional one. It becomes therefore necessary to educate the people to send their children to schools. It is expected that this part of the work will be accomplished through constant efforts by the workers and once their children start going to schools, five more primary schools will be needed as mentioned below:-

S.No.	Name of the Village	Children of school going age	No. of schools needed	Cost of building (2 Roomed) Rs.
1.	Badalpur	68	1	15,000/-
2.	Shekhpur	90	1	15,000/-
3.	Tulapur	80	1	15,000/-
4.	Bhawapur	165	1	15,000/-
5.	Sarsa	261	1	15,000/-

(Additional)

Besides above, there is further need of a Junior High School in addition to two existing in the project area. The Junior-High School at Sewaith will require the facility of being changed into high school later on and will require Rs.75,000/- for a five roomed building to accommodate higher classes.

5.3.2. Non-Formal Education: It has been mentioned earlier that the literacy among men is 23% while in women 10.8% in project-area. It is difficult to start the development schemes in such areas because the follow up becomes very difficult for want of sufficient skill in the people. It is proposed to start twelve Adult Education Centres, one in each village. A local person, trained in Adult Education methods, will work as a teacher on an honorarium of Rs.50/- p.m.. There will be an additional expenditure of Rs.100/- on "Hot Patties" and about Rs.30/- p.m. on oil etc.. Thus the expenditure for all the twelve Adult Schools will be as follows:

Annual Recurring Expenditure	Rs.11,520/-
Initial Expenditure	Rs. 1,200/-
Total:	Rs.12,720/- per year.

The expenditure for five years will be Rs.63,600/-. It is expected that 30 adults will benefit every year. Thus in all 150 adults will be benefitted by each centre. The number of beneficiaries in all the twelve centres will be 1800 in a five-years period and thus the expenditure on one adult will be nearly Rs.35/-.

These classes will impart general knowledge and functional knowledge in the various fields of interest to make the literacy a functional one. Similar work will be taken to make the women literate by running separate centres for them.

Training: It is estimated that Rs.200/- will be spent on the training of an Adult Teacher for a period of two months. In all twenty teachers will be given training and thus the total expenditure will be Rs.4,000/-. Similar programmes will be started for women later on, the trained lady workers will run the centres.

Libraries: Libraries serve a useful purpose in Adult Education. It is propose to have two central-libraries and 10 village-libraries. Thus in all twelve libraries will be established in the project area. It is estimated that Rs.30,000/- for the Central Libraries and Rs.54,000/- for the Village Libraries will have to be spent on building and an additional amount of Rs.30,000/- on books and furniture for all the libraries.

There will be recurring expenditure on newspapers and magazines in addition to the above. The man, incharge of the library, will have to be given some honoraria also.

5.3.3. Vocational Education: It is proposed to impart Vocational Education to the Junior High School classes and above, along with the general education programmes. It will be as follows:

S.No.	Village	Classes	Training	Hrs.per week	Expenditure on equipment etc.
1.	Ghhari	7,8	Dairy	4	Rs. 2,000/-
2.	Gohari	7,8	Vegetable-Cultivation.	4	5,000/-
3.	Gohari	7,8	Plantation of- medicinal plants.	4	5,000/-
4.	Gohari	7,8	Plumbing.	6	2,000/-
5.	Gohari	7,8	Tailoring and Embroidery.	6	5,000/-
6.	Gohari	7,8	Sheet Metal-work.	6	10,000/-
7.	Sewaith	8	Carpet Weaving	6	100/-
8.	Sewaith	9,10	Spinning and weaving.	6	5,000/-
9.	Sewaith	9,10	Radio Repair	6	4,000/-
10.	Sewaith	9,10	Electrical-Repair.	6	4,000/-
11.	Sewaith	9,10	Nursing and Midwifery.	6	2,000/-
Total:					Rs.45,100/-

This training will start from 1978-79. It will continue for five years. The entire expenditure for five years will be $(45100 \times 5) = \text{Rs.} 2,25,500/-$. It will benefit 200 students per year and thus will benefit 1000 students in five years. The expenditure on one student will, therefore, be

$$\text{Rs. } \frac{2,25,500}{1000} = \text{Rs.} 225.5$$

5.4. Transport & Communication: It includes roads, railways, Post and Telegraph etc.

Roads: The position of the existing roads has been shown in the map, provincial road from Allahabad to Pratappgarh passes through the Villages Bhavapur and Decha of the project area. There is regular bus service on this road. A 'Kankar' road starts from village Shivgarh and goes upto Bandola Via Hajiganj and Sewaith. There is no bus service on this road. There is a road from Soron to Phulpur. Village Sadhanganj of the project area is situated on this road. This road is pucca upto 2 kilometers and thereafter it is a 'Kankar' road.

There is bus service on this road. Gohari is situated on the road from Phaphamau. It is pucca upto 1 kilometer and the rest is 'Kaccha'. Gohari is also connected with Hajiganj and Sewaith by two different roads which are Kaccha ones.

It is, therefore, proposed that the roads from Gohari to Sadhanganj, Hajiganj to Soron and other connecting roads, the total length of which comes to 20 km. be made pucca during the five years-period. The cost per kilometer construction comes to Rs.1,20,000/-. Thus a sum of 24 lacs will be required for the purpose.

The length of the roads are as follows:

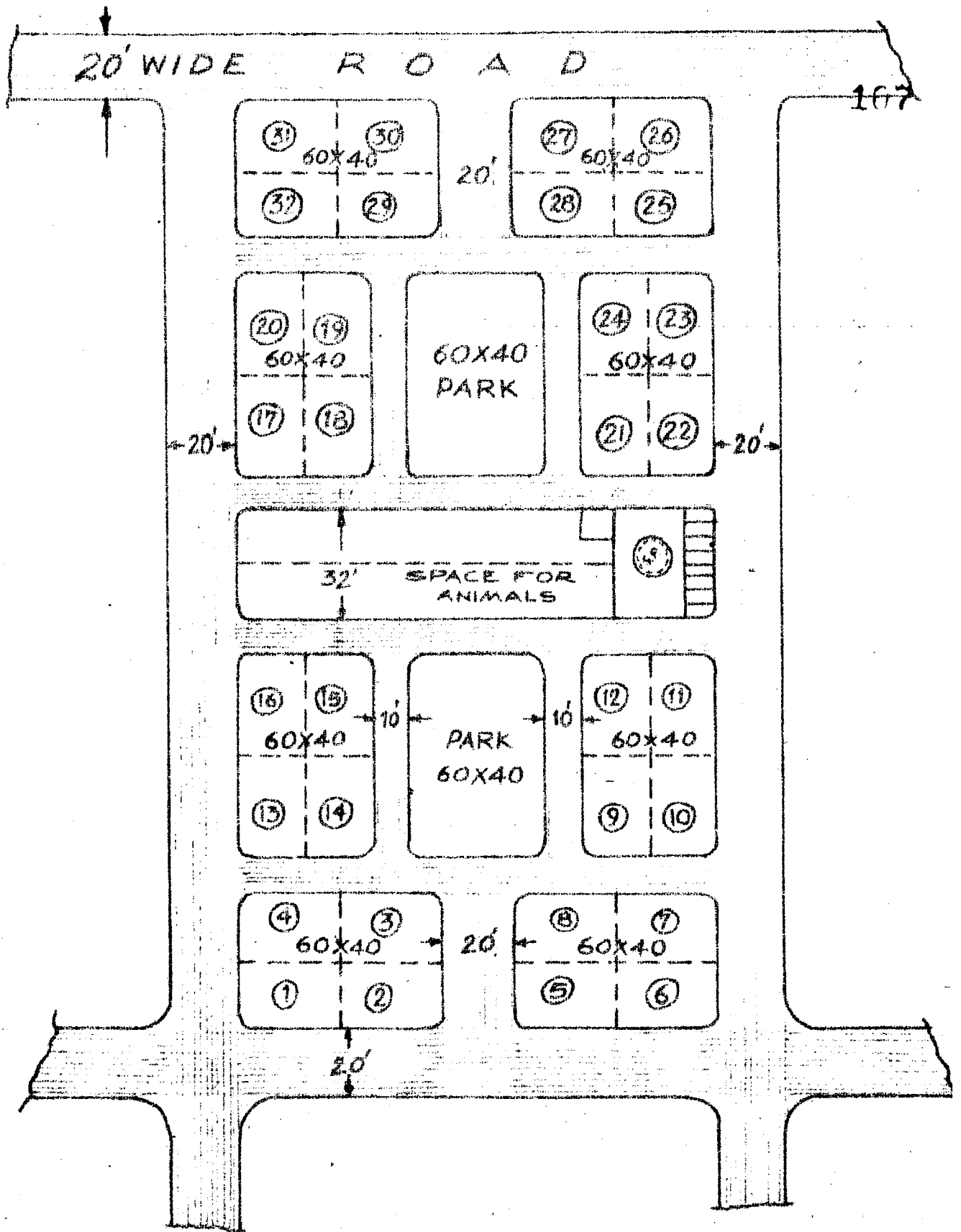
1. Phaphamau to Gohari, Hajiganj and Soron	6 km.
2. Gohari, Sewaith, Sadhanganj	6 km.
3. Shivgarh, Hajiganj, Sewaith	6 km.
4. Soron & Sadhanganj.	2 km.
	<hr/>
	20 km.

The length of 20 kms. appears to be more for a Nyaya Panchayat but after completion, it will serve the neighbouring villoges as well.

5.5. Post & Telegraph: These facilities are available at Gohari and Sewaith. It is proposed to have an additional post office at Sadhanganj. Gohari and Sewaith should have the telegraph office as well. Sewaith may also be provided with a Public Call Office.

5.6. Harijan Housing Scheme: The living conditions of 1077 destitute families of the area are very unsatisfactory from the health point of view. The Government has already sponsored a scheme under which the Harijan families, having no housing facility or with poor houses, are advanced loan from the Nationalised Banks for constructing houses according to a prescribed plan. On completion of the work, part of the loan is adjusted towards a subsidy of Rs.1000/- admissible for such purposes. Taking advantage of this facility and taking into consideration the expertise available with the Allahabad Polytechnic, an elaborate programme of constructing 190 houses for Harijans has been made as per details given below:

<u>S.No.</u>	<u>Name of Villoges</u>	<u>No.of Houses</u>	<u>Year of construction</u>
1.	Gohari	20	1978-79
2.	Sarsa	20	1978-79
3.	Hajiganj	20	1978-79
4.	Yusufpur	20	1979-80



LAY-OUT PLAN FOR 32 HARIJAN
FAMILIES, AT GOHRI GRAM.

SCALE 1" = 40'

55.	Bhavapur	10	1979-80
66.	Sewaith	20	1979-80
77.	Gohari	40	1980-81
88.	Sewaith	40	1981-82.

Total:		190	

There is also a proposal of constructing 20 shops, 10 in Gohari and 10 in Sewaith to be given on hire-purchase system to the interested horizon families so that they can start some business or take up some industry.

Integrated Area Development Plan
- its achievement
(at a glance)

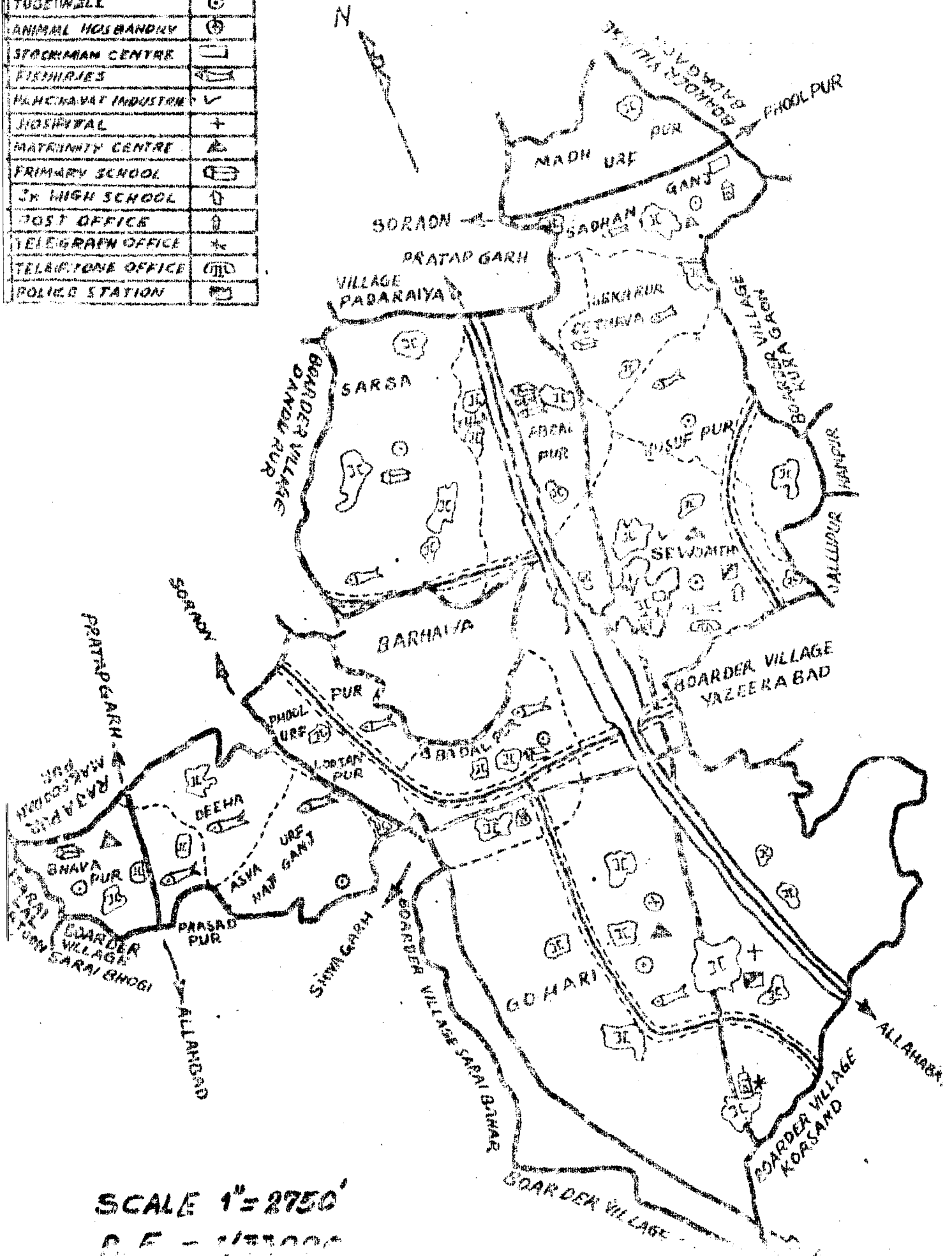
S.No.	Subject	Programme	Achievements.
1.	Agriculture	Production	150 o/o of the present position (by the package of practices etc.)
2.	Cooperative	Membership	Increase from 1105 to 2580 - raising to 94 o/o of the total number of families.
		Use of fertilizer in (tons)	N. 455 P. 208 K. 164
3.	Minor Irrigation	Increasing irrigation potential	2632 acres raised to 3272 acres 95 o/o of the total cultivated area.
4.	Animal Husbandry	Supply of improved Milch animals and Poultry Establishment of a Hospital.	100 cows 100 buffaloes, 500 goats and 1000 poultry birds. One.
5.	Fisheries.	Rearing of fish	16 acres. (at present nil)
6.	Horticulture.	1. New orchards (Mango, Guava, Citrus and papa. 2. Rejuvenation old orchards. 3. Vegetable cultivation. 4. Potato cultivation.	250 acres 185 acres 250 acres (additional) 200 acres (additional)
7.	Industries	Establishment of Industries.	27 types Panchayat Udyog - One.
8.	Medical and Health	Drinking water supply, Establishment of a Hospital Midwife centres Training of Dis Pavement of lanes and construction of drains. Sanitary latrine Smokeless Chulha gharaunchies, Charahies	To all villages. One Four 24 10470 metres and 12000 " (Saturating the 210 villages) 340, 200 and 100 respectively.
9.	Education	New Primary School Junior High School Adult - classes Vocational, Training.	5780 o/o children to be brought to school - Literacy 24) school - Literacy 11) percentage of 27.9

S.No.	Subject	Programme	Achievements.
10.	Communication	Construction of Pucca roads.	10 Kilometres 50 o/o roads become pucca.
11.	Harijan Housing	Construction of Harijan houses.	190 houses.

SEWAITH NYAYA PANCHAYAT 12 AFTER FIVE YEAR PLAN

INDEX

CROP SEEDS STORE	☉
GRAIN SEEDS STORE	☉
TUBEWELL	⊙
ANIMAL HUSBANDRY	⊙
STOCKMAN CENTRE	⊏
FISHRIES	⊏
PANCHAYAT INDUSTRIES	✓
HOSPITAL	+
MATERNITY CENTRE	⊏
PRIMARY SCHOOL	⊏
JR. HIGH SCHOOL	⊏
POST OFFICE	⊏
TELEGRAM OFFICE	⊏
TELEPHONE OFFICE	⊏
POLICE STATION	⊏



SCALE 1" = 2750'
D. E. - 1/51000

INTEGRATED AREA DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

- ITS FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT

1978-79 to 1982-83

S.No.	Name of the department - items of expenditure.	Institutional financing Loan	Departmental /Project budget Subsidy	Peoples' partici- pation	Department- al/Project
*1	Agriculture - Purchase of fertilizers.	67.5	-	-	-
2	Cooperative - Purchase of seeds, fertilizers, etc. Short term, medium term and long term loan.	1276	-	-	-
3	Minor Irrigation - Masonry wells, pumping sets and Tube wells.	440	95	90	-
4	Horticulture-plantation of fruit trees, Nurseries.	200	-	50	-
5	Animal Husbandry				
	1. Purchase of improved milch animals.	710	177.5	-	-
	2. Veterinary Hospital	-	-	-	50
6	Fisheries:- Repair of tanks etc.	120	30	10	-
7	a) Industries - 19 types	438.5	-	-	-
	b) Gramodyog - 8 "	170.6	42.5	-	-
	c) Panchayat Udyog 1	225.8	-	-	-
8	Medical and Health				
	a) Maternity and Child Welfare Centre - 4	-	-	-	40
	b) Training of Dais	-	-	-	9.6
	c) Human Hospital equipment and ambulance van	-	-	-	100
	d) Construction of drains and pavement of lanes	-	-	50	250
	e) Sanitary latrines	-	31.5	10	-

S.No..	Name of the department - items of expenditure.	Institutional financing Loan	Departmental /Project budget Subsidy.	Peoples' participation	Departmental/Project
9.	Education (Formal)				
	1. Building for 3 primary and one junior High School	-	-	-	150
	2. Non-formal-Adult education etc.	-	-	-	200
	3. Vocational	-	-	-	225
10.	Transport and Communication. Construction of 20 Kilometer road	-	-	200	2400
11.	Games and Sports	-	-	15	15
12.	Electrification - on the departmental budget.				
Total:		3648.4	376.5	425	3449.5

Grand Total: 7,899.5
=====

- * Remark: (Item No: 1) Budget for destitute families.
(Item No: 10) Work will continue after 5 years.

N.B: Recurring expenditure not included in the above.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF
DESTITUTE FAMILIES - THEIR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
THROUGH VARIOUS SCHEMES

FAMILIES BENEFITTED

S.No.	Name of the Gram Sabha	No. of families	S C H E M E S					
			I.S.	A.H.	HORT.	FISH-ERIES	IND-UST-RIES	WOR-KS
1-	GOHARI	231	68	60	24	4	61	14
2-	SEWALTH	412	120	117	39	4	112	20
3-	YUSUFPUR	61	16	17	5	2	16	5
4-	HAJIGANJ	128	32	37	11	2	32	14
5-	BHAVAPUR	63	16	17	6	2	16	6
6-	SADHANGANJ	57	15	16	5	2	16	3
7-	SARSA	112	30	33	9	2	30	8
8-	BADALPUR	13	3	3	1	2	2	2
	Total :-	1077	300	300	100	20	285	72

ESTIMATION OF RURAL ELECTRIFICATION

S.N.	Name of Village	H.T. Line		L.T. Line		Total Cost	
		Length in Km.	Cost in Rs.	Length in Km.	Cost in Rs.		
1.	Haziganj	0.6	,9000	, 2	,25,000	, 7,000	, 41,000
2.	Badal Pur	1.0	,15,000	, 2.5	,31,250	, 7,000	, 53,250
3.	Sarsa	1.5	,22,500	, 2.5	,31,250	, 7,000	, 60,750
4.	Usuf Pur	0.8	,12,000	, 1.8	,22,500	, 7,000	, 41,500
5.	Badhan Ganj	-	, -	, 2	,25,000	, -	, 25,000
6.	SekhPur Shethva	0.8	,12,000	, 1.5	,18,750	, 7,000	, 37,750
7.	TulaPur Abdalpur	0.8	,12,000	, 2	,25,000	, 7,000	, 44,000
8.	BhavaPur	0.9	,13,500	, 1	,25,500	, 7,000	, 33,000
9.	Deeha	0.8	,12,000	, .5	, 6,250	, 7,000	, 25,250
10.	Sewaith	0.5	, 7,500	, .9	,11,250	, 7,000	, 25,750
11.	Gohari	2.0	,30,000	, 2	,25,000	,14,000	, 69,000
12.	Phulpur Urf Lusanpur	0.6	, 9,000	, .8	,10,000	, 7,000	, 36,000

Grand Total = 4,92,250

Date taken:

1. Cost of H.T. line Rs.15,000=00 per Km.
2. Cost of L.T. line Rs.12,500=00 " "
3. Cost of 25KV " Rs.KV/.4KV Rs. 7000=00

Presumptions

1. Each house has a 100W load.
2. Each village has floor mill hospital, school and some cottage industries.
3. Distribution is 3-Ø 4 wire.



National Systems Data
 National Institute of Educational Planning
 Department of ABEIT Research
 3/16/67
 Dr. ...
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