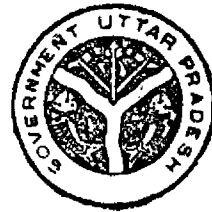
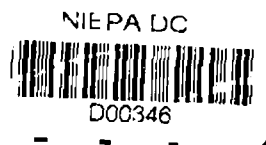


Integrated Tribal Area  
Development Project  
Block Khatima  
District Nainital



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## FOREWORD

A number of steps have been taken by the Central and State Governments since Independence for the elimination of exploitation of the tribes living in the country. Efforts have also been made to raise the economic condition of the primitive people of the State during this period but for want of integrated area development approach for their emancipation and over all economic improvement, the desired results have not been obtained so far. Therefore, the immediate and pressing need for the accelerated development of area involved can hardly be over emphasised.

The Integrated Area Development Project of Khatima Block, District Nainital, is one of the pioneering steps in the micro-level planning in the Tribal Areas of Uttar Pradesh. This plan has been formulated at the instance of the State Government with the objective of eliminating the exploitation of and bringing these tribals in the main stream of society, which can be obtained by linking the developmental activities with the local resources, needs and aspirations of the tribals and potentialities of development.

Area Planning has been recognised as an indispensable technique for comprehensive development of an area based on integration of functional and spatial factors. This technique aims at selective decentralised concentration of socio-economic activities at the identified central places and ensuring linkages in the programmes under implementation to derive an optimum benefit for the inhabitants of the study Area.

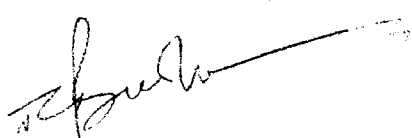
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In the present study, detailed villagewise basic and space preference data were collected both from primary and secondary sources and this has helped in planning for this area on the pattern of an integrated area development and it is hoped that the plan when implemented will go a long way in ameliorating the social and economic conditions of the Tharus living in the study Area. Time constraint, however, did not permit the research team to use more sophisticated methods in preparing this plan.

Sri C.L. Bajpai, Senior Research Officer, and other Research Assistants of the Area Planning Division who have worked hard in completion of this study deserve commendation for this work. We are also grateful to the Director, Social & Harijan Welfare, U.P. and the Block Development Officer, Khatima who assisted the Research Team in its field work. We also take this opportunity to place on record our thanks to Sri G.K. Arora, the then Commissioner, Kumaon Division and Sri N.S. Chopra, the then District Magistrate, Nainital for taking a keen interest in the study.

Lastly, we are also grateful to Sri Amir Hasan, Managing Director, Tarai Anusuchit Janjati Vikas Nigam Ltd. and Km. Sarla Sahani, Joint Secretary, Hill Development Department, for their continuous cooperation with us to complete the study.

Sept. 16, 1980.

  
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## Chapter 1.

### INTRODUCTION

1.1           The crux of the problem of tribal development is to bring these communities in the mainstream of national life. The efforts made in this direction so far have not been able to achieve the desired results. A critical evaluation of the ongoing programmes was made at the time of formulation of the Fifth Five Year Plan and reasons for their failure were also examined. In this context, it was found that the major programmes for the development of tribal areas up to the Fourth Plan consisted of educational schemes, co-operation, research, etc., which were meant to supplement the programmes within the respective overall sectors and no separate sectorwise allocations were made in the welfare of tribal people. The past experience, however, shows that such provisions were not adequate to provide a reasonable base for their development. It was, therefore, felt that a supplementary sector for the welfare of tribal people could play an effective role in bridging the gap between these groups and the rest of the society. Even in the case of area-based programmes, such as tribal development blocks, the impact has not been appreciable on account of rigid adherence to the schematic pattern in the implementation of programmes and adoption of the same institutional framework, which was developed for advanced areas without taking a note of the special requirements of these communities. The inadequate development of credit and marketing, agriculture and communications has been mainly responsible for their slow economic and social progress. It is, therefore, clear that so far a fragmentary approach was adopted in respect of development of tribal areas through normal plan programmes. In these programmes, the major emphasis has been on physical inputs and human resources have also been treated as one of the numerous inputs necessary for the development of an area.

1.2 A special emphasis was given on tribal development in Fifth Five Year Plan, which aimed at improving the quality of life and narrowing down the gap between the levels of development of tribal people and society in general. The Fifth Plan had also specified the need for developing a new strategy for tribal welfare which could aim at developing confidence in the tribal society towards various welfare measures in order to bring them into the mainstream of national life. Another important element of the strategy was to create a social order which would be free from all types of exploitation.

1.3 The Fifth Plan laid a great stress on evolving special approaches and plans which could meet the requirements of different tribes living under varied conditions and delineating some basic planning units and the potential centres where adequate investment could be made to generate growth. Thus, a new strategy with special emphasis on spatial integration has been evolved for development of tribal communities. Apart from this approach, which would ensure accelerated development of tribal areas, the Fifth Plan had also adopted a policy of sustained efforts for greater intergroup interactions, greater understanding of human types and smoother approach to bring the tribal communities into the very composite life of modern society.

1.4 "The strategy of integrated tribal development planning adapted in the Fifth Plan, aims at (i) integrating the tribal population in the socio-economic stream of the rest of the country, (ii) elimination of exploitation of tribals in all forms, (iii) speeding up the process of social and economic development and (iv) developing self-confidence among the tribals by improving their organizational capacities"

1.5 Keeping in view the above broad strategies it was envisaged to develop a specific plan with emphasis on the creation of an unified and flexible mechanism for planning



and implementation for each area considering its problems, felt-needs and sociocultural peculiarities.

1.6 Although Uttar Pradesh does not have a significant population of tribals as compared to other states, but even then the problems of tribal development are complicated as each and every pocket (which are scattered in the State), has to be developed, keeping in view its special needs. Khatima Block constitutes one of such pockets situated in the Sub-Himalayan Tarai of Uttar Pradesh. This block is inhabited by Tharus whose total population is estimated to be of the order of 39.33 thousand. This pocket of tribal concentration is somewhat different than other tribal areas as it is not isolated from the rest of the region or society. The area itself is not very backward in the matter of productivity and development of other infrastructure and facilities. The tribals here are also not without the means of livelihood as in most of the cases they are the owners of fertile land. In spite of this, the present lot of majority of Tharus is miserable. The main reason for this is the problem of land alienation, which is responsible for exploitation of local tribals at the hands of outsiders who have taken possession of their land by advancing them loans for consumption purposes. Because of their peculiar social structure and outmoded social values and attitudes, the Tharus still suffer from abject poverty. They are caught in a vicious circle of taking loans, transferring their rights in land, though illegally, spending the money on vices and evils, again taking loans and again transferring more land to the outsiders. The problem of land alienation has assumed serious proportions in this area, as it continues unabated in spite of legal ban on transfer of land by a tribal to an outsider. Apart from the problem, the Tharus are living in precarious conditions after losing their control over the land which happens to be the main means of production.

1.7 This area, therefore, presents a peculiar problem for the planner in which a tribal, in spite of being the owner of good fertile land, continues to remain poor, ignorant and isolated from the cultural mainstream of society. This calls for an early and effective solution to these problems in a long-term perspective.

1.8 Micro-level planning can provide a suitable framework for development of such areas. This type of planning is based on integration of functional and spatial factors and also takes into account the planning for social change and inculcation of progressive ideas amongst the people of the area. Micro-level planning involves a multi-disciplinary approach in which a broad spectrum of diverse disciplines, such as economics, geography, social sciences, law and administration, comes into play necessitating a synoptic treatment of human settlements. It can be used for achieving the objective of comprehensive development of an area in which economic growth, inculcation of progressive ideas and values provision of social facilities and spatial development are synchronised and synthesized. Thus, the broad objective of this study is to develop a methodology for formulation of an integrated area development plan for tribal areas of Khatima. The specific objectives of this study are given below:-

- (1) To make a diagnostic study of the economic and social structure of the community with a view to identifying central problems of the area;
- (2) To make an analytical study of the existing level of resource development with a view to finding out the constraints to, and potentialities of development;
- (3) To make an in-depth study of the spatial structure of the area for finding out its deficiencies and gaps;
- (4) To suggest suitable measures for problems and evolve a suitable strategy for development of the area;

- (5) To suggest suitable programmes of economic and social development which would directly benefit the tribals in this area;
- (6) To suggest a programme of social action which could help in bringing about attitudinal changes in the tribal community;
- (7) To suggest a settlement pattern, which would serve the area and population effectively;
- (8) To study the problems of implementation and identify gaps therein and suggest suitable measures for effective implementation of tribal development programmes; and
- (9) To synchronise and synthesise the above findings in a planframe which could be implemented in this area for its integrated development.

It is generally conceived that the tribals do not show the ways and means of life as the persons of other rural areas follow. The tribals neither entirely live on the produce of forest nor they drag their life only by hunting and wearing the skins of wild animals. One can see them wearing cotton clothes following agriculture and other allied activities. Politically, they are so conscious that a 'Rana and Tharu Praishad' is motivating them to keep a pace of development with the non-tribals. Even then, it needs a great attention to save them from the social and economic backwardness. In addition to the external exploitation, the ecological limitations and inadequate implementation of developmental programmes, have put hinderance in their progress.

1.10 The tribal sub-plan should not be bounded with precedent or norms determined by the Government or researchers. It would be desirable to go through a detailed study of the specific area. As already indicated, study area is not similar to other tribal areas. Although the total economy of the area revolves round the key point which is Agriculture, even then they possess their own characteristics of industrial skills and their own self-sufficient way of life. It is said that

"the tribals of U.P. are a colourful people who, in spite of the economic backwardness, sing and dance and try to enjoy life. The tribal way of life represents one of the facets of the unique characteristics of Indian Culture-Unity in Diversity."

1.11 The above discussion and challenges put forth can be met by preparing an Integrated Tribal Development Programme for the said area. The problems of the area are, more or less, the same as of other non-tribal blocks of this district. Techniques of growth centre strategy have been adopted to prepare a micro-level plan from the grass root level. This technique will satisfy the felt needs and socio-cultural problems of this area by delineating the zones of influence of the central places and its further sub-division to meet the acute problems inherent among the local people and accelerate and penetrate the effects of proposed developmental programmes to the village, hamlet and family levels and, finally, to the level of individuals. In this way, the project will not only remove the economic and infrastructural gaps in this area, but awaken the people to have the full participation in the mainstream of Indian life.

1.12 With the exception of Basti and Pilibhit districts, the Tharus are also found in the northern portions of the Tarai districts. The Tarai tract, about three decades ago, was heavily infested with Malaria and the tribal people, that is, the Tharus were almost the only people who could withstand the deadly climate of the area and reside there. Now that the Tarai area has been reclaimed and is free of Malaria and better communication facilities have been built, many displaced persons from the Punjab, Ex-service men and political sufferers have started exploiting the land. From

a survey conducted in 1968, the tribal population in the Tarai districts is as noted below:-

Name of Tribe	Division	District	Blocks	Population of Scheduled Tribes (in 1968)	
1	2	3	4	5	
Tharus	Faizabad	Gonda	1. Pach Perwa	9133	
			2. Gaisadi	1513	
		Bahraich	1. Mahin Purwa	2127	
			2. Sisrsia	1452	
	Gorakhpur	Gorakhpur	1. Pharenda	31	
			2. Nau Tanwa	1150	
	Kumaon		Naini Tal	1. Khatima	39329
	Lucknow	Lakhimpur	1. Nighasan	1170	
			2. Pallia	216	
			3. Banchhetra	10190	
TOTAL				65311	

There are about 18 tribal communities in the State but only Five of them viz. Tharus, Buxas, Bhotias, Rajis and Jaunsaries have been constitutional recognition as scheduled tribes. The total population of tharus and Buxas together is 85,725. About 59 per cent of the total tharus live in Khatima block of Nainital district.

\* However, this project report of Integrated Tribal Development relates only to tharus of Khatima block.

Chapter 2.

AREA AND THE PEOPLE - AN OVER VIEW

Some Characteristics of the District

2.1 The district of Naini Tal occupies the southern and South - eastern portion of the Kumaon division. It is of triangular shape bounded on the north by Almora district and a portion of Nepal on the east, on the west by Garhwal and Bijnor districts and on the south by the Pilibhit, Bareilly and Moradabad districts. The total area of the district is 5824 Square Kilometres. It lies between the parallels of  $28^{\circ}51'$  and  $29^{\circ}37'$  of North latitudes and between  $78^{\circ}43'$  and  $80^{\circ}50'$  of East longitude.

2.2 "The district is of a most heterogeneous description, the northern portion consists of hills, the outer ranges of the Himalays, which in many places, rise up steep from the gentle slopes at their feet, while elsewhere there are several series of low forest-clad hills which form as it were the out works of the main range of mountains. From the hills, we pass with rapid transitions through the curious phenomenon of the Terai and Bhabar to the ordinary alluvial plain that characterises the north of Hindustan. The mountains of the outer Himalayas' in this district have a general elevation of about 6,500 feet above the level of sea, while the highest summits attain to a height of over 8000 feet. The chief mountain range of the district is the Gager which forms the southern brow of the Himalayan system.\*"

2.3 None of the rivers in this district has its origin in the snowy heights of the upper Himalaya. On the east, there is the Sharda river and on the west flows the river Ram Ganga mainly in Bijnor district. The river Koshi rises on the north of the district in the

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\* Mainly based on District Gazetteer : Nainital

hill-county of Almora. The district is a famous hill resort of Uttar Pradesh, with a lake surrounded by hills and a temple of Naina Devi on the embankment of the lake. There are two peak seasons which are observed as Puja and Spring Festivals. On both the occasions, a panoramic spectre catches one's heart when colourful yachts glide over the blue waters of the lake. This township had been the summer capital of Uttar Pradesh. A Camp Civil Secretariat for Summers was constructed during the British regime. A meteorological observatory is situated in the outskirts of Naini Tal township. The sunset is also very famous here for the tourists' attraction. In clear sunny days, the snow-clad Himalayan hills can be seen by the naked eyes.

2.4 The details of original settlers of this district are not known and they themselves trace their origin from Pandavas of Mahabharat period.

2.5 Apart from the Naini Tal Lake, there are still a number of lakes in the district, viz. Bhimtal, Malua Tal, Sat Tal, Navkuchiya Tal and Khurpa Tal. Besides these, there are many other small lakes such as Sukha Tal, Sariya Tal, Khuriya Tal and so on.

#### 1. Climate and Rainfall

2.6 In view of topographical reasons, the climate of the district differs from its one region to the other. In the hill area, the temperature usually does not exceed  $30^{\circ}\text{C}$  even in hot months. While during the coldest period of the winter season, the temperature is around  $0^{\circ}\text{C}$ . Normally there is heavy rainfall on the hilly slopes and the average annual rainfall in the hill areas comes to around 25 cms. The hilly track also receives considerable rainfall during the winter season. There is snowfall in many parts of the hills but it is seldom of long duration.

2.7 Babher is hot in summer and cool in winter. The annual rain fall of this region ranges between 152 to 229 cms.

2.8 " The climate of the tarai belt is best described by G.A. - Roberts. The climate all the times of the year is trying. Owing to the proximity of the hills, the circulation of air being very much retarded, the direct and refracted heat makes it hot and sultry. In the months of August and October when the forest under-growth grows up, the climate is extremely malarial (Malaria has been eradicated after Independence). During other portions of the year, the climate though enervating, is not so unhealthy."

2.9 The annual rainfall in Tarai region varies from 137 to 163 cm. It is much heavier in the eastern Tarai than in the western portion. This holds good for the Bhab~~ar~~ also.

## 2. Soil

2.10 The Hill soil which has only a thin covering of alluvial soil, is classified into three categories. Irrigated land is called 'Talaon.' The upland (dry land) without artificial irrigation is known as 'Paraon.' The areas having semi or imperfect irrigation are called Pauchar.

2.11 The Bhabar has comparatively new alluvial deposits over the inner surface consisting of rocks, boulders and gravel.

2.12 The Tarai soil resembles that of the Rohilkhand plains. In the upper portion, the soil is light sandy loam. However, as we go southward, we come across more of alum and less of silica and later stiff clay occurring in depressions. While the soil of Eastern Tarai is light and friable, that of West is fairly dark.

---

1. Hasan, Amir, The Buxas of the Tarai.



### 1.3 Flora & Fauna

2.13 Both hilly and plain tracts of the district have large areas under the forests. In 1961, the total forest area of the District was 3.46 lakh hectares, which rose to nearly 3.93 lakh hectares in the year 1969-70.

2.14 In the hilly portion forests of sain ( *terminalia tomentosa*), haldu (*adina cordifolia*), Chir (*Pinus longifolia*). Deodar (*Cedrus deodarus*) oak etc. are found while in the plain's of Bhabar and Tarai, forests of sal, shisham, Khair, Babul & Bamboos are more frequent.

2.15 A large variety of animals is found in the forests of the district. According to the district Gazetteer, the important wild animals found in the district in greater or lesser number, are tigers, elephants, chitals, Nilgai Antelopes, wild dogs and monkeys in the Tarai & Bhabar areas and Himalayan bears, Wolves and gura in the sub-mountainous and higher reaches of the Himalayas.

### 2. Project Area

2.16 The Tarai Portion falls towards the south of the Bhabar which extends southwards to the cultivated plains of Ruhelkhand. It stretches from the Sharda on the east to Kashipur on the west and lies between  $28^{\circ}33'$  and  $29^{\circ}20'$  north latitude and between  $78^{\circ}53'$  and  $80^{\circ}$  east longitude with an average breadth of 11 miles from North to South. Its general appearance is that of a plain sloping gently towards the South-East. The area, in general, is attract of forests and swamps with scattered patches of cultivation. The soil of Tarai is every where a moist alluvial deposit without any sign of rock formation of the Bhabar !

2.17 Khatima block is spread under the foot hills of Kumaon ranges interspersed with many small hill rivers passing through thick and thin jungles. Since river Sharda passes besides the block and forms an international boundary with Nepal, defence and strategic importance can not be overlooked. There is a big cantonment around Banbasa. Because of huge water discharge from river Sharda, a great irrigation potential was harnessed as back as 1928 and Banbasa headworks came into being then. A number of Sharda canal tributaries were constructed and the whole system irrigates quite a sizable areas of agricultural lands stretching upto central and eastern parts of the State. The Sharda Sagar Reservoir located at a distance of about 20 Km. from Khatima offers a very great potential for the development of pisciculture. At present, it may be however noted that bulk of profit goes to contractors who supply fish to many long distance places. The railway station of Puranpur is the main loading centre for fish.

2.18 Other rivulets coming down from the hills were also supplying tremendous amount of water and more so were responsible for sudden flood in Pilibhit, Hardoi and nearby districts. So, to control these floods and make optimum use of flood water for irrigation purposes, a dam named 'Nanak Sagar' was constructed. This dam is situated at a distance of 8 Km. from Khatima. The total area of the dam is about 70 Sq. Km. This dam feeds water to Dooni Dam in district Pilibhit and a number of canals originate from this Dooni Dam. The surplus water is released in Deoha river which is a tributary to river Gomti. Very near to Nanak Sagar, there is a great Sikh pilgrimage place, known as-Nanak Mata, which is capable of developing many economic and social activities. Adjacent to Nanak Mata is Sitar Ganj which is a good market centre and many multi-storeyed building have come up recently. The market of Sitar Ganj provides a scene of humming economic activities along with deafening sounds of trucks. About 4 Km. away

from Sitar Ganj, a Model Jail named after the late Chief Minister, Sri Sampurna Nand Ji, is situated towards its North. The convicts work on the open Jail farms and bring the vegetables, etc. to Sitar Ganj market for disposal. Thus, it can be seen that Khatima Block is full of life. It is progressing in its own way and what is required is just to channelise the pace of development in such a way that wastages are kept to the lowest minimum and the benefits of development must justifiably reach the tribal people and other inhabitants living below the poverty line.

#### The Tharus

2.19 At present, the Tharus are divided into a number of endogamous sects. They are the Ranās, the Dengurias and the Kathuriyas. While the Tharus of the Naini Tal District and majority of the Lakhimpur district are Ranās, the Dengurias are the dominant group of Bhabar areas of Gonda and Bahraich districts. The Kathuriyas are found in small numbers in Lakhimpur, Bahraich and Gonda district. In Gorakhpur district, most of the Tharus, however, come from the Kathuriya stock.

2.21 The Tharus have a strong traditional Panchayat organisation to settle their disputes and to ensure adherence to their common code of conduct. The Tharus are meat-eaters and are fond of liquor. Even women and children are addicted to drinking.

#### Customs and Rituals

2.21 The tribal society also functions under an organization and no jungle law prevails in them. Their society is also closely interwoven with social institution flowered and fragranced with rituals, melodiously sounded with folk-lore like main stream of society. Family marriages and many other rituals, including the ~~last rites~~ are the established institution. Some more

2.22 A primitive Tharu family of Khatima Block, represents a joint family system. The women are usually the dominating members of the family and the eldest female member invariably happens to be the head of the household. She manages all the economic and social affairs of the family. The break in the joint family is rare, except a few recent exceptions. The children, male or female go for education, if a school is available nearby.

2.23 Special ceremonies are not performed after conception or before the birth of a child. The elder and well known female acquainted with the system of child deliveries, acts as a midwife. The umbilical cord is buried under ground and for six days the ritual impurity is observed. On the sixth day, the mother and child are given the ceremonial bath as a part of purification ceremony and Chhathi is observed on this day, and the room is cleaned and male members can see the off spring on this day. A small feast is also held on this occasion. During confinement period, fire is kept burning outside the delivery room. The name ceremony of the child is usually done on the sixth day, when household blesses the newly born and allot him a suitable name.

2.24 The very basic and fundamental institution of the society is marriage and the same is true for the Tharus. As a custom, marriages are settled and engagement ceremony takes place at a rather very young age of the daughters. Sometimes, a pact is also made by the pregnant women to settle the marriage of their off-springs, if they give birth to babies of opposite sexes. Usually, marriages are negotiated by Phoopha (husband of father's sister), or Mama (brother of the mother). Sometimes, a marriage is settled by exchange of girls. Often, price is paid for the bride in terms of certain quantity of cereals, oil, pulse and liquor.

2.25 The sexual behaviour of these tribals is also very typical. In case of death of a married brother, the widow can remarry with either younger or elder brother. Widows remarriage outside the family is also permissible and is known as Sagai. A divorce is also permissible on the grounds of impotency of the husband and adultery on the part of the women.

2.26 The last rites are not very different from Hindus so far as the Tharus are concerned. The dead body is burnt and the ashes are immersed in the nearby river. A small feast is given usually on the third day of the death and the purification ceremony takes place on ninth or tenth day of the death respectively for males and females. The final purification ceremony takes place on the 13th. day when a big feast is thrown to the entire village folks. In this feast, meat, chicken and wine are freely used.

2.27 Sometimes, the dead body is buried and some money is also placed with the dead body; may be for the satisfaction of the soul. On the night of Diwali, the tribe-men generally take the favourite edibles of the deceased and place it on the tomb with the belief that the soul would be satisfied.

2.28 The religious ceremonies are performed by the priests coming either from hills or plains. These tribesmen do not have a priest of their own. In case of illness or disease, the tribes men have a superstitious belief regarding the role played by the evil spirits. To ward of the evil influence, they engage 'BHARARA' for the treatment of the sick, but now there is gradual awakening in the tribal people and they are adopting modern medical treatment. Cases of superstitions are diminishing with the gradual increase in literacy and education.

2.29 The Tharus of Khatima block usually wear Dhoti, coat and turban. The women wear Ghaghra, Choli and Chunri. Usually, these are of cotton and gaudy colours. Coins of different denominations are used as

buttons. Women usually wear silver bracelets, anklets, nose rings and necklaces.

2.30 The food habits of these people are not very dissimilar with other people of northern India. These people every day take rice and Chakhna ( a vegetable specially prepared with high quality of chillies, salt and masala). The Tharus accumulate cauliflower, turnip, radish and fish and dehydrate them in the sun. So dried articles are used in off-seasons. Liquor is essential part in their diet. They manufacture it locally and it is made of rice. The rice is fermented and then brewed and the produce is called 'Jaund'.

#### Problems

2.31 The main problem faced by the Tharus is the transfer and alienation of land manoeuvred by the Sikh settlers. In the past, when this area was inaccessible and unhealthy because of marshy, muddy and malarious climate, outsiders were not coming with a view of settling down here. It is reported that at that time, the original inhabitants were Tharus and virtually they were masters of the inhabitable tract and with stood the arduous problems successfully. With an end to malarious climate of tract by clearing scrub jungles and grasses, a large number of Tharu villages are now found situated in a wide open plain. The elderly Tharu informants report that the Kumaonies also entered this area and they shared the fortunes of the local people by exploiting land and forest resources. After partition of the Country and with the immigration of the outsiders, mostly displaced persons, a radical change was brought about in the overall habitat of the Tarai region. In the past, there was no dearth of land and any family was at liberty to cultivate as much land as was required by it, depending upon the available manpower with the family. It is also important to mention here that the entire area

used to belong either to the Government Estate or was categorised as Kham land. The cultivators had no right to transfer their property. The abundance of land and possibility of reclamation of land never posed any problem relating to transfer or alienation of land. After rehabilitation of displaced persons in this area, the process of transfer or alienation of land began. A few local leaders of the Tharu community informed that even after rehabilitation of displaced persons and allotment of land to them, these did not evoke any great problems. However, in due course of time when the outsiders showed better results of crop yield, a better returns from the land, other people also started coming and settling down in the area. At this stage, the new comers started thinking in terms of agriculture as a lucrative means of subsistence and since the land for fresh allotment was not available, they started grabbing the land of innocent and simple tribals in number of ways.

2.32 It is reported by the local people that the method of grabbing land was first to develop personal relationship between the intending procurer and the tribal owner of the land. It is also said that in this process, some people from among the tribals generally acted as a sort of agents of the intending purchasers and they used to contact the tribal people and manipulated in such a fashion that the tribal owner of the land become the victim either by taking loan in cash or kind of simply parting with his own land for accommodating the outsider family for cultivation of the land. The agent is locally called 'Diebar' who is supposed to have full facts about the landholdings and the needs of the tribal families. The other methods which are adopted for taking away tribal land are as follows:

(1) The head of the tribal-family sometimes asks for money in shape of loan from a Punjabi moneylender and the money is advanced without any security. Quite often the borrower fails to repay the loan and after a number of years, the moneylender would ask for the money with compound interest and the borrower findings himself helpless to repay loan, prefers to transfer his agricultural ~~la~~ land. In this context, it is also reported that many a times the actual money borrowed is enhanced by number of times; for example, if a sum of Rs. 100/- is borrowed, then one zero is added making the amount to Rs. 1000/-. In this way, the money becomes unpayable by the tribal and he is ultimately deprived of his land.

(2) Sometimes, the newcomer develops good relationship with the tribal-family and the tribal family seeing the need of the incoming family, parts with a portion of his agricultural land on compassionate grounds, but the simple tribals never get back their land afterwards.

(3) The Tharus who are addicted to alcoholic drinks, visit neighbouring markets and there, the intending Punjabi land grabbers offer them bottles of liquor and . . . . this process goes on for some time when both the Punjabi and concerned tribal become quite close. The Punjabi would ask for surplus piece of land with an assurance that the tribal would get a part of the yield. Then the tribal lacking the foresight and seeing the immediate gains of getting cereals without putting any labour, agrees to part with his piece of land. In this phenomenon of bargaining on liquor, it is reported that sometimes the Punjabi gets the signature/thumb impression of the tribal on a document during intoxication, on which the transfer of land is written afterwards.

(4) Many a times, it also happens that the plot of the agricultural land falls in between the plots of



the agricultural land falls in between the plots of Punjabi/other high caste Hindus and the tribal is not allowed to carry on his agricultural activities on his own plot because he is prevented by the owners of the surrounding plots to carry their animal and pursue other agricultural operations. The tribal finds himself in a weak position, prefers to sell this land to a Punjabi on a nominal price.

(5) Forcible possessions of tribal land are also becoming quite frequent in the area. When a tribal does not yield to the wishes of the intending Punjabi land grabber, he is threatened and sometimes beaten also. Consequently, the tribal transfers his land under compulsion and fear and sometimes even abandons the village and migrates to other places, preferably in Nepal, where his relations are found.

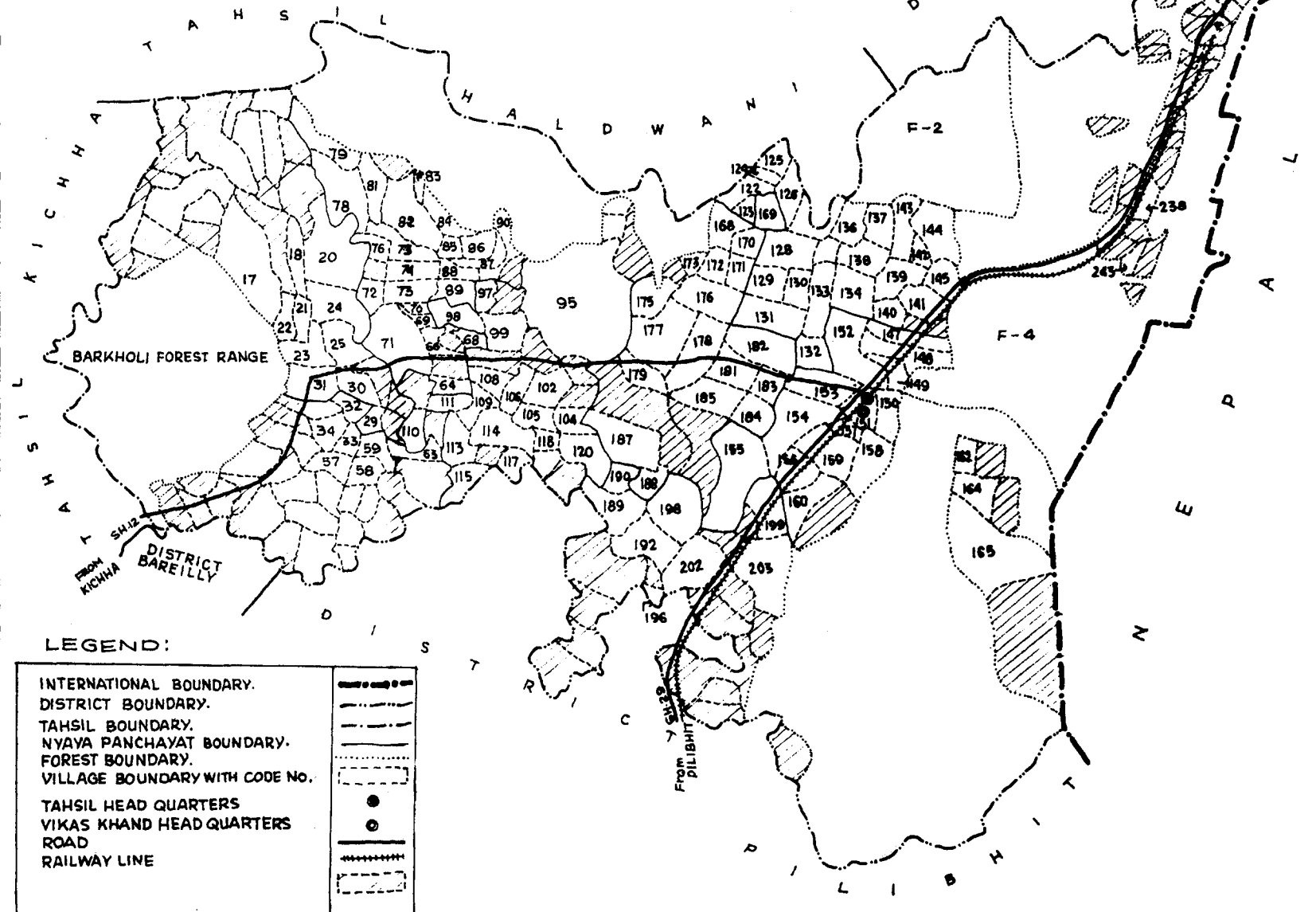
(6) It is reported by the tribal people that in the past when the Punjabis were not settled in the area, they used to borrow money from Banjaras who were coming from Neuria and Dhakanipur in Pilibhit District. But, they used to take grain from the mortgaged land. The Punjabi manoeuvred in such a fashion that they advanced money to the respective Banjaras and obtained land through them.

PRESENT ECONOMIC STATUS OF THE PROJECT AREA.

The Integrated Tribal Area Development Project is being proposed for Khatima Block of district Nainital. This block is a part of the Terai belt of the district. An area of 1,180 hectares is under forests. The northern boundary of the Project area forms a portion of Kumaun foot hills. The southern boundary of Khatima block touches the district of Pilibhit and the eastern boundary forms the international border with the Nepal. On the west of the Project area is Sitarganj. The area is interspersed with a number of rivers. During the monsoon season, the discharge of water of these rivers considerably goes up, which for sometime past, inundated a large area under water. Widespread damage was a normal feature when these rivers got flooded. With a view to preventing floods and utilizing the water for irrigation purposes, a number of dams have been constructed. The names of these dams are Nanak Sagar, Sharda Sagar and Banbasa Head Works. The Lohiya Head power-generation Complex is situated at a distance of about 3 km. from Khatima.

3.1. The tribal people of India have been considered as the original dwellers of the sub-continent with their own culture and ceremonies. The events, they faced over a period of time, have forced them to inculcate a feeling of seclusion. It is because of their feeling to conserve and fortify their original culture and folk-lore coupled with certain other factors like inaccessibility, lack of medical and other facilities, etc., have forced them to retain primitivism and hence backwardness. In majority of the cases, the tribal groups are living a life of deprivation and poverty and are characterized by ignorance and lack of education. There is an air of primitivism around their manner of dress, food, housing,

# TAHSIL-KHATIMA DISTRICT NAINITAL



**LEGEND:**

INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY.	
DISTRICT BOUNDARY.	
TAHSIL BOUNDARY.	
NYAYA PANCHAYAT BOUNDARY.	
FOREST BOUNDARY.	
VILLAGE BOUNDARY WITH CODE NO.	
TAHSIL HEAD QUARTERS	
VIKAS KHAND HEAD QUARTERS	
ROAD	
RAILWAY LINE	

singing, dancing and folk-lore. Their health conditions are also poor. There are two main reasons for this; firstly, the food they take is badly lacking in proper nutrition and, secondly, medical facilities are almost insignificant, as they live in inaccessible places. Consequently, certain diseases like tuberculosis, venereal diseases, leprosy and malaria have assumed somewhat epidemic proportions in the tribal areas.

3.2 The prevalent problems of the tribals have to be solved in a manner so that their culture is preserved and yet integrated in the main stream of the society. This can be done by having a respect for the tribal culture rather than by eliminating the tribal culture. The tribals have their own capacity to enjoy life. Their honesty and sincerity are much above that of the non-tribals and the moral values and self-reliance are worthy of emulation by the new settlers.

3.3 The Khatima block has been a stage of melodrama of new Sikh settlers who have captured large patches of land and have been encroaching upon the life and culture of the tribal population. The dominant and warrior characteristics of these Sikh settlers have been constantly pushing back the simple and meek aborigines. These Sikh settlers have installed a shrine and have developed a pilgrimage centre called Nanak Mata.

3.4 The community development block of Khatima has been in operation since the year 1953 but very little benefits could reach the tribal population. A larger share has been snatched away by the new settlers. Considering these factors and the probable danger to the socio-cultural life of the tribals and their economic upliftment, a special tribal welfare project was launched in the year 1969 by the extension wing of the then Planning Research and Action Institute, which was later followed by a special

project run by the Harijan and Samaj Kalyan Department. Now the techniques of development adopted by the Rural Development Department are being substituted by the Integrated Area Development techniques. A number of special area programmes are now in operation in different parts of the State. A need was also felt at the Government level to adopt spatial planning technique for speedier and assured growth of the area.

The 'decennial growth rate of population' during the period from 1961 to 1971 was 47.6 percent which is too high in comparison to 22.7 per cent for the State. This enormous increase in population proves that the land man ratio has increased sizeably. The pressure on land has increased because the population could not find way to other productive sectors. The density of population of this area is 177 persons per sq.km. of area. Considering the state average of 300 persons per sq.km. the areas is not densely populated.

### Population

3.5 Since the Tharus have been declared as Scheduled Tribes only in June 1967, their population in 1951 and in 1961 Census was not recorded separately. According to 1971 Census, the total population of the Khatima block was 1,27,703 out of which, about 39,329 ( 31 per cent) was the population of Scheduled Tribes. Village-wise details of population are given in the Village Directory. The decennial growth rate of population during the period from 1961 to 1971 was 47.6 per cent. The density of population comes about 177 persons per sq.km. Thus, the project area is not densely populated but its pressure on Agriculture has increased during the decade because of an unprecedented growth rate of population and the slow growth in industrial sector. The number of females per thousand males in 1971 was 903. The

literacy per centage comes to about 22.37 in Khatima block according to 1971 Census. The per centage of workers employed in various occupations comes to 32.44. The population statistics of Khatima block is shown in the following table:

Table 1.  
Population Characteristics

Sl. No.	Items	Number/per centage
1	2	3
1.	Population (Total )	: 1,27,703
2.	Decennial growth rate of population (1961-71)	: 47.6
3.	Density of population ( per sq. km.)	: 177
4.	Sex ratio	: 903
5.	Literacy percentage	
	(i) Males	: 18.14
	(ii) Females	: 4.23
	(iii) Combined	: 22.37
6.	Per centage of total workers to total population	: 32.44

Source : 1971 Census

Note: Figures against Item No. 4 to 6 have been worked out for Khatima tribal villages only excluding forest villages.

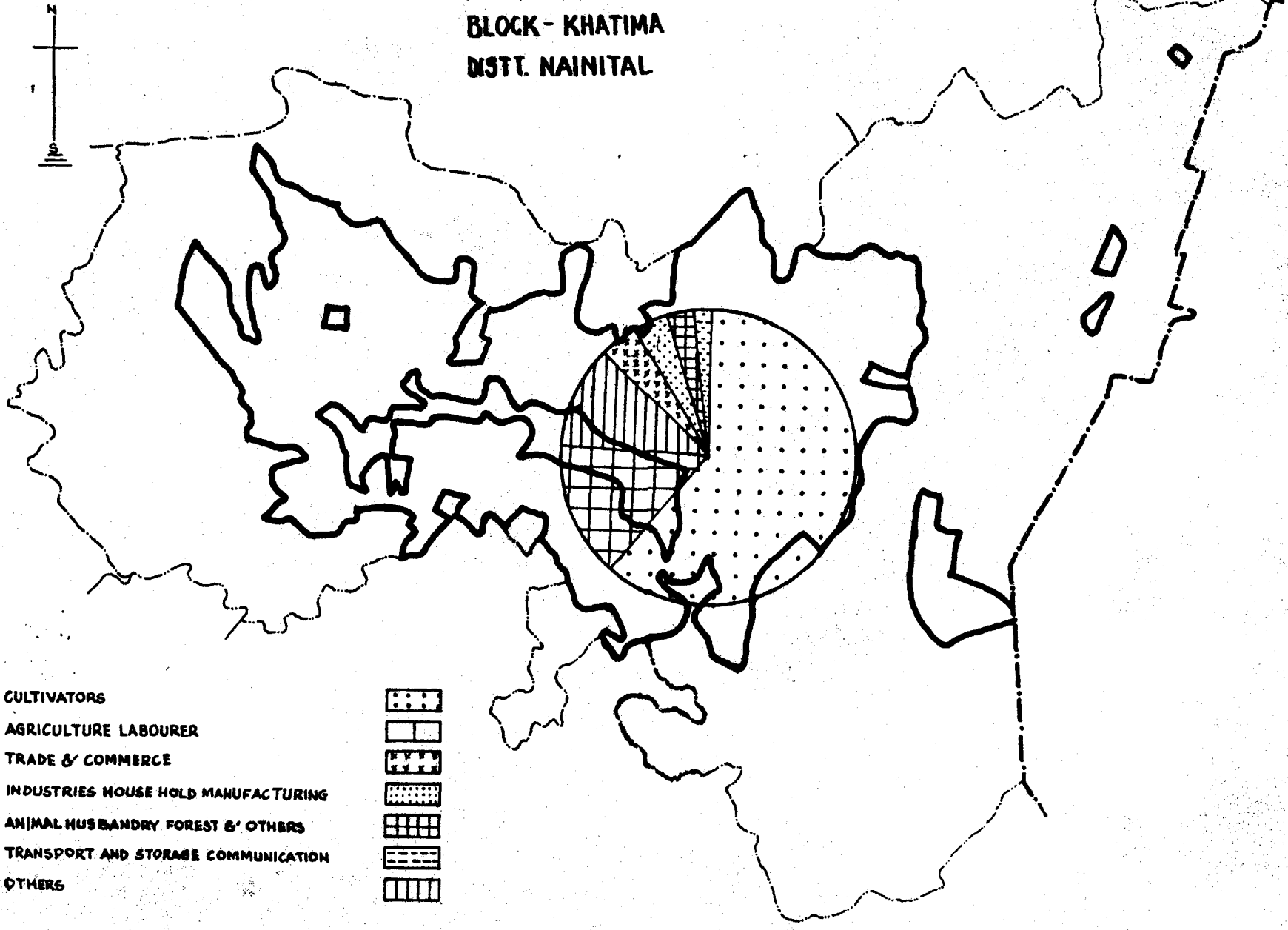
Distribution of Workers

3.6 According to 1971 Census, the total number of workers employed in whole of the Project area is 12,732 which comes to about 32.44 per cent of the total population. Among these employed persons, about 76.0 per cent workers are engaged in agriculture only. The number of agricultural labourers is 1,864 which is about 14.64 per cent of the total workers. The workers engaged in industries and household manufacturing are very negligible, i.e., 104 or about 0.82 per cent. The percentage of workers employed in primary, secondary and tertiary sectors are approximately 78, 4 and 18 respectively. The position of workers engaged in different occupations is shown in the following table:

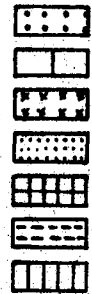
Table 2.  
Distribution of Workers

Workers category	No. of Work- ers engaged	Percentage of total workers
1	2	3
1. Cultivators	7,762	60.96
2. Agricultural Labourers	1,864	14.64
3. Animal Husbandry, Forests and others	350	2.75
4. Mining and quarrying	5	0.04
5. Industries and household manufacturing	527	4.14
6. Construction	104	0.82
7. Trade and commerce	534	4.19
8. Transport, storage and communication	271	2.13
9. Other Services	1,315	10.33
TOTAL	12,732	100.00

**DISTRIBUTION OF WORKERS  
BLOCK - KHATIMA  
DISTT. NAINITAL**



- CULTIVATORS
- AGRICULTURE LABOURER
- TRADE & COMMERCE
- INDUSTRIES HOUSE HOLD MANUFACTURING
- ANIMAL HUSBANDRY FOREST & OTHERS
- TRANSPORT AND STORAGE COMMUNICATION
- OTHERS





Land Holdings

3.7 The analysis of the data regarding land holdings of 135 tribal villages of Khatima block confirms a view point that only 24 per cent cultivators possess less than 1 hectare of land holdings. Contrary to this, about 12 per cent of the cultivators have such holdings where the area is to the tune of 5 hectares and above. Consequently, about 64 per cent of the cultivators possess a land holding between 1 and 5 hectares, average being 3.02 hectares per family. The details of size of operational holdings are given in the following table.

Table 3.  
Size of Operational Holdings

Sl. No.	Size of holding	Number	Area	Percentage to total holding		Average holding
				Number	Area	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Below 1 ha.	2,698	2,159	24.08	6.39	0.80
2.	1ha. to 3ha.	3,557	8,455	31.74	25.00	2.38
3.	3ha. to 5ha.	3,603	13,471	32.15	39.84	3.74
4.	5ha. to above	1,348	9,728	12.03	28.77	7.22
TOTAL		11,206	33,813	100.00	100.00	3.02

Source: Block record based on the date of 135 villages only.

Land Utilization.

3.8 Because of its typical topographical physiography of the district, the reporting area is generally not changing as reported by the Surveyor General of India. The total geographical area of the Khatima block is 43,042 hectares. Of the total area, 2.74 per cent is covered under forests, meaning thereby that the area is free of hills and uneven topography which is evident from

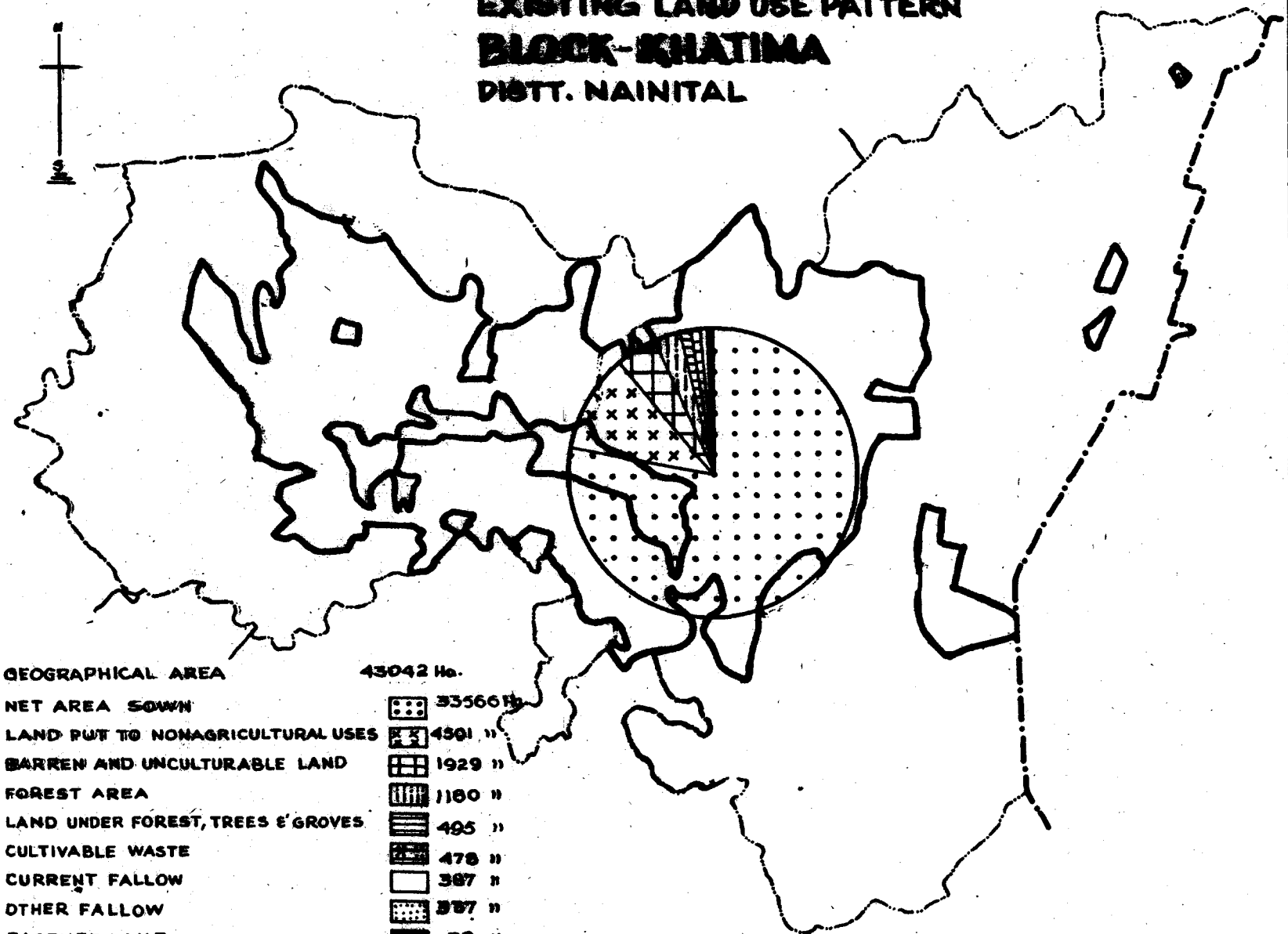
the figures of 78.00 per cent (or 33,566 hectares) which is under plough. The land put to non-agricultural uses is about 11 per cent of the total area, may be because of the reason that three major irrigation projects, namely, Nanak Sagar, Banbasa and Sharde Sagar are located here. The canal system has also occupied a considerable area. The land utilization statistics reveal that there is not much scope of bringing new <sup>area</sup> under cultivation. The intensity of cropping of the area is about 175 per cent against the State average of 133. This may indicate that the practice of double cropping is fairly common in this area. The existing land use pattern is given in the following table:

Table 4.  
Land Utilization during 1977-78.

Items	Area ( In ha.)	Per centage
1	2	3
1. Total geographical area	43,042	100.00
2. Forests	1,180	2.74
3. Barren and unculturable land	1,929	4.48
4. Land put to non-agricultural uses.	4,591	10.66
5. Pastures and grazing land	79	0.18
6. Culturable waste	478	1.11
7. Land under tree crops and groves	495	1.15
8. Fallow land	724	1.68
9. Net area sown	33,566	78.00
10. Net area irrigated	10,561	31.46
11. Area sown more than once	25,076	-
12. Intensity of cropping	174.7	-










Source : Block Records.

**EXISTING LAND USE PATTERN  
BLOCK-KHATIMA  
DISTT. NAINITAL**



**GEOGRAPHICAL AREA**

**43042 Ha.**

<b>NET AREA SOWN</b>		<b>33566 "</b>
<b>LAND PUT TO NONAGRICULTURAL USES</b>		<b>4501 "</b>
<b>BARREN AND UNCULTURABLE LAND</b>		<b>1929 "</b>
<b>FOREST AREA</b>		<b>1160 "</b>
<b>LAND UNDER FOREST, TREES &amp; GROVES</b>		<b>495 "</b>
<b>CULTIVABLE WASTE</b>		<b>478 "</b>
<b>CURRENT FALLOW</b>		<b>387 "</b>
<b>OTHER FALLOW</b>		<b>387 "</b>
<b>PASTURE LAND</b>		<b>79 "</b>

Area Under Different Crops

3.9 Major crops of the area are paddy, wheat and sugar cane. Sugarcane is the main cash crop because two sugar mills are operating in the vicinity of the block. The average yield figures of the state are available only from the year of 1973-74. Hence, a comparative analysis of the yield data of the block with that of the State is not possible. However, because of good soil texture and many other factors, the average yields of major crops of this block are not higher than the prevailing State yield averages except in case of maize. A potential of potato cultivation is available in the Project area. The details of village-wise area in the year 1977-78 under Kharif, Rabi and Zaid are given in the village directory, appended with the Plan Report.

High Yielding Varieties

3.10 The total area covered under high yielding varieties of paddy, maize and wheat is reported to be about 16,323, 246 and 12,905 hectares respectively which is about 62.67 per cent in paddy, 16.10 per cent in maize and 84.00 per cent in wheat. The area covered under H.Y.V. is shown in the following table and the details of village-wise area under high yielding varieties is given in the village directory.

Table 5.  
Area Under High Yielding Varieties

Crops	Net sown area(ha.)	Area under H.Y.V.(ha.)	Per centage of area under H.Y.V. to total cropped area
1	2	3	4
1. Paddy	26,045	16,323	62.67
2. Maize	1,528	246	16.10
3. Wheat	15,394	12,905	83.83

Source : Block Record.

Commercial Crops

3.11 The management of Sugar Mill of Majhola, adjoining the Project area, organizes a Mela type festival on 2nd. October every year. The main objective of this Mela is to induce the farmers, specially the tribals to grow sugarcane crop on as much area as possible. In order to boost their production and morale, a number of awards in the form of utility articles like spray machine, cultivator, etc., are being distributed. This creates a competitive spirit among the cultivators to grow more sugarcane as a cash crop. The area under important cash crops like sugar cane and potato are given in the following table and the details of village-wise area under cash crops are given in the village directory:

Table. 6  
Area under the commercial crops.

Commercial crops	Area (In Hectares)	Percentage to net area sown
1	2	3
1. Sugarcane	3,210	9.56
2. Potato	172	0.51
3. Oilseeds	1,097	3.27
TOTAL	4,479	13.34

Consumption of Fertilizers

3.12 The consumption of fertilizers for the Project Area is given in the following table:

Table 7  
Consumption of Fertilizers in the Project Area.

Sl. No.	Fertilizers	Block	District	State
		(1976-77)	(1975-76)	consumption per hectare Gross cultivated area (kg.) (1975-76)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Nitrogenous	44.0	10.03	16.93
2.	Phosphatic	3.3	2.19	2.76
3.	Potassic	3.2	2.42	1.56

Source : Block: Block Development Office.  
District: State Agriculture Bulletin, 1977.

3.13 The farmers, in general, are following modern methods of cultivation because of the influence of Pant Nagar Agricultural University, which is very near from the Project area. The adoption of progressive practices is very common among the immigrant farmers like Sikhs, Punjabi displaced persons, Political sufferers and Ex-servicemen. These progressive farmers have invariably opted for high yielding varieties of paddy, maize and wheat. At present the consumption of Nitrogenous, Phosphatic and Potassic fertilizers per hectare of gross cropped area is estimated to be 44 kg., 3.2 kg. and 3.3 kg. respectively. Whereas, the corresponding figures

for all the hill districts including plain area of Mainital, are 10.03 kg., 2.19 kg. and 2.42 kg. apor hectare.

Distribution of Improved Agricultural Implements

3.14 The details regarding the availability of important improved agricultural implements are shown in the following table:

Table 7g  
Improved Agricultural Implements

<u>Implements</u>	<u>Nos.</u>
1. Thrashers	323
2. Cultivators	282
3. Hand Hoes	638

As is evident from the table, the adoption of improved agricultural implements seems to be satisfactory. This phenomenon is manifested because of moneyed Sikh settlers who are large farmers on the one hand and progressive cultivators on the other hand. The adoption of these improved implements among Tharus is mainly responsible because of special Tharu subsidy schemes and diffusion of improved agricultural practices prevalent among the Sikh settlers.

Animal Husbandry

3.15 There is a quite large cattle population in the Project area. This provides potential for development of Animal Husbandry, both as an independent sector as well as supporting sector to agriculture. The total livestock population of the Project area is 41,268. The per centage of the milch cattle to the total livestock

is 32.6 per cent out of which, breedable bovine population is 76.4 per cent. The drought animals constitute about 60.18 per cent and the other animals-sheep, goats and pigs-are about 7.25 per cent. The livestock population of the Project area is given in the following table and the details of the village-wise livestock population is available in the Village Directory.

Table 9  
Livestock Population (1972)

Items	Livestock Population	Percentage to total livestock population
1	2	3
<u>A. Milch Cattle</u>		
1. Cows	6,092	14.76
2. She-buffaloes	4,221	10.23
<u>Young Stock</u>		
1. Cow heifers	1,655	4.01
2. Buffalo heifers	1,474	3.57
<b>Total</b>	<b>13,442</b>	<b>32.57</b>
<u>B. Drought Animals</u>		
1. Bulls/bullocks	18816	45.59
2. He-buffaloes	3224	7.82
<u>Young Stock</u>		
1. Cows	1731	4.19
2. Buffaloes	1063	2.58
<b>Total</b>	<b>24834</b>	<b>60.18</b>



Items	Livestock Population	Percentage to total livestock population
<b>C. Other Animals</b>		
1. Sheep	6	0.02
2. Goats	2,646	6.40
3. Pigs	185	0.45
4. Others	155	0.38
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,992</b>	<b>7.25</b>
<b>Total livestock</b>	<b>41,268</b>	<b>100.00</b>
Poultry birds	14,285	-

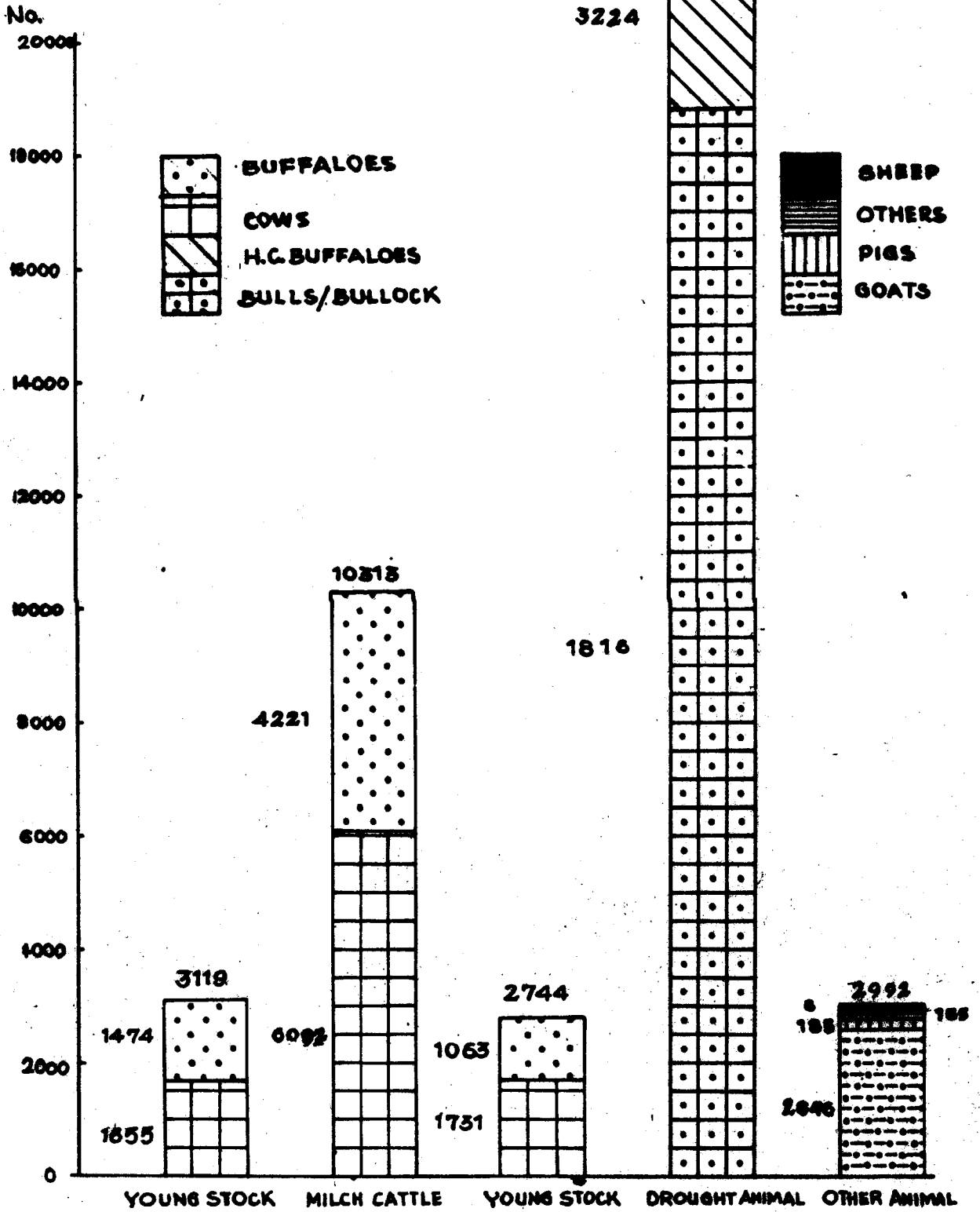
Source: Block Records.

While planning for Animal Husbandry programme, it is necessary to keep in mind that the Tharus generally do not milk their cows. However, they do milk the shebuffaloes but the breed is very poor and these are mostly dependent on forest grazing. Consequently, the milk yield is very low. Hence, for planning animal husbandry programme, the main thrust should be placed on she-buffaloes, goats breeding and poultry development. As the potential of grazing is available, more programmes for goat-keeping may be taken into consideration.

The number of the poultry birds is more than 14,000 which is indicative that the poultry-keeping is a popular programme. A wider scope of poultry exists in the block.

The existing veterinary facilities available in the Project area include three veterinary hospitals located at Khatima, Sitarganj and Nanak-Mata. These three hospitals are also having the facilities of Artificial Insemination Centres. The Stockman Centres

# LIVE STOCK POPULATION BLOCK- KHATIMA DISTT. NAINITAL



are 10 in number and are located at Jhankat, Bari Anjanian, Bhagchuri, Lamekhara, Sisauna, Bidaura, Nagla, Balkhara, Sripur Bichua. In addition to the above facilities there are 14 Artificial Insemination Centres and sub-centres in the block. For providing a sound base for closely knit veterinary programmes, Scientific Management Approach has to be adopted for providing adequate services to the unserved areas of the tribals.

The number of villages along with their distances from this facility are shown in the following table:

Table 10  
Number of Villages along with their Distances from the Stockman Centre

Sl. No.	Number of Villages	Distances from the Stockman Centres (if any)
1.	10	Stockman centre is available
2.	7	1 and 1½ km.
3.	28	2 km.
4.	43	3 km.
5.	19	4 km.
6.	23	5 km. and above
7.	5	N.A.
Total		135

The names of the above villages along with their distances are being given in Annexure B-1.

The number of villages along with their distances of artificial insemination centres/sub-centres are also being shown in the following table:

Table 11  
Number of Villages and their distances from  
A.I. Centre/Sub-Centre

Sl. No.	Number of villages	Distance (Km.)
1	2	3
1.	14	AI Centre/Sub Centre is available
2.	13	1 & 1½
3.	29	2 km.
4.	37	3 km.
5.	21	4 km.
6.	16	5 km. & above
7.	5	N.A.
Total		135

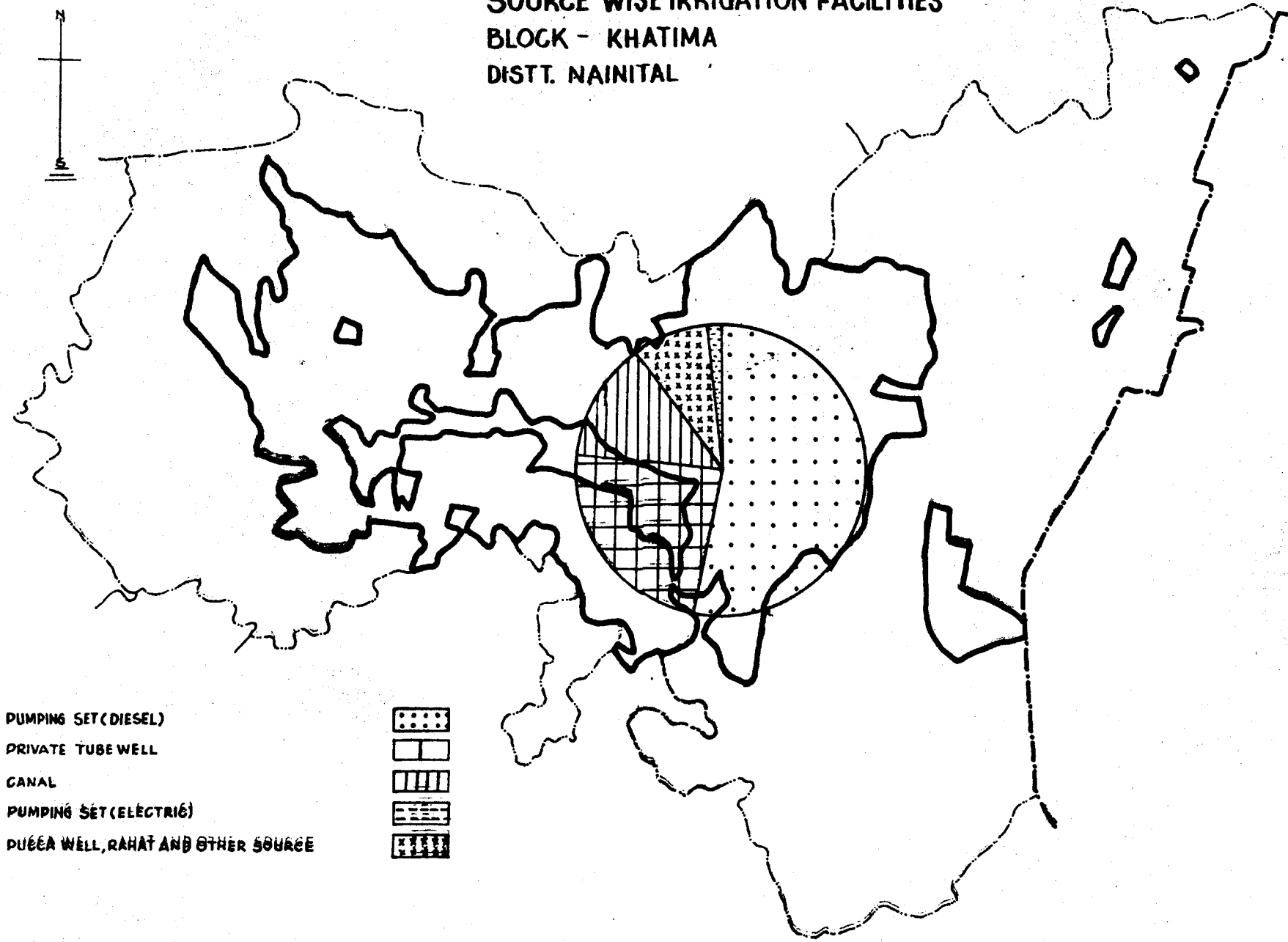
The name of villages along with their distances is being shown in Annexure B-2.

Keeping in view the potentialities of a broad-based poultry development programme, it would be desirable to procure and supply the chicks of better quality of poultry breed. And, this too will require a certain portion of subsidy in addition to other required preventive and curative measures. For providing safety of birds from stray animals, deep litters in large numbers are expected to be demanded by the tribals, if a subsidy is granted to them.

### Fisheries

3.16 There is also a wide scope of pisciculture in this area. The water suitable for pisciculture is about 10.5 hectares spread over in 11 villages. If organized on scientific lines, with a very small investment, the programme can yield sizeable employment on the one hand and the diet of nutritious value on the other. Plenty of fingerlings to be used for pisciculture are available in

**SOURCE WISE IRRIGATION FACILITIES  
BLOCK - KHATIMA  
DISTT. NAINITAL**



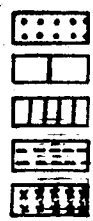
**PUMPING SET (DIESEL)**

**PRIVATE TUBE WELL**

**CANAL**

**PUMPING SET (ELECTRIC)**

**DUCCA WELL, RAHAT AND OTHER SOURCE**



the Sharda Sagar, thus, there is no problem of availability of fingerlings in the area.

Irrigation

3.17 The sources of irrigation in the Project area are canals, private tubewells, pumping sets apart from pucca wells and persian wheels. In the year 1977-78 the net irrigated area available in the Project area was 10,561 hectares which was 31.46 per cent of the net area sown. These figures do not favourably equate with the irrigation per centage of the State which was 48.75 per cent of the net area sown. The break up of source-wise irrigated area is given in the following table.

Table 12.  
Source-Wise Irrigated Area

Sl. No.	Source of Irrigation	Number	Area Irrigated (In Hect.)	Percentage to net area irrigated.
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Canal (Km.)	39.5	1,401	13.27
2.	Pumping sets (diesel)	1607	5,594.3	52.97
3.	Private tubewells (electric)	313	2,460.0	23.29
4.	Pumping Sets (Elec.)	21	184.0	1.74
5.	Pucca Well	15	20.0	0.19
6.	Rahat	2	3.0	0.03
7.	Other Sources	-	898.4	8.51
Total		-	10,560.7	100.00

Source : Block Records.

A village-wise account of sources of irrigation and the irrigated area is given in the village directory attached with the report.

It would be seen from the above table that out of 10,561 ha. of land under irrigation, 1,401 hectares are being irrigated by canals, 2,460 hectares by private tube-wells, 5,594 hectares by diesel pumping sets and rest by other sources. The table also indicates that the diesel pumping sets are very common and about 53 per cent of the net irrigated area is covered by these sets.

### Co-operation

3.18 Since India became independent, efforts were made to ameliorate the condition of the tribals. Because of many factors, both socio-economic and cultural, the benefits could not reach the tribals and they remained backward in comparison to other non-tribals. Their problems were sorted out and a committee of experts suggested the pooling of different co-operative institutions in order to provide unified institutional structure to meet the demands of the tribals. Consequently, Large Area Multi-purpose Societies were constituted vide Registrar, Cooperative Societies Notification No. C-36/Ni/LAMPS dated Lucknow, February 10, 1977. The objective of formation of these LAMPS was to provide credit, marketing and supply of inputs from one place to another. The area of operation of these LAMPS was Nyaya Panchayat.

With the above aim in view, all the existing co-operative societies have been desolved and LAMPS have come into being. In Khatima block, these LAMPS have been constituted during the year 1977-78. These LAMPS are located at Khatima (South), Khatima (North), Jhankot, Majhola, Nanak Mata, Biria and Sitarganj.

## Details according to LAFFS

Items	Caste	Khatima (South)	Khatima (North)	Jhankat	Majhola	Nanak Mata	Birda	Sitar Gani
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Membership (No.)	Tribal	535	507	607	257	344	510	392
	Others	353	77	483	850	333	407	521
Share Capital (Rs.)	Tribal	67764	28927	35146	29236	25920	56419	35523
	Others	52277	11431	78095	102816	46638	48479	61845
Security (Rs.)	Tribal	5097	20709	30394	3403	1430	2533	566
	Others	3024	288	2067	7647	1739	2803	1242
Outstanding loans (Rs.)	Tribal	400407	96377	110353	316993	104902	255239	97368
	Others	391441	56987	529362	1129182	222333	213795	203903

The total number of members of these societies was 6,186 out of which, 3,152 were tribals by the end of 1978. By the end of March, 1979, 3,956 tribal families were brought under the ambit of these institutions.



The position of these LAMPS, as on March 31, 1979 is given in the following table.

Table 15:  
Position of LAMPS on 31.3.1979

Items	Caste	Khatima (South)	Khatima (North)	Jhankat	Majhola	Nanak Mata	Biriya	Sitar Ganj.	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Membership (No.)	Tribal	596	905	639	290	451	602	473	3956	
	Others	546	206	901	1070	503	489	493	4208	
Share Capital (Rs.)	Tribal	89089	89278	103622	40593	65560	92594	71380	552116	
	Others	167808	45971	126280	268782	140639	113516	128067	991063	
Security (Rs.)	Tribals	4343	3698	3283	3111	2585	3631	371	21022	
	Others	14752	3000	6868	8010	6388	6191	3375	48584	
Outstanding Loans (Rs.)	Tribal	396291	319399	567701	249241	431114	493192	350400	2807338	
	Others	654200	315145	1346355	1305842	568201	620243	585786	5495772	

Thus, we see that about 800 additional tribals got themselves enrolled in the existing LAMPS structure during one year. The total share capital of these tribals stood at Rs. 5,52,116.

3.19 The project area is not deficient so far as electricity is concerned. More than 55 per cent of the tribal villages are served with this facility. All what is needed is to harness this facility for greater welfare of the tribals. Now the possibilities may be that the electric connections may be with those persons who are of new settlers group or of well-to-do higher castes or of high income group families. So there seems to be an imperative need for liberal policies for connections so far as tribals are concerned. Because many villages are connected with power line, 313 private tubewells and 21 pumping sets have been installed and are being used for irrigation facilities. The existence of a number of tubewells has created a potential for safe drinking water supply provided a multi-pronged water supply system is considered. Moreover, the availability of power in too many villages has created a very important infrastructure facility for establishment and development of numerous cottage industries.

So far as village electrification is concerned, 75 villages have already been electrified. The number of villages not yet electrified along with their distances from the facility are being given in the following table.

Table-15  
Number of villages along with their Distances from the Facility.

S1. No.	Number of villages	Distance from the Facility (In Kms.)
1	2	3
1.	75	Villages already electrified
2.	33	1 and 1½ km.
3.	11	2 Km.
4.	4	3 Km.
5.	5	4 Km.
6.	3	5 Km. and above
7.	4	N.A.

The names of above villages, according to their distances, are given in Annexure B-3.

Industries

3.20 The project area is developing so far as the cottage industries are concerned. Being in the vicinity of forests, basket making is the main cottage industry. Knitting of fishing nets and rice processing, including rice-hulling centres are functioning on small and large scales.

While dealing with existing cottage industries, Khatima itself needs a special mention. It is connected with both rail and road. There are five saw mills in the Project area located at Khatima, Sitarganj, Jhankat, Bidaura and Lama Khera. These saw mills provide a broad base for timber and furniture industries. The transportation of timber and furniture is providing direct and indirect employment in these centres. The forest grass provides a good scope for 'ban' and rope-making, and there is no problem of marketing of the produce, because these things are of common use and are readily in demand. The nearby district of Pilibhit is a good market centre for rope, rice and 'ban'. The maximum number of rice mills operating in village Rampura are fourteen. Rampura village is also having a maximum number of workshop in the area. Rampura village is connected by a pucca road and industrial and domestic power connections are frequent.

The area has two brick-kilns located at Pachpera and Baghaura. These bricks kilns are not able to supply bricks to match the growing needs of the area.

Village Gauri Khera is operating a power crusher which indicates that surplus sugarcane is available in the area which does not find its way to sugar mills. For that matter, still more crushers can be established on certain selected central places to utilize the sugarcane which remains unutilized for want of crushing capacity available all round.

At village Sunkhari Kalan, a small agro-based industrial unit is functioning. The area under oilseeds in the project area is more than one thousand hectares. Therefore, a sizeable quantity of oilseeds is produced, meaning thereby that still more expellers can be planned to establish in order to process the local production.

#### Roads.

3.21 The project area has two main roads, One, Pucca roads passes through project area and connects Tanakpur with Pilibhit. The other road, passing through this area is Khatima-Sitarganj road. Since Tanakpur (district Nainital) is a big Mandi, heavy traffic passes through Khatima. Thirty-four villages of the project area are connected with all-weather pucca roads. The revised minimum needs programme envisages that all villages having a population of 1,500 and above and 50 per cent of the villages, having a population between 1000 and 1500, should be linked with pucca roads during the Plan period 1978-83. But, since the project area is to be attached special considerations, so the norms of road have been lowered to 800 population. One of the reasons for lowering this norms is that there are only 5 villages having a population of 1500 and above, and all of them are connected with pucca roads. Moreover, there are only 32 villages, where the population is 800 or more. Amongst these, only 11 villages are not having the pucca road facility. The names of these villages and the distance from pucca road

is given in the following table.

Table 16  
Villages not having Road Facility

Sl. No.	Name of village	Population	Distance from the Pucca Road (Km.)
1	2	3	4
1.	Naugawan Thagu	1,386	3
2.	Khetal Sanda Mustaza.	1,114	8
3.	Sripurbichwa	971	6
4.	Ratanpur	906	3
5.	Bhura Kishni	888	6
6.	Sadhu Nagar	880	3
7.	Saraunja	856	3
8.	Barki Dandi	852	2
9.	Bichwa	829	3
10.	Umary Khurd	827	2
11.	Deokali	808	4

While planning for construction of new roads, many other considerations have to be kept in view. The norms can be ignored even if other important functions are located; the road facility would be a necessity. By analysis of the existing data, it has been observed that quite a sizeable populous centres have remained under-developed because of lack of road and transportation facilities.

The name of existing roads along with their length is given in the following table.

Table 17.  
Existing Roads in the Project Area

Sl. No.	Name of Road	Length (in Km.)
1	2	3
1.	Khatima to Kathangari Via Sitarganj	38
2.	Thualkhere (Bastia to Majhola, Via Khatima)	50
3.	Khatima to Lohiya Head	3
4.	Khatima to Khali Mahuwat	6
5.	Khatima to Madho Tanda	15
6.	Bari Anjanian to Chandeli	4
7.	Pachpera to Pratap Pur	14
8.	Nanakmata to Sunkhari Kalan	5
9.	Bidaure to Salmata	4
10.	Sitarganj to Bijti	6
11.	Rempura to Sarkara	8
12.	Sakti Farm to Sitarganj Kichha Road	16
13.	Sitarganj to Sakti Farm (Bourin)	8
Total		177

The following roads are currently under construction by the State Public Works Department and by the Mandi Parishad.

Table 18.  
Roads under Construction in Project Area

Sl. No.	Name of the Road	Length	Cost (Lakh Rs.)
1	2	3	4
<u>I. Under Public Works Deptt.</u>			
1.	Jhenkat to Majhola via Savoura, Deuri & Biriya	7.0	7.00
2.	Mundeli to Thaukaiya via Unchi Mahuwat	5.0	5.00
3.	Sitarganj to Nakulia	8.0	15.00
4.	Sasai Khera to Sadhunagar	12.0	20.00
5.	Sitarganj to Sadhunagar	12.0	15.00
6.	Chakerpur to Khetal Sanda Mustaja via Bigrabagh.	9.0	13.00
<u>II. Under Mandi Samiti</u>			
1.	Khatima-Tanakpur Motar Marg to Bhurai	1.0	1.0
Total		54.0	76.00

The Research Team has found out that 54 villages are connected with pucca road. The number of villages not connected by road along with their distances are given below:-

Table - 19

Number of villages with their distance from the Pucca road

<u>Sl. No.</u>	<u>Number of Villages</u>	<u>Distances from Pucca Road (Km.)</u>
1.	54	Connected by Pucca Road
2.	17	1 and $1\frac{1}{2}$ km.
3.	9	2 km.
4.	19	3 km.
5.	12	4 km.
6.	20	5 km. and above.
7.	4	N.A.

The names of villages, according to their distances are being given in Annexure B-4.

## SOCIAL SERVICES

### Education

3.22 Education plays a vital role in the socio-economic development of a community. It is one of the most important inputs for social reconstruction, improvement in the quality of life and preparation of manpower for rapid economic growth. Elementary education is the foundation-stone for moulding the younger generation to assume future responsibilities and develop appropriate values of life. It broadens the outlook, sharpens the intellect and provides broad base for adoption to many modern economic techniques and practices.



There are 67 Junior Basic Schools and 15 Senior Basic Schools in Deori, Jhankat, Khatima, Bharawni, <sup>pur</sup>~~Bichhat~~, Sitarganj, Rampura, Sisauna, Kutri, Nanakmata, Charubeta, Bidaura, Bandia, Chaumela and Bhajanpur in the Project area. The area has 3 High Schools in Khatima, Sitarganj and Pratep Pur besides two Intermediate Colleges at Khatima and Nanakmata and one Sampark Degree College in Khatima. In order to promote and sustain interest of tribals in getting their children educated, a scheme for establishing Ashram type school is in operation under the national programme of Minimum Needs. Two ashram-type schools, one High School at Khatima and other Junior High School at Bidaura are functioning in the project area. In ashram-type schools, all the facilities regarding text books, stationery, including boarding and lodging, are provided free of cost for the tribal child-ron. The High School at Khatima is managing 40 students and the school at Bidaura has an enrolment of 35 students.

The educational facilities of the Project area have been depicted on the Map - annexed to the report. The map itself indicates the paucity of educational facilities in different pockets of the area.

The deficiency in regard to Junior Basic Schools has been measured. The Research Team has collected the data regarding this facility and it was found that there were still three villages where a primary schools was available only at a distance of more than five kms. These villages along with their distances are given below:

Table 20

Name of the villages	Distance (Km.)
1. Bihi	7
2. Ainchata	6
3. Deopura	6

There are 26 villages where a primary school is needed in order to satisfy the R.M.N.P. norms. The social needs of Tharus also demand this facility in order to broaden their outlook. The following table shows the distance along with the facility-distance.

Table 21

Number of Villages with their distances from the facility.

(In Kms.)

Sl. No.	Number of Villages	Distance from Primary School
1	2	3
1.	67	School is available
2.	38	1 and 1½ Km.
3.	23	2 Km.
4.	3	5 Km. and above
5.	4	N.A.

The name of villages, according to their distances from a Junior Basic School, are given in Annexure B-5.

The deficiency in regard to S.B.S. has also

been estimated and is given in the following table :

Table 22  
Number of Villages with their Distances  
from the Facility

Sl. No.	Number of Villages	Distances from S.B.S. ( In Km.)
1	2	3
1.	15	School is available
2.	17	1 and 1½ Km.
3.	16	2 Km.
4.	37	3 Km.
5.	20	4 Km.
6.	25	5 Km. and more.
7.	5	N.A.

The name of villogas, according to their distances, have been shown at Annexure B-6.

#### Medical Facilities

3.23 Medical and health facilities are one of the most important constituents of the social services and provision of adequate health facilities is obligatory on the part of the State. In view of the special circumstances in cultural and socio-economic factors of the tribals, the facilities of medical and public health need special orientation to suit their medical requirements. The specific data of venereal diseases is not available at the P.H.C. level, but it is assumed that quite a sizeable number may be suffering because of their unique socio-cultural background.

The existing facilities available in the Project area along with their locations, are given in the following table :

Table 23  
Medical Facilities

Sl. No.	Location	P.H.C.	Dispensary	MCH Centre	F.P. Centre	FP Sub. Centre	Sub-Vaccinator Centre
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Khatime	1	-	1	1	-	1
2.	Sitarganj	-	1	1	-	1	1
3.	Nanakmata	-	1	1	-	-	1
4.	Jhanket	-	1	-	-	-	-
5.	Sisauna	-	-	1 ( FWW )	-	-	-
6.	Sripur Bichua	-	1	-	-	-	-
7.	Bandia	-	-	1	-	-	-

The medical facilities given in the above table have also been depicted in the attached map available with the report. These facilities are scanty and need further strengthening to suit the existing needs. Presence of at least a trained "Dai" is very essential at the time of child birth. Pre and postnatal facilities have to be provided to all the pregnant and lactating mothers. The existing Family Planning Programme puts extra stress on child care with preventive and curative facilities to the growing children apart from these gaps, some programmes of health education have also to be organized in order to inculcate clean habits and personal hygiene among the people. The recent researches have proved that

serious damages may happen due to portein deficiency.

Since the project area is *Tarai*, the *Climate* is malarial and people suffer from this disease in considerable numbers, so a special malaria eradication and prevention unit with spraying facilities is badly needed. The incidence of Filaria seems to be high and a programme of Filaria eradication unit is lacking. The Tribals are superstitious in nature and many a time, they call Ojha for treatment of diseases. This practice can only be eradicated with a closely knit health education and easily available medical facilities.

The deficiency in regard to medical facilities, viz., M.C.H., Family Planning Centre/Sub-Centre and Dispensary has also been sorted out and is being shown in the following table:-

Table 24  
Number of Villages with their Distances from the Facility

Sl. No.	Name of the Facility	Facility available in the village	Distance in Kilometers					N.A.
			1 & 1½	2	3	4	5 and above	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	M.C.H.	5	7	7	17	22	73	4
2.	Family Planning Centre/Sub-Centre.	3	5	4	13	12	94	4
3.	Dispensary	6	4	6	22	27	66	4

The name of villages, along with their distances from above facilities, are being given at Annexure B-7.

### Drinking Water Facilities

3.24 The potable water is an essential item so far as the prevention of diseases is concerned. Many stomach diseases are caused by taking water which is not suitable for drinking. The villages of project area are mostly having hand-pumps and wells. These wells are open and chances of contamination of water cannot be ruled out. Even the hand-pumps installed in shallow strata do not provide safe water. The national programme of Revised Minimum Needs places a clear stress on provision of availability of safe drinking water to each and every village of the State. Keeping this in view the area is very backward. The Piped Water Supply Projects of Tanakpur, Sujia Maholia and Terha Ghat serve 20, 22 and 10 villages of Khatima blocks respectively. The existing wells need a parapit wall and a tin-shed as an alternative arrangement, if the resources do not permit to provide piped water.

### Other Services

3.25 The project area is having the following communication and postal facilities:

#### I. Post Office/Branch Post Office

1. Khatima
2. Nanakmata
3. Jhanket
4. Sara Sarai
5. Jarasu Pratappur
6. Bhurmanolla
7. Gaujharai
8. Bhura Kisni
9. Jampur
10. Sitarganj
11. Bilhari
12. Majhola.

II. Telephone/Telegraph Office

1. Khatima
2. Sitarganj
3. Ram Pura
4. Bilhari
5. Nanakmata
6. Khalimahuwat

III. Regulated Mandis

1. Sitarganj
2. Rampura
3. Khatima

IV. Weekly/Tri-Weekly Mandis

1. Sitarganj
2. Rampura
3. Nanakmata

V. Police Post/Thana

1. Khatima
2. Sitarganj
3. Rampura
4. Nanakmata.

By analysing the existing stage of productive and other sectors, it can be concluded that much more is needed to ameliorate the conditions of Tribals in order to strengthen them to meet the challenges of day-to-day life on one hand and to increase their per capita income on the other. With the above objectives in view, a sound programme of all round development is being proposed on scientific lines by using the modern planning techniques.

ANNEXURE A-1

veterinary facilities available in the  
villages of project area

- Stockmen Centre : Jhankat, Nagla, Bidaura, Lama-  
Khera, Sripur-bichua, Bari  
Anjanian, Sisauna, Kutri, Biriya,  
Bal Khera, Khali Mahuat.
- A. I. Sub-Centre: Jhankat, Khatima, Nagla, Bidaura,  
Lama-Khera, Sripur-bichua,  
Bari Anjanian, Sitarganj, Sisauna,  
Kutri, Biriya, Balkhera, Nanakmata,  
Khali Mahuat.



ANNEXURE A-2

ELECTRICITY AVAILABLE IN THE VILLAGE OF  
PROJECT AREA

Retampur, Fulaiya, Banusi, Pahenian, Gangi,  
Deuri, Inankat, Sarasaria, Banusa,  
Jarasu Pratap Pur, Jhankat, Koda Khera,  
Pachpat, Dhum Khera, Mundeli, Chandeli,  
Khetal Sonda Khan, Nagla Tari, Amnon,  
Khatima, Umru Khurd, Bhur Mahalin, Nagaawa  
Thagoo, Baraki Dandi, Bidur, Dohar,  
Lama Khera, Gauharia, Bisua, Kumrah,  
Uldan, Gurkhara, Bhura Kauli, Albirchoh,  
Kutra, Gaura, Pari Anjani, Bhagchuri,  
Jadavpur, Bhuri Deehi, Mani, Jamaur,  
Bandia, Sitargani, Rempura, Bagheura,  
Baghauri, Kaundha Shraf, Gohar Patia, Kutri,  
Naugavan Nath, Khetal Sonda Mustaza, Bilheri,  
Chhinki, Bankatiya, Kunda Khera, Bhuria Pas,  
Bichpuri, Sujir, Matima, Bilkhara, Khamera,  
Mohammadaanj, Sunkhari Kalan, Navdia,  
Khairana, Nanakmata, Etawa, Purangarh,  
Khempur, Dhusani, Salmat, Jhankaiya,  
Charubata, Pachpkeria, Bhaionpur.

ANNEXURE A-3

PUCCESS AVAILABLE IN THE VILLAGE OF  
PROJECT AREA

Fulaia, Banusi, Jhankat, Sara Saria, Jarasu-  
Protap Pur, Pachpera, Mundeli, Chandeli,  
Khotal Sanda Khani, Amaon, Khatima,  
Bhur Maholia, Dhyampur, Nagla, Bidaura,  
Dohara, Bharabhuria, Nausar, Bari Anjanian,  
Bhag Ch-uri, Jogither Nagla, Jamaur, Nakulia,  
Sitarganj, Ramdura, Baghaura, Karghata,  
Chaumela, Bamanpuri, Sisuna, Malpuri,  
Pindari, Karghatia, Sainjani, Gauri Khara,  
Baghauri, Kaundha Ashraf, Kutri, Bilhari,  
Balkhera, Mohammadganj, Sunkhari Kalan,  
Navdia, Nanakmeta, Etawa, Salmata,  
Navinagar, Kishanpur, Jhan Kaiya, Khali-  
Mahawat, Charubeta, Pachpekaria, Bhajanpur,  
Thual Khara.

-:56:-

DIFFERENT EXISTING FACILITIES AVAILABLE IN THE VILLAGES  
OF THE PROJECT AREA

JUNIOR BASIC SCHOOLS AVAILABLE IN THE  
VILLAGES OF PROJECT AREA.

ANNEXURE - A -4

Fulain, Pahenian, Dauri, Savaura, Jhenkat, Sarasaria,  
Banusa, Jarasu Prat ppur, Dohari, Chandeli, Unchi-  
Mahawat, Nagla Terai, Khatima (2) Bhur Maholin,  
Naugawa Thagoo, Nagla, Baraki Dandi, Bidaura,  
Bideuri, Dohara-2, Biria, Sadhunagar, Bichwa-2  
Bharawni, Lamra Khera, Gaujharua, Bharabhuria,  
Uldon, Gurkhura, Sri Pur -Bichwa, Bhura Kisni,  
Saijana, Albirchoo, Bigrabegh, Kutra, Nausar,  
Bari Anjanian, Jadavpur, Ulani, Bandia,  
Sitarganj-3, Turka Tisaur, Sisuna, Malpuri,  
Baghauri, Naugavan Nath, Bilhari, Nadanna,  
Diya, Mejhola, Kuan Khera, Bichpuri, Sujin,  
Umru Kalan, Matiha, Balkhera, Khamaria,  
Sunkhari Kalan, Navdia, Deokali, Purangorh,  
Dhusari, Salmata, Charubeth, Bhajanpur.

SENIOR BASIC SCHOOL AVAILABLE IN THE  
VILLAGE OF PROJECT AREA

Deuri, Dhankat, Khatima, Bidaura, Bharawani,  
Bandia, Sitarganj, Rampura, Chaumela,  
Bisnuna, Kutri, Dichpuri, Manakmata,  
Charubeta, Bhajanpur.

ANNEXURE A-6

MEDICAL FACILITIES AVAILABLE IN THE VILLAGES  
OF PROJECT AREA

M.C.H. : Khatima, Bandia, Sitarganj,  
Nanakmata

Family Planning  
Sub-Centre : Khatima Sitarganj

Dispensary : Deuri, Jhenkat, Sripur-  
bichwa, Sitarganj,  
Nanakmata.

Hospital : Khatima.

OTHER FACILITIES AVAILABLE IN THE VILLAGE  
OF PROJECT AREA.

Seed and Fertilizer distribution Centre	:	Jarasu Pratappur, Khatima, Bidaura, Sitarganj, Nanakmata.
Bus Stop	:	Jhankat, Khatima, Bidaura, Jamaur, Sitarganj, Bilhari, Nanakmata.
Post Office	:	Jhankat, Surasaria, Benusa, Jarasu Pratappur, Khatima, Gaujharie, Bigrabagh, Jamaur, Sitarganj, Nanakmata, Charubeta.
Market	:	Jhankat, Khatima, Bidaura, Jamaur, Sitarganj, Khetol- Sanda Musteza, Nanakmata.
Police Station/ Chauki	:	Khatima, Sitarganj, Bilhari, Nanakmata.
Bank	:	Khatima, Sitarganj, Nanakmata.

ANNEXURE B-1

AVAILABILITY OF STOCKMEN CENTRE ACCORDING  
TO DISTANCE

DISTANCE IN KILOMETERS		
1-1.5	2	3
1. Jhankat	1. Banusi	1. Retanpur
2. Koda Khera	2. Bichai	2. Fulaia
3. Pachpera	3. Dhum Khera	3. Deuri
4. Bidauri	4. Nagla Tarei	4. Savaura
5. Majhola	5. Dhyampur	5. Sarasaria
6. Khairana	6. Magarsara	6. Banusa
7. Pachpakaria	7. Saranuja	7. Dohari
	8. Bharawni	8. Mundeli
	9. Nalai	9. Chenda
	10. Pahsaini	10. Naugawa-
	11. Kaithulia	Thagop
	12. Bhura Kisni	11. Barki-
	13. Bhagchuri	Dandi
	14. Jogither	12. Dohara
	Nagla	13. Biria
	15. Jameur	14. Sadhunagar
	16. Bandia	15. Ganjharra
	17. Nakulia	16. Bharebhur-
	18. Karghata	ria
	19. Bamanpuri	17. Kumrah
	20. Karghatia	18. Gouri-
	21. Kaunda Ashraf	Khera
	22. Bilhari	19. Saijena
	23. Khemaria	20. Albirchho
	24. Mohammadgunj	21. Bigrebagh
	25. Sunkheri Kalan	22. Kutra
	26. Etwa	23. Sitarganj
	27. Pipalia Pistaur	24. Tharu-
	28. Navinagar.	Tienur
		25. Rampura

AVAILABILITY OF STOCKMAN CENTRE ACCORDING TO  
DISTANCE

DISTANCE IN KILOMETERS			
3	4	5+	
26. Baghaura	1. Pahenian	1. Gangi	
27. Chaumela	2. Chandeli	2. Pratap Pur	
28. Tur-Ka-Tiscur.	3. Unchi - Mahuwat	3. Amaon	
29. Malpuri	4. Khetal Sanda Khan	4. Khatima	
30. Sainjani	5. Uldan	5. Umru Khurd	
31. Baghauri	6. Jadavpur	6. Bhur Maholia	
32. Chhinki	7. Bhuria Deshi	7. Tikuri	
33. Diya.	8. Pindari	8. Bichwa	
34. Chandpur	9. Gauri Khera	9. Haraiya	
35. Bichpuri	10. Gohar Patia	10. Bisauta	
36. Navdia	11. Naugava-Nath	11. Nausar	
37. Purangarh	12. Khetal Sanda-Mustaja.	12. Ulani	
38. Khempur	13. Bankatiya	13. Nadanna	
39. Salmata	14. Kuan Khera	14. Bhuria Pas	
40. Kishanpur	15. Nanakmata	15. Sujia	
41. Jban-Kaiya	16. Deokali	16. Umru Kalan	
42. Gaushkuwan.	17. Dhusari	17. Matiha	
43. Bhurai.	18. Sunder Pur	18. Deorhi	
	19. Charubeta.	19. Bihari (Bihi)	
		20. Ainchta	
		21. Deopura	
		22. Bhajanpur	
		23. Thual Khera	



AVAILABILITY OF A. I. SUB-CENTRE ACCORDING TO  
DISTANCE

DISTANCE IN KILOMETERS		
1-1.5	2	3
1. Jhankat	1. Banusi	1. Ratanpur
2. Koda Khera	2. Bichai	2. Fulaia
3. Pachpera	3. Dhumkhere	3. Gangi
4. Khetal Sanda Khan	4. Nagla Tarai	4. Deuri
5. Amaon	5. Umru Khurd	5. Savaura
6. Bhur- Maholia	6. Dhanpur	6. Sarasaria
7. Bidauri	7. Biria	7. Banusa
8. Pindari	8. Magar Sara	8. Dohari
9. Sainjani	9. Saraunja	9. Mundeli
10. Navdia	10. Bharawni	10. Chanda
11. Majhola	11. Nalai	11. Naugawan-Thagoo
12. Khairana	12. Pahsaini	12. Baraki Dandi
13. Thual- Khera.	13. Kaithulia	13. Dohara
	14. Bhura Kisni	14. Sadhunagar
	15. Bhagchuri	15. Gajjharria
	16. Jogither- Nagla	16. Kumrah.
	17. Jamaur	17. Gurkhura
	18. Bandia	18. Saijana
	19. Karghata	19. Albirchho
	20. Bamanpuri	20. Bigrabagh
	21. Karghatia	21. Kutra
	22. Gauri Khera	22. Tharu Tisaur
	23. Baghauri	23. Baghaura
	24. Bilhari	24. Turka Tisaur
	25. Khamaria	25. Malpuri
	26. Mohammedganj	26. Chhinki
	27. Sunkhari Kalan	27. Nadanna
	28. Navinagar	28. Diya
	29. Kishanpur.	29. Chandpur

## ANNEXURE B-2

AVAILABILITY OF A.I. SUB-CENTRE ACCORDING TO  
DISTANCE.

DISTANCE IN KILOMETERS		
3	4	5+
30. Bichpuri	1. Pohanian	1. Pratappur
31. Umru Khurd	2. Unchi Mahuwat	2. Chandeli
32. Pipalia- Pistaur	3. Tikuri	3. Haraiya
33. Khampur	4. Bichwa	4. Bisauta
34. Salmotr	5. Uldan	5. Bharabhuria
35. Jhan Kaiya	6. Jadaypur	6. Nausar
36. Gaus Khan	7. Bhuria Dechi	7. Uleni
37. Bhurai	8. Nakulia	8. Gohar- Patia.
	9. Chaurala	9. Bhuria Pas
	10. Kaunda Ashraf	10. Matiha
	11. Naugawan Nath	11. Etawa.
	12. Khetal Sarda Mustaz.	12. Bihari (Bihi)
	13. Bankatiya	13. Binchta
	14. Kuan Khara	14. Deopura
	15. Sujia	15. Pachpa- Karia.
	16. Devkali	16. Bhajan Pur
	17. Deorhi	
	18. Furanganh	
	19. Dhusari	
	20. Sunderpur	
	21. Charubeta	

AVAILABILITY OF ELECTRICITY ACCORDING  
TO DISTANCE

DISTANCE IN KILOMETERS		
1 - 1.5	2	3
1. Savaura	1. Bichai	1. Diya
2. Jhankat	2. Tikuri	2. Chandpur
3. Bohari	3. Dhyampur	3. Umru Kalan
4. Chenda	4. Biria	4. Kishanpur
5. Unchi Mahuwat	5. Magar Sara	
6. Nagla	6. Bamanpuri	
7. Bidauri	7. Malpuri	
8. Sadhunagar	8. Dookali	
9. Saraunja	9. Navinagar	
10. Bichwa	10. Suodarpur	
11. Haraiya	11. Khali Mahuwat	
12. Bharawni		
13. Nalai		
14. Pahsaini		
15. Kaithulia		
16. Bharabhuria		
17. Sripur Bichwa		
18. Seijana		
19. Bigraabagh		
20. Jogithar Nagla		
21. Nakulia		
22. Tharu Tisaur		
23. Karghota		
24. Chaumala		
25. Turka Tisaur		

ANNEXURE B-3

AVAILABILITY OF ELECTRICITY ACCORDING TO  
DISTANCE

DISTANCE IN KILOMETERS		
1-1.5	4	5
26. Sisauna	1. Biriy	1. Bihari
27. Pindari	2. Rajhola	(Bihi)
28. Karghatia	3. Deorhi	2. Aincheta
29. Saijani	4. Gaus Kuan	3. Deopura
30. Gauri Khara	5. Bhurai	
31. Naddana		
32. Pipalia Pistour		
33. Thual Khara		

AVAILABILITY OF ROAD ACCORDING TO  
DISTANCE

DISTANCE IN KILOMETERS		
1-1.5	2	3
1. Pahenian	1. Banusa	1. Retanpur
2. Jhankat	2. Dhum Khara	2. Savaura
3. Koda Khara	3. Chanda	3. Dohari
4. Unchi Mahuwat	4. Umru Khurd	4. Naugawa Thogaa
5. Nagla Tarai	5. Bar-ki Dandi	5. Sadhunagar
6. Bideuri	6. Keitaulia	6. Saraunja
7. Kumrah	7. Tharu- Tisaur	7. Bichwa
8. Bhuria Deshi	8. Puringarh	8. Bharawni
9. Bandia	9. Sunderpur	9. Gaujharis
10. Chhinki		10. Gurkhura
11. Madanpur		11. Albirchhor
12. Sujin		12. Ulani
13. Khairna		13. Turka Tisaur
14. Pipolia Pistour		14. Naugawan- Nath
15. Khempur		15. Bhuria Pas
16. Gauskuan		16. Bichpuri
17. Bherai		17. Umru Kalan
		18. Khamaria
		19. Dhusari

AVAILABILITY OF ROAD ACCORDING TO  
DISTANCE

DISTANCE IN KILOMETERS	
4	5
1. Tikuri	1. Gongi
2. Harriya	2. Dhuri
3. Ulden	3. Bichai
4. Saijona	4. Biria
5. Kutra	5. Magar Sara
6. Jadavpur	6. Lama Khara
7. Gobar Patia	7. Nalei
8. Diya	8. Peh Saini
9. Chandpur	9. Bisauti
10. Kuan Khara	10. Sripur Bichwa
11. Deekali	11. Bhura Kisni
12. Deorhi	12. Sigrabagh
	13. Khetal Sonda Mustaza
	14. Biriya
	15. Majhola
	16. Bankatiya
	17. Matiha
	18. Bihari (Bihi)
	19. Binchta
	20. Deopura

AVAILABILITY OF JUNIOR BASIC SCHOOL  
ACCORDING TO DISTANCE

DISTANCE IN KILOMETERS				
1 - 1.5	2	3	4	5 +
1. Batenpur	1. Chanda	-	-	1. Bihi (7)
2. Banusi	2. Umru Khurd			2. Ainchota (5)
3. Gongi	3. Tikuri			3. Deopura (6)
4. Jhankat	4. Dhyampur			
5. Kodakhara	5. Bhuric Desi			
6. Pachpara	6. Karghota			
7. Bichai	7. Gauri Khara			
8. Dhumkhara	8. Kaunda			
9. Mundeli	9. Ashraf			
10. Khetal Sanda Khan	9. Gohar Patia			
11. Amaon	10. Kutri			
12. Megarsara	11. Khetal Sanda Mustaja			
13. Saranjani	12. Chhinki			
14. Hareiya	13. Bankatiya			
15. Nalai	14. Bhuric Tharu			
16. Pahsaini	15. Deorhi			
17. Kaithulia	16. Itwa			
18. Bisauta	17. Khampur			
19. Yumrah	18. Kishanpur			
20. Jogithar Nagla	19. Jhankaiya			
21. Bhagghari	20. Gauskuan			
22. Jamaur	21. Bhurai			
23. Nakulia	22. Navinagar			
24. Tharu Tisaur	23. Sunderpur			
25. Karghota				
26. Chhumsle				
27. Bamanpuri				
28. Pindori				
29. Saingani				
30. Ririya				
31. Chandpur				
32. Mohammedganj				
33. Khairana				
34. Piplic Pistour				
35. Kholi Mahuwat				
36. Pachpakaria				
37. Thual Khara.				

## ANNEXURE B-6

AVAILABILITY OF SENIOR BASIC SCHOOL  
ACCORDING TO DISTANCE

DISTANCE IN KILOMETERS		
1-1.5	2	3
1. Sangi	1. Banusi	1. Ratanpur
2. Jhankat	2. Sarasaria	2. Fulaiya
3. Koda Khara	3. Dhunkhara	3. Pahanian
4. Pachpera	4. Chanda	4. Savaure
5. Mundeli	5. Umru Khurd	5. Banusa
6. Khatol Sanda Khan	6. Sarhunagar	6. Bichai
7. Jagan	7. Sicha	7. Dohari
8. Bhur Mahala	8. Pahadani	8. Nagla Tarai
9. Bideuri	9. Baman Puri	9. Naugava Thagon
10. Gaujheria	10. Karghatia	10. Nagla
11. Bhagshuri	11. Gauri Khara	11. Barki Dandi
12. Jampur	12. Baghauri	12. Dohara
13. Pindori	13. Kaunda Ashraf	13. Biria
14. Saijani	14. Bilhari	14. Sarbunja
15. Navdia	15. Sunkhari Kaln	15. Kachhiya
16. Khairana	16. Kishnapur	16. Lama Khara
17. Thual Khara		17. Nalai
		18. Bisnuta
		19. Kumrah
		20. Ulden
		21. Gurkhura
		22. Nausar
		23. Bhuria Desi
		24. Jogithar Nagla
		25. Nakulia
		26. Baghaura
		27. Karghata
		28. Malpuri
		29. Naugawan Nabh
		30. Umru Kalan

Cont..... D.P.



ANNEXURE B-6

AVAILABILITY OF SENIOR BASIC SCHOOL  
ACCORDING TO DISTANCE

DISTANCE IN KILOMETERS		
3	4	5 +
31. Nadanna	1. Ghondeli	1. Tikuri
32. Mohammedganj	2. Unchi Mahuwat	2. Kaithulia
33. Pipalia Pistaur	3. Dhyampur	3. Bhara Bhuria
34. Salmota	4. Mager Sara	4. Sripur Bichwa (6)
35. Gauskuan	5. Saijana	5. Bhura Kishni
36. Ghurai	6. Albirchoo	6. Bigra Bagh
37. Pachpakeria.	7. Jadav Pur	7. Kutra
	8. Ulani	8. Bari Anjanie
	9. Tharu Tisaur	9. Khetal Sanda Mustaja
	10. Turka Tisaur	10. Diya
	11. Gohar Patia	11. Biriya
	12. Chhinki	12. Majhola
	13. Sujia	13. Bankatiya
	14. Balkhera	14. Chandpur
	15. Khamaria	15. Kuan Khara
	16. Deokali	16. Ghuria Tharu
	17. Pura Garh	17. Mathiha
	18. Kheempur	18. Deorhi
	19. Sunderpur	19. Itwa
	20. Jhenkaiya	20. Dhusari
		21. Bihi
		22. Navinagar
		23. Ainchte
		24. Deopura
		25. Khali- Mahuwat

ANNEXURE B-7AVAILABILITY OF M.C.H. CENTRE ACCORDING TO  
DISTANCE

DISTANCE IN KILOMETERS		
1-1.5	2	3
1. Khotai Sinda Khan	1. Umru Khurd	1. Pachpera
2. Amaon	2. Nagla	2. Mundeli
3. Bhur Maholia	3. Jameur	3. Chandeli
4. Bhagchuri	4. Gauri Khara	4. Naugawan Thagoo
5. Pindari	5. Sun Khari Kalan	5. Dohara
6. Gaijani	6. Kishanpur	6. Bagheura
7. Nav-dia	7. Thual Khara	7. Karghata
		8. Bamanpuri
		9. Malpuri
		10. Karghatia
		11. Bagheuri
		12. Nadanna
		13. Umru Kalan
		14. Mohammadganj
		15. Pipalia Pistor
		16. Gauskuan
		17. Bhurai

Contd..... N.P.

AVAILABILITY OF M.C.H. CENTRE ACCORDING  
TO DISTANCE

DISTANCE IN KILOMETERS			
4		5 +	
1. Unchi Mahuwat	1. Ratanpur	49. Naugawan Nath	
2. Dhyampur	2. Fulcia	50. Khetal Sanda	
3. Bidaura	3. Banusi	Mustaza	
4. Nauser	4. Pahanian	51. Bilhari	
5. Jadav Pur	5. Gangi	52. Chhinki	
6. Bhuria Deshi	6. Deuri	53. Diya	
7. Ulani	7. Savaura	54. Biriya	
8. Nekulia	8. Jhankat	55. Majhola	
9. Tharu Tisaur	9. Sarasaria	56. Bankatiya	
10. Chaumela	10. Banusa	57. Chandpur	
11. Turka Tisaur	11. Pratap Pur	58. Kuan Khara	
12. Sisauna	12. Jhankat	59. Bhuria Pas	
13. Kundha Ashraf	13. Koda Khara	60. Bichpuri	
14. Sujia	14. Bichai	61. Matiha	
15. Balkhara	15. Dhum Khara	62. Deokali	
16. Khamaria	16. Dohari	63. Deorhi	
17. Khairana	17. Chanda	64. Etwa	
18. Purañ Garh	18. Nagla Tandi	65. Dhusari	
19. Khempur	19. Tikuri	66. Salmata	
20. Sunder Pur	20. Baraki Dandi	67. Bihari (Bihi)	
21. Jhankaiya	21. Biduri	68. Navinagar	
22. Charubeta	22. Biria	69. Aincha	
	23. Mager Sara	70. Deapura	
	24. Sadhu Nagar	71. Khali Mahuwat	
	25. Saraunja	72. Pach Pakaria	
	26. Bichua	73. Bhojan Pur	
	27. Haraiya		
	28. Bharawni		
	29. Lama Khara		
	30. Nalai		
	31. Pahsini		
	32. Kaithulia		
	33. Gaujheria		
	34. Bisauti		
	35. Bharabhuria		
	36. Kurnah		
	37. Uldan		
	38. Gurkhura		
	39. Sripur Bichua		
	40. Bhura Kieni		
	41. Saijana		
	42. Albircha		
	43. Bigrabagh		
	44. Kutra		
	45. Bari Anjanian		
	46. Jogithar Nagla		
	47. Gohar Patia		
	48. Kutri		

ANNEXURE B-7

AVAILABILITY OF F.P./SUP-CENTRE ACCORDING  
TO DISTANCE

DISTANCE IN KILOMETERS		
1-1.5	2	3
1. Khetal Sandhu Khan	1. Uaru Khurd	1. Mundoli
2. Amson	2. Gauri Kheda	2. Naganva Thrao
3. Pindari	3. Etara	3. Baghaura
4. Bhur Meholia	4. Thul Keora	4. Karghata
5. Srinjani		5. Damanpuri
		6. Malpuri
		7. Karghatia
		8. Baghauri
		9. Nadanne
		10. Umru Kelan
		11. Salmata
		12. Gous Kuan
		13. Bhurai

AVAILABILITY OF F.P./SUB-Centre  
ACCORDING TO DISTANCE

DISTANCE IN KILOMETERS			
4		5+	
1. Unchi Mahuwat	1. Retanpur	46. Bhura-	85. Dhusari
2. Nakulia	2. Fulaiia	Kishni	86. Bilhari
3. Tharu Tisaur	3. Banusi	47. Saijana	(Bihi)
4. Turka Tisaur	4. Pohenian	48. Albirchoo	87. Navinagar
5. Chaumela	5. Gangi	49. Bigrabagh	88. Sunderpur
6. Sisauna	6. Deuri	50. Kutra	89. Ainchata
7. Kaundhar	7. Savaura	51. Neuser	90. Deopura
Ashref	8. Jhankat	52. Bari-	91. Kishanpur
8. Sujia	9. Sarasaria	Anjanian	
9. Deokali	10. Banusa	53. Bhagchuri	
10. Purangarh	11. Pratao Pur	54. Jadav Pur	
11. Jhankaiya	12. Jhankat	55. Bhuria Deshi	
12. Cherubeta	13. Kedi Khara	56. Jogalther-	
	14. Pachpara	Nagla	92. Khali-
	15. Bichai	57. Ulani	Mahuwat
	16. Dhumkhara	58. Jamaur	
	17. Dehari	59. Bandia	93. Pachpaka-
	18. Chanda	60. Gohar Patia	ria
	19. Chandeli	61. Kutri	
	20. Nagla	62. Navgavna-	94. Bhajanpur
	Tarsi	Nath	
	21. Tikuri	63. Khetol Sanda	
	22. Dhyampur	Mustaja	
	23. Nagla	64. Bilhari	
	24. Baruki	65. Chhinki	
	25. Baiduri	66. Diya	
	26. Bidaura	67. Siriya	
	27. Dohara	68. Majhola	
	28. Biria	69. Bankatiya	
	29. Magar Sora	70. Chondaur	
	30. Sadhu Nagar	71. Kuan Khara	
	31. Soraunja	72. Bhuria Pas	
	32. Bichwa	73. Bichpuri	
	33. Haraiya	74. Matiha	
	34. Bherauni	75. Balkhara	
	35. Lama Khara	76. Khemaria	
	36. Nelai	77. Mohammed-	
	37. Pahsaini	Genj	
	38. Kaithulia	78. Sunkhari	
	39. Gaujharua	Kalan	
	40. Bisnuta	79. Nivdia	
	41. Bharebharua	80. Khairana	
	42. Kumrah	81. Nanakmeta	
	43. Uldan	82. Deorhi	
	44. Gurkhura	83. Pipalia-	
	45. Sripur-	Pistaur	
	Bichwa	84. Khempur	

AVAILABILITY OF DISPENSARY ACCORDING  
TO DISTANCE

ANNEXURE B-7

DISTANCE IN KILOMETERS		
1-1.5	2	3
1. Gangi	1. Banusi	1. Retanpur
2. Khetal Sanda Khan	2. Nagla	2. Fulaia
3. Saijani	3. Bhura Kisni	3. Savaura
4. Navadia	4. Gauri Khera	4. Sara Sarla
	5. Sunkhari Kalan	5. Banusa
	6. Kishanpur	6. Gaujharla
		7. Kumrah
		8. Gur Khura
		9. Saijana
		10. Albirchho
		11. Kutra
		12. Baghaura
		13. Karghata
		14. Bamanpuri
		15. Malpuri
		16. Kargheti
		17. Baghauri
		18. Chhinki
		19. Diya
		20. Ghadpur
		21. Mohammadganj
		22. Pipalia- Pistaur

Cont..... N.P.

## AVAILABILITY OF DISPENSARY ACCORDING TO DISTANCE

DISTANCE IN KILOMETERS		
4		5 +
1. Pahenian	1. Sratop Pur	45. Majhola
2. Pachpera	2. Chankat	46. Bhuria Pae
3. Unchi Mahawat	3. Koda Khera	47. Bich Puri
4. Dhyampur	4. Bichai	48. Sujia
5. Bidaura	5. Dhum Khera	49. Umrui Kalan
6. Uldan	6. Dohari	50. Matiha
7. Bigra Bagh	7. Mundeli	51. Deori
8. Jadav Pur	8. Chanda	52. Itwa
9. Jamaur	9. Chandeli	53. Dhusari
10. Nekulia	10. Nagla Tapai	54. Salmata
11. Tharu Tisaur	11. Amaon	55. Bihi
12. Chaumela	12. Umrui Khurd	56. Navinagar
13. Turka Tisaur	13. Khatima	57. Minchata
14. Sisauna	14. Bhur Moholia	58. Deopura
15. Pindari	15. Naugawa-	59. Jhan Kaiya
16. Kaundha Asraf	Thagoo	60. Gaus Kuan
17. Gohar Patia	16. Tikuri	61. Khali Mahawat
18. Naugawa Nath	17. Baraki Dandi	62. Bhurci
19. Ban Katiya	18. Bidauri	63. Charubeta
20. Kuan Khera	19. Dohara	64. Pachpakaria
21. Balkhera	20. Biria	65. Bhajanpur
22. Khomaria	21. Magar Sora	66. Thual Khera
23. Khairana	22. Sadhunagar	
24. Deokali	23. Saranuja	
25. Purangarh	24. Bichwa	
26. Kheppur	25. Haraiya	
27. Sunder Pur	26. Bharawni	
	27. Lama Khera	
	28. Nelai	
	29. Pahsaini	
	30. Kaithulia	
	31. Bisauta	
	32. Bhera Bhuria	
	33. Neusar	
	34. Bari Anjanina	
	35. Bhagchuri	
	36. Bhuria Dashi	
	37. Jogither Nagla	
	38. Ulani	
	39. Bendia	
	40. Kutri	
	41. Khatel Saqda	
	Mustaza	
	42. Bihari (Sihi)	
	43. Vadanna	
	44. Biriya	

OTHER FACILITIES  
AVAILABILITY OF SEED AND FERTILIZERS DISTRIBUTION  
CENTRE ACCORDING TO DISTANCE

DISTANCE IN KILOMETERS		
1-1.5	2	3
1. Jhankat	1. Sara Sarie	1. Bichai
2. Koda Khara	2. Dhum Khara	2. Dohara
3. Pach Pera	3. Umrū Khurd	3. Mundeli
4. Khetal Sanda Khan	4. Nagla	4. Naugavan Thagoo
5. Amaon	5. Gauri Khara	5. Dohari
6. Bhur Maholia	6. Sunkhari Kalan	6. Bhara Bhuria
7. Bidauri	7. Kishanpur	7. Nausar
8. Pindari	8. Thual Khara	8. Baghaura
9. Navadia		9. Karghata
10. Khairana		10. Bamanpuri
		11. Malpuri
		12. Karghatia
		13. Sainjani
		14. Baghauri
		15. Nadanna
		16. Umrū Kalan
		17. Mohammad Ganj
		18. Pipalia Pistour
		19. Gaus Kuan
		20. Bhurai

Cont.....N.P.



OTHER FACILITIES  
 AVAILABILITY OF SEED AND FERTILIZERS DISTRIBUTION  
 CENTRE ACCORDING TO DISTANCE

DISTANCE IN KILOMETERS			
4		5+	
1.	Unchi Mahuwat	1.	Ratanpur
2.	Dhyampur	2.	Fulaia
3.	Nakulia	3.	Banusi
4.	Tharu Tisaur	4.	Pahenian
5.	Chawmela	5.	Gangi
6.	Turk Tisaur	6.	Deuri
7.	Sisauna	7.	Sevaura
8.	Kaundha Ashraf	8.	Jhankat
9.	Sujia	9.	Banusa
10.	Balkhera	10.	Chanda
11.	Khamaria	11.	Chandoli
12.	Puran Garh	12.	Nagla Tarai
13.	Khempur	13.	Tikuri
14.	Sunderpur	14.	Baraki Dandi
15.	Jhankaiya	15.	Biria
16.	Charu Beta	16.	Magar Sara
		17.	Sadhu Neger
		18.	Sarounja
		19.	Bichwa
		20.	Haraiya
		21.	Bharawni
		22.	Lenakhara
		23.	Nalai
		24.	Pahsaini
		25.	Kaitholia
		26.	Gauheria
		27.	Biscota
		28.	Kumrah
		29.	Uldan
		30.	Sripur Bichwa
		31.	Gurkhura
		32.	Bhura Kisni
		33.	Saijana
		34.	Albircho
		35.	Bigra Bagh
		36.	Kutra
		37.	Bari Anjanian
		38.	Bhagchuri
		39.	Jadavpur
		40.	Bhuria Deshi
		41.	Jogithar Nagla
		42.	Ulani
		43.	Jameur
		44.	Bandia
		45.	Gohar Patia
		46.	Kutri
		47.	Naugavan Nath
		48.	Khetal Sanda
			Mustaza
		49.	Bilhari
		50.	Chhinki
		51.	Diya
		52.	Biriya
		53.	Majhola
		54.	Bankatiya
		55.	Chondpur
		56.	Kuan Khara
		57.	Bhuria Pas
		58.	Bichpuri
		59.	Matiha
		60.	Deokali
		61.	Deorhi
		62.	Etawa
		63.	Dhusari
		64.	Salmata
		65.	Bihari (Sihi)
		66.	Navinagar
		67.	Aincha
		68.	Deopura
		69.	Khali Mahuwat
		70.	Pach Pakaria
		71.	Bhajan Pur

OTHER FACILITIES  
 AVAILABILITY OF BUS STOP ACCORDING TO DISTANCE

DISTANCE IN KILOMETERS		
1-1.5	2	3
1. Sara Sarla	1. Banusi	1. Ratanpur
2. Pratap Pur	2. Dhum Khara	2. Fulaiya
3. Jhankat	3. Chanda	3. Savaura
4. Kodh Khara	4. Umru Khurd	4. Banusa
5. Pochpara	5. Nagla	5. Dohari
6. Khetal Khanda Khan	6. Bhera Bhuria	6. Mundeli
7. Amaon	7. Bandia	7. Naugava Thagoo
8. Bhur Maholia	8. Sauri Khara	8. Dohara
9. Bidauri	9. Sun Khari Kalan	9. Gaujheria
10. Bhag Churi	10. Kishanpur	10. Kumrah
11. Sainjani	11. Poch Pakaria	11. Gurkhura
12. Kutri		12. Albirchoo
13. Navadia		13. Kutra
14. Khaimana		14. Bari Anjanig
15. Thual Khara		15. Baghaura
16. Pindari		16. Karghta
		17. Bamanpuri
		18. Malpuri
		19. Karghatia
		20. Baghauri
		21. Chhinki
		22. Nadanna
		23. Bichpuri
		24. Umru Kalan
		25. Mohammad Ganj
		26. Pipalia Pisteur
		27. Salmata
		28. Gaus Kuan
		29. Bhurai

OTHER FACILITIES  
AVAILABILITY OF BUS STOP ACCORDING TO DISTANCE

DISTANCE IN KILOMETERS		
4	5+	
1. Pahenian	1. Gangi	32. Bhuria Pas
2. Chandeli	2. Deorhi	33. Matiha
3. Unchi Mahuwat	3. Bichai	34. Deorhi
4. Dhyampur	4. Nagla Tarai	35. It-Ja
5. Ulden	5. Tikuri	36. Dhusari
6. Jadav Pur	6. Barki Dandi	37. Binari (Bihi)
7. Bhuria Deshi	7. Biriya	38. Navinagar
8. Jogither Nagla	8. Magarsara	39. Ainchata
9. Nakulia	9. Sadhunaagar	40. Deopura
10. Tharu Tisur	10. Saraunja	41. Khali Mahuwat
11. Chaurela	11. Bichwa	42. Bbajanpur
12. Turka Tisur	12. Haraiya	
13. Sisauna	13. Bharawni	
14. Kaunda Ashraf	14. Lama Khora	
15. Gohar Patia	15. Nalai	
16. Naugava Nath	16. Pahsaini	
17. Sujia	17. Kaithulia	
18. Balkhera	18. Bisauta	
19. Khameria	19. Sripur Bichwa	
20. Deokali	20. Bhura Kishni	
21. Purangarh	21. Saijana	
22. Khempur	22. Bigra Bagh	
23. Sunderpur	23. Nauser	
24. Jhenkaiya	24. Ulani	
25. Charu Betá	25. Khetal Sarda Mustaza	
	26. Diya	
	27. Biria	
	28. Raihola	
	29. Ban Katiya	
	30. Kuan Khora	
	31. Chendpur	

OTHER FACILITIES  
AVAILABILITY OF POST OFFICE ACCORDING TO DISTANCE

DISTANCE IN KILOMETERS		
1-1.5	2	3
1. Mundali	1. Banusi	1. Ratanpur
2. Khetal Sarda Khan	2. Savaura	2. Fulaiya
3. Amaon	3. Chanda	3. Gengi
4. Kutra	4. Umru Khurd	4. Deori
5. BHur Maholia	5. Nagla	5. Dohari
6. Bhag Churi	6. Bhara Bhuria	6. Navgava Thagoo
7. Pindari	7. Ulden	7. Bisauta
8. Sainjani	8. Albirchoo	8. Kumrah
9. Navdie	9. Bandia	9. Gur Khura
10. Thual Khara	10. Gauri Khara	10. Neusar
	11. Navgava Nath	11. Bari Anjanja
	12. Bilhari	12. Bagheura
	13. Sunkheri- Kalan.	13. Karghata
	14. Deokali	14. Baman Puri
	15. Kishanpur	15. Malpuri
		16. Kar Ghatia
		17. Baghauri
		18. Chhinki
		19. Nadanna
		20. Diya
		21. Chandpur
		22. Bichpuri
		23. Umru Kalan
		24. Mohammadganj
		25. Pipalia- Pistaur
		26. Gaus Kuan
		27. Bhurai

Cont. .... N.P.

OTHER FACILITIES  
 AVAILABILITY OF POST OFFICE ACCORDING TO DISTANCE

DISTANCE IN KILOMETERS	
4	5+
1. Pahenian	1. Jhankat
2. Pach Pera	2. Koda Khara
3. Chandeli	3. Bichai
4. Unchi Mahuwat	4. Dhum Khara
5. Dhyampur	5. Nagla Tarai
6. Bidaura	6. Tikuri
7. Sripur Bichwa	7. Barki Dandi
8. Bhura Kishni	8. Bidauri
9. Jadav Pur	9. Dohara
10. Bhuria Doshi	10. Biriya
11. Jogithar Nagla	11. Mager Sara
12. Ulani	12. Sadhu Nagar
13. Nakulia	13. Saraunja
14. Tharu Tisaur	14. Bichwa
15. Chaumela	15. Heraiya
16. Turka Tisaur	16. Bharauni
17. Sisauna	17. Lama Khara
18. Kaundha Asraf	18. Nalai
19. Gohar Patia	19. Bahaduni
20. Sujia	20. Keithulia
21. Bal Khara	21. Seinjana
22. Khameraia	22. Khetal Sunda Mustaza
23. Khairana	23. Biriya
24. Puran Garh	24. Majhola
25. Khempur	25. Bankatiya
26. Sunderpur	26. Kuan Khara
27. Jhon Kaiya	27. Bhuri Pas

SUMMARY OF  
AVAILABILITY OF FACILITIES ACCORDING TO DISTANCE

FACILITY	DISTANCE IN KILOMETER						Total
	0	1-1½	2	3	4	5+	
1. D.B.S.	67	38	23	-	-	3	131/4
2. S.D.S.	15	17	16	37	20	25	130/1* 4 N.A.
3. Roads	54	17	9	19	12	20	131/4 N.A.
4. Electri- city	75	33	11	4	5	3	131/4 N.A.
5. S.H. Centre	10	7	28	43	19	23	130/1* 4 N.A.
6. Seeds, Ferti- lizers Dis- tribution Centre	6	10	8	20	16	71	131/4 N.A.
7. M.C.H.	5	7	7	17	22	73	131/4 N.A.
8. F.P./Sub. Centre	3	5	4	13	12	94	131/4 N.A.
9. A.I./Sub. Centre	14	13	29	37	21	16	130/1* 4 N.A.
10. Dispensary	6	4	6	22	27	66	131/4 N.A.
11. Bus Stop	8	16	11	29	25	42	131/4 N.A.
12. Post Office	12	11	15	27	27	39	131/4 N.A.

\* Forest Range

CHAPTER - IV

STRATEGY FOR DEVELOPMENT

The objectives of Area Development Plan should be so formulated as to reflect the State and National priorities and to fulfil the regional developmental needs of the people. It would be necessary to ensure maximum utilisation of resources of the area including the higher production of basic raw materials which could sustain the programme of Agro Based Industries. For formulating the present Integrated Tribal Area Development Project, the Tribal area in Khatima district Nepal has been demarcated on the basis of two criteria i.e. concentration of Tribal population and the contiguity of the area. Following these criteria, in all the 135 villages out of the 250 villages of the Khatima Block have been selected for the project area. Out of these selected villages, 130 are revenue villages and the remaining 5 villages fall under the jurisdiction of Forest Department. The Tribal population of the identified project area is 39329 (46.94 per cent ) of the total population. The selection of area was done with the help and collaboration of Hill Development and Harijan and Social Welfare Departments with a basic idea that no village with a tribal population should be left out.

Tribals cannot be dealt-with in isolation and should be drawn into the main stream of development. Presently, the links which bind them with the rest of the society are exploitative. They suffer from the backwash effects of growth in advanced areas rather than benefit by their progress.

While doing so, care will have to be taken to see that the new links which are forged do not merely replace the old areas. Efforts should be made to build such bridges with an utmost care. While protection from outside exploitative agencies is vital, safeguards will have to be ensured to discourage the emergence of such forces from within the tribals themselves. In devising economic programmes and related activities, social customs, traditions and practices of Tribal life should be respected and the strength derived from them. Traditions based on superstitious belief should be eliminated by organising Health, social Educational Programmes in the one-hand and intensive medical care on the other.

For overall development of the project area, it is necessary to have simultaneous growth in different sectors at the project area level. For this purpose, it is considered necessary to propose the programmes and projects after taking into account the existing resources and all the requirements of the area including infrastructural facilities. An attempt will, therefore, be made to formulate the integrated area development project by integrating the functional and spatial factors for balanced and speedier economic growth. In this connection the identification of planning units (potential centres) would be made and also an adequate arrangement of investment will be ascertained in order to accelerate the growth in the area in an integrated manner. Thus, micro-level planning with the identification of central places will ensure accelerated development of tribal areas and integration of Tribal Communities with the rest of the society.

Under planned development programmes, the sectoral approach and administrative coordination were followed at the block level and spatial integration was entirely missing. For speedier development, economic



growth and raising the standard of living together with solving the spatial problems of the tribals, special spatial integrated tribal area development project should be taken up.

The strategy of the development includes the policy of shifting of sizeable percentage of workers from primary sector i.e. agriculture and allied sectors to secondary and tertiary sectors with the generation of the schemes proposed and for the aforesaid purpose, service centres will be provided for greater employment opportunities. However, a variety of programmes are also being proposed to provide supplementary work and income, specially to the poorer strata of the population. These would include animal husbandry, fisheries, dairying, utilisation of forests and forest-based industries related to these items including those of Cottage Industry Units operating in the area will be strengthened and streamlined with the support of organised training cum production centres of Khadi and Gram Udyog Board.

The strategy of Agriculture development programme is as under:

(i) Raising the Cropping Intensity - At present the area sown more than once in the project area is about 2500 ha. with a cropping intensity of 174.7 per cent. This intensity is proposed to be increased to 200 per cent by the end of 1988-89. This will be achieved through judicious crop rotations and introduction of short duration high yielding varieties.

(ii) By utilising the existing culturable waste which is lying unutilised.

(iii) Adoption of intensive agricultural techniques and practices with modern agricultural equipments coupled with greater facilities of irrigation and other allied inputs.

- (iv) Adoption of a suitable cropping pattern.
- (v) Increasing the area under High Yielding Varieties.
- (vi) By extending agricultural credit.
- (vii) Development of a well organised market for agricultural produce.

Since the sizeable number of the cultivators of the project area fall in the category of small and marginal farmers, the proposed programmes for agriculture development alone will not be sufficient to boost up the economy. Therefore, the priority will also be given to the subsidiary occupations like animal husbandry, fisheries and village and small scale Industries.

Animal Husbandry offers a more promising field. Thus have begun to milk their cows, therefore the strategy of this sector would be based on cows, Buffaloes, sheeps and goats. Majority of the milch cattle in the project area are indigenous. There is also an inadequacy of preventive and curative facilities to cover the entire cattle population with the result that average milk yield is low. In order to upgrade the breed of milch cattle and enhance the average milk yield, it would be necessary to undertake programmes of scientific breeding, disease-control and fodder development on priority basis. Specific steps will also have to be taken to ensure that the benefits of the programmes go to the poorer sections and lower caste groups.

Along with the above steps, certain industries related to these activities can be developed. Attempts at industrial development will have to be of a modest nature to begin with e.g. small and cottage industries which can be carried on to the very door steps of the

workers and the produce being sold and consumed locally. Production for the out-side market can come later.

The infrastructure for the area has also to be thought of specifically in terms of how to take the benefits to the local population. A road system that opens up the area will be taken up according to the national norms of R.M.N.P.

The proposal to increase the cropping intensity from 174.7 to 200 per cent can only be fulfilled by increasing the area under irrigation. So, likewise, suitable steps have been proposed for increase in irrigated area. The desirable 25% increase in irrigated area can be ensured through installation of State tube-wells, private tubewells and pumping sets. This will facilitate in bringing about maximum possible area under high yielding varieties and improving the average yield per hectare of important crops.

So far the programme of electrification is concerned, all the remaining villages having population of 800 or more shall be served with this facility.

The national norms evolved by the planning Commission for provision of social facilities like primary education and medical facilities will not be rigidly adhered to. The development of these facilities will be taken keeping the special circumstances of the area in mind. It is felt necessary to modify these norms by adopting the integrated area development approach. Thus, the choice of places will be made by the local analysis for providing social facilities.

The existing Cooperative Structure of the project area is to be strengthened in such a way that the benefits of credit liberally reach the tribal population in order to ensure that the proposed facilities are not entirely exploited by the non-tribals. For further

safeguarding the interests of the tribal population, an effective police-protection has also to be provided for. Many social facilities will be opened for use of both the tribal and non tribal groups viz. Roads, Power-Lines and water supply etc.

In view of inaccessibility, the tribals are compelled to sell their agricultural produce at throw-away prices. The proposed marketing facilities would overcome such constraints and prevent the middlemen, to extract huge profits.

The strategy of development includes and makes provision for a joint council of representatives of tribals along with the officials of different agencies in the area (including police) to prevent any type of encroachment on their land and any other social injustice caused to them. This could socially and psychologically strengthen them to meet the challenges of their day to day life. The problem of land alienation of the areas has been under the active consideration of the Govt. and legal cover or protection is in operation but the operating machinery has to ensure its strict implementation.

The proposed programme of development will need a radical change in the outlook of the personnel of the implementing machinery. This can further be facilitated through various alternatives viz. recruiting as many persons from tribal community as possible, finding out the officials from among the working tribals like A.D.O.S., S.D.O., Tahsildar and S.D.M. etc. or assigning officials who

have special antitude for the welfare of tribals and members of scheduled castes etc. The village health workers should be from amongst the educated tribals. A care has to be taken to recruit as many tribals ( Tharus) as possible in the cadre of village level workers, basic health workers health inspectors, Cooperative seed store incharges. This seems to be essential in the light of a tendency of higher Caste Officials to get transferred from that place and also with a view to establish workable relationship between the tribals and the officials of the area. Since the Tharus of the area have been down trodden they are unable to gather courage to mobilize and utilize the official machinery and the facilities.

CHAPTER V  
INTEGRATED AREA DEVELOPMENT APPROACH AND  
IDENTIFICATION OF CENTRAL PLACES

The norms of different programmes formulated for the whole of the State need not be observed in these tribal pockets with dissimilar problems. It is significant to go through in a detailed study of the specific area. In this context, the project area is not similar to other tribal areas. Although the total economy of the area revolves round the key sector of agriculture, even then the tribals possess their own characteristics of artisan skills and their own self-sufficient way of life. It is said that "the tribals of U.P. are a colourful people, who in spite of the economic backwardness, sing and dance and try to enjoy life. The tribal way of life represents one of the facets of the unique characteristics of the Indian culture-unit in Diversity."

The problems of the area more or less are the same as of other non-tribal blocks. Techniques of growth centres strategy has been adopted to prepare a micro-level plan. In other words, planning from grass-root level for the area development plan has also been given due consideration. Such techniques would satisfy the felt-needs and socio-cultural problems of this area by delineating the zones of influence of the central places to meet the acute problems inherent among the local people and accelerate and penetrate the effect of proposed developmental programmes up to village, hamlet, family and finally, to individual levels. In this way, this project will not only remove the economic and infrastructural gaps in this area, but fully awaken the tribals to have an active participation in the mainstream

GROWTH CENTRES AS A TECHNIQUE FOR INTEGRATED AREA DEVELOPMENT

Since inception of planning process in India, efforts have been made to maximise the economic and social justice to the people. For this purpose, community development programmes were evolved to meet the challenge of development. A team of subject matter specialist has been functioning at block level with specific programmes and priorities decided at the macro-level. The experience shows that this approach has partly failed in providing a necessary economic and social justice and removing the existing gaps. A new concept of integrated area development has been evolved by some human geo researchers and other research scholars. This concept refers to an appropriate location of social and economic activities over a physical space for a balanced and rapid development of an area. It suggests a framework for decentralised concentration of economic and social activities by locating specific functions at appropriate places. Thus, integration of functional and spatial factors is an essential feature of an integrated area development plan. Planners have devised 'growth centres' as necessary inputs for maximising economic and social benefits to all the people living within their hinterlands. However before discussing growth centres, a crucial question arises whether this technique would be suitable for the tribal areas or not. It is clear from the above discussion that the problems and other characteristics of the area are similar to the other non-tribal areas. Hence, concept of growth centres as adopted for the development of other areas, can be equally applicable in the study area for the development of tribal communities. Again, it may be an obvious fact that development of an area, may not be an indicator of tribal development and it may be possible to visualise a situation where the tribal communities may not be properly benefitted even though the area itself happens to be ~~developed~~ developed. In some cases,

the position of tribal communities may deteriorate without showing any effect on area development. The widening gulf between the poor and the rich, even though our economy is growing, is one of the basic problems which is sought to be tackled in the current plan by accepting growth with social justice as a basic objective.

In spite of more similarities, the problems of tribal areas are peculiar in nature as compared to more advanced areas in a rural setting. The socio-economic equations get changed as soon as the process of development sets in to operate in any area.

### THE CONCEPT AND ITS APPLICATION

The historical background of this technique provides a sound base for utilizing this theory, which is very much relevant to develop a backward area. Planning is a continuous process and efforts were already made for the planned development of the area but since achievements were not found up to the mark, some special efforts are called for. In the recent past, some eminent scholars did evolve several scientific theories which can be put to use for development of a particular area. Economic developmental process has a tendency to create imbalances which needs certain corrective measures on scientific lines to rationalise the process of developmental activities. The theoretical advancement in the field of growth centres has been developed recently. The concept emerged in the theory of location of industries formulated by Alfred Weber in 1910. In the nineteen thirties, Christaller introduced the central place theory. This theory is based on the idea of minimum distance travelled to avail the maximum facilities. The theory was further refined by August Losch, Walter Isard, Torsten Hagerstrand, Gunnar Myrdal and others. The growth pole theory was advocated by Perroux and later modified by others. Application of



location and central place theories in development planning has been carried out in almost every part of the world. Its use in East European Countries like Hungary, Bulgaria and Poland is of particular relevance to India.

The main points of difference in tribal areas and the other developed areas can be summarised as follows:

(1) Conceptually, growth centre is a more advanced nodal point in a small region compared with its periphery. Development means series of innovative actions whose benefits can be absorbed by the local communities. Here, a growth centre, can absorb innovations at a much faster rate than even a comparable unit in an advanced area because of immigrant character of its population. Thus, the growth centre can perform the function of assimilating innovations and disseminating its benefits to the population of the hinter land.

(2) The growth centre techniques may not be applicable to a Tribal area on some other ground. The socio-economic situations of such an area may be of a "pre-growth centre stage". There may not be any central point with different functions. It may be possible that higher level functions are performed at point closed temporarily by the local community by mutual consent from time to time. Thus, the growth centre technique applied for tribal areas needs considerable refinement before it can be usefully applied in any such area. The examination of operational aspects in identifying the growth centres and assigning functions to them in development of the area has therefore to be done in greater details to make use of this technique.

The objectives of micro-level planning are to bring the process of development down to the village-level, so that fruits of development can be shared by as many people

as possible. Keeping this aim in view, the planner's task is to identify the optimum and viable unit of planning which should be as close to the village as possible. For practical purposes, a planning unit consisting of a cluster of villages of varying sizes, should be delineated. The actual locations for investments and accruing the benefits to the last man, can then be identified.

#### IDENTIFICATION OF CENTRAL PLACES

A survey of Khatima Block, district Nainital, for collection of primary and secondary data was conducted in all the 135 villages. Information on people's preferences for centres offering various services was also gathered. The population thresholds of various functions were considered. The entry point of each function at a specific population level was taken as the threshold of each function. For example, Junior Basic School first appeared in the Block at a very low population level. Below this, no Junior Basic School is found. Above this level, practically, all settlements should have Junior Basic School, if not, it is accounted as gap. On the other hand, colleges first appear at a much higher population level, for example, there is only one Samperk degree college at Khatima town, in the study area. A comparison of population thresholds of primary school and college shows that they belong to two distinctly separate levels. It may be noted that functionally colleges are also much specialised and complex than primary schools.

One can visualize multi-level hierarchy of many functions in the case of primary schools and colleges. In order to identify such a hierarchy, the population threshold of each function was plotted against each settlements for the study of hierarchical order of settlements under study.

By the above discussion, it is clear enough that a comprehensive study has been conducted through the field survey. The settlement pattern of study area, level of development and its pattern provides a very good base for planning the development of sub-regions for the speedy development of the area with the available economic resources and prevailing socio-cultural organisations.

The study area is predominated by agriculture and peculiar in socio-cultural background. Efforts have been made for providing developmental activities suited to the condition prevailing in the Project area. In this area, the total tribal population is 39,329 (1971) residing in 135 villages which forms a composite part. In this context the central places have been devised through which we can examine present infrastructural facilities, and can locate other facilities for removing the gaps.

The maximum travel distance for each central place as prevailing in the area for availing various facilities have been examined and provided against each central place. This will be an indicator for the consideration of provision for different facilities at central places in the area. It will also help in examining the gaps in the norm provided by the State Government. For instance, maximum travel distance for Junior Basic School and Senior Basic School as fixed by the Govt. are 1.5 km. and 3 kms. respectively where as in the project area these work out to be 6 kms. and 7 kms. respectively. For the measurement of centrality of functions and settlements and their hierarchy, different methods have been tried by the eminent research scholars and social planners. "Planning Rural Growth Centres for Integrated Area Development study conducted by L.K. Sen and others have examined three methods in which scalogram analysis or Gutman Scale has been tried. Same method has been adopted in this

project for all the 135 settlements for identifying of the Central places and their respective hierarchy. Population, Electricity, Education, Roads, Veterinary facilities, agricultural facilities etc. in all 35 infrastructural facilities available in the area have been considered to work out central places. These functions are mentioned below:-

First Level ( Lower Order )

1. Junior Basic School
2. Electricity
3. Road facilities
4. Senior Basic School
5. A.I. Centre/Sub Centre
6. Post Office
7. Stock Man Centre
8. Seed/Fertiliser distribution Centre
9. V.L.W. Head Quarter
10. Panchayat Sewak H.Q.
11. LAMPS
12. Market/Shop
13. Medicine Shop
14. Dispensary
15. M.C.H. Centre
16. Bus Stop
17. Private Doctor
18. Nyaya Panchayat H.Q.
19. Controlled Cloth Shop
20. Fair Price Shop
21. Police Chowki

Second Level (Middle Order )

1. Inter College
2. Veterinary Hospital
3. Agriculture Implement Repairing Shop
4. High School
5. Family Planning Centre

6. Police Station.
7. Community Centre/Panchayat Ghar
8. Primary Health Centre.
9. Commercial Bank.

Third Level ( Higher Order )

1. Regulated Market
2. Degree College
3. Telegraph Office
4. Industrial Unit
5. Cinema Hall

Infrastructural facilities were arranged horizontally settlements Vertically and facilities thus marked against each settlement. Total number of types and units of functions ranked accordingly were calculated and shown in the scalogram. Institutional hierarchy of settlements in the area was also proved and established on the basis of the scalogram method. Once the hierarchy of settlements are established then the different level of service centres and their service areas emerge out with the help of space preferences for the facilities being used by the people. After identification of central places and service centres and the service areas served by them, it becomes easy to fill the noticeable gaps with some judicious provision of developmental facilities. This exercise helps to assess the developmental pace, down to the grass root level i.e., village unit. Since each and every village can not be a sustained unit to locate each and every facility, but at the same time benefit must accrue to them regarding different facilities, so the device of planning units with their central places, is quite suitable to meet the above objective.

The identified central places along with their population and settlement served, total number of functions, ranks etc. have been given in the following table:-

Sl. No.	Central Places	Population (1971)	Total number of settlement served	Total pop. served	Total num. of functions	Rank
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Ist Level (Growth Centre )

1.	Khatima (T.A.) Growth Centre	4908	58	35927	36
2.	Sitarganj (T.A.) "	1426	73	47862	22

II. 2nd. Level Service Centre

1.	Khatima (T.A.) Service Centre	4908	17	13577	36
2.	Sitarganj(T.A.) "	1426	17	15153	22
3.	Nanakmata "	1302	15	6126	18
4.	Jhankat "	836	14	8298	13
5.	Kutri/Chakarapur "	648	14	9077	9
6.	Jarsu Pratap pur "	1581	12	5460	7
7.	Bidaura "	732	12	6780	6
8.	Jameur "	953	9	6887	5
9.	Sripur Bichwa "	971	10	5891	4
10.	Lama Khara "	498	11	6973	4

IIIrd Level Central Villoges

1.	Khatima(Central Villoges)	4908	13	11598	36
2.	Sitarganj "	1426	9	7750	22
3.	Nanakmata "	1302	14	6650	18
4.	Jhankat "	836	10	5978	13
5.	Kutri/Chakarapur "	648	9	5862	9
6.	Jarasu Pratap pur "	1581	5	3373	7

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
7.	Bidaura (Central Villages)	732	5	3043	6	
8.	Jamour "	953	6	4601	5	
9.	Sirpurbichwa "	971	4	2727	5	
10.	Sisauna "	1194	7	8961	5	
11.	Charubeta "	485	5	3380	5	
12.	Lamkhera "	498	7	3839	4	
13.	Balkhera (Central Villages)	574	7	2087	4	
14.	Biriya "	535	6	3511	4	
15.	Bigrabagh "	759	6	3675	4	
16.	Kuan Khera "	304	5	2398	3	
17.	Gauri Khera "	440	6	1883	2	
18.	Deokali "	808	7	3737	1	

In the Project Area, all villages have been considered for the central places as discussed above. In the study area 35 policy and non policy functions have been considered for the selection of central places. All the 135 villages were arranged in hierarchical order with the help of scalogram technique. An exercise on the map has been done using different distance criterion for different order of 18 selected places and its importance for its zone of influence or service area. Aerial division has been done on the map using different distance criterion for the different order of places. For considering above, these settlements have been placed in the following manner along with existing/proposed functions and facilities.

Central Places	Existing Functions	Proposed Functions/Facilities
1	2	3
1. Khatima ( T.A.)	Electricity, Pucca Road, Post Office, Telegraph Office, Junior Basic School, Senior Basic School, High School, Inter College, Sampark Degree College, Seed/Fertilizer/Pesticides distribution Centre, Regulated market, Veterinary Hospital, Stockman Centre, A.I. Centre, Primary Health Centre, Family Planning Centre, M.C.H. Centre, V.L.W. Head Quarter, Panchayat Sewak Head Quarter, Nayaya Panchayat Head Quarter, Controlled Cloth Shop, Fair Price Shop, Police Station, Chowki, LAMP (2) Mandi Samiti, Industrial Units, Community Centre, Market, Bus Stop, Medicine Shop, Private Doctor, Bank, Television, Cinema Hall.	Upgradation of existing High School (A.T.S.) into Inter College, A purchasing centre of agricultural surpluses with the provision of a storage facility, Cold Storage, A Buffer store for fertilizer, Agro-service centre/ Agricultural Implements manufacturing unit with the facility of its repair, Multi cropping Scheme's Head Quarter, Oil Seed Package Schemes Centre, Deep Freez Unit For flesh and poultry. A mobile health care unit for tribals attached with P.H.C. Khatima with the provision of a Van, up grading of Primary Health Centre to a 30 bedded hospital with the provision of 'specialised' medical facilities, Provision of one female Doctor at Primary Health Centre, Agro based Industries, Forest based Industries, building materials Industries, Industries based on Animal Husbandry, Mini Oil Mill, Fertiliser Mixing Plant, Cattle feed unit/poultry feed unit, Cycle Parts Manufacturing Unit, One G.I. bucket and trunks manufacturing Unit, Organisation of improved marketing system with its Office at Khatima for tribal hand made products and its refinement,



1

2

3

Formation of Cooperative fishries development society, Establishment of Fish Marketing Centre, Establishment of Fish Seed Collection Centre, Provision for study tours and training facilities for tribals, Training cum production centre for (i) Carpentry(ii) Black Smithy (iii) Leather goods (iv) Hand Loom, two six monthly mela/exhibition of Scientific instruments, Establishment of Rural Industrial Estate/ Industrial training centre and its extension.

2. Sitarganj  
(T.A. )

Electricity, Pucca Road, Post Office, Telegraph Office, Junior Basic School, Senior Basic School, High School, Inter College, Fertilizer Pesticides distribution Centre, Regulated market, Veterinary Hospital, Stockman Centre, M.C.H. Centre, V.L.W. Head Quarter, Panchayat Sowak Head Quarter, Nayaya Panchayat Head Quarter, Controlled cloth shop, Fair-Price shop, Police Station, Bank, Television, LAMP.

2, A purchasing Centre of agricultural surpluses with the provision of storage, Agro service Centre/Agricultural implements manufacturing unit with the facility of its repair, oil seed package Schemes Centre, Hospital, Training Cum production centre for carpentry and black smithy, A cycle parts manufacturing unit, Sophisticated basket/ Furniture making unit, Soap making unit, one G.I. bucket and trunks manufacturing unit, organisation of improved marketing system with its office at Sitarganj for tribal hand made products and its refinement. Cooperative consumer society, cold storage.

facility

1	2	3
3. Nanakmata	Electricity, Pucca Road, Post Office, Telegraph Office, Senior Basic School, Inter College, Seed/Fertilizer/pesticides distribution Centre, Veterinary Hospital, A.I. Subcentre, Dispensary, M.C.H. Centre, V.L.W. Head Quarter, Panchyat Sewak Head Quarter, Police Chowki, LAMP, Market, Agricultural Implements Repairshop, Medicine Shop.	Junior Basic School, A Purchasing Centre of agricultural surpluses with the provision of storage facility, Agro-service Centre/agricultural implements manufacturing unit and with its repair Oil Seed Package Schemes Centre, Hospital, Agricultural produced based industries, Building material and allied industries, Training cum production Centre for (i) Black Smithy (ii) Leather goods, A fertiliser godown, Cooperative consumer Society.
Jhankat	Electricity, Pucca Road, Post Office, Junior Basic School, Senior Basic School, Stockman Centre, A.I. Sub Centre, Dispensary, V.L.W. Head quarter, Panchayat Sewak Head Quarter, LAMP, Market, Bus Stop.	Fair Price Shop, Training Cum-production Centre (i) Carpentry (ii) Black smithy (iii) Hand Loom, Seed Fertilizer Distribution Centre, Agro service Centre, Sophisticated basket/furniture unit, consumer cooperative Society.
Kutri/ Chakarpur	Electricity, Pucca Road, Senior Basic School, Stockman Centre, A.I. Sub Centre Regulated Market, Private Doctor, Bus Stop, Medicine Shop.	Junior Basic School, Post Office, Seed and fertilizer distribution Centre, A purchasing centre of agricultural surpluses with the provision of storage facility, Dispensary, Forest based cottage industry, Lime-making unit, Building material and allied unit, cooperative consumer society, Cooperative rice and oil processing unit.

1	2	3
6. Jarasu-Pratap Pur	Electricity, Pucca Road, Post Office, Junior Basic School, Inter College, Seed and Fertiliser distribution Centre, Private Doctor.	Senior Basic School, Stockman Centre, M.C.H. Centre, Dispensary, Fair Price Shop, Medicine Shop, Consumer Cooperative Society.
7. Bidauna	Electricity, Pucca Road, Junior Basic School, Senior Basic School, Seed and Fertiliser Distribution Centre, Stockman Centre.	Post Office, Dispensary, Fair Price Shop, Organised market, Agro-service Centre, agricultural implements manufacturing unit with its repair, Agro based industries, Building material Unit, Cooperative consumer society, Cooperative rice and oil processing unit.
8. Jamaur	Electricity, Pucca Road, Post Office, Market Medicine Shop.	Junior Basic School, Seed-cum-fertiliser distribution centre and its godown, M.C.H. Centre, Stock man Centre, Cooperative Consumer Society.
9. Sripur-Bichwa	Electricity, Junior Basic School, Stock Man Centre, A.I. Sub Centre, Dispensary	Road, Post Office, Seed and fertiliser distribution centre, Fair Price Shop, Cooperative cottage industries centre, cooperative consumer society.
10. Sisauna	Pucca Road, Junior Basic School, Senior Basic School, Stock man Centre, A.I. Sub-Centre.	Seed and Fertiliser Distribution Centre, Dispensary, M.C.H. Centre, Fair Price Shop, Agro Service Centre, Agro based Industrial Unit consumer Cooperative Society.

1	2	3
11. Charubeta	Electricity, Pucca Road, Junior Basic School, Senior Basic School, Post Office.	Seed and Fertiliser Distribution Centre, Stock man Centre, M.C.H. Centre, Fair Price Shop, Dispensary.
12. Lamakhera	Electricity, Junior-Basic School, Stock man Centre, A.I. Sub Centre.	Road, Post Office, Seed and fertiliser distribution Centre, M.C.H. Centre, Fair Price Shop, Cooperative consumer society.
13. Balkhera	Electricity, Road, Junior Basic School, Stockman Centre.	Post Office, Seed and fertiliser distribution Centre, Stock man Centre, Dispensary, Fair Price Shop, Cooperative consumer society.
14. Biria	Junior Basic School, V.L.W. Head Quarter, Panchayat Sewak Head Quarter, LAMPS.	Electricity, Pucca Road, Post Office, Seed and Fertilizer. Distribution Centre, Dispensary, Stock man Centre, Fair Price Shop.
15. Bigrabagh	Junior Basic School, Y.L.W. Head Quarter, Panchayat Head Quarter, LAMPS.	Electricity, Pucca Road, Post Office, Stockman Centre, Fair Price Shop,
16. Kuan Khera	Electricity, Junior Basic School, Seed Distribution Centre.	Pucca Road, Post Office, Stock man Centre, M.C.H. Centre, Fair Price Shop, Handi craft production centre.
17. Gauri Khera	Electricity, Pucca Road.	Post Office, Junior Basic School, Seed and fertiliser distribution centre, Stockman centre, M.C.H. Centre, Fair price Shop, Cooperative cottage industries centre, Cooperative Consumer Society.

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1	2	3
18.	Deokali Junior Basic School	Electricity, Pucca Road, Post Office, Seed and Fertiliser distribution Centre, M.C.H. Centre, Fair Price Shop, Handicraft Production Centre, Agro/Animal based Industries.

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Different facilities available at these Central places have been regrouped according to different programmes . The proposed institutions and facilities have also been given in order to provide available and proposed functions. Different maps showing Agricultural facilities, Veterinary facilities, power supply and road etc. have been prepared and are available in the report .

SECTOR-WISE EXISTING FACILITIES

Central ices	Agriculture	Veterinary	Education	Medical Health	Transport- ation & Communication	General
	2	3	4	5	6	7
atima 51)	Seed and Fertilizer/ Pesticides distribu- tion Centre, Regulated Market, Village level worker Head Quarter, Panchayat Sewak Head Quarter, LAMP, Mandi- Samiti.	Veterinary- Hospital, Stockman- Centre, A. I. Centre,	Junior Basic School, Senior Basic School, High School, - Inter College, - Sampark Degree College, Ashramtype High School.	Primary Health Centre, Family Planning Cen- tre, Maternity and Child health Centre, Medicine Shop, Private Doctor.	Pucca Road, Post Office, Telegraph Office, Bus- Stop.	Electricity, Nyaya Panch- ayat Head Quarter, Controlled Cloth Shop, Police Stat- ion, Police Chowki, Industrial Unit, Community Centre, Market, Bank Cinema, Fair- Price Shop.
targan 23)	Fertilizer/Pesticide distribution Centre, Regulated Market, Village level worker Head Quarter, LAMP.	Veterinary Hospital, Stockman- Centre.	Junior Basic School, Senior Basic School, High School, - Inter College.	Family Planning Centre, Maternity and Child Health Centre.	Pucca Road, Post Office, Telegraph- Office.	Electricity, Nyaya Panch- ayat Head Quarter, Cont- rolled Cloth Shop, Fair- price shop, Police Stat- ion, Bank.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Manakmata (99)	Seed/Fertilizer/ Pesticide distri- bution Centre, Village level Worker head Quarter, Panchayat Sewak Head Quarter, LAMP, Agricul- tural implements repair shop.	Veterinary- Hospital, Artificial- Insemination Sub-Centre.	Senior Basic School, Inter College.	Dispensary, Maternity and Child Health Cen- tre, Medicine Shop.	Pucca Road, Electricity, Post Office, Police Chalki Telegraph- Office. Market.	
Jhankat (178)	Village Level Worker Head Quarter, Pancha- yat Sewak, Head Quar- ter, LAMP.	Stockman Cen- tre, Artificial Insemination Sub-Centre.	Junior- Basic School, Senior- Basic, School.	Dispensary	Pucca Road, Electricity, Post Office, Bus Stop. Market.	
Putri/ Bekar Pur (141)	Regulated Market Sub-Centre.	Stockman Cen- tre, Artificial Inseminat- ion Sub- Centre.	Senior Basic School.	Private- Doctor, Med- icine Shop.	Pucca Road, Electricity Bus Stop.	
Parasur- ratap Pur (187)	Seed and Fertilizer distribution Centre.	-	Junior Basic School, Inter College	Private- Doctor.	Pucca Road, Electricity Post Office.	
Padaura (65)	Seed and Fertilizer Distribution Centre	Stockman Centre.	Junior Basic School, Senior Basic School, Ashram Type Junior Basic School.	-	Pucca Road Electricity	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Jampur (203)	-	-	-	Medicine Shop	Pucca Road, Post Office	Electricity, Market.
Sri Pur- Bichwa (127)	-	Stockman Centre, Artificial Insem- ination Sub- Centre.	Junior Basic School, Senior Basic School	-	Pucca Road	-
Sisauna (18)	-	Stockman Centre, Artificial Inse- mination Sub- Centre.	Junior Basic- School, Senior- Basic School	-	Pucca Road	-
Charubeta (156)	-	-	Junior Basic- School, Senior Basic School.	-	Pucca Road, Post Office.	Electricity
Lama Khara (77)	-	Stockman Centre, Artificial Insemi- nation Sub-Centre.	Junior Basic- School.	-	-	Electricity
Bal Khara (118)	-	Stockman Centre	Junior Basic- School.	-	Pucca Road	Electricity.
Biria (124)	Village le- vel Worker, Head Quarter, Panchayat Sewak Head Quar- ter, LAMP.	-	Junior Basic School	-	-	-



1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Bigrabagh (134)	Village Level Worker Head Quarter, Panchayat- Sewak Head Quarter, LAMP.	-	Junior Basic School	-	-	-
Kuan Khara (129)	Seed Distribution Centre	-	Junior Basic School	-	-	Electricity
Gauri Khara (34)	-	-	-	-	Pucca Road	Electricity
Daskali (113)	-	-	Junior Basic School	-	-	-

SECTOR-WISE PROPOSED FUNCTIONS PROGRAMMES

Central Places	Agricultural	Veterinary	Education	Medical Health	Transportation & Communication	General
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Khatima (151)	A Unit of purchasing Centre of agricultural surplus, with the provision of a storage facility, Cold storage, Agro Service Centre, Manufacturing Unit with the facility of its repair, Multicropping scheme centre, Oil seed package scheme Centre, Setting up a Paddy straw, Mushroom Centre with a Laboratory under a pilot extension project, Agro-produce and allied industries, Formation of cooperative fisheries development Society, Establishment of Fish marketing Centre, Fertilizer Mixing Plant, Cattle feed Unit, Poultry feed Unit, Establishment of Fish seed collection centre.	Deep Freeze Semen Collection Unit and Poultry Development Unit.	Up-gradation of Existing High School (A.T.S.) into Intermediate college.	A mobile health Care Unit for Tribals attached with P.H.C. Khatima up gradation of Primary Health Centre into a 30 bedded Hospital with provision of specialised medical facilities, Provision of one female doctor at Primary Health Centre, Khatima.	-	Forest produce based Industries, Building materials Industries, Industries based on Animal Husbandry, Mini-Oil Mill, Cycle Parts Manufacturing Unit, One S.I. bucke and trunks manufacturing Unit, Organisation of improved marketing system with its office at Khatima for tribal handmade products and its refinement, Provision for study tours and training facilities for tribals, Training cum production Centre for (i) Carpentry (ii) Black Smithy (iii) Leather goods (iv) Handloom, Two sixmonthly mela/exhibition of scientific Instruments, Establishment of Rural Industrial Estate/Industrial Training Centre and its Extension.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Sitarganj (23)	A purchasing Centre for agricultural produce with provision of storage facility, Cold Storage, Agro Service Centre, Agricultural Implements Manufacturing Unit with the facility of its repair, Oil Seed Package-Scheme Centre.	-	Junior Basic School	An Allopathic Dispensary.	-	Training Cum Production Centre for Carpentry and Black Smithy, A cycle parts manufacturing Unit, Sophisticated Basket/Furniture making Unit, Soap making Unit, one G.I. bucket and trunk manufacturing Unit, Organisation of improved marketing system with its office at Sitarganj for Tribal hand made products and its refinement, cooperative consumer society.
Nanakmata (99)	A purchasing centre for Agricultural produce with the provision of storage facility, Agro service centre, An agricultural Implements manufacturing Unit with repair facilities, Oil Seed Package Scheme Centre, Agro produce based industries, A Fertilizer sale depot.	-	Junior Basic School	An Allopathic Dispensary	-	Building material and allied Industries, Training Cum-Production Centre for (i) Black Smithy (ii) Leather goods and a cooperative consumer society.

	2	3	4	5	6	7
ankat (78)	Seed and Fertilizer distribution Centre, Agro Service Centre.	-	-	-	-	Fair price shop, Training cum production centre for (i) Carpentry (ii) Black Smithy (iii) Hand Loom, Sophisticated basket/furniture making Unit, Consumer Cooperative Society. etc.
etri/ akarpur (141)	Seed and Fertilizer distribution Centre, A purchasing Centre for agricultural surpluses with the provision of storage facility, A cooperative Rice and Oil Processing Unit.	-	Junior Basic School	An Ayurvedic Dispensary	A Branch Post Office.	Forest Produce based industry, Lime making Unit, Building material and allied industries, Cooperative consumer Society.
arasu- ratap Pur (187)	-	Stock man Centre	Senior Basic School	Medical Child Health Centre, Dispensary, Medicine Shop	-	Fair Price Shop, Consumer Cooperative Society.
Bidaura (65)	An Organised Market, Agro-Service Centre/ agricultural implements manufacturing Unit and with its repair, Agricultural produce based industries, Cooperative rice and oil processing Unit.	Artificial Insemination Sub-Centre.	Upgradation of Ashram type Senior Basic School in High School	Dispensary	Post Office	Fair Price Shop, Building material Unit, Cooperative Consumer Society.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Jamaur (203)	Seed Cum fertilizer distribution Centre and its godown.	Stockman Centre	Junior Basic School	M.C.H. Centre	-	Fair Price Shop, Cooper- ative Consumer Society.
Sripur- Bichwa (127)	Seed and Ferti- lizer distribu- tion Centre.	-	-	-	Pucca Road, Post Office.	Fair Price Shop, Coopera- tive Cottage Industries Centre, Cooperative Consumer Society.
Sisauna (18)	Seed and Ferti- lizer distribu- tion Centre, Agro- Service Centre, Agro based Industrial Unit.	-	-	Dispensary M.C.H. Centre.	-	Fair Price Shop, Consumer Cooperative Society, Electricity.
Charubeta (156)	Seed and Fertilizer Distribution Centre.	Stockman Centre	-	M.C.H. Centre	-	Fair Price Shop.
Lasa Khara (77)	Seed and Fertilizer distribution Centre.	-	-	M.C.H. Centre	Pucca Road, Post Office.	Fair Price Shop, Co- operative consumer Society.
Balkhara (118)	Seed and Ferti- lizer distribu- tion Centre.	-	-	M.C.H. Centre	Post Office	Fair Price Shop, Cooperative Consumer Society.
Biria (124)	Seed and Fertilizer Distribution Centre.	Stockman- Centre	-	Dispen- sary	Pucca Road, Post Office.	Electricity, Fair Price Shop.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Bigrabagh (134)	LAMP	Stockman Centre.	-	-	Pucca Road Post Office.	Electricity, Fair Price Shop.
Kuan Khera (129)	-	Stockman Centre	-	M.C.H. Centre	Pucca Road, Post Office	Fair Price Shop, Handi Craft Pro- duce Centre
Gauri Khera (34)	Seed and Fertilizer distribution Centre.	Stockman Junior Centre, Arti- Basic ficial Insemi- School nation Sub- Centre.		M.C.H. Centre	Post Office	Fair Price Shop, Cooper- ative, Cottage Industries Centre, Coop- erative Cons- umer Society.
Deo-Kali (113)	Seed & Fertilizer distribution Centre, Agro/ Animal based Industries.	-	-	M.C.H. Centre	Pucca Road, Post Office	Electricity, Fair Price Shop, Handi- craft produc- tion Centre.



CHAPTER -VI  
PROPOSED PROGRAMMES

AGRICULTURE

Agriculture is the predominant occupation of the project area. It employes 76.0 per cent of the total workers of the area. In order to provide a proper conceptual framework for planning agricultural programmes different alternatives have been thought over in the light of various factors like financial returns, risks involved and maximisation of employment opportunities together with the idea of increasing productivity in case of food grains, oil seeds and sugar cane. The area has fertile land and sufficient resources of surface and ground water. Efforts made so far in stepping up agricultural production has yielded good results, particularly with the adoption of high yielding varieties of major cereal crops. The Khatiya project area is very near to the agricultural university of Pant Nagar where Terai Development Corporation is functioning with an enormous capacity of production of certified seeds. The cropping pattern of the area has thus, undergone a major change in so far as the increase in productivity of some major crops (like wheat, paddy, Sugarcane etc.) is concerned. On the other hand, production of pulses has registered gradual decline. It is becoming increasingly clear that whether from the State or the district point of view, the entire cropping pattern will have to be reorganised so as to reduce the area under sugarcane with increase in production and widen the coverage under fruit trees, pulses, oil seeds, vegetables and fodder crops.

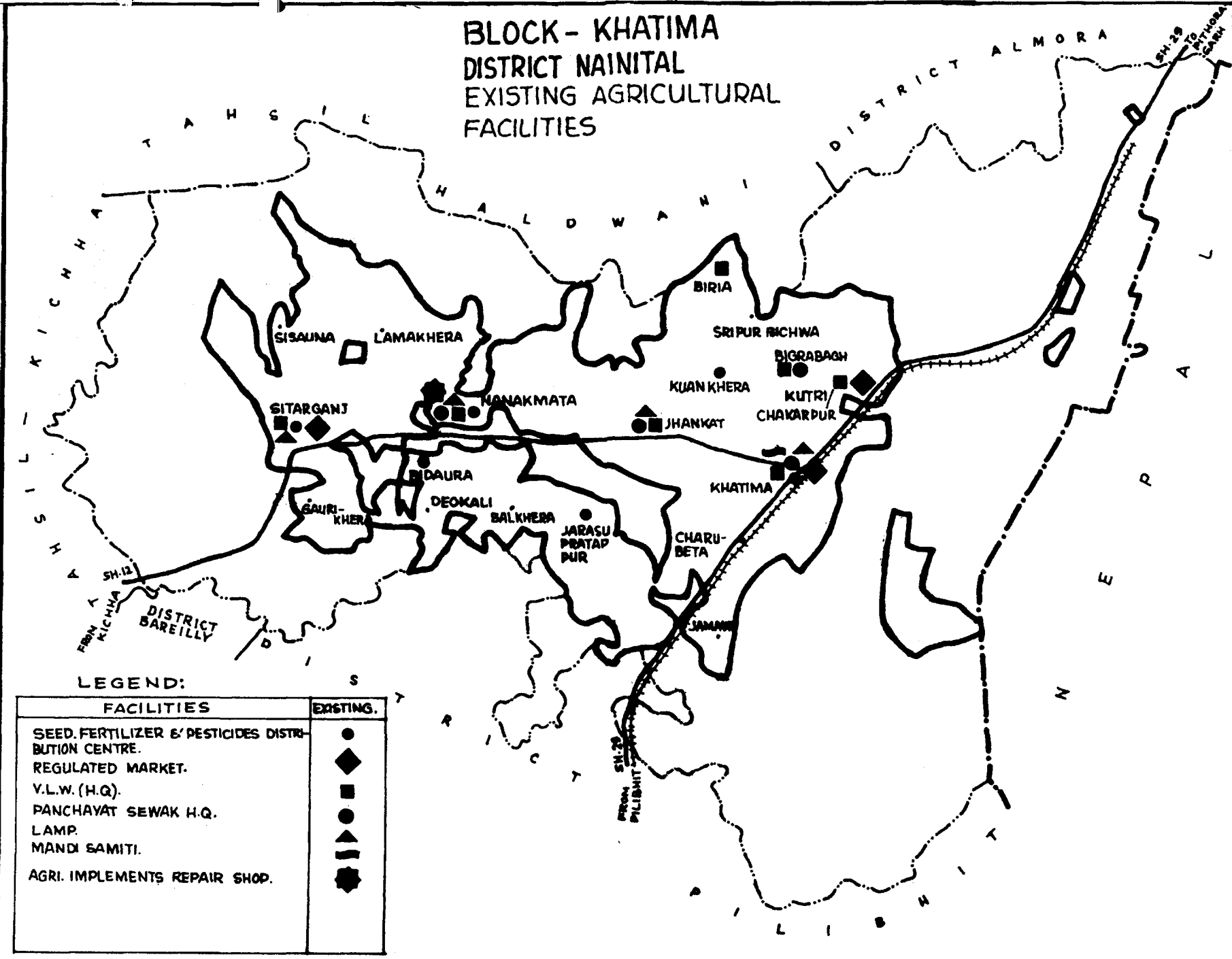
The targeted increase in the production of cereals is sought to be brought about mainly, through the adoption of package of improved practices, which would result in increase in per ha. yield. The programme of agricultural



development is being chalked out, keeping in view the available local potential and suitability of different crops along with a sound policy to make available all the required inputs at the minimum travel distance. The project area has already attained an advanced level of development, intensity of cropping of the area is still higher than the State average. For that matter, the agricultural plan of the project area may not compare favourably with any backward area having the cropping intensity below the state average. The programmes which are being dealt in detail include increase in irrigation potential, establishment of seed and fertilizer centres, organisation of plant protection measures, establishment of processing units of raw materials available, creation of proper marketing facilities for marketable surpluses of agricultural produce together with an effort to balance secondary and tertiary sectors in order to utilize optimal available manpower to increase the income of the family. This would provide a greater social justice and an equitable distribution of income among the tribals which would enable them to join mainstream of society at the earliest possible.

The existing land use pattern available in this report indicates that about 500 hectares of culturable land is lying as waste. This land is proposed to be brought under plough. It is also clear from the land use data that extensive production measures can not be adopted because the net area sown has almost reached an optimum level; So the strategy of agricultural development mainly rests on the policy of increased intensive cultivation measures and shifting of area under less profitable crops to higher profitable crops. The proposed

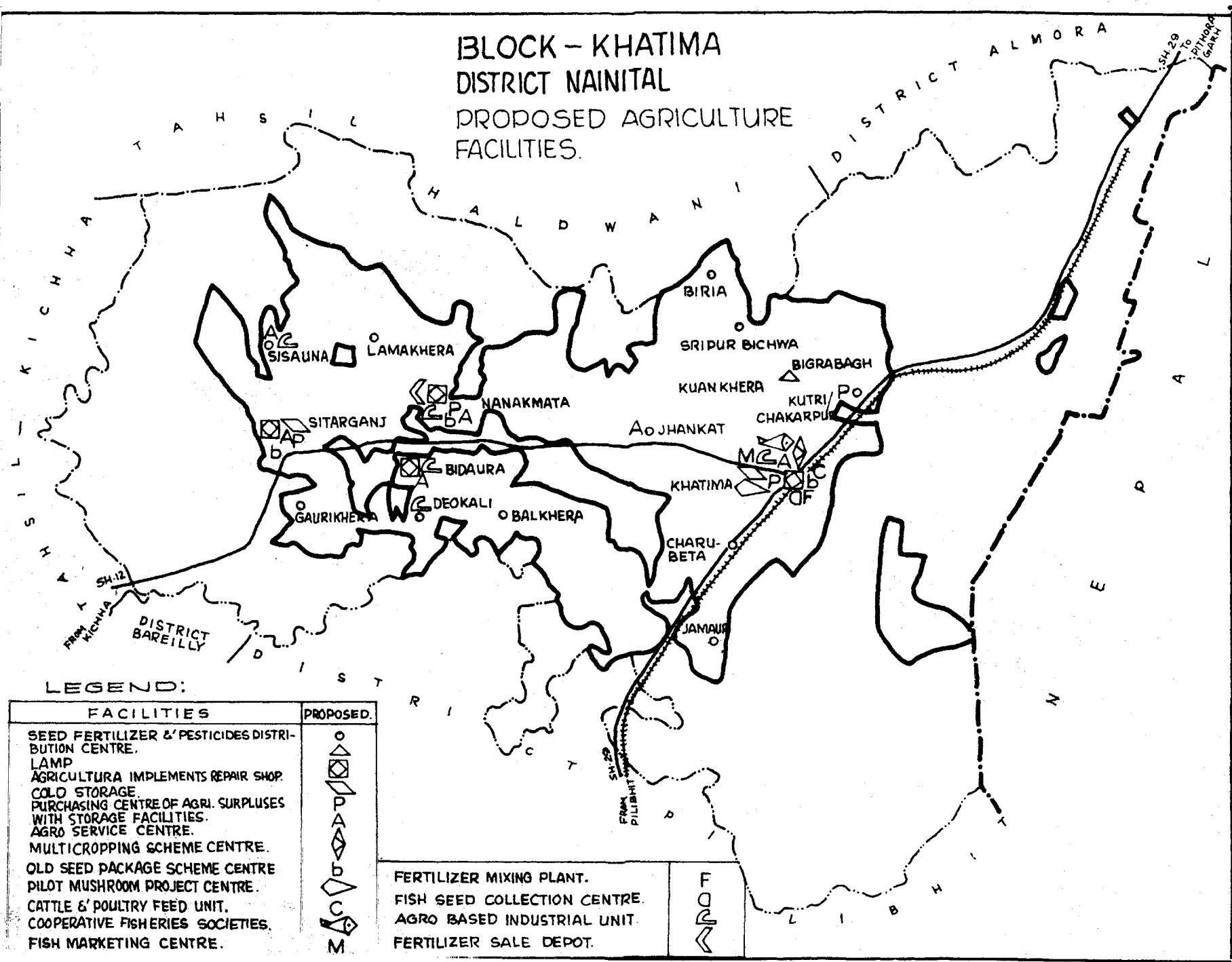
# BLOCK - KHATIMA DISTRICT NAINITAL EXISTING AGRICULTURAL FACILITIES



## LEGEND:

FACILITIES	EXISTING.
SEED, FERTILIZER & PESTICIDES DISTRIBUTION CENTRE.	●
REGULATED MARKET.	◆
V.L.W. (H.Q.)	■
PANCHAYAT SEWAK H.Q.	●
LAMP.	▲
MANDI SAMITI.	▬
AGRI. IMPLEMENTS REPAIR SHOP.	⊛

# BLOCK - KHATIMA DISTRICT NAINITAL PROPOSED AGRICULTURE FACILITIES.



## LEGEND:

FACILITIES	PROPOSED.
SEED FERTILIZER & PESTICIDES DISTRIBUTION CENTRE.	○
LAMP	◻
AGRICULTURE IMPLEMENTS REPAIR SHOP.	◻
COLD STORAGE.	◻
PURCHASING CENTRE OF AGRI. SURPLUSES WITH STORAGE FACILITIES.	◻
AGRO SERVICE CENTRE.	◻
MULTICROPPING SCHEME CENTRE.	◻
OLD SEED PACKAGE SCHEME CENTRE	◻
PILOT MUSHROOM PROJECT CENTRE.	◻
CATTLE & POULTRY FEED UNIT.	◻
COOPERATIVE FISHERIES SOCIETIES.	◻
FISH MARKETING CENTRE.	◻
FERTILIZER MIXING PLANT.	◻
FISH SEED COLLECTION CENTRE.	◻
AGRO BASED INDUSTRIAL UNIT.	◻
FERTILIZER SALE DEPOT.	◻

cropping pattern of this area for the plan period is given in the table below:

Table  
Proposed Cropping Pattern

(Area in ha.)

Sl.No.	Crops	1980- 81	1981- 82	1982- 83	1983- 84	1984- 85
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Paddy	26092	26311	26630	27049	27568
2.	Maize	1666	1774	1882	1990	2098
3.	Wheat	15394	15744	16094	16444	16800
4.	Gram	4117	4230	4340	4450	4560
5.	Potato	172	280	390	500	610
6.	Sugarcane	3212	3212	3212	3212	3212
7.	Oil Seeds	1097	1217	1337	1457	1587
8.	Vegetable	362	463	565	667	769
9.	Barley	583	558	533	513	493
10.	Peas	1231	1452	1673	1894	2115
11.	Others	2448	2267	2086	1905	1724
12.	Moong	108	132	156	180	204
TOTAL		56472	57690	58898	60261	61740

#### Agricultural Production

The Proposed increase of additional 34.84 thousand tonnes of foodgrains by the end of 1988-89 is based on the assumption that the average yield of the foodgrains of the State is higher than the average yield of the project area, hence, there is still ample scope to enhance the per hectare

yield. Year-wise production of foodgrains in metric tonne with 4 per cent rate of increase are given below:

Table  
Year-wise production of food grains

Year	Production in tonnes	Increase in Yield (M.T.)
1	2	3
1978-79	72556	-
79-80	75458	2902
80-81	78477	3019
81-82	81612	3135
82-83	84876	3264
83-84	88275	3399
84-85	91803	3528
85-86	95473	3670
86-87	99298	3825
87-88	103271	3973
88-89	107399	4128

The proposed increase in food grains indicated above, needs further break up, so far as the crops are concerned. The following table gives the break up of these crops.

Table.  
Phasing of Increase In Yield (yield in M.T.)

Sl.No.	Crops	1979-80	80-81	81-82	82-83	83-84	84-85
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Paddy	32352	33646	34992	36393	37849	39363
2.	Maize	2071	2154	2340	2330	2423	2520
3.	Wheat	24879	25812	26844	27919	29036	30197
4.	Gram	3171	3298	3430	3567	3710	3858
5.	Ground Nut	24	26	29	32	35	39
6.	Potato	290	319	351	386	425	467
7.	Oil Seed	1069	1176	1293	1423	1565	1722

The above table shows the net increase of 13445 M.T. food grains is based on the assumption that cereals will be increased at the rate of 4 per cent per annum excluding the production of pulses.

The cultivation of pulses i.e. Arhar is not popular in this area because of its topographical conditions. The area gets waterlogged which is unfavourable for Arhar cultivation and is most favourable for Paddy. The food habits of Tharus do not include Arhar instead they use 'CHAKHANA'. Some times they use Bessor pulse which is grown in small area according to their convenience.

The existing culturable waste is proposed to be utilised according to the crops given in the table below:

Table  
Utilization of Culturable Waste

Sl. No.	Crops	( Area in ha.)				
		1980-81	81-82	82-83	83-84	84-85
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Paddy	80	140	180	225	260
2.	Maize	10	15	25	30	40
3.	Wheat	70	120	155	200	240
4.	Gram	10	10	20	20	30
5.	Mustard	10	15	20	25	30
TOTAL		180	300	400	500	600

1 'CHAKHANA' is a dish prepared with potato, spices and chillies boiled with water. This preparation mostly used with rice and is commonly known as Chakhana.

The phasing of utilization of culturable waste has been done on the basis of increase in intensity of cropping. The irrigation potential is also planned towards sizeable increase and other facilities will have the way for higher per-centage of cropping intensity.

Cash Crops

The predominant cash crops in the area are Sugarcane, Potato, Vegetables & Oilseeds. Their per-centage to net area sown is given as under:

	<u>Crops</u>	<u>Percent</u>
1.	Oil Seeds	3.27
2.	Sugar Cane	1.75
3.	Potato & Vegetables	1.0

The per-centages given above under cash crops are meagre, and hectic efforts are required to increase the area and production of cash crops in order to raise the income of the cultivators. The proposed increase in production of cash crops including oil seeds has been given in the following table:

Table  
Phasing of increase in Yield of Commercial Crops

Sl.No.	Crops	(Yield in M.T.)				
		Y E A R S				
		1980-81	81-82	82-83	83-84	84-85
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Potato	319	351	386	425	467
2.	Oil Seeds	1176	1293	1423	1565	1722
3.	Sugarcane	64240	64500	65000	65500	66000

High Yielding Varieties

The existing use of H.Y.V. seeds is quite high because of radiation effect of Pant Nagar Agricultural University which is rather very near to Project Area. The area under H.Y.V. of different crops is given in the following table :

Table  
Area Under High Yielding Varieties

(Area in ha.)

Sl. No.	Crops	Total area	Total area under H.Y.V.	Percentage to total area under the crop	proposed targets of H.Y.V. (in per cent )	
					1980-84	1984-89
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Paddy	26045	16323	62.67	80.00	100.00
2.	Maize	1528	246	16.10	25.00	35.00
3.	Wheat	15394	12905	83.33	90.00	100.00

The increase in H.Y.V. area under different crops has been proposed keeping in view the existing percentage of the Hybrid varieties. It is beyond doubt that there is wide adaptability of improved agricultural practices as far as the seed is concerned. But no information is available of tribal families to ascertain their specified quantum of adaptability. Of course it can be assumed that through the radiation effect of new progressive settlers, the tribals must have adapted to a great extent. The research team while extensively visiting the area has observed that a pace of modern civilization and techniques have been introduced, the wheels have started rolling, only they need acceleration. Increased use of H.Y.V. Seeds is interlinked with use of chemical fertilizers and irrigation facilities as have been observed. The per ha. use of chemical fertilizer during the year



1977-78 is N.44, P.3.2 & K. 3.3 Kg. per hectare respectively. While proposing the area under H.Y.V. seed, consideration of availability and consumption of fertilizer has been taken care of.

### Crop Rotation

It has been stated above that the intensity of cropping is proposed to be increased from 175 to 200 by utilising culturable waste on the one hand and increasing the area under different crops. The increase in area under different crops can only be augmented by changing the existing crop rotations and introduction of short duration crops coupled with early growing varieties. Different crop rotations are suggested in order to suit different pockets of the project area:

#### I.

1. Paddy - Potato - Wheat
2. Sugarcane - Maize - Wheat
3. Sugarcane - Maize - Potato - Wheat
4. Paddy - Oilseed - Wheat - Summer Vegetables.

#### II.

1. Paddy - Pea - Vegetables
2. Maize - Gram - Potato
3. Paddy - Wheat - Moong
4. Paddy - Wheat.

#### III.

1. Paddy - Berseem - Potato
2. Paddy - Potato - Chari.

### Chemical Fertilizer

The use of chemical fertilizers is dependent on irrigation facilities and H.Y.V. As the Project area is comparatively progressive in use of H.Y.V. the additional irrigation facility will automatically ensure the use of fertilizers in form of N.P.K. As the

intensity of cropping of the project area is planned to increase from 175 per cent to 200 per cent of the net area sown, the repeatability of the crops demands more of fertilizers and irrigation because the humous and moister of the land gets degenerated. In order to increase and maintain the fertility of the area more of the fertilizers have to be used. Thus it is proposed that the quantum of N.P.K. per ha. in the project area will be 80:10:10 as N.P.K. respectively. Besides, the tribals will be using as much of the farm manure as possible. The advised dose of 80 Kg. N<sub>2</sub>, 10 Kg. P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> and 10 Kg. K<sub>2</sub>O per hect. is seemingly high because the existing consumption of fertilizer per ha. is very small. Thus on existing gross cropped area the requirement of the chemical fertilizer will be as follows:

Table  
Requirement of Chemical Fertilizers

Sl. No.	Fertilizers	Consumption per ha.	Proposed Use (in Kg.)				
			1980-81	81-82	82-83	83-84	84-85
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Nitrogen	80	320	360	400	520	640
2.	Phosphatic	10	40	45	50	65	80
3.	Potash	10	40	45	50	65	80

The soil testing of the area has revealed that there is very small need for P & K fertilizers. While proposing the doses of chemical fertilizers per hectares the above mentioned findings have also been considered. The Nitrogenous fertilizers are widely used in Paddy and Wheat. Fifty per cent subsidy component in fertilizer distribution programme will be made available only to the tribal people of the project area.



The total required outlay for the above 700 implements will be Rs. 2.05 lakh.

Compost Making

The fecundity of soil decreases as the intensity of cropping increases. Thus, there is inverse relationship between the two. The chemical fertilizer use provide a boost to the crops but it does contribute to the fertility of the soil. The soil fertility is very much dependant on humous which comes from Cow-dung, leaves and green manuring etc. therefore, while advocating for higher doses of chemical fertilizers, the compost can never be ignored; The tribal families of the area have plenty of cattle and so the availability of cow-dung is not a problem. About half of the available cow dung is used as a fuel and the rest is not stored on scientific lines resulting less preservation of nitrogen and humous. For conserving humous and retaining the fertility of the soil, a sizeable programme of compost pits is being proposed. During the plan period, it is proposed that, all the families have at least one compost pit. The size of the compost pit would be 3 metres long, 2 metres wide and 1 metre deep. It would be made of pucca bricks so that the nitrogen is preserved. The year-wise construction programme of compost pits is given in the following table:

Table  
Year-Wise Programme of Compost Pit

<u>Items</u>	<u>YEARS</u>					<u>Total</u>
	<u>1980-81</u>	<u>81-82</u>	<u>82-83</u>	<u>83-84</u>	<u>84-85</u>	
1. Compost Pits (Nos.)	100	200	350	400	450	1500

The subsidy component in this programme will be 50 per cent of the total cost of the pit. It is estimated that every pit will cost Rs. 550. The subsidy will be available in the form of material like cement, bricks etc.

In order to enhance the nitrogen in the compost, the experts are of the opinion that, it is possible by mixing rock phosphate in the form of  $P_2O_5$ . The dose advised is 12.5 Kg. of rock phosphate in one metric ton. This will increase the per centage of nitrogen by 2.5 per cent. It is proposed to provide 50 per cent subsidy on the cost of rock phosphate in order to popularise it in a short span of time. The year-wise provision of Rock Phosphate is given in the following table:

Table  
Provision of Rock Phosphate

Items	YEARS					Total
	1980-81	81-82	82-83	83-84	84-85	
Rock Phosphate ( $P_2O_5$ ) in Kg.	200	400	700	800	900	3000

#### Plant Protection Programme

The Block of Khatima is having only one plant protection unit. The area served by this unit is 7386 hectares by the end of March, 1979. Since the cultivators are using hybrid varieties to a great extent the plant protection measures have to be given a proper weightage. The hybrid varieties are more prone to virus and other diseases. Hence it is very necessary that intensive plant protection measures have to be adopted so that disease free yield and seed is ensured.

The plant protection measures proposed in terms of additional area covered in hectares are given below:

Table  
Year-Wise Targets of plant protection measures  
( in ha.)

Sl. No.	Items	YEARS					Total
		1980-81	81-82	82-83	83-84	84-85	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Soil Treatment	600	800	900	1100	1200	
2.	Seed Treatment	450	490	510	610	650	
3.	Intensive Control	450	490	510	610	650	
4.	Weed Control	200	220	240	260	280	
5.	Rat Control	200	220	240	280	300	

The requirement of pesticides and insecticides has been worked out in the following table:

Table  
Year-Wise Physical Targets of Plant Protection Programme

Sl. No.	Items	YEARS					Total
		1980-81	81-82	82-83	83-84	84-85	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Soil Treatment (Qtls.)	120.00	160.00	180.00	220.00	240.00	920.00
2.	Intensive Plant Protection Programme						
	(i)Wheat (litres)	200.00	220.00	240.00	280.00	300.00	1260.00
	(ii) Paddy (Qtls.)	41.2	45.4	49.4	57.6	61.8	255.4
	(iii) Sugar Cane (Qtls)	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	5.00
3.	Seed Treatment (Qtls)	0.62	0.70	0.74	0.82	0.86	3.76
4.	Weedicides (Qtls.)	46.00	50.60	55.20	64.40	69.00	285.20
5.	Rodenticides (Qtls.)	121.00	133.10	145.20	157.30	169.40	626.00

The fifty per cent subsidy component being proposed for above items will be available only to tribal people.

Note : BHC (10 per cent) dust @ 20 kg./ha.  
or Rs. 19.20 per ha. or Aldrin (30 EC),  
3.5 litre per ha. or Rs. 100 per ha.  
for soil treatment.

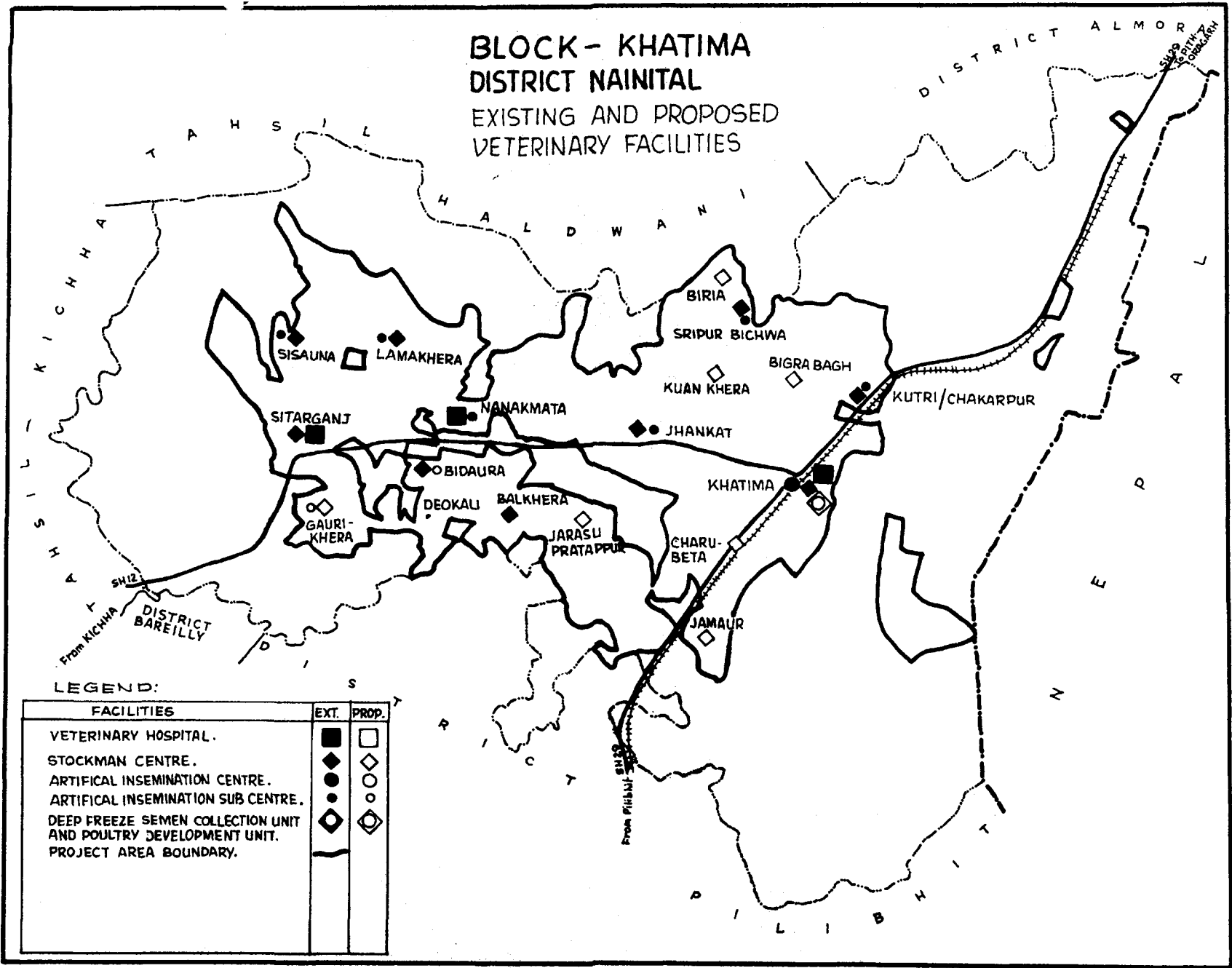
Vitrox 75 per cent @ 200 gms. per  
100 Kg. seed or per hectare, or  
Rs. 55 per hectare for feed, Strepto  
cyclone or Rs. 3.45.

### Animal Husbandry

The small farmers can not entirely bank upon agriculture since their holdings are very small in size. So they need a supportive programme with a view to meet the minimum requirements of daily life. The programme of animal husbandry is easier to adopt because the background is already available with the tribals. They can meet the requirement of fodder either from the forest or by growing fodder on their own small lands. If organised on scientific lines and proper veterinary care is available, the animal husbandry programmes are quite profitable. As a common practice they do not milk their cows. The breed of the cows is indiginous and animals are smaller in size that a normal cow of other breeds, so they do not have enough milk. With a view<sup>of</sup>/raising bullocks from these cows, they do not milk them and leave the milk for male calves. The research team while intensively visiting the area contacted many tharus and found out that there is no religious tenets prohibiting them to milk the cow. Now the team has seen that they have no inhibition in their mind in this regard, and cows of improved breed are milked by them. A wide spread programme of shebuffalo and cow keeping has a great

# BLOCK - KHATIMA DISTRICT NAINITAL

## EXISTING AND PROPOSED VETERINARY FACILITIES





potential. The market for the milk is easily available in Khatima, Sitarganj, Manakmata and even in Pilibhit. It is proposed that 500 farmer families should maintain two she-buffaloes and one cow, cost of which is estimated at Rs. 2500 and Rs. 1000 per head respectively. The total required outlay for this programme is Rs. 30 lakh. The year-wise distribution of milch cattle along with their cost is given in the following table:

Table  
Year-Wise Distribution of Milch Cattle along  
with their cost

Sl. No.	Items	YEARS					Total
		1980-81	81-82	82-83	83-84	84-85	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	<u>Buffaloes</u>						
	(a) Numbers	250	250	400	500	600	2000
	(b) Cost in lakh (Rs.)	6.75	6.75	10.00	12.50	15.00	50.00
2.	<u>Cows</u>						
	(a) Number	250	250	400	500	600	2000
	(b) Cost in Lakhs (Rs.)	2.50	2.50	4.00	5.00	6.00	20.00

As a policy, it is suggested that, 90 per cent of the cost of milch animals is to be mobilised through either co-operative institutions or through the lead bank of the area. The animals purchased under this scheme will also have an insurance cover in order to compensate the farmers in case of death or theft of the animals.

As the tribals are fond of keeping goats which is indicated in the present status in which it has been observed that there were 2546 goats. The small animal

programme can be effectively organised, in view of the pastures and forest land available for grazing purposes. In view of a contonment at Barbasa, and non-vegetarian food habits of new sikh settlers, the marketing of meat poses no problems. For sending meat and poultry to other markets, a deep freeze unit is proposed to be established at Khatima through the collaboration of a cooperative marketing society. For making this programme more profitable it is proposed that steps should be taken up to improve the breed of goats. The animal husbandry department will be involved in procuring and distributing 5 goats per family to five hundred families of agricultural labourers. For improving the breed of the existing animal 50 Barbari bucks will be distributed in the area for natural breeding purposes. These bucks will be given to youth clubs and fifty percent feed subsidy is proposed in order to maintain the health of the bucks. The remaining amount can be made good imposing a fee on those who obtain services.

This programme is very important and is supportive to the family income so it is very necessary that veterinary and insurance cover is provided. For preventive and curative activities of the different ailments. It is necessary that a stockman centre is available at the distance of 3 Kms. or less from each villages. For this purpose 8 stockmen centres are to be established on the following places.:

1. Balkhera
2. Gauri Khora
3. Jampur
4. Sigrebagh
5. Jerasu Pratap Pur,
6. Biriya
7. Kuan Khora
8. Charubeta.

The existing stockman centres and new proposed centres are to be strengthened in order to provide services for :

1. Incubator
2. Monthly Vaccination of poultry.
3. Prevention of epidemics
4. Facilities for artificial insemination
5. Making available fodder seed
6. Making available poultry and cattle feed, and
7. Other required services.

Poultry Development

The poultry programme will necessarily include the distribution of improved breed chicks. These chicks and their feed will be provided on 50 per cent subsidy basis. The year-wise phasing of distribution of chicks is given below:

Items	YEARS					Total
	1980-81	81-82	82-83	83-84	84-85	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. No. of Chicks	4000	6000	8000	8000	8000	34000
2. 2 months old @ Rs. 8/- per cost of chicks (Rs. in lakhs)	0.32	0.48	0.64	0.64	0.64	2.72
3. Medicine & Feeding utensils (Rs. in Lakhs)	0.12	0.18	0.24	0.24	0.24	1.02
4. No. of Deep Litters (100 per Unit)	40	60	80	80	80	340
5. Cost of Housing (Rs. in lakhs)	0.80	1.20	1.60	1.60	1.60	6.80
6. Cost of feeding	0.40	0.60	0.76	0.78	0.78	3.32

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5. Cost of Housing (Rs. in lakhs)	0.80	1.20	1.60	1.60	1.60	6.80
6. Cost of feeding	0.40	0.60	0.76	0.78	0.78	3.32

Annual Feed of Poultry Required

(in Qts.)

<u>YEAR</u>				
<u>1980-81</u>	<u>81-82</u>	<u>82-83</u>	<u>83-84</u>	<u>84-85</u>
160	390	520	520	520

It is also estimated that 130 to 260 Qtls. of poultry feed will be required annually for giving a boost to the poultry programme. It is proposed to establish 3 Govt. poultry farm located at the following places :

1. Bhur ( Near Khatima )
2. Charubeta
3. Sitarganj

These farms will provide an impetus to the poultry keepers for adoptions of this programme on domestic as well as commercial use. There is no problem of supply of eggs and chickens since this area is well connected with Banbasa contonment, district of Pilibhit, Sitarganj, Nanakmata and Kiccha on the other. If the supply of these commodities need some more transportation facilities, Khatima is well connected with Lucknow. The capital of Uttar Pradesh where a huge market is available.

Pisciculture

In the background of Sharda Sagar, Nanak Sagar and other lakes and ponds, the importance of fisheries programme has attained a great scope. The project area has 10.5 hectares of surface water spread

over in eleven villages. The names of these village along with the water area is given below:

Name of the village	Water area in hectares
1. Jadavpur	1.60
2. Nausar	1.20
3. Karghatia	0.40
4. Banusa	0.40
5. Khetal Sanda Mustaja	0.40
6. Biria	0.40 +0.40
7. Sisauna	0.60
8. Sitarganj	0.40
9. Pratap Pur	2.50 +1.50
10. Retanpur	0.40
11. Nanakmata	0.30
TOTAL	10.50

These ponds are of natural origin, and for scientific pisciculture they will need primarily three things i.e. (i) constuction of escapes (ii) ensuring perrinial water supply and (iii) availability of finger lings. It is estimated that construction of escapes per hectare of water area entails an expenditure of Rs. 9523.80. Thus a total sum of Rs. 1.00 lakh will be required.

The water required for these tanks will be taken from private/government tubewells on custom charges.

The requirement of fingerlings can easily be fulfilled from Sharda Sagar where a batch of workers of Fisheries Department headed by an Assistant Director is stationed. The production of pisches at a large scale can be doubly utilized. Firstly by raising

domestic consumption of nutritious articles and secondly supplementing the family income by selling the fish.

All these eleven tanks are proposed to be adopted by the block. First of all these ponds will be cleared off from the existing fish, so that no damage is done to the fingerlings proposed to be dropped. For efficient functioning of this programme a Fisheries Inspector is proposed to be posted to supervise these tanks. A watchman on each pond is also proposed to look after the pond and provide feed to the fishes. This watchman will be taken from amongst the Tharus of these villages. Rs. 100 per month will be given to these watchman. It is estimated that 52500 fingerlings will be dropped in these ponds costing about Rs. 2200/-

For scientific pisciculture direct and indirect feeding to fingerlings is to be done. Six cart loads of caudung amounting to Rs. 120/- per year will be dropped in one hectare of water area costing about Rs. 1260 in all the selected ponds of the area. Oil cakes can also be provided for the feeding of these fingerlings. Keeping 50 per cent of mortality in view after the expiry of two years 40,000 Kgs. of fish production is estimated. At present rates of Rs. 6/- per kg. the total value of the produce is estimated at Rs. 2.40 Lakhs.

The Research Team visited many places inhabited by the Tharus and contacted many Tharu leaders and found that there were many rivulates and Nalas along with one village pond where these tharus go for fishing. In view of the above observations it is proposed to establish two fishermen cooperative societies in the project area to fulfil the needs of the fishermen. In these societies facilities will be available to fishermen to raise loan for boats & nets etc. The marketing facilities of the 'catch' of these fishermen is proposed to be



organised through these societies. These societies will substitute the middle men who earn huge profits in return of small labour. Thus it will directly benefit the Tharu population of the area.

### Irrigation

Irrigation facilities and use of chemical fertilizers alongwith H.Y.V. seeds go hand in hand. There seems to be no need to emphasise the role of irrigation in stepping up of food and fodder production. But the data of the project area has unique characteristics and is quite dissimilar to the data of the State, in the sense that percentage of area under H.Y.V. is higher than the State average but net irrigated area to the net area sown is lower if compared with the State. The factors responsible for such wide variations may be higher rainfall, greater moisture retaining capacity of the soil and shallow water table of the area.

The project area has only about 31.5 per cent irrigated area to the net area sown. Since this percentage is lower than the state average a greater emphasis has to be laid down on increasing the irrigation potential. Minor Irrigation provides the most important input of assured irrigation for cultivation of H.Y.V. for increasing the intensity of cropping and for general increase in productivity of different crops in areas served by them. It is obvious from the table 12 chapter 3 that almost all the area irrigated by different sources is covered by private sources; Only 13.27 per cent area is irrigated by canal, which is meagre. There are 3 Govt. tubewells in Khatima block but none of them is functioning. From the above discussion it is very much clear that Govt. minor irrigation sources are nil in the area. In this way highest emphasis will have to be placed for State/Private minor irrigation works so that assured irrigation can be provided for boosting the agricultural production and further provide a base for increase in multiple cropping. In

or-der to increase the irrigation potential of the project area, the following villagewise private minor irrigation works are being proposed:

Sl. No.	Name of village	No. of Pumpsets		Private Tubewells	Irrigation Potential created (in ha.)
		Electric	Diesel		
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Khatima	2	-	1	15
2.	Umru Khurd	20	15	5	200
3.	Bhur Mahoeia	20	3	3	130
4.	Khetal Sarda Khan	5	5	2	60
5.	Mundeli	30	<del>2</del>	<del>2</del>	<del>235</del> 160
6.	Unchi Mahuwat	20	3	4	135
7.	Bhurai	10	1	1	60
8.	Jhankria	5	2	2	45
9.	Gaus Kuan	3	2	-	25
10.	Amson	4	2	1	35
11.	Charubeta	5	1	1	35
12.	Chanda	6	1	2	45
13.	Chandeli	8	3	3	70
14.	Naugawan Thagu	10	3	3	80
15.	Khali Mahuwat	-	-	-	-
16.	Nagla Tarai	5	2	1	40
17.	Nakulia	5	2	-	35
18.	Bandia	10	2	-	60
19.	Bhagchuri	10	2	4	80
20.	Bari Anjanian	12	1	-	65
21.	Jameur	10	2	2	70
22.	Pachpera	2	-	1	15
23.	Nausar	10	2	5	85
24.	Jadev Pur	10	1	2	65
25.	Bhuria Deshi	10	-	2	60
26.	Majhola	15	1	2	90
27.	Jogithar Nagla	10	1	2	65

1	2	3	4	5	6
28.	Uleni	5	1	2	40
29.	Bigra Bagh	15	2	2	95
30.	Kutra	10	-	2	60
31.	Chhinki	10	2	-	60
32.	Albirchho	8	2	2	60
33.	Sujie	10	2	2	70
34.	Umru Kalan	10	2	2	70
35.	Sainjana	10	2	2	70
36.	Kuan Khara	6	-	3	45
37.	Bhuria Tharu	10	1	2	65
38.	Bhura Kishni	15	2	-	85
39.	Biria	10	3	2	75
40.	Chandpur	15	4	3	110
41.	Dia	10	2	-	60
42.	Naugawan Nath	10	3	2	75
43.	Bichpuri	5	-	4	45
44.	Khetal Sonda Mustaja	5	-	3	40
45.	Kutri	8	2	2	50
46.	Nadanna	10	1	1	60
47.	Bilahari	2	-	-	10
48.	Sripur Bichua	10	2	2	70
49.	Gohar patia	5	2	2	45
50.	Pach Pakaria	5	-	2	35
51.	Bichai	5	1	2	40
52.	Thual Khara	-	-	-	-
53.	Jhankat	10	2	3	75
54.	Savaura	10	-	2	60
55.	Deuri	15	1	2	90
56.	Gangi	8	2	1	55
57.	Goujharla	10	1	2	65
58.	Uldan	7	-	2	45
59.	Bisauta	9	4	2	45
60.	Bharabhuria	6	2	1	45
61.	Fulaia	10	2	2	70
62.	Ratanpur	10	5	-	75
63.	Sarasaria	3	-	1	20

1	2	3	4	5	6
64.	Banusa	15	2	2	95
65.	Banusi	20	2	2	120
66.	Gurkhura	25	2	2	120-135
67.	Kumrah	20	-	2	110
68.	Pahenian	20	5	2	135
69.	Pratap Pur	30	3	20	265
70.	Nanakmeta	20	5	5	150
71.	Itwa	-	-	-	-
72.	Pipalin Pistaur	10	4	2	80
73.	Sun Khari Kalan	2	-	-	10
74.	Balkhera	15	4	<del>2</del>	<del>110</del> 95
75.	Sundarpur	6	2	2	50
76.	Khamaria	10	-	2	60
77.	Navinagar	4	-	-	20
78.	Mohammad Ganj	10	-	3	65
79.	Deurhi	10	4	2	80
80.	Deokali	15	2	-	<del>90</del> 85
81.	Salmatta	10	5	-	75
82.	Khairana	10	5	-	75
83.	Khempur	5	-	3	40
84.	Puran Garh	10	2	-	60
85.	Dhusari	10	3	2	75
86.	Kishanpur	15	5	2	110
87.	Magersara	20	5	3	140
88.	Bidaura	20	5	3	140
89.	Bidauri	10	4	-	70
90.	Dohara	20	10	5	175
91.	Dohari	5	-	-	25
92.	Bharauni	8	7	2	85
93.	Lamakhera	10	5	2	85
94.	Sadhunagar	20	10	5	175
95.	Nalai	15	1	2	90
96.	Saraunja	20	5	-	125
97.	Pahasani	20	-	2	110
98.	Bichwa	10	8	-	90
99.	Tikuri	10	15	-	125

1	2	3	4	5	6
100.	Haraiya	15	5	-	100
101.	Kaithulia	10	9	-	95
102.	Barki Dandi	15	4	-	95
103.	Nagla	15	5	2	110
104.	Dhyampur	15	5	2	110
105.	Jhankat	10	5	-	75
106.	Dhumkhara	5	-	2	35
107.	Konda Khera	5	-	3	40
108.	Sitar Ganj	8	-	<del>2</del>	<del>100</del> 40
109.	Bamanpuri	10	<del>5</del>	-	50
110.	Chaumela	5	5	2	60
111.	Sisauna	15	15	-	150
112.	Tharu Tisaur	20	<del>20</del> 16	<del>2</del>	<del>225</del> 180
113.	Turka Tisaur	<del>12</del>	3	-	75
114.	Bighaura	6	1	2	45
115.	Karghata	3	-	1	20
116.	Gaurikhara	15	-	-	75
117.	Rampur	10	2	2	70
118.	Baghauri	3	-	-	15
119.	Pinderi	-	-	-	-
120.	Kondha Asraf	5	3	1	45
121.	Malpuri	10	2	4	80
122.	Sainjeni	1	-	-	05
123.	Karghatia	10	1	1	60
124.	Bankatia	16	4	3	115
125.	Matiha	20	5	5	150
126.	Navadia	10	5	-	75
127.	Bihari	2	-	-	10
128.	Ainchta	-	-	-	-
129.	Devipura	-	-	-	-
130.	Bhajanpur	5	-	1	30
TOTAL		1320	335	215	9350

Thus, 1320 electric pumpsets, 335 diesel pumpsets and 215 electric tubewells have been proposed creating an additional irrigation potential of 9350 hectares.

The State minor irrigation works in shape of 5 State tube-wells are being proposed for the project area. The location of these State tube-wells will be decided by the block authority with the consultation of minor irrigation specialist available at block level.

These State tube-wells will create an additional irrigation potential of 800 hectares.

This will cater almost all the irrigational needs of the area. It needs to be mentioned that this area is tarai area of the foot hills of Kumaun. The hills cause the rains in this area in more frequent numbers. So the rain-fed crops do get the natural water required for the growth of the crop.

#### Cooperation

Cooperation has been instrumental in promoting the development of not only agriculture, dairying & pisciculture but also cottage industries throughout the world. In India it has particularly helped the agriculturists by reducing their dependance on money lenders for finance needed for the various agricultural activities. Cooperation can be defined as a mode of working where all the members share common responsibilities and liabilities with a common objective. There are different types of cooperative societies with different motives. Their multi-farious activities led to the birth of multi purpose cooperative societies. In fact, cooperation is the main pillar of strength in the rural areas of India where almost all the economic activities rotate around it.

As already stated in chapter -3, out of 7129 tribal families in the project area 3956 tribal families were the members of cooperative societies. It is proposed that remaining 3173 families will be brought under the cooperative fold during the next five year. The year-wise proposed enrolment of tribal families is given in the following table.

Table  
Yearwise Proposed Enrolment

Sl. No.	Name of Societies	YEARS					Total
		1980-81	81-82	82-83	83-84	84-85	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Khatima (South)	85	85	85	85	86	426
2.	Khatima (North)	110	135	135	162	195	752
3.	Jhankat	200	100	50	50	50	450
4.	Majhola	26	26	26	52	-	230
5.	Nanakmata	53	54	53	53	53	266
6.	Biriya	100	104	125	135	132	596
7.	Sitarganj	110	110	110	110	113	553
TOTAL		684	614	599	621	655	3173

The target for distribution of short & medium term loans is given in the following table. These loans will be advanced during the five year period

and is proposed that 50 per cent of the total loans will go to the tribal families.

Table  
Distribution of Loans

I. Short Term Loan		(in 000' Rs.)				
Sl. No.	Name of Societies	YEAR				
		1980-81	81-82	82-83	83-84	84-85
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Khatima (North)	800.00	825.00	850.00	900.00	950.00
2.	Khatima (South)	450.00	480.00	500.00	570.00	680.00
3.	Jhankat	1600.00	1650.00	1700.00	1750.00	1800.00
4.	Majhola	1300.00	1325.00	1350.00	1375.00	1400.00
5.	Nanakmata	700.00	725.00	750.00	800.00	825.00
6.	Biriya	1400.00	1425.00	1450.00	1475.00	1500.00
7.	Sitarganj	1500.00	1525.00	1550.00	1575.00	1600.00
TOTAL		7750.00	7955.00	8150.00	8445.00	8855.00
II. Medium Term Loan						
1.	Khatima (North)	8.50	13.50	18.50	20.00	25.00
2.	Khatima (South)	10.00	15.00	20.00	25.00	30.00
3.	Jhankat	10.00	15.00	20.00	25.00	30.00
4.	Majhola	10.00	10.00	15.00	20.00	25.00
5.	Nanakmata	10.00	12.00	15.00	18.00	20.00
6.	Biriya	10.00	12.00	15.00	18.00	22.00
7.	Sitarganj	10.00	12.00	15.00	18.00	20.00
TOTAL		68.50	89.50	118.50	144.00	172.00



Out of these 7 LAMPS, 3 (Khatima North ), Khatima (South), and Nanakmata } are having their own godowns. For the remaining 4 LAMPS, a scheme of construction of godowns has been sanctioned by the cooperative deptt. with the financial help of world Bank. These godowns will be constructed at Sitarganj, Jhenket, Bignabagh & Kancharpuri (Bhilaya ).

These godowns will be utilised to store and distribute consumer goods at fair prices. Other agricultural inputs like seed, fertilizer etc. will also be available at these centres. For efficient functioning these societies shall be linked with a lead society of Khatima. This will ensure sufficient and regular supply of articles on demand. It is estimated that each society will have a business of about 2 Lakh Rs. per year. The following table provides the yearwise break up of requirement of Govt. subsidies.

Table  
Requirement of Govt. Loan and Subsidies

(Rs. in 000' )

Sl. No.	Items	Yearwise break up				
		1980-81	81-82	82-83	83-84	84-85
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Managerial Subsidy	25.20	25.20	25.20	25.20	25.20
2.	Risk fund for tribals (10% of total loan)	387.50	397.75	407.50	422.25	437.70
3.	Difference of interest between societies & bank 2%	77.50	79.55	81.50	84.45	87.55
4.	1% compensation for losses due to price fluctuation	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00
5.	Non recurring subsidy	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00
6.	Subsidy for transport	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00
TOTAL		511.20	523.50	535.20	552.90	571.50

With a view to provide ~~de~~ <sup>rapid</sup> guidance in organising ~~rapid~~ development programmes mainly suited to tribal a branch of District Cooperative Development Federation (DCDF) is proposed to be established at Khatima. The Government subsidy and grants to these LAMPS is proposed to be routed through the officers of the cooperative development in order to avoid wastage and misutilisation.

#### Power/Electricity

Transportation net work and the availability of power supply are two major factors responsible for major break through for rural development. The analysis of the existing data is revealing. There are many villages having the facilities of pucca road and electricity but they have failed to develop. It is possible that some subdued factors may be responsible for reaching these facilities to these villages where no other function exists. Because of a huge power house besides, Khatima a number of villages could get the power supply, which is being mainly used for running private tubewells. These facilities are to be exploited to the fullest of their use while planning for spatial and sectoral programmes.

About 58.5 per cent i.e. 79 villages are electrified. The names of these villages are given below :

1. Ratanpur
2. Fulaiya
3. Banusi
4. Pohenian
5. Gangi
6. Dauri
7. Jhankat
8. Sarasariya
9. Banusa

10. Pratap Pur
11. Konda Khera
12. Pachpera
13. Dhum Khera
14. Mundeli
15. Chandeli
16. Khetal Sando Khan
17. Nagla Tarai
18. Amaon
19. Khatima
20. Umru Khurd
21. Bhur Maholia
22. Naugawan Thagu
23. Khatima Range
24. Bidaura
25. Jaula Salrange
26. Jaula Salrange
27. Dohara
28. Lama Khera
29. Gaujharua
30. Biscuta
31. Kumrah
32. Uldan
33. Gurkhura
34. Bhurakisni
35. Albirchho
36. Kutra
37. Nausar
38. Bari Anjanian
39. Bhagchuri
40. Jadavpur
41. Bhuriadeshi
42. Ulani
43. Jemaar
44. Bandia
45. Surri Range

46. Sitarganj
47. Rampura
48. Bighaura
49. Bag-hauri
50. Konda Ashraf
51. Goharpatia
52. Kutri
53. Naugawanath
54. Khetol Sonda Mustaza
55. Bilhari
56. Chhinki
57. Bankatiya
58. Kuan Khara
59. Bhuria Tharu
60. Bichpuri
61. Sujia
62. Matiha
63. Balkhera
64. Khamaria
65. Mohammadganj
66. Sunkhari Kalan
67. Nevada
68. Khairna
69. Nanakmata
70. Etawa
71. Purangarh
72. Khempur
73. Dhusari
74. Salmata
75. Kalimahuwat
76. Cherubeta
77. Pachpakaria
78. Bhajanpur
79. Sardarange

The remaining villages to be electrified are given below:

1. Korghatiya
2. Malpuri
3. Chaumela
4. Nakulia
5. Bidauri
6. Bharauni
7. Saraunja
8. Bichai
9. Haraiya
10. Jhankat
11. Deuri
12. Bhurakishni
13. Unchi Mahuwat
14. Chandli
15. Devipura
16. Albirchho
17. Biriya
18. Diya
19. Mejhola
20. Pindari
21. Barua Bagh
22. Tharu Tisaur
23. Biriya
24. Sadhu Nagar
25. Pahsini
26. Tikuri
27. Nagla
28. Sunderpur
29. Deokali
30. Sebaura
31. Mundeli
32. Dhumkhara
33. Aincha
34. Umrukalan

35. Majhola
36. Gaurikhera
37. Bamanpuri
38. Sisauna
39. Turka Tisaur
40. Magarsara
41. Nalai
42. Bichwa
43. Kaithuliya
44. Dhyampur
45. Navi Nagar
46. Shripur Bichwa
47. Bhara Bhuriya
48. Jhankaian
49. Kishanpur
50. Bihi
51. Nagla
52. Chandpur
53. Dohari
54. Saijna
55. Jogither Nagla
56. Saijni

The year-wise phasing of the villages to be electrified are given below:

Table  
Yearwise phasing of electrification of villages

<u>Sl. No.</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Number of village</u>
1.	1980-81	10
2.	1981-82	10
3.	1982-83	12
4.	1983-84	12
5.	1984-85	12

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However, since the project area has already attained the norms as formulated in R.M.N.P. but because this is a special plan for tribals it is proposed that all the tribal villages will be electrified by the end of 1984-85.

#### Industries

For promoting the existence of the present units it is necessary to make arrangements for training facilities. It is proposed to establish four training cum-production centres situated at places mentioned below:

1. Khatima
2. Nanakmata
3. Sitarganj
4. Jhankat

Through these centres training will be imparted in different trades like wood-craft, carpentary, black-smithy, tailoring, basket and mat making.

In the tribal area there is no group effort so far as cottage industries are concerned. The observation made by the research team has revealed that following types of raw materials are available :

1. Bamboo
2. Paddy Straw
3. Paddy husks
4. Bagasse
5. Lime-stone

The tharus usually inherit the skills in weaving of mats, making of baskets, weaving of fishing nets, tailoring and carpentary. If some training programmes are organised to train these people for

further refinement in design and shape of mats, baskets and tailoring, there is a wide scope of considerable cash returns. These cottage industries have full scope to flourish in the following settlements:

1. Khatima
2. Sitarganj
3. Kutri/Chakarpur
4. Jamour
5. Lamakhara
6. Balkhara
7. Bidaura
8. Gauri Khara
9. Sripurbichwa
10. Chandeli
11. Jhankat
12. Jaresupratappur
13. Nanakmata
14. Sisauna
15. Naugawanath
16. Biria
17. Bigrabagh
18. Bhurakishni
19. Umru Khurd
20. Kua-Khara
21. Uldan
22. Charubeta
23. Bhagchuri
24. Sunkhari Kolan
25. Dookeli
26. Sadhunagar.

The basket making art is very fine in this area and the baskets made by the tharus can even be kept as decorative pieces in the drawing rooms of the people. If some training is imparted to them they can make straw



hats and beautiful shoulder bags. These fine articles can find a market in the large urban centres, through the already available net work of U.P. Handicrafts. The units of straw articles and basket making are proposed to be located at the following places :

Table

Sl. No.	Name of Industry	No. of Units	Places	Proposed employment (No. of persons)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Straw Hats	5	Jhankat, Lama-Khera, Bidaura, Sripurbichwa	20
2.	Straw Shoulder Bags	5	Sisauna, Jamour, Jarasu Pratappur, Nanakmata	20
3.	Basket Making	10	Jamaur, Jhankat, Jarasu Pratappur, Sripur-bichwa, Bidaura, Nanakmata, Naugawanath, Bigrabag, Kua-Khera.	

In the vicinity of Khatima block, lime stone boulders are available at Tanakpur in abundance. These boulders can be fruitfully utilised for production of lime through burning process. The lime industry can be established at Khatima. The estimated cost of one unit ranges between Rs. 30 to 50 thousand. It is proposed that such a unit will be run under the cooperative sector.

Hand made card board units have a possibility to be established in view of the availability of bagasse,

paddy straw and paddy husk. The training cum-production work-shops will provide training of hand made paper and card board for promoting the establishment of these units. A field visit of leaders will be organised to visit Kalpi and have a direct experience there. These units can be provided at the following places:

Table

Sl. No.	Industry	No. of Units	Places	Proposed employment
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Card Board Industry	2	Khatima	10
		3	Nanakmata	15
		2	Kutri/ Chakarpur	10
		1	Jarasu Pratap pur	5
		2.	Sisauna	5

The programmes related to Khadi and Gram Udyog Board are also being proposed.

(I) Hand Pounding Units

These units will process rice. The hand pounded rice contains more of Vitamins which is present in the outer surface of the rice. This outer surface of rice is scatched in rice mills and hullers. The hand pounding is commonly in practice in this area and the tharus like the hand-pounded

rice. The hand pounding units are proposed to be established at the following places :

Sl. No.	Places	No. of Unit	Proposed employment
1	2	3	4
1.	Jamaur	5	15
2.	Kutri/Chakar pur	5	15
3.	Lemakhara	2	6
4.	Balkhara	2	6
5.	Bidaura	3	9
6.	Sri Pur-bichwa	2	6
7.	Chandeli	2	6
8.	Jhankat	5	15
9.	Pratap Pur	3	9
10.	Nanakmate	5	15
11.	Sisauna	5	15
12.	Naugawanath	2	6
13.	Biriya	2	6
14.	Bigrabagh	2	6
15.	Umrukhurd	2	6
16.	Kuakhara	3	9
17.	Charubeta	3	9
18.	Uldan	2	6
19.	Bhagchuri	2	6
20.	Deokali	2	6
21.	Sadhunagar	2	6
22.	Sunkhari Kalan	2	6
TOTAL		63	189

(II) Hand Made Soap

The living habits of tharus are changing and they are now using soap to clean their clothes. The Khadi board provides technical knowledge and revolving funds also for making soap. There is no problem of marketing of this produced soap which can find a way in local tharu markets or a wide-net work of Khadi Gram Udyog Board sale Depot can handle this job. These units will be established at the following places:

Sl.No.	Place	Unit	Persons engaged
1	2	3	4
1.	Kutri/Chakarpur	3	6
2.	Jamour	2	4
3.	Lamakhera	2	4
4.	Balkhera	2	4
5.	Bidaura	2	4
6.	Gauri Khera	2	4
7.	Gripur Bichua	3	6
8.	Jhankat	3	6
9.	Pratappur	3	6
10.	Nanakmata	2	4

(III) Match Box Unit

This unit is proposed for the tribal area keeping in view the requirement of wood which is available in large quantities. A very large unit of match box is functioning at Bareilly but that would not affect this proposed match box unit. The tribal will surely use a thing produced by their own people. A Khadi Gram Udyog Board Unit can be established at an initial cost of Rs. 10,000. A fifty percent subsidy grant will be made available

to this unit. There are a number of progressive Tharu families who will come forward for establishing this Unit.

(IV) Carpentry

The forest is producing a large quantity of wood which can be utilised gainfully for productive purposes in the shape of furniture. These units can easily be established at the following places. Their Training may also be organised in the proposed training cum-production centres:

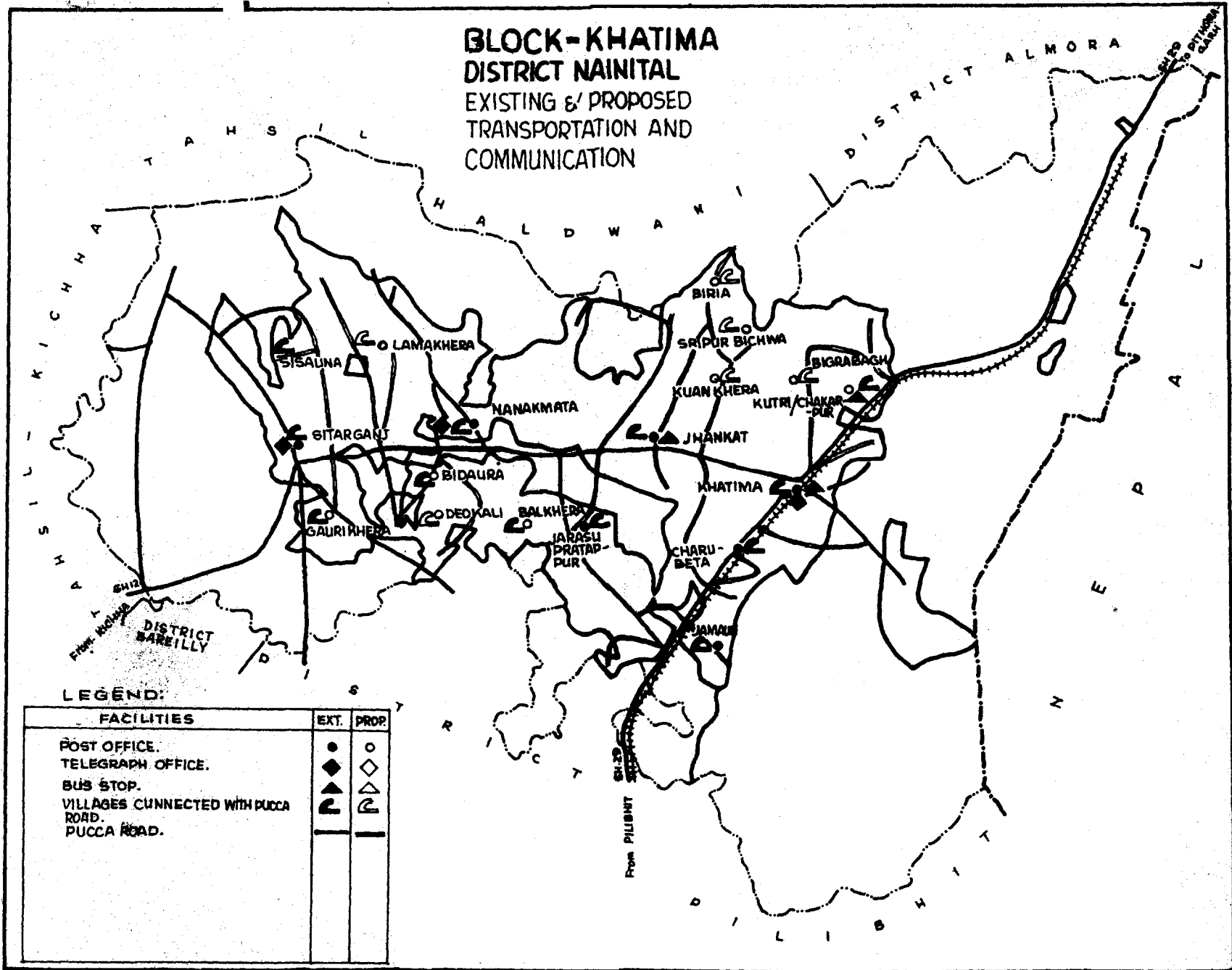
1. Khatima
2. Kutri/Chakarpur
3. Jamour
4. Lamakhera
5. Balkhera
6. Bidaura
7. Gaurikhera
8. Sriour bichwa
9. Chandeli
10. Jhankat
11. Pratappur
12. Nanakmata
13. Sisauna
14. Naugawanath
15. Siriya
16. Bigrabagh
17. Bhura Kishni
18. Umarukhurd
19. Kuakhera
20. Uldan
21. Charubeta
22. Bhagchuri

Roads

A good net-work of roads is essential for proper and adequate exploitation of natural and other resources of the area and for enabling the produce to procure requisite inputs and carry produce to markets. The area is defecient so far as the road facility is concerned. The main roads connecting some of the villages are Tanak Pur Pilibhit road via Khatima, Khatima Sitarganj road & Khatima Puranpur road. Being the Tarai area majority of villages are water logged and the communication of these villages are almost disturbed. While proposing for new road construction the National norms under minimum needs programme have been considered. The following roads have been proposed in order of priority:

Sl. No.	Name of Road	Distance in Kms.	Cost in Lakh Rs.
1	2	3	4
1.	Pahenian to Sripur Bichwa road via Bhura Kishni & Kuan Khara	10.0	12.20
2.	Khatima to Kutri road via Kanjabagh and Bigrabagh	7.0	8.40
3.	Bhura Kishni to Majhola via Bankatia and Biria	7.0	8.40
4.	Sarasariya to Gangi road via Fulaiya Retanpur & Uldan	7.0	8.40
5.	Saraunja to Khalasi Road	3.5	4.20
6.	Dohara Magarsara Road	3.0	3.60
7.	Sunkheri Kalan to Bichai via Barki Dandi, Kaithulia, Tikuri & Bichwa	6.5	7.80
8.	Aincha to Gangi via Bihi Nai-basti, Khassibagh	6.0	7.20
9.	Charubeta to Bari Anjanja via Chanda	4.0	4.80

# BLOCK-KHATIMA DISTRICT NAINITAL EXISTING & PROPOSED TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION



Sl. No.	Name of Road	Distance in Kms.	Cost in Lakh Rs.
1	2	3	4
10.	Sitarganj to Chandeli via Kumrah & Gurkhura	6.0	7.20
11.	Banuse to Jhankat Pucca Road	4.0	4.80
12.	Sarasaria to Pratep Pur	3.0	3.60
13.	Nauser to Ulani via Kutra and Mohanpur	2.5	3.00
14.	Kanchenouri (Pachpera) to Jadavpur via Karbala	4.0	4.80
15.	Jamaur to Jamaur	2.0	2.40
16.	Jamaur to Bendia Tharu	2.0	2.40
17.	Saijani to Pindari	2.0	2.40
18.	Pachpera to Matiha via Devri & Khempur	6.0	7.20
19.	Pachpera to Sunkharikalan via Jhankat	4.0	4.80
20.	Dohara to Salmata	4.0	4.80
21.	Baghaure to Bijti via Karghatia	4.0	4.80
22.	Khatima, Sitarganj Motarmarg to Nakulia via Turka Tisaur & Tharu Tisaur	5.0	6.00
TOTAL		102.5	122.40

The following roads are sanctioned by different Deptts.

1.	Jhankat to Majhola via Savaure Deuri & Biriya	BY P.W.D.	7.0	7.00
2.	Mundeli to Jhankaiya via Unchi Mahuwat	"	5.0	5.00
3.	Sitarganj to Nakulia	"	8.0	15.00
4.	Sisai Khara to Sadhunagar	"	12.0	20.00
5.	Sitarganj to Sadhunagar	"	12.0	15.00
6.	Chakarpur to Khetal Sanda Mustaza via Bigrabagh	"	9.0	13.00
7.	Khatima, Tanakpur Motarmarg to Bhurai (Mandi Samiti)		1.0	1.00
TOTAL			54.0	76.00



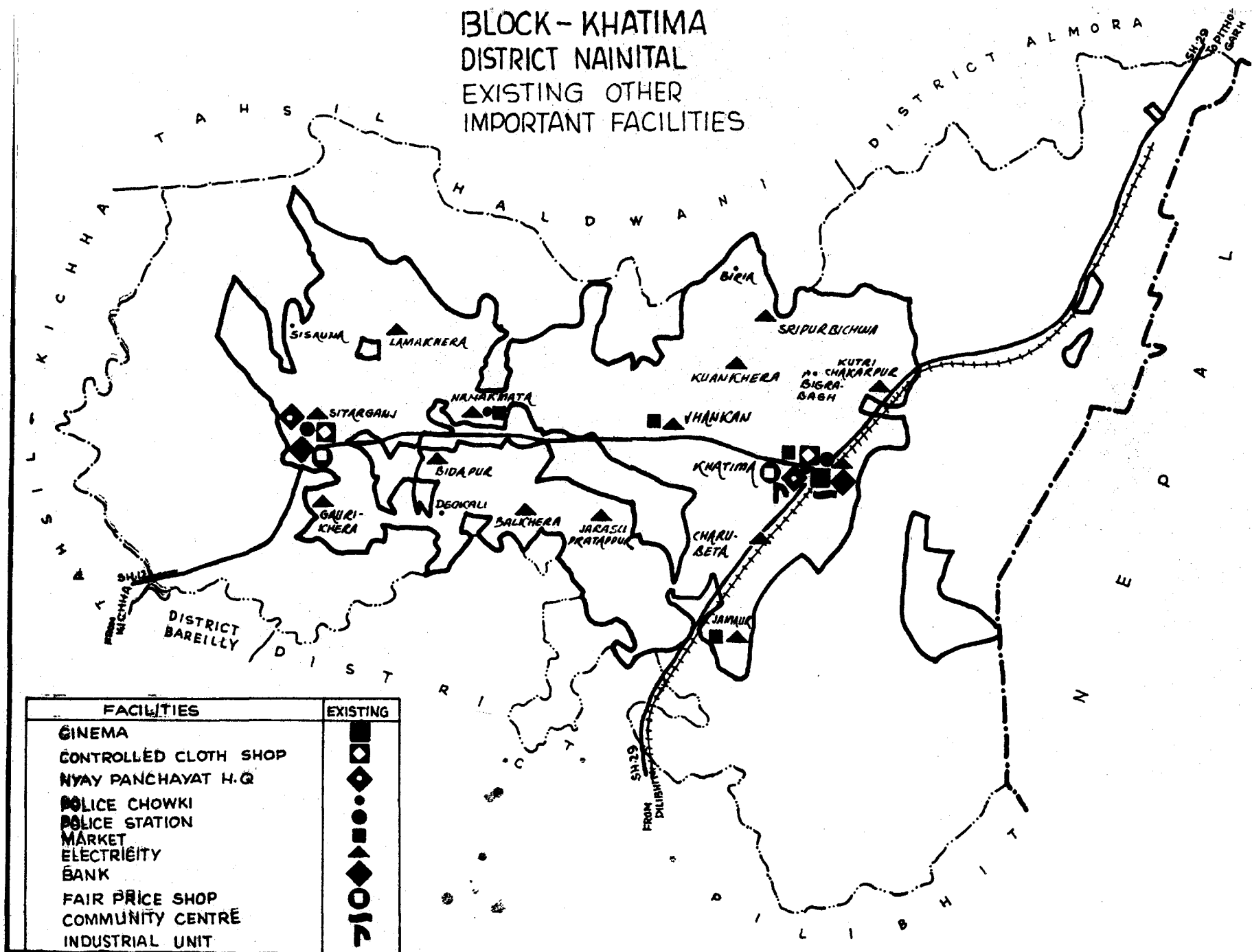
The proposed and sanctioned roads will connect all the villages of the project area. The total road length to be constructed is about 102.5 Kms. The estimated outlay required for construction of the above proposed road is about Rs. 122.40 lakhs including the cost of culverts which will have to be constructed along with it.

Many Tharu villages were not having even Kharanja roads in their villages. The team observed that the position of the villanes roads becomes very bad during rainy season. It is difficult to pass on these roads owing to mud and water. The transportation of essential articles also becomes very difficult. Therefore, it is proposed that Kharanja will be laid down in Fifty villages. All the focal units identified for the area development will be provided with this facility where even it would be found necessary. The cost of laying this kharanja would be about Rs. 20,000 per village to falling to Rs. 26.00 lakhs.

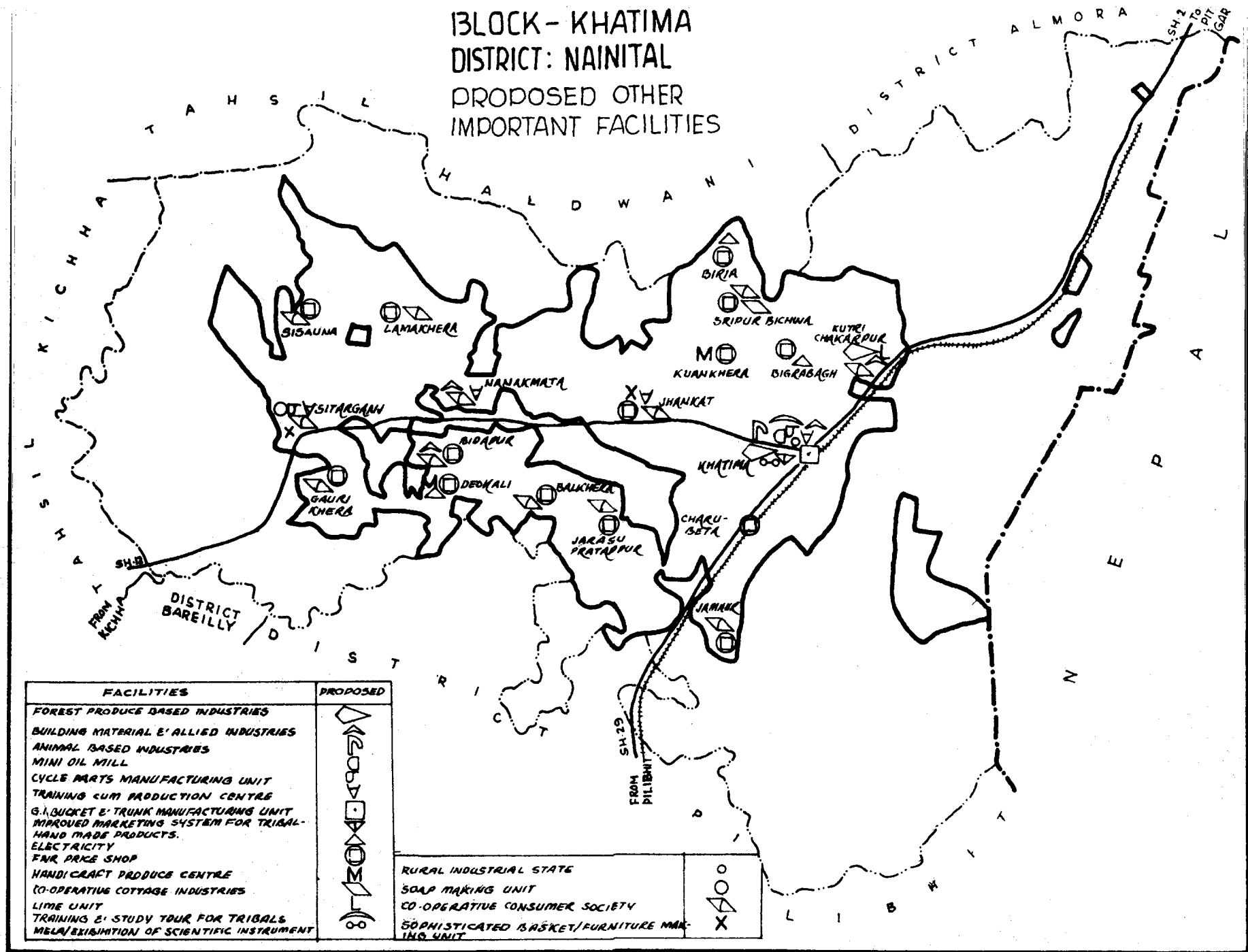
#### Education

The importance of education needs no claboration. But this area being tribal these people lack aspirations. The aspirations are the main motivating force to strive for achieving better economic standard. The history of these people shows that they were original resident of Rajasthan and have fled to take shelter in the forests to keep themselves away from Mughal torture. So they were satisfied only with small meals and scanty clothes. Since they were afraid of Mughal and British influence, they tried to hide themselves and made themselves aloof from the other societies. They were even unaware of the Independance of the country and about the overthrow of British rule.

BLOCK - KHATIMA  
 DISTRICT NAINITAL  
 EXISTING OTHER  
 IMPORTANT FACILITIES



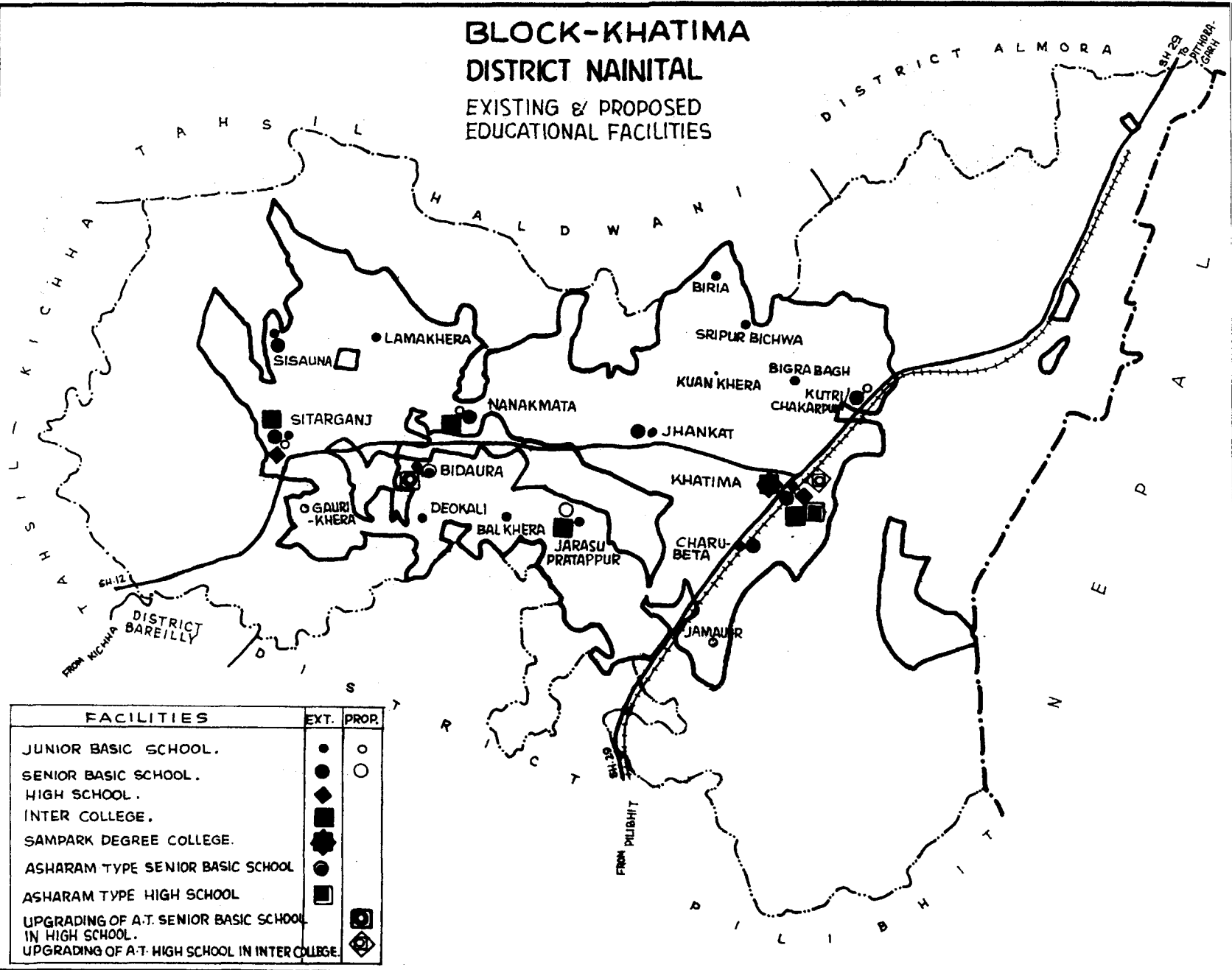
# BLOCK - KHATIMA DISTRICT: NAINITAL PROPOSED OTHER IMPORTANT FACILITIES



# BLOCK-KHATIMA

## DISTRICT NAINITAL

EXISTING & PROPOSED EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES



FACILITIES	EXT.	PROP.
JUNIOR BASIC SCHOOL.	●	○
SENIOR BASIC SCHOOL.	●	○
HIGH SCHOOL.	◆	○
INTER COLLEGE.	◆	○
SAMPARK DEGREE COLLEGE.	◆	○
ASHARAM TYPE SENIOR BASIC SCHOOL	●	○
ASHARAM TYPE HIGH SCHOOL	■	○
UPGRADING OF A.T. SENIOR BASIC SCHOOL IN HIGH SCHOOL.	◐	◑
UPGRADING OF A.T. HIGH SCHOOL IN INTER COLLEGE.	◐	◑

In view of the above fact they need more of education to inculcate a feeling of self help and for the betterment of their living standards. With this instrument i.e. education they can share the modern ideas through the different communication channels viz. papers, magazines of different types and also radio etc.

### Junior Basic Schools

Though the project area is having a large number of Junior Basic Schools, to be specific, 67 villages out of 135 villages are having a Junior Basic School but the minimum needs programme envisages that each village should have a JBS at a distance of not more than 1.5 km. Keeping this norm in view there are only twenty five deficient villages, where a Junior Basic School does not exist. The names of the villages along with their distances are given in the following table:

Table  
Villages where a J.B.S. is beyond 1.5 Km.

Sl. No.	Name of Villages	Distance
1	2	3
1.	Ainohra	6
2.	Debipura	6
3.	Bihi	5
4.	Bhuriya Deshi	2
5.	Karghatiya	2
6.	Gauri Khara	2
7.	Goharpatia	2
8.	Kutri	2
9.	Khatal Senda Mustaza	2
10.	Chhinki	2
11.	Bankatiya	2
12.	Bhuriya Tharu	2

1	2	3
13.	Devri	2
14.	Etwa	2
15.	Khampur	2
16.	Mavi Nagar	2
17.	Sundarpur	2
18.	Kisanpur	2
19.	Jhankaiya	2
20.	Gauskudan	2
21.	Bhuria	2
22.	Chanda	2
23.	Umrū Khurd	2
24.	Tikuri	2
25.	Dhyan Pur	2

These villages have been arranged according to their distances which are in descending order. Thus it is clear that this list is also a priority list. Priority should be given to those villages where the Junior Basic School is located at the longest distance.

Senior Basic Schools

There are 15 Senior Basic Schools functioning in the area. By considering the RMNP requirement 59 villages will need this facility to gainfully engage the boys passing out from Junior Basic Schools. An exercise has been done to locate the place where Senior Basic School need to be opened taking into account the distance criteria, the following picture has emerged. The following table shows the settlements

along with the distances from the existing Senior Basic Schools:

Table  
Villages having Senior Basic Schools at a distance mentioned against them

Sl. No.	Name of Villages	Distance ( in Kms.)
1	2	3
1.	Khetal Senda-Mustaza	7
2.	Sripurbichwa	6
3.	Kunwa Khara	6
4.	Aincha	6
5.	Debipura	6
6.	Tikuri	5
7.	Keithuliya	5
8.	Shara-Bhuriya	5
9.	Bhura Kishni	5
10.	Bigra Bagh	5
11.	Kutra	5
12.	Bari Anjaniya	5
13.	Diya	5
14.	Chandpur	5
15.	Bhuriya Tharu	5
16.	Matih	5
17.	Deuri	5
18.	Itua	5
19.	Dhusari	5
20.	Bihi	5
21.	Navi Nagar	5
22.	Khali Mahuwat	5
23.	Chandeli	4
24.	Unchi Mahuwat	4
25.	Dhyampur	4
26.	Magar Sara	4
27.	Saijana	4

1	2	3
28.	Albirchho	4
29.	Jadevapur	4
30.	Ulani	4
31.	Tharu Tisaur	4
32.	Turka Tisaur	4
33.	Cauhar Patiya	4
34.	Chhinki	4
35.	Sujiya	4
36.	Balkhera	4
37.	Khamariya	4
38.	Deokali	4
39.	Purangarh	4
40.	Khempur	4
41.	Jhankaiya	4
42.	Ratanpur	3
43.	Phulaia	3
44.	Pahaniyan	3
45.	Sevauna	3
46.	Banusa	3
47.	Bichai	3
48.	Dohari	3
49.	Nagala Tarai	3
50.	Naugawa Thagu	3
51.	Nagala	3
52.	Dohara	3
53.	Biriya	3
54.	Haraia	3
55.	Lama Khara	3
56.	Bisauta	3
57.	Ulden	3
58.	Gurkhura	3
59.	Nauser	3



Since the number of Senior Basic Schools required for the area is 53 a yearwise phasing of proposals is given in the following table:

Table  
Year-Wise Phasing of S.B.S. According to Priority

Year	Number	Name of villages
1	2	3
1980-81	6	Khetal Sonda Mustaza, Sripur-bichwa, Kunwa Khera, Ainchta, Debipur, Tikuri
1981-82	10	Kaithuliya, Bhara-bhuriya, Bhura-Kishni, Bigra-bagn, Kutra, Bari-Anjaniya, Diya, Chandpur, Bhuriya Tharu, Matih.
1982-83	14	Deuri, Etwa, Dhusari, Bihi, Navi-Nagar, Khali Mahuwat, Chandeli, Unchi Mahuwat, Dhyonpur, Magar, Gara, Saijana, Albirchho, Jadevapur, Ulani.
1983-84	14	Tharu Tisaur, Turka Tisaur, Gauhar Patiya, Chhinki, Sujiya, Balkhara, Khasariya, Dookali, Puraqorh, Khampur, Jhan-Kaiya, Ratanpur, Phulain, Bahaniyan.
1984-85	15	Savaura, Banusa, Bichai, Dohari, Nagla Tarai, Naugawa Thagu, Nagla, Dohar, Biria, Harain, Lama Khera, Bisauta, Ulden, Gurkhura, Nauser.

Ashram Type School

The existing Ashram Type Schools in the area not meeting the local demand. The capacity of the existing schools have to be increased. The Ashram Type School located at Khatima needs to be strengthened by adding number of seats. At present there are 70 students studying in IX and X classes in this school and it has been reported to the Research Team that a number of applications have been rejected for want of accomodation etc. So it is proposed to add 35 seats by the end of 1984-85. The Khatima Ashram Type School will need to be up graded to the level of Intermediate Standard in order to accomodate the boys who get through the high school examination.

The village of Bidaura is having an Ashram Type School of Junior High School Standard. There is a felt need to upgrade it to High School level. This school is serving the surrounding area of Manakmata and Sitarganj located in the north-west portion of Khatima.

The Research Team while contacting the prominent Tharu leaders and making the field visits has come to the conclusion that some more Ashram Type Junior High Schools need to be opened to meet the requirements. An Ashram type School is proposed to be opened at Nausar which will serve the southern part of Khatima area. The other Ashram Type School will be opened at Bhura Kishni which will serve the northern part of Khatima Tharu concentration.

The district hospital of this area is situated at a distance of about 150 Kms. Therefore it becomes difficult for the patients to reach the hospital for specialised services, because of the long travelling distance. Therefore, the Primary Health Centre (PHC) at Khatima is proposed to be up graded into 30 bedded hospital with specialised services like 'X' Ray, Orthopedic, Ophthalmologic, Dermatic, Paediatric units. Under the revised minimum needs programme some of the PHC's are to be up graded as a 30 bedded hospital, therefore, Khatima will satisfy the aforesaid norms. The field-visit observations of the Research Team have revealed that there is wide spread incidence of eye and skin diseases. The Lion Club, however is trying to meet the needs but because of scarcity of resources, it is unable to fulfil the needs of the area.

Nanakmata is a big pilgrimage Centre of Sikhs and there is only a dispensary manned by a compounder, which is not sufficient in view of the health needs of this place. Therefore, a hospital is proposed. Similarly, in Sitarganj also a district board dispensary is functioning but the arrangement of medicines is not sufficient to cater the needs of this area. Therefore, it is proposed to take over this dispensary and get it converted into a provincialised hospital.

Intensified health facilities are proposed to be provided by opening the dispensaries at following places.

The number of beneficiaries along with the estimated cost is also being given as follows:

Table

Sl. No.	Places	Population benefited	Estimated cost
1	2	3	4
1.	Jarasu Pratap-Pur	About five thousand persons will be benefited with the establishment of each of these dispensaries.	About two lakh of rupees will be spent for establishing each dispensary.
2.	Bidaura		
3.	Kutari/ Chakarpur		
4.	Biriya		
5.	Sisauna		
TOTAL		25,000	10,000,00

Besides above hospitals/dispensaries the following Maternity and Child Health Centres (MCH's) are proposed to be opened to cater the needs of maternity and child care facilities.

Table

Sl. No.	Places	Population benefited	Estimated Cost
1	2	3	4
1.	Jamour	About three thousand persons will be benefited by establishing each of these MCH Centre.	About thirty thousand of rupees will be spent on each centre.
2.	Gaurikhera		
3.	Jarasu Pratap-Pur		
4.	Sisauna		
5.	Kuankhera		
6.	Charubeta		
7.	Deokali		
8.	Lana Khora		
TOTAL		24,000	2,40,000

To meet curative requirements it is proposed that a mobile dispensary should come into operation and medicines for common ailments may reach the door steps in those villages where all weather road facilities are available.

On an enquiry by the research team, it was found that delivery is conducted by the eldest woman of the family. But this is unsafe and may cause many diseases to the infants. To overcome this problem, it is suggested that a training programme of indigenous Dais is proposed to be organised at each MCH level. These Dais will get Rs. 20/- permonth and will conduct the deliveries in their villages. A medical kit is also proposed to be supplied. Some medicines of common ailments should also be supplied in the kit. These medicines and the other articles will be replenished by the MCH Centre.

#### Drinking Water

Safe and potable drinking water is a necessity to insulate against hazards. Piped water supply prevents many diseases which originate from unsafe water.

The Assistant Engineer of U.P. Jal Nigam posted at Khatima has supplied the information regarding the programme of piped water supply. This facility of piped water will be provided in 126 villages of Khatima block by the end of March, 1980. In the next two years i.e. 1980-81 and 1981-82, all the remaining villages will be served with piped water. Thus at the end of March, 1982 all the tribal villages will have piped drinking water. Hence no programme regarding this is being proposed in this plan.

The completed projects of water supply and project under construction along with the benefited villages are given in the following table:

Table (A.)  
Completed Projects

Sl. No.	Name of the piped water supply project	Number of villages to be benefited
1	2	3
1.	Tanakpur	20
2.	Sujia Moholia	22
3.	Terhaghat	10

Table (B)  
Project Under Construction in The Second Phase

Sl. No.	Name of the piped water supply project	Number of villages to be benefited
1	2	3
1.	Karghatia	20
2.	Naugauen Nath	18
3.	Tikuri	14
4.	Devri	16
5.	Nakulia	6
TOTAL ( A + B )		126

# BLOCK - KHATIMA DISTRICT NAINITAL EXISTING & PROPOSED MEDICAL FACILITIES

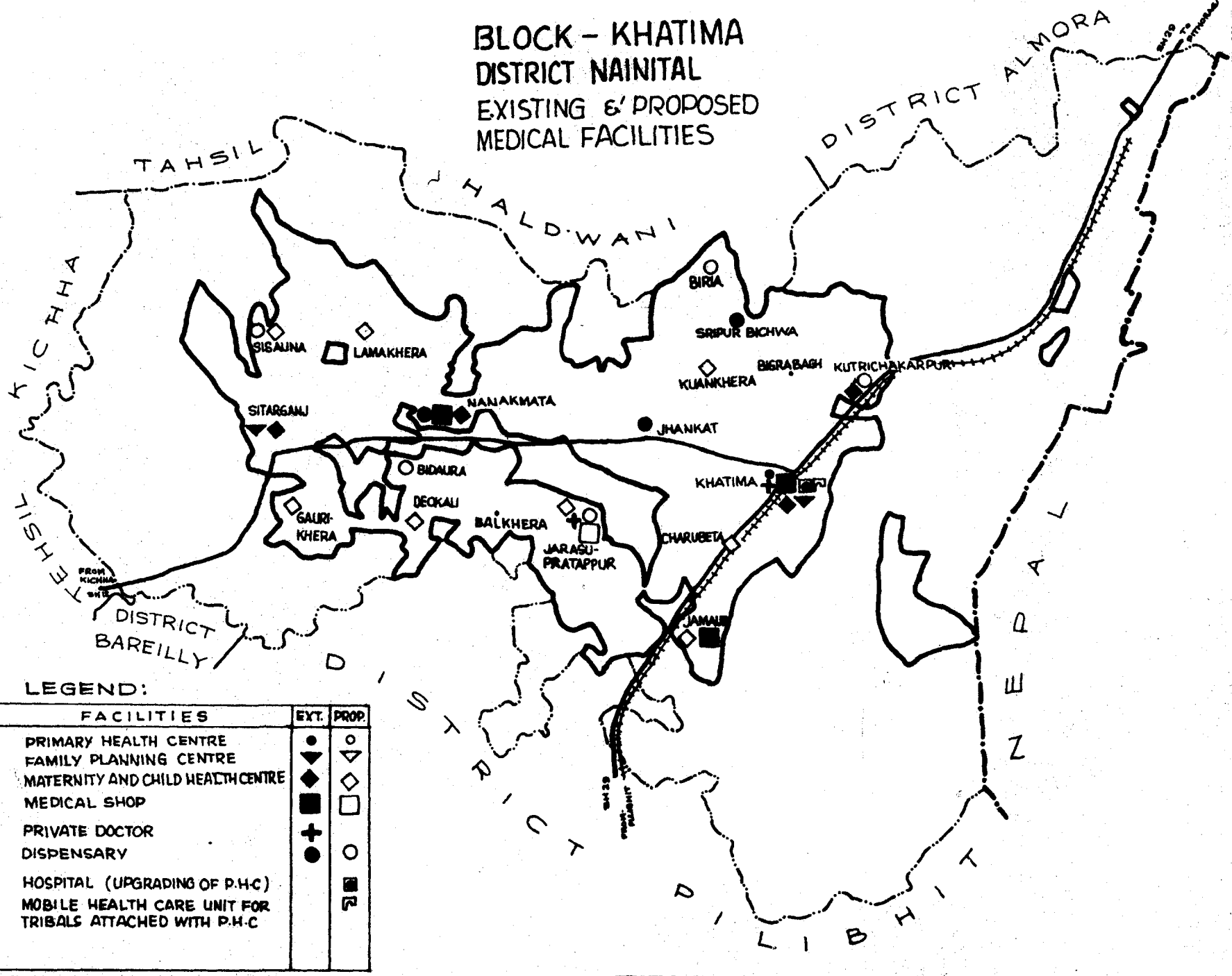


Table (C)

Project Under Construction in Third Phase

Sl. No.	Name of the piped water supply project	Number of villages to be benefited
1	2	3
1.	Bastia	1
2.	Dina Nagar	6
3.	Magar Sara	13
4.	Pratap Pur	14
5.	Nagla Tarai	6



## CHAPTER - VII

### PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION

No integrated area development plan can be said to have been formulated on sound lines till its quality is tested during its implementation. Again, how ever good a plan may be, its impact will depend entirely on how well it is implemented. Thus, in a way plan formulation and plan implementation are both an integral part of the total planning process. The implementation of the plan encompasses a vast number of functionaries, agencies and institutions in different fields and demands some basic qualities of leadership, dedication and aptitude for working among the people in general and target-groups in particular.

Presently, at the district and block levels, there is a multiplicity of agencies for implementation of a number of special programmes like SFDA, DPAP, HADA, CADA etc. This has resulted in imposition of super administrative structures upon the normal block and district level administrations and has distorted the very concept of block/district as basic units of planning. Consequently, this situation has created some fundamental problems of co-ordination at various levels.

With this back ground, it would be desirable to evolve some suitable mechanism so that implementation of this plan is carried out through the normal block agency(ies) functioning in the Project Area. However, seeing to special significance of the project for the welfare of tribals, it is proposed to constitute a high powered Tribal Development Committee at the District level, which will also oversee the progress of implementation and also evaluate some weaknesses in the programme for improving the quality of execution. The proposed membership of the Committee is

as follows:

- |     |   |          |
|-----|---|----------|
| 1.  | District Magistrate   | Chairman |
| 2.  | Additional Director,<br>Harijan and Social Welfare,<br>U.P.         | Member   |
| 3.  | District Development Officer/<br>A.D.M. (D)                         | Member   |
| 4.  | Divisional Forest Officer   | Member   |
| 5.  | Chief Medical Officer   | Member   |
| 6.  | Executive Engineer (Irriga-<br>tion)                                | Member   |
| 7.  | District Agriculture<br>Officer                                     | Member   |
| 8.  | District Live-Stock Officer   | Member   |
| 9.  | Assistant Registrar (Coop.)   | Member   |
| 10. | District Industries Officer   | Member   |
| 11. | Executive Engineer (Tubewell)                                       | Member   |
| 12. | Assistant Engineer<br>(Minor Irrigation)                            | Member   |
| 13. | Executive Engineer (PWD)  | Member   |
| 14. | District Harijan & Social<br>Welfare Officer                        | Member   |
| 15. | Soil Conservation Officer   | Member   |
| 16. | Representative Land<br>Development Bank                             | Member   |
| 17. | Member Tharu Rana Parishad  | Member   |
| 18. | Superintendent of Police<br>(Rural Area)                            | Member   |
| 19. | Block Development Officer   | Member   |
| 20. | Local M.L.A.  | Member   |
| 21. | Director, Area Planning<br>Division                                 | Member   |
| 22. | Assistant/Deputy Director,<br>Harijan & Social Welfare,<br>Nainital | Convener |

The main functions of the proposed high powered Tribal Development Committee will be as follows:

1. Regulate and guide the development in the project area in the Space and Temporal frame work of the Integrated Tribal Development Project.
2. Co-ordinate the activities of different departments.
3. Evolve adequate institutional, financial and administrative arrangements for effective implementation of various programmes as per time schedule.
4. Act as a liaison agency between the field agency and the State Government.
5. Monitor the progress of implementation of various sectoral programmes as sustained in the plan.
6. Take up adequate measures to safeguard against the land alienation problem in wake of transfer of villages from the Forest Department to Revenue Department.
7. To make arrangement of custom services for small and marginal farmers through the Agro-Industrial Corporation.

To assist the B.D.O. it is proposed to provide him some additional staff which would be responsible for carrying out tribal welfare programme in co-operation with the existing block team and village level

staff already posted in the area.

Name of Post	Number of Post	Scale (Rs.)
1. Additional Block Development Officer (Tribal)	1	400-750
2. Senior Fisheries Inspector	1.	350-700
3. Assistant Development Officer (Tribal)	1	250-425
4. Village Level Worker (Tribal)	5	230-380
5. Senior Clerk Cum-Acctt.	1	230-380
6. Junior Clerk	1	200-320
7. Typist	1	200-320
8. Store Keeper	1	200-320
9. Class IV	2	165-215

The B.D.O. (already an Officer in the Special grade) should be given some monetary incentive in the form of special pay, say Rs. 150/- P.M. to shoulder the additional responsibilities of tribal Welfare Programmes as formulated in the Integrated Tribal Area Development Project. Thus, total outlay required for this purpose during the life span of the project is estimated to be Rs. 5.00 lakh only.

## YEAR WISE PHASING OF PHYSICAL TARGETS

Sl. No.	SECTORS	PHYSICAL TARGETS DURING					Total
		1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>(I) Agriculture</b>							
1.	Coverage to additional area under different crops (ha.)	240	450	650	850	1040	-
2.	Coverage of additional area under High Yielding Varieties (ha.)	4000	4500	5000	6500	8000	-
3.	Intensity of cropping (per cent)	175	178	182	191	200	-
4.	Distribution of improved seeds (Quintals)						
	(i) Exotic Paddy (@ Rs.1.67 Kg.)	784	856	948	1050	1250	-
	(ii) Mexican Wheat (@ Rs. 2.00 Kg.)	2582	2684	2792	2904	3078	-
5.	Distribution of Chemical Fertilizers (MT.)						
	(i) Nitrogenous	640	720	800	1040	1280	-
	(ii) Phosphatic	80	90	100	130	160	-
	(iii) Potassic	80	90	100	130	160	-
6.	Coverage of area under Plant Protection (ha.)						
	(i) Soil Treatment	600	800	900	1100	1200	-
	(ii) Seed Treatment						
	(I) Wheat	200	220	240	280	300	-
	(II) Paddy	200	220	240	280	300	-
	(III) Sugarcane	50	50	50	50	50	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	(iii) Intensive Plant Protection Control (ha.)						
	(I) Wheat	200	220	240	280	300	-
	(II) Paddy	200	220	240	280	300	-
	(III) Sugarcane	50	50	50	50	50	
	(iv) Weedicides						
	(I) Paddy	100	110	120	130	140	-
	(II) Wheat	100	110	120	130	140	-
	(v) Rodenticides	200	220	240	280	300	-
7.	Requirement of Pesticides and Insecticides:						
	(i) Soil Treatment (BHC 10 per cent dust (Qntls.))	120	160	180	220	240	-
	(ii) Seed Treatment						
	(I) Wheat (Vitavax 75 per cent) (Qtls.)	0.40	0.44	0.48	0.56	0.60	-
	(II) Paddy - Organo-mercural compound (Kg.)	4.6	5.0	5.6	6.4	7.0	-
	(III) Sugarcane - 6 per cent organo-mercural compound (Kg.)	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.00	20.00	-
	(iii) Intensive Plant Protection measures:						
	(I) Wheat-Insecticides (Litres)	200	220	240	280	300	-
	(II) (Indo-Sulphur 35 EC) Paddy-Fungicides Dithon M-4. Agrimycin 100 (Qtls.)	41.2	45.4	49.4	57.6	61.8	-
	(III) Sugarcane Fungicides & Dithon M-4 Qtls.	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	(iv) Weedicides						
	(I) Paddy (Machltigr-anules ) Qtls.	40	44	48	56	60	-
	(II) Wheat						
	(a) 24 D Sod Salt	2.0	2.2	2.4	2.8	3.0	-
	(b) Tribunal 70 per cent W.P. or Dosanex 50 W.P.	4.0	4.4	4.8	5.6	6.0	-
	(v) Rodenticides						
	(I) Fumigation by Aluminium Phos phide (Kg.)	120	132	144	156	168	-
	(II) Zinc Phosphide (Qtls.)	100	110	120	130	140	-
7.	Construction of Compost pits (Nos.)	100	200	350	400	450	1500
8.	Distribution of improved agricultural implements						
	(i) Cultivators (Nos.)	20	20	20	20	20	100
	(ii) Power Thrashers (Nos.)	10	10	10	10	10	50
	(iii) Hand Hoe (Nos.)	10	10	10	10	10	50
	(iv) Mould Board Plough (Nos.)	50	50	50	50	50	250
	(v) 62 Disc harrow	10	10	10	10	10	50
	(vi) Chaff Cutter	10	10	10	10	10	50
	(vii) Singh Pata	5	5	5	5	5	25
	(viii) Neppock Sprayer	5	5	5	5	5	25
	(ix) Grain Bins	20	20	20	20	20	100
	TOTAL	140	140	140	140	140	700

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
<u>II. Irrigation</u>								
(1)	Pumpset (Diesel )	Nos.	50	60	70	75	80	335
(2)	Pumpset (Electric )	"	150	250	260	330	330	1320
(3)	Tubewell (Electric)	"	25	30	50	50	60	215
(4)	State Tubewell		-	1	1	1	2	5
<u>III. Animal Husbandry</u>								
(1)	Establishment of Stock- man Centre (Nos.)		1	1	2	2	2	8
(2)	Distribution of Improved Breed Milch Cattle	Nos.						
	(i) Buffaloes		250	250	400	500	600	2000
	(ii) Cow		250	250	400	500	600	2000
(3)	<u>Poultry Keeping</u>							
	(i) Distribution of Chicks	Nos.	4000	6000	8000	8000	8000	34000
	(ii) No. of deep litters (100 per Unit)		40	60	80	80	80	340
	(iii) Requirement of feed (In Qtls.)		260	390	520	520	520	2210
<u>IV. Co-operation</u>								
(1)	Strengthening of Lamps	Nos.	684	614	599	621	655	3173
<u>V. Power</u>								
(i)	Number of Villages to be electrified		10	10	12	12	12	56
(ii)	Number of Pumpsets		200	300	400	500	631	2031
(iii)	Number of private tubewells		50	50	75	125	130	430



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(iv)	Number of State Tubewells	-	2	2	3	3	10
<u>VI Fisheries</u>							
(i)	I.No. of Tanks	-	3	3	-	5	11
	II. (Area in Hects.)	-	3	3	-	4.5	10.5
(ii)	Cleaning of Tanks	-	3	3	-	5	11
(iii)	Dropping of Fingerlings (Nos.)	-	15,000	15,000	-	25,000	55,000
(iv)	Feeding of fingerlings, (in Tonnes)	-	15	15	-	25	55
(v)	Special Feeding	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vi)	Appointment of Watchmen	-	3	3	-	5	11
(vii)	Fisherman's cooperative Society	-	-	1	-	1	2
<u>VII. (a) Industries</u>							
(i)	Establishment of Training-cum-Production Centre (Nos.)	-	1	1	1	1	4
(ii)	Establishment of fine basket unit (Nos.)	-	5	5	5	5	20
(iii)	Establishment of Card Board Unit (Nos.)	-	2	2	2	3	9
(iv)	Lime Industries	-	-	1	-	-	1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
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(b) Cottage Industries  
Conducted by Khadi &  
Gram Udyog Board

(i) Establishment of Hand Pounding Units (Nos.)	3	10	15	15	20	63
(ii) Estt. of Hand-Made Soap (Nos.)	-	5	5	6	8	24
(iii) Estt. of Match Box Unit (Nos.)	-	-	-	-	1	1
(iv) Estt. of Carpentry Unit (Nos.)	1	2	3	-	-	6

VIII. Roads

(i) Pucca Road to be Constructed (in Km.)	8	10	20	25	39.5	102.5
(ii) No. of villages to be covered	5	10	20	25	32	92
(iii) No. of villages covered with Kharanja -	30	30	35	35	130	

IX. Medical And Health Services

(i) Estt. of Allopathic Dispensaries (Nos.)	1	1	2	3	3	10
(ii) Provision of one Mobile Dispensary (Nos.)	-	1	-	-	-	1
(iii) Provision of Maternity-cum-Child Welfare Centres (Nos.)	-	1	2	2	3	8

X Education

(i) Estt. of Junior Basic Schools (Nos.)	2	5	5	5	8	25
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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(ii)	Estt. of Senior Basic Schools (Nos.)	6	10	14	14	15	59
(iii)	Upgradation of Bidaura ATS, SBS to High School Standard	-	1	-	-	-	1
(iv)	Upgradation of Khatima ATS, H.S., up to Intermediate Standard	-	-	-	1	-	1
(v)	Opening of A.T.S.,JR. H.S. at Nausar and Bidaura	-	-	1	-	1	2

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## CHAPTER - VIII

## FINANCING OF PROJECT

The integrated area development project of Khatima is a special project for the benefit of Tharus residing in that area. Their problems have been considered while making suitable proposals of different programmes. The productive programmes proposed in this project are limited to Tharus only. However the social facilities can be equally shared both by Tharus and Non-Tharus. The financial flow under different proposed programmes will ultimately reach the Tharus and will directly benefit them. The existing subsidy component of different programmes has been adopted as such in this project. This subsidy component will come from the normal block programmes and will be routed through Project Authority so far as Tharus are concerned.

The outlays required for the implementation of the sector wise programmes is given in the following table :-

Table  
Sector-Wise Proposed Outlays

(Rs. in Lakhs)					
Sl. No.	SECTOR	State/ Central Share	Institu- tional finance	People's Particip- ation	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Agriculture	71.31	4.10	69.33	144.74
2.	Minor Irrigation	76.14	71.13	-	147.27
3.	Animal Husbandry	44.44	39.62	3.18	87.24
4.	Fisheries	2.09	0.50	0.43	3.02
5.	Cooperation	13.48	208.73	-	222.21
6.	Industries	6.55	1.16	-	7.71

Cont.... N.P.

1	2	3	4	5	6
7.	Road	122.40	-	26.00	148.40
8.	Medical & Health	17.40	-	-	17.40
9.	Education	35.52	-	-	35.52
10.	Project Administration	5.00	-	-	5.00
TOTAL		394.33	325.24	98.94	818.51

From the above table it is clear that Rs. 144.74 lakh has been proposed in Agriculture sector out of which Rs. 71.31 lakh will come from the state and Rs. 69.33 lakh through people's participation. An outlay of Rs. 147.27 lakh is proposed under Minor Irrigation, out of which Rs. 76.14 lakh will be made available from the project budget and remaining Rs. 71.13 lakh will be mobilised through institutional finance. More over in order to provide a strong credit structure, an outlay of Rs. 221.21 lakh has been proposed for the cooperative Sector. The proposed outlays for education and medical and health sectors are Rs. 35.52 lakh and Rs. 17.40 lakh respectively. The road sector claims a largershare of outlay ie. Rs. 148.40 lakhs.

The total outlay required for carrying out all the proposed programmes during the project period is estimated at Rs. 818.51 lakh, out of which Rs. 420.33 lakh will be met from the state/centre sector, Rs. 325.24 lakh from institutional finance and remaining Rs. 72.94 lakh through people's participations. Year wise requirement

requirement of outlays are given in the following table.

Table

Sector-wise Outlay (Rs. in lakhs)				
YEAR	State/Central Share	Institutional Finance	People's Participation	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1980-81	61.20	52.36	10.46	124.02
1981-82	79.76	60.13	12.29	152.18
1982-83	83.63	64.93	13.03	161.59
1983-84	93.93	71.14	16.62	181.69
1984-85	101.81	76.65	20.57	199.03
TOTAL	420.33	325.24	72.97	818.51

The break-up of the proposed outlays for Central/State Sector following a proportion of 2:5. The year-wise break-up is given below :

Table

(Rs. in lakh)				
Sl.No.	YEAR	OUTLAY		
		Central Sector	State Sector	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1.	1980-81	17.48	43.72	61.20
2.	1981-82	22.79	56.97	79.76
3.	1982-83	23.89	59.74	83.63
4.	1983-84	26.84	67.09	93.93
5.	1984-85	28.09	72.72	101.81
		20.09	300.24	420.33

The Sector and Year-Wise breakup of outlay of the project is given in the following table:

FINANCIAL OUTLAY (1980-81 to 1981-82)  
SECTOR-WISE AND YEAR-WISE OUTLAY

('Rs. in Lakh)

Sl. No.	SECTORS	Total Outlay				1980-81				1981-82			
		State	Institutional Finance	People's Participation	Total	State	Institutional finance	People's Participation	Total	State	Institutional	People's	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Agriculture	71.31	4.10	69.33	144.74	11.28	0.82	10.08	22.18	11.74	0.82	11.54	24.10
2.	Minor Irrigation	75.14	71.13	-	147.27	8.50	8.50	-	17.00	13.83	12.82	-	26.65
3.	Animal Husbandry	44.44	39.62	3.18	87.24	4.46	3.88	0.38	8.72	6.39	5.58	0.57	12.54
4.	Fisheries	2.09	0.50	0.43	3.02	0.20	-	-	0.20	0.88	0.50	0.18	1.56
5.	Cooperation	13.48	208.73	-	222.21	2.56	39.09	-	41.65	2.62	40.22	-	42.84
6.	Industries	5.55	1.16	-	7.71	-	0.07	-	0.07	1.50	0.19	-	1.69
7.	Road	148.40	-	-	148.40	30.40	-	-	30.40	28.00	-	-	28.00
8.	Medical & Health Services	17.40	-	-	17.40	1.00	-	-	1.00	6.30	-	-	6.30
9.	Education	35.52	-	-	35.52	2.80	-	-	2.80	7.00	-	-	7.00
10.	Project Administration	5.00	-	-	5.00	-	-	-	-	1.50	-	-	1.50
TOTAL		420.33	325.24	72.94	818.51	61.20	52.36	10.46	124.02	79.76	60.13	12.29	152.18

Sl. No.	SECTORS	1982-83				1983-84				1984-85			
		State	Institutional finance	People's Participation	Total	State	Institutional finance	People's Participation	Total	State	Institutional finance	People's Participation	Total
1	2	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
1.	Agriculture	12.36	0.82	12.16	25.34	16.06	0.82	15.88	32.76	19.84	0.82	19.70	40.36
2.	Minor Irrigation	15.53	14.52	-	30.05	18.31	17.31	-	35.62	19.97	17.98	-	37.95
3.	Animal Husbandry	9.18	8.03	0.75	17.96	10.98	9.80	0.74	21.52	13.46	12.30	0.74	26.50
4.	Fisheries	0.38	-	0.12	0.50	0.20	-	-	0.20	0.43	-	0.13	0.56
5.	Cooperation	2.68	41.34	-	44.02	2.76	42.94	-	45.70	2.86	45.14	-	48.00
6.	Industries	1.80	0.22	-	2.02	1.50	0.27	-	1.77	1.75	0.41	-	2.16
7.	Road	30.00	-	-	30.00	30.00	-	-	30.00	30.00	-	-	30.00
8.	Medical & Health Services	2.60	-	-	2.60	3.60	-	-	3.60	3.90	-	-	3.90
9.	Education	7.60	-	-	7.60	9.52	-	-	9.52	8.60	-	-	8.60
10.	Project Administration	1.50	-	-	1.50	1.00	-	-	1.00	1.00	-	-	1.00
TOTAL		83.63	64.93	13.03	161.59	93.93	71.14	16.62	181.69	101.81	76.65	20.57	199.03



The Scheme and Yearwise breakup of outlays of different programmes are given in the following table :

Table  
SCHEME AND YEAR-WISE PROPOSED OUTLAYS OF DIFFERENT PROGRAMMES

(Rs. in Lakh)

Sl. No.	SECTOR	Total Outlay of the Project				1980-81			
		State/Central Sector	Institutional finance	People's Participation	Total	State/Central Sector	Institutional Finance	People's Participation.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<b>I. Agriculture</b>									
1.	Subsidy on improved seeds	18.12	-	18.12	36.24	3.24	-	3.24	6.48
2.	Subsidy on Fertilizers	37.94	-	37.94	75.88	5.42	-	5.42	10.84
3.	Subsidy on Plant Protection medicines	3.40	-	3.42	6.82	0.56	-	0.54	1.10
4.	Subsidy on compost pits	8.25	-	8.25	16.50	0.54	-	0.56	1.10
5.	Subsidy on Agriculture impliments	1.03	-	1.02	2.05	0.21	-	0.20	0.41
6.	Subsidy on demonstration, Gobargas Plant & Estt. of custom Service Centre.	2.58	4.10	0.58	7.26	1.32	0.82	0.12	2.26
TOTAL		71.32	4.10	69.33	144.75	11.29	0.82	10.08	22.19

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<u>II. Minor Irrigation</u>									
1.	Pumpset (Diesel )	10.89	10.88	-	21.77	1.63	1.62	-	3.25
2.	Pumpset (Electric)	49.50	49.50	-	99.00	5.62	5.63	-	11.25
3.	Tubewell (Electric)	10.75	10.75	-	21.50	1.25	1.25	-	2.50
4.	State Tubewell	5.00	-	-	5.00	-	-	-	-
TOTAL		76.14	71.13	-	147.27	8.50	8.50	-	17.00
<u>III. Animal Husbandry</u>									
1.	Establishment Cost of Stockman Centre	1.60	-	-	1.60	0.20	-	-	0.20
2.	Cost of improved breed milch cattle :								
a)	Buffaloes	25.00	25.00	-	50.00	2.50	2.50	-	5.00
b)	Cows	11.40	11.40	-	22.80	1.00	1.00	-	2.00
<u>IV. Poultry Keeping</u>									
1.	Cost of Chicks	1.36	0.68	0.68	2.72	0.16	0.08	0.08	0.32
2.	Cost of decplitters (100 chicks unit)	3.40	1.70	1.70	6.80	0.40	0.20	0.20	0.80
3.	Cost of feed	1.68	0.84	0.80	3.32	0.20	0.10	0.10	0.40
TOTAL		44.44	39.62	3.18	87.24	4.46	3.88	0.38	8.72

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<u>V. Fisheries</u>									
1.	Cleaning of Tanks	-	-	0.06	0.06	-	-	-	-
2.	Cost of Fingerlings	0.22	-	-	0.22	-	-	-	-
3.	Cost of Feedings	0.07	-	0.07	0.14	-	-	-	-
4.	Special feeding in shape of oil cakes	0.10	-	0.10	0.20	-	-	-	-
5.	Appointment of Watchman and inspector	1.00	-	-	1.00	0.20	-	-	0.20
6.	Fisherman Cooperative	0.20	-	0.20	0.40	-	-	-	-
7.	Construction of Escapes	0.50	0.50	-	1.00	-	-	-	-
TOTAL		2.09	0.50	0.43	3.02	0.20	-	-	0.20
<u>VI. Cooperation</u>									
1.	Short Term Loan	-	205.77	-	205.77	-	38.75	-	38.75
2.	Medium Term Loan	-	2.96	-	2.96	-	0.34	-	0.34
3.	Government Subsidy	13.48	-	-	13.48	2.56	-	-	2.56
TOTAL		13.48	208.73	-	222.21	2.56	39.09	-	41.65
<u>VII. Industries</u>									
1.	Establishment of training cum production centre	4.00	-	-	4.00	-	-	-	-
2.	Establishment of fine basket unit	-	0.08	-	0.08	-	-	-	-
3.	Establishment of Cord Board Unit	2.25	-	-	2.25	-	-	-	-
4.	Establishment of Lime Industries	0.30	-	-	0.30	-	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<u>Cottage Industries Conducted by Khadi &amp; Gram Udyog Board</u>									
1.	Establishment of Hand Pounding Units.	-	0.32	-	0.32	-	0.02	-	0.02
2.	Establishment of Hand made soap.	-	0.12	-	0.12	-	-	-	-
3.	Establishment of match box Unit	-	0.10	-	0.10	-	-	-	-
4.	Establishment of Carpentry Unit	-	0.55	-	0.55	-	0.05	-	0.05
TOTAL		6.55	1.17	-	7.72	-	0.07	-	0.07
VIII Road									
1.	Cost of Pucca Road to be constructed @ 1.20 Lakh/Km.	122.40	-	-	122.40	26.40	-	-	26.40
2.	Cost of Kharanja Laid down in villages @ 0.20 Lakh/Km.	26.00	-	-	26.00	4.00	-	-	4.00
TOTAL		148.40	-	-	148.40	30.40	-	-	30.40
IX Medical & Health Services									
1.	Establishment of Allopathic dispensaries	10.00	-	-	10.00	1.00	-	-	1.00
2.	Provision of mobile Dispensary	5.00	-	-	5.00	-	-	-	-
3.	Provision of Maternity cum Child Welfare Centre	2.40	-	-	2.40	-	-	-	-
TOTAL		17.40	-	-	17.40	1.00	-	-	1.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<b>X. Education</b>									
1. Establishment of J.B.S.	5.00	-	-	5.00	0.40	-	-	-	0.40
2. Establishment of S.B.S.	23.60	-	-	23.60	2.40	-	-	-	2.40
3. Upgrading of Bidaura ATS Senior Basic School to High School Standard	2.00	-	-	2.00	-	-	-	-	-
4. Upgrading of Khatima ATS High School to Intermediate Standard	2.92	-	-	2.92	-	-	-	-	-
5. Opening of ATS Senior Basic School at Nausar & Bhurakishni	2.00	-	-	2.00	-	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>35.52</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>35.52</b>	<b>2.80</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2.80</b>
<b>XI Project Administration</b>									
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5.00</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5.00</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>420.33</b>	<b>325.24</b>	<b>72.94</b>	<b>818.51</b>	<b>61.20</b>	<b>52.36</b>	<b>10.46</b>	<b>124.02</b>	

## SCHEME AND YEAR-WISE PROPOSED OUTLAYS OF DIFFERENT PROGRAMMES

Sl. No.	SECTOR	(Rs. in Lakh)								
		1981-82				1982-83				
		State/ Central Sector	Insti- tutional finance	People's Particip- ation	Total	State/ Central Sector	Insti- tutional finance	People's partici- pation	Total	
1	2	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
<u>I. Agriculture</u>										
1.	Subsidy on improved seeds	3.40	-	3.40	6.80	2.58	-	2.58	5.16	
2.	Subsidy on fertilizers	6.10	-	6.10	12.20	6.78	-	6.76	13.54	
3.	Subsidy on Plant Protec- tion medicines	0.62	-	0.62	1.24	0.66	-	0.68	1.34	
4.	Subsidy on compost pits	1.10	-	1.10	2.20	1.82	-	1.82	3.64	
5.	Subsidy on Agriculture implements	0.21	-	0.20	0.41	0.21	-	0.20	0.41	
6.	Subsidy on demonstration, Gobargas plant and Estt. of custom service Centre	0.32	0.82	0.11	1.25	0.32	0.82	0.11	1.25	
TOTAL		11.75	0.82	11.53	24.10	12.37	0.82	12.15	25.34	
<u>II. Minor Irrigation</u>										
1.	Pumpset (Diesel)	1.95	1.95	-	3.90	2.28	2.27	-	4.55	
2.	Pumpset (Electric)	9.38	9.37	-	18.75	9.75	9.75	-	19.50	
3.	Tubewell (Electric )	1.50	1.50	-	3.00	2.50	2.50	-	5.00	
4.	State Tubewell	1.00	-	-	1.00	1.00	-	-	1.00	
TOTAL		13.83	13.82	-	26.65	15.53	14.52	-	30.05	

1	2	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
<u>III. Animal Husbandry</u>									
1.	Establishment Cost of Stockman Centre	0.20	-	-	0.20	0.40	-	-	0.40
2.	Cost of improved breed milch cattle :								
	i) Raffaloes	3.75	3.75	-	7.50	5.00	5.00	-	10.00
	ii) Cows	1.30	1.26	-	2.56	2.28	2.28	-	4.56
<u>IV. Poultry Keeping</u>									
1.	Cost of chicks	0.24	0.12	0.12	0.48	0.32	0.16	0.16	0.64
2.	Cost of deep-litters (100 chicks/units)	0.60	0.30	0.30	1.20	0.80	0.40	0.40	1.60
3.	Cost of feed	0.30	0.15	0.15	0.60	0.38	0.19	0.19	0.76
TOTAL		6.39	5.58	0.57	12.54	9.18	8.03	0.75	17.96
<u>V. Fisheries</u>									
1.	Cleaning of Tanks	-	-	0.06	0.06	-	-	-	-
2.	Cost of Fingerlings	0.06	-	-	0.06	0.06	-	-	0.06
3.	Cost of feedings	0.02	-	0.02	0.04	0.02	-	0.02	0.04
4.	Special feeding in shape of oil cakes	0.10	-	0.10	0.20	-	-	-	-
5.	Appointment of Watchman and Inspector	0.20	-	-	0.20	0.20	-	-	0.20

1	2	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
6. Fisherman's Cooperative		-	-	-	-	0.10	-	0.10	0.20
7. Construction of escapes		0.50	0.50	-	1.00	-	-	-	-
TOTAL		0.88	0.50	0.18	1.56	0.38	-	0.12	0.50

VI. Cooperative

1. Short term loan		-	39.77	-	39.77	-	40.75	-	40.75
2. Medium Term Loan		-	0.45	-	0.45	-	0.59	-	0.59
3. Government Subsidy		2.62	-	-	2.62	2.68	-	-	2.68
TOTAL		2.62	40.22	-	42.84	2.68	41.34	-	44.02

VII. Industries

1. Establishment of training cum production centre		1.000	-	-	1.000	1.000	-	-	1.000
2. Establishment of fine basket unit		-	0.020	-	0.020	-	0.020	-	0.020
3. Establishment of Card Board Unit		0.500	-	-	0.500	0.500	-	-	0.500
4. Establishment of lime Industries		-	-	-	-	0.300	-	-	0.300
<u>Cottage Industries Conducted by Khadi &amp; Gram Udyog Board</u>									
1. Establishment of Hand Pounding Units		-	0.050	-	0.050	-	0.075	-	0.075
2. Establishment of Hand made soap		-	0.025	-	0.025	-	0.025	-	0.025



1	2	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
3. Establishment of Match box Unit		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Establishment of Carpentry Units		-	0.100	-	0.100	-	0.100	-	0.100
TOTAL		1.50	0.19	-	1.69	1.80	0.22	-	2.02
<u>VIII. Road</u>									
1. Cost of Pucca Road to be constructed		24.00	-	-	24.00	24.00	-	-	24.00
2. Cost of Kharanja laid down in villages		4.00	-	-	4.00	6.00	-	-	6.00
TOTAL		28.00	-	-	28.00	30.00	-	-	30.00
<u>IX. Medical &amp; Health Services</u>									
1. Establishment of Allopathic dispensaries		1.00	-	-	1.00	2.00	-	-	2.00
2. Provision of Mobile Dispensary		5.00	-	-	5.00	-	-	-	-
3. Provision of Maternity cum Child Welfare Centre		0.30	-	-	0.30	0.60	-	-	0.60
TOTAL		6.30	-	-	6.30	2.60	-	-	2.60

1	2	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
<u>X. Education</u>									
1.	Establishment of J.B.S.	1.00	-	-	1.00	1.00	-	-	1.00
2.	Establishment of S.B.S.	4.00	-	-	4.00	5.60	-	-	5.60
3.	Upgrading of Bidaura ATS Senior Basic School to High School Standard	2.00	-	-	2.00	-	-	-	-
4.	Upgrading of Khatima ATS High School to Intermediate Standard	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Opening of ATS Senior Basic School at Nausar & Bhurakishni	-	-	-	-	1.00	-	-	1.00
TOTAL		7.00	-	-	7.00	7.60	-	-	7.60
<u>XI. Project Administration</u>									
1.	Expenditure	1.50	-	-	1.50	1.50	-	-	1.50
TOTAL		1.50	-	-	1.50	1.50	-	-	1.50
GRAND TOTAL		79.76	60.13	12.29	152.18	83.63	64.93	13.03	161.59

TABLE 4  
SCHEME AND YEAR-WISE PROPOSED OUTLAYS OF DIFFERENT PROGRAMMES

Sl. No.	SECTOR	1983-84				1984-85			
		State/ Central Sector	Insti- tutional finance	People's particip- ation	Total	State/ Central Sector	Institu- tional finance	People's particip- ation	Total
1	2	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
<u>I. Agriculture</u>									
	1. Subsidy on improved seeds	3.78	-	3.78	7.56	5.11	-	5.13	10.24
	2. Subsidy on fertilizers	8.80	-	8.82	17.62	10.83	-	10.85	21.68
	3. Subsidy on Plant Protection medicines.	0.76	-	0.76	1.52	0.90	-	0.92	1.82
	4. Subsidy on compost pits	2.20	-	2.20	4.40	2.48	-	2.48	4.96
	5. Subsidy on Agriculture impliments.	0.21	-	0.20	0.41	0.21	-	0.20	0.41
	6. Subsidy on demonstration, Gobargas plant and Estt. of custom service Centre.	0.32	0.82	0.12	1.26	0.32	0.82	0.12	1.26
	TOTAL	16.07	0.82	15.88	32.77	19.85	8.82	19.70	40.37
<u>II. Minor Irrigation</u>									
	1. Pumpset (Diesel)	2.43	2.44	-	4.87	2.60	2.60	-	5.20
	2. Pumpset (Electric)	12.38	12.37	-	24.75	12.37	12.38	-	24.75
	3. Tubewell (Electric)	2.50	2.50	-	5.00	3.00	3.00	-	6.00
	4. State Tubewell	1.00	-	-	1.00	2.00	-	-	2.00
	TOTAL	18.31	17.31	-	35.62	19.97	17.98	-	37.95

1	2	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
<u>III. Animal Husbandry</u>									
1.	Establishment Cost of Stockman Centre	0.40	-	-	0.40	0.40	-	-	0.40
2.	Cost of improved breed milch Cattle								
i)	Buffaloes	6.26	6.24	-	12.50	7.50	7.50	-	15.00
ii)	Cows	2.80	2.80	-	5.60	4.04	4.04	-	8.98
<u>IV. Poultry Keeping</u>									
1.	Cost of Chicks	0.32	0.16	0.16	0.64	0.32	0.16	0.16	0.64
2.	Cost of deep-litters (100 chicks/unit)	3.80	0.40	0.40	1.60	0.80	0.40	0.40	1.60
3.	Cost of feed	0.40	0.20	0.18	0.78	0.40	0.20	0.18	0.78
TOTAL		10.98	9.80	0.74	21.52	13.46	12.30	0.74	26.50
<u>V. Fisheries</u>									
1.	Cleaning of Tanks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.	Cost of Fingerlings	-	-	-	-	0.10	-	-	0.10
3.	Cost of Feeding	-	-	-	-	0.03	-	0.03	0.06
4.	Special feeding in shape of oil cakes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Appointment of Watchman and Inspector	0.20	-	-	0.20	0.20	-	-	0.20
6.	Fisherman's Cooperative	-	-	-	-	0.10	-	0.10	0.20

	2	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
7. Construction of escapes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	0.20	-	-	-	0.20	0.43	-	0.13	0.56
<b>I. Cooperative</b>									
1. Short Term Loan	-	42.22	-	-	42.22	-	44.28	-	44.28
2. Medium Term Loan	-	0.72	-	-	0.72	-	0.86	-	0.86
3. Government Subsidy	2.76	-	-	-	2.76	2.86	-	-	2.86
TOTAL	2.76	42.94	-	-	45.70	2.86	45.14	-	48.00
<b>II. Industries</b>									
1. Establishment of training cum production centre	1.000	-	-	-	1.000	1.000	-	-	1.000
2. Establishment of fine basket unit	-	0.020	-	-	0.020	-	0.020	-	0.020
3. Establishment of Card Board Unit	0.500	-	-	-	0.500	0.750	-	-	0.750
4. Establishment of Lime Industries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Cottage Industries Conducted by Khadi &amp; Gram Udyog Board</u>									
1. Establishment of Hand Pounding Units	-	0.075	-	-	0.075	-	0.100	-	0.100
2. Establishment of Hand made soap	-	0.030	-	-	0.030	-	0.040	-	0.040
3. Establishment of Match Box Unit	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.100	-	0.100

1	2	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
4. Establishment of Carpentry Unit		-	0.150	-	0.150	-	0.150	-	0.150
TOTAL		1.50	0.27	-	1.77	1.75	0.41	-	2.16

VIII. Road

1. Cost of Pucca Road to be constructed @ 1.2 lakh/km .	24.00	-	-	24.00	24.00	-	-	24.00
2. Cost of Kheranja laid down in villages @ 0.20 lakh/km.	6.00	-	-	6.00	6.00	-	-	6.00
TOTAL	30.00	-	-	30.00	30.00	-	-	30.00

IX. Medical & Health Services

1. Establishment of Allopathic dispensaries	3.00	-	-	3.00	3.00	-	-	3.00
2. Provision of mobile dispensary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Provision of Maternity cum Child Welfare Centre	0.60	-	-	0.60	0.90	-	-	0.90
TOTAL	3.60	-	-	3.60	3.90	-	-	3.90

1	2	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
X Education									
X <u>Education</u>									
1.	Establishment of J.B.S.	1.00	-	-	1.00	1.60	-	-	1.60
2.	Establishment of S.B.S.	5.60	-	-	5.60	6.00	-	-	6.00
3.	Upgrading of Bidaura ATS Senior Basic School to High School Standard	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.	Upgrading of Khatima ATS High School to Intermediate Standard	2.92	-	-	2.92	-	-	-	-
5.	Opening of ATS, Senior Basic School at Nausar & Bhurakishani	-	-	-	-	1.00	-	-	1.00
TOTAL		9.52	-	-	9.52	8.60	-	-	8.60
XI. <u>Project Administration</u>									
1.	Expenditure	1.00	-	-	1.00	1.00	-	-	1.00
TOTAL		1.00	-	-	1.00	1.00	-	-	1.00
GRAND TOTAL		93.93	71.14	16.62	181.69	101.81	76.65	20.57	199.03

Λ Ι Γ Γ Α Ε Δ Ι Β Ε Σ Ι Ο Β Λ



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VILLAGE DIRECTORYBlock KhatimaDistt. NainitalLand Utilization

(Area in ha.)

Sl. No.	Name of Tribal Village	Geographical area.	Area Under forest	Barren and Unculturable land.	Land put to non-agrl. uses.	Pas-ture	Cultivable Waste	Land under fruit, groves & trees
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Ratanpur	518	-	-	249	-	-	4
2.	Mulaia	759	-	-	290	-	-	3.5
3.	Banusi	330	-	-	54.5	-	-	5.5
4.	Pahenian	436	-	-	41	-	-	10
5.	Gangi	390	-	-	110.5	-	-	3.5
6.	Deuri	375	-	-	63.5	-	-	8
7.	Savaura	241	-	-	20	-	-	6
8.	Jhankat	586	-	-	93	-	-	10
9.	Sarasaria	308	-	-	13	-	-	4
10.	Banusa	614	-	-	130	-	-	8.5
11.	Pratapur	1507	-	-	294.5	-	-	4
12.	Jhankat	136	-	3	4	-	3	-
13.	Kodakhera	129	-	3	4	-	6	-
14.	Pachpera	54	-	1	3	-	6	-
15.	Bichai	166	24	3	5	-	13	-
16.	Dhumkhera	121	-	4	2	-	-	-
17.	Dohari	155	-	10	4	-	-	-
18.	Mundeli	370	-	-	40	-	-	4
19.	Chanda	364	-	-	50	2	3	7
20.	Chandeli	881	2	1	75	5	4	55
21.	Unchi Kuwat	368	1	1	75	3	1	25

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
22.	Khetal Sanda Khan	191	1	1	35	2	2	10
23.	Nagla Tarai	385	10	7	50	12	10	35
24.	Amaon	371	7	4	66	13	2	35
25.	Khatima	152	-	-	65	1	2	10
26.	Umaru Khurd	473	1	2	40	3	1	15
27.	Bhur Maholia	359	1	2	30	2	2	10
28.	Naugawa-Thagoo	758	-	-	80	1	1	25
29.	Khatima Range	-----Information not available-----						
30.	Tikuri	540	-	175	12	-	32	-
31.	Dhyan pur	263	-	7	12	-	1	-
32.	Nagla	309	21	7	4	-	12	-
33.	Baraki Dandi	559	-	324	19	-	3	-
34.	Bidaure	368	-	7	16	-	3	1
35.	Bidauri	156	-	6	4	-	7	-
36.	Jaula Sal- Range	-----Information not available-----						
37.	Dohara	989	-	94	36	-	5	1
38.	Biria	378	-	13	15	-	-	-
39.	Magarsara	314	-	5	11	-	-	2
40.	Sadhu Nagar	593	68	103	15	-	4	-
41.	Saraunja	767	430	20	18	-	7	-
42.	Bichwa	429	140	8	9	-	14	2
43.	Haraiya	144	-	-	7	-	2	-
44.	Bharawni	245	-	-	47	-	1	-
45.	Lama Khera	340	-	-	22	-	1	1
46.	Nalai	137	16	-	6	-	3	2

1.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
47.	Pahsaini	177	1	-	12	-	1	-
48.	Kaithulia	247	-	-	36	-	5	-
49.	Gaujharia	204	-	-	17	-	-	5
50.	Bisauta	274	-	-	28.5	-	-	3.5
51.	Bharabhuria	745	-	-	501	-	-	3
52.	Kumrah	188	-	-	36.5	-	-	3.5
53.	Uldan	212	-	-	36	-	-	6
54.	Gurkhura	279	-	-	71.5	-	-	7.5
55.	Sri Pur- Bichwa	538	-	24	15	-	5	5
56.	Bhurakisni	453	-	28	13	-	5	5
57.	Saijana	361	-	25	11	-	7	-
58.	Albirchho	236	-	16	11	-	2	2
59.	Rigrabagh	395	-	18	14	-	6	4
60.	Kutra	297	-	16	8	-	12	2
61.	Nausar	687	-	53	-	-	-	-
62.	Bari Anjanian	596	94	-	-	-	-	9
63.	Bhagechuri	738	9	42	-	-	-	-
64.	Jadav pur	348	-	29	-	-	5	-
65.	Bhuria Deshi	284	-	29	6	-	-	-
66.	Jogither- Nagla	420	-	-	5	-	-	5
67.	Kulani	224	-	-	5	-	-	5
68.	Jamaur	696	255	3	43	-	-	-
69.	Bandia	150	2	-	-	-	-	-
70.	Surai Range	----- Information not available -----						
71.	Nakulia	741	2	44	23	-	80	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
72.	Sitarganj	308	6	5	17	-	4	-
73.	Tharu Tisaur	364	-	10	10	-	9	-
74.	Rampura	352	7	36	39	-	3	-
75.	Baghaura	157	-	5	8	-	1	-
76.	Karghata	87	-	3	6	-	3	-
77.	Chaumela	256	-	12	12	-	2	-
78.	Bamanpuri	199	3	12	9	-	2	-
79.	Turka Tisaur	264	-	40	12	-	1	-
80.	Sisauna	673	-	26	33	-	17	3
81.	Nalपुरी	310	-	3	22	-	4	-
82.	Pindari	208	-	5	14	-	1	-
83.	Karghatia	165	-	7	15	-	-	-
84.	Sainjani	115	-	4	11	-	6	-
85.	Gauri Khera	136	-	1	10	-	1	1
86.	Baghauri	268	-	2	29	-	1	4
87.	Kaundha Ashraf	141	-	1	7	-	2	2
88.	Gohar Patia	297	-	14	11	2	7	-
89.	Kutri	287	-	28	11	-	5	8
90.	Naugavan Nath	283	-	20	10	-	6	1
91.	Khetal Sanda Mistaza	380	-	26	14	-	34	2
92.	Bilhari	244	-	27	12	-	3	3
93.	Chhinki	270	-	14	12	-	3	-
94.	Nadanna	243	-	29	9	-	-	8
95.	Diya	168	-	10	8	-	-	1
96.	Biriya	290	-	14	8	-	3	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
97.	Majhola	290	-	135	6	-	1	-
98.	Bankatiya	236	-	17	11	-	1	-
99.	Chandpur	296	-	24	12	-	7	-
100.	Kuan Khera	324	-	15	10	-	6	2
101.	Bhuria Tharu	228	-	15	9	-	-	1
102.	Bichpuri	117	-	6	6	-	1	-
103.	Sujia	280	-	28	2	-	10	2
104.	Umru Kalan	315	-	22	12	-	12	2
105.	Matiha	400	-	11	32	-	-	3
106.	Balkhera	288	-	1	64	-	-	3
107.	Khamaria	376	-	4	74	-	-	-
108.	Mohammad- ganj	212	-	-	41	-	-	-
109.	Sunkhari- Kalan	319	-	1	58	-	-	1
110.	Navdia	269	-	2	35	-	-	-
111.	Khairana	248	-	8	32	-	-	-
112.	Nanakmata	589	-	2	168	-	2	1
113.	Deokali	467	-	21	59	-	-	1
114.	Deerhi	300	-	30	38	-	-	-
115.	Etawa	164	-	2	10	-	-	-
116.	Burangarh	188	-	1	18	-	-	1
117.	Pipalia- Pistaur	235	-	1	22	-	-	2
118.	Khempur	197	-	10	25	-	-	-
119.	Dhusari	206	-	15	21	-	-	2
120.	Salmata	152	-	1	12	-	-	4
121.	Bihi	105	-	22	5	-	-	-

1.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
122.	Navi Nagar	85	-	1	8	-	-	-
123.	Sundar pur	124	-	10	1	-	-	-
124.	Ainhta	220	56	2	33	-	8	-
125.	Deopura	----- Information not available -----						
126.	Kishanpur	156	-	5	15	-	8	1
127.	Jhan Kaiya	214	18	6	40	12	10	13
128.	Khali Mahuwat	209	1	1	20	1	1	5
129.	Gus Kuan	180	-	1	40	7	2	15
130.	Murai	419	3	3	89	10	2	20
131.	Charubeta	269	1	2	20	3	-	10
132.	Pachpakaria	113	-	8	16	-	3	-
133.	Bhajanpur	111	-	3	22	-	5	-
134.	Gwal Khera	58	-	1	22	-	2	-
135.	Sharda Range	----- Forest Area -----						
Total :		43042	1180	1929	4591	79	478	495

Sl. No.	Name of the Tribal village.	Land Use Area (in hactares)			
		Current fallow	Other fallow	Net area sown	Area sown more than once
1.	2	10	11	12	13
1.	Ratanpur	-	10	255	247
2.	walaia	-	20.5	445	439.4
3.	Banusi	-	-	270	260.3
4.	Pahenian	-	11	374	348
5.	Gangi	-	-	276	266.4
6.	Deuri	-	3.5	300	294
7.	Savaura	-	-	215	210
8.	Jhankat	-	-	483	478
9.	Sarasaria	-	-	291	280
10.	Banusa	-	25.5	450	386
11.	Pratap pur	20	60.5	1128	832
12.	Jhankat	4	1	121	101
13.	Kodakhera	1	-	115	80
14.	Pachpera	3	-	41	24
15.	Bichai	1	2	118	68
16.	Dhumkhera	-	1	114	109
17.	Dohari	-	10	131	90
18.	Mundeli	-	-	326	285
19.	Chanda	-	-	302	146
20.	Chandeli	-	-	739	381
21.	Unchi Mahuwat	-	-	262	115
22.	Khetal Sarinda Khan	-	-	140	130



1	2.	10	11	12	13	14
23.	Nagla Tarai	-	-	261	206	
24.	Amaon	-	-	344	192	
25.	Khatima	-	-	74	55	
26.	Umaru Khurd	-	-	411	385	
27.	Bhur Maholia	-	-	312	297	
28.	Naugawa-Thagoo	-	-	651	516	
29.	Khatima Range	----- Information not available -----				
30.	Tikuri	4	3	314	185	
31.	Dhyan Pur	3	-	240	158	
32.	Nagla	13	1	251	204	
33.	Baraki Dandi	1	1	211	171	
34.	Bidaura	5	3	333	229	
35.	Bidauri	-	1	138	110	
36.	Jaula Sal Range	----- Information not available -----				
37.	Dohara	-	-	853	536	
38.	Biria	-	2	348	304	
39.	Magarsara	-	2	294	249	
40.	Sadhu Nagar	9	-	394	309	
41.	Saraunja	1	-	291	119	
42.	Bichwa	1	2	253	111	
43.	Haraiya	1	-	134	83	
44.	Bharawani	3	-	194	150	
45.	Lama Khera	4	-	312	242	
46.	Nalai	-	-	108	101	
47.	Pahsaini	3	-	160	141	
48.	Kaithuli	1	14	191	95	

1	2	10	11	12	13
49.	Gaujharua	-	2	180	175
50.	Bisauta	10	15	217	197
51.	Bharabhuria	25	-	216	206
52.	Kumrah	-	-	148	143.5
53.	Uldan	-	-	170	159
54.	Gurkhura	-	-	200	195
55.	Sri Pur Bichwa	5	-	484	449
56.	Bhurakisni	3	2	397	301
57.	Saijana	5	2	311	256
58.	Bigrabaga	4	2	347	292
59.	Albirchho	2	-	203	158
60.	Kutra	10	2	247	198
61.	Nausar	-	-	634	311
62.	Bari Anjanian	-	-	493	114
63.	Bhagehuri	-	-	687	254
64.	Jadav Pur	-	-	314	231
65.	Bhuria Deshi	-	-	249	198
66.	Jogither Nagla	-	-	410	224
67.	Kulani	-	-	214	126
68.	Jamaur	-	-	395	185
69.	Bandia	-	-	148	127
70.	Surai Range	----- Information not available -----			
71.	Nakulia	65	8	519	374
72.	Sitarganj	5	1	270	208
73.	Thara Tisaur	13	4	318	266
74.	Rampura	6	60	201	165

1	2	10	11	12	13
75.	Baghaura	-	-	143	131
76.	Karghata	1	-	74	73
77.	Chaumela	-	30	200	144
78.	Bamanpuri	-	-	173	157
79.	Turka Tisaur	10	1	200	131
80.	Sisauna	3	3	588	480
81.	Malpuri	26	14	241	210
82.	Pindari	1	-	187	180
83.	Karghatia	5	-	138	103
84.	Sainjani	2	-	92	78
85.	Gauri Khera	2	-	121	97
86.	Baghauri	1	-	231	218
87.	Kaundha Ashraf	1	-	128	108
88.	Gohar Patia	7	-	256	184
89.	Kutri	5	-	230	180
90.	Naugavan Nath	6	-	240	210
91.	Khetal Sanda- Mu#staza	30	4	270	170
92.	Bilhari	3	-	196	164
93.	Chhinki	3	-	238	109
94.	Nadanna	-	-	197	163
95.	Diya	-	-	150	120
96.	Biriya	3	-	262	140
97.	Majhola	1	-	147	102
98.	Bankatiya	1	-	206	100
99.	Chandpur	3	4	346	299

1.	2.	10.	11.	12.	13.
100.	Kuan Khera	4	2	285	265
101.	Bhuria Tharu	3	-	200	197
102.	Bichpuri	2	-	102	98
103.	Sujia	7	3	228	205
104.	Umru Kalan	8	4	255	158
105.	Matiha	-	-	354	216
106.	Balkhera	-	-	220	121
107.	Khamaria	-	-	298	170
108.	Mohammadganj	-	-	171	87
109.	Sunkhari Kalan	-	-	259	132
110.	Navdia	-	-	232	183
111.	Khairana	-	-	208	148
112.	Nanakmata	2	-	414	361
113.	Deokali	-	-	386	201
114.	Deorhi	-	-	232	202
115.	Etawa	-	-	152	94
116.	Purangarh	-	-	168	100
117.	Pipalia Pistor	-	-	209	199
118.	Khenpur	-	-	162	150
119.	Dhusari	-	-	168	166
120.	Salmata	-	-	135	100
121.	Bihi	-	-	78	76
122.	Navi Nagar	-	-	76	62
123.	Sundar Pur	-	-	113	101
124.	Ainhta	8	-	113	99
125.	Deopura	----- Information not available -----			
126.	Kishanpur	8	-	119	102

1.	2.	10	11	12	13
127.	Jhan Kaiya	-	-	115	103
128.	Khali Mahuwat	-	-	180	154
129.	Gaus Kuan	-	-	115	110
130.	Murai	-	-	292	195
131.	Charubeta	-	-	233	180
132.	Pachpakaria	-	-	86	61
133.	Bhajanpur	-	-	81	58
134.	Gwal Khera	-	-	33	30
135.	Sharda Range	----- Information not available -----			
Total :		387	337	33566	25076

Sl. No.	Name of the Tribal Village.	Area Under Kharif Crops (In Hectares)							
		Early Paddy		Late Paddy		Maize		Jowar	
		Irri-gated	Un-irri-gated	Irri-gated	Un-irri-gated	Irri-gated	Un-irri-gated	Irri-gated	Un-irri-gated
1.	2.	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
1.	Ratanpur	-	180.5	50	10	-	5	-	-
2.	Mulaia	-	290	80	10	-	5	-	-
3.	Banusi	-	151	90	10	-	5	-	-
4.	Pahenian	-	260	40	10	-	4	-	-
5.	Gangi	-	200.5	25	-	-	3	-	-
6.	Deuri	-	250	20	12	-	5	-	-
7.	Savaura	-	179	10	-	-	8	-	-
8.	Sarasaria	-	144	40	-	-	5	-	-
9.	Jhankat	-	359	93	-	-	15	-	-
10.	Banusa	-	205.5	60	40	-	10	-	-
11.	Pratap Pur	-	331	200	57	-	4	-	-
12.	Jhankat	-	3	-	90	-	5	-	-
13.	Kodakhera	-	-	59	26	-	7	-	-
14.	Pachpera	-	4	13	4	-	5	-	-
15.	Bichai	-	5	-	95	-	-	-	-
16.	Dhumkhera	-	-	82	-	-	12	-	-
17.	Dohari	-	16	6	36	-	20	-	-
18.	Mundeli	10	99	49	200	-	9	-	-
19.	Chanda	20	-	69	176	-	7	-	-
20.	Chandeli	40	200	45	145	-	45	-	-
21.	Unchi Mahuwat	5	45	29	95	-	11	-	-
22.	Khetal Sanda Khan	-	-	25	116	-	-	-	-

1	2	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23.	Nagla Tarai	-	136	52	9	-	-	-	-
24.	Amaon	-	43	25	130	-	7	-	-
25.	Khatima	-	50	12	10	-	-	-	-
26.	Umaru Khurd	30	88	-	295	-	22	-	-
27.	Bhur Maholia	10	-	40	278	-	8	-	-
28.	Naugawa-Thagoo	-	-	50	546	-	24	-	-
29.	Khatima Range	-----INFORMATION NOT AVAILABLE-----							
30.	Tikuri	-	258	-	-	-	4	-	-
31.	Dhyan Pur	-	186	-	-	-	20	-	-
32.	Nagla	18	208	-	-	-	14	-	-
33.	Baraki Dandi	-	149	-	-	-	8	-	-
34.	Bidaura	58	215	-	-	-	17	-	-
35.	Bidauri	92	39	-	-	-	4	-	-
36.	Jaula Sal-Range	-----INFORMATION NOT AVAILABLE-----							
37.	Dohara	243	413	-	-	-	39	-	-
38.	Biria	60	207	-	-	-	6	-	-
39.	Magarsara	-	-	19	223	-	23	-	-
40.	Sadhu Nagar	-	-	34	279	-	6	-	-
41.	Saraunja	-	-	-	236	-	11	-	-
42.	Bichwa	-	-	-	175	-	-	-	-
43.	Haraiya	-	81	-	-	-	8	-	-
44.	Bharawni	130	-	-	-	-	17	-	-
45.	Lama Khora	159	99	-	-	-	14	-	-
46.	Nalai	104	1	-	-	-	5	-	-
47.	Pahsaini	85	51	-	-	-	6	-	-
48.	Kaithulia	-	85	-	-	-	17	-	-
49.	Gaujharua	-	105	12	18	-	5	-	-
50.	Bisauta	-	81	39	15	-	4	-	-
51.	Bharabhuria	-	97	27	25	-	5	-	-
52.	Kumrah	-	103	25	-	-	5	-	-
53.	Uldan	-	115	12	-	-	5	-	-
54.	Gurkhura	-	131	39	-	-	4	-	-
55.	Sri Pur Bichwa	-	-	70	400	-	-	-	-

1	2	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	122
56.	Bhurakisni	-	-	4	300	1	-	-	-
57.	Saijana	-	-	63	230	1	-	-	-
58.	Bigrabagh	-	-	22	300	-	-	-	-
59.	Albirchho	-	-	26	125	-	-	-	-
60.	Kutra	-	-	30	153	1	-	-	-
61.	Nausar	80	80	112	20	60	25	-	-
62.	Bari Anjanian	75	20	90	40	35	15	-	-
63.	Bhagchuri	95	50	130	75	30	80	-	-
64.	Jadav Pur	70	30	65	35	60	20	-	-
65.	Bhuria Deshi	40	15	65	40	10	25	-	-
66.	Jogither-Nagla	65	20	80	25	25	30	-	-
67.	Kulani	50	10	50	20	-	50	-	-
68.	Jamaur	50	20	90	25	10	30	-	-
69.	Bandia	30	15	70	40	2	5	-	-
70.	Surai Range	----- INFORMATION NOT AVAILABLE -----							
71.	Nakulia	-	-	130	299	-	25	-	-
72.	Sitarganj	-	-	140	83	-	13	-	-
73.	Tharu Tisaur	-	-	142	139	-	-	-	-
74.	Rampura	-	-	100	65	-	-	-	-
75.	Baghaura	-	-	85	48	-	4	-	-
76.	Karghata	-	-	37	20	-	13	-	-
77.	Chaumela	-	-	50	20	-	25	-	-
78.	Bamanpuri	-	-	87	20	-	43	-	-
79.	Turka Tisaur	-	-	110	20	-	25	-	-
80.	Sisauna	-	-	223	180	-	72	-	-
81.	Malpuri	177	28	-	-	-	5	-	-
82.	Pindari	130	20	-	-	-	23	-	-
83.	Karghatia	67	27	-	-	-	9	-	-
84.	Sainjani	40	29	-	-	-	9	-	-
85.	Gauri Khera	23	79	-	-	-	2	-	-
86.	Baghauri	193	17	-	-	-	5	-	-
87.	Kaundha-Ashraf	50	8	-	-	-	31	-	-



1	2	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
88.	Gohar Patia	-	-	33	200	-	-	-	-
89.	Kutri	-	-	28	190	-	-	-	-
90.	Naugavan- Nath	-	-	23	200	1	-	-	-
91.	Khetal Sanda Mustaza	-	-	37	200	1	-	-	-
92.	Bilhari	-	-	40	144	-	-	-	-
93.	Chhinki	-	55	25	130	-	10	-	-
94.	Nadanna	-	66	19	133	-	7	-	-
95.	Diya	5	15	20	97	-	5	-	-
96.	Biriya	18	51	40	106	-	11	-	-
97.	Majhola	-	2	34	74	-	12	-	-
98.	Bankatiya	-	10	26	163	-	12	-	-
99.	Chandpur	-	20	15	298	-	-	-	-
100.	Kuan Khera	-	53	127	85	-	-	-	-
101.	Bhuria Tharu	-	76	22	90	1	1	-	-
102.	Bichpuri	-	16	25	50	-	1	-	-
103.	Sujia	-	66	41	106	-	1	-	-
104.	Umru Kalan	-	100	19	130	-	-	-	-
105.	Matiha	65	292	-	-	-	11	-	-
106.	Balkhera	100	57	-	-	-	-	-	-
107.	Khamaria	110	165	-	-	-	3	-	-
108.	Mohammadganj	50	30	-	-	-	1	-	-
109.	Sunkhari Kalan	105	85	-	-	-	-	-	-
110.	Navdia	125	77	-	5	-	8	-	-
111.	Khairana	55	106	-	-	-	10	-	-
112.	Nanakmata	110	268	-	-	-	22	-	-
113.	Deokali	115	164	-	-	-	8	-	-
114.	Deorhi	100	70	-	-	-	1	-	-
115.	Etawa	150	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
116.	Purangarh	65	48	-	-	-	8	-	1
117.	Pipalia- Pistapur	90	103	-	-	-	4	-	-
118.	Khempur	70	11	-	-	-	5	-	-
119.	Dhusari	70	61	-	-	-	3	-	-
120.	Salmata	130	-	-	-	-	5	-	-

1	2	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
88.	Gohar Patia	-	-	33	200	-	-	-	-
89.	Kutri	-	-	28	190	-	-	-	-
90.	Naugavan- Nath	-	-	23	200	1	-	-	-
91.	Khetal Sanda Mustaza	-	-	37	200	1	-	-	-
92.	Bilhari	-	-	40	144	-	-	-	-
93.	Chhinki	-	55	25	130	-	10	-	-
94.	Nadanna	-	66	19	133	-	7	-	-
95.	Diya	5	15	20	97	-	5	-	-
96.	Biriya	18	51	40	106	-	11	-	-
97.	Majhola	-	2	34	74	-	12	-	-
98.	Bankatiya	-	10	26	163	-	12	-	-
99.	Chandpur	-	20	15	298	-	-	-	-
100.	Kuan Khera	-	53	127	85	-	-	-	-
101.	Bhuria Tharu	-	76	22	90	1	1	-	-
102.	Bichpuri	-	16	25	50	-	1	-	-
103.	Sujia	-	66	41	106	-	1	-	-
104.	Umru Kalan	-	100	19	130	-	-	-	-
105.	Matiha	65	292	-	-	-	11	-	-
106.	Balkhera	100	57	-	-	-	-	-	-
107.	Khamaria	110	165	-	-	-	3	-	-
108.	Mohammadganj	50	30	-	-	-	1	-	-
109.	Sunkhari Kalan	105	85	-	-	-	-	-	-
110.	Navdia	125	77	-	5	-	8	-	-
111.	Khairana	55	106	-	-	-	10	-	-
112.	Nanakmata	110	268	-	-	-	22	-	-
113.	Deokali	115	164	-	-	-	8	-	-
114.	Deorhi	100	70	-	-	-	1	-	-
115.	Etawa	150	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
116.	Purangarh	65	48	-	-	-	8	-	1
117.	Pipalia- Pistaur	90	103	-	-	-	4	-	-
118.	Khempur	70	11	-	-	-	5	-	-
119.	Dhusari	70	61	-	-	-	3	-	-
120.	Salmata	130	-	-	-	-	5	-	-

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1	2	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
121.	Bihi	-	20	-	50	-	5	-	-
122.	Navi Nagar	22	26	-	-	-	2	-	-
123.	Sundur Pur	85	63	-	-	-	-	-	-
124.	Ainchta	5	97	-	-	-	3	-	-
125.	Deopura	----- INFORMATION NOT AVAILABLE -----							
126.	Kishanpur	45	59	-	4	-	-	-	-
127.	Jhan- Kaiya	-	-	-	89	-	-	-	-
128.	Khali Mahuwat	50	15	10	5	-	5	-	-
129.	Gaus Kuan	-	-	23	86	-	1	-	-
130.	Murai	25	-	-	180	-	10	-	-
131.	Charubeta	15	-	60	125	-	20	-	-
132.	Pachpakaria	44	7	-	-	-	6	-	-
133.	Bhajanpur	54	4	-	-	-	4	-	-
134.	Gwal Khera	-	29	-	-	-	2	-	-
135.	Sarada Range	----- INFORMATION NOT AVAILABLE -----							
TOTAL		4177	8718	4217	8933	238	1290	-	1

Sl. No.	Name of the Tribal Village	Area Under Kharif Crops (in hectares)							
		Irri-gated	Un-Irri-gated	Irri-gated	Un-Irri-gated	Irri-gated	Un-Irri-gated	Irri-gated	Un-Irri-gated
1	2	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
1.	Ratanpur	-	-	-	3	-	2.5	50	201
2.	Fulaia	-	-	4	2	-	50	84	357
3.	Banusi	-	-	7	3	-	4	97	173
4.	Pahenian	-	-	10	16	-	34	50	324
5.	Gangi	-	-	7	4	-	37.5	32	245
6.	Deuri	-	-	3	3	-	7	23	277
7.	Savaura	-	-	2	3	-	13	12	203
8.	Jhankat	-	-	3	3	-	10	96	387
9.	Sarasaria	-	-	8	4	-	90	48	243
10.	Banusa	-	-	40	25	-	69.5	100	350
11.	Pratap Pur	-	-	260	40	-	236	460	668
12.	Jhankat	-	-	-	12	-	1	-	111
13.	Kodakhera	-	-	-	10	-	2	59	45
14.	Pachpera	-	-	-	5	-	2	13	20
15.	Bichai	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	108
16.	Dhumkhera	-	-	-	22	-	-	82	34
17.	Dohari	-	-	-	21	-	10	6	103
18.	Mundeli	-	-	-	13	-	3	59	324
19.	Chanda	-	-	-	20	-	-	89	203
20.	Chandeli	-	-	-	115	-	84	85	589
21.	Unchi Mahuwat	-	-	-	22	-	4	34	177
22.	Khetal Senda Khan	-	-	-	2	-	22	25	140
23.	Nagla Tarai	-	-	-	100	-	6	52	251
24.	Amaon	-	-	2	13	3	32	30	225
25.	Khatima	-	-	-	7	-	-	12	67
26.	Umaru-Khurd	-	-	-	3	-	-	30	408
27.	Bhur Maholia	-	-	-	6	-	20	50	312

1	2	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
28.	Naugavan Thagoo	-	-	-	20	-	10	50	600
29.	Khatima Range	-----INFORMATION NOT AVAILABLE-----							
30.	Tikuri	-	-	-	29	-	5	-	296
31.	Dhyan Pur	-	-	-	22	-	1	-	229
32.	Nagla	-	-	-	11	-	2	18	235
33.	Baraki Dandi	-	-	-	37	-	2	-	196
34.	Biddura	-	-	-	23	-	2	58	257
35.	Bidauri	-	-	-	3	-	1	92	47
36.	Jaula Sal Range	-----INFORMATION NOT AVAILABLE-----							
37.	Dohara	-	-	-	49	-	23	243	524
38.	Biria	-	-	-	46	-	21	60	280
39.	Magarsara	-	-	-	21	-	8	19	275
40.	Sadhu Nagar	-	-	-	5	-	10	34	300
41.	Saraunja	-	-	-	8	-	2	-	257
42.	Bichwa	-	-	-	33	-	2	-	210
43.	Haraiya	-	-	-	25	-	5	-	119
44.	Bharauni	-	-	-	27	-	11	130	55
45.	Lama Khera	-	-	-	40	-	21	159	174
46.	Nalai	-	-	-	1	-	2	104	9
47.	Pahsaini	-	-	-	9	-	6	85	72
48.	Kaithulia	-	-	-	87	-	1	-	190
49.	Gaujharua	-	-	3	2	-	35	15	165
50.	Bisauta	-	-	6	14	-	58	45	172
51.	Bharabhuria	-	-	5	2	-	55	32	184
52.	Kumrah	-	-	5	5	-	5	30	118
53.	Uldan	-	-	5	-	-	38	17	158
54.	Gurkhura	-	-	10	5	-	11	49	151
55.	Sripur Bichwa	-	-	-	4	-	-	70	404
56.	Bhurakisni	-	-	2	4	-	-	7	304
57.	Saijana	-	-	1	7	-	-	65	237
58.	Bigrabagh	-	-	-	5	-	-	22	305
59.	Albirchho	-	-	-	1	-	-	26	126

1	2	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
61.	Nausar	-	-	102	30	-	-	354	155
62.	Bari Anjanian	-	-	80	40	-	-	280	115
63.	Bhagchuri	-	-	125	60	-	-	380	265
64.	Jadavpur	-	-	90	60	-	-	285	145
65.	Bhurea- Deshi	-	-	60	20	-	-	175	100
66.	Jogither Nagla	-	-	85	60	-	-	255	135
67.	Kulani	-	-	35	15	-	-	135	95
68.	Jamaur	-	-	50	15	-	-	200	90
69.	Bandia	-	-	35	15	-	-	137	75
70.	Surai Range	----- INFORMATION NOT AVAILABLE -----							
71.	Nakulia	-	1	-	45	-	6	130	376
72.	Sitarganj	-	-	-	34	-	-	140	130
73.	Tharu Tisaur	-	-	-	28	-	-	142	168
74.	Rampura	-	-	-	33	-	-	100	96
75.	Baghaura	-	-	-	6	-	-	85	58
76.	Karghata	-	-	-	4	-	-	37	37
77.	Chaumela	-	-	-	50	-	-	50	95
78.	Bamanpuri	-	-	-	22	-	1	87	86
79.	Turka Tisaur	-	-	-	15	-	4	110	64
80.	Sisauna	-	-	-	71	-	1	223	324
81.	Malpuri	-	-	-	18	-	13	177	64
82.	Pindari	-	-	-	7	-	7	130	57
83.	Karghatia	-	-	-	27	-	8	67	71
84.	Sainjani	-	-	-	-	-	14	40	52
85.	Gaurikhera	-	-	-	16	-	1	23	98
86.	Baghauri	-	-	-	12	-	4	193	38
87.	Kaundha Ashraf	-	-	-	23	-	16	50	78
88.	Gohar Patia	-	-	-	3	-	-	33	283
89.	Kutri	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	190
90.	NaugaVan Nath	-	-	-	2	-	-	24	202
91.	Khetal Sanda Mustaja	-	-	-	5	-	-	38	205

1	2	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
92.	Bilhari	-	-	-	5	-	-	40	149
93.	Chhinki	-	-	-	-	-	3	25	198
94.	Nadanna	-	-	-	-	-	20	19	226
95.	Diya	-	-	-	3	-	11	25	131
96.	Biriya	-	-	-	10	-	-	58	178
97.	Majhola	-	-	-	4	-	12	34	104
98.	Bankatiya	-	-	-	4	-	6	26	195
99.	Chandpur	-	-	1	2	-	10	16	330
100.	Kuan Khera	-	-	1	3	-	15	128	156
101.	Bhuria Tharu	-	-	-	-	-	10	23	177
102.	Bichpuri	-	-	-	-	-	10	25	77
103.	Sujia	-	-	1	3	-	6	42	182
104.	Uamru Kalan	-	-	-	-	-	6	19	236
105.	Matiha	-	-	-	3	-	-	65	306
106.	Balkhera	-	-	10	3	-	-	110	60
107.	Khamaria	-	-	4	15	-	-	114	183
108.	Mohammadganj	-	-	-	79	-	-	50	110
109.	Sunkhari Kalan	-	-	-	-	-	-	105	85
110.	Navdia	-	-	-	9	-	-	125	99
111.	Khairana	-	-	-	13	-	-	55	129
112.	Nanakmata	-	-	-	3	-	-	110	293
113.	Deokali	-	-	-	33	-	-	115	205
114.	Deorhi	-	-	-	5	2	-	102	76
115.	Etawa	-	-	7	8	-	-	157	9
116.	Purangarh	-	-	-	4	-	-	65	61
117.	Pipalia Pistor	-	-	-	4	-	-	90	111
118.	Khempur	-	-	-	9	-	-	70	25
119.	Dhusari	-	-	-	6	-	-	70	70
120.	Salmata	-	-	-	4	-	-	130	9
121.	Bihi	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	76
122.	Navinagar	-	-	-	2	-	-	22	30
123.	Sundarpur	-	-	-	2	-	-	85	65

1	2	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
124.	Ainchta	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	100
125.	Deopura	-----INFORMATION NOT AVAILABLE-----							
126.	Kishanpur	-	-	-	10	-	-	45	73
127.	Jhankaiya	-	-	-	8	-	18	-	115
128.	Khali Mahuwat	-	-	-	90	-	5	60	120
129.	Gaus Kuan	-	-	-	2	-	3	23	92
130.	Murai	-	-	-	5	-	5	25	200
131.	Charubeta	-	-	-	3	-	7	75	155
132.	Pachpakaria	-	-	6	-	-	-	50	13
133.	Bhajanpur	-	-	2	-	-	-	56	8
134.	Gwal Khera	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31
135.	Sharda Range	Forest Area -----INFORMATION NOT AVAILABLE-----							
TOTAL		-	1	1080	2130	5	1302	9709	16473



Sl. No.	Name of the Tribal Village	Area under different Rabi Crops (in hectares)										
		Wheat		Barley		Gram		Peas		Arhar		
		Irrigated	Un-Irrigated	Irrigated	Un-Irrigated	Irrigated	Un-Irrigated	Irrigated	Un-Irrigated	Irrigated	Un-Irrigated	
1.	2	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40A	
1.	Ratanpur	50	92	-	2	-	40	-	-	-	-	-
2.	Mulaia	70	107	-	1	-	40	-	-	-	-	-
3.	Banusi	80	53	-	1	-	45	-	-	-	-	-
4.	Fahenian	45	140	-	0.5	-	60	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Gangi	25	60	-	0.5	-	20	-	-	-	-	-
6.	Deuri	25	185	-	1	-	30	-	-	-	-	-
7.	Savaura	10	95	-	2.5	-	35	-	-	-	-	-
8.	Jhankat	91	234	-	2	-	90	-	1	-	-	-
9.	Sarasaria	45	76	-	-	-	20	-	0.5	-	0.5	-
10.	Banusa	60	95	-	1.5	-	45	-	0.5	-	-	-
11.	Pratappur	450	54	-	1	-	55	1	1	-	0.5	-
12.	Jhankat	28	18	-	1	-	35	-	13	-	-	-
13.	Kodakhera	41	22	-	-	-	15	-	11	-	-	-
14.	Pachpera	23	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-
15.	Bichai	60	-	-	1	-	7	-	6	-	-	-
16.	Dhumkhera	82	14	-	1	-	4	-	1	-	-	-
17.	Dohari	1	63	-	3	-	28	-	10	-	-	-
18.	Mundeli	22	116	-	4	-	50	-	-	-	-	-
19.	Chanda	30	28	-	4	-	72	-	2	-	-	-
20.	Chandeli	70	179	-	3	-	120	-	-	-	-	-
21.	Unchi Mahuwat	11	71	-	2	-	62	-	-	-	-	-
22.	Khetal Sanda Khan	16	50	-	2	-	20	-	-	-	-	-
23.	Nagla Tarai	18	67	-	-	-	44	-	30	-	-	-
24.	Amaon	28	97	-	1	-	20	-	5	-	-	-
25.	Khatima	12	30	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-
26.	Umarukhurd	20	203	-	13	-	86	-	-	-	-	-

1.	2.	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
27.	Bhur Maholia	19	182	-	3	-	24	-	-	-	-
28.	Naugavan Thagoo	36	274	-	-	-	98	-	-	-	-
29.	Khatima Range	----- Information not available -----									
30.	Tikuri	80	50	-	5	-	28	-	22	-	-
31.	Dhyanpur	18	77	-	15	-	12	-	23	-	-
32.	Naglia	21	56	-	13	-	17	-	82	-	-
33.	Baraki Dandi	46	67	-	4	-	10	-	41	-	-
34.	Biadura	59	80	-	3	-	57	-	26	-	-
35.	Bidauri	82	4	-	-	-	10	-	7	-	-
36.	Jaula Sal Range	----- Information not available -----									
37.	Dohara	116	305	-	19	-	66	-	78	-	-
38.	Biria	63	123	-	32	-	21	-	63	-	-
39.	Magarsara	50	87	-	9	-	54	-	34	-	-
40.	Sadhu Nagar	40	167	8	17	-	26	-	91	-	-
41.	Saraunja	72	44	-	2	-	9	-	16	-	-
42.	Bichwa	41	66	-	-	-	8	-	24	-	-
43.	Haraiya	13	52	-	4	-	7	-	13	-	-
44.	Bharauni	2	80	-	8	-	27	-	30	-	-
45.	Lama Khera	27	126	-	9	-	13	-	29	-	-
46.	Nalai	72	3	-	3	-	-	-	10	-	-
47.	Pahsaini	99	6	-	9	-	11	-	9	-	-
48.	Kaithulia	60	10	-	-	-	5	-	10	-	-
49.	Gaujharria	10	76	-	2	-	30	-	-	-	-
50.	Bisouta	50	36	-	1	-	30	-	-	-	-
51.	Bharabhuria	25	30	-	2	-	37	-	1	-	-
52.	Kumrah	10	55	-	1	-	35	-	-	-	-
53.	Uldan	10	54	-	1	-	15	-	-	-	-
54.	Gurkhura	55	47	-	-	-	40	-	-	-	-

1.	2	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
55.	Sripur Bichwa	30	133	-	7	-	194	-	-	-	-
56.	Bhurakiishi	17	153	-	1	-	145	-	-	-	2
57.	Saijana	10	120	-	2	-	58	-	-	-	2
58.	Bi grabagh	20	90	-	2	-	80	-	5	-	10
59.	Albirchho	20	95	-	1	-	35	-	-	-	3
60.	Kutra	60	75	-	2	-	65	1	-	-	3
61.	Nausar	33	175	-	1	-	94	1	1	-	-
62.	Bari Anjanian	45	68	2	5	-	22	-	-	-	-
63.	Bhagchuri	50	120	5	12	12	56	5	7	-	-
64.	Jadavpur	20	30	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-
65.	Bhuria Deshi	12	35	-	-	10	28	-	-	-	-
66.	Jogither Nagla	22	25	-	-	15	29	3	5	-	-
67.	Kulani	20	25	-	-	-	14	-	2	-	-
68.	Jamaur	79	25	-	-	1	73	-	-	-	-
69.	Bandia	56	3	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
70.	Surai Range	----- Information not available -----									
71.	Nakulia	89	106	-	39	-	18	-	103	-	-
72.	Sitarganj	71	102	-	-	-	7	1	15	-	-
73.	Tharu Tisaur	32	130	-	1	-	36	-	54	-	-
74.	Rampura	65	67	-	-	-	2	-	4	-	-
75.	Baghaura	70	41	-	4	-	4	-	2	-	-
76.	Karghata	20	40	-	2	-	4	-	1	-	-
77.	Chaumela	61	58	-	15	-	-	1	23	-	-
78.	Bamanpuri	70	38	-	7	-	9	-	11	-	-
79.	Turka Tisaur	40	26	-	19	-	25	-	27	-	-
80.	Sisauna	200	78	-	29	-	43	-	104	-	2
81.	Malpuri	168	19	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
82.	Pindari	85	50	-	2	-	9	-	-	-	1

1	2.	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
83.	Karghatia	44	31	-	3	-	8	-	-	-	9
84.	Sainjani	21	30	-	2	-	16	-	-	-	5
85.	Gaurikhera	16	75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
86.	Beghauri	53	122	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	30
87.	Kaundha Ashraf	40	45	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	10
88.	Gohar Patia	24	80	-	1	-	52	1	-	-	1
89.	Kutri	15	75	-	1	-	70	-	-	-	-
90.	Naugavan Nath	18	100	-	2	-	65	1	-	-	1
91.	Khetal Sanda Mustaja	46	90	-	2	-	22	-	-	-	1
92.	Bilhari	24	94	-	2	-	13	-	-	-	1
93.	Chhinki	20	70	-	20	-	10	-	-	-	-
94.	Nadanna	10	70	-	15	-	10	-	-	-	-
95.	Diya	14	60	-	20	-	5	-	-	-	-
96.	Biriya	20	95	-	30	-	4	-	-	-	-
97.	Majhola	26	40	-	10	-	18	-	-	-	-
98.	Bankatiya	12	43	-	5	-	10	-	-	-	-
99.	Chandpur	10	120	-	7	-	130	-	-	-	2
100.	Kuankhera	124	50	-	4	-	64	-	-	-	1
101.	Bhuria Tharu	16	150	-	3	-	18	-	-	-	2
102.	Bichpuri	25	37	-	2	-	20	-	-	-	-
103.	Sujia	38	70	-	2	-	80	-	-	-	-
104.	Jamru Kalan	18	70	-	1	-	56	-	-	-	1
105.	Matiha	27	101	-	9	-	25	-	-	-	14
106.	Balkhera	71	41	-	1	-	25	-	-	-	17
107.	Khamaria	96	17	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	14
108.	Mohammad- ganj	56	12	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	6
109.	Sunkhari	105	15	-	-	-	28	-	-	-	29
110.	Nevdia	102	29	-	2	-	11	-	30	-	12

1.	2	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
111.	Khairana	-	79	-	-	-	40	-	-	-	43
112.	Nanakmata	75	111	-	7	-	56	-	2	-	82
113.	Deokali	168	33	-	3	-	22	-	-	-	32
114.	Deorhi	150	32	-	2	-	23	-	-	-	28
115.	Etawa	71	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	3
116.	Purangarh	63	51	1	2	-	14	-	-	-	6
117.	Pipalia Pistaur	95	46	-	8	-	35	-	-	-	20
118.	Kehempur	163	8	-	-	-	19	-	-	-	31
119.	Dhusari	70	98	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	10
120.	Salmata	47	10	-	-	-	19	-	-	-	12
121.	Bihi	-	21	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	53
122.	Navinagar	30	43	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	3
123.	Sundarpur	25	30	-	1	-	3	-	-	-	3
124.	Aincha	5	34	-	2	-	20	-	36	-	-
125.	Deopura	-----	Information not available								
126.	Kishanpur	45	25	-	2	-	10	-	-	-	13
127.	Jhon Kaiya	1	24	-	10	-	36	-	5	-	-
128.	Khali Mahuwat	8	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
129.	Gaus Kuan	-	48	-	1	-	42	-	14	-	-
130.	Murai	58	98	-	4	-	62	-	40	-	-
131.	Charubeta	30	59	-	4	-	57	-	33	-	-
132.	Pachpakaria	48	18	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
133.	Bhajanpur	59	5	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
134.	Gwal Khara	-	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
135.	Sharda Range	Forest Area (Information not available)									
Total :		6356	9038	16	567	39	4078	15	1216	-	522



1.	2	40B	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49
27.	Bhur Maholia	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	11	20	333
28.	Naugawa Thagoo	-	1	1	10	-	-	-	7	20	227
29.	Khatima Range	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	105	36	477
30.	Tikuri	-	-	-	-	-	16	-	-	80	121
31.	Dhyampur	-	-	-	-	-	16	5	-	23	143
32.	Nagla	-	-	-	-	-	11	1	-	22	179
33.	Baraki Dandi	-	-	-	-	-	15	2	-	48	137
34.	Bidaura	-	1	-	-	-	14	1	5	60	186
35.	Bidauri	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	83	25
36.	Jaula Sal-Range	----- Information not available -----									
37.	Dohara	-	4	-	-	-	21	-	9	116	502
38.	Biria	-	1	-	-	-	4	-	4	63	248
39.	Magarsara	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	4	50	198
40.	Sadhu Nagar	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	3	48	319
41.	Saraunje	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	6	72	80
42.	Bichwa	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	4	41	112
43.	Haraiya	-	-	-	-	-	5	1	1	14	82
44.	Bharawni	-	-	-	-	-	6	3	2	5	153
45.	Lana Khera	-	-	-	-	-	9	3	3	30	189
46.	Nalai	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	73	20
47.	Pahsaini	-	-	-	-	-	4	3	1	102	40
48.	Kaithulia	-	-	-	-	-	5	4	-	64	30
49.	Gaujharra	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	52	10	165
50.	Bisauta	1	-	-	-	-	3	-	76	51	146
51.	Bharabhuria	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	108	26	180
52.	Kumrah	1	-	-	-	-	8	-	33	11	132
53.	Uldan	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	71	11	143
54.	Gurkhura	1.5	-	-	-	-	10	-	41	56.5	138.
55.	Sri Pur-Bichwa	-	4	-	7	-	40	-	38	30	423

1.	2.	40B	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49
56.	Bhurakishi	-	5	-	5	-	30	-	25	17	366
57.	Saijana	2	7	-	10	-	20	-	28	12	247
58.	Albirchho	2	5	-	10	-	40	-	45	22	287
59.	Bigrabagh	-	3	-	2	-	25	-	20	20	184
60.	Kutra	1	7	-	5	-	10	-	15	62	182
61.	Nausar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	34	303
62.	Bari Anjanian	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	10	47	125
63.	Bhagchuri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	72	195
64.	Jadavpur	-	5	25	-	-	5	-	-	45	50
65.	Bhuria Deshi	-	25	37	-	-	-	-	-	59	88
66.	Jogither Nagla	-	25	65	-	-	-	-	40	105	124
67.	Kulani	-	-	20	10	-	-	-	14	40	65
68.	Jamaur	-	-	50	15	20	25	-	-	130	158
69.	Bardia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	57	4
70.	Surai Range	----- Information not available -----									
71.	Nakulia	-	1	-	-	-	18	2	6	91	291
72.	Sitarganj	-	-	-	-	-	8	1	-	73	132
73.	Tharu Tisaur	-	-	10	-	-	15	2	1	34	237
74.	Rampura	-	-	-	-	-	12	2	1	77	86
75.	Baghaura	-	-	-	-	-	2	5	-	75	53
76.	Karghata	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	20	52
77.	Chaumela	-	4	-	-	-	33	-	3	62	136
78.	Bamanpuri	-	-	-	-	-	19	-	-	70	84
79.	Turka- Tisaur	-	1	-	-	-	12	-	4	40	114
80.	Sisauna	-	2	-	-	-	52	-	7	200	317
81.	Nalpuri	-	-	-	-	-	17	-	4	168	42
82.	Pindari	-	-	-	-	-	30	2	1	87	93
83.	Karghatia	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	5	44	59
84.	Sainjani	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	21	57



1	2	40B	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49
85.	Gauri Khera	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	17	80
86.	Baghauri	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	-	54	164
87.	Kaundha Ashraf	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	42	66
88.	Gohar Patia	-	3	-	3	-	12	-	23	25	175
89.	Kutri	1	5	-	6	-	12	-	4	16	173
90.	Naugavan Nath	1	3	-	2	-	13	-	13	20	190
91.	Khetal Sanda Mustaza	1	4	-	5	-	10	-	10	47	144
92.	Bilhari	1	3	-	5	-	15	-	10	25	143
93.	Chhinki	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	1	23	101
94.	Nadanna	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	10	105
95.	Diya	-	-	6	7	-	-	-	-	20	92
96.	Biriya	-	-	2	11	-	-	-	-	22	140
97.	Majhola	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	26	78
98.	Bankatiya	-	-	5	5	-	-	-	-	17	63
99.	Chandpur	2	4	4	5	-	10	-	-	16	278
100.	Kuan Khera	1	3	1	5	-	7	-	-	128	134
101.	Bhuria Tharu	1	1	1	-	-	2	-	-	18	17
102.	Bichpuri	-	4	-	3	-	4	-	-	25	70
103.	Sujia	1	6	3	2	-	3	-	-	42	163
104.	Umru Kalan	-	3	1	3	-	2	-	-	19	136
105.	Matiha	-	-	-	-	-	11	1	11	20	171
106.	Balkhera	-	-	-	-	-	15	1	-	72	99
107.	Khamaria	-	-	-	-	-	23	-	6	96	75
108.	Mohammad- ganj	-	-	-	-	-	11	2	8	58	40
109.	Sunkhari Kalan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	105	95
110.	Navdia	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	103	87
111.	Khairana	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	4	-	170
112.	Nanakmata	-	-	-	-	-	23	1	14	76	295
113.	Deekali	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	2	170	96
114.	Deorhi	-	-	-	-	-	14	2	4	152	103

1.	2.	40B	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49
115.	Etawa	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	71	9
116.	Burangarh	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	1	65	77
117.	Pipalia- Pistaur	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	3	100	107
118.	Khempur	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	163	54
119.	Dhusari	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	70	124
120.	Salmata	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	8	47	49
121.	Bihi	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	77
122.	Navi Nagar	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	1	30	56
123.	Sundarpur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	25	39
124.	Ainchta	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	2	5	102
125.	Deopura	----- Information not available -----									
126.	Kishanpur	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	45	58
127.	Jhan Kaiya	-	2	-	5	-	-	-	20	1	102
128.	Khali Mahuwat	-	-	-	128	-	-	-	-	8	146
129.	Caus Kuan	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	110
130.	Murai	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	58	204
131.	Charubeta	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	153
132.	Pachpakaria	-	-	6	-	1	5	-	-	55	25
133.	Bhajanpur	-	-	2	-	1	-	2	1	64	7
134.	Gwal Khera	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32
135.	Sharda- Range	----- Information not available -----									
TOTAL :		20	152	263	324	22	1075	63	2385	6776	19305

Sl. No.	Name of the Tribal Village	Area Under Zaid Crops ( Hectares)									
		Paddy		Maize		Moong		Vegetables		Total (Zaid)	
		Irrigated	Unirrigated	Irrigated	Unirrigated	Irrigated	Unirrigated	Irrigated	Unirrigated	Irrigated	Unirrigated
1	2	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59
1.	Ratanpur	-	-	-	-	-	-	.13	-	.13	-
2.	Fulaia	-	-	-	-	.12	-	.25	-	.37	-
3.	Banusi	-	-	-	-	-	-	.25	-	.25	-
4.	Pahenian	-	-	-	-	-	-	.12	-	.12	-
5.	Gangi	-	-	.12	-	.12	-	.12	-	.36	-
6.	Ocure	-	-	-	-	-	-	.12	-	.12	-
7.	Savaura	-	-	-	-	-	-	.25	-	.25	-
8.	Jhankat	-	-	-	-	.25	-	.25	-	.50	-
9.	Sarasaria	-	-	-	-	.25	-	.25	-	.50	-
10.	Banusa	-	-	-	-	.50	-	.5	-	1	-
11.	Pratappur	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	3	-
12.	Jhankat	-	-	2	-	1	-	1	-	4	-
13.	Kodakhera	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	3	-
14.	Pachpera	-	-	2	-	1	-	1	-	4	-
15.	Bichai	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-
16.	Dhumkhera	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	3	-
17.	Dohari	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-
18.	Mundeli	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	-
19.	Chanda	-	-	6	-	5	-	-	-	11	-
20.	Chandeli	-	-	7	-	5	-	-	-	12	-
21.	Unchi Mahuwat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
22.	Khetal Sanda Khan	----- INFORMATION NOT AVAILABLE -----									
23.	Nagla Tara	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
24.	Amaon	-	-	1	-	2	-	2	-	5	-
25.	Khatima	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-
26.	Umru Khurd	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
27.	Bhur Maholia	-	-	2	-	3	-	-	-	5	-

1	2	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59
28.	Naugawa Thagoo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
29.	Khatima Range	-	-	-	-	3	-	1	-	4	-
30.	Tikuri	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	1
31.	Dhyanpur	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	2	1
32.	Nagla	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
33.	Baraki Dandi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
34.	Bidaura	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
35.	Bidauri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	1
36.	Jaula Sal Range	-----INFORMATION NOT AVAILABLE-----									
37.	Dohara	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	1	2	2
38.	Biria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
39.	Magarsara	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
40.	Saghu Nagar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-
41.	Saraunja	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
42.	Bichwa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
43.	Haraiya	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	-
44.	Bharawni	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
45.	Lama Khera	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	-
46.	Nalai	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	3	-
47.	Pahsaini	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-
48.	Kaithulia	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	-
49.	Gaujharria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
50.	Bisauta	-	-	-	-	.12	-	.13	-	.25	-
51.	Bharabhuria	-	-	-	-	.12	-	.13	-	.25	-
52.	Kumrah	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
53.	Uldan	-	-	-	-	.13	-	.12	-	.25	-
54.	Gurkhura	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
55.	Sri Pur Bichwa	-	-	1	-	-	3	-	2	1	5
56.	Bhurakishi	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	1	3
57.	Saijana	-	-	1	-	-	3	1	1	2	4



1	2	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59
88.	Bohar Patia	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	1	3
89.	Kutri	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	1	2
90.	Naugavan Nath	-	-	1	-	-	3	1	-	2	3
91.	Khetal Sanda Mustaza	-	-	1	-	-	4	1	-	2	4
92.	Bilhari	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	1	2
93.	Chhinki	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
94.	Nadanna	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
95.	Diya	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-
96.	Biriya	-	-	-	-	3	-	1	-	4	-
97.	Majhola	-	-	2	-	3	-	2	-	7	-
98.	Bankatiya	-	-	1	-	3	-	1	-	5	-
99.	Chandpur	-	-	1	-	-	3	1	-	2	3
100.	Kuan Khera	-	-	1	-	-	2	1	-	2	2
101.	Bhuria Tharu	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	2	1
102.	Bichpuri	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	1	2
103.	Sujia	-	-	1	-	-	2	1	-	2	2
104.	Umru Kalan	-	-	1	-	-	2	1	-	2	2
105.	Matiha	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
106.	Valkhera	-	-	-	-	-	-	.5	-	.5	-
107.	Khamaria	-	-	-	-	-	-	.5	-	.5	-
108.	Mohammad- ganj	-	-	-	-	-	-	.5	-	.5	-
109.	Sunkhari Kalan	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
110.	Navdia	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
111.	Khairana	-	-	-	-	.5	1	.5	-	1	1
112.	Nanakmata	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
113.	Deokali	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
114.	Deorhi	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
115.	Etawa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
116.	Purangarh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
117.	Pipalia Pistour	-	-	-	-	-	-	.5	-	.5	-

1	2	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59
118.	Khempur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
119.	Dhusari	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
120.	Salmata	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
121.	Bihi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
122.	Navinagar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
123.	Sundarpur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
124.	Ainchta	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
125.	Deopura	----- INFORMATION NOT AVAILABLE -----									
126.	Kishanpur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
127.	Jhan Kaiya	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
128.	Khali- Mahuwat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
129.	Gaus Kuan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
130.	Murai	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
131.	Charubeta	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
132.	Pachpakar- ia	-	-	2	-	1	-	1	-	4	-
133.	Bhajanpur	-	-	2	-	1	-	1	-	4	-
134.	Gwal Khera	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
135.	Sharda- Range	----- INFORMATION NOT AVAILABLE -----									
TOTAL		15	32	90	48	67	41	129	52	300	173

Sl. No.	Name of the Tribal village	Total Cropped Area under rabi kharif & Zaid		Area under H.Y.V. (In Hectares)						Total cropped area under H.Y.V.
		Irr.	Unirri.	Paddy	Hybrid Maize	Hybrid Bajra	Hybrid Jawar	Hybrid Wheat		
1	2	60	51	62	63	64	65	66	67	
1.	Ratanpur	100.13	402	60	-	-	-	100	160	
2.	Fulaia	154.37	730	90	-	-	-	100	190	
3.	Banusi	177.25	353	100	-	-	-	100	200	
4.	Pahenian	95.12	627	50	-	-	-	80	<b>130</b>	
5.	Gangi	57.36	485	25	-	-	-	40	65	
6.	Deuri	48.12	546	32	-	-	-	60	92	
7.	Savaura	22.5	403	10	-	-	-	35	45	
8.	Jhankat	187.5	773	93	-	-	-	171	264	
9.	Sarasaria	93.5	477	40	-	-	-	85	125	
10.	Banusa	161	675	100	-	-	-	100	200	
11.	Pratap Pur	914	1046	227	-	-	-	500	727	
12.	Jhankat	35	187	99	-	-	-	42	141	
13.	Kodakhera	103	95	95	-	-	-	63	150	
14.	Pachpera	40	25	25	-	-	-	23	48	
15.	Bichai	62	124	108	-	-	-	62	170	
16.	Dhumkhera	167	56	85	-	-	-	83	168	
17.	Dohari	9	212	88	-	-	-	84	172	
18.	Mundeli	87	524	90	-	-	-	116	206	
19.	Chanda	130	318	100	-	-	-	104	204	
20.	Chandeli	175	945	300	-	-	-	277	577	
21.	Unchi Mahuwat	45	332	50	-	-	-	71	121	
22.	Khetal Sanda Khan	-----INFORMATION NOT AVAILABLE-----								
23.	Nagla Tarai	50	220	40	-	-	-	48	88	
24.	Amaon	75	392	136	-	-	-	71	207	
25.	Khatima	60	376	43	-	-	-	90	133	
26.	Umaru Khurd	24	105	67	-	-	-	55	122	
27.	Bhur Maholia	55	741	30	-	-	-	50	80	



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1	2	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67
28.	Naugawa- Thagoo	70	539	30	-	-	-	121	151
29.	Khatima Range	90	1077	60	-	-	-	264	324
30.	Tikuri	81	418	194	-	-	-	120	314
31.	Dhyanpur	25	373	160	-	-	-	80	240
32.	Nagla	40	415	191	-	-	-	60	251
33.	Baraki Dandi	48	334	121	-	-	-	90	211
34.	Bidaura	118	444	233	-	-	-	100	333
35.	Bidauri	175	73	68	-	-	-	70	138
36.	Jaula Sal- Range	-----INFORMATION NOT AVAILABLE-----							
37.	Dohara	361	1028	456	-	-	-	211	677
38.	Biria	124	528	207	-	-	-	106	313
39.	Magarsara	70	473	111	-	-	-	55	136
40.	Sadhu Nagar	84	619	143	-	-	-	196	339
41.	Saraunja	73	337	186	-	-	-	85	271
42.	Bichwa	42	322	105	-	-	-	87	192
43.	Haraiya	16	201	91	-	-	-	65	156
44.	Bharawni	136	208	65	-	-	-	82	147
45.	Lama Khara	191	363	196	-	-	-	71	267
46.	Nalai	180	29	105	-	-	-	75	110
47.	Pahsaini	189	112	124	-	-	-	105	125
48.	Kaithulia	66	220	85	-	-	-	84	169
49.	Gaujharla	25	330	12	-	-	-	20	32
50.	Bisauta	96	318	39	-	-	-	53	92
51.	Bharabhuria	58	364	27	-	-	-	50	77
52.	Kumrah	41.5	250	25	-	-	-	30	55
53.	Uldan	28	301	12	-	-	-	30	42
54.	Gurkhura	105.5	289	39	-	-	-	75	114
55.	Sri Pur- Bichwa	101	832	390	-	-	-	95	485
56.	Bhurakishi	25	673	250	1	-	-	110	361
57.	Saijana	79	488	231	1	-	-	82	314

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1	2	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67
58.	Albirchho	44	595	225	-	-	-	77	302
59.	Bigrabagh	48	313	186	-	-	-	85	271
60.	Kutra	97	348	172	1	-	-	87	260
61.	Nausar	433	512	280	41	87	-	220	634
62.	Bari Anjanian	357	250	325	24	-	-	114	493
63.	Bhagchuri	469	472	385	24	-	-	378	687
64.	Jadavpur	338	207	128	15	10	-	161	314
65.	Bhuria Deshi	241	206	145	1	-	-	103	249
66.	Jogither Nagla	365	269	128	-	-	-	282	410
67.	Kulani	180	160	120	4	-	-	100	224
68.	Jamaur	332	248	175	45	10	-	165	395
69.	Bandia	196	79	70	13	-	-	65	148
70.	Surai Range	--- INFORMATION NOT AVAILABLE ---							
71.	Nakulia	226	667	328	-	-	-	230	558
72.	Sitarganj	216	262	183	-	-	-	180	363
73.	Tharu Tisaur	179	405	187	-	-	-	163	350
74.	Rampura	182	184	143	-	-	-	112	255
75.	Baghaura	163	111	108	-	-	-	105	205
76.	Karghata	58	89	37	-	-	-	43	80
77.	Chaumela	113	231	50	-	-	-	100	150
78.	Bamanpuri	160	170	90	-	-	-	88	178
79.	Turka Tisaur	153	178	73	-	-	-	48	121
80.	Sisauna	427	641	181	-	-	-	225	405
81.	Nalpuri	345	106	193	-	-	-	187	380
82.	Pindari	217	150	81	-	-	-	71	152
83.	Karghatia	111	130	68	-	-	-	70	138
84.	Sainjani	61	109	40	-	-	-	40	80
85.	Gauri Khera	40	178	60	-	-	-	41	101
86.	Baghauri	247	202	100	-	-	-	170	270
87.	Kaundha Ashraf	92	144	50	-	-	-	83	133
88.	Cohar Patia	59	381	233	-	-	-	87	320
89.	Kutri	45	365	220	-	-	-	102	322
90.	Naugavan Nath	46	404	225	1	-	-	130	356

1	2	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67
91.	Khetal Sanda Mustaza	87	353	240	1	-	-	160	401
92.	Bilhari	66	294	190	-	-	-	115	305
93.	Chhinki	48	299	112	4	-	-	97	213
94.	Nadanna	29	331	176	1	-	-	64	241
95.	Diya	47	223	58	5	-	-	65	128
96.	Biriya	84	318	147	3	-	-	74	224
97.	Majhola	67	182	98	5	-	-	50	153
98.	Bankatiya	48	258	63	4	-	-	38	105
99.	Chandpur	34	611	100	-	-	-	100	200
100.	Kuan Khera	258	292	140	-	-	-	87	227
101.	Bhuria Tharu	43	354	104	11	-	-	65	180
102.	Bichpuri	51	149	54	2	-	-	50	106
103.	Sujia	86	347	115	4	-	-	75	194
104.	Umru Kalan	39	374	120	1	-	-	70	191
105.	Matiha	93	477	212	-	-	-	128	340
106.	Balkhera	182.5	159	228	-	-	-	141	369
107.	Khamaria	210.5	258	166	-	-	-	113	279
108.	Mohammad ganj	108.5	150	56	-	-	-	68	124
109.	Sunkhari- Kalan	211	180	251	-	-	-	120	371
110.	Nevdia	229	186	180	-	-	-	148	328
111.	Khairana	56	300	164	-	-	-	79	243
112.	Nanakmata	187	588	150	-	-	-	141	291
113.	Deokali	286	301	264	-	-	-	80	344
114.	Deorhi	255	179	244	-	-	-	172	416
115.	Etawa	228	18	72	-	-	-	79	151
116.	Purangarh	130	138	142	-	-	-	79	221
117.	Pipalia- Pistour	190.5	218	195	-	-	-	144	339
118.	Khempur	233	79	167	-	-	-	101	268
119.	Dhusari	140	194	182	-	-	-	127	309
120.	Salmata	177	58	107	-	-	-	68	175

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1	2	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67
121.	Bihi	1	153	24	-	-	-	21	45
122.	Navi Nagar	52	86	61	-	-	-	54	115
123.	Sundarpur	110	104	108	-	-	-	90	198
124.	Ainchta	10	202	102	-	-	-	-	102
125.	Deopura	----- INFORMATION NOT AVAILABLE -----							
126.	Kishanpur	90	131	114	-	-	-	70	184
127.	Jhan-Kaiya	1	217	22	-	-	-	25	47
128.	Khali Mahuwat	68	266	90	-	-	-	15	105
129.	Gous Kuam	23	202	5	-	-	-	48	53
130.	Murai	83	404	75	-	-	-	26	101
131.	Charubeta	105	308	95	-	-	-	59	154
132.	Pachpakaria	109	38	45	1	-	-	75	121
133.	Bhajanpur	124	15	50	3	-	-	50	103
134.	Gwal Khera	-	63	15	-	†	-	30	45
135.	Sharda Range	----- INFORMATION NOT AVAILABLE -----							
TOTAL		16785	41951	16323	246	107	-	12905	29476

Sl. No.	Name of Tribal Village	Different Size of holdings & Area ( In Hectares.)									
		Less than 1 Hect.		1-3 hect.		3-5 hect.		5 & above		Total holdin gs.	
		Nos.	Area	Nos.	Area	Nos.	Area	Nos.	Area	Noş.	Area
1	2	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77
1.	Ratanpur	40	23	35	76	25	80	10	69	110	255
2.	Fulaiia	35	31	52	146	46	188	12	80	145	445
3.	Banusi	20	10	40	96	30	120	8	44	98	270
4.	Pahorian	15	12	45	120	36	177	12	65	108	374
5.	Gangi	34	30	14	39	22	105	17	102	87	276
6.	Deuri	35	30	40	105	22	100	8	65	105	300
7.	Savaura	21	17	30	82	20	74	8	42	79	215
8.	Jhankat	28	21	80	210	35	160	12	92	155	483
9.	Sarasaria	17	14	15	40	23	100	9	137	64	291
10.	Banusa	25	18	62	170	55	240	4	25	146	450
11.	Pratappur	40	32	98	255	130	541	25	300	293	1128
12.	Jhankat	14	10	12	28	10	45	6	38	42	121
13.	Kodakhera	23	15	20	50	8	32	2	18	53	115
14.	Pachpera	14	10	10	27	1	4	-	-	25	41
15.	Bichai	18	13	16	43	8	36	4	26	46	118
16.	Dhunkhera	6	4	9	22	16	76	2	12	33	114
17.	Dohari	42	28	10	27	10	46	5	30	67	131
18.	Mundeli	7	6	20	50	55	215	10	55	92	326
19.	Chanda	4	3	10	25	35	90	25	184	74	302
20.	Chandeli	5	4	50	120	80	310	50	305	185	739
21.	Unchi Mahuwat	5	4	10	25	20	95	20	138	55	262
22.	Khetal Senda Khan	----- INFORMATION NOT AVAILABLE -----									
23.	Nagla Tari	5	3	20	50	6	22	5	65	36	140
24.	Jmaon	10	8	20	50	10	45	27	158	67	261
25.	Khatima	10	9	40	116	10	48	12	71	72	244
26.	Umgru Khurd	2	1.5	8	23.5	3	14	2	35	15	74
27.	Bhur Maholia	15	14	25	72	50	240	16	85	106	411

1	2	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77
28.	Naugawa Thagoo	25	24	40	117	30	110	10	61	105	312
29.	Khatima Range	30	29	60	171	65	265	24	186	179	651
30.	Tikuri	12	10	27	67	49	220	3	17	91	314
31.	Dhyampur	17	13	42	85	24	108	5	77	88	240
32.	Nagla	26	22	37	84	31	125	3	20	97	251
33.	Baraki Dandi	44	32	25	55	16	76	7	48	92	211
34.	Bidaura	37	29	35	88	41	168	7	48	120	333
35.	Bidauri	15	14	13	36	10	46	5	42	43	138
36.	Jaula Sal- Range	-----INFORMATION NOT AVAILABLE-----									
37.	Dohara	50	37	72	180	83	372	35	264	240	853
38.	Biria	24	18	22	55	52	228	7	47	105	348
39.	Magarsara	26	22	21	48	38	162	10	62	95	294
40.	Sadhu Nagar	16	12	42	100	43	192	15	90	116	394
41.	Saraunja	25	16	28	70	38	160	7	45	98	291
42.	Bichwa	27	19	44	92	32	101	6	41	109	253
43.	Haraiya	34	21	19	29	6	20	2	13	61	83
44.	Bharawni	29	22	24	48	16	65	9	59	78	194
45.	Lama Khera	13	9	35	76	23	104	20	123	91	312
46.	Nalai	25	16	39	75	3	10	-	-	67	101
47.	Pahsaini	18	12	16	42	14	60	7	46	55	160
48.	Kaithulia	46	30	20	45	22	88	5	28	93	191
49.	Gaujharra	20	15	26	55	17	51	11	59	74	180
50.	Bisauta	20	9	16	25	17	78	18	105	71	217
51.	Bharabhuria	41	25	35	70	12	40	9	81	97	216
52.	Kumrah	15	12	24	45	20	75	3	16	62	148
53.	Udan	20	15	31	42	36	108	1	5	88	170
54.	Gurkhura	10	8	15	32	20	80	12	80	57	200
55.	Sri Pur Bichwa	39	25	55	99	55	255	19	105	168	484
56.	Bhurakishni	32	22	38	102	30	108	27	165	127	397
57.	Saijana	20	11	40	98	30	142	10	60	100	311

1	2	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77
58.	Albirchho	15	12	23	57	37	125	20	153	95	347
59.	Bigrabagh	24	15	36	80	18	60	9	48	87	203
60.	Kutra	15	12	30	70	30	117	5	48	80	247
61.	Nausar	15	14	30	80	34	160	36	380	115	634
62.	Bari Anjanian	40	30	30	80	25	115	40	468	135	693
63.	Bhagchuri	40	30	25	65	45	200	35	392	145	687
64.	Jadavpur	16	14	30	60	10	45	25	195	81	314
65.	Bhuria Deshi	5	4	6	15	4	15	5	215	20	249
66.	Jogither-Nagla	12	10	8	15	12	50	9	335	41	410
67.	Kulani	6	5	11	30	10	45	12	144	39	224
68.	Jamaur	45	40	28	75	45	50	17	130	135	395
69.	Bandia	12	10	7	15	10	40	10	83	39	148
70.	Surai Range	----- INFORMATION NOT AVAILABLE -----									
71.	Nakulia	9	6	52	135	86	288	15	90	162	519
72.	Sitarganj	6	4	37	90	18	86	8	90	69	270
73.	Tharu Tisaur	12	9	57	125	30	120	23	164	122	418
74.	Rampura	12	10	57	105	7	23	12	63	88	201
75.	Baghaura	3	1.5	26	52	15	60	5	29.5	49	143
76.	Karghata	2	1.2	13	33.8	5	20	3	19	23	74
77.	Chaumela	1	0.8	10	15.2	8	32	9	152	28	200
78.	Bamanpuri	5	2	35	70	9	38	7	63	56	173
79.	Turka Tisaur	3	2	30	88	18	75	3	35	54	200
80.	Sisauna	12	8	58	161	58	255	18	164	146	588
81.	Nalpuri	36	20	18	50	15	65	20	106	89	241
82.	Pindari	6	4	6	16	17	68	14	99	43	187
83.	Karghatia	6	5	15	38	10	48	4	47	35	138
84.	Sainjani	9	4	8	18	16	60	2	10	35	92
85.	Gauri Khera	9	7	24	60	10	43	2	11	45	121
86.	Baghauri	22	20	35	91	23	87	3	33	83	231
87.	Kaundha Ashraf	2	1	6	16	18	79	3	32	29	128

1	2	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77
88.	Cohar Patia	32	26	40	70	21	75	12	85	105	256
89.	Kugri	37	30	35	65	18	65	10	70	100	230
90.	Naugavan Nath	47	35	28	65	25	80	10	60	110	240
91.	Khetal Sanda Mustaza	75	50	60	75	20	80	10	65	165	270
92.	Bilhari	45	30	19	43	19	63	10	60	93	196
93.	Chhinki	25	18	27	70	33	124	15	126	100	338
94.	Nadanna	15	12	28	67	36	112	1	6	80	197
95.	Diya	8	6	39	45	20	83	3	16	70	150
96.	Biriya	10	8	42	104	40	138	2	12	94	262
97.	Majhola	10	7	38	40	17	80	3	20	68	147
98.	Bankatiya	7	6	43	64	38	124	2	12	90	206
99.	Chandpur	25	16	46	155	30	145	2	30	103	346
100.	Kuan Khera	19	17	37	95	35	115	3	58	94	285
101.	Bhuria Tharu	24	20	32	70	22	85	2	25	80	200
102.	Bichpuri	20	14	19	25	15	47	3	16	57	102
103.	Sujia	32	20	23	59	22	86	5	55	82	228
104.	Umru Kalan	18	15	35	80	34	135	3	25	90	255
105.	Matiha	65	22	49	68	33	140	10	124	157	354
106.	Valkhera	52	42	13	35	28	90	6	53	99	220
107.	Khamaria	9	4.5	20	25.5	58	209	7	59	94	298
108.	Mohammad- ganj	18	5.5	11	18.5	21	84	12	63	62	171
109.	Sunkhari- Kalan	28	16	25	62	35	120	5	61	93	259
110.	Navdia	47	22	21	50	25	98	4	62	87	232
111.	Khairana	32	21	20	41	22	80	5	66	79	208
112.	Nanakmata	14	8	28	45	55	211	20	150	117	414
113.	Deokali	35	16	38	53	50	205	16	112	139	386
114.	Deorhi	38	15	16	40	21	98	11	79	86	232
115.	Etawa	14	5	10	16	23	101	5	30	52	152



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1	2	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77
116.	Purangarh	28	23	11	20	20	80	8	45	67	168
117.	Pipalia Pistour	20	16	8	11	30	110	12	70	70	207
118.	Khempur	17	7	29	40	22	78	6	37	74	162
119.	Dhusari	46	28	28	75	11	40	4	25	88	168
120.	Salmata	28	16	30	70	15	49	-	-	73	135
121.	Bihi	22	18	6	8	10	35	3	21	41	82
122.	Navi Nagar	7	5	10	13	5	20	4	38	26	76
123.	Sundarpur	8	4	15	27	14	60	4	22	41	113
124.	Ainchta	5	3	12	17	13	62	5	31	35	113
125.	Deopura	----- INFORMATION NOT AVAILABLE -----									
126.	Kishanpur	17	11	15	27	20	60	4	21	57	118
127.	Jhan - Kaiya	8	2.5	20	57.5	8	30	2	25	33	115
128.	Khali Mahuwat	14	13	20	37	25	86	5	44	64	180
129.	Gous Kuan	5	3	25	40	15	51	4	21	49	115
130.	Mural	10	8	30	85	30	138	10	61	80	292
131.	Charubeta	10	8.5	20	59.5	45	144	4	21	79	233
132.	Pachpakaria	75	7	10	31	6	26	1	22	92	86
133.	Bhajanpur	45	10.5	30	70.5	-	-	-	-	75	81
134.	Gwal Khera	103	20.5	1	1.5	1	3	-	-	105	33
135.	Sharda Range	----- INFORMATION NOT AVAILABLE -----									
TOTAL		2698	2159	3557	8454.5	3603	13471	1348	9228.5	11206	3382

Sl. No.	Name of Tribal Village	Source of irrigation and area irrigated by them (Hects.)							
		By Canal	Govt. Tube- Wells	Private Tube- Wells	Pumping Set	Length in km.	Irrigated area in ha.	Numbers Irrigated	Irrigated area
1	2	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85
1.	Ratanpur	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	60.8
2.	Fulaia	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	70.4
3.	Banusi	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	73.6
4.	Pahenian	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	41.6
5.	Gangi	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	19.2
6.	Deuri	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	32.0
7.	Savaura	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	25.6
8.	Jhankat	-	-	-	-	5	40	40	128.0
9.	Sarasaria	-	-	-	-	3	24	20	64.0
10.	Banusa	-	-	-	-	2	16	16	51.2
11.	Pratappur	-	-	-	-	70	560	64	204.8
12.	Jhankat	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	14.0
13.	Kodakhera	-	-	-	-	3	24	10	40.0
14.	Pachpera	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	27.0
15.	Bichai	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	8.0
16.	Dhumkhera	-	-	-	-	8	65	12	40.0
17.	<b>Dohari</b>	-	-	-	-	4	35	2	4.5
18.	Mundeli	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	50.0
19.	Chanda	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	76.0
20.	Chandeli	-	-	-	-	10	50	40	100.0
21.	Unchi Mahuwat	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	25.0
22.	Khetal Sanda Khan	----- INFORMATION NOT AVAILABLE -----							
23.	Nagla Tarai	-	-	-	-	2	10	10	30.0
24.	Amaon	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	50.0
25.	Khatima	-	-	-	-	2	25	7	40.0
26.	Umaru Khurd	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	15.0

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1	2	78	79	80	81	82	83	85	85
27.	Bhur Maholia	1.0	10	-	-	-	-	7	30.0
28.	Naugawa-Thagoo	1.5	25	-	-	-	-	8	50.0
29.	Khatima Range	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	60.0
30.	Tikuri	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	45.0
31.	Dhyan Pur	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	30.0
32.	Nagla	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	50.0
33.	Baraki Dandi	-	-	-	-	2	16	20	60.0
34.	Bidaura	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	75.0
35.	Bidauri	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	42.0
36.	Jaula Sal Range	----- INFORMATION NOT AVAILABLE -----							
37.	Dohara	-	-	-	-	8	70	62	186.0
38.	Biria	-	-	-	-	2	20	30	90.0
39.	Magarsara	-	-	-	-	2	20	15	45.0
40.	Sadhu Nagar	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	50.0
41.	Saraunja	-	-	-	-	2	20	12	40.0
42.	Bichwa	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	25.0
43.	Haraiya	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	25.0
44.	Bharawni	-	-	-	-	4	36	15	50.0
45.	Lama Khera	-	-	-	-	6	55	25	75.0
46.	Nalai	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	20.0
47.	Pahsaini	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	20.0
48.	Kaithulia	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	36.0
49.	Gaujharria	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	12.8
50.	Bisauta	-	-	-	-	2	16	8	25.6
51.	Bharabhuria	-	-	-	-	1	8	6	19.0
52.	Kumrah	-	-	-	-	1	8	3	9.6
53.	Uldan	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	12.8
54.	Gurkhura	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	41.6
55.	Sri Pur Bichwa	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	16.0
56.	Bhurakisni	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	22.0
57.	Saijana	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	33.0
58.	Albirchho	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	32.0
59.	Bigrabagh	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	22.0

1	2	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85
60.	Kutra	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	28.0
61.	Nausar	-	-	-	-	15	60	9	72.0
62.	Bari Anjanian	6	53	-	-	12	48	8	64.0
63.	Bhagchuri	4	35	-	-	10	40	5	40.0
64.	Jadav Pur	-----INFORMATION NOT AVAILABLE-----							
65.	Bhuria Deshi	-	-	-	-	8	64	11	44.0
66.	Jogither Nagla	3	64	-	-	6	48	10	40.0
67.	Kulani	2	7	-	-	5	40	9	36.0
68.	Jamaur	-	-	-	-	7	56	12	48.0
69.	Bandia	-	-	-	-	4	32	10	40.0
70.	Surai Range	-	-	-	-	3	24	60	28.0
71.	Nakulia	-	-	-	-	7	35	35	105.0
72.	Sitarganj	1.3	105	-	-	2	20	6	18.0
73.	Tharu Tisaur	1	75	-	-	4	32	28	50.0
74.	Rampura	2	40	-	-	4	20	16	40.0
75.	Baghura	1.5	30	-	-	5	40	6	15.0
76.	Karghata	1.5	20	-	-	-	-	4	17.0
77.	Chaumela	2	50	-	-	1	12	2	8.0
78.	Bamanpuri	1.3	80	-	-	-	-	6	10.0
79.	Turka Tisaur	1.5	75	-	-	-	-	5	15.0
80.	Sisauna	2	210	-	-	-	-	5	15.0
81.	Nalpuri	1.5	174	-	-	-	-	1	3.0
82.	Pindari	1	95	-	-	-	-	14	35.0
83.	Karghatia	1.5	48	-	-	-	-	6	19.0
84.	Sainjani	1.5	20	-	-	1	5	5	15.0
85.	Gauri Khera	1	17	-	-	-	-	2	6.0
86.	Baghauri	1.5	168	-	-	-	-	8	25.0
87.	Kaundha Ashraf	-	-	-	-	1	8	16	42.0
88.	Gohar Patia	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	9.6
89.	Kutri	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	25.6
90.	Naugavan Nath	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	38.4
91.	Khetal Sanda Mustaza	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	48.0

1	2	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85
92.	Bilhari	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	32.0
93.	Chhinki	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	32.8
94.	Nadanna	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	19.2
95.	Diya	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	38.4
96.	Biriya	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	41.6
97.	Majhola	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	35.2
98.	Bankatiya	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	28.8
99.	Chandpur	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	16.0
100.	Kuan Khera	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	48.0
101.	Bhuria Tharu	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	22.4
102.	Bichpuri	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	25.6
103.	Sujia	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	22.4
104.	Umru Kalan	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	19.2
105.	Matlha	-	-	-	-	5	50	23	115.0
106.	Balkhera	-	-	-	-	4	40	12	60.0
107.	Khamaria	-	-	-	-	8	80	26	130.0
108.	Mohammad ganj	-	-	-	-	7	70	16	80.0
109.	Sunkhari-Kalan	-	-	-	-	3	30	15	75.0
110.	Navdia	-	-	-	-	4	40	17	85.0
111.	Khairana	-	-	-	-	1	10	9	45.0
112.	Nanakmata	-	-	-	-	4	40	14	70.0
113.	Deokali	-	-	-	-	4	40	15	75.0
114.	Deorhi	-	-	-	-	3	30	26	130.0
115.	Etawa	-	-	-	-	8	80	14	70.0
116.	Purangarh	-	-	-	-	1	10	11	55.0
117.	Pipalia-Pistour	-	-	-	-	4	40	11	55.0
118.	Khempur	-	-	-	-	5	50	20	100.0
119.	Dhusari	-	-	-	-	3	30	8	40.0
120.	Salmata	-	-	-	-	5	50	16	80.0
121.	Bihi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
122.	Navi Nagar	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	25.0
123.	Sunder Pur	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	25.0

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1	2	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85
124.	Ainhta	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5.0
125.	Deopura	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
126.	Kishanpur	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	45.0
127.	Jhan Kaiya	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
128.	Khali Mahuwat	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	50.0
129.	Gous Kuan	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	12.0
130.	Murai	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	30.0
131.	Charubeta	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	75.0
132.	Pachpakaria	-	-	-	-	4	20	8	20.0
133.	Bhajanpur	-	-	-	-	6	48	12	20.0
134.	Gwal Khera	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
136.	Sharda Range	-----FOREST AREA-----							
TOTAL		-	-	-	-	79	758	418	1869.6



1	2	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93
28.	Naugawa Thagu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	75.00
29.	Khatima Range	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60.00
30.	Tikuri	-	-	-	-	-	-	35	80.00
31.	Dhyampur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30.00
32.	Nagla	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50.00
33.	Baraki Dandi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	76.00
34.	Bidaura	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	75.00
35.	Bidauri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	42.00
36.	Jaula Sal Range	----- INFORMATION NOT AVAILABLE -----							
37.	Dohara	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	256.00
38.	Biria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	110.00
39.	Magarsara	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	65.00
40.	Sadhu Nagar	-	-	-	-	-	-	95	145.00
41.	Saraunja	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60.00
42.	Bichwa	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	35.00
43.	Haraiya	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	35.00
44.	Bharawni	-	-	-	-	-	-	45	131.00
45.	Lama Khera	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	138.00
46.	Nalai	-	-	-	-	-	-	85	105.00
47.	Pahsaini	-	-	-	-	-	-	65	85.00
48.	Kaithulia	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	44.00
49.	Gaujharua	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.2	15.00
50.	Bisauta	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.4	45.00
51.	Bharabhuria	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	32.00
52.	Kumrah	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.4	25.00
53.	Uldan	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.2	17.00
54.	Gurkhura	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.4	49.00
55.	Sri Pur Bichwa	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.1	87.00
56.	Bhurakisni	-	-	-	-	-	-	43	65.00
57.	Saijana	-	-	-	-	-	-	65	98.00
58.	Albirchho	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	54.00



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1	2	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93
59.	Bigrabagh	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	48.00
60.	Kutra	3	24	-	-	-	-	34	86.00
61.	Nausar	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	142.00
62.	Bari-Anjania	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	165.00
63.	Bhagchuri	2	16	-	-	1	2	15	148.00
64.	Jadavpur	-----INFORMATION NOT AVAILABLE-----							
65.	Bhuria Deshi	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	113.00
66.	Jogither Nagla	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	154.00
67.	Kulani	5	20	-	-	1	1	3	107.00
68.	Jamaur	2	8	-	-	-	-	2	114.00
69.	Bandia	3	12	-	-	-	-	4	88.00
70.	Surai Range	1	4	-	-	-	-	1	57.00
71.	Nakulia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	140.00
72.	Sitarganj	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	143.00
73.	Tharu Tisaur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	157.00
74.	Rampura	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.00
75.	Baghaura	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	85.00
76.	Karghata	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37.00
77.	Chaumela	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	70.00
78.	Bamanpuri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	90.00
79.	Turka Tisaur	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	110.00
80.	Sisauna	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	225.00
81.	Nalpuri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	177.00
82.	Pindari	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	130.00
83.	Karghatia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	67.00
84.	Sainjani	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40.00
85.	Gauri Khera	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23.00
86.	Baghauri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	193.00
87.	Kaundha Ashraf	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50.00
88.	Gohar Patia	-	-	-	-	-	-	33	42.6
89.	Kutri	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	53.6
90.	Naugavan Nath	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	62.4
91.	Khetal Sanda Mustaza	-	-	-	-	-	-	38	86.00



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1	2	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	
124.	Ainchta	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.00	
125.	Deopura	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
126.	Kishanpur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45.00	
127.	Jhankaiya	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
128.	Khali Mahuwat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50.00	
129.	Gaus Kuan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12.00	
130.	Murai	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30.00	
131.	Charubeta	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	75.00	
132.	Pachpa-Karia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40.00	
133.	Bhajanpur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	68.00	
134.	Gwal Khera	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
135.	Sharda Range	----- Forest Range -----								
	TOTAL	21	184	-	20	2	3	898.4	10560.70	

Sl. No.	Name of the tribal village	Total No. of families	1971 Population								
			S.C. Population			S.T. Population					
			Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F
1	2	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103
1.	Ratanpur	126	906	454	452	42	21	21	739	359	380
2.	Fulaiia	83	592	311	281	62	34	28	457	233	224
3.	Banusi	95	556	275	281	66	35	31	399	193	206
4.	Pahenian	79	598	322	276	4	2	2	525	280	245
5.	Gangi	118	758	394	364	182	91	91	476	246	230
6.	Deuri	137	761	407	354	64	33	31	602	316	286
7.	Savaura	85	542	279	263	84	48	36	450	226	224
8.	Jhankat	137	836	454	382	-	-	-	725	396	329
9.	Sarasaria	94	642	382	260	253	153	100	241	133	108
10.	Benusa	134	862	442	420	-	-	-	700	353	347
11.	Pratap Pur	243	1581	844	737	32	20	12	115	58	57
12.	Jhankat	26	191	99	92	-	-	-	185	96	89
13.	Kodakhera	23	155	84	71	8	4	4	87	46	41
14.	Pachpera	62	267	163	104	54	40	14	143	77	66
15.	Bichai	43	246	129	117	224	116	100	22	13	9
16.	Dhunkhera	56	322	169	153	19	9	10	1	1	-
17.	Dohari	68	386	204	182	222	121	101	1	1	-
18.	Mundeli	107	676	376	300	155	85	70	440	240	200
19.	Chanda	70	553	297	256	1	1	-	308	158	150
20.	Chandeli	185	1248	688	560	197	104	93	324	115	209
21.	Unchi Mahuwat	75	570	304	266	105	61	44	452	236	216
22.	Khetal Senda Khan	195	483	270	213	29	13	16	277	158	119
23.	Nagla Terai	67	457	262	195	51	26	25	180	103	77
24.	Amaon	76	527	290	237	25	15	10	266	142	124
25.	Khatima	438	4908	2901	2007	426	241	185	139	137	2
26.	Umru Khurd	116	827	444	383	45	25	20	771	414	357
27.	Bhur Maholia	123	852	472	380	68	35	33	409	227	182

1.	2	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103
28.	Naugavan Thagoo	179	1386	740	646	61	34	27	1139	597	542
29.	Khatima Range	331	1208	709	499	221	131	90	25	25	-
30.	Tikuri	144	884	455	429	21	14	7	191	95	96
31.	Dhyān pur	90	524	276	248	3	2	1	303	154	149
32.	Nagla	86	526	288	238	-	-	-	408	224	184
33.	Baraki Dandi	130	852	443	409	3	1	2	179	97	82
34.	Bidaura	137	732	409	323	45	29	16	372	194	178
35.	Bidauri	39	213	109	104	-	-	-	137	74	63
36.	Jaula Sal Range	27	914	595	319	119	67	52	22	19	3
37.	Dohara	185	1506	806	700	41	24	17	1060	570	490
38.	Biria	79	528	283	245	3	2	1	283	147	136
39.	Magarsara	91	575	305	270	7	6	1	383	202	181
40.	Sadhunagar	140	880	493	387	197	117	80	484	267	217
41.	Saraunja	141	856	443	413	91	44	47	275	144	131
42.	Bichwa	134	829	424	405	-	-	-	372	193	179
43.	Haraiya	53	307	157	150	116	61	55	179	88	91
44.	Lema Khera	75	498	267	231	30	20	10	256	139	117
45.	Bharauni	55	484	256	228	-	-	-	457	239	218
46.	Nalai	67	375	197	178	108	62	46	99	50	49
47.	Pahsaini	52	342	182	160	-	-	-	149	81	68
48.	Kaithulia	68	442	226	216	319	163	156	105	52	53
49.	Gaujharia	45	276	143	133	11	5	6	253	129	124
50.	Bisauta	36	241	120	121	6	2	4	127	66	61
51.	Bharabhuria	55	381	218	163	88	57	31	229	123	106
52.	Kumrah	53	384	202	182	-	-	-	361	195	166
53.	Uldian	56	420	215	205	16	11	5	361	179	182
54.	Gurkhura	55	418	201	217	-	-	-	413	196	217
55.	Sripur Bichwa	148	971	504	467	45	27	18	511	260	251
56.	Bhura Kisni	127	888	462	426	46	24	22	769	402	367
57.	Saijana	96	688	357	331	78	47	31	431	214	217
58.	Bi grabagh	112	759	394	365	10	6	4	724	373	351

1.	2	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103
59.	Albirchho	90	644	333	311	122	56	66	234	124	110
60.	Kutra	88	674	338	336	44	25	19	608	303	305
61.	Nausar	168	995	571	424	116	80	36	356	200	156
62.	Bari Anjanian	160	944	525	419	-	-	-	467	260	207
63.	Bhagchuri	151	868	491	377	62	33	29	311	163	148
64.	Jadavpur	168	1011	571	440	116	80	36	356	200	156
65.	BhuriaDeshi	18	155	89	66	4	4	-	20	12	8
66.	Jogither Nagla	34	248	131	117	-	-	-	167	82	85
67.	Kulani	36	225	119	106	-	-	-	71	45	26
68.	Jamaur	162	953	518	435	120	67	53	267	137	130
69.	Bandia	34	248	131	117	-	-	-	167	82	85
70.	Surai Range	20	299	229	70	40	24	16	1	1	-
71.	Nakulia	188	1358	746	612	243	123	120	719	392	327
72.	Sitarganj	269	1426	779	647	129	67	62	129	59	70
73.	Tharu Tisaur	132	815	450	365	390	209	181	275	145	130
74.	Rampura	559	2934	1718	1216	119	66	53	113	59	54
75.	Baghaura	35	203	105	98	-	-	-	103	54	39
76.	Karghata	25	190	107	83	-	-	-	155	84	71
77.	Chaumela	30	233	120	113	4	2	2	187	95	92
78.	Bamanpuri	74	485	259	226	17	9	8	211	110	101
79.	Turka Tisaur	63	442	229	213	21	13	8	283	143	140
80.	Sisauna	180	1194	665	539	173	107	66	932	494	438
81.	Malpuri	51	372	206	166	19	15	4	89	41	48
82.	Pindari	59	365	192	173	-	-	-	250	130	120
83.	Karghatia	38	293	169	124	-	-	-	151	88	63
84.	Sainjani	26	223	131	92	-	-	-	192	116	76
85.	Gauri Khera	67	440	222	218	5	3	2	137	70	67
86.	Baghauri	125	826	443	383	35	19	16	186	84	102
87.	Kaundha Ashraf	71	532	350	182	47	29	18	33	15	10
88.	Gohar Patia	107	738	393	345	179	101	78	361	188	173
89.	Kutri	98	648	349	299	250	132	118	397	216	181
90.	Naugavan Nath	113	669	367	302	82	42	40	370	213	157

1	2	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103
91.	Khetal Sanda Mustaja	191	1114	566	548	126	56	70	426	228	198
92.	Bilhari	182	923	542	381	21	10	11	87	46	41
93.	Chhinki	85	469	260	209	63	42	21	189	100	89
94.	Nadanna	70	422	235	187	84	43	41	338	192	146
95.	Diya	98	587	311	276	196	114	82	301	156	145
96.	Biriya	79	535	287	248	98	53	45	349	187	162
97.	Majhola	109	620	333	287	108	60	48	174	98	76
98.	Bankatiya	86	592	305	287	1	1	-	485	244	241
99.	Chandpur	37	250	132	118	1	1	-	219	115	104
100.	Kuan Khera	42	304	155	149	27	11	16	272	141	131
101.	Bhuria Tharu	57	383	198	185	26	16	10	326	168	158
102.	Bichpuri	52	341	168	173	15	12	3	88	49	39
103.	Sujia	64	425	224	201	-	-	-	415	216	199
104.	Umru Kalan	66	460	250	210	-	-	-	368	197	171
105.	Matiha	78	507	281	226	9	5	4	346	194	152
106.	Balkhera	85	574	296	278	1	1	-	357	180	177
107.	Khamaria	82	545	297	248	28	15	13	111	63	48
108.	Mohammadganj	141	844	451	393	419	226	193	410	212	198
109.	Sunkhari Kalan	70	471	247	224	26	16	10	378	188	190
110.	Nawedia	70	426	233	193	-	-	-	273	142	131
111.	Khairana	61	437	234	203	-	-	-	390	204	186
112.	Nanakmata	168	1302	726	576	-	-	-	627	330	297
113.	Deokali	123	808	431	377	28	19	9	251	131	120
114.	Deorhi	112	700	375	325	12	8	4	85	43	22
115.	Etawa	32	215	117	98	-	-	-	37	19	18
116.	Burangarh	29	208	112	96	17	8	9	184	99	85
117.	Pipalia Pistor	47	370	193	177	-	-	-	284	147	137
118.	Khempur	51	325	175	150	33	15	18	175	101	74
119.	Dhusari	54	391	212	179	4	3	1	211	111	100
120.	Salmata	45	362	180	182	-	-	-	323	158	165

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1	2	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103
121.	Bihi	21	152	89	63	-	-	-	124	73	51
122.	Navinagar	22	154	80	74	-	-	-	150	78	72
123.	Sundarpur	19	140	72	68	-	-	-	94	48	46
124.	Ainchta	55	331	183	148	2	1	1	206	117	89
125.	Deopura	58	268	149	119	-	-	-	94	50	44
126.	Kishanpur	40	230	118	112	-	-	-	134	70	64
127.	Jhankaiya	31	202	111	91	-	-	-	168	92	76
128.	Khali Mahuwat	34	202	127	76	4	4	-	1	1	-
129.	Gaus . Kuan	54	324	177	147	22	14	8	179	97	82
130.	Murai	68	476	258	218	-	-	-	435	235	200
131.	Charubeta	65	485	278	207	47	35	12	326	172	154
132.	Pachpakaria	120	680	371	209	317	168	149	21	12	9
133.	Bhajanpur	104	724	365	360	63	38	25	98	49	49
134.	Gwal Khera	62	272	131	141	33	17	16	51	25	26
135.	Sharda Range	----- INFORMATION NOT AVAILABLE -----									
TOTAL		12805	83789	45665	38124	8271	4607	3664	39329	20728	1860



Sl. No.	Name of Tribal Village	CATTLE CENSUS			
		NUMBER OF ANIMALS			
		Cow	Buffalo	Bullock	Bulls
1	2	104	105	106	107
1.	Ratanpur	90	40	180	-
2.	Fulaiya	60	25	160	-
3.	Banusi	39	71	95	-
4.	Pehenian	60	30	210	-
5.	Gangl	40	50	80	-
6.	Deuri	66	43	115	-
7.	Sabaura	60	21	235	-
8.	Jhankat	88	94	415	-
9.	Sarasaria	69	52	175	-
10.	Banusa	75	40	80	-
11.	Pratap Pur	60	305	150	-
12.	Jhankat	35	16	80	-
13.	Kodakhera	26	22	130	-
14.	Pachpera	20	14	102	-
15.	Bichai	12	10	46	-
16.	Dhumkhera	42	26	212	-
17.	Dohari	40	32	170	-
18.	Mundeli	80	25	175	-
19.	Chanda	95	63	205	-
20.	Chandeli	82	251	380	-
21.	Unchi-Mahuwat	211	27	697	-
22.	Khetal Sanda Khan	----- INFORMATION NOT AVAILABLE -----			
23.	Nagla Tarai	29	6	118	-
24.	Amaon	146	28	124	-
25.	Khatima	90	46	189	-
26.	Umaru Khurd	68	60	43	-
27.	Bhur Maholia	150	31	385	-
28.	Naugawa Thagu	76	24	290	-
29.	Khatima Range	235	7	545	-
30.	Tikuri	52	38	195	-
31.	Dhyanpur	13	9	74	-

1	2	104	105	106	107
32.	Nagla	27	23	126	-
33.	Baraki Dandi	32	18	175	-
34.	Bidaura	41	37	152	-
35.	Bidauri	26	18	65	-
36.	Jaula Sal Range	----- INFORMATION NOT AVAILABLE -----			
37.	Dohara	72	47	290	-
38.	Biria	62	37	226	-
39.	Magrsara	37	28	140	-
40.	Sadhu Nagar	70	53	272	-
41.	Saraunja	37	26	140	-
42.	Bichwa	19	13	90	-
43.	Haraiya	17	20	84	-
44.	Bharawni	65	43	272	-
45.	Lama Khera	56	47	280	-
46.	Nalai	47	38	224	-
47.	Pahsaini	35	45	180	-
48.	Kaithulia	27	23	90	-
49.	Gaujharua	42	17	130	-
50.	Bisauta	20	41	63	-
51.	Bharabhuria	42	10	180	-
52.	Kumrah	30	10	120	-
53.	Uldan	29	20	142	-
54.	Gurkhura	65	30	150	-
55.	Sripur Bichwa	17	3	150	-
56.	Bhurakisni	22	7	140	-
57.	Saijana	35	13	120	-
58.	Albirchho	17	9	132	-
59.	Bigrabagh	14	7	100	-
60.	Kutra	8	5	80	-
61.	Nausar	19	43	69	-
62.	Bari Anjanua	8	12	38	-
63.	Bhagchuri	37	55	59	-
64.	Jadav Pur	----- INFORMATION NOT AVAILABLE -----			

1	2	104	105	106	107
65.	Bhuria Deshi	85	108	355	-
66.	Jogither Nagla	40	87	261	-
67.	Kulani	130	65	96	5
68.	Jamaur	50	31	189	-
69.	Bandia	14	59	39	-
70.	Surai Range	80	5	60	2
71.	Nakulia	104	115	422	-
72.	Siterganj	77	91	160	1
73.	Tharu Tisaur	62	51	215	-
74.	Rampura	134	87	123	-
75.	Baghaura	13	42	86	-
76.	Karghata	25	10	107	-
77.	Chaumela	37	7	96	-
78.	Bamanpuri	106	27	179	-
79.	Turka Tisaur	50	38	163	-
80.	Sisauna	162	49	483	-
81.	Nalpuri	25	91	135	-
82.	Pindari	46	39	139	-
83.	Karghatia	17	33	102	-
84.	Sainjani	28	7	131	1
85.	Gauri Khora	35	55	91	7
86.	Baghauri	66	31	193	-
87.	Kaundha Ashraf	11	38	35	-
88.	Gohar Patia	35	7	200	-
89.	Kutri	18	5	180	-
90.	Naugavan Nath	40	13	201	-
91.	Khetal Sanda Mustaza	47	19	220	-
92.	Bilhari	60	40	240	-
93.	Chhinki	30	13	80	-
94.	Nadanna	26	5	70	-
95.	Diya	24	3	80	-
96.	Biriya	40	20	60	-
97.	Majhola	18	140	86	-
98.	Bankatiya	9	7	62	-

1	2	104	105	106	107
99.	Chandpur	24	13	60	-
100.	Kuan Khera	35	22	64	2
101.	Bhuria Tharu	21	3	80	-
102.	Bichpuri	20	7	52	-
103.	Sujia	40	10	50	-
104.	Umru Kalan	30	15	100	-
105.	Matiha	10	4	110	-
106.	Balkhera	15	3	100	-
107.	Khamaria	2	20	100	-
108.	Mohammadganj	3	11	60	-
109.	Sunkhari Kalan	45	20	65	-
110.	Navdia	40	13	60	-
111.	Khairana	20	9	45	-
112.	Nanakmata	21	15	80	-
113.	Deokali	20	25	80	-
114.	Deorhi	5	15	53	-
115.	Etawa	7	15	50	-
116.	Purangarh	13	3	45	-
117.	Pipalia Pistour	20	9	65	-
118.	Khempur	9	25	40	-
119.	Dhusari	14	1	46	-
120.	Salmata	10	4	100	-
121.	Bihi	10	2	75	-
122.	Navinagar	7	-	80	-
123.	Sundarpur	9	12	60	-
124.	Ainhta	8	2	39	-
125.	Deopura	3	20	60	-
126.	Kishanpur	25	2	65	-
127.	Jhankaiya	90	-	61	-
128.	Khali Mahuwat	6	39	30	-
129.	Gous Kuan	43	14	146	-
130.	Murai	45	15	130	-
131.	Charubeta	164	24	184	-
132.	Pachpakaria	95	30	160	-
133.	Bhajanpur	80	35	140	-
134.	Gwal Khera	55	20	80	-
135.	Sharda Range	-----INFORMATION NOT AVAILABLE-----			
TOTAL		6092	4221	18796	18

Sl. No.	Name of Tribal village	Three years & more	Number of Animals								Total No. of Animals	Total Poultry
			Less than three years					Number of other animals				
			He Buff.	Heifers	Calves	Heifer	Calves	Sheep	Goat	Pigs		
1	2	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118
1.	Ratanpur	10	15	20	10	12	-	5	-	4	386	100
2.	Fulaiya	12	12	18	10	9	-	12	-	2	320	200
3.	Banusi	4	10	8	10	6	-	-	-	-	243	255
4.	Pahenian	6	12	10	4	4	-	-	-	4	340	155
5.	Gangi	4	12	8	6	4	-	-	-	-	104	200
6.	Deuri	10	6	10	4	4	-	12	-	-	270	177
7.	Savaura	12	12	20	5	6	-	35	-	-	406	255
8.	Jhankat	15	40	38	25	20	-	35	-	5	775	600
9.	Sarasaria	10	35	31	22	15	-	24	-	5	438	122
10.	Banusa	12	20	25	14	12	-	-	-	-	378	235
11.	Pratap Pur	25	12	15	150	60	-	-	-	-	777	366
12.	Jhankat	12	12	18	7	10	-	16	-	2	208	900
13.	Kodakhera	24	17	11	8	3	-	28	-	-	269	1115
14.	Pachpera	18	8	7	6	4	-	15	-	-	194	1130
15.	Bichari	6	4	6	5	5	-	20	-	-	114	184
16.	Dhunkhera	30	24	15	8	6	-	27	-	1	391	1106
17.	Dohari	24	14	17	13	10	-	23	-	-	343	1118
18.	Mundeli	35	5	6	7	6	-	25	15	-	379	1155
19.	Chanda	47	8	29	3	10	-	26	-	-	486	2262
20.	Chandeli	104	12	21	84	31	-	143	-	3	1111	641
21.	Unchi-Mahuwat	48	18	12	2	2	-	33	-	-	1050	2291
22.	Khetal Senda Khan	----- INFORMATION NOT AVAILABLE -----										
23.	Nagla Tarai	34	5	2	-	3	-	6	-	-	203	1121
24.	Amson	9	28	22	6	4	-	39	-	-	406	86
25.	Khatima	22	4	7	8	10	-	41	-	-	417	219
26.	Umaru Khurd	28	12	20	14	13	-	64	76	35	433	64
27.	Bhur Maholia	40	23	25	12	1	-	30	-	-	697	30

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1	2	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118
28.	Naugawa- Thagoo	38	10	12	2	-	-	41	-	-	493	446
29.	Khatima Range	58	36	55	17	16	-	104	-	-	1073	280
30.	Tikuri	38	17	19	12	16	-	32	-	-	419	160
31.	Dhyanpur	16	8	5	3	5	-	27	-	-	160	46
32.	Nagla	30	10	13	9	12	-	14	-	-	264	105
33.	Baraki Dandi	24	7	11	10	5	-	17	-	-	299	48
34.	Bidaura	36	21	24	15	8	-	16	2	-	352	165
35.	Bidauri	22	23	13	5	4	-	6	-	-	182	72
36.	Jaula Sal Range	----- INFORMATION NOT AVAILABLE -----										
37.	Dohara	42	40	23	26	9	-	22	8	-	579	116
38.	Biria	24	28	22	13	12	-	46	-	-	470	60
39.	Magarsara	18	12	17	7	15	-	17	-	-	291	36
40.	Sadhu Nagar	38	23	37	18	20	-	106	-	-	637	262
41.	Saraunja	13	13	11	8	13	-	33	-	-	294	54
42.	Bichwa	14	7	9	5	5	-	17	-	-	180	47
43.	Hariya	10	7	6	8	5	-	17	-	-	174	42
44.	Bharawni	28	32	27	24	18	-	37	-	-	546	208
45.	Lama Khera	32	24	20	18	17	-	28	-	-	522	186
46.	Nalai	30	17	23	16	12	-	13	-	-	420	78
47.	Pahsaini	16	16	10	18	13	-	35	-	-	368	43
48.	Kaithulia	26	11	8	10	7	-	26	-	-	228	36
49.	Gaujharria	100	15	20	2	5	-	-	-	-	241	20
50.	Bisauta	10	12	6	13	12	-	15	-	22	214	18
51.	Bharabhurria	6	12	12	4	6	-	-	-	-	272	16
52.	Kumrah	4	15	15	6	8	-	-	-	-	208	19
53.	Uldan	8	5	4	4	4	-	4	-	-	220	30
54.	Gurkhura	10	15	18	6	6	-	-	-	-	300	25
55.	Sri Pur Bichwa	70	7	5	3	2	-	3	-	-	260	260
56.	Bhuraki- sni	80	3	8	1	3	-	2	-	-	266	307

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1	2	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	1118
57.	Saijana	40	3	5	2	3	-	5	7	-	243	3327
58.	Albirchho	46	5	10	4	1	-	11	-	-	235	2257
59.	Bigrabagh	50	3	7	3	3	-	25	-	-	212	2203
60.	Kutra	40	2	8	3	7	-	9	12	-	174	1195
61.	Nausar	32	15	10	20	20	-	-	-	-	236	-
62.	Bari Anjania	34	7	14	4	1	-	-	-	-	118	-
63.	Bhagchuri	25	9	15	19	18	-	-	-	-	237	-
64.	Jadav Pur	-----INFORMATION NOT AVAILABLE-----										
65.	Bhuria Deshi	88	19	25	22	10	-	-	-	-	712	-
66.	Jogither Nagla	113	39	33	2	3	-	-	-	-	578	--
67.	Kulani	88	75	65	60	10	-	-	-	-	586	--
68.	Jamaur	51	5	15	3	5	-	-	-	-	349	--
69.	Bandia	16	3	2	19	6	-	-	-	-	158	--
70.	Surai Range	25	30	14	10	5	-	-	-	-	231	--
71.	Nakulia	95	36	49	55	53	-	184	-	2	115	5600
72.	Sitarganj	38	13	27	23	13	-	14	-	9	466	1399
73.	Tharu Tisaur	62	25	28	31	22	-	20	-	-	516	2010
74.	Rampura	25	29	22	26	24	-	77	27	18	592	4310
75.	Baghaura	15	4	4	20	10	-	3	-	-	197	2335
76.	Karghata	20	16	20	1	3	-	8	-	1	211	1814
77.	Chaumela	15	14	16	2	5	-	-	-	-	192	153
78.	Bamanpuri	16	32	19	20	10	-	3	-	-	412	126
79.	Turka Tisaur	32	22	33	24	9	-	15	-	-	386	200
80.	Sisauna	74	34	32	16	10	-	111	-	-	971	200
81.	Nalpuri	87	10	11	38	18	-	34	-	3	392	90
82.	Pindari	12	18	21	23	16	-	18	-	-	332	52
83.	Karghatia	22	12	12	13	16	-	29	-	-	256	203
84.	Sainjani	9	11	28	9	2	-	5	-	-	231	58
85.	Gauri Khera	30	20	26	16	12	-	29	15	-	336	204

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1	2	100	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118
86.	Baghauri	41	35	36	16	14	-	40	-	11	483	234
87.	Kaundha Ashraf	15	2	8	25	13	-	24	-	-	171	17
88.	Gohar Patia	20	3	2	3	1	-	17	-	2	290	176
89.	Kutri	22	2	3	3	2	-	13	-	1	249	203
90.	Naugavan Nath	10	5	7	5	6	-	21	-	2	320	196
91.	Khetal Sanda Mustaza	50	7	5	4	6	-	25	-	3	386	-
92.	Bilhari	56	6	3	8	10	-	37	-	5	465	-
93.	Chhinki	24	5	4	7	2	-	7	-	-	172	190
94.	Nadanna	30	3	7	3	4	-	5	-	-	153	165
95.	Diya	40	6	6	4	2	-	9	5	-	179	75
96.	Biriya	50	7	10	6	6	-	11	-	3	213	115
97.	Majhola	60	7	3	13	11	-	5	-	3	346	103
98.	Bankatiya	70	3	2	3	7	-	6	-	-	169	100
99.	Chandpur	30	7	9	11	7	-	3	13	-	177	187
100.	Kuan Khera	36	9	6	10	8	-	2	5	1	200	270
101.	Bhuria Tharu	20	3	2	2	5	-	7	-	2	145	290
102.	Bichpuri	16	2	6	3	1	-	11	-	3	121	177
103.	Sujia	40	15	10	5	5	-	5	-	1	181	282
104.	Umru Kalan	20	3	2	2	3	-	10	-	2	187	280
105.	Matiha	-	3	4	1	2	-	40	-	-	174	21
106.	Balkhera	-	3	5	1	-	-	10	-	-	137	16
107.	Khamaria	-	-	1	6	4	-	7	-	-	140	25
108.	Mohammad- ganj	-	-	2	3	5	-	-	-	-	84	10
109.	Sunkhari Kalan	-	9	10	10	7	-	11	-	-	178	10
110.	Navdia	-	7	9	4	6	-	15	-	-	154	15
111.	Khairana	-	4	6	3	5	-	3	-	-	95	20
112.	Nanakmata	-	10	3	4	1	-	21	-	-	155	30
113.	Deokali	-	7	2	7	4	-	7	-	-	152	15



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1	2	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118
114.	Deorhi	-	1	1	1	1	-	40	-	-	117	80
115.	Etawa	-	2	3	4	3	-	7	-	-	91	20
116.	Purangarh	-	3	5	1	1	-	9	-	-	80	21
117.	Pipalia Pistour	-	3	4	2	2	-	10	-	-	115	24
118.	Khempur	-	2	4	7	8	-	13	-	-	108	30
119.	Dhusari	-	3	5	1	-	-	10	-	-	80	35
120.	Salmata	-	4	2	-	2	-	5	-	-	127	40
121.	Bihi	-	4	1	-	1	-	28	-	-	113	10
122.	Navinagar	-	2	1	-	-	-	11	-	-	101	25
123.	Sundar Pur	-	4	2	4	2	-	20	-	-	113	30
124.	Ainchta	-	2	1	-	2	-	15	-	-	69	25
125.	Deopura	2	2	1	7	3	-	30	-	-	128	35
126.	Kishanpur	-	7	3	1	1	-	25	-	-	129	10
127.	Jhan Kalya	6	10	4	1	3	6	-	-	-	181	95
128.	Khali Mahuwat	36	5	2	25	11	-	4	-	-	158	2
129.	Gous Kuan	4	9	16	1	3	-	16	-	-	252	108
130.	Murai	3	12	14	2	4	-	15	-	-	248	107
131.	Charubeta	23	17	12	2	11	-	52	-	-	489	202
132.	Pachpa- Karia	4	15	8	12	2	-	25	-	-	351	28
133.	Bhajanpur	4	20	13	12	2	-	10	-	-	316	16
134.	Gwal Khera	-	18	11	4	2	-	-	-	-	190	-
135.	Sharda Range	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL		464	250	211	186	153	6	520	23	15	6735	3062

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