

ECONOMIC TREND

Livelihood Pattern

The combined population of the present district of Gorakhpur and Deoria depending on agriculture was found to be 71.6 percent of the total population of the district (29,338,685) in 1901 which increased to 88.1 percent of the same (32,01,180) in 1911 and to 91.8 per cent (of 32,66,830) in 1921 when the rate of increase was arrested. By 1951, however, the percentage dropped to 88.5 percent (of 21,20,627) although the actual number of persons depending on agriculture had increased to 38,41,275 in 1951 from 29,97,997 giving rise of 28.1 percent in 1921. In 1951, the percentage for the State was 74.2.

Workers and Non-workers

In 1921, the percentage of workers in the total population was 62.28 (agriculture 57.20 percent, non-agriculture 5.08 percent) but by 1951, it had come down to 49.68 (agriculture 44.13 percent, non-agricultural 5.55 percent).

The census that followed after 1951, pooled all the dependents of all the divisions of economic activity into one class defined as non-workers. Consequently the data after 1951, do not help to indicate separately the degree of dependence existing in agricultural and non-agricultural activities of workers.

The 1961 Census adopted a different definition of workers and their economic classification which was adhered to some extent in 1971. Hence, an exact comparison with earlier data is not possible. The comparative position with the data of 1971 is given below:

Year	Total population	Total number of workers	Percentage of workers to total Population			
			Agricultural workers	Non-Agricultural workers	Total worker	
					District	U.P.
1961	25,65,182	11,33,008	33.7	6.7	44.1	39.1
1971	30,38,177	9,83,934	27.4	4.9	32.3	30.9

A cursory reading will thus indicate an alarming decrease in the working

population indicating unemployment even amongst the already employed persons of 1961. This apparent anomaly is perhaps easily explained by the concept and definition of worker adopted in 1961. Census allowed many persons to be included in the category of workers who were not so treated in 1971 census. In 1961 as little as one hour's work in day entitled a person to be treated as worker and a women whose time was utilized basically in household chores was defined as worker even if she took food in the field and tended the cattle. But in the census of 1971, a man or woman who was engaged primarily in house-hold duties such as cooking for own household and even when such a person helped in the family economic activity though not as a full time worker he was not treated as a worker and was categorised as non-worker. Hence the different workers have now been classified into nine major divisions, the basis of the classification being those economic activities which were similar in respect of process, the raw material, and the products. The nine divisions of workers and the number of persons engaged in them in 1971 are as follows;

Number and Name of division	Males	Females	Total	Percentage to total workers	Percentage to total population
I Cultivators	4,30,904	28,077	4,58,981	46.6	15.1
II Agricultural labourers	2,56,880	1,15,578	3,72,458	37.9	12.3
III Live-stock, Forestry, fishing hunting, plantations orchards and allied activities	3,328	462	3,790	0.4	0.1
IV Mining and quarrying	211	37	248	0.0	0.0
V Manufacturing, processing servicing and repairs:					
(a) House hold industry	17,977	2,699	20,676	2.1	0.7
(b) Other than house hold industry	25,280	1,015	26,295	0.3	0.1
VII Trade and Commerce	26,539	856	27,395	2.8	0.9
VIII Transport, storage and communications	22,825	188	23,013	2.3	0.7
IX Other services	44,156	3,958	48,114	4.9	1.6
Total workers	8,31,004	1,52,930	9,83,934	100	32.3
Non-workers	7,49,586	13,04,657	20,54,243	-	67.7
Total population	15,80,590	14,57,587	30,38,177	-	100.0

As will be observed above all the non-workers have been grouped together in one single class though they have been classified in the census as follows:

- (a) Full time students
- (b) Those attending to household duties
- (c) Dependents and infants
- (d) Retired persons and rentiers
- (e) Persons of independent means
- (f) Beggars and vagrants
- (g) inmates of penal, mental and charitable institutions
- (h) Others

General Level Of Prices And Wages

Prices

Unfortunately there are no extant records of prices in this district prior to 1857, with the exception of a few scattered references. In the ten years prior to 1860 the cheapest rates were those of 1854, when wheat was sold at 28 seers to the rupee, rice at 26.6, barley at 43.9 and gram at 40.7 seers. From 1861, onwards official returns are available, and from these some idea may be obtained of the general tendency of prices by taking averages of decennial period, so as to eliminate as far as possible the effects of abnormal seasons and unusual influences. From 1861 to 1865, prices remained lower than at any subsequent period, the averages in the case of the principal food-grains being 26.19 seers of common rice, 25.93 of wheat, 37.29 of barley, 23.95 of arhar and 28.61 of gram. The following decade showed a great rise, though famines in 1868-69 and 1873-74 had a very marked effect on the averages which were 18.93 seers for rice, 17.89 for wheat, 25.85 for barley, 18.55 for arhar and 22.28 for gram.

In the decade 1866-1875 the prolonged scarcity sent prices up to famine levels. By 1880, however, the market recovered and two or three years of unusual plenty occurred, which lowered the prices to the level of 1865. The averages for the decade ending 1885 were consequently somewhat lower than in the preceding period, rice being sold for 17.5 seers, wheat for 18.18, barley for 29.6, arhar for 19.15 and gram for 24.52 seers to the rupee. In 1886 prices rose everywhere and the year marked an epoch in their history. For though the reasons had never been satisfactorily explained, it seemed that various causes produced a simultaneous effect, such as the extension of communications, the consequent development of export trade, and the fall in the price of silver. Whatever the reasons be, the result was that rates

took a decided step upwards, from which they never descended in subsequent years. The practical effect of this change was the raising of the normal level and in later years the only variations were those due to famine and the state of the external markets. Because of the development of the railways system, the Gorakhpur rates become practically identical with those prevailing throughout Uttar Pradesh, the cost of railway freight alone differentiated various localities. From 1886 to 1895 with the bad seasons in the second half of the decade, the average were 14.67 seers for rice, 13.92 for wheat, 20.75 for barley, 19.7 for arhar and 20.43 for gram. The next ten years opened with a famine during which the rates rose to an unprecedented height. They remained high till 1900, owing to scarcity but the next four years witnessed a great improvement as the result of the magnificent harvests that were reaped throughout the country, though at the same time they never fell to the rates prevailing before 1886. In 1905 an extensive failure of the Rabi crops, caused a stringency in the market, the average for the ten years ending 1905 was 13.02 seers of rice, 13.93 of wheat, 19.58 of barley, 13.37 of arhar and 16.9 of gram to the rupee. Subsequent seasons were so unfavourable that the prices rose rapidly. In 1907-08 the rates were far higher than ever known by then in spite of the relative immunity of the district from famine. The rise in the past 45 years was sufficiently remarkable, which amounted on the whole to 18 percent from 1861 to 1885 and to 46 per cent from the former year to 1905, an enhancement which cast an immense effect on the condition of the district especially in the landowners and tenants who derived incalculable benefit from the increased value of their produce. Because of the excellent harvests of 1908 and following years prices again fell reaching low level in 1911, the prices being 13.06 seers for wheat, 10.37 seers for rice (common), 21.56 seers for gram and 12.75 seers for arhar dal , but rose sharply thereafter. In 1913, they were higher than ever before. The average for the 10 years ending 1915 was 9.46 seers for rice, 10.96 seers for wheat, 15.74 for barley, 10.79 for arhar, and 13.96 for gram to the rupee. Thus in these last ten years prices had risen by 21 percent.

With the outbreak of the First World War in 1914, a series of changes in prices including a considerable rise in the cost of food-grains were witnessed in the succeeding years. In 1916, the price level higher by 47 percent, in 1928 it was higher by 100 per cent over the rates prevailing in 1911.

The worldwide economic depression was started in 1930 and the years that followed were continued and severe depression. There was some recovery in 1932 but that was only seasonal and prices began to fall again in 1933 consequent on a good monsoon. The price level in 1934 went down by about 38 percent and 15 percent as compared to those of 1928 and 1916 respectively. Prices remained low in 1935 and in the first half of 1936. There

was an upward trend in the next half and the prices were steady in 1937 and at a higher level than in 1936. By 1939 they registered a rise of nearly 25 percent over those prevalent in 1934.

After the outbreak of the Second World War in 1939 there was a steep rise in prices. The rise was largely due to speculation and profiteering but other factors like the holding back of stocks in anticipation of future shortage, contributed in no small measure to maintain and even to advance the high level reached. At the beginning of 1940 price control measure which had been put into operation on the outbreak of the war were vigorously enforced. These measures included the fixation of price (with modification from time to time) by the district officer and the institution of prosecution to check profiteering and dealers in food-grains were licensed. Even then the prices continued to go up and it was experienced that effective control of prices was not possible without control over supplies. Therefore district reserves were maintained and to ease the situation a partial rationing scheme was introduced in 1943 for the poorer section but the markets were allowed to function normally. By bearing a free market the possibility of a breakdown in supplies was avoided. The availability of certain food-grains at subsidised rates from the government shops induced the dealers to reduce their own prices and bring out their hoarded stocks.

It was expected that with the end of the War and enforcement of several price control measures by the government, the general food situation would ease but it did not. The price level in 1944 was higher by 344 percent than that of 1911 and by about 184 percent than that of 1939. The period between 1943 and July 1952 was that of rationing and controls. After this period markets were allowed to function normally and restriction on movements of food-grains were also withdrawn and the statutory maximum prices, prescribed for various food-grains, were also given up. The system of issuing food-grains to ration card holders from ration shops was, however, continued in order to arrest any rising trend.

Expectation of an immediate fall in the prices of food-grains and easing of the food situation as a result of the relaxation of controls from July were not realised. On the contrary prices of nearly all food-grains went up appreciably. But by the end of 1953, prices tended to come down. The normal forces of demand and supply once again started adjusting the prices and the withdrawal of government with all its financial resources from the market had its effect on softening the prices. The cultivators was not sure of getting a fixed maximum prices for his grain nor was the trader assured of earning a fixed commission on the grains supplied by him. The nervousness of the cultivator and the trader only led to a further decline in prices. As a result thereof the downward trend which had started in 1953 could not be

arrested and by 1955 prices had fallen by about 56 percent for wheat, 53 percent for rice, 57 percent for gram and 48 per cent for arhar, as compared with those prevailing in 1950.

This posed a new problem for the government. The falling trend was required to be checked in the interest of the overall economy and in the interest of the cultivator who needed being assured of a minimum price so that he could stick to his land. The government had to take measures in 1953-54 to support prices. They, therefore, again showed a gradual upward trend. The available average monthly wholesale prices for certain years from 1951 are given below :

Year	Prices in Rs per maund (or 37.3)		
	Wheat	Gram	Rice
1951	29.25	20.50	36.00
1955	12.80	8.80	16.80
1960	19.00	16.00	22.00
1965	29.10	23.00	42.69
	(77.70)*	(61.62)*	(114.00)*

* Rupees per quintal

The average yearly retail prices from 1969 to 1973 were as follows :

Year	Prices in Rs per Kg.		
	Wheat	Gram	Rice (Common)
1969	1.02	0.87	1.33
1970	0.92	1.04	1.51
1971	0.96	1.09	1.53
1972	1.00	1.17	1.60
1973	1.28	1.83	1.83

The average retail prices of certain other essential commodities, obtaining in Gorakhpur town in 1973, were as follows :

Commodity	Prices in Rs per Kg.
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Dal arhar	2.14
Ghee	19.00
Jaggery	1.85
Fire-wood	0.15
Mustard Oil	7.36
Sugar	3.57

Wages

About the close of the nineteenth century the wages that ruled throughout the district were much lower than those prevailing in the western parts of the State, the scale resembled that of the eastern districts generally. From 1858 to 1868 the remuneration of field-labourers varied from six to eight pice daily, although the cash wages were relatively rare. During next decade the higher rate generally prevailed, though from 1878 to 1908 more usually labourers were paid partly in cash and party in grain. The general average for the district remained almost the same till 1908 though in rare instance more was given, while payment in grain was of approximately the same value varying from two to three seers. In practice cash remuneration took the form of the so called Gorakhpur pice and amounted to 10 to 15 of these coins daily the equivalent in government currency being two and three annas. The rate depended on the locality and the nature of the work performed. The wages were generally higher in the north, the average being three annas a day for labour was less abundant here. The rates in the case of skilled labourers in the rural areas varied from Rs 6 to Rs 9 per month. In the city the wages were much higher. A similar rise was also noticed in the case of household servants. In 1907, the average monthly wages of a sweeper was Rs 3 and a syce Rs 5 which increased to Rs 5 and Rs 7 respectively about 1920. The foremost reason for this increase was the rise in price which culminated in the scarcity of 1907-08. The increase of emigration owing to higher wages obtainable in Bengal and elsewhere, the ravages of plague and increased facilities of transport also tended to increase wages in this district.

A comparative survey of rural wages for skilled and unskilled labour for certain years from 1906 to 1973 is given in the following statement :

Year	Wages in Rs per day	
	Unskilled labour	Skilled labour

1906	0.09	0.21
1911	0.09	0.25
1916	0.10	0.36
1928	0.14	0.53
1934	0.10	0.33
1939	0.14	0.33
1944	0.31	1.00
1950	0.78	1.64
1955	1.00	2.00
1960	2.00	4.00
1965	2.50	5.00
1970	3.00	4.50
1973	3.50	6.00

After the First World War, there occurred a marked all round rise in wages which was most marked in 1928. The fall after 1930, which was due to worldwide economic depression, was reflected in the wages obtaining in 1934, after this wages began to rise and by 1944 those for unskilled and skilled labour had recorded a rise of 100 and 205 percent respectively, over those of 1939. This abnormal rise may be attributed to the out break of the Second World War in 1939, and the consequent rise in prices wages thereafter did not down and continued to move upwards.

In 1934, various agricultural occupation such as weeding, reaping, transplantation and ploughing ranged from Rs 2.75 to Rs 3.50 per day, the working hours being eight.

Wages in urban areas were, as usual, higher than those in the rural areas. In Gorakhpur town, wages prevailing in 1974 are given below in respect of certain occupations :

Occupation	Unit of quotation	Average wages in Rs
Gardener	Per month	190.00
Chowkidar	Per month	145.00
Domestic servant	(a) Per month, without food	80.00
	(b) Per month, with food	40.00
Herdsmen	Per month, per cattle	5.00
Motor Driver	Per month,	200.00

Truck driver	Per month	250.00
Scavenger	Per month for a house with one latrine for one clearing per day	5.00
Casual labour	Per day	4.50
Carpenter	Per day	7.00
Blacksmith	Per day	7.00
Midwife	(a) For a boy	25.00
	(b) For a girl	20.00
Barber	(a) Per shave	0.30
	(b) Per hair-cut	0.70
Porter	Per 40 kg. of a load carried for a km.	1.00
Wood-cutter	Per 40 kg. of wood turned into fuel	0.50
Tailor	(a) Per man's cotton shirt (full sleeves)	2.50
	(b) Per woman's cotton shirt (short sleeves)	2.00
	(c) Per woolen suit	75.00

General Level Of Employment

In 1971, the number of agricultural workers was 8,31,439, cultivators and agricultural labourers being 4,58,981 and 3,72,458 respectively. The number of persons engaged in activities connected with livestock, forestry fishing, hunting, plantations, orchards and allied activities was 3,790 and in mining and quarrying 248. As many as 2,964 persons were engaged in activities connected with building of roads, bridges, tunnels, etc., and trade and commerce offered employment to 27,395 persons and transport storage and communications to 23,013. The services engaged 48,114 persons, household industry 20,676 persons and industries other than household 26,295 persons.

Employment Trends

The statement given below shows employment trends in both the private and the public sectors during the years 1969-73. The data relate only to those establishments which were covered by the enquiry conducted by the employment exchange authorities :

Year	No of establishments	No of employees
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	Private sector	Public sector	Total	Private sector	Public sector	Total
1969	240	211	451	14746	53105	67851
1970	243	227	470	15159	53342	68501
1971	247	243	490	15094	56072	71166
1972	279	281	560	16148	57473	73621
1973	274	291	565	16279	59310	75589

The number of persons employed in 1972 and 1973 given in the foregoing statement when further split up according to nature of their work presents the following picture :

Nature of activity	No of reporting establishment		No. of employees					
			1972			1973		
	1972	1973	Private Sector	Public Sector	Total	Priv. Sector	Public Sector	Total
Agriculture, livestock hunting and fishing	10	12	-	2189	2189	-	2283	2283
Mining and quarrying	1	1	-	313	313	-	597	597
Manufacturing	72	69	9569	2549	12118	9523	2622	12145
Construction	29	29	-	3354	3354	-	3575	3575
Electricity Gas, water and sanitary services	7	8	-	2258	2258	-	2359	2359
Trade and commerce	77	80	686	937	1623	657	1311	1968
Transport and storage	40	42	27	22480	22507	26	22195	22221
Services (public, legal, medical etc.)	324	324	5866	23393	29259	6073	24368	30441
Total	560	565	16148	57473	73621	16279	59310	75589

Employment of Women

The trend in employment of women workers is given in the following statement which shows the number of women employed in the private and public sector during the years ending December 1973 :

No. on December 1973	
No. of reporting establishments	565
No. of women employees in public sector	2656
No. of women employees in private sector	609
Total number of women employees	3265
Percentage of women employees in private sector to total number of employees in that sector	3.7

Percentage of women employees in Public sector to total number of employees in that sector 4.5

The proportion of women workers in different spheres in the quarter ending December, 1973, was as follows :

Sphere	Percentage
Education	62.5
Medical and public health	24.3
Transport	5.8
Manufacturing	2.3
Construction	0.2
Trade and coomerce	0.4
Services etc.	4.0
Electricity, gas and water	0.5
Total	100.00

Unemployment Trend

The number of men and women who sought employment in different spheres during the year ending December, 1973, were as follows :

Educational Standard	Men	Women	Total
Post-graduate	407	21	428
Graduate	2,737	28	2,765
Intermediate/ Under graduate	6,801	44	6,845
Matriculate	7,470	89	7,559
Below matriculate including illiterate	11,385	827	12,212
Total	28,800	1,009	29,809

Vacancies notified to the employment exchange during the quarter ending December, 1973, by the Central Government were 101, by the State Government 670, quasi government 77,(State 70 and Central 7), local bodies 30, and private sector 33.

The district experienced shortage of civil engineer chemists, experienced mechanical engineer, stenographer, (English and Hindi), general mechanics,

experienced electrician, overseer, physician, health inspector, trained accountant, fitter and pressman. Persons without previous experience of training and technician trainees of industrial training institutes are surplus to requirement.

The district has a surplus labour force which migrates to other deficient areas for employment.

Employment Exchange

The employment service came into being in the wake of post-war demobilisation and a need was felt for a machinery that would satisfactorily handle orderly re-absorption of demobilised personnel in civil life. Accordingly an employment exchange was established at Gorakhpur in January, 1946. Till the end of 1946, employment services facilities were available only to demobilised service personnel and discharged war workers. In 1947, at the time of partition of the country, the employment exchange was also called upon to deal with the resettlement of a large number of persons who were displaced as a result of partition. In response to growing demand, the scope of service was gradually extended and by early 1948, employment exchange was thrown open to all categories of workers. Its administration was taken up by the State government with effect from November 1956.

The work of employment exchange is divided into different sections. Besides the employment market information and vocational guidance units, the registration and submission work is divided into three sections, viz., the clerical, technical and unskilled. The registration of all categories of women is done separately in the women section. Each section is under the charge of an assistant employment officer.

The introduction of the Compulsory Notification of Vacancies Act, 1959 and the Apprentice Act of 1961 has widened the scope of the employment service. Vocational guidance and occupational and training information has been an added attraction normal registration and placement activities. The employment exchange was also made responsible to recruitment of labour for the State labour group at Gurma Camp attached to the Churk Cement Factory since October 1964. A university employment information and guidance bureau is also operating under the employment exchange at Gorakhpur.

The following statement would show the amount of assistance rendered by the employment exchange during the year 1969-73 :

Year	Vacancies notified by employers	No. of persons registered for	No. on 'live register'	Persons provided with employment
1969	2619	20741	10016	2093
1970	2634	24021	15673	1880
1971	2960	31065	17562	2411
1972	2971	29863	29713	1798
1973	3139	30312	29809	2867

Employment market information scheme was introduced by the exchange in December, 1958, for public sector only and its jurisdiction was extended to private sector also in 1959. Under the scheme an effort is made to find out quarterly from public and private sectors establishments, the number of persons employed by them and the number of posts under them that fell vacant during the quarter and the type of jobs for which supply of qualified candidates was inadequate.

In order to give assistance to an individual in solving problems related to occupational choice, a vocational guidance unit was established by the State Government in the employment exchange, Gorakhpur in 1960. During the year 1973, about 5700 candidates attended group guidance talks, 6126 individuals sought guidance, 578 candidates were placed in training and 232 were placed in apprenticeship, special guidance were given to 1658 persons of the Scheduled Castes, 288 ex-service men, 309 women and 23 physically handicapped persons.

Central Labour Depot

The Central labour depot at Gorakhpur is functioning under the administrative control of the director of employment exchanges, New Delhi, and under the immediate charge of a deputy director (labour). The Depot was established in March, 1942, at Gorakhpur on a small scale. Later it developed rapidly and soon grew into big organisation supplying about 50,000 labourers annually all the state of country. It also looks after labour welfare work.

National Planning And Community Development

Before Independence the subject of rural development and planning received little attention and whatever efforts were made in this direction were merely the outcome of political expediency and confined to such activities as sanitation and expansion of agricultural and irrigational facilities to the

villages. When the first Congress government came into office in, 1937, a scheme for rural development was adopted in certain villages of the district. The scope of the scheme was expanded and a rural development association was formed at the district level, having a nominated non-official chairman and a subdivisional magistrate as secretary with functions more or less advisory. The work related largely to rural hygiene, construction of roads, establishment of libraries, construction of panchayat ghar (house) and night school for adults, and allied development activities. All rural development programmes were almost given up when the Congress government went out of office in 1939. In 1947, the work was again taken up when the rural development department was merged with the co-operative department and the rural development association replaced by the district development association with a non-official as chairman and the district co-operative officer as its secretary.

The development activities received proper attention only after the setting up of the planning commission of India in 1950. In the First five-year Plan(1951-56) agriculture, including irrigation and power, were given top priority, funds having been allocated accordingly. In 1952, the district development association was replaced by the district planning committee, having the district magistrate as its chairman and the district planning officer as its secretary. Its role was, however, advisory. A number of subcommittees were also framed for the preparation and execution of development programmes.

In the district the first community development block was opened on October 2, 1953, at Nichlaur followed by another at Chargawan on January 26,1955.

The scope of the Second Five-year Plan was engaged to include industrialization and it was decided that the whole district would be divided into development blocks for the implementation of the various Plan schemes. In the second half of the Second five-year Plan the Antarim Zila Parishad (now the Zila Parishad) was formed in 1958 by amalgamating the district planning committee and the district board. A three-tier structure of rural self-governing bodies was adopted from December, 1963, for the successful implementation of the planing and development programmes-the village panchayat at the villages level, the kshetra Samiti at block level and the Zila Parishad at the district level. For the co-ordinated execution of the different Plan schemes the resources of the agriculture, co-operative, animal husbandry, panchayat raj and some other departments and organisations were pooled and put under the control of the district planning officer (now designated as district development officer). The district was divided into 31

development blocks. Some particulars about these blocks of the district are given in the Statement A appended at the end of the chapter, all of which being in post-stage II.

The Kshettra Samiti is responsible for all the development activities within a block. The block development officer is the executive officer of the Kshettra Samiti. He is assisted by a number of assistant development officers for agriculture, animal husbandry, co-operatives, panchayats, etc. At the village level, there is a multipurpose worker designed as gram sewak (village level worker) to work for all the development departments. During the First Five-year Plan period the stress was on people's participation in different activities. Improvement of village roads, drainage and pavements was done by Shramdan (voluntary labour). Improved methods of agriculture and use of compost manure were also introduced. Tube-wells and other facilities for irrigation were augmented.

The aim of Second Plan was to increase national income by 25 percent and to reduce unemployment. During this period branches of different co-operative societies were established to enable the farmers to get proper value of their produce and a land development bank also started functioning to make available to farmers loans on easy terms. In the field of agriculture, schemes relating to soil conservation, Japanese method of paddy cultivation, expansion of and training in the use of improved agricultural implements, and use of chemical and green manure were taken up.

The Third Five-year Plan was conceived as the first stage of a decade or more of intensive development leading to a self-reliant and self-generating economy. It sought to ensure a minimum level of living to every family while narrowing economic and social disparities. Some special programmes, much as intensive methods of wheat and paddy cultivation, crop protection measures, availability of improved varieties of seeds, increase in double-cropped area were taken in hands. This all resulted in substantial increase in production. Schemes for the development of live-stock, poultry and fisheries were undertaken.

A period of three annual Plans intervened between the Third Plan and the Fourth Plan which commenced from April 1, 1966, the broad objectives of these Plans being the following :

- (i) A Growth rate of 5 percent in the agricultural sector and 8 to 10 percent in industry.
- (ii) 6.9 per cent annual rate growth in production of food-grains to achieve self-sufficiency.

(iii) To maximize employment opportunities with the proposed growth rate.

(iv) To redress imbalances arising from a high rate of population growth and inadequate expansion in agricultural production by bringing the fertility rate to 25 per thousand in shortest possible time.

The implementation of these Five-year Plan schemes has helped in raising the standard of living, providing better wages and living conditions and helping the general economic growth of the district. The growing industrialization side by side with increased agricultural production holds a definite promise of ushering in an era of increased prosperity and better economic condition for the people of the district.

STATEMENT A

Development Block

Tahsil	Name of Block	Date of inauguration	No. of		Population
			Gram Sabhas	Nyay Panchyats	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Bansgaon	Bansgaon	01/04/1956	103	12	91092
"	Kauriram	01/07/1957	87	11	85367
"	Barhalganj	01/04/1958	92	10	89539
"	Belghat	02/10/1959	107	11	86353
"	Gola	02/10/1962	107	10	84730
"	Gagaha	02/10/1972	96	10	79145
"	Khajni (Rudrapur)	02/10/1972	212	10	93732
"	Uruwa	02/10/1972	115	11	88983
Gorakhpur	Chargawan	26/01/1955	74	9	119147
"	Khorabar	01/07/1957	67	8	90138
"	Sardar Nagar	01/10/1959	69	8	87340
"	Piprauli	02/10/1959	77	10	90210
"	Pipraich	01/04/1960	83	9	86441
"	Sahjanwa	01/04/1961	99	10	83365
"	Junglekauria	02/10/1962	96	10	81539
"	Bhathat	02/10/1972	69	8	88510
"	Brahmpur	02/10/1972	79	9	89210
"	Pali	02/10/1972	108	11	91418
Mahrajganj	Nichloul	02/10/1953	99	10	104705
"	Partawal	01/04/1956	86	9	99383
"	Paniara	01/04/1958	72	9	89219
"	Mahrajganj	01/04/1959	74	8	93955

"	Siswa	01/04/1962	81	9	96075
"	Ghughli	02/10/1972	72	8	89461
"	Mithaura	02/10/1972	91	10	97894
Pharenda	Pharenda	02/10/1956	72	9	78316
"	Nautanwa (Ratanpura)	01/07/1957	99	9	104773
"	Dhani	02/10/1962	61	8	68103
"	Lachhmipur	02/10/1962	100	10	83201
"	Bridgmanganj	02/10/1972	65	8	79591
"	Campierganj	02/10/1972	61	9	88154
