

Chapter-4

**SALIENT
FEATURES OF
ECONOMY**

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AGRICULTURE

Agriculture is the main source of income in the region. In this sector 77.71% of working force of the block is engaged. Though total agricultural production is not for sell because a large amount of its production is consumed in the region. A small part of agricultural product is used for business purpose, detail description of agricultural characteristics has been discussed in chapter- III.

FISHERIES

In Barsathi Block, where the natural resources are rather inadequate to bear the heavy pressure of population, the optimum utilization of all the available resources is imperative for the development of the area. Keeping the same in view, the surfacial water can be utilized for the exploitation and development of fisheries. It acquires special significance as it does not affect the agricultural land and its production in comparison to agricultural harvests is easy as well as economically profitable.

There are two types of fish production in the block, one from capture and the other through culture. Capture fisheries comprises harvesting of aquatic crop without having to sow. Thus, the fisheries of the seas, rivers, estuaries, lakes and reservoirs fall under its domain. In the study area, the fish catching is done occasionally by fishermen,

about which no authentic record is available. In the case of culture fisheries, one has to sow the seed, nurse it, tend it, rear it and harvest it when grown up to considerable. Under this scheme, the fisheries development is being taken up in the study area by Fish Farmers Development Agency, District Jaunpur. Being controlled by the Government of India, Ministry of Food and Agriculture, this agency started its work in May 1976. The agency provides loan and grants through the Union Bank of India for the maintenance and betterment of ponds and tanks. It also provides training about fisheries production and facilitates distribution of fry and fingerlings. In all, there are three types of fish ponds in the area: (I) private fish ponds, (ii) ponds of village nyaypanchayats and (iii) ponds of agency/ district board. Gujartal, situated in Shahganj tahsil of District Jaunpur, is the main centre of fry supply. Fry and Fingerlings are also raised by induced breeding.

There are 8 ponds in the block where fish production is done by the farmers. Government and Private Agency distributed 15,000 fingerlings, where distributed under the Applied Nutrition Programme (ANP) and Small Water Scheme. The Govt. Agency, apart from guiding the farmers from time to time regarding fish production, also manage the marketing problem.

Capture fishes are obtained from river Varuna and Bisuhi. Besides those rivers from many ponds considerable amount of fishes are captured, which are not cultured. The exact amount of captured

fish as well as people engaged in capturing fish has not be recorded by any agency of the area.

LIVESTOCK

Livestock is an important resource contributing to agricultural prosperity of the area under study. In fact, the animal husbandry in itself is an important economic activity falling next to agriculture. It is mostly practiced as a supplementary activity on a mixed farming basis. No doubt, for few community the live stock rearing has turned out to be the principal occupation. In addition out to the principal occupation. In addition to providing milk products, manures, leather and wool. live stock serves as source of power for most of the agricultural operations, such as ploughing, threshing, and transporting goods. In the area wool is a notable product of live stock, being used as a raw material for the carpet and blanket industries.

Live Stock Population

Live stock population comprises small and big animals ranging from pigs to camels. The data regarding the number of each type of animal may not be accurate but it gives meaningful glimpses of the situation. The fallowing table (4.1) depicts the live stock population (1999) at block level

Table 4.1
Live Stock Population (1999)

Live Stock	Population
Bullocks and Cow	29426
Buffaloes	13348
Goats	8329
Sheep	6297
Pigs	3792
Hen	21179
Barsathi Block	82371

Source: District Statistical Magazine, District Jaunpur.

The population of Cow and Bullocks (29,426) high in comparison to other cattle. Religions as well as economic factors are responsible for maintenance of their such a large number. Cow produces milk and calves, both are essentially for the area. [Now with the help of Govt. agencies like BAIF under the operation flood to programme cross-breeding of foreign varieties like Jurcy, Frigion etc. is being done to obtain more milk.] Buffaloes, numbering 13348 also play an important role as draught force and milk stock. However, as working force, these are not as useful as bullocks due to their slow movement. There are found 8,329 goats and 6297 sheep in the study area. Though the area under pasture land is very limited, the sheep and goat population has been least affected by fodder shortage. From the maintenance point of view, goats are most economic among all the milk producing animals, being prolific and very cheaply reared¹.

Kidding twice in fourteen month is common in goats. So their high fertility guarantees an assured income to the rearer.²

There are 3792 pigs in the study area. These are bred by generally small and poor farmers of low caste. Religious restriction is the main cause behind small number of pigs. Poultry birds are 21,179 in number, but they are widely spread all over the study area. Although poultry and piggery are such intensive forms of agricultural production in which land play a little role.³ their development is still insignificant. There are found only indigenous poor variety of “Desi” birds in the area which do not provide good return. Now, the best way of improving the birds is intensive cross-breeding, whereby egg laying capacity will be quadrupled leading to good return.

VILLAGE AND COTTAGE INDUSTRY

The small scale industries, if development adequately, can play a vital role in all round economic development of an area like Barsathi Block, whose economy is backward and stagnant both. In fact, the rural industrial sector is capable of checking the exodus of people to urban areas by way of providing job opportunity to jobless rural population. Therefore, in order to achieve the economic and social betterment of people living in rural areas, it is essential to make effort for rural industrial development.

INDUSTRIALIZATION AND INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Integrated development necessitates along with agriculture some provision for decentralized industries which could serve as avenues for employment of agricultural labourer, small and marginal farmers and others.⁴ Obviously, agricultural sector alone is by no means capable to absorb the huge mass of rural unemployed. This underlines a need for rural industrialization, both to stimulate additional employment and income generating opportunities and to help to provide basic need for the rural population.⁵ True, the essence of strategy of Integrated Rural Development is a systematic, scientific and integrated use of all over National Resources, enabling every person to enjoy himself in a productive and socially useful occupation.⁶ Thus, a persual different aspects of industrial development, e.g. its infrastructure, existing scale and locational pattern, potentiality of future development and the constraints etc. becomes essential in the present context.

Industrial Infrastructure and Economic Facilities.

The industrial development of an area basically depends upon the availability of infrastructure facilities, but for which, harnessing of the local resources, a key consideration in integrated area development, is not possible. The necessary infrastructural facilities

required for the industrial development comprise power, transport, finance, communication, market and training facilities etc.

Small Scale Industry

There are existing different types of small and cottage industries in the study area, but data regarding the production and working force engaged. There in is not available. However, some information concerning industries could be collected during the field work from the office of the Director, Small and Cottage Industries Services, District Jaunpur. To supplement it, personal survey was also made in order to acquire some additional information. There are, in total persons engaged in house hold and other than house hold industries 4677(1991). This number is too small in proportion to the total working population, indicating poor performance of development in the area. Broadly, the different small scale and cottage industries existing in the area may be divided into the following three groups, i.e.

- (i) mechanical and wood-based industries.
- (ii) agro-based and (iii) others industries.

Mechanical and wood-based Industries

1. Agricultural implements and general engineering works:-

Manufacturing of tractor-trolley, hand winnower, chaff cutter, patela power thresher, some major parts of pumping sets and steel furniture's etc. is included in this category. Barsathi is the main

centre of such type of industries. Other centers are Gothaon, Pariyat, Bhannaur and Sarsar Khas.

- 2. Traditional Agricultural tool making:-** This category included making of traditional implements of agriculture, such as ploughs, spades, hoes reaping hooks and scratching instruments etc, prepared by black smiths in the rural villages. Such type of implements are also made in Barsathi. In addition to Gothaon, Pariyat, Nigoh, Dataon, Bhannaur, sarsara such other centers.
- 3. Automobile Servicing and repairing:-** Besides repairing of bicycles and tricycles, there is also facility for repairing and servicing of scooters and motor vehicles at Barsathi; Bhannaur, Sarsara, Pariyat, Nigoh, Katwar and Alamganj. Cycle repairing is done in every market, and also in some villages along the roads.
- 4. Jewelry, Watch and Radio repairing:** Jewelry shops are located many villages where Sunars (Gold smiths) makes it. Radio repairing is done almost every market center. T.V. is repaired at Bhannaur, Barasathi, Nigoh and Pariyot.
- 5. Furniture and building materials:-** There are three furniture making units in the area namely Barsathi, Nigoh and Pariyat.
- 6. Wood Sawing:-** Wood sawing machines are established at a number of centres. viz Barsathi, Bhannaur, Pariyat, Nigoh, Dataon and Sarsara, Here sawing of woods is done for various purposes.

Agro-bases Industries.

- 1. Floor Milling (Ata chakkies):** Floor mills are found in a good number of rural villages in addition to that in the markets. Barsathi and Bhannaur are main centre has maximum number. Sarsara, Datwan, Kati, Pariyat, Gohka and Patkhauri Alamganj other important centres. Practically, in all the villages of considerable size ata-chakkies have become common feature.
- 2. Oil Crushing (Ghani):** Centres of floor mills. where electric power is available, have generally attached with them oil crushing facility. There, mainly edible oil is produced.

OTHER INDUSTRIES

- 1. Cotton weaving:** At Barigon and Pariyat there are three and two units of cotton weaving in the area.
- 2. Carpet Manufacturing:** In the study area some people are engaged in carpet making with the help of there own “Kathi”. Sarsara Khas, Bhannaur and Pariyat are main centres for carpet manufacturing. Bhadohi town, widely famous for carpet, is situated at a short distance and it provides raw material to the carpet manufacturers and consumes the manufactured good.
- 3. Bamboo-basket making:** This function is performed by a community known as Dharikar in the rural villages. Barsathi, Gothaon, Rasulha, Bhannaur and Gohka are the main centres of such type of activities.

TRANSPORTATION

As is well known, an efficient transportation system is indispensable for an effective utilization of resources and proper mobility of people and goods. It has been observed that a system of roads effectively linking the different parts forms the base on which the economy and prosperity of a particular region can be built in case of study area, it can be easily remarked that yet the road system is far from satisfactory even to fulfill the basic needs of the people. There is no movement of Govt. Buses in the block only some private Buses and Taxies specially Jeeps runs through the area to fulfill the need of the people. These Buses and Jeeps take there stoppages at market centres. One broad gauge Railway line (from Zafrabad to Allahabad) passed through the study area with two railway stations at Bhannaur and Barsathi.

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