CHAPTER-7

INTEGRATED PLANNING PROPOSALS

Planning for Integrated Rural Area Development has been broadly discussed by planners and scholars of different disciplines in different ways but there is lack of consensus on its definition and scope (Chang, H.T, 1980, P. 37) Integrated Rural Development is vitally related with the concept of balanced rural development and is a very complex and comprehensive phenomenon. It gives more emphasis on the ideas of optimal utilization and usefulness of the local resources in men and materials. In the recent decades of planning era, planning processes have been widely accepted to promote the idea of well-being. It emphasizes maximization of the developmental activities in a particular region, in terms of spatio-functional interactional system with transformation and modification of socio-eco-cultural landscape. The problem of rural areas development is the biggest challenge before the nation. Development in general and rural development in particular are subjects of Prime concern for people from all walks of life (Katiyar, R.K. 2001, P. 26)

The result of a series of quantitative and qualitative changes occurring among a given rural population and where converging effects indicate, in time, arise in standard of living and
favourable, changes in the way of life of the people concerned" (United nations, 1971, P.1) is the basic idea of rural development. It does not mean isolated on sectional development, such as, 'community development,' rural amenitation, agricultural extension, or any such types of programmes, but it means rather a comprehensive development of the total rural life with removal of spatio-functional inequalities and imbalances among the organisational system of human dimension. The programmatic question of how to formulate the rational development plan for maximum multiplier effect, the impetus is given to grass root approach, starting at the unclear family in the village to district and the state within the framework of national priorities (Arora, R.C, 1979) and this also support the idea of development from below i.e. local, with guidance from above (Prion, Israel, 1968, PP. 63-85) i.e. the Government or the planning body.

The more significant factors influencing rural development may be categorised into the following five groups:

i. Geographical and ecological,

ii) economic

iii. Technological,

iv. Socio-cultural, and

v. Political
These factors jointly interact with one another, to a greater or lesser extent. Geographical-ecological factors are taken into consideration in the context of location, climate, rainfall, soil etc. The natural disasters play a restrictive role in such programmes. Unpredestined rainfall, floods and droughts have been known to cause untold destruction to crops and rural economy. Economic factors are concerned with proper and optimal use of scarce resources. In this context, the most scarce of the resources for rural planning programmes are trained man-power and finance (Barclay, G.W, 1958, P. 262). The use of traditional pattern of production, hoeing, shifting cultivation, etc. mainly account for the low level of production and high investment. This points to technological problem in the rural context. Cohesive social organisation and institutions, slow change and less potential to adopt innovations and new practices and other social-institutional factors often hold the key to success or failure of development schemes. Political interferences especially in the planning context is another restrictive force in the proper balanced development of the region. Exepting all these restrictive forces, influencing the rural development, slow pace of agricultural development is itself an important factor and absence of direct integration of industries with agriculture is another.

Finally keeping the areal potentialities in mind some suggestions for rural development have been made. Further, the spatio-
functional organisational system for 2011 A.D. has been proposed with the objective by that time the harmony of fulness of life may be achieved through the balanced integrated rural development. In the above context of developmental system, spatial planning may prove to be a very useful tool which has four basic aims:

i. maximisation of contacts,

ii. minimization of effects.

iii. Optimization of space, and

iv. building a quality environment (Doxiadis, C.A, 1969, P.9)

**PLANNING FOR IMPROVING RELATED PHYSICAL PROBLEMS:**

Physical problems include the problems of location, climate, rainfall i.e. floods and droughts, water-logging, soil erosion etc. of the area.

**Shape of the administrative units-**

At present, the study area Belthra Road Tahsil constitutes of two block units in an unproportional shape. These two blocks are Siar and Nagra. Only southern portion of the study area consist of Nagra while the remaining parts are covered by Siar block. Therefore these two blocks should be divided equally i.e. horizontally from the
middle of the study area to reduce the burden of the Siar block. So, it will be helpful to administer the study area efficiently. Because, at present, the division of this blocks are not according to physiography, it is man-made or we can call it political boundry. Nagra block is a big block which consists of some portions of Belthra Road Tahsil and Some portions of Rasra Tahsil. So, it was a problem for us to collect the data of Nagra block, because data's are collected and published, even at District Statistical handbook at block level that is why there is a need to change the name of Nagra block of the study area to avoid confusion.

**Improvement of drainage Systems**-

Khadar areas of Ghaghra in Siar block and lowlying areas of this block are severely affected by water-logging annually. It is proposed that the numerous nalas which are disconnected and lying in west-east direction, should be joined together and their beds deepened so that the rainwater may easily be drained. A few minor drains from north as well as from south should also be excavated to join the main link of the drainage. These drains may help to exist the rain-water easily thus reducing the area under water-logging. The existing drains should be widened to increase their capacity.

**Floods and droughts**-

Unprecedented rainfall and droughts have been known
which cause large destruction to crops of the rural economy. Inspite of the great care which can be taken into study of these factors, natural disasters play a restrictive role in such programmes. According to the Baadh Raahat Prabhand Yojana,' Lakshya Pustika 2002-2003, every year 26 villages which covers 1260 hectares of land is affected by the normal floods. But during the medium and heavy floods, the area rises to 2631 hectares and 3942 hectares respectively, So, to check the river bank erosion, compacting plants may be grown and where possible afforestation should be done. Construction of embankments and raising up the level of the settlements may prove to be more useful to save the area and damage to life and property from floods. In Siar block, the flood waters of River Ghaghra spread over a large area and deposit silt, making the area very fertile. Here there is a need to make dam to control and regulate the water of Ghaghra and also hydroelectricity plant should be established to generate electricity for atleast from July to December. There should be flood control and warning centre at Belthra Road town which may forewarn the peole of the area to be affected to precautionary measures for safety.

**Soil-erosion and its conservation**-

Soil erosion can be controlled by constructing bunds, improvement in landuse practices, like contour ploughing, strip cropping and sloping land proper afforestation and construction of embankments.
The second problem regarding the soil, as the occurrence of patches of the area, in order to reclaim the eroded soil and Usar lands, the following steps can be taken:

1. Under small irrigation schemes, tubewells and pumping sets can be constructed on the extension basis providing loans to the farmers from nationalized banks.

2. Usar lands can be converted into fertile ones by the digging upper layer of the infected soil and manuring them.

3. Soil testing and recommendations of suitable crops and fertilizers for usar lands.

4. Under Dohrighat project, one survey units can work and plan to conserve the soil fertility of the Belthra Road tahsil.

AGRICULTURAL SITUATION AND DEVELOPMENT POTENTIAL:

The study area has more than 80 percent rural population. Therefore, the rural development schemes require special attention for the uplift of rural areas in the context of agricultural development. The present agricultural development of the Tahsil is not such as to serve fully its people. The main basic agricultural problems of the area include lack of proper credit facilities, uncertainty of rainfall, inadequate water-supply for irrigation, lack of effective agricultural
polices and programmes, lack of proper channelization of agricultural products from village to market and to town, lack of proper chemical fertilizers, poor communication facilities. etc.

During the field survey it has been found that it is the middle class peasant farmers, who are either small or marginal cultivators and are making the best use of land resources. Thus besides, the operational size, the section becomes important ' the continuation of the feudal exploitative tenurial system acts as Social parasitism: on agricultural development and under-utilization, not only of land, but also of the infrastructure creatd at the expense of the society. Even for those who are in a sense and still land-based, cultivation of HYV. on an extensive basis creates ' management problems'.

In the area, the pressure of population is rapidly increasing on the limited land resource, while the available resources are not being properly used. It has already been estimated in chapter 2 that the population will increase by more than 23 percent of present population by 2011 A.D. and this will required additional food grains. This additional requirement cannot be fulfilled by the present agricultural situation.

For increasing the output of agricultural production, it is necessary to provide better quality of seed, chemical fertilizers and insecticides. Through the agricultural extension schemes, farmers
should be educated so that they may effectively utilize the modern techniques of farming. These should also be provision of loans for purchasing agricultural equipment, with such a provision, it is expected that the double and triple cropped will certainly be increased therefore there is an urgent need of intensive agricultural development Planning Programmes. Keeping the above facts in mind, the whole agricultural development planning has been grouped into five categories.

1. Elimination of misuse of land-

The detail study of the landuse pattern is discussed in chapter-2. It has been noted that though positive changes in the landuse pattern have resulted due to the irrigational facilities, consumption of chemical fertilizers, use of improved varieties of seeds etc., yet the area still suffers from many misuses of land such as high percentage of waste land i.e. 7.7 percent. Misuse of land in the area may be removed to a considerable extent by a systematic landuse planning. The area under study has 7.7 percent of land under cultivable waste which includes the area under gardens and groves, grass land, scrub and bushes, follow lands, ravines and Usar lands et.c If these lands were brought under cultivation, the tahsil will be able to produce additional foodgrains. The question remains of the techniques and economic feasibility of reclamation. The area classified as the area not available for cultivation covers a wide range of landuse including
factories, roads, railways, water-bodies, settlements etc. Owing to the
growth of population, increasing transportation, urbanisation and
industrialization etc., this will increase on the cultivated land and will
need additional land in future. Therefore, only cultivable waste lands
are liable to be brought under cultivation by reclamation measures
such as deep ploughing, levelling, using sufficient water and fertilizers.

Cultivated area can be increased by reducing the area
under gardens and grooves, old fallow, barren lands, current fallow
and other cultivable waste lands. Scrub land, Usar and other cultivable
waste land can be brought into cultivation with the help of technological
means. Beyond this there is little possibility of increasing area under
cultivated land. To encourage the goat and sheep rearing, dairy farming,
there is need of the pasture lands. In the same way present water
bodies can easily be brought under fish culture with a slight care of
water management and clearance of the tanks and ponds, so that the
area under water bodies cannot be reduced.

The growth of population and new developments in
transport and other infrastructures, caused by social and other factors
need additional land for new constructions. Therefore, there is an
increase in the area not available for cultivation, which can be
compensated from different parts of the cultivable waste lands. So it
is clear that there is little chance of increasing area under cultivated
land. Hence, more emphasis should be given to encouraging double and triple cropping so that intensive agricultural production takes place and cropping intensity can be increased. All the cultivated lands around the settlements where the irrigational facilities are available may easily be utilized for the production of vegetables like potatoes, onions etc., which are most profitable owing to their high yield and high market price. The frontier technologies, including biotechnology, should be included in the overall work programme so as to get viable solutions to the productivity related problems (Pant, K.C. 2000, P. 8)

PROGRAMME TO DEVELOP IRRIGATIONAL FACILITIES AND ELECTRIFICATION:

In the year 2001, 56 percent of the gross irrigated area or net irrigated area whereas 44 percent of the gross irrigated area are unirrigated. In Siar block 29 percent or net irrigated area and in Nagra block 27 percent are net irrigated area of the gross irrigated areas. At present canal irrigation is available only in Siar block which is also not in fall phase- canal irrigation is done by the 'pucca canal' which is made from Ghaghra river called as DOHRIGHAT PROJECT to the Farsatar. The details of irrigation of the study area is given in chapter 2. Inspite of such facilities Belthra Road Tahsil suffers from irrigation facilities. Therefore following suggestions for improving irrigations are-
1. Water from Ghaghra river should be transported through 'big pipes' upto Nagra block for drinking and irrigation purposes. Through these major pipes, minor pipes should be connected to cover whole areas. Through these system, we can get rid of waterlogging problems and loss of water by evaporation.

2. 'DRIP' and 'SPRINKLE' irrigational system should be adopted. Because it will provide the exact water quantity required to the plant, and moreover water will also be provided on time.

3. Government with participation of local people must encourage for 'WATER HARVESTING' by making small tanks to collect rain-water which should be utilized for irrigation and drinking purposes.

From April to June, the water level of Ghaghra river goes down, under such circumstances, if the water-level goes down during drought season, then people have to rely on tubewells and pumping sets for emergency. Though there are 9239 tubewells and pumping sets, there is need for 2500 more tubewells and pumping sets. Because in the interior areas of the study area like, Awarai Kalan, Charaun etc. need water for their vegetable fields, crops and drinking purposes.

All these irrigational schemes need an additional supply of electricity. At present majority of the villages have electricity connections. 120 villages of Siar block and 91 villages of Nagra block
have electricity connections. But the real problem is that only seven or eight hours daily does the electricity is supplied. This problem can be solved upto some extent by installing hydroelectric generation plant on Ghagha river. Because enough water is present on Ghagha river from July to January, during these months twenty four hours of electricity can be supplied to the study area which will bring revolution in the study area in general and in industrial sector in particular.

Proposals for the fertilizers, manures and HYVs:

It is axiomatic that what is taken out of the soil, must be compensated through inputs, otherwise soil will get exhausted. Compost is the best deshi manure which is prepared from farmyard and cattle dung. But unfortunately, more than half of it is used for field, and about 15 percent is wasted during the rainy season. At present government is most active in providing financial aid for setting up of the gobar-gas units. Big farmers who have large number of cattle avail easily of this facility. By this they can solve the fuel, as well as to some extent, the manure problem. In order to save the cattle dung, some waste land should be planted with easy and short duration, growing trees to supply regular firewood to the farmers. From the provision of irrigational facilities, the utilization of green manures like Sanai, dhaincha, mung, may also be encouraged. The traditional seed varieties have developed the characteristics of growth and survival...
under poor conditions also, but HYVs need higher doses of fertilizers for the optimum returns. This will create more demand for the chemical fertilizers. So, the detailed soil survey to recommend the exact type of chemical fertilizers storage of fertilizers within the easy reach of the farmers, sufficient linking of co-operatives credit with the distribution of fertilizers may also be taken proper care of.

**TABLE 7.1**

**Showing estimated production of HYVs with local varieties in Belthra Road Tahsil**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crops</th>
<th>Local varieties yield per hect. in Quintals</th>
<th>Recommended varieties</th>
<th>Yield per hectare in Quintals</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Paddy</td>
<td>8-11</td>
<td>IR-8, IR-24 Jaya, Mansuri</td>
<td>30-35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wheat</td>
<td>12-14</td>
<td>Kalyan sona, K-68, K-65, Sunera-64, PR-21, Malviya etc.</td>
<td>35-40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maize</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>Ganga-10, Kisan Vijai, etc</td>
<td>45-55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jowar and</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Sankar</td>
<td>25-30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bajra</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arhar</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Prabhat, T-21, T-6, Pusa early, Shanda Mukta</td>
<td>40-50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potato</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>Kafari, Chandramukhi C-40</td>
<td>450</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sugarcane</td>
<td>225</td>
<td>B.O.-17, B.O.32, C.O.527</td>
<td>575-625</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The high yielding varieties of Paddy, wheat, bajra etc. are well known for their high response to fertilizers. It is, therefore essential that the position with regard to the availability of fertilizers should be revived by the authorities so as to maximize the return to the farmers. High yielding varieties provide about 200 percent more yield than the local ones. The following list of the improved seeds in recommended for the study area with comparative yields of local varieties. The production data per hectare is an estimate based on sample survey.

**Semi-mechanisation of agriculture -**

Financial conditions of the farmers is not strong and the study area is densely populated. Under such circumstances, western type of mechanised agricultural farming system is not suitable for the area. Power tillers for big farmers and bullock tillers with smaller and specialized type of farm implements seem to be more useful than large-scale farm mechanization. It is profitable and easier to introduce, improved types of ploughs and other implements such as light iron plough, victory plough, seed drills, persian wheels, threshers and winnowers, spraying machines etc. These implements are simple in construction and capable of doing work with less amount of labour, time and money. Sophisticated equipment, such as tractors, power
sprayers etc. will need repair facilities. It would be better if the authorities can arrange for mobile workshops based on strategic centres to service these implements. It should be also more useful to set-up some hiring service centres, from where farmers can hire improved implements and other machineries like tractors, sprayers, powers tillers etc., at reasonable charges. This is necessary to help small and marginal farmers.

**Development of agricultural allied activities:**

As in chapter 2, various problems regarding the development of dairy has been discussed in detail. Development of dairy could be thought of as a long-term programme, because not only its potential is restricted by the total grazing of pasture lands but also due to the non-availability of milk collection centres. Another problem is the small yield of milk production per head of milch cattle due to the fact that livestock is not properly fed (Srivastava, Dilip, Kumar, 1998. P. 158) Therefore, improvement in cattle-breeding through artificial insemination is necessary, along with improvement in fodder availability. Besides this, milk collection centres are also necessary so that milk production can be easily disposed off remmunerative price. Dairy farming should be more popularized in the small and marginal farmers so that they can increase their income by this subsidiary occupation. Appropriate location for the dairy farming are Belthra Road town Awarai Kalan etc.
Poultry farming is a cheap and profitable business. The demands of poultry, meat and eggs is increasing day by day with greater appreciation of these as a very nutritious diet. Poultry farming can easily be popularized amongst the scheduled castes and other landless people providing them aids by Government, first to start with 20 or 50 bird units. In the same way sheep and goat rearing should also be encouraged. Economics of an unit containing 10 females and one male goat is found to be viable and provides the farmers with a net income of Rs. 9000 per annum after meeting various expenses like feed, bank interest instalments etc. To encourage the sheep and goat rearing, and help the weaker sections of the community, Rural Area Development Programme launched by the Government provides subsidy assistance upto 50 percent.

A vast expanse of land lying under water bodies can be best utilized for domestic food requirement by developing fish culture. From Ghagha river water is lifted carried through pacca canals called Dohrighat projects, for irrigation purpose, Here at the river site there is a great potential to develop fishing with modern techniques, like fishing with different layers of water, mobile vehicle with freezing facilities to transport fish along distances etc. Several tanks should be made along the 'Pacca canals' at regular interval on both sides for fishing purpose. These tank should be connected with 'Pacca canals' for regular supply of water. These areas can be emerged as a great
fishing centres. With the development of fishing centre, employment will generate, new fish market will be opened, transport and communication will increase and on the whole there will be revolution in the market activity of that place.

Thus, development of agricultural allied activities can reduce the population pressure on land and also provide supplementary income to farmers and labourers to some extent, as well as solving considerably help in the unemployment problems also.

PLANNING FOR INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT:

At present 1553 persons are engaged in industrial occupation. It is true that neither agricultural nor large-scale industries can absorb the growing number of unemployment in the rural areas. A well comprehensive programme of decentralized industry in rural areas implemented with sincerity and sense of paramount urgency can provide an effective answer to the vast problems of rural under unemployment. Due to the lack of adequate transportation and mincral resources, there is a little scope for the large scale industries. Therefore, emphasis should be more on the development of the cottage and small-scale industries.

The details of the industrial landscape transformation and planning have been already discussed in chapter 6. Here only the criteria of the proposals is highlighted. There is a good prospect for
the economic well-being of the area by implementing the proposed plan for agricultural development. This may result in more per capital income and provide more employment in agricultural sector. This additional growth will create the potentiality of the development for the following industries.

i) Cold storage

ii) Wooden and Iron agricultural implements industries.

iii) Gur and Khandsari

iv) Food processing industries.

v) Oil Curshing industries.

vi) Leather Processing and shoe-making

vii) Cattle feed plant

The rapid introduction of agricultural implements like tractor, thresher, pumping set, and tubewells, creates employment in the activities like that of maintainance, repairing and allied jobs. So this provides the base for the following industrial possibilities.

i) Agro-Servicing industries.

ii) Lathe works

iii) Spare parts manufacturing and
PROPOSED SMALL-SCALE INDUSTRIES

Legend:
- Agricultural Implements
- Cold Storage
- Oil Crushing Industries
- Food Processing Industries
- Cattle Feed Plant

FIG. NO. 7.1
iv) Plant protection appliances.

Just to find the solution of the problem of unemployment there is a need to develop industries besides those accompanying agricultural developments. For this we should encourage village artisans and Service-centre-oriented industries. In this additional category we can propose the following industries for

i) Matches,

ii) Strings and ropes

iii) Potteries

iv) Boxes and buckets

v) Soap industry

vi) Candle and Agarbatti industries.

vii) Saw mill

viii) Bamboo works and

ix) Village carpentry and Black Smithy

PROPOSALS FOR SOCIO-ECONOMIC SERVICES:

The population threshold and range of goods and services criteria help a planner in arriving at the best possible locations for the deployment of socio-economic facilities in a region' (Sen, L.K. 1971.
P. 148). The range of the function in the farthest distance over which people are willing to travel to avail themselves of a service or a group of services. Population threshold is defined as the minimum number of consumers required to support a given service and is identical with the classical concept of the lower limit of a good (Srivastava, Dilip Kumar, 1997).

This concept of threshold population has great significance and relevance in proposing of socio-economic services in the context of regional settlement system. If a settlement fulfills the criteria of population threshold for a function i.e. minimum number of required consumer's to support that function, and does not have that function, then the planner will be in a position to deploy the function in that settlement. The second concept in the proposal of socio-economic services has been taken as a modified form of this concept (Sen, L. K., 1971, P. 147-150), as if settlement does not fulfill the threshold population criteria but a group of settlements which do not have that services, but together they fulfill the criteria to have that function. So in the proposal of the socio-economic facilities, all their aspects have been considered together and the number of functions present and estimated for 2011 A.D. has been given in table 7.2. In the estimation of function it has been also considered that the people should not move a long distance for their needs. The basic need for each and every settlement like education, transport, communication and electric 
facilities, water supply etc. has also been considered in the future proposals.

**TABLE 7.2**

**Existing and Estimated number of functions for 2011. A.D. in Belthra Road Tahsil**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Socio-economic facilities</th>
<th>Total No. of Settlement function</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Existing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. Educational facilities</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i) Primary school &amp; Midle School</td>
<td>161</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ii) High School and Intermediate</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iii) Degree Colleges</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iv) Professional and Technical institute</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. Medical Facilities-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i) Medical Practitioner</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ii) Primary Health centre</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iii) Family welfare centre</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. Transport facilities</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i) Bus Junction</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ii) Bus stop</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. Communication-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i) Branch Post Office</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ii) No. of telephone Connections</td>
<td>631</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*This is the average value accepted by 51 sample inhabitants of the study area during the survey period in 2001-2002*
Spatial Organisaion of Service Centres for 2011 A.D.:

The vast untapped rural labour force has to be turned into an asset by harnessing it for fruitful and gainful employment. (Pathak, G.Kumar, 1993). Thus it involves the development of agricultural sector by the provision of land reforms, supply of inputs, soil conservation, post-harvest technology etc. The industrial sector should provide for cottage and small-scale industries including agro-based industries and social development should include environmental improvements, education, transport, cultural activities and other social welfare programmes (Pathak, G.Kumar, 2001). But the problem is that where we should locate these services or activities so that rural people can take full advantage of these services to improve their living standards. So, the priority should be given to the selection of some service centres which essentially constitutes a focus of various kinds of socio-economic activities. While introducing new centres, some fundamental facts have been considered. The centres should have physical suitability, transport facilities, educational, commercial, medical and electric facilities to meet the basic and minimum requirement of the dependent villages. It has also been kept in view that each nyaypanchayat should have at least two service centres. Thus 50 service centres have been suggested by strengthening of transport net-work for 2011 A.D.
In proposing a spatial organisation of service centres for 2011 A.D it has been considered that the infrastructural development and the number of service centres are more important in comparison to the hierarchical growth of service centres. Here, it should be noted that Belthra Road (town) has its distinct status because of the high magnitude and diversified functions with tahsil headquarters. Belthra Road town has been treated in the first order centre’s category, only keeping in mind the above selected functions for which the surrounding rural folk are dependent on it. If two intercolleges, one medical health centre and two or three government offices are opened, each in Siar and Belthra Bazar nyaypanchayat then till 2011 A.D. These nyaypanchayats will shift more from second hierarchy level to first hierarchy level. If degree college is opened at Jamua Khampur and two medical health centre too, then this nyaypanchayat will move from fifth service centre’s to fourth service centre. To fulfill the socio-economic needs of the people, these centres interact with each other, while maintaining their own service areas independently.

Transport System:

Transport system constitutes the main channel of energy flow, for any spatial development. In the rural areas the villagers depend upon the fertilizers, hybrid seeds and other goods and services on transport. Therefore, a village should be linked with an accessible transport network. (Srivastava, Dilip Kumar, 1993). Though most of
TAHSIL BELTHRA ROAD

PROPOSAL FOR ROAD NETWORK

EXISTING
2001

FROM
GHOSY
FROM
MAU
TO
GORAKHPUR
FROM
DOHRIGHAT...
TO
BHATNI

FROM
BALLIA

TO
RASRA

PROPOSED
2011

FROM
GHOSY
FROM
MAU
TO
GORAKHPUR
FROM
DOHRIGHAT
TO
BHATNI

FROM
BALLIA

METALLED ROAD

UNMETALLED ROAD

RAIL-ROUTE

FIG. NO. 7.2
the villages are accessible to roads but these roads are unmetalled roads. These unmetalled road once made are not taken care of in the future for repairing it. Big patches of low lands are found with water accumulation on such roads. So, these unmetalled road must be made metalled for easy accessibility. Secondly there is need to construct a rail-route from Belthra Road- Farasatar- Jamua Khampur to Rasra. On this route some passanger and express trains should be started for easy and cheap accessibility of rural peole. Because rural people has to rely on road transport if they have to go from Belthra Road to Jamua-Khampur.

TOURISM IN BELTHRA ROAD TAHSIL:

Tourism plays a significant role in the national income of our country. At present, it is developing in India because foreigners arrive here to see wonderful TAJMAHAL, different cultures, historical places. etc. In our study area too, tourism can be developed due to its historical place and site. There is 'KOYLIMOHAN TAL' near Haldirampur in almost circular shape which at last drains into river Ghaghra. Government has made a big gate to regulate water drains according to needs during floods and droughts. Here Siberian birds also arrives and therefore to develop as tourist place, this tal should be connected with Dohrighat main canal for regular supply of water in tal. Boating should be started. Arround this circular tal, trees should
be planted densely and after fifteen to twenty years a new ECOSYSTEM and BIODIVERSITY will generate. Ultimately where people will arrive to see such place naturally emloyment will increase. In KHAIRA DIH, after excavation, idols of SURYA i.e. of Kushana period are found. In sonadih too, there is temple of Devi, so these places should be developed as a "tourist spot". Naturally unemployment will be reduced by development of tourism.
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