PROJECT REPORT

Evaluation of Socio- Economic Development in Small Areas

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PREFACE

A research project on **Evaluation of Socio-economic Development in Small Areas** was undertaken by Indian Society of Agricultural Statistics, New Delhi. Development is a process, which improves the quality of life. It requires a balanced human resource development in the country. Development of social sector along with technology absorption in agriculture could be considered as the primary objective of any economic developmental effort. The developmental programmes have been taken up in the country in a planned way with the main objective of enhancing the quality of life of people by providing the basic necessities as well as effecting improvement of economic well being. Economic regeneration attempted in successive Five Year Plans has made agriculture a pride of the country's economy. This sector today provides livelihood to about 70 per cent of the labour force. Major objective of rural development has been the alleviation of poverty in the rural areas. The programmes for rural development have to be specific in its objectives to bring about a directional change and uniform agricultural development.

The present study deals with the evaluation of the levels of development in agriculture, infrastructural facilities and overall socio-economic fields by constructing the composite index of development at community development block level in the state of Uttar Pradesh. For this study, the blocks have been taken as the unit of analysis. Three hundred eighty community development blocks coming from 32 districts of Uttar Pradesh have been included in the analysis. Data on 23 socio-economic variables for the year 2001 have been analysed for the study. It would be quite interesting and useful to evaluate the level of development at block level since there has been a growing consensus about the need of micro level planning in the country. Knowledge of level of development at block level will help in identifying where a given block stands in relation to others.

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New Delhi.
May, 2004

V.K. Bhatia
S.C. Rai

FOREWORD

Rural development basically aims at upliftment of socio-economic condition of rural community. The main objectives of rural development programmes are to uplift the people living below the poverty line by providing self-employment through income generating activities, to provide wage employment to rural persons and also to create permanent assets for strengthening the rural economy. These programmes are meant for poverty alleviation, reducing unemployment and to give additional employment to people living in the rural areas. The developmental programmes are being implemented in the country through various community development blocks.

Green Revolution has certainly enhanced the agricultural production in the country but it has not been able to reduce substantially the regional disparities in pace of development. It is quite important to estimate the level of rural development. I am glad to see that the authors have evaluated the level of socio-economic development in 380 community development blocks of Uttar Pradesh. Authors have also suggested the strategies for making improvement in the level of low developed areas.

The study has immense importance from the policy point of view and it may help in understanding the importance of micro level planning in the country. I hope such studies should be conducted in other states also so that a uniform developmental pattern may be achieved in the country.

S.D. SHARMA
Secretary, ISAS

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The study deals with the evaluation of agricultural development, infra-structural facilities and overall socio-economic development at block level in the state of Uttar Pradesh. The state is predominantly rural and agrarian. About 80 percent population of the state comes from rural areas. The study throws light on the association between the levels of development of agricultural and socio-economic sectors. The specific objectives of the study are as follows:

a) To estimate the level of development of agricultural sector, infra-structural facilities and overall socio-economic field based on optimum combination of developmental indicators of different blocks.

b) To examine the level of association between the developments in agriculture and socio-economic sectors and to evaluate the impact of infra-structural facilities on the levels of development.

c) To evaluate the regional imbalances in the level of development and to classify the blocks into different stages of development such as high level, high middle level, lower middle level and low level.

d) To identify the model blocks for the low developed blocks and to estimate the potential target of various developmental indicators for improving the level of development.

e) To study the impact of literacy level on the status of development.

Each region of the state faces situational factors of development unique to it as well as common administrative and financial problems. Indicators common to all

the blocks have been included in the analysis for evaluating the level of development. Data on developmental indicators are mostly from the year 2001-02.

Three hundred eighty community development blocks coming from thirty two districts of Uttar Pradesh have been selected for the study. A total of twenty three developmental indicators have been analyzed for the estimation of Socio-economic development of different blocks. Twelve indicators directly depict the level of development of agricultural sectors and eleven indicators are connected with the infra-structural facilities. These indicators are the major interacting components of development in the block area.

Blocks have been taken as the unit of analysis and they have been classified according to their level of development. A knowledge of the level of development will help in identifying where a given block stands in relation to others.

Development is a multidimensional process which is continuous in nature. There are several methods of evaluating the level of development but most of the methods are having their own limitations. A major limitation arises from the assumptions made about the developmental indicators themselves and their weightage in the aggregate index, limitations of the methods of Principal Component Analysis, Multiple Factor Analysis, Aggregation method, Monetary Index Method, Ratio Index Method, Ranking Method are pointed out and a new method of estimation of Composite Index of Development has been proposed. The method is easy and quite useful. The blocks can be ranked and divided into various categories of development. The method is capable of identifying the model

blocks for the low developed blocks. The method also provides the estimation procedure for fixing up the potential targets of developmental indicators in respect of low developed blocks. The association between the developments of different sectors can also be studied by this method. A software program for estimation of Composite Index of Development has been developed and presented in the report.

With regard to Socio-economic development, out of 380 blocks, 43 blocks are found to be highly developed and 32 blocks are low developed. About 187 blocks are high middle level developed and 118 blocks are low middle level developed. In case of agricultural sector, 56 blocks are highly developed and 52 blocks are low level developed. About 156 blocks are high middle level developed and 116 blocks are low middle level developed. Model blocks for the low developed blocks have been identified and potential targets of important developmental indicators have been estimated. The improvements needed in the developmental programmes for enhancing the level of development of different blocks are given in the report.

There is a very high association between the level of development of agricultural sector and Socio-economic sector. Infra-structural facilities are also highly associated with the level of Socio-economic development. Both the agricultural development and infra-structural facilities are influencing the level of Socio-economic development in positive direction.

The following conclusions are drawn from this study.

a) Wide disparities in the level of development have been observed.

b) With respect to overall Socio-economic development, forty-three blocks are found to be better developed and thirty-two blocks are low developed.

c) In agriculture sector, fifty-six blocks are better developed and fifty two blocks are low developed.

d) Road transport, medical, banking and educational facilities are better in twenty-four blocks. These facilities are found to be poor in twenty blocks.

e) The overall Socio-economic development is positively associated with agricultural development, infra-structural facilities and literacy level.

f) Model blocks have been identified and potential targets of various indicators have been estimated for low developed blocks. These blocks require improvements in different indicators for enhancing the level of development.

Chapter 1

1.1 Introduction

Development has been appropriately conceptualized as a process, which improves the quality of life of people. Economic planning has been used in the country as an instrument for bringing about uniform regional development because one of the main objectives of the developmental programmes has been a progressive reduction in regional disparities in the pace of development. Programmes of development have been taken up in the country in a planned way through various Five Year Plans. The Green Revolution in the agriculture sector and commendable progress in the industrial front have certainly increased the overall total production, but there is no indication that these achievements have been able to reduce substantially the regional inequalities in the level of development. Although resource transfers are being executed in backward regions of the country, it has been observed that the regional disparities in terms of socio-economic development are not declining over time.

Economic regeneration attempted in successive Five Year Plans in the country has made agriculture a pride of its economy. This sector alone provides livelihood to about 70 per cent of the labour force. Rural development depends on agricultural growth, economic and social infrastructural facilities, provision for public health, education, functional literacy and communication etc. More than 70 per cent population in the country live in rural areas. Comprehensive anti poverty programmes are being executed to improve the socio-economic

conditions of the people living in the rural areas. The industrial development of rural areas is also very important. Raising of the installed capacity of power generation is an essential measure for augmentation of industrial production. The development of science, technology and environment extends support to the process and quality of economic growth. A number of programmes is in operation in the country for promoting scientific temper and environmental protection. The system of education in the country is designed to promote its socio-cultural heritage. During post independence era, every effort is made to involve common mass in the general stream of literacy through various educational reforms recommended from time to time.

1.2 Previous Studies on the Level of Development

For focusing the attention of scientists, planners, policy makers and administrators on the regional disparities of socio-economic development in the country, a seminar was organized jointly by the Planning Commission, Government of India and State Planning Institute, Government of Uttar Pradesh during 1982. Realizing the importance and seriousness of the problems of estimation of level of development, the Indian Society of Agricultural Statistics conducted a series of research studies in this direction. Analyzing the data at state level for the year 1971-72 and 1981-82, it was found that there were disparities in the level of development between different states. Thereafter a deeper analysis using the district level data on socio-economic indicators was made for the States of Orissa (1992-93), Andhra Pradesh (1994), Kerala (1994),

Uttar Pradesh (1995), Maharashtra (1996), Karnataka (1997), Tamil Nadu (2000) and Madhya Pradesh (2002).

For the State of Orissa, 46 developmental indicators of district level for the year 1991-92 were included in the study and out of 13 districts of the State, 6 districts namely Koraput, Dhenkanal, Sundargarh, Kalahandi, Keonjhar and Phulbani were found to be low developed.

Thirty developmental indicators for the year 1991-92 were used for estimating the level of socio-economic development at district level for the State of Andhra Pradesh. Out of 22 districts in the State, 9 districts namely Kurnool, Anantapur, Cuddapah, Ranga Reddy, Medak, Mahboobnagar, Nalagonda, Warangal and Khammam were found to be low developed.

In the analysis for the State of Kerala, 42 developmental indicators for the year 1991-92 were utilized for estimation of level of socio-economic development of different districts. Out of 14 districts, 5 districts namely Palakkad, Idukki, Kasaragod, Malappuram and Wayanad were found to be poorly developed.

For the study in Uttar Pradesh, all the 63 districts of the State have been included and 38 socio-economic indicators for the year 1991-92 have been utilized. In the eastern region of the State, out of 19 districts, 13 districts were classified as low developed districts. Similarly for Bundelkhand region, out of 5 districts, 3 districts were found to be low developed. In case of central region, out of 10 districts, 3 districts were low developed and for hilly region, out of 8 districts, 4 districts were classified as low developed. The situation in the western region in the State was

quite different and out of 21 districts, none was classified as low developed. On the whole, out of 63 districts of the State, 23 districts were found to be low developed.

In the State of Maharashtra, 43 socio-economic indicators for the year 1991-92 were included in the study. Out of 29 districts of the State, 11 districts namely Ratnagiri, Sindhudurg, Jalana, Parbhani, Beed, Nanded, Buldana, Amravati, Yawatmal, Bhandara and Gadchiroli were found to be low developed.

A total of 39 developmental indicators for the year 1994-95 had been used for estimating the level of socio-economic development of different districts of Karnataka. It was found that out of 20 districts of the State, 5 districts were low developed. These districts cover about 22 per cent of the area and 16 per cent of population of the State.

A total of 42 developmental indicators for the year 1994-95 have been included in the study conducted for evaluating the level of socio-economic development for different districts of Tamil Nadu. It was found that out of 22 districts of the State, 6 districts covering about 21 per cent area and 17 per cent population of the State were low developed.

The study which was conducted for estimating the level of development of different districts of Madhya Pradesh, utilized the data on 47 socio-economic indicators for the year 1994-95. Out of 45 districts, 8 districts covering about 20 per cent area and 16 per cent population of the State were classified as low developed.

In all, the study for evaluating the level of socio-economic development was conducted in two hundred twenty eight districts belonging to the States of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh and it was found that 73 districts were low developed which require special attention for undertaking future developmental programmes.

On detailed examination of the economic development of low developed districts, it was found that the entire part of the districts are not low developed but some parts are middle level or high level developed. Therefore, it is desirable to quantify the status of development at micro level. The evaluation of economic development for small area is quite important as there has been a growing consensus about the need of micro level planning in the country. A knowledge of the status of development at micro level will help in identifying where a given area stands in relation to others. The development of different sectors of economy should be in proper direction because it improves the economy of the area and also enhances the level of living of people.

1.3 Present Study

The present study deals with the evaluation of the levels of agricultural, infrastructural facilities and socio-economic developments at block level in the State of Uttar Pradesh. The State is predominately rural and agrarian. About 80 per cent of its population lives in rural areas. The study also throws light on the association between the levels of development of agricultural and socio-economic sectors in the State. On the basis of levels of development based on

various socio-economic indicators, model blocks have been identified for fixing up the potential targets of different indicators for poorly developed blocks.

Socio-economic development of an area depends on the levels of agricultural development and infrastructural facilities available in the area under study. Therefore, an attempt has been made to quantify the status of development at block level in respect of agricultural development, infrastructural facilities and overall socio-economic development. The study also throws light on the relationships between the levels of development of agricultural sector, infrastructural facilities and overall socio-economic sectors. The blocks have been classified according to their level of development.

1.4 Objectives of the Study

The specific objectives of the study are as follows :

(a) To estimate the level of socio-economic development based on optimum combination of developmental indicators of different blocks.

(b) To assess the status of agricultural development and infrastructural facilities of various blocks and to examine the level of association among them.

(c) To evaluate the regional imbalances in the level of development and to classify the blocks into different stages of development such as high level, high middle level, lower middle level and low level.

(d) To estimate the potential target of various indicators of blocks and to suggest the strategy for improving their level of development.

(e) To study the impact of agricultural development, infrastructural facilities and literacy status on the overall socio-economic development.

Chapter 2

2.1 Developmental Indicators

The planning process and developmental activities in the country have covered more than 50 years. The impact of developmental activities cannot be evaluated fully by any single indicator because it is a multi-dimensional process. Moreover, a number of indicators when analysed individually do not provide an integrated and easily comprehensible picture of reality. Hence there is a need of combining the effect of different indicators for assessing the level of development. Economic regeneration attempted in successive Five Year Plans in the State has made agriculture a pride of the state economy. This sector alone provides livelihood to about 70 per cent of the labour force. Rural development depends on agricultural growth, economic and social infrastructural facilities, provisions for public health, education, communication and banking facilities etc.

Each region of the State faces situational factors of development unique to it as well as common administrative and financial problems. Indicators common to all the community development blocks have been included in the analysis for evaluating the level of development. The estimated composite index of development has been obtained for different blocks by using data mostly pertaining to the year 2001 on the following developmental indicators.

i. Percentage of agricultural workers
ii. Total area sown.
iii. Percentage area sown more than once.

iv. Percentage area sown under food crops.

v. Application of fertilizer per hectare.

vi. Percentage of net area irrigated.

vii. Area sown under rice crop.

viii. Area sown under wheat crop.

ix. Area sown under sugarcane crop.

x. Total number of animals.

xi. Number of crossbred animals.

xii. Number of animal dispensaries and hospitals.

xiii. Population density per square km. of area.

xiv. Percentage of SC/ST population.

xv. Percentage of main workers.

xvi. Percentage of villages electrified.

xvii. Road length per 1000 sq.km. of area.

xviii. Number of medical hospitals per lakh population.

xix. Number of beds in hospitals per lakh population.

xx. Number of primary health centres per lakh population.

xxi. Number of junior high schools per lakh population.

xxii. Number of persons (in '000) per bank.

xxiii. Percentage literacy rate.

A total of 23 developmental indicators have been included in the analysis for estimation of socio-economic development of different blocks. Twelve indicators directly depict the level of development of agricultural sector and eleven indicators are connected with the infrastructural facilities. These indicators may not form an all inclusive list but these are the major interacting components of development in the block area.

Chapter 3

3.1 Method of Analysis

Development is defined by the standard of living, which includes not only the personal possessions of an individual, but also the public facilities, which he enjoys. The standard of living is composed of several major components, which include nutrients mainly agricultural and industrial production and housing, clothing, consumer goods, health, transport, communication, other public amenities, education, recreation and travel etc. It is a multi dimensional process which is continuous in nature. There are several methods for evaluating the level of development but most of them are having their own limitations. A major limitation arises from the assumptions made about the developmental indicators themselves and their weightage in the aggregate index. Some of these methods for combining the effect of various indicators are presented here along with their limitations.

3.2 Limitations of Old Methods

3.2.1 Principal Component Analysis

Mostly 'factor analysis' approach is used. The method is generally based on restrictive assumptions regarding the developmental indicators. It assumes that the variable indicators are linearly related. When non-linearity is present, the component analysis is not appropriate. Further, one cannot assign any special meaning to the transformed variables with respect to socio-economic

development. They are artificial orthogonal variables not directly identifiable with a particular economic situation.

3.2.2 Multiple Factor Analysis

The main advantage of this method is that the 'factor loading' can be used as weights for combining the effect of various indicators. This method avoids, to some extent the arbitrariness in choosing weights. This method does not serve the purpose to arrive at a meaningful and comparable composite index of development when the indicators are presented in different scale of measurements.

3.2.3 Aggregation Method

Simple addition of the values of the developmental indicators is taken as composite index of development. The method is not suitable as the composite index of development obtained by use of the method depends on the unit in which the data are recorded.

3.2.4 Monetary Index

Developmental indicators are converted into monetary values and total of these values is taken as the composite index of development. Monetary values of developmental indicators may change from place to place and from time to time. In this way this method affects the composite index adversely. One more difficulty may also come in this method because all the indicators cannot be

converted into monetary values. Indicators like 'death rate' , 'birth rate', 'sex ratio', literacy rate' etc. cannot be converted into monetary values.

3.2.5 Ratio Index

Developmental Indicators are transformed as ratio in the following manner.

$$Y_i = \frac{X_{(max)} - X_i}{X_{(max)} - X_{(min)}}$$

Sum total of Y_i is taken as the Composite Index of Development.

The method uses Range Value in the denominator, which is based on only two observations. Other information is not utilized in this method.

3.2.6 Ranking Method

Each unit is allotted ranks based on different developmental indicators. Sum of ranks for all the indicators of the unit is taken as the composite index of development. Ranking procedure does not take into account the magnitude of differences between indicators and units.

3.3. Proposed Method of Estimation of Composite Index of Development

3.3.1 Level of Development

Keeping in view the limitations of the above methods, the following procedure for estimation of composite index is followed in this study.

Let $[X_{ij}]$ be the data matrix.

i = 1, 2, . . . n (Number of area unit)

j = 1, 2, . . . k (Number of indicators)

Since $[X_{ij}]$ come from different population distributions and they might be recorded in different units of measurement, they are not quite suitable for simple addition for obtaining the composite index. Therefore, $[X_{ij}]$ are transformed to $[Z_{ij}]$ as follows.

$$[Z_{ij}] = \frac{X_{ij} - \overline{X}_j}{S_j}$$

Where $\overline{X}_j$ = mean of the jth indicator.

S_j = standard deviation of the jth indicator.

$[Z_{ij}]$ is the matrix of standardized indicators.

From $[Z_{ij}]$ identify the best value of each indicator. Let it be denoted by Z_{oj} . The best value will be either the maximum value or minimum value of the indicator depending upon the direction of the impact of indicator on the level of development. For obtaining the Pattern of Development, calculate P_{ij} as follows.

$$P_{ij} = (Z_{ij} - Z_{oj})^2$$

Pattern of development C_i is given as

$$C_i = \left[\sum_{j=1}^{k} P_{ij} / (C.V.)_j \right]^{1/2}$$

Where $(C.V.)_j$ is the coefficient of variation of the jth indicator in X_{ij} .

Composite Index D_i is given by

$D_i = C_i / C$ for i = 1, 2, . . . n

Where $C = \overline{C} + 3S_i$ $\overline{C}$ = Mean of C_i and

S_i = Standard Deviation of C_i

Smaller value of D_i will indicate high level of development and higher value of D_i will indicate low level of development. A software program for Estimation of Composite Index of Development has been developed and its detailed documentation is presented in Appendix II.

3.3.2. Estimation of Developmental Distances between Pairs of Blocks

The distance between blocks i & p is given by d_{ip}.

Where

$$d_{ip} = \left[\sum_{j=1}^{k} (z_{ij} - z_{pj})^2 \right]^{1/2} \qquad i = 1,2,3,\ldots\ldots,n; \qquad P = 1,2,\ldots,n$$

Here $d_{ii} = 0$ and $d_{ip} = d_{pi}$

Now d_{ip} can be written as:

$$[d_{ip}] = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & d_{12} & - & - & d_{1n} \\ d_{21} & 0 & - & - & d_{2n} \\ - & - & - & - & - \\ - & - & - & - & - \\ d_{n1} & d_{n2} & - & - & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Find out the minimum distance for each row. Let the minimum distance for row i is d_i .

Obtain the critical distance (C.D.) as follows:

$$\text{C.D.} = \bar{d} + 2sd$$

Where $\bar{d}$ = mean of d_i and sd = standard deviation of d_i

3.3.3. Identification of Model Blocks

Model Blocks will be identified as follows:

"Model Blocks for Block 'A' will be those blocks whose composite index is less than that of Block 'A' and whose developmental distance from Block 'A' is less than or equal to Critical Distance (C.D.). Thus Model Blocks will be better developed as compared to Block 'A'.

3.3.4. Potential Targets of Developmental Indicators

The best value of each developmental indicator of the model blocks will be the potential target for Block 'A'.

Chapter 4

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

4.1 The Level of Development

The composite indices of development have been worked out for different blocks separately for agricultural sector, infrastructural service sector and overall socio-economic sector. Blocks have been ranked on the basis of developmental indices. The composite indices of development along with the block ranks are given in Appendix I.

It may be seen from Appendix- I that out of 380 community development blocks of the State considered for the study, block Puranpur of district Pilibhit was ranked first and block Faridpur of district Bareilly was ranked last in agricultural development. The values of the composite indices varied from 0.69 to 1.01. In case of infrastructural facilities, block Kurebhar of district Sultanpur was ranked first and block Saifai of district Etawah was ranked last. The composite indices varied from 0.59 to 1.28. Block Kurebhar of district Sultanpur was ranked first and block Saifai of district Etawah was ranked last also in socio-economic development. The composite indices varied from 0.71 to 1.23.

4.2 Stages of Development

A simple ranking of blocks on the basis of composite indices would be sufficient for classificatory purposes. A suitable fractile classification of the blocks from the assumed distribution of the mean of the composite indices will provide a

more meaningful characterization of different stages of development. For relative comparison, it appears appropriate to assume that the blocks having composite index less or equal to (Mean – SD) are high level developed and these blocks are classified in category-I of the developed block. Similarly the blocks having composite indices between (Mean – SD) to (Mean) are classified as high middle level developed and put in category-II of developed blocks. In the same way, the blocks having composite indices between (Mean) and (Mean + SD) are classified as low middle level developed and put in category-III and the blocks having composite indices greater than (Mean + SD) are classified as low developed blocks and put in category-IV. An important aspect of the study is to find out the number of blocks falling in different categories of development for each district. The following table gives the limits of composite indices in different categories of agricultural development, infrastructural facilities and overall socio-economic development.

Table 1: Limits of Composite Indices for Different Stages of Development

Sector	Composite Indices		Limits of Composite Index for			
	Mean	S.D.	High Level (H)	High middle (HM)	Low middle (LM)	Low Level (L)
Agriculture	0.85	0.05	≤ 0.80	0.81-0.85	0.86-0.90	≥ 0.91
Infrastructural facilities	0.88	0.04	≤ 0.84	0.85-0.88	0.89-0.92	≥ 0.93
Socio-economic	0.90	0.03	≤ 0.87	0.88-0.90	0.91-0.93	≥ 0.94

It may be seen from the above table that high developed blocks in agricultural sector will have their composite indices less than or equal to 0.80 and low developed blocks will have their composite indices greater than or equal to 0.91. High middle level developed blocks will have their composite indices from 0.81 to 0.85 and low middle level developed blocks will have their composite indices from 0.86 to 0.90. In case of infrastructural facilities, high level developed blocks will have composite indices less than or equal to 0.84 and low developed blocks will have composite indices greater than or equal to 0.93. High middle and low middle level developed blocks will have composite indices from 0.85 to 0.88 and from 0.89 to 0.92 respectively. In case of socio-economic development, blocks having composite indices less than or equal to 0.87 are classified as high level developed and blocks having composite indices greater than or equal to 0.94 are low level developed. Blocks having composite indices from 0.88 to 0.90 and from 0.91 to 0.93 are respectively classified as high middle level and low middle level developed.

4.3 Classification of Blocks in Different Stages of Development

It will be of interest to classify the blocks in different stages of development. This information will be useful for identification of low developed blocks. Table 2 provides the district-wise information on the number of blocks lying in different stages of development for agricultural sector, infrastructural service sector and overall socio-economic sector.

Table 2: Classification of Blocks in Various Stages of Development

S. No.	District	Total Number of Blocks	Sector	Number of Blocks Classified as			
				High (H)	High Middle (HM)	Low Middle (LM)	Low (L)
1.	Saharanpur	11	Agriculture	4	7	-	-
			Infra-Structure	-	10	1	-
			Socio-Economic	6	5	-	-
2.	Muzaffar Nagar	14	Agriculture	-	2	12	-
			Infra-Structure	1	10	3	-
			Socio-Economic	1	10	3	-
3.	Bijnore	11	Agriculture	2	6	3	-
			Infra-Structure	-	7	4	-
			Socio-Economic	2	7	2	-
4	Rampur	6	Agriculture	6	-	-	-
			Infra-Structure	-	1	5	-
			Socio-Economic	3	3	-	-
5	Meerut	12	Agriculture	-	7	5	-
			Infra-Structure	1	9	2	-
			Socio-Economic	1	10	1	-
6	Gautam Budh Nagar	4	Agriculture	-	2	2	-
			Infra-Structure	-	-	2	2
			Socio-Economic	-	1	2	1
7	Aligarh	12	Agriculture	-	3	8	1
			Infra-Structure	-	2	10	-
			Socio-Economic	-	2	10	-
8	Hathras	7	Agriculture	-	6	1	-
			Infra-Structure	-	7	-	-
			Socio-Economic	1	6	-	-
9	Agra	15	Agriculture	1	2	8	4
			Infra-Structure	1	10	4	-
			Socio-Economic	1	6	6	2
10	Firozabad	9	Agriculture	-	-	-	9
			Infra-Structure	-	7	1	1
			Socio-Economic	-	-	6	3
11	Etah	15	Agriculture	-	9	6	-
			Infra-Structure	-	7	8	-
			Socio-Economic	1	8	5	1
12	Mainpuri	9	Agriculture	5	3	1	-
			Infra-Structure	2	5	2	-
			Socio-Economic	3	5	1	-
13	Badaun	18	Agriculture	-	6	12	-
			Infra-Structure	-	3	10	5
			Socio-Economic	-	1	12	5
14	Bareilly	15	Agriculture	-	-	4	11
			Infra-Structure	1	8	5	1
			Socio-Economic	-	4	8	3

15	Pilibhit	7	Agriculture Infra-Structure Socio-Economic	7 - -	- - 5	- 6 2	- 1 -
16	Shahjahanpur	14	Agriculture Infra-Structure Socio-Economic	8 - 3	4 1 1	1 11 5	1 2 2
17	Hardoi	19	Agriculture Infra-Structure Socio-Economic	2 - 1	12 7 10	5 12 8	- - -
18	Etawah	8	Agriculture Infra-Structure Socio-Economic	2 - 1	3 3 3	1 4 1	2 1 3
19	Jalaun	9	Agriculture Infra-Structure Socio-Economic	- 1 -	- 8 5	4 - 4	5 - -
20	Farrukhabad	7	Agriculture Infra-Structure Socio-Economic	- - -	3 3 4	4 3 2	- 1 1
21	Jhansi	8	Agriculture Infra-Structure Socio-Economic	- - -	- 8 3	5 - 5	3 - -
22	Banda	8	Agriculture Infra-Structure Socio-Economic	1 4 3	1 3 2	1 1 2	5 - 1
23	Ambedkar nagar	9	Agriculture Infra-Structure Socio-Economic	8 - 1	1 2 5	- 6 3	- 1 -
24	Sultanpur	22	Agriculture Infra-Structure Socio-Economic	- 8 4	10 11 17	12 3 1	- - -
25	Bahraich	12	Agriculture Infra-Structure Socio-Economic	- - -	5 5 3	3 7 6	4 - 3
26	Shravasti	7	Agriculture Infra-Structure Socio-Economic	- - -	- - -	1 3 -	6 4 7
27	Sant Kabirnagar	7	Agriculture Infra-Structure Socio-Economic	1 - -	5 1 1	1 6 6	- - -
28	Gorakhpur	19	Agriculture Infra-Structure Socio-Economic	- 1 2	14 8 12	5 10 5	- - -
29	Deoria	15	Agriculture Infra-Structure Socio-Economic	5 - 2	10 9 11	- 5 2	- 1 -
30	Azamgarh	21	Agriculture Infra-Structure Socio-Economic	2 - 1	17 12 18	2 9 2	- - -

31	Jaunpur	21	Agriculture Infra-Structure Socio-Economic	- - -	11 15 13	9 6 8	1 - -
32	Chandauli	9	Agriculture Infra-Structure Socio-Economic	2 4 6	7 5 3	- - -	- - -
	Total	380	Agriculture Infra-Structure Socio-Economic	56 24 43	156 187 187	116 149 118	52 20 32

It may be seen from the above table that in agriculture sector, out of 380 blocks,56 blocks are better developed as compared to other blocks. There are 156 blocks, which are found to be high middle level developed and 116 blocks are low middle level developed. Remaining 52 blocks are low level developed for which special care is required while implementing the developmental programmes. As regards infrastructural facilities, 24 blocks are better developed. There are 187 blocks in high middle group and149 blocks in low middle group. Remaining 20 blocks are low developed. Necessary infrastructural facilities might be created in these blocks for improvement in the level of development. In over all socio-economic development, 43 blocks are better developed as compared to others. There are 187 blocks in high middle level category and 118 blocks in low middle level category. Remaining 32 blocks are low developed. For improving the level of development, intensive developmental programmes should be undertaken in these blocks.

It would be quite useful to study the district-wise information on number of blocks lying in different categories of development. This is important for micro level planning. None of the blocks from the district of Saharanpur, Muzaffarnagar, Bijnore, Rampur, Meerut, Hathras, Mainpuri, Hardoi, Sultanpur, Sant Kabir Nagar, Gorakhpur, Azamgarh and Chandauli was found to be in low developed

category. One block from district Aligarh, four blocks from district Agra, all the nine blocks of district Firozabad, eleven blocks of district Bareilly, one block of district Shahjahanpur, two blocks from district Etawah, five blocks from district Jalaun, three blocks from district Jhansi, five blocks from district Banda, four blocks from district Bahraich, six blocks from district Shravasti and one block from district Jaunpur were found to be in the low developed category in agricultural development. Two blocks from district Gautam Budh Nagar, one block from district Firozabad, five blocks from district Badaun, one block from district Bareilly, one block from district Pilibhit, two blocks from district Shahjahanpur, one block from district Etawah, one block from district Farrukhabad, one block from district Ambedkarnagar, four blocks from district Shravasti and one block from district Deoria are in the low developed category in respect of infrastructural facilities. With respect to overall socio-economic development, one block from district Gautam Budh Nagar, two blocks from district Agra, three blocks from district Firozabad, one block from district Etah, five blocks from district Badaun, three blocks from district Bareilly, two blocks from district Shahjahanpur, three blocks from district Etawah, one block from district Farrukhabad, one block from district Banda, three blocks from district Bahraich and all the seven blocks from district Shravasti were found to be in low developed category.

4.4 Identification of Model Blocks for Low Developed Blocks

For making improvement in the level of development, it is quite important to identify the blocks, which might be considered as model for low developed

blocks. This will provide an avenue for making improvement in the developmental indicators of the low developed blocks. Model blocks will be better developed as compared to low developed blocks. Model blocks from the same or neighbouring district of low developed blocks are given in Table 3.

Table 3: Model Blocks for Low Developed Blocks

S.No	District	Low Developed Blocks	Model Blocks
1	Gautam Budh Nagar	Jebar, Bisrakh	Dankaur, Dadri
2	Aligarh	Iaglas	Atrauli, Bijauli
3	Agra	Bichpuri, Jagner, Pinhat, Juitpur	FatehpurSikri, Achhnera, Etmadpur
4	Firozabad	Narkhi, Firozabad, Tundla, Eka, Khairgarh, Jasrana, Shikobabad, Oraun, Madanpur	FatehpurSikri, Achhnera, Etmadpur (All from District Agra)
5	Etah	Ganjdundwara	Amanpur, Kasganj
6	Badaun	Rajpura, Gunnaur, Junawai, Dahgawan, Usawan	Salarpur, Ambiyapur, Wajirganj
7	Bareilly	Baheri, Shergarh, Damargoda, Fatehganj, Bhojipura, Ramnagar, Bidhrichainpur, Bhadpura, Bhuta, Faridpur, Kyara	Meerganj, Alampur, Jafrabad, Majhgawan,
8	Pilibhit	Amria	Maruri, Puranpur
9	Shahjahanpur	Khutar, Jaitipura, Mirajpur	Banda, Puwayan, Sidhauli
10	Etawah	Barhpura, Chakranagar, Saifai	Basrehar, Jaswantnagar, Bharthana
11	Jalaun	Jalaun, Nadigaon, Konih, Mahewa, Kadaura	Rampura, Madhogarh
12	Farrukhabad	Kayamganj	Nababganj, Barhpur
13	Jhansi	Bamaur, Gursarai, Babina	Chirgaon, Bangra

14	Banda	Jaspura, Tindwari, Badokharkhurd, Baheru, Kamasin	Mahua, Bisanda
15	Ambedkarnagar	Jahagirganj	Akbarpur, Baskhari
16	Bahraich	Shivpur, Hazoorpur, Kaisarganj, Jarwal	Nawabganj, Chittaura
17	Shravasti	Jamunaha, Payagpur, Visheswarganj, Ikawna, Hariharpurani, Sirsiya, Gilaula	Khalilabad, Bagholi (Both from Sant Kabir Nagar)
18	Deoria	Bhaluani	Baitalpur, Gauribazar
19	Jaunpur	Suithakala	Shahganj, Karenjakala

All the nine blocks of district Firozabad are low developed in agricultural field and all the seven blocks of district Shravasti are low developed in socio-economic field. Therefore, the model blocks for the blocks of these two districts are taken from the neighbouring districts of Agra and Sant Kabir Nagar respectively.

4.5 Improvements required in Developmental Indicators of Low Developed Blocks

It is quite interesting and useful to examine the extent and nature of improvement required in various indicators for the low developed blocks because it will help in bringing uniform regional development. Such information may help the planners and administrators to readjust the resources for reducing the disparities in the level of development among different blocks. Special care should be taken in the developmental activities for low developed blocks. Potential targets of important indicators of low developed blocks are given in table 4 along with the present value.

Table 4: Potential Targets and Present Value of Development Indicators of Low Developed Blocks

Serial No.	Block	Fertilizer Use	Gross Irrigation (%)	Cross Bred Animal (no.)	Animal Dispensaries no.)	Main Workers (%)	Medical Hospital per lakh popln.	Literacy (%)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Gautam Budh Nagar							
602	Jebar	96	77	25	3	26	2.9	44
603	Bisrakh	96	88	20	4	26	2.9	56
	Potential Target	(96)	(88)	(36)	(4)	(27)	(2.9)	(56)
	Aligarh							
708	Iglas	13	126	11	2	28	2.4	42
	Potential Target	(132)	(150)	(11)	(6)	(30)	(5.3)	(50)
	Agra							
904	Bichpuri	170	91	20	2	26	3.1	42
908	Jagner	55	53	4	2	29	4.1	36
913	Pinahat	89	52	0	0	28	3.5	38
915	Juitpur	98	50	0	1	26	4.4	50
	Potential Target	(170)	(99)	(20)	(2)	(27)	(4.5)	(50)
	Firozabad							
1001	Nerkhi	141	99	1	3	27	3.1	44
1002	Firozabad	165	88	3	1	28	3.7	40
1003	Tundla	139	93	4	1	27	3.8	43
1004	Eka	105	93	3	1	27	2.2	39
1005	Khairgarh	148	101	1	2	28	3.7	40

1006	Jasrana	141	96	9	0	28	3.5	41
1007	Shikohabad	129	94	1	3	27	3.1	41
1008	Oraun	177	95	1	2	3	3.0	44
1009	Madanpur	130	91	3	2	27	3.5	48
	Potential Target	(170)	(99)	(17)	(3)	(28)	(4.5)	(50)
	Etah							
1105	Ganjdundwara	110	75	1	0	32	3.4	21
	Potential Target	(119)	(91)	(1)	(1)	(32)	(4.8)	(50)
	Badaun							
1301	Rajpura	99	81	0	2	33	1.7	12
1302	Gunnaur	114	78	0	2	31	1.9	15
1303	Junawai	119	67	0	1	33	2	15
1308	Dahagwan	92	90	1	2	32	2.3	11
1318	Usawan	112	85	3	0	33	0	19
	Potential Target	(158)	(90)	(29)	(2)	(33)	(3)	(50)
	Bareilly							
1401	Baheri	165	75	9	1	28	3.8	25
1402	Shergarh	120	94	6	1	30	4.1	20
1403	Damargoda	183	85	6	1	28	3.4	25
1405	Fatehganj	157	86	5	0	30	3.9	23
1406	Bhojpura	159	91	4	1	29	2.6	25
1407	Kyara	259	81	3	1	30	5.2	26
1408	Ramnagar	134	95	4	1	31	2.8	22
1411	Bidhir Chainpur	118	81	4	1	31	3	28
1413	Bhadpura	166	92	3	1	30	2.8	30
1414	Bhuta	123	30	2	3	31	3	25
1415	Faridpur	121	28	2	0	31	5.2	24

Potential Target		(259)	(101)	(9)	(3)	(31)	(5.2)	(50)
	Pilibhit							
1501	Amriya	148	97	14	2	28	1.8	24
	Potential Target	(243)	(97)	(29)	(3)	(30)	(2.8)	(50)
	Shahjahanpur							
1602	Khutar	173	82	10	1	32	3.7	30
1606	Jaitipura	104	63	4	2	34	3.8	24
1613	Mirajpur	85	22	25	2	32	3.2	25
	Potential Target	(223)	(128)	(25)	(3)	(35)	(3.8)	(50)
	Etawah							
1803	Barhpura	104	53	7	1	26	2	47
1807	Chakranagar	75	14	0	3	26	4.3	42
1808	Saifai	43	99	0	3	0	3.8	30
	Potential Target	(120)	(99)	(12)	(4)	(28)	(5.5)	(56)
	Jalaun							
1904	Jalaun	65	48	2	2	28	5.2	54
1905	Madigaon	42	47	2	1	30	4.8	47
1906	Konih	52	47	2	1	31	4.2	56
1908	Mahewa	50	33	1	3	34	4.4	38
1909	Kadaura	36	38	1	2	32	4.2	37
	Potential Target	(74)	(57)	(2)	(4)	(34)	(5.8)	(59)
	Farrukhabad							
2001	Kayamganj	161	71	11	0	30	1.3	33
	Potential Target	(340)	(89)	(38)	(2)	(31)	(5)	(53)
	Jhansi							
2103	Bamaur	33	30	0	1	33	3.9	43

2104	Gursarai	40	31	0	1	33	3.8	42
2107	Babina	58	57	2	2	33	4.5	34
	Potential Target	(62)	(75)	(2)	(2)	(34)	(4.8)	(50)
	Banda							
2201	Jaspura	30	9	0	1	31	5	36
2202	Tindwari	19	22	0	3	31	2.4	40
2203	Badokhar Kurd	17	23	0	2	34	5.2	37
2204	Baheru	20	21	3	0	35	6.2	34
2205	Kamasin	21	20	0	1	35	5	30
	Potential Target	(30)	(70)	(3)	(3)	(38)	(6.2)	(50)
	Ambedkarnagar							
2307	Jahagirganj	174	95	38	3	26	2	40
	Potential Target	(181)	(125)	(74)	(3)	(31)	(2.7)	(50)
	Bahraich							
2504	Shivpur	97	21	1	2	35	3.4	17
2510	Hazoorpur	130	36	3	2	33	2.6	20
2511	Kaisherganj	126	36	3	2	32	4.4	24
2512	Jarwal	179	26	3	1	32	3	23
	Potential Target	(179)	(39)	(12)	(3)	(35)	(4.4)	(50)
	Shravasti							
2601	Jamunaha	0	163	67	2	32	0	18
2602	Gilanla	0	55	53	2	35	0	24
2603	Payagpur	0	60	55	3	34	0	33
2604	Visheswarganj	0	63	16	2	33	0	30
2605	Ikauna	0	71	3	2	33	0	25
2606	Hariharpurani	0	33	1	2	35	0	20

2607	Sirsiya	0	16	62	4	37	0	15
	Potential Target	(121)	(96)	(76)	(4)	(37)	(2.7)	(50)
	Deoria							
2908	Bhaluni	170	109	8	3	25	2.8	41
	Potential Target	(181)	(133)	(72)	(3)	(28)	(3.7)	(50)
	Jaunpur							
3101	Suitha Kala	104	78	54	2	27	3.2	38
	Potential Target	(115)	(91)	(61)	(3)	(27)	(4.3)	(50)

The best value of different indicators of model blocks is taken as the potential target for the low developed blocks. Potential targets for some of the blocks are quite high and improvements are needed in developmental programmes for achieving it. Action required for making improvement in the level of development of low developed blocks is given below for different districts:

1. District Gautam Budh Nagar

Two blocks namely Jabar and Bisrakh are low developed in infrastructural facilities. Block Bisrakh is also low developed in overall socio-economic field. The level of literacy is poor in these blocks. Steps should be taken to enhance the literacy rate. Medical and banking facilities should be increased. These blocks will improve their level of development if proper care is taken in enhancing the activities of animal husbandry along with the agricultural development.

2. District Aligarh

Block Iglas is low developed in agricultural field. More facilities for irrigation and fertilizers should be created in the block. Improved practices for animal

husbandry should be undertaken. Banking and transport facilities will help in making fast improvement in the level of development.

3. District Agra

Four blocks namely Bichpuri, Jagner, Pinahat and Juitpur Kalan are low developed in agricultural field and blocks Jagner and Pinahet are also low developed in overall socio-economic sector. Facilities for irrigation and application of fertilizers should be created in the area for improving the level of agricultural development. Banking, medical and transport facilities should be enhanced for improving the level of overall socio-economic development. Steps should be taken to enhance the level of literacy in these blocks.

4. District Firozabad

Nine blocks namely Narkhi, Firozabad, Tundla, Eka, Khairgarh, Jasrana, Shikohabad, Oraun and Madanpur have been taken for the study and all the blocks are low developed in agriculture. Special care is required to enhance the level of agricultural development by creating more facilities for irrigation and use of fertilizer. Facilities for making improvement in animal husbandry should also be created in these blocks. Block Oraun is low developed in infrastructural facilities and socio-economic field. Blocks Firozabad and Eka are also low developed in overall socio-economic sector. Literacy rate should be enhanced in these blocks. Improvement in road transport, medical and banking facilities should be made in the areas covered by these blocks.

5. District Etah

Block Ganjdundwara is low developed in overall socio-economic sector. Literacy rate is low in the block. Road transport should be improved and medical and banking facilities should be enhanced. Improved practices of animal husbandry should be undertaken.

6. District Badaun

Eighteen blocks of the district are included in the analysis. Five blocks namely Rajpura, Gunnaur, Junawai, Dahagawan and Usawan are found to be low developed in infrastructural facilities and overall socio-economic development. Improvements are required in the development of animal husbandry and medical facilities. Literacy rate is poor in these blocks. Steps should be taken to improve the literacy rate.

7. District Bareilly

Out of fifteen blocks, eleven blocks namely Baheri, Shergarh, Dammargoda, Fatehaganj, Bhojipura, Kyara, Ramnagar, Bidhir Chainpur, Bhadpura, Bhuta and Faridpur are low developed in agricultural development. Blocks Bhadpura, Bhuta and Faridpur are also low developed in socio-economic field. Block Bhadpura is also found to be low developed in infrastructural facilities. Improvements in application of fertilizers and irrigation facilities are required in most of the low developed blocks. Improved practices of animal husbandry should be advocated

in these blocks. Literacy rate is very poor and steps should be taken to enhance the literacy rate in these blocks.

8. District Pilibhit

Out of seven blocks of the district, one blocks namely Amriya is found to be low developed in infrastructural facilities. Infrastructural facilities regarding road transport, medical and educational fields are poor and they require improvement in the block. Literacy rate is extremely poor. Steps should be taken to enhance the literacy rate in the area.

9. District Shahjahanpur

Three blocks namely Khutar, Jaitipura and Mirajpur are low developed. Block Mirajpur is low developed in agricultural and socio-economic fields and block Khutar is low developed in infrastructural facilities and overall socio-economic development. Block Jaitipura is low developed in infrastructural facilities. Improvements are required in application of fertilizers, use of irrigation facilities, animal husbandry practices and transport facilities. Literacy level is quite low and steps are needed to improve the status of educational system in the area for enhancing the literacy rate.

10. District Etawah

Out of eight blocks of the district, three blocks namely Barhpura, Chakra Nagar and Safai are found to be low developed. Levels of development in agricultural sector, infrastructural facilities and overall socio-economic field are found to be

very low. Improvements in application of fertilizers, use of irrigation facilities and in animal husbandry practices are needed. Steps should be taken to enhance the agricultural development in these blocks. Steps should also be taken to improve the road transport, medical and literacy level in the area.

11. District Jalaun

Five blocks namely Jalaun, Nadigaon, Konih, Mahewa and Kadaura are found to be low developed in agricultural field. Application of fertilizers and use of irrigation facilities require improvement in these blocks. Steps should be taken to improve the activities of animal husbandry practices. Cross-breeding programmes in animal husbandry should be encouraged in the area. Literacy rate should also be improved.

12. District Farrukhabad

Block Kaimganj of this district is low developed in infrastructural facilities and in overall socio-economic field. This block requires improvement in application of fertilizer and use of irrigation in agriculture. Better management of animal husbandry should be advocated in the block. Medical facilities should be increased. Literacy rate is low. Steps should be taken to enhance the literacy level of the people of the block.

13. District Jhansi

Three blocks namely Bamaur, Gursarai and Babina of the district are low developed in agricultural sector. Application of fertilizer and use of irrigation

should be advocated to enhance the level of agricultural development in these blocks. Cross-breeding programme in animal husbandry is also poor in the area. This requires immediate improvement. The veterinary hospitals and dispensaries should be increased. Literacy rate is poor. Suitable action is needed to enhance the literacy rate.

14. District Banda

Out of eight blocks of the district, five blocks namely Jaspura, Tindwari, Badokhar Khurd, Baberu and Kamasin are found to be low developed. All these blocks are low developed in agricultural field. Block Jaspura is low developed in overall socio-economic sector. Application of fertilizer and use of irrigation in agricultural sector should be advocated to enhance the level of agricultural development. Cross-breeding programme in animal husbandry requires improvement. Veterinary hospitals and dispensaries should be increased in the area. Medical and transport facilities should also be enhanced. Literacy rate is very low. Action should be taken to enhance the literacy level of the people of these blocks.

15. District Ambedkar Nagar

Out of nine blocks of the district, one block namely Jahangirganj is low developed in infrastructural facilities. Improvements in road transport and enhancement of medical facilities are needed in the block. Banking and educational facilities should also be enhanced. Steps should be taken to enhance the literacy rate in the block.

16. District Bahraich

Four blocks of the district namely Shivpur, Hazoorpur, Kaisharganj and Jarwal are found to be low developed. Blocks Shivpur, Hazoorpur and Jarwal are low developed in agricultural and overall socio-economic fields. Block Kaisharganj is observed to be low developed in agriculture. Irrigation facilities should be enhanced in these blocks. Application of fertilizers should be increased. Cross-breeding programme in animal husbandry requires improvement and veterinary hospitals and dispensaries should be provided in the area. Improvements are required in road transport and medical facilities. Banking facilities should be increased and literacy level of the people of these blocks should be enhanced. Steps should be taken to enhance the agricultural development and also provide necessary infrastructural facilities for improving the level of socio-economic development.

17. District Shravasti

Seven blocks from this district are included in the analysis and all these blocks are found to be low developed. Improvements are required in almost all the developmental indicators. Literacy rate in all the blocks is very low. Immediate steps should be taken to enhance the literacy rate. Road transport, medical and banking facilities should be improved. Agricultural development is very poor. Special attention should be given for improving the level of agricultural development in these blocks.

18. District Deoria

Out of fifteen blocks in the district, block Bhaluni is found to be low developed in infrastructural facilities. Improvements are required in the activities of animal husbandry. Cross-breeding programme in animal husbandry should be undertaken in the block. Medical and banking facilities should be improved. Suitable action should be taken to enhance the literacy rate.

19. District Jaunpur

Out of twenty one blocks of the district, one block namely Suithakalan is found to be low developed in agricultural sector. Improvement in application of fertilizer and use of irrigation are required in this block. Breeding programme in animal husbandry should be undertaken. Literacy rate is also poor. Action should be taken to enhance the literacy rate.

Almost all the blocks taken for analysis are found to be very poor in the level of literacy. The system of education envisages all-round development of manpower and human resources required for various socio-economic activities. Realizing the gravity of the situation, effective measures should be taken for enrolment drive and expansion of primary education. Efforts should be made to reduce the drop out rate from the primary schools by setting more and more formal and non formal education centres.

4.6 Inter-relationship among the development of different sectors and literacy rate

It is essential and quite important that the impact of development in different sectors of economy should be in proper direction which may improve the level of living of people. A large population below an acceptable economic level poses serious problems. Massive poverty particularly in rural areas characterizes its economy. Therefore, it is necessary that the development in different sectors should flourish together. The correlation coefficients between the composite index of development of agricultural sector, infrastructural facilities, overall socio-economic field and literacy rate are given in table 5.

Table 5: Correlation Coefficients

Sectors	**Agriculture**	**Infrastructure**	**Socio-economic**	**Literacy**
Agriculture	1	0.063	0.585**	-0.039
Infrastructure		1	0.846**	-0.357**
Socio-economic			1	-0.318**
Literacy				1

** Correlation coefficient is significant at 0.01 level.

The correlation coefficients between the literacy level and composite index of development in agriculture, infrastructural facilities and overall socio-economic field are found to be negative which indicates that if literacy rate is high, the composite index will be small and the level of development is high. Similarly, if

literacy rate is low, the composite index will be high and the level of development is low. Therefore, the literacy rate is positively associated with the level of development.

The correlation coefficient between agricultural development and infrastructural development in respect of road transport, medical and banking facilities is not significant. This indicates that these facilities are not significantly affecting the level of development in agricultural sector. There is a very high association between the developments in agricultural and socio-economic sectors. However, the literacy rate of the people is not associated with the agricultural development. Infrastructural facilities are very highly associated with the level of socio-economic development. Infrastructural facilities are also highly correlated with the literacy rate. Socio-economic development is also highly associated with the literacy rate. In other words, the development both in agriculture and infrastructural facilities are influencing the level of socio-economic development in positive direction.

Chapter 5

5.1 Conclusions:

The broad conclusions emerging from the study are as follows :

1) With respect to overall socio-economic development, forty three CD blocks are found to be better developed and thirty two blocks are low developed. One hundred eighty seven blocks are high middle level developed and one hundred eighteen blocks are low middle level developed. Most of the low developed blocks belong to the districts of Firozabad, Badaun, Bareilly, Etawah, Bahraich and Shravasti. Better developed blocks mostly come from the districts of Saharanpur, Rampur, Mainpuri, Shahjahanpur, Banda, Sultanpur and Chandauli. The blocks of Kurebhar (Sultanpur) Shahawganj (Chandauli), Meerut (Meerut), Chandauli (Chandauli), Mahua (Banda), Mainpuri (Mainpuri), Varnahal (Mainpuri), Bilaspur (Rampur), Gauriganj (Sultanpur) and Akbarpur (Ambedkarnagar) are found to be the best ten developed blocks. Similarly the blocks of Safai (Etawah), Oraun (Firozabad), Sirsia (Shravasti), Ikauna (Shravasti), Hariharpurani (Shravasti), Jamunaha (Shravasti), Chakranagar (Etawah), Bhuta (Bareilly), Bhadpura (Bareilly) and Dahgawan (Badaun) are found to be the lowest ten developed blocks. Out of these ten blocks, four blocks come from only one district i.e. Shravasti.

2) In agricultural development, fifty six blocks are found to be better developed and fifty two blocks are low developed. One hundred fifty six blocks are high

middle level developed and one hundred sixteen blocks are low middle level developed. Most of the developed blocks come from the districts of Saharanpur, Rampur, Mainpuri, Pilibhit, Shahjahanpur, Ambedkarnagar and Deoria. Low developed blocks mostly come from the districts of Agra, Firozabad, Jalaun, Jhansi, Banda, Bahraich and Shravasti.

3) Infrastructural facilities in respect of road transport, medical, banking and educational facilities are better in 24 blocks. Twenty blocks are found to be low in these facilities. The remaining 336 blocks are having these facilities at the middle level. These facilities are important and they are essential for enhancing the level of development in different areas. Most of the villages are electrified in the areas covered by community development blocks. Literacy rate is very poor.

4) The overall socio-economic development is positively associated with the agricultural development, infrastructural facilities and literacy rate. The association between infrastructural facilities and agricultural development is not found to be significant. In the same manner, the literacy level is not affecting the agricultural development.

5) Infrastructural facilities are found to enhance the level of literacy in the block areas. Socio-economic development is positively associated with the literacy rate.

6) Wide disparities in the level of development among different blocks have been observed.

7) In order to reduce the disparities in development among different blocks, model blocks have been identified and potential targets of developmental indicators have been estimated for low developed blocks. Low developed blocks require improvements of various dimensions in different indicators for enhancing the level of development.

8) The location specific technology of agricultural development should be adopted and proper utilization of infrastructural facilities and resources should be made. Special care and efforts should be made to enhance the literacy level both in male and female population in different blocks.

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35. Sankhikiya Patrika for Different Districts of Uttar Pradesh. Zila Artha and Sankhyadhikari, Rajya Niyojan Sansthan of various districts of Uttar Pradesh (Hindi).

Appendix 1

COMPOSITE INDEX OF DEVELOPMENT (C.I.)

Sl. No.	Name of Blocks	Agriculture		Infra-Structure		Socio-Economic	
		C.I.	Rank	C.I.	Rank	C.I.	Rank
1	**Saharanpur**						
101	Sathaulikadeem	0.83	119	0.88	207	0.89	160
102	Muzafferabad	0.81	72	0.86	80	0.87	38
103	Puwarha	0.8	42	0.87	118	0.87	39
104	Ballakherhi	0.83	136	0.87	114	0.89	92
105	Sarsanwa	0.8	50	0.88	208	0.89	91
106	Nahur	0.79	24	0.86	103	0.87	25
107	Gangoh	0.74	9	0.89	260	0.87	33
108	Rampur	0.81	58	0.86	68	0.87	29
109	Manihar Nagal	0.83	104	0.86	63	0.88	45
110	Nanauta	0.81	70	0.86	78	0.87	35
111	Deoband	0.85	206	0.86	84	0.89	106
2	**Muzaffar Nagar**						
201	Una	0.85	182	0.89	258	0.91	242
202	Jhana bhawan	0.86	226	0.87	131	0.9	163
203	Shamli	0.84	171	0.83	9	0.86	17
204	Kairana	0.86	231	0.87	119	0.89	155
205	Charthawal	0.87	286	0.85	29	0.89	90
206	Purkazi	0.87	281	0.85	55	0.89	122
207	Sadar	0.9	316	0.86	91	0.9	222
208	Baghra	0.86	245	0.86	73	0.89	117
209	Kandhla	0.88	296	0.87	144	0.9	229
210	Burhana	0.86	218	0.88	173	0.9	197
211	Shahpur	0.86	249	0.89	214	0.91	255
212	Morna	0.87	283	0.86	77	0.89	149
213	Jansath	0.87	254	0.9	287	0.92	297
214	Khatanli	0.86	250	0.86	74	0.89	126
3	**Bijnore**						
301	Najihabad	0.82	96	0.9	308	0.91	235
302	Kiratpur	0.79	33	0.86	62	0.86	19
303	M. PurDeomal	0.87	258	0.86	94	0.89	151
304	Haldorer	0.89	309	0.86	65	0.9	193
305	Kotwali	0.85	200	0.9	299	0.91	278
306	Afjalgarh	0.84	179	0.89	231	0.9	212
307	Nahtaur	0.84	174	0.85	38	0.88	48
308	Dhampur	0.81	73	0.89	224	0.89	134
309	B. Syohara	0.8	46	0.86	83	0.87	28
310	Galilpur	0.84	156	0.88	198	0.9	175
311	Narpur	0.86	224	0.87	111	0.89	146

COMPOSITE INDEX OF DEVELOPMENT(C.I.)

Sl. No.	Name of Blocks	Agriculture		Infra-Structure		Socio-Economic	
		C.I.	Rank	C.I.	Rank	C.I.	Rank
4	**Rampur**						
401	Swar	0.71	3	0.9	317	0.87	30
402	Bilaspur	0.71	4	0.88	179	0.85	8
403	Saidnagar	0.74	10	0.91	326	0.88	78
404	Chamraoua	0.75	12	0.92	360	0.9	176
405	Shahabad	0.78	16	0.89	246	0.88	74
406	Milak	0.73	5	0.89	251	0.87	24
5	**Meerut**						
501	Sarurpur	0.82	97	0.9	277	0.9	205
502	Sardhana	0.84	147	0.88	166	0.89	145
503	Daurala	0.87	288	0.85	35	0.89	101
504	Mawana	0.84	170	0.85	54	0.88	57
505	Hastinapur	0.83	131	0.85	52	0.88	46
506	Parichhitgarh	0.86	234	0.89	216	0.91	241
507	Machhra	0.84	139	0.86	64	0.88	58
508	Rohata	0.86	248	0.85	49	0.89	93
509	Jani	0.87	287	0.87	107	0.9	182
510	Meerut	0.85	202	0.79	2	0.84	3
511	Rajpura	0.87	259	0.86	56	0.89	113
512	Kharkhaunda	0.84	158	0.88	193	0.9	171
6	**Gautam Budh Nagar**						
601	Dankaur	0.83	137	0.91	336	0.92	296
602	Jebar	0.84	161	0.93	365	0.93	338
603	Bisrakh	0.88	298	0.93	361	0.94	358
604	Dadri	0.89	305	0.89	268	0.92	315
7	**Aligarh**						
701	Tappal	0.84	172	0.92	351	0.92	324
702	Chandaus	0.85	195	0.9	292	0.91	271
703	Khair	0.86	223	0.9	306	0.92	292
704	Jawan	0.87	253	0.89	248	0.91	274
705	Lodha	0.89	311	0.89	257	0.92	318
706	Dhanipur	0.85	194	0.89	261	0.91	253
707	Gonda	0.87	269	0.9	271	0.92	289
708	Iglas	0.91	329	0.89	225	0.92	323
709	Atrauli	0.86	217	0.87	116	0.89	148
710	Bijauli	0.86	235	0.88	158	0.9	196
711	Gangiri	0.88	292	0.92	344	0.93	348
712	Akrabad	0.87	276	0.91	318	0.92	320

COMPOSITE INDEX OF DEVELOPMENT(C.I.)

Sl. No.	Name of Blocks	Agriculture		Infra-Structure		Socio-Economic	
		C.I.	Rank	C.I.	Rank	C.I.	Rank
8	**Hathras**						
801	Sasni	0.85	207	0.86	61	0.88	87
802	Hathras	0.83	132	0.86	85	0.88	66
803	Mursau	0.83	127	0.85	51	0.88	44
804	Sadabad	0.84	149	0.87	115	0.89	103
805	Sahpau	0.86	225	0.85	50	0.88	83
806	SikanderaRao	0.81	65	0.87	135	0.88	59
807	Hasayan	0.81	66	0.86	88	0.87	40
9	**Agra**						
901	Fatehpur Sikri	0.82	87	0.89	213	0.89	141
902	Achhnera	0.8	53	0.89	252	0.89	131
903	Akola	0.88	303	0.88	182	0.91	265
904	Bichpuri	0.91	332	0.84	22	0.9	168
905	Barauli Ahir	0.86	233	0.88	191	0.9	213
906	Khadauli	0.87	284	0.87	108	0.9	180
907	Etmadpur	0.83	110	0.85	46	0.87	34
908	Jagner	0.95	364	0.88	190	0.94	351
909	Khairagarh	0.88	304	0.86	58	0.9	166
910	Saiyan	0.89	307	0.88	168	0.91	273
911	Shamsabad	0.87	263	0.88	189	0.91	247
912	Fathehabad	0.9	318	0.88	203	0.92	305
913	Pinahat	0.94	360	0.89	222	0.94	349
914	Bah	0.9	319	0.86	99	0.91	230
915	Juitpur Kalam	0.93	353	0.89	237	0.93	345
10	**Firozabad**						
1001	Narkhi	0.94	362	0.86	102	0.92	314
1002	Firozabad	1	378	0.86	95	0.94	360
1003	Tundla	0.99	377	0.85	39	0.93	347
1004	Eka	0.95	363	0.91	322	0.95	365
1005	Khairgarh	0.95	366	0.86	75	0.92	325
1006	Jasrana	0.96	370	0.86	96	0.93	341
1007	Shikohabad	0.97	372	0.86	79	0.93	337
1008	Oraun	0.97	371	1.14	379	1.12	379
1009	Madanpur	0.96	369	0.86	104	0.93	339

COMPOSITE INDEX OF DEVELOPMENT(C.I.)

Sl. No.	Name of Blocks	Agriculture		Infra-Structure		Socio-Economic	
		C.I.	Rank	C.I.	Rank	C.I.	Rank
11	**Etah**						
1101	Soron	0.84	177	0.9	295	0.91	266
1102	Kasganj	0.84	178	0.87	124	0.89	123
1103	Amapur	0.84	144	0.85	28	0.87	37
1104	Sahawar	0.87	279	0.85	34	0.89	95
1105	Ganjdundwara	0.89	308	0.92	352	0.94	357
1106	Patiyali	0.87	255	0.88	159	0.9	209
1107	Sidhpura	0.85	209	0.87	149	0.9	170
1108	Jalesar	0.86	227	0.89	249	0.91	259
1109	Awagarh	0.87	260	0.9	272	0.92	288
1110	Marhara	0.84	150	0.89	217	0.9	191
1111	Nidholikalan	0.82	84	0.9	288	0.9	199
1112	Shitalpur	0.81	59	0.88	195	0.89	96
1113	Sakeet	0.85	198	0.91	339	0.92	319
1114	Jaithara	0.83	123	0.88	180	0.89	138
1115	Aliganj	0.87	268	0.91	320	0.92	321
12	**Mainpuri**						
1201	Ghiaur	0.79	25	0.86	105	0.87	27
1202	Kurawali	0.8	35	0.88	174	0.88	61
1203	Manpuri	0.8	45	0.83	10	0.85	6
1204	Varnahal	0.78	17	0.84	24	0.85	7
1205	Karhal	0.79	27	0.9	275	0.89	127
1206	Sultanganj	0.85	192	0.88	156	0.9	167
1207	Bewar	0.83	111	0.87	132	0.89	88
1208	Alau	0.86	215	0.87	128	0.89	154
1209	Kishni	0.85	204	0.9	276	0.91	268
13	**Badaun**						
1301	Rajpura	0.86	222	0.96	375	0.96	368
1302	Gunnaur	0.86	229	0.94	370	0.94	355
1303	Junawai	0.87	262	0.96	373	0.96	370
1304	Asafpur	0.88	295	0.87	148	0.91	234
1305	Islam Nagar	0.9	315	0.9	294	0.93	336
1306	Bisauli	0.89	312	0.88	204	0.92	300
1307	Wajirganj	0.89	310	0.87	121	0.91	246
1308	Dahgawan	0.84	176	0.97	378	0.96	371
1309	Sahaswan	0.84	167	0.91	337	0.92	310
1310	Ambiyapur	0.86	251	0.89	232	0.91	261
1311	Salarpur	0.84	142	0.89	242	0.9	201
1312	Jugal	0.86	238	0.9	313	0.92	307
1313	Ujhani	0.87	274	0.91	327	0.93	332
1314	Kadarchowk	0.87	256	0.91	325	0.92	327
1315	Samrare	0.83	112	0.91	328	0.91	270
1316	Datagunj	0.85	193	0.91	321	0.92	294
1317	Miyaun	0.85	205	0.89	228	0.91	233
1318	Usawan	0.88	297	0.94	371	0.95	366

COMPOSITE INDEX OF DEVELOPMENT(C.I.)

Sl. No.	Name of Blocks	Agriculture		Infra-Structure		Socio-Economic	
		C.I.	Rank	C.I.	Rank	C.I.	Rank
14	**Bareilly**						
1401	Baheri	0.91	330	0.86	67	0.91	231
1402	Shergarh	0.92	345	0.89	263	0.93	346
1403	Damargoda	0.91	336	0.89	233	0.93	333
1404	Meerganj	0.9	327	0.86	72	0.9	220
1405	Fatehgunj	0.92	349	0.85	25	0.9	217
1406	Bhojipura	0.91	335	0.89	270	0.93	344
1407	Kyara	0.93	356	0.84	21	0.9	215
1408	Ramnagar	0.91	337	0.87	153	0.92	302
1409	Majhgawan	0.88	293	0.88	192	0.91	260
1410	Alampur Jafrabad	0.89	313	0.86	89	0.9	216
1411	Bidhri Chainpur	0.93	352	0.87	123	0.92	308
1412	Nawabgunj	0.9	321	0.9	304	0.93	342
1413	Bhadpura	0.93	359	0.93	366	0.96	372
1414	Bhuta	0.98	375	0.9	311	0.96	373
1415	Faridpur	1.01	380	0.85	33	0.94	354
15	**Pilibhit**						
1501	Amriya	0.76	13	0.93	364	0.9	214
1502	Marauri	0.77	15	0.9	298	0.89	97
1503	Lalaulikhera	0.78	21	0.92	359	0.91	245
1504	berkheda	0.8	36	0.91	341	0.9	225
1505	Bilsanda	0.75	11	0.91	338	0.89	114
1506	Bilaspur	0.8	54	0.92	356	0.91	276
1507	Puranpur	0.69	1	0.92	357	0.88	49
16	**Shahjahanpur**						
1601	Banda	0.7	2	0.9	300	0.87	22
1602	Khutar	0.77	14	0.97	377	0.94	350
1603	Puwayan	0.74	7	0.88	209	0.86	16
1604	Sidhauli	0.74	8	0.89	264	0.87	32
1605	Katra	0.8	55	0.91	335	0.91	244
1606	Jaitipura	0.82	89	0.93	368	0.92	326
1607	Tilhar	0.86	239	0.9	296	0.92	290
1608	Nigohi	0.83	138	0.9	316	0.91	264
1609	Kanth	0.83	100	0.9	282	0.9	208
1610	Dadraul	0.8	49	0.91	332	0.9	221
1611	Bhawalkhera	0.78	19	0.89	239	0.88	76
1612	Kalan	0.84	143	0.91	329	0.91	283
1613	Mirjapur	0.95	365	0.89	265	0.94	363
1614	Jalalabad	0.8	43	0.89	230	0.89	102

COMPOSITE INDEX OF DEVELOPMENT(C.I.)

Sl. No.	Name of Blocks	Agriculture		Infra-Structure		Socio-Economic	
		C.I.	Rank	C.I.	Rank	C.I.	Rank
17	**Hardoi**						
1701	Bharkhani	0.82	94	0.91	319	0.91	248
1702	Shahabad	0.81	75	0.89	229	0.89	137
1703	Todarpur	0.78	22	0.88	185	0.88	53
1704	Pihani	0.82	95	0.9	312	0.91	240
1705	Baban	0.81	74	0.89	259	0.9	165
1706	Hariyawan	0.83	102	0.89	244	0.9	178
1707	Teriyawan	0.85	191	0.88	205	0.9	204
1708	Sursa	0.78	20	0.86	101	0.86	20
1709	Ahirauri	0.82	88	0.88	188	0.89	124
1710	Harpalpur	0.85	185	0.92	345	0.92	322
1711	Sandi	0.86	244	0.91	334	0.93	330
1712	Bilgram	0.85	196	0.89	256	0.91	252
1713	Madhoganj	0.87	266	0.88	196	0.91	254
1714	Mallawan	0.83	133	0.87	106	0.88	81
1715	Kothawan	0.88	300	0.89	220	0.92	285
1716	Kachhauna	0.86	219	0.85	48	0.88	77
1717	Behndar	0.85	188	0.89	235	0.9	219
1718	Sandila	0.82	85	0.89	219	0.89	140
1719	Bharawan	0.87	290	0.9	301	0.92	313
18	**Etawah**						
1801	Jaswantnagar	0.83	122	0.86	82	0.88	60
1802	Basrehar	0.8	44	0.85	31	0.86	12
1803	Barhpura	0.9	314	0.92	358	0.94	361
1804	Takha	0.79	28	0.89	241	0.89	100
1805	Bharthana	0.83	113	0.87	125	0.88	85
1806	Mahewa	0.84	154	0.9	305	0.91	263
1807	Chakranagar	0.96	368	0.92	355	0.97	374
1808	Saifai	1	379	1.28	380	1.23	380
19	**Jalaun**						
1901	Rampura	0.9	326	0.85	40	0.9	179
1902	Kuthaund	0.9	328	0.87	152	0.91	282
1903	Madhogarh	0.9	317	0.86	57	0.9	198
1904	Jalaun	0.91	333	0.85	26	0.9	184
1905	Nadigaon	0.91	338	0.87	151	0.92	303
1906	Konih	0.92	341	0.85	36	0.9	211
1907	Dakor	0.9	320	0.88	202	0.92	306
1908	Mahewa	0.91	339	0.84	16	0.89	153
1909	Kadaura	0.91	334	0.88	187	0.92	312
20	**Farrukhabad**						
2001	Kayamganj	0.88	301	0.93	362	0.94	359
2002	Nababganj	0.86	240	0.87	112	0.89	158
2003	Shamsabad	0.87	273	0.9	273	0.92	293
2004	Rajepur	0.83	129	0.9	278	0.9	227
2005	Barhpur	0.87	265	0.86	92	0.89	157
2006	Muhammadabad	0.84	145	0.9	286	0.91	250
2007	Kamalganj	0.84	169	0.88	201	0.9	185

COMPOSITE INDEX OF DEVELOPMENT(C.I.)

Sl. No.	Name of Blocks	Agriculture		Infra-Structure		Socio-Economic	
		C.I.	Rank	C.I.	Rank	C.I.	Rank
21	**Jhansi**						
2101	Moth	0.86	232	0.88	210	0.91	232
2102	Chirgaon	0.87	261	0.85	41	0.89	94
2103	Bamaur	0.93	355	0.88	162	0.93	331
2104	Gursarai	0.92	342	0.87	122	0.92	287
2105	Bangra	0.87	278	0.87	143	0.9	206
2106	Mauranipur	0.88	299	0.85	53	0.89	143
2107	Babina	0.92	343	0.87	145	0.92	304
2108	Baragaon	0.9	323	0.86	98	0.91	239
22	**Banda**						
2201	Jaspura	0.97	374	0.87	126	0.94	353
2202	Tindwari	0.92	350	0.89	223	0.93	343
2203	Badokhar Khurd	0.91	331	0.85	30	0.9	190
2204	Baberu	0.93	358	0.84	20	0.9	223
2205	Kamasin	0.93	357	0.88	161	0.93	334
2206	Bisanda	0.86	241	0.82	5	0.86	14
2207	Mahua	0.8	48	0.83	8	0.85	5
2208	Naraini	0.85	190	0.84	18	0.87	31
23	**Ambedkarnagar**						
2301	Bithi	0.8	40	0.9	274	0.89	132
2302	Katehori	0.78	18	0.89	238	0.88	71
2303	Akbarpur	0.73	6	0.87	142	0.85	10
2304	Tanda	0.79	29	0.9	297	0.89	152
2305	Baskhari	0.8	56	0.88	184	0.88	80
2306	Ramnagar	0.8	38	0.92	342	0.91	243
2307	Jahagirganj	0.79	31	0.93	369	0.92	298
2308	Jalalpur	0.8	41	0.89	247	0.89	110
2309	Bhiyaon	0.82	83	0.92	346	0.91	284
24	**Sultanpur**						
2401	Shuklabazar	0.87	267	0.85	45	0.89	99
2402	Jagdishpur	0.87	285	0.83	13	0.88	51
2403	Musafirkhana	0.87	282	0.84	23	0.88	73
2404	Baldirai	0.9	324	0.86	59	0.9	207
2405	Jamo	0.83	134	0.83	12	0.86	15
2406	Shahgarh	0.86	216	0.85	42	0.88	69
2407	Gauriganj	0.84	151	0.82	6	0.85	9
2408	Amethi	0.85	210	0.88	186	0.9	202
2409	Bhetuwa	0.86	228	0.83	7	0.87	21
2410	Bhadar	0.86	213	0.85	32	0.88	63
2411	Sangrampur	0.88	294	0.84	14	0.88	56
2412	Dhanpatganj	0.87	275	0.84	15	0.88	54
2413	Kurebhar	0.85	184	0.59	1	0.71	1
2414	Jaisinghpur	0.87	277	0.85	44	0.89	105
2415	Kurwar	0.88	302	0.89	245	0.92	299
2416	Dubepur	0.84	155	0.87	117	0.89	107
2417	Bhadaiyan	0.85	212	0.89	218	0.9	228
2418	Dostpur	0.81	77	0.89	236	0.89	144
2419	Akhandnagar	0.83	126	0.88	169	0.89	135
2420	Lambhua	0.84	153	0.87	139	0.89	115
2421	P.P.Kamaicha	0.87	257	0.87	134	0.9	188
2422	Kadipur	0.84	164	0.88	175	0.89	159

COMPOSITE INDEX OF DEVELOPMENT(C.I.)

Sl. No.	Name of Blocks	Agriculture		Infra-Structure		Socio-Economic	
		C.I.	Rank	C.I.	Rank	C.I.	Rank
25	**Bahraich**						
2501	Mihinpurva	0.88	291	0.9	303	0.92	316
2502	Nawabganj	0.85	189	0.87	130	0.89	133
2503	Balha	0.9	322	0.88	164	0.91	281
2504	Shivpur	0.92	347	0.9	289	0.94	352
2505	Risiya	0.83	128	0.88	197	0.9	164
2506	Chittaura	0.83	116	0.86	87	0.88	62
2507	Mahsi	0.85	186	0.92	348	0.92	329
2508	Tajwapur	0.85	203	0.9	302	0.91	279
2509	Fakhurpur	0.87	272	0.91	340	0.93	340
2510	Hazoorpur	0.92	344	0.92	347	0.95	364
2511	Kaisherganj	0.93	354	0.87	136	0.92	311
2512	Jarwal	0.92	348	0.91	323	0.94	362
26	**Sharavasti**						
2601	Jamunaha	0.89	306	0.97	376	0.97	375
2602	Gilaula	0.97	373	0.9	310	0.96	367
2603	Payagpur	0.92	351	0.9	307	0.94	356
2604	Visheswarganj	0.94	361	0.92	353	0.96	369
2605	Ikauna	0.98	376	0.93	367	0.98	377
2606	Hariharpurani	0.92	346	0.95	372	0.97	376
2607	Sirsiya	0.96	367	0.96	374	0.99	378
27	**Sant Kabirnagar**						
2701	Semiriyawan	0.81	69	0.91	324	0.91	237
2702	Menhdawal	0.81	79	0.91	331	0.91	257
2703	Bagholi	0.8	47	0.92	343	0.91	256
2704	Khalilabad	0.85	211	0.87	109	0.89	136
2705	Nathnagar	0.87	289	0.9	309	0.92	317
2706	Haiserbazar	0.82	98	0.92	349	0.92	301
2707	Santha	0.84	148	0.91	333	0.92	295
28	**Gorakhpur**						
2801	Pali	0.85	181	0.87	110	0.89	111
2802	Sahjanva	0.82	93	0.9	290	0.9	210
2803	Piprauli	0.85	201	0.92	350	0.93	335
2804	Jangalkoria	0.86	243	0.9	314	0.92	309
2805	Chargavan	0.84	160	0.86	66	0.88	65
2806	Bhathat	0.81	71	0.86	76	0.87	36
2807	Pipraich	0.86	221	0.85	37	0.88	67
2808	Sardarnagar	0.83	109	0.83	11	0.86	13
2809	Khorawar	0.86	236	0.85	47	0.88	82
2810	Brahmpur	0.84	180	0.89	269	0.91	251
2811	Kauriram	0.86	252	0.91	330	0.92	328
2812	Bansgaon	0.84	152	0.88	177	0.89	156
2813	Uruvan	0.83	108	0.88	163	0.89	118
2814	Gagaha	0.84	141	0.89	266	0.9	218
2815	Khajni	0.81	64	0.9	291	0.9	177
2816	Belghat	0.83	135	0.9	293	0.91	249
2817	Gola	0.81	67	0.9	283	0.9	181
2818	Barhalganj	0.86	230	0.88	171	0.9	200
2819	Kaimpiyarganj	0.82	81	0.89	212	0.89	128

COMPOSITE INDEX OF DEVELOPMENT(C.I.)

Sl. No.	Name of Blocks	Agriculture		Infra-Structure		Socio-Economic	
		C.I.	Rank	C.I.	Rank	C.I.	Rank
29	**Deoria**						
2901	Gauribazar	0.79	23	0.86	90	0.87	23
2902	Baitalpur	0.79	32	0.87	137	0.87	42
2903	Desaideoria	0.81	57	0.88	178	0.88	79
2904	Pathardeva	0.8	34	0.87	150	0.88	50
2905	Rampur Karkhana	0.83	121	0.89	221	0.9	174
2906	Deoria Sadar	0.81	60	0.88	206	0.89	104
2907	Rudrapur	0.83	107	0.89	250	0.9	192
2908	Bhaluani	0.79	26	0.93	363	0.91	272
2909	Barhaj	0.84	140	0.86	86	0.88	70
2910	Bhatni	0.82	92	0.89	234	0.9	161
2911	Bhatparrani	0.82	90	0.89	243	0.9	169
2912	Bankata	0.83	120	0.9	315	0.91	258
2913	Salempur	0.83	114	0.88	176	0.89	130
2914	Bhagalpur	0.8	52	0.88	211	0.89	98
2915	Lar	0.81	76	0.88	194	0.89	109
30	**Azamgarh**						
3001	Atraulia	0.84	146	0.85	43	0.87	43
3002	Koyalsa	0.83	101	0.88	181	0.89	125
3003	Ahrauli	0.81	61	0.89	226	0.89	119
3004	Maharajganj	0.84	163	0.88	154	0.89	139
3005	Harraiya	0.87	270	0.89	253	0.91	280
3006	Bilriganj	0.82	91	0.89	262	0.9	186
3007	Ajmatganj	0.82	86	0.87	138	0.88	75
3008	Tahbarpur	0.86	220	0.88	183	0.9	203
3009	Mirzapur	0.83	124	0.89	215	0.9	172
3010	Mohammadpur	0.83	117	0.86	93	0.88	64
3011	Rani ki Sarai	0.83	115	0.88	155	0.89	112
3012	Palhani	0.83	103	0.86	69	0.88	47
3013	Sathiyaon	0.85	183	0.86	81	0.88	84
3014	Jhanaganj	0.81	78	0.87	113	0.88	55
3015	Pawai	0.81	63	0.87	127	0.88	52
3016	Phoolpur	0.83	125	0.88	165	0.89	129
3017	Martinganj	0.82	82	0.92	354	0.92	291
3018	Thekma	0.83	99	0.89	254	0.9	189
3019	Lalganj	0.8	39	0.89	255	0.89	116
3020	Mehnagar	0.79	30	0.89	227	0.89	89
3021	Tarwa	0.81	62	0.9	285	0.9	173

COMPOSITE INDEX OF DEVELOPMENT(C.I.)

Sl. No.	Name of Blocks	Agriculture		Infra-Structure		Socio-Economic	
		C.I.	Rank	C.I.	Rank	C.I.	Rank
31	**Jaunpur**						
3101	Suithakala	0.92	340	0.86	97	0.91	269
3102	Shaganj	0.83	118	0.89	240	0.9	187
3103	Khuthan	0.83	130	0.9	284	0.91	238
3104	Karenja kala	0.84	159	0.87	140	0.89	120
3105	Badlapur	0.86	242	0.89	267	0.91	277
3106	Maharajganj	0.84	166	0.88	200	0.9	183
3107	Baksha	0.84	157	0.87	141	0.89	121
3108	Sujjan ganj	0.86	247	0.9	280	0.92	286
3109	M. Badshahpur	0.87	271	0.86	100	0.9	162
3110	Machali Shahar	0.86	214	0.88	167	0.9	195
3111	Mariyahun	0.87	264	0.88	170	0.9	226
3112	Barsanthi	0.87	280	0.88	172	0.91	236
3113	Sikrara	0.84	162	0.88	160	0.89	147
3114	Dharmapur	0.84	173	0.88	157	0.89	150
3115	Ramnagar	0.85	197	0.9	279	0.91	267
3116	Rampur	0.9	325	0.87	146	0.91	275
3117	Muftiganj	0.85	187	0.9	281	0.91	262
3118	Jalalpur	0.86	246	0.87	147	0.9	194
3119	Kerakala	0.86	237	0.88	199	0.9	224
3120	Dobhi	0.84	168	0.87	120	0.89	108
3121	Sirkoni	0.84	175	0.86	70	0.88	72
32	**Chandauli**						
3201	Chahania	0.83	106	0.87	133	0.88	86
3202	Dhanapur	0.84	165	0.86	71	0.88	68
3203	Sakaldiha	0.83	105	0.85	27	0.87	26
3204	Niyamtabad	0.85	199	0.87	129	0.89	142
3205	Chandauli	0.82	80	0.81	4	0.84	4
3206	Barhani	0.8	37	0.86	60	0.86	18
3207	Chakia	0.81	68	0.84	17	0.86	11
3208	Shahawganj	0.8	51	0.81	3	0.83	2
3209	Naugarh	0.85	208	0.84	19	0.87	41

Appendix II

SOFTWARE FOR ESTIMATION OF COMPOSITE INDEX OF DEVELOPMENT

REQUIREMENT OF THE SOFTWARE

The software Development Index is developed for windows platform. The Intel Pentium computer with more than 166 MHz clock speed and 128 MB RAM has been used. The software is developed for MS Windows 95, 98, 2000, XP Operating Systems or NT**.** The programming is done with the Microsoft Visual Basic (Version 6.0).

INSTALLATION OF THE SOFTWARE

The software Development Index can be installed by running the setup.exe program from the CD. When the setup program runs, it handles all the details of checking for adequate disk space, asking the user where to install the application and installs the necessary files. After installing the software, the Development Index comes in Program and it can be started from Start Menu as shown in the figure 1.

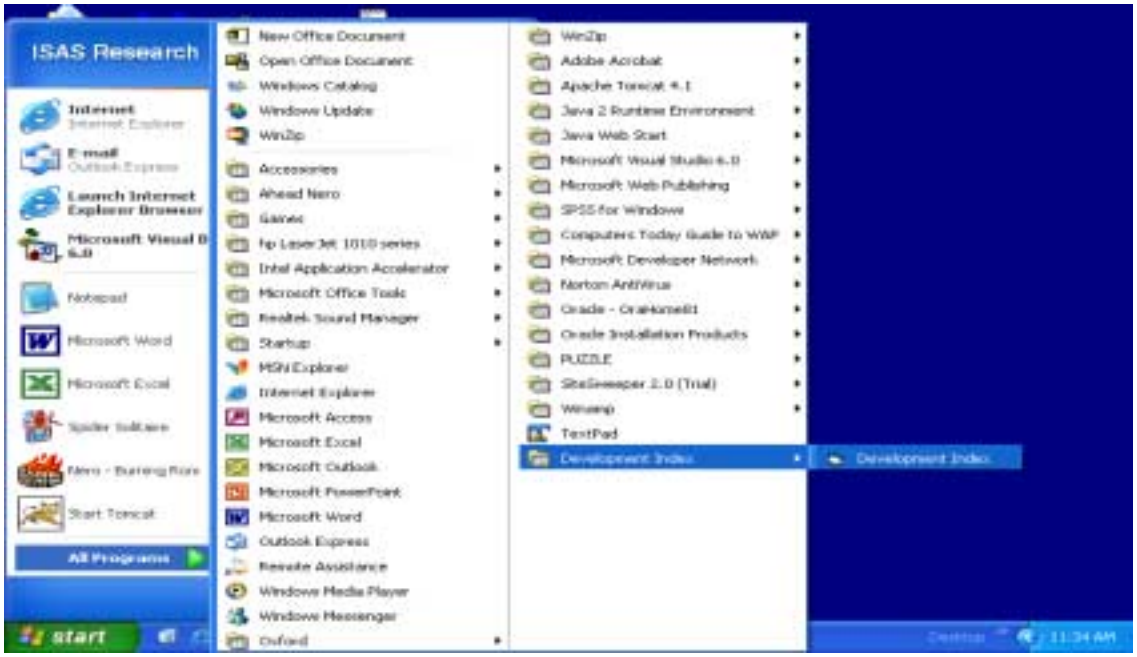


Figure 1. Installing the DEVELOPMENT INDEX

After clicking the Development Index a splash window will appear suggesting that it is a software for calculating Development Index (D.I) as shown in figure 2.

Fig 2. Splash window of Development Index

The DEVELOPMENT INDEX start window appears as shown in the figure 3.

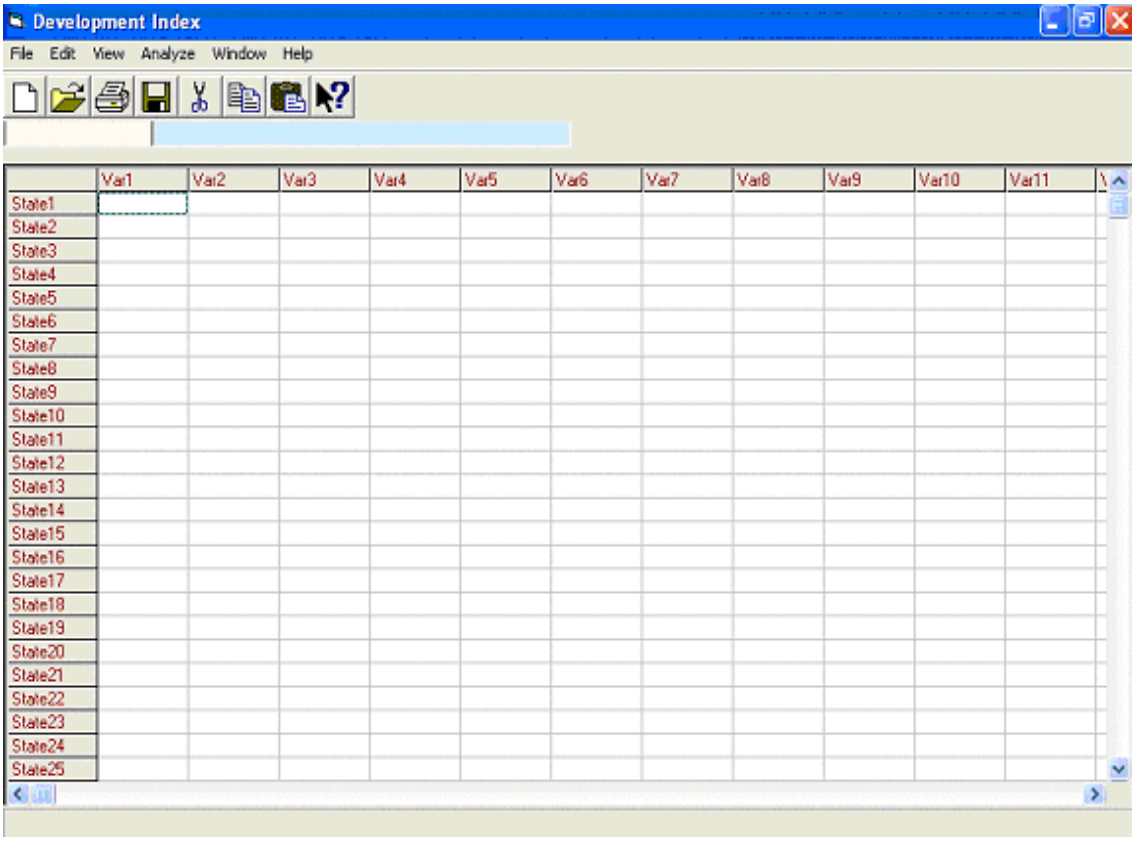


Figure 3. Start window of DEVELOPMENT INDEX

OPERATIONS WITH THE SOFTWARE

Software Development Index has been developed as user-friendly software for calculating Development Index of states/blocks/districts. Following operations can be performed with Development Index.

After opening the data sheet, by default the variables are given name like var1, var2, … and states/blocks/districts are given name like state1, state2,… etc. The variable and state/block/district names can be changed by clicking on the desired variable or state name as shown in figure 4 and 5.

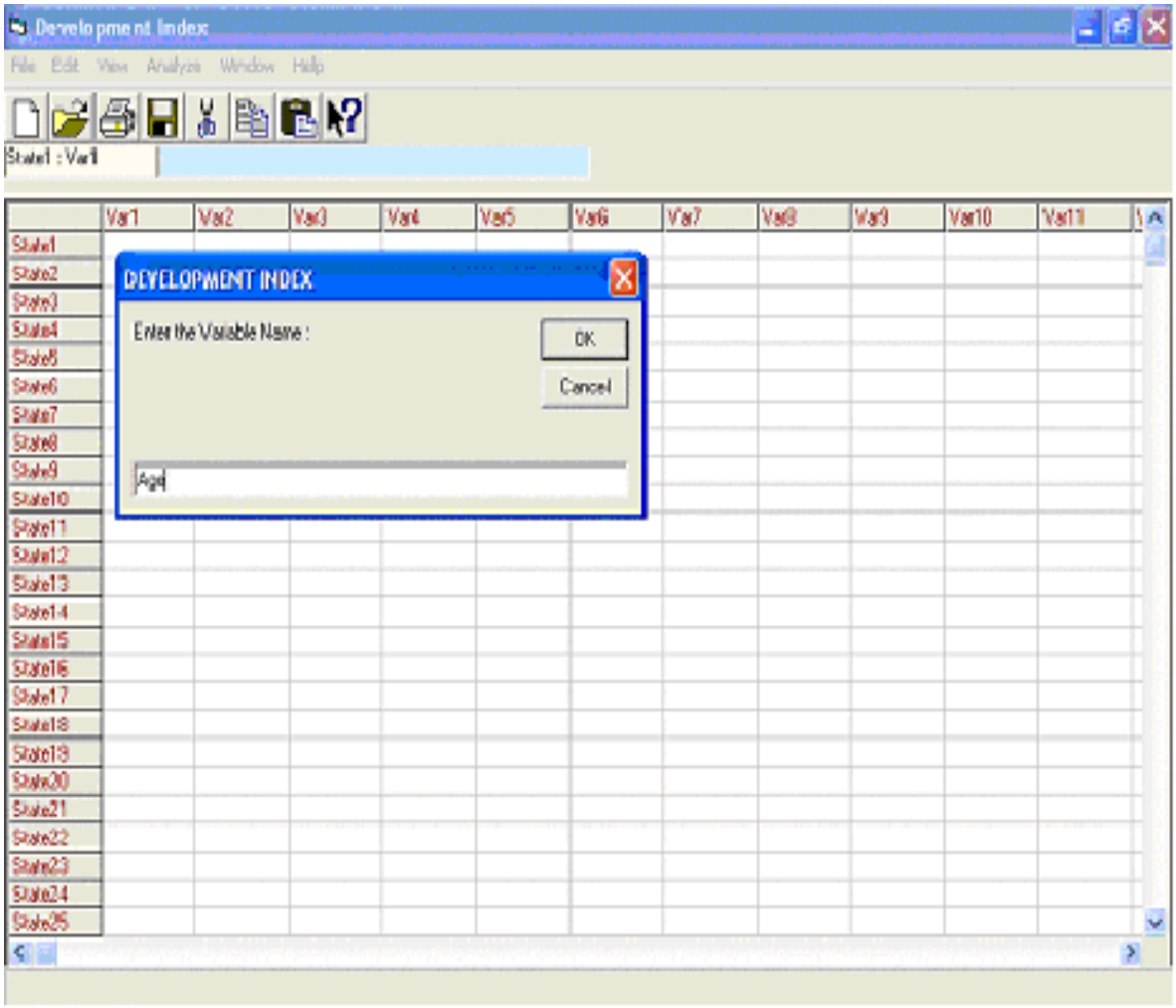


Figure 4. Changing the name of variable

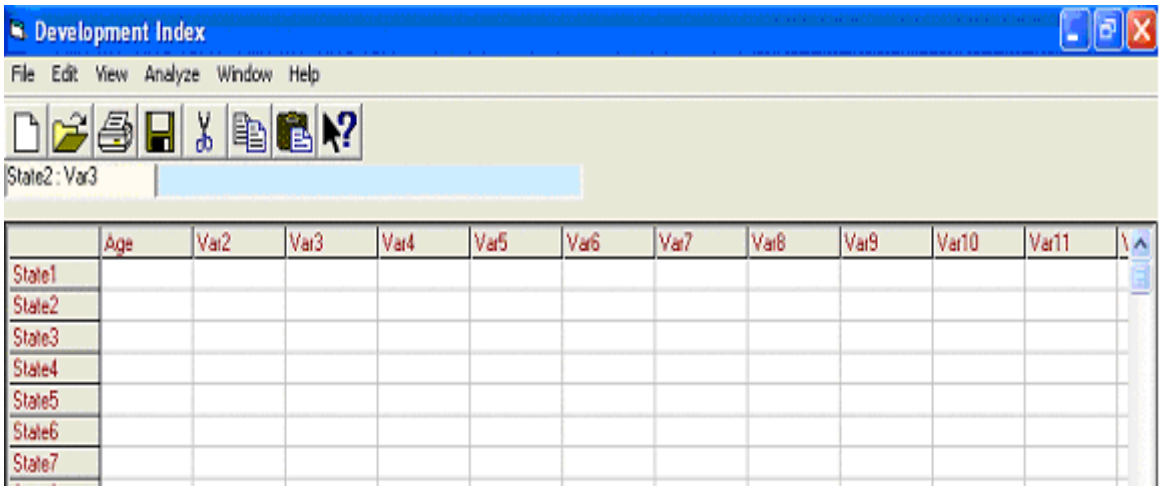


Figure 5. Changed variable names

FILE MENU

1. New

To create a new data file, click on **File** menu and then go to **New** option. A new data sheet will be opened and user can enter observations for variables and states/districts/blocks.

2. Open

To open a data file that user has brought, click on **File** menu and then go to **Open**. On clicking Open option a dialog box will be opened as shown in figure 6. The user can select the file name and click on **O.K.** button. The data file will be opened as shown in figure 7.

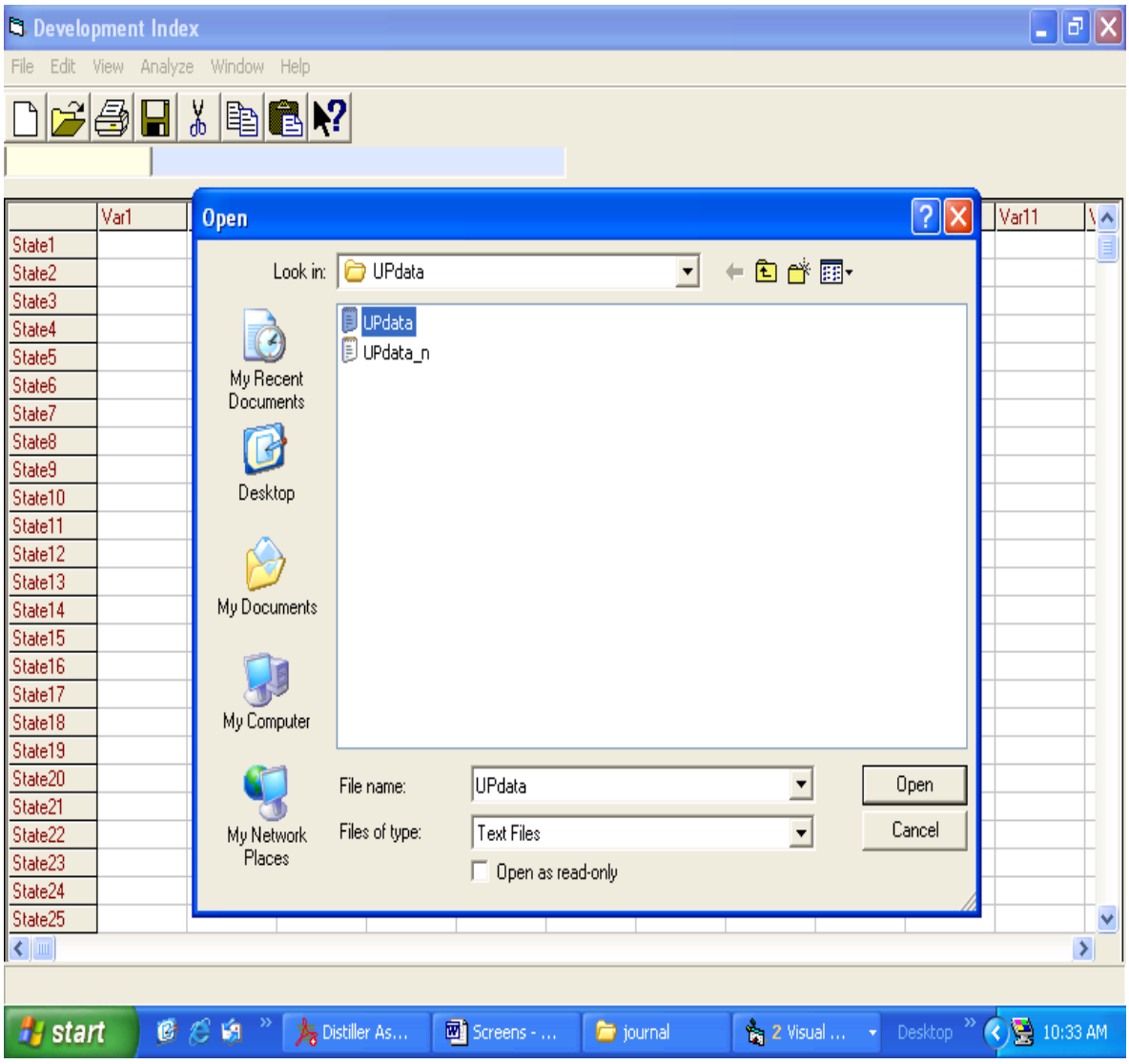
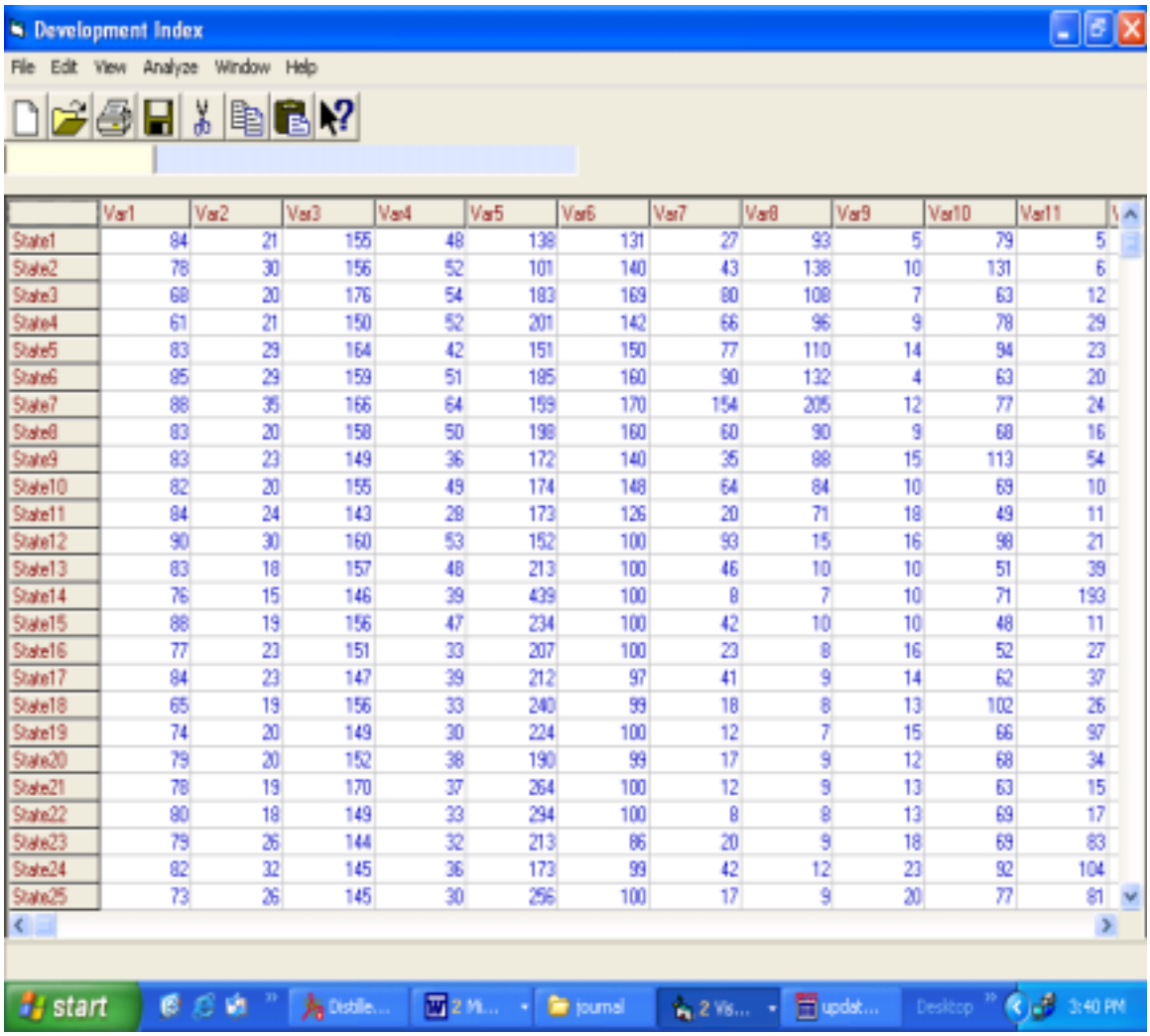


Figure 6. Opening a data file



	Var1	Var2	Var3	Var4	Var5	Var6	Var7	Var8	Var9	Var10	Var11
State1	84	21	155	48	138	131	27	93	5	79	5
State2	78	30	156	52	101	140	43	138	10	131	6
State3	68	20	176	54	183	169	80	108	7	63	12
State4	61	21	150	52	201	142	66	96	9	78	29
State5	83	29	164	42	151	150	77	110	14	94	23
State6	85	29	159	51	185	160	90	132	4	63	20
State7	88	35	166	64	159	170	154	205	12	77	24
State8	83	20	158	50	198	160	60	90	9	68	16
State9	83	23	149	36	172	140	35	88	15	113	54
State10	82	20	155	49	174	148	64	84	10	69	10
State11	84	24	143	28	173	126	20	71	18	49	11
State12	90	30	160	53	152	100	93	15	16	98	21
State13	83	18	157	48	213	100	46	10	10	51	39
State14	76	15	146	39	439	100	8	7	10	71	193
State15	88	19	156	47	234	100	42	10	10	48	11
State16	77	23	151	33	207	100	23	8	16	52	27
State17	84	23	147	39	212	97	41	9	14	62	37
State18	65	19	156	33	240	99	18	8	13	102	26
State19	74	20	149	30	224	100	12	7	15	66	97
State20	79	20	152	38	190	99	17	9	12	68	34
State21	78	19	170	37	264	100	12	9	13	63	15
State22	80	18	149	33	294	100	8	8	13	69	17
State23	79	26	144	32	213	86	20	9	18	69	83
State24	82	32	145	36	173	99	42	12	23	92	104
State25	73	26	145	30	256	100	17	9	20	77	81

Figure 7. Opened data file

3. Save As

To save the created data file and results, go to **File** menu then click on **Save As**. Save dialog box appears as shown in figure 8. The data file can be saved in ***.txt** or ***.dat** file by specifying the file name.

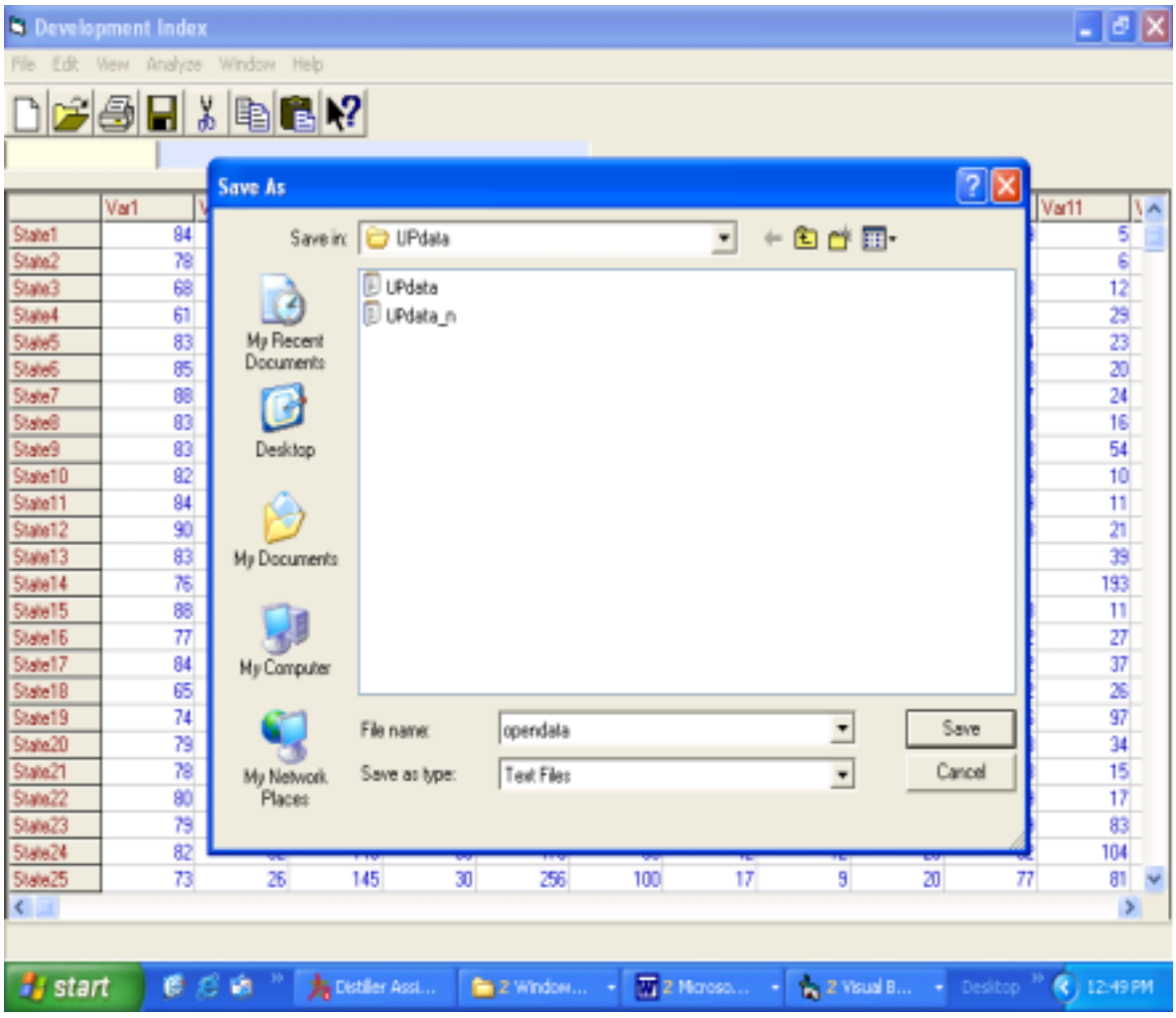


Figure 8 Save As dialog box

4. Save

To save any changes to the opened data or created data file this option is used. To use Save, go to **File** menu and then click on **Save**. For a new data file, if Save option is clicked before clicking Save As option then Save option will behave same as Save As option and the Save dialog box will be opened. The user then can save the file in ***.txt** or ***.dat** format.

5. Print

To print the data file or results go to **File** menu and click on **Print**. A print dialog box will be opened and after setting the properties print can be taken.

6. Exit from the application

To quit from the application go to **File** menu and click on **Exit**. Before exiting the application a message is displayed asking for saving the changes as shown in figure 9 and figure 10.

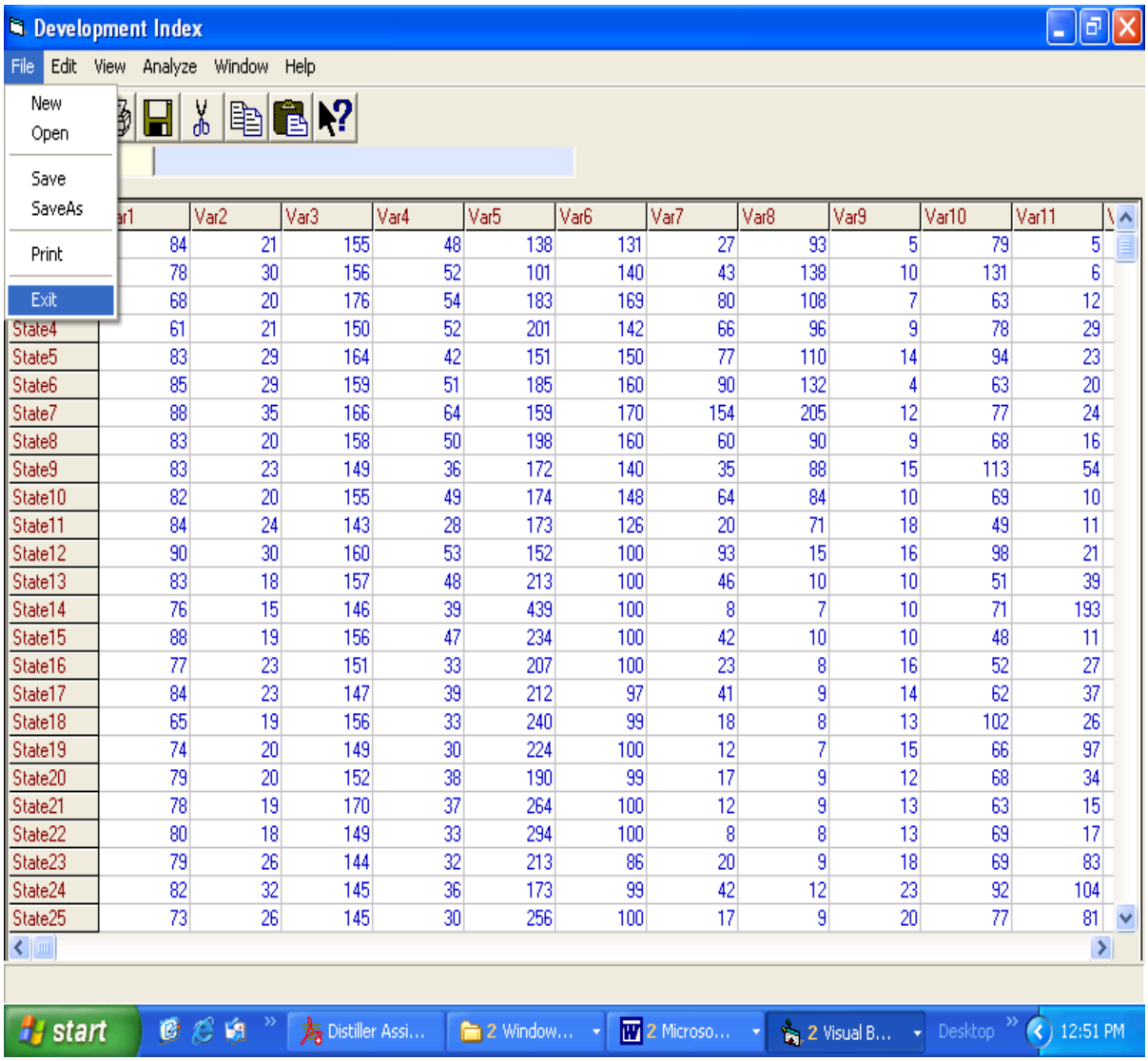
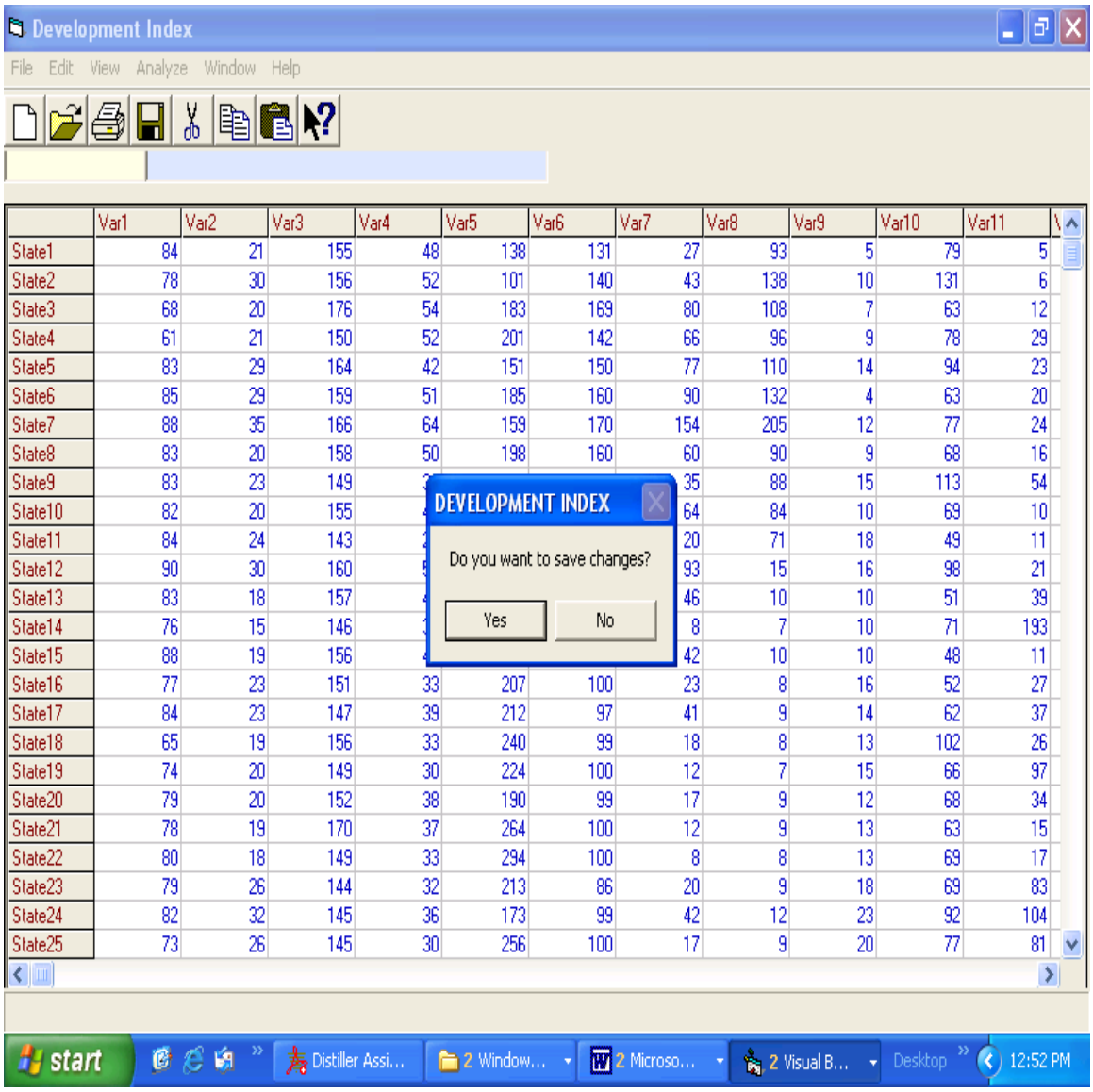


Figure 9. Exiting the application



	Var1	Var2	Var3	Var4	Var5	Var6	Var7	Var8	Var9	Var10	Var11
State1	84	21	155	48	138	131	27	93	5	79	5
State2	78	30	156	52	101	140	43	138	10	131	6
State3	68	20	176	54	183	169	80	108	7	63	12
State4	61	21	150	52	201	142	66	96	9	78	29
State5	83	29	164	42	151	150	77	110	14	94	23
State6	85	29	159	51	185	160	90	132	4	63	20
State7	88	35	166	64	159	170	154	205	12	77	24
State8	83	20	158	50	198	160	60	90	9	68	16
State9	83	23	149				35	88	15	113	54
State10	82	20	155				64	84	10	69	10
State11	84	24	143				20	71	18	49	11
State12	90	30	160				93	15	16	98	21
State13	83	18	157				46	10	10	51	39
State14	76	15	146				8	7	10	71	193
State15	88	19	156				42	10	10	48	11
State16	77	23	151	33	207	100	23	8	16	52	27
State17	84	23	147	39	212	97	41	9	14	62	37
State18	65	19	156	33	240	99	18	8	13	102	26
State19	74	20	149	30	224	100	12	7	15	66	97
State20	79	20	152	38	190	99	17	9	12	68	34
State21	78	19	170	37	264	100	12	9	13	63	15
State22	80	18	149	33	294	100	8	8	13	69	17
State23	79	26	144	32	213	86	20	9	18	69	83
State24	82	32	145	36	173	99	42	12	23	92	104
State25	73	26	145	30	256	100	17	9	20	77	81

Figure 10. Message box for saving changes

EDIT MENU

Edit menu will be as shown in figure 11.

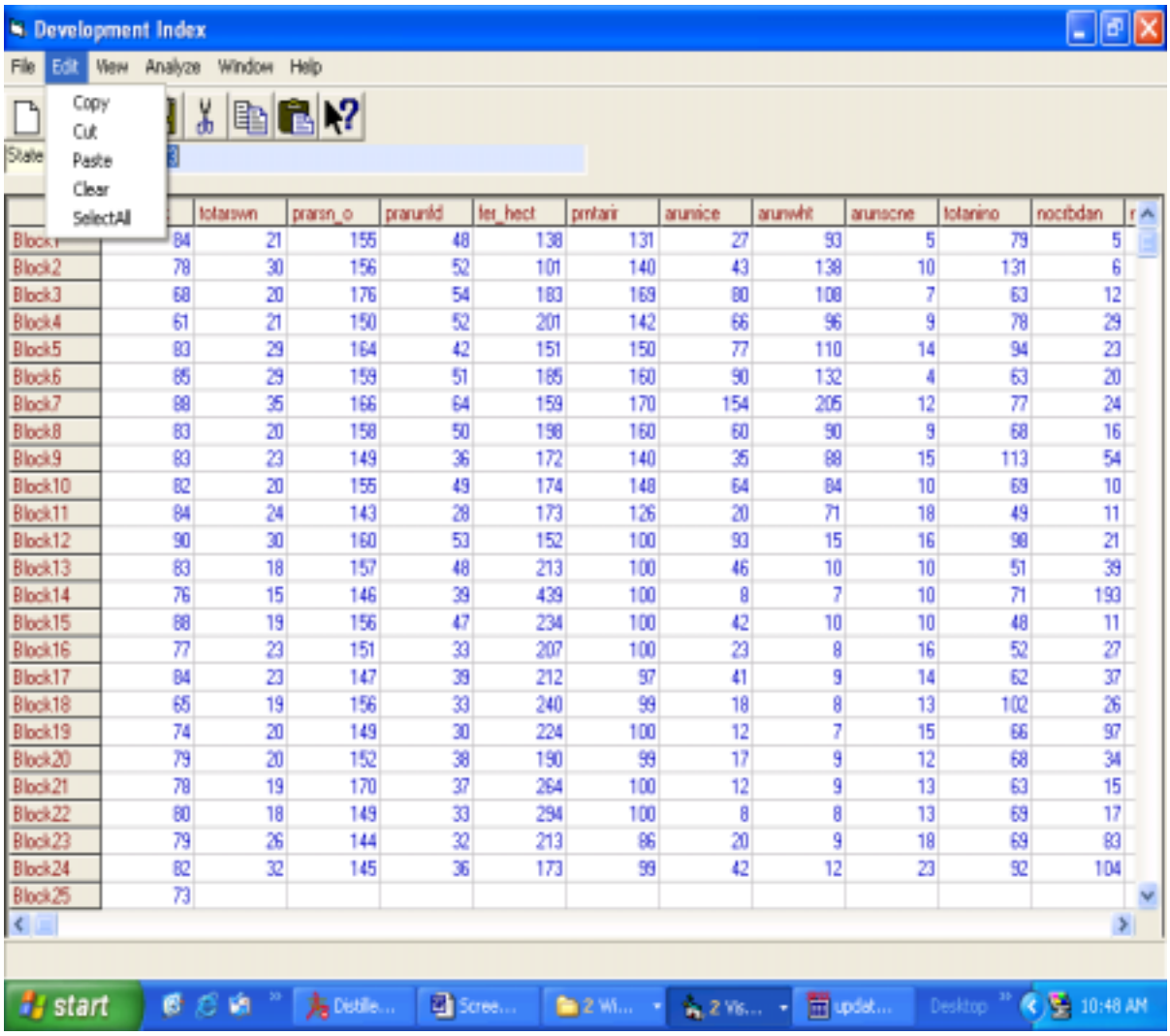


Figure 11. Edit menu

1. Copy

To copy the desired or selected data and result obtained, this option is used. For this go to **Edit** menu and click on **Copy** option after selecting the desired area.

2. Cut

To cut the desired or selected data and result obtained this option is used. For this go to **Edit** menu and click on **Cut** option after selecting the desired data.

3. Paste

To paste the copied or cut data area this option is used. For using this go to **Edit** menu and click on **Paste** after selecting the area where the copied or cut data is to be copied.

4. Clear

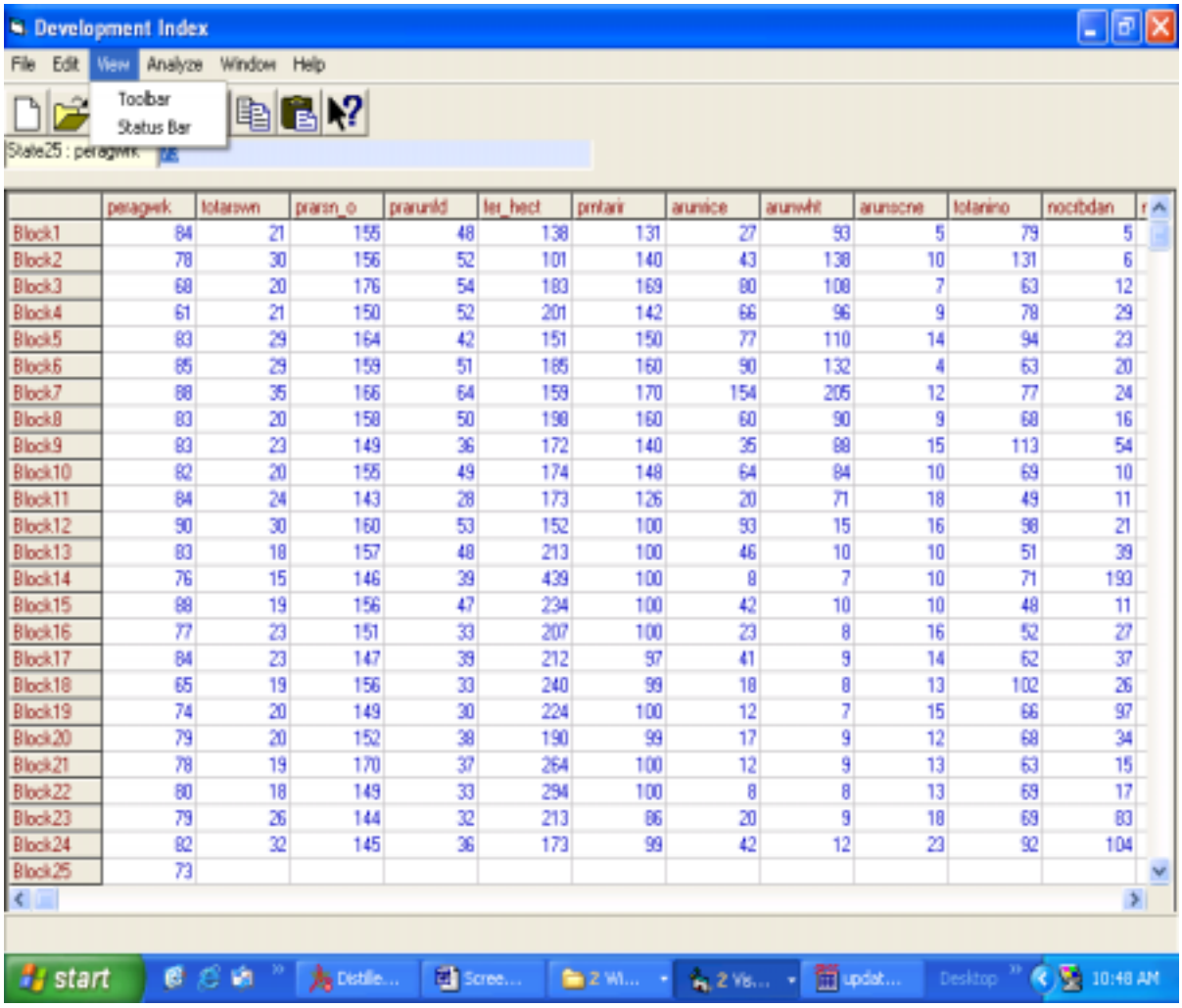
This option is used to clear the selected region. To use Clear go to **Edit** menu and click on **Clear** after selecting the region to be cleared.

5. Select All

To select all the data or results go to **Edit** menu and click on **Select All** option.

VIEW MENU

View menu will be as shown in figure 12.



	peragwk	totaswn	prarsn_o	prarunld	ter_hect	pntair	arunice	arunwht	arunscne	totanino	nocitbdan
Block1	84	21	155	48	138	131	27	93	5	79	5
Block2	78	30	156	52	101	140	43	138	10	131	6
Block3	68	20	176	54	183	169	80	108	7	63	12
Block4	61	21	150	52	201	142	66	96	9	78	29
Block5	83	29	164	42	151	150	77	110	14	94	23
Block6	85	29	159	51	185	160	90	132	4	63	20
Block7	88	35	166	64	159	170	154	205	12	77	24
Block8	83	20	158	50	198	160	60	90	9	68	16
Block9	83	23	149	36	172	140	35	88	15	113	54
Block10	82	20	155	49	174	148	64	84	10	69	10
Block11	84	24	143	28	173	126	20	71	18	49	11
Block12	90	30	160	53	152	100	93	15	16	98	21
Block13	83	18	157	48	213	100	46	10	10	51	39
Block14	76	15	146	39	439	100	8	7	10	71	193
Block15	88	19	156	47	234	100	42	10	10	48	11
Block16	77	23	151	33	207	100	23	8	16	52	27
Block17	84	23	147	39	212	97	41	9	14	62	37
Block18	65	19	156	33	240	99	18	8	13	102	26
Block19	74	20	149	30	224	100	12	7	15	66	97
Block20	79	20	152	38	190	99	17	9	12	68	34
Block21	78	19	170	37	264	100	12	9	13	63	15
Block22	80	18	149	33	294	100	8	8	13	69	17
Block23	79	26	144	32	213	86	20	9	18	69	83
Block24	82	32	145	36	173	99	42	12	23	92	104
Block25	73										

Figure 12. View menu

1. Toolbar

To view or hide toolbar go to **View** menu and click on **Toolbar**. By default the Toolbar is shown when DEVELOPMENT INDEX starts. The Toolbar includes New, Open, Print, Save, Cut, Copy, Paste and Help as shown in figure 13.

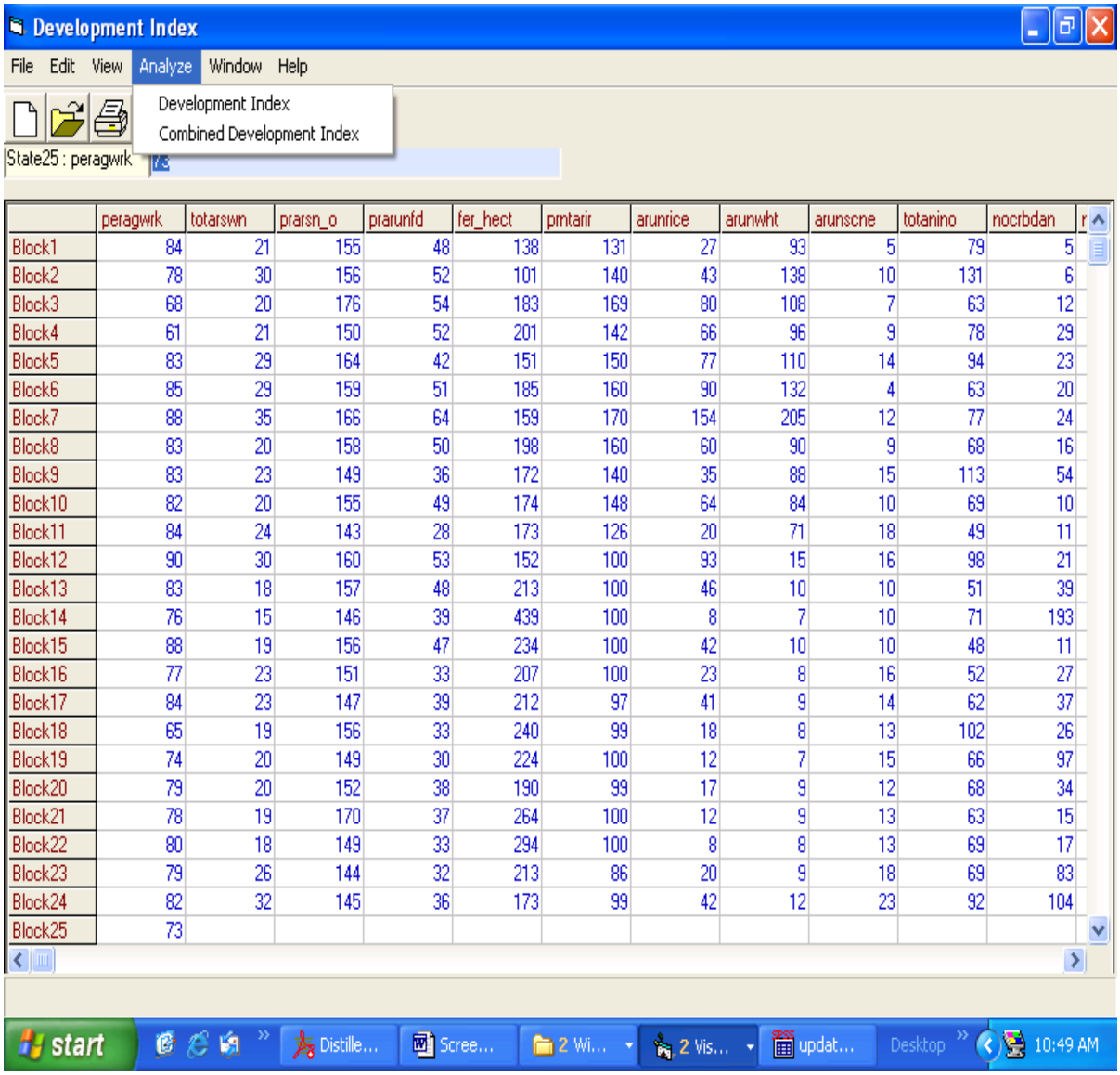
Figure 13. Tool Bar

2. Status Bar

To view or hide Status Bar go to **View** menu and click on **Status Bar**. By default the Status Bar is shown.

ANALYZE MENU

Analyze menu will be as shown in figure 14.



	peragwrk	totarswn	prarsn_o	prarunfd	fer_hect	prntarir	arunrice	arunwht	arunscne	totanino	nocrbdan
Block1	84	21	155	48	138	131	27	93	5	79	5
Block2	78	30	156	52	101	140	43	138	10	131	6
Block3	68	20	176	54	183	169	80	108	7	63	12
Block4	61	21	150	52	201	142	66	96	9	78	29
Block5	83	29	164	42	151	150	77	110	14	94	23
Block6	85	29	159	51	185	160	90	132	4	63	20
Block7	88	35	166	64	159	170	154	205	12	77	24
Block8	83	20	158	50	198	160	60	90	9	68	16
Block9	83	23	149	36	172	140	35	88	15	113	54
Block10	82	20	155	49	174	148	64	84	10	69	10
Block11	84	24	143	28	173	126	20	71	18	49	11
Block12	90	30	160	53	152	100	93	15	16	98	21
Block13	83	18	157	48	213	100	46	10	10	51	39
Block14	76	15	146	39	439	100	8	7	10	71	193
Block15	88	19	156	47	234	100	42	10	10	48	11
Block16	77	23	151	33	207	100	23	8	16	52	27
Block17	84	23	147	39	212	97	41	9	14	62	37
Block18	65	19	156	33	240	99	18	8	13	102	26
Block19	74	20	149	30	224	100	12	7	15	66	97
Block20	79	20	152	38	190	99	17	9	12	68	34
Block21	78	19	170	37	264	100	12	9	13	63	15
Block22	80	18	149	33	294	100	8	8	13	69	17
Block23	79	26	144	32	213	86	20	9	18	69	83
Block24	82	32	145	36	173	99	42	12	23	92	104
Block25	73										

Figure 14. Analyze menu

If data file is not opened and this option is clicked from Analyze menu, then a message is displayed as shown in figure 15.

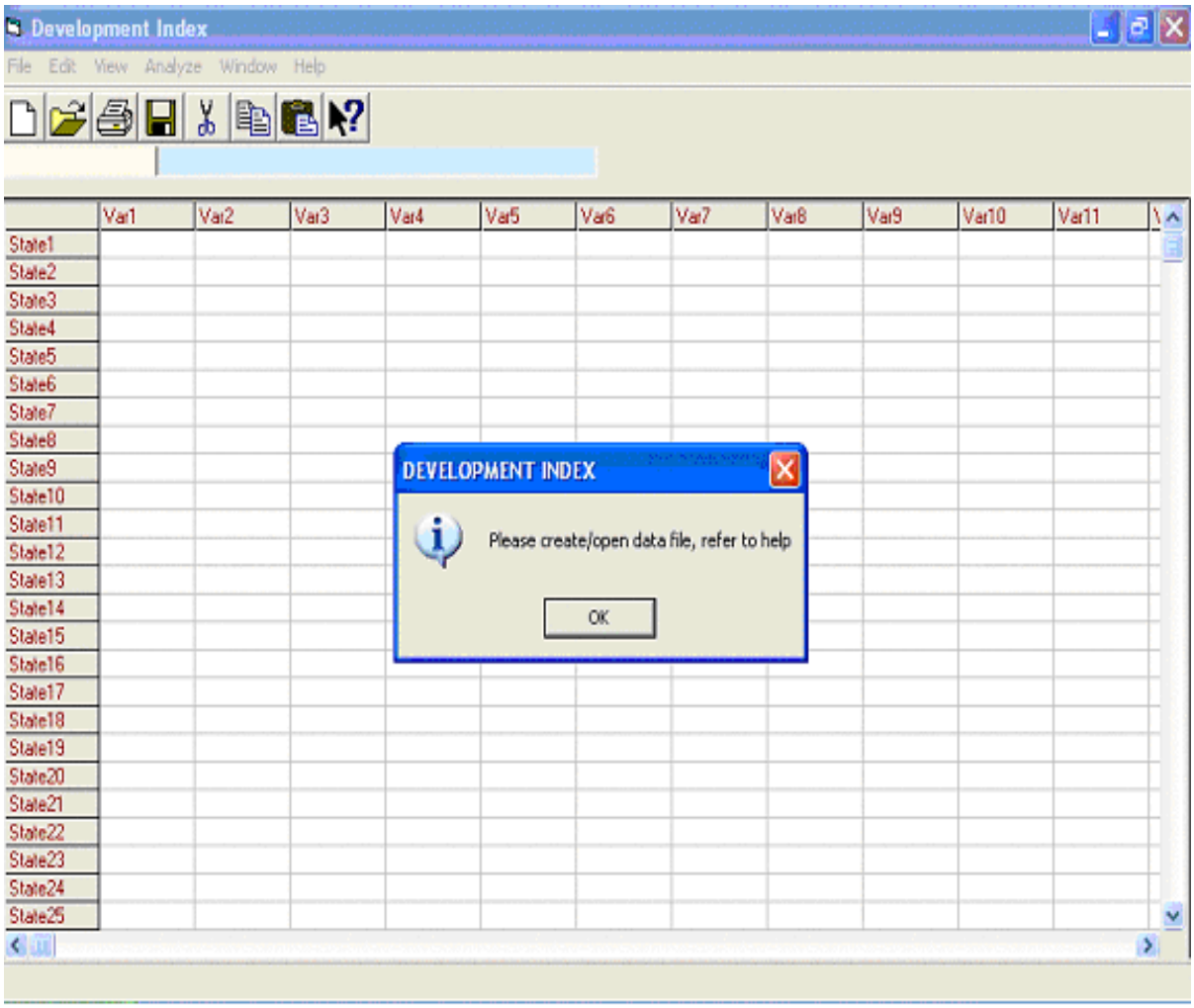


Figure 15. Message displayed regarding data file.

1. Development Index

The Development Index option is used for computing development index of different states/blocks/districts. To compute development index for individual indicators, go to Analyze menu and click Development Index option. Then a Development Index window is opened as shown in figure 16.

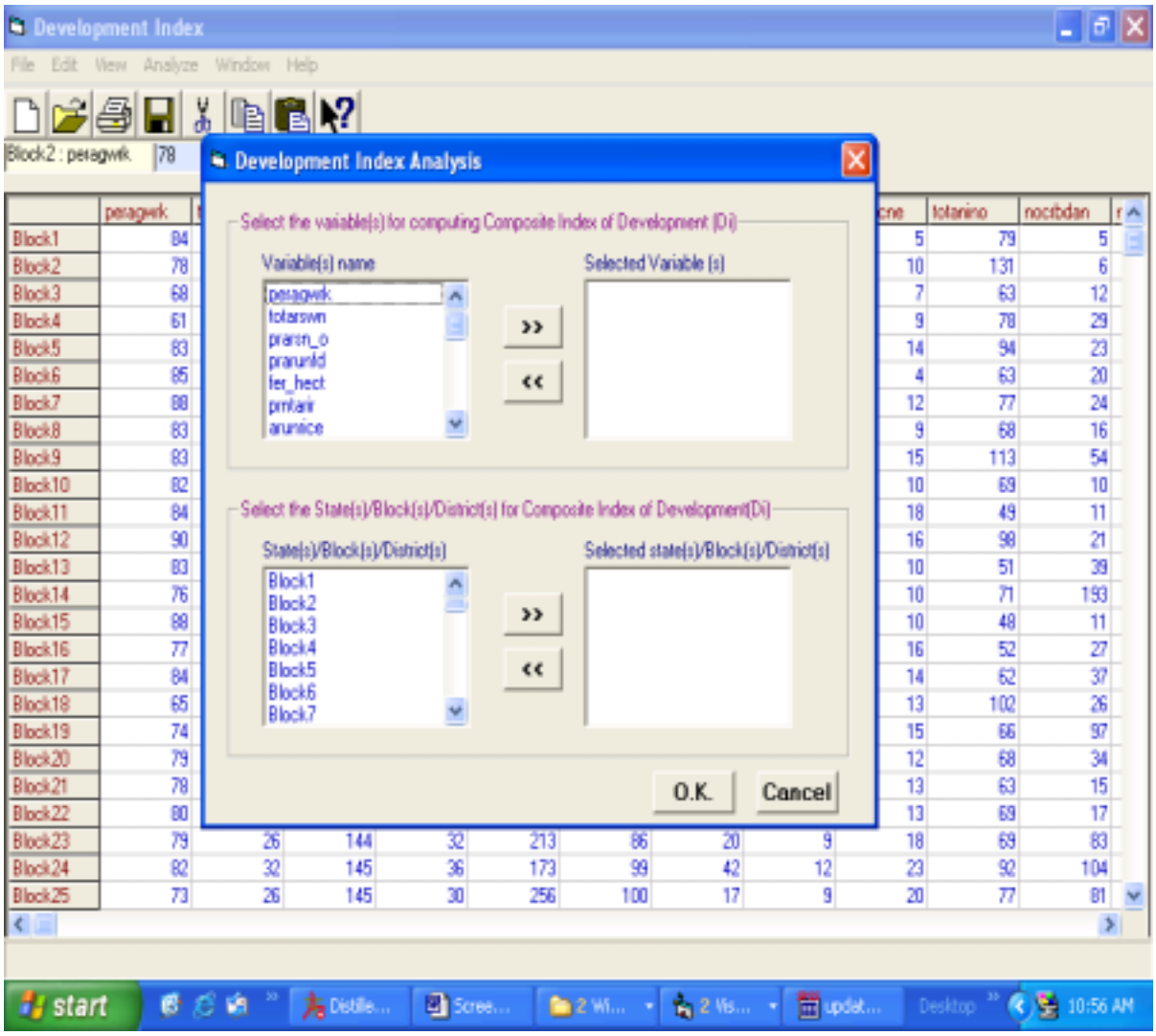


Figure 16 Stratum Information window

In this window users can select the indicators and states/blocks/districts for which they want the indices as shown in figures 17 and 18.

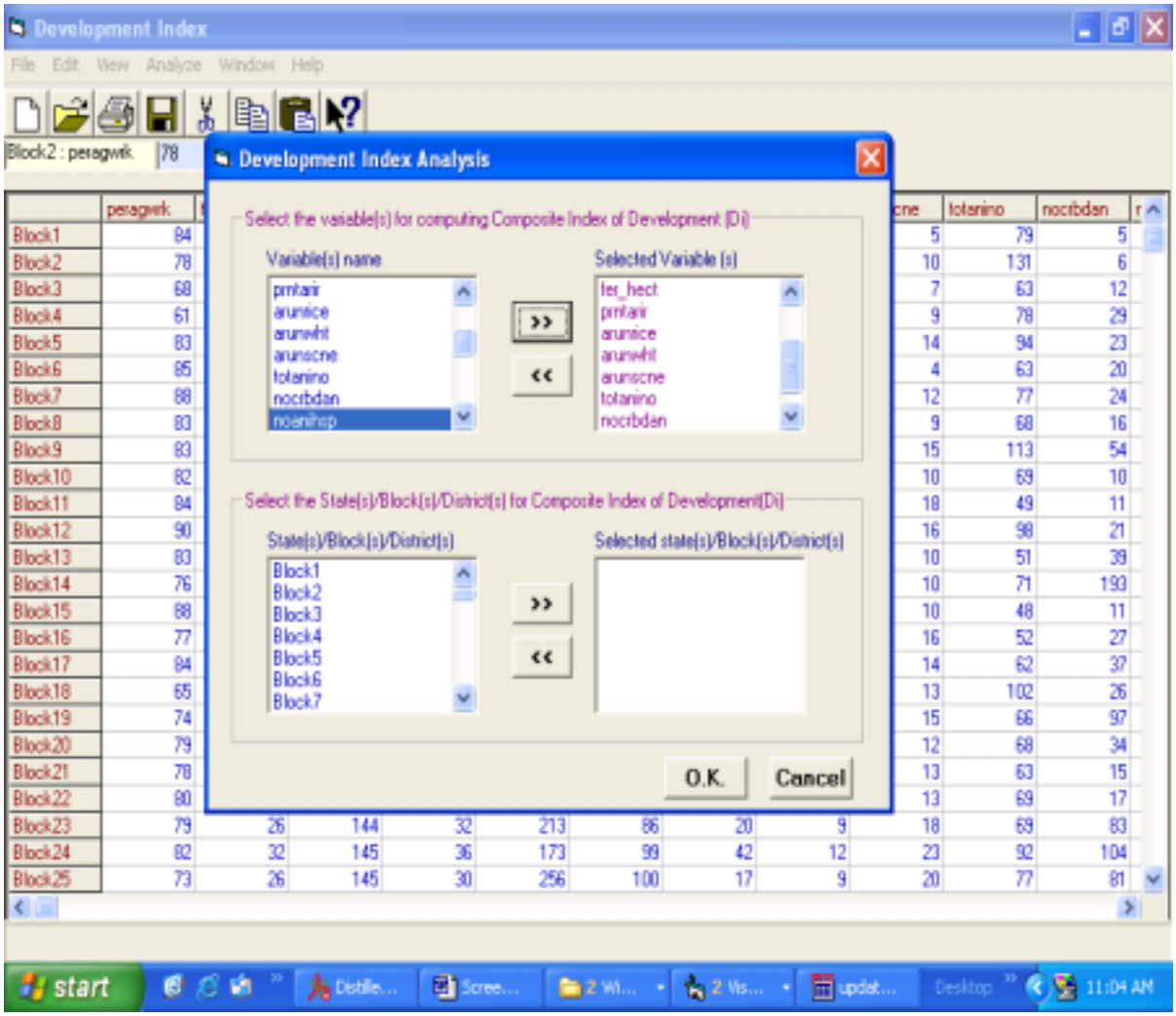


Figure 17. Selection of indicators

If user want to go for individual Development Indices for all the variables, then he/she doesn't have to select any variable in the Selected Variable box. He can simply select the blocks for which development indices are required and click O.K. The development indicators for all variables will be computed.

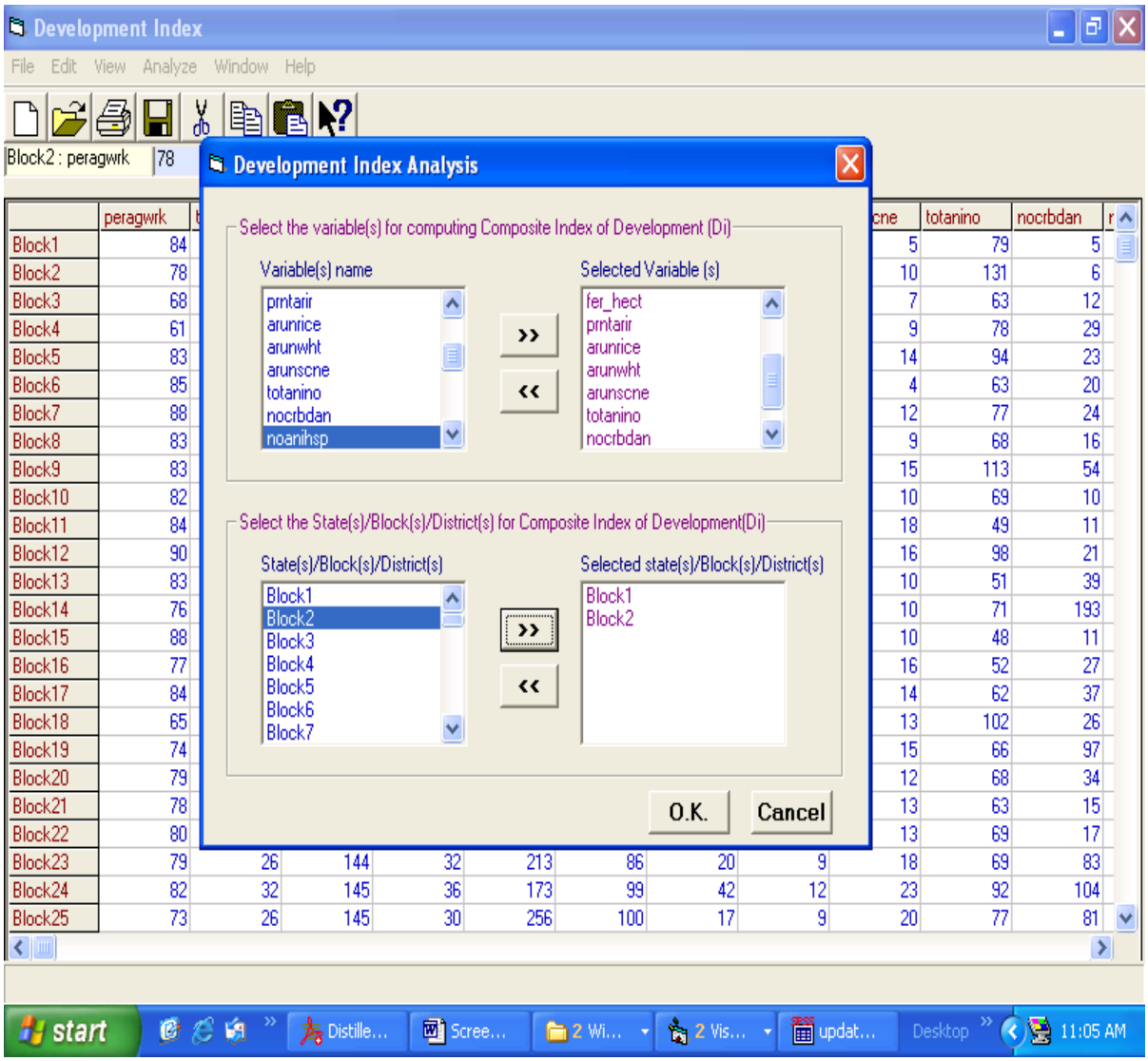


Figure 18. Selection of Blocks

To get development indices of states/blocks/districts users have to select more than two states/districts/blocks as shown in figure 19.

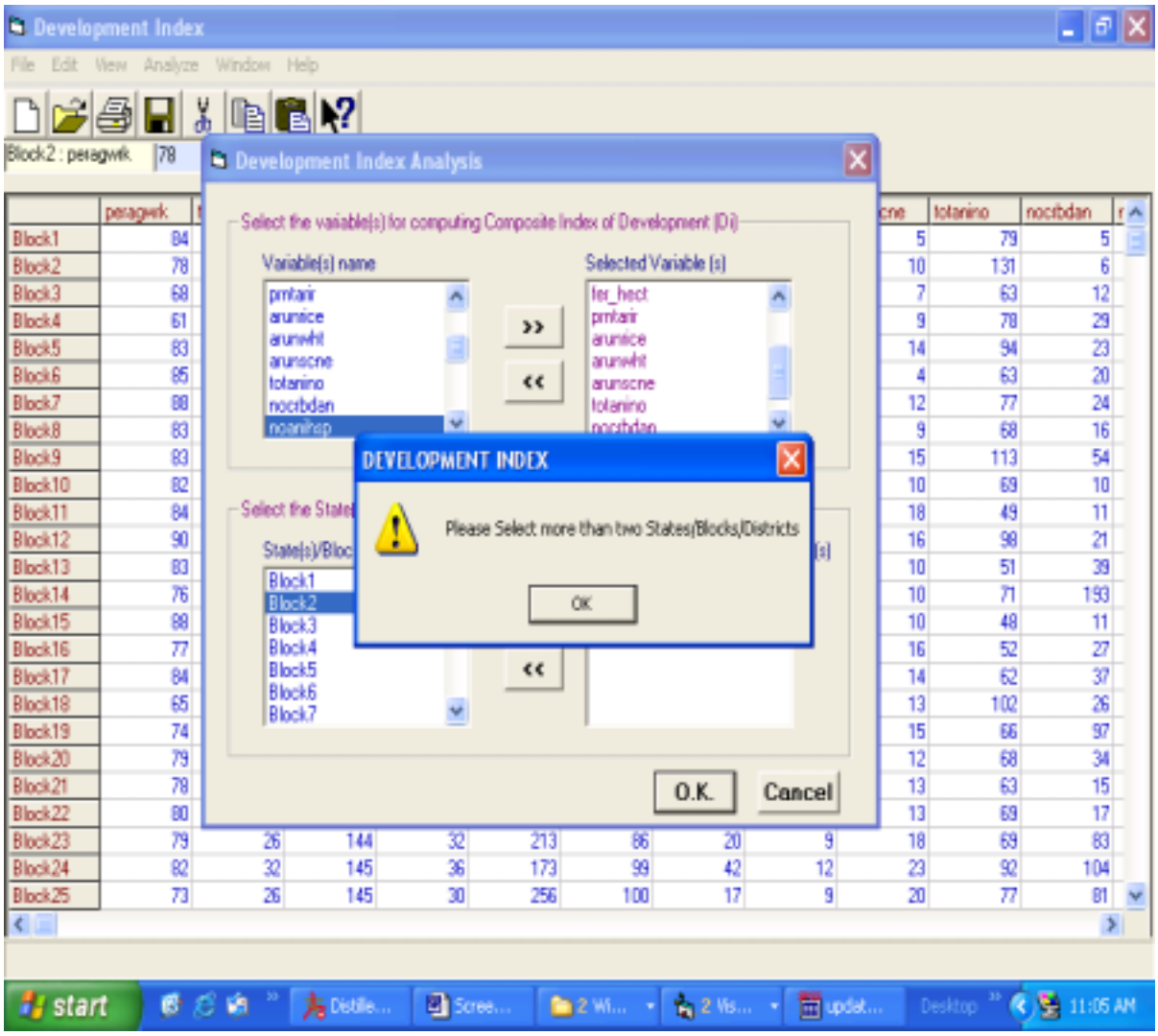
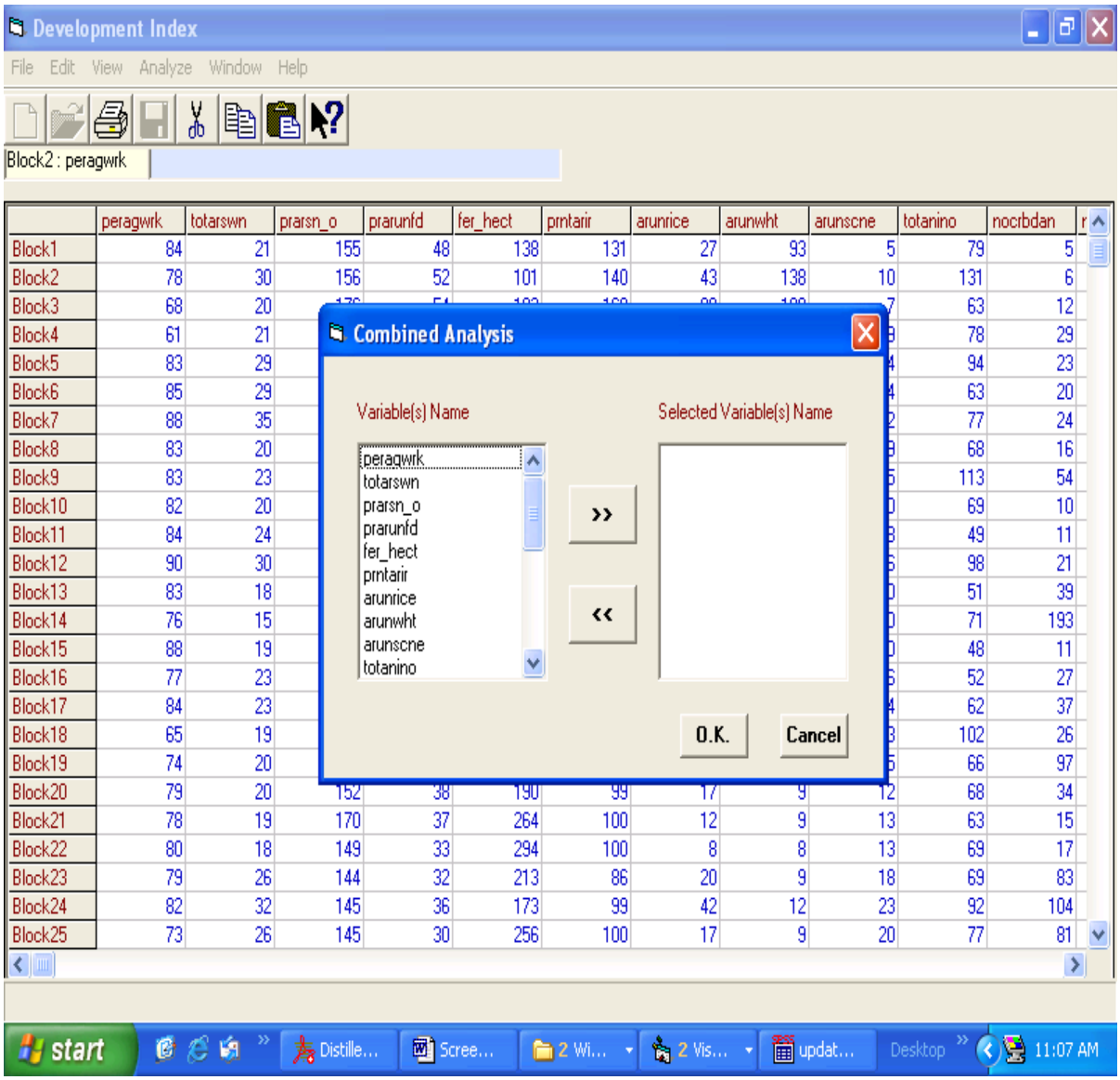


Figure 19. Message for selecting more than two blocks

After selecting indicators and blocks O.K. is clicked. The next window that opens is Combined Development Index window as shown in figure 20.

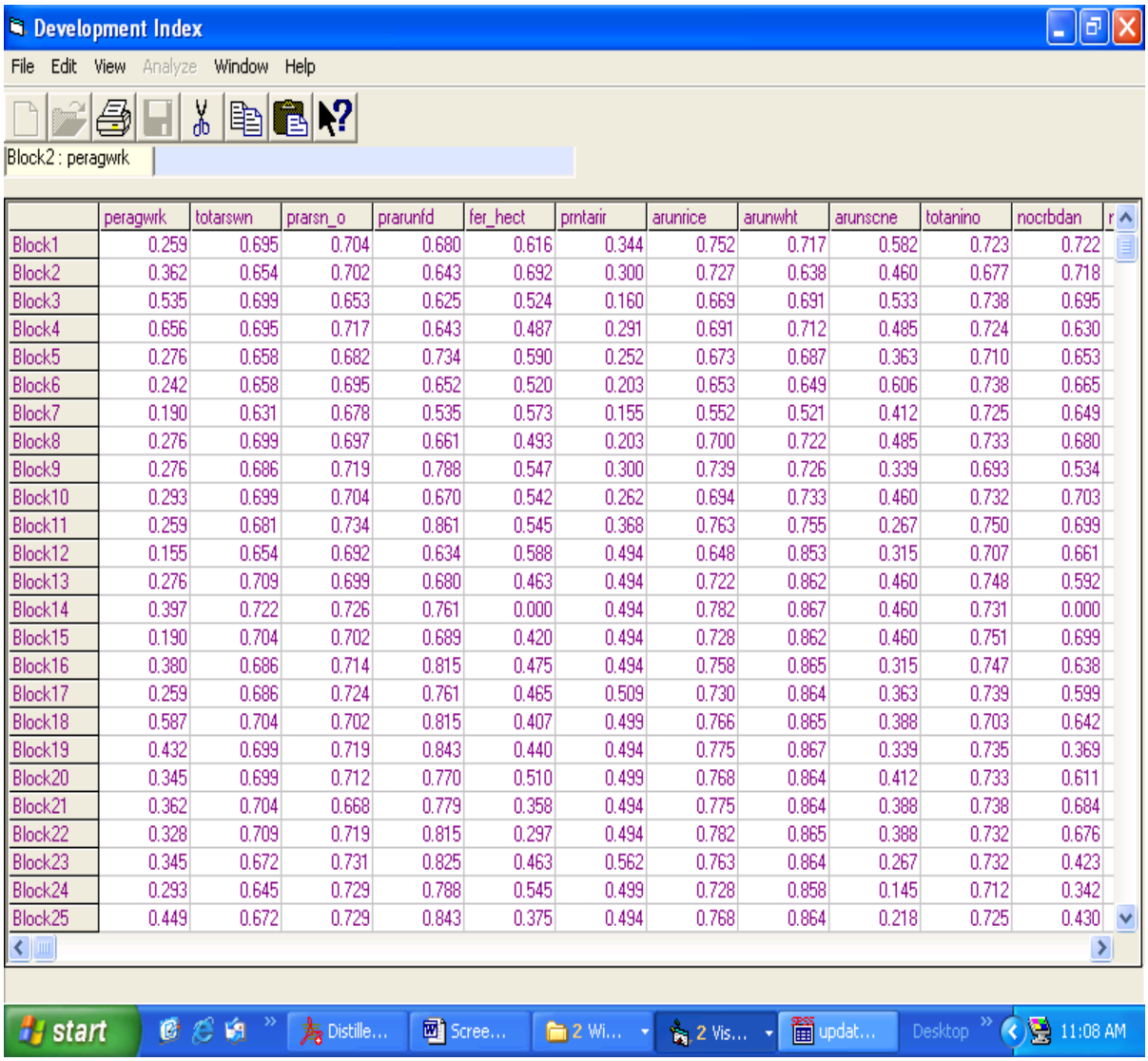


	peragwrk	totarswn	prarsn_o	prarunfd	fer_hect	prntarir	arunrice	arunwht	arunscne	totanino	nocrbdan
Block1	84	21	155	48	138	131	27	93	5	79	5
Block2	78	30	156	52	101	140	43	138	10	131	6
Block3	68	20								63	12
Block4	61	21								78	29
Block5	83	29								94	23
Block6	85	29								63	20
Block7	88	35								77	24
Block8	83	20								68	16
Block9	83	23								113	54
Block10	82	20								69	10
Block11	84	24								49	11
Block12	90	30								98	21
Block13	83	18								51	39
Block14	76	15								71	193
Block15	88	19								48	11
Block16	77	23								52	27
Block17	84	23								62	37
Block18	65	19								102	26
Block19	74	20								66	97
Block20	79	20	152	38	190	99	17	9	12	68	34
Block21	78	19	170	37	264	100	12	9	13	63	15
Block22	80	18	149	33	294	100	8	8	13	69	17
Block23	79	26	144	32	213	86	20	9	18	69	83
Block24	82	32	145	36	173	99	42	12	23	92	104
Block25	73	26	145	30	256	100	17	9	20	77	81

Figure 20. Combined Development Index

If the user doesn't want to go for combined analysis, he/she can simply click O.K. without selecting any variable in the Combined Development Index window. Then only Development indices of individual indicators will be displayed as

shown in figure 21. User can go back to Data window by clicking Data window option from Window Menu.

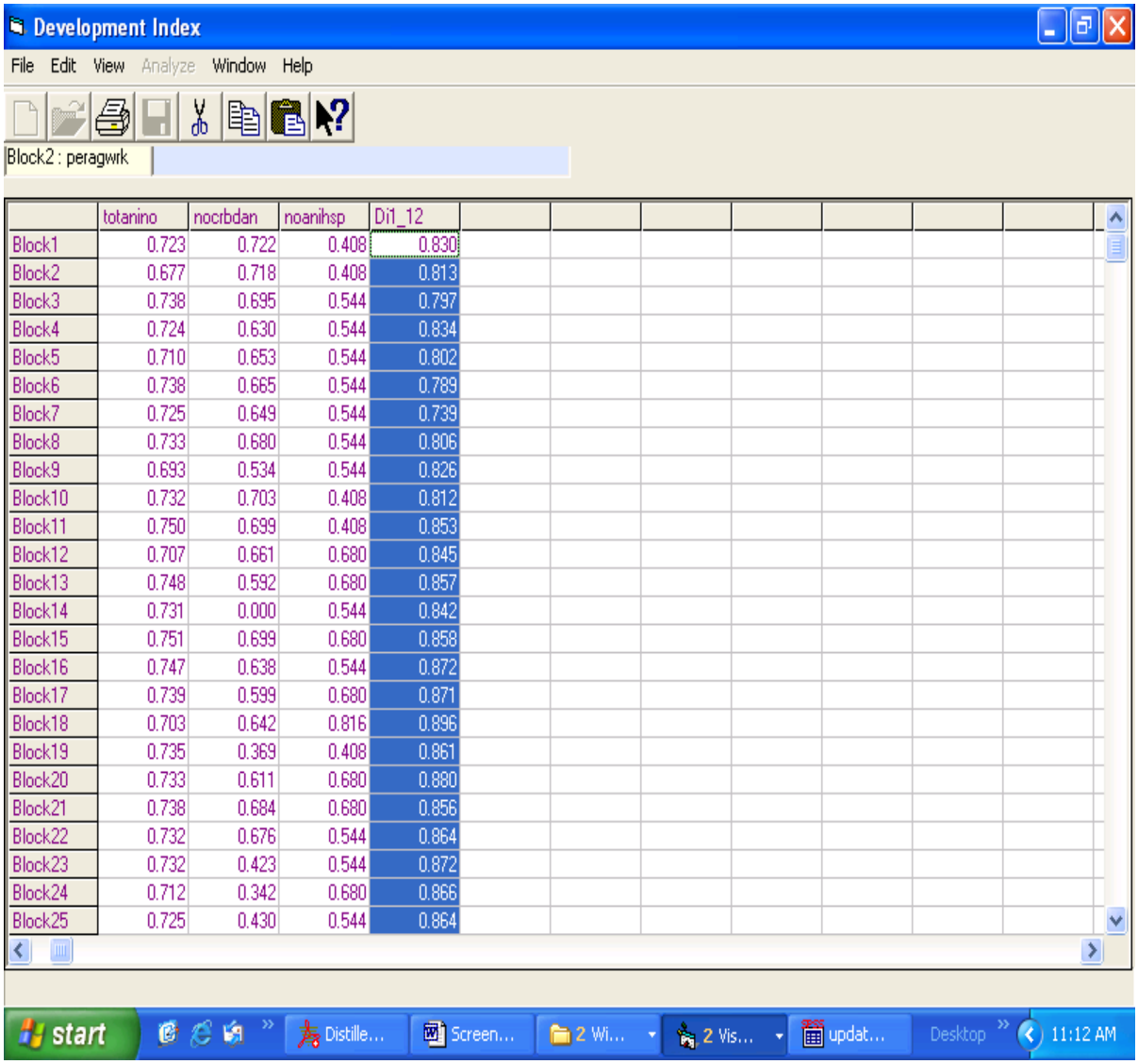


	peragwrk	totarswn	prarsn_o	prarunfd	fer_hect	prntarir	arunrice	arunwht	arunscne	totanino	nocrbdan
Block1	0.259	0.695	0.704	0.680	0.616	0.344	0.752	0.717	0.582	0.723	0.722
Block2	0.362	0.654	0.702	0.643	0.692	0.300	0.727	0.638	0.460	0.677	0.718
Block3	0.535	0.699	0.653	0.625	0.524	0.160	0.669	0.691	0.533	0.738	0.695
Block4	0.656	0.695	0.717	0.643	0.487	0.291	0.691	0.712	0.485	0.724	0.630
Block5	0.276	0.658	0.682	0.734	0.590	0.252	0.673	0.687	0.363	0.710	0.653
Block6	0.242	0.658	0.695	0.652	0.520	0.203	0.653	0.649	0.606	0.738	0.665
Block7	0.190	0.631	0.678	0.535	0.573	0.155	0.552	0.521	0.412	0.725	0.649
Block8	0.276	0.699	0.697	0.661	0.493	0.203	0.700	0.722	0.485	0.733	0.680
Block9	0.276	0.686	0.719	0.788	0.547	0.300	0.739	0.726	0.339	0.693	0.534
Block10	0.293	0.699	0.704	0.670	0.542	0.262	0.694	0.733	0.460	0.732	0.703
Block11	0.259	0.681	0.734	0.861	0.545	0.368	0.763	0.755	0.267	0.750	0.699
Block12	0.155	0.654	0.692	0.634	0.588	0.494	0.648	0.853	0.315	0.707	0.661
Block13	0.276	0.709	0.699	0.680	0.463	0.494	0.722	0.862	0.460	0.748	0.592
Block14	0.397	0.722	0.726	0.761	0.000	0.494	0.782	0.867	0.460	0.731	0.000
Block15	0.190	0.704	0.702	0.689	0.420	0.494	0.728	0.862	0.460	0.751	0.699
Block16	0.380	0.686	0.714	0.815	0.475	0.494	0.758	0.865	0.315	0.747	0.638
Block17	0.259	0.686	0.724	0.761	0.465	0.509	0.730	0.864	0.363	0.739	0.599
Block18	0.587	0.704	0.702	0.815	0.407	0.499	0.766	0.865	0.388	0.703	0.642
Block19	0.432	0.699	0.719	0.843	0.440	0.494	0.775	0.867	0.339	0.735	0.369
Block20	0.345	0.699	0.712	0.770	0.510	0.499	0.768	0.864	0.412	0.733	0.611
Block21	0.362	0.704	0.668	0.779	0.358	0.494	0.775	0.864	0.388	0.738	0.684
Block22	0.328	0.709	0.719	0.815	0.297	0.494	0.782	0.865	0.388	0.732	0.676
Block23	0.345	0.672	0.731	0.825	0.463	0.562	0.763	0.864	0.267	0.732	0.423
Block24	0.293	0.645	0.729	0.788	0.545	0.499	0.728	0.858	0.145	0.712	0.342
Block25	0.449	0.672	0.729	0.843	0.375	0.494	0.768	0.864	0.218	0.725	0.430

Figure 21. Output window for Individual Development indicators

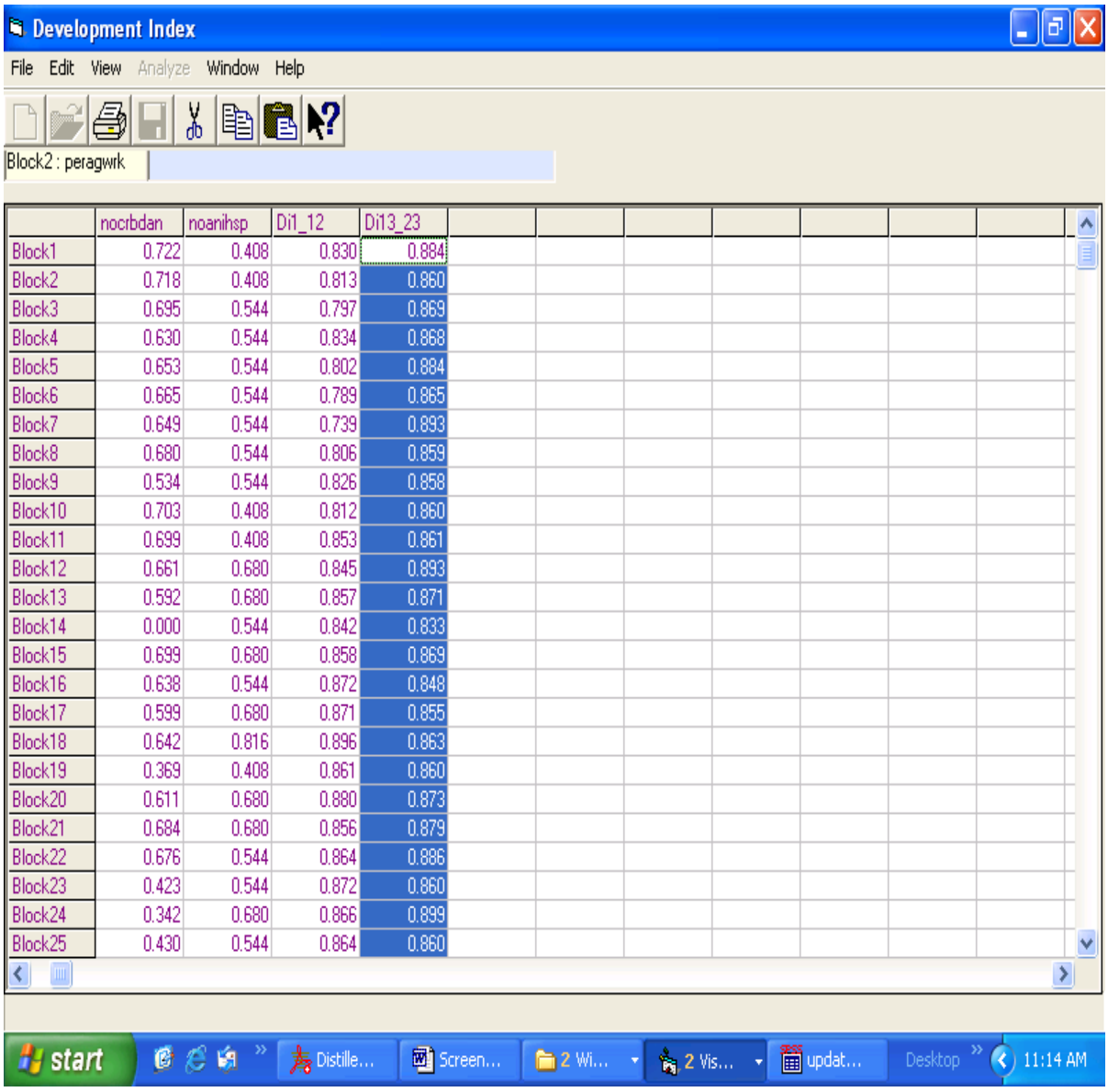
If the user doesn't want to go for individual development index for any variable and wants to go for only combined development analyses then he/she can directly click on Combined Development Index option in the Analyze menu and select the variables which he/she want to combine. All the variables selected in the combined development window will be pooled together and one combined

development index will be obtained. For next combined development index, user can go to Data Window from the output window and again select variables. So, any combination of variables can be selected for combined development indices. For example, in the above opened data say user wants to combine variables 1 to 12, then 13 to 23 and all the variables at one time after getting individual development indices for all variables, then the output will be as shown in figures 22, 23 and 24.



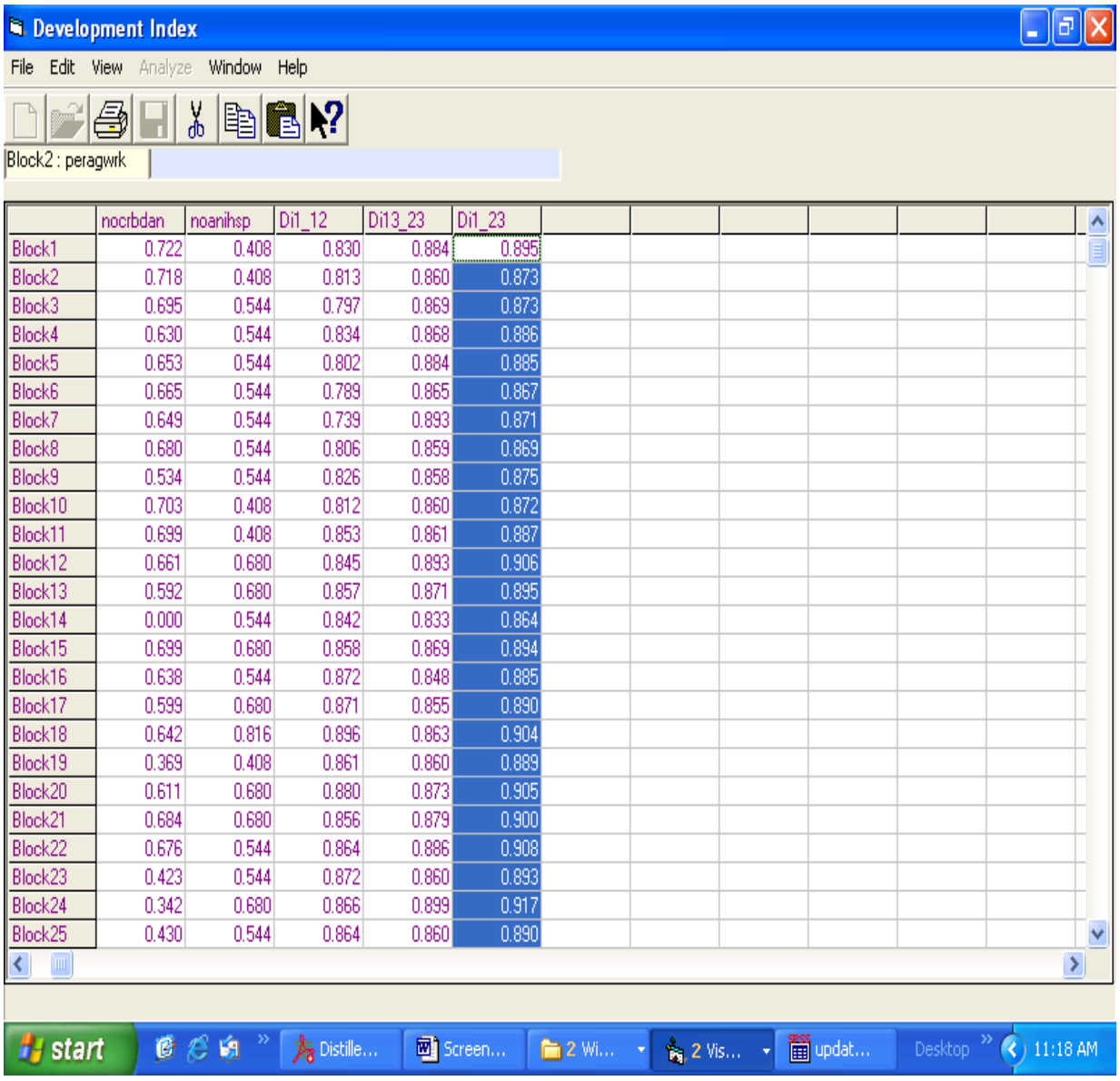
	totanino	nocrbdan	noanihsp	Di1_12
Block1	0.723	0.722	0.408	0.830
Block2	0.677	0.718	0.408	0.813
Block3	0.738	0.695	0.544	0.797
Block4	0.724	0.630	0.544	0.834
Block5	0.710	0.653	0.544	0.802
Block6	0.738	0.665	0.544	0.789
Block7	0.725	0.649	0.544	0.739
Block8	0.733	0.680	0.544	0.806
Block9	0.693	0.534	0.544	0.826
Block10	0.732	0.703	0.408	0.812
Block11	0.750	0.699	0.408	0.853
Block12	0.707	0.661	0.680	0.845
Block13	0.748	0.592	0.680	0.857
Block14	0.731	0.000	0.544	0.842
Block15	0.751	0.699	0.680	0.858
Block16	0.747	0.638	0.544	0.872
Block17	0.739	0.599	0.680	0.871
Block18	0.703	0.642	0.816	0.896
Block19	0.735	0.369	0.408	0.861
Block20	0.733	0.611	0.680	0.880
Block21	0.738	0.684	0.680	0.856
Block22	0.732	0.676	0.544	0.864
Block23	0.732	0.423	0.544	0.872
Block24	0.712	0.342	0.680	0.866
Block25	0.725	0.430	0.544	0.864

Figure 22. Development Index for variables 1 to 12



	nocrbdan	noanihsp	Di1_12	Di13_23
Block1	0.722	0.408	0.830	0.884
Block2	0.718	0.408	0.813	0.860
Block3	0.695	0.544	0.797	0.869
Block4	0.630	0.544	0.834	0.868
Block5	0.653	0.544	0.802	0.884
Block6	0.665	0.544	0.789	0.865
Block7	0.649	0.544	0.739	0.893
Block8	0.680	0.544	0.806	0.859
Block9	0.534	0.544	0.826	0.858
Block10	0.703	0.408	0.812	0.860
Block11	0.699	0.408	0.853	0.861
Block12	0.661	0.680	0.845	0.893
Block13	0.592	0.680	0.857	0.871
Block14	0.000	0.544	0.842	0.833
Block15	0.699	0.680	0.858	0.869
Block16	0.638	0.544	0.872	0.848
Block17	0.599	0.680	0.871	0.855
Block18	0.642	0.816	0.896	0.863
Block19	0.369	0.408	0.861	0.860
Block20	0.611	0.680	0.880	0.873
Block21	0.684	0.680	0.856	0.879
Block22	0.676	0.544	0.864	0.886
Block23	0.423	0.544	0.872	0.860
Block24	0.342	0.680	0.866	0.899
Block25	0.430	0.544	0.864	0.860

Figure 23. Development Index for variables 13 to 23



	nocrbdan	noanihsp	Di1_12	Di13_23	Di1_23
Block1	0.722	0.408	0.830	0.884	0.895
Block2	0.718	0.408	0.813	0.860	0.873
Block3	0.695	0.544	0.797	0.869	0.873
Block4	0.630	0.544	0.834	0.868	0.886
Block5	0.653	0.544	0.802	0.884	0.885
Block6	0.665	0.544	0.789	0.865	0.867
Block7	0.649	0.544	0.739	0.893	0.871
Block8	0.680	0.544	0.806	0.859	0.869
Block9	0.534	0.544	0.826	0.858	0.875
Block10	0.703	0.408	0.812	0.860	0.872
Block11	0.699	0.408	0.853	0.861	0.887
Block12	0.661	0.680	0.845	0.893	0.906
Block13	0.592	0.680	0.857	0.871	0.895
Block14	0.000	0.544	0.842	0.833	0.864
Block15	0.699	0.680	0.858	0.869	0.894
Block16	0.638	0.544	0.872	0.848	0.885
Block17	0.599	0.680	0.871	0.855	0.890
Block18	0.642	0.816	0.896	0.863	0.904
Block19	0.369	0.408	0.861	0.860	0.889
Block20	0.611	0.680	0.880	0.873	0.905
Block21	0.684	0.680	0.856	0.879	0.900
Block22	0.676	0.544	0.864	0.886	0.908
Block23	0.423	0.544	0.872	0.860	0.893
Block24	0.342	0.680	0.866	0.899	0.917
Block25	0.430	0.544	0.864	0.860	0.890

Figure 24. Development Index for variables 1 to 23

The output can be saved by clicking Save As from File menu as shown in figure 25. The output is saved in *.rtf format.

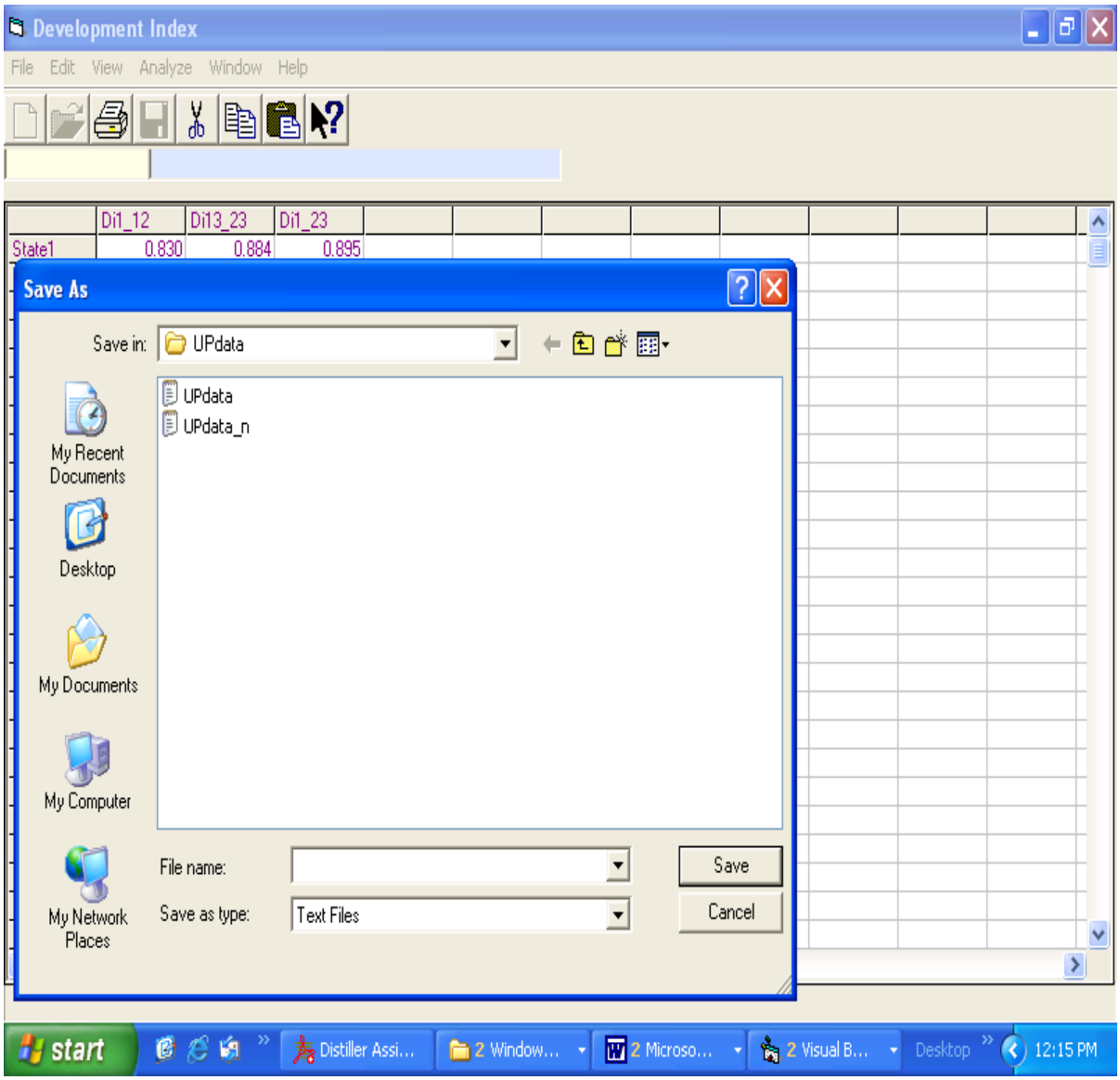


Figure 25. Saving the output

The output can also be printed by clicking Print from File menu.

WINDOW MENU

Window menu will be as shown in figure 26.

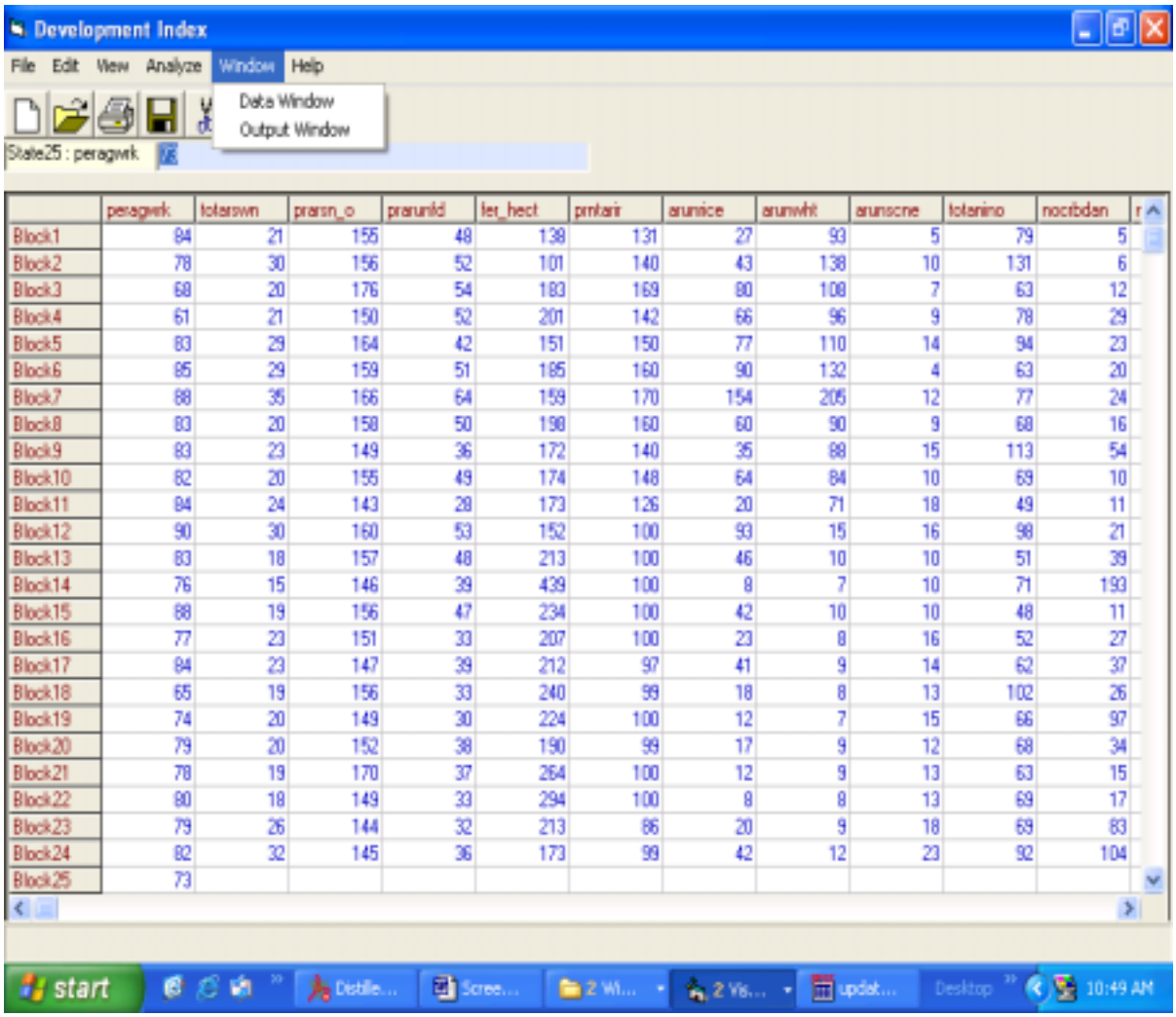


Figure 26. Window menu

1. Data Window

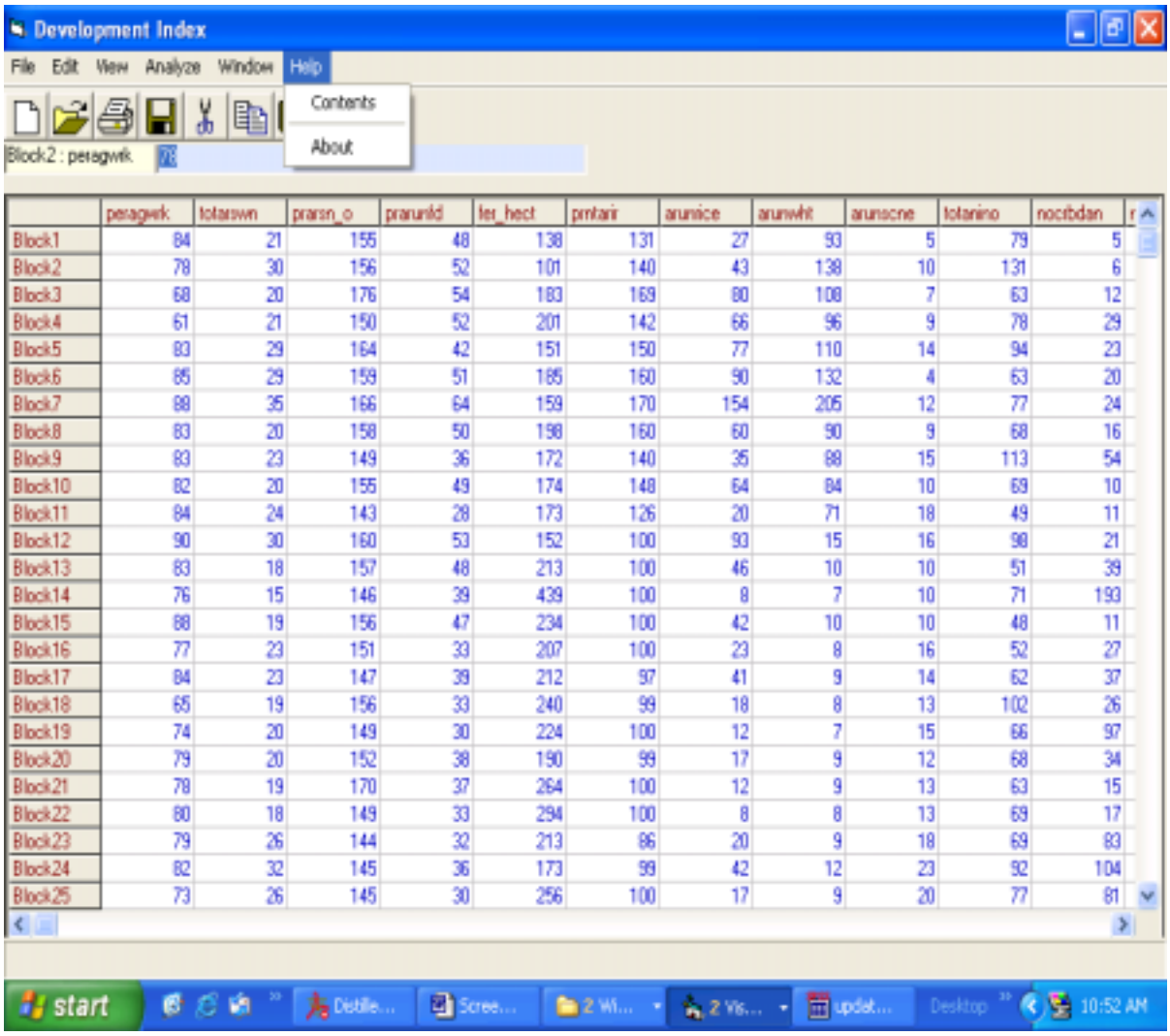
To view data and to come back to the data file opened for analyses go to Window menu and click Data Window.

2. Output Window

To view output, go to Window menu and click Output Window.

HELP

Help menu will be as shown in figure 27.



	peragwk	totarawn	prarsn_o	prarunld	fer_hect	pntair	arunice	arunwht	arunocne	totanino	nocitdan
Block1	84	21	155	48	138	131	27	93	5	79	5
Block2	78	30	156	52	101	140	43	138	10	131	6
Block3	68	20	176	54	183	169	80	108	7	63	12
Block4	61	21	150	52	201	142	66	96	9	78	29
Block5	83	29	164	42	151	150	77	110	14	94	23
Block6	85	29	159	51	185	160	90	132	4	63	20
Block7	88	35	166	64	159	170	154	205	12	77	24
Block8	83	20	158	50	198	160	60	90	9	68	16
Block9	83	23	149	36	172	140	35	88	15	113	54
Block10	82	20	155	49	174	148	64	84	10	69	10
Block11	84	24	143	28	173	126	20	71	18	49	11
Block12	90	30	160	53	152	100	93	15	16	98	21
Block13	83	18	157	48	213	100	46	10	10	51	39
Block14	76	15	146	39	439	100	8	7	10	71	193
Block15	88	19	156	47	234	100	42	10	10	48	11
Block16	77	23	151	33	207	100	23	8	16	52	27
Block17	84	23	147	39	212	97	41	9	14	62	37
Block18	65	19	156	33	240	99	18	8	13	102	26
Block19	74	20	149	30	224	100	12	7	15	66	97
Block20	79	20	152	38	190	99	17	9	12	68	34
Block21	78	19	170	37	264	100	12	9	13	63	15
Block22	80	18	149	33	294	100	8	8	13	69	17
Block23	79	26	144	32	213	86	20	9	18	69	83
Block24	82	32	145	36	173	99	42	12	23	92	104
Block25	73	26	145	30	256	100	17	9	20	77	81

Figure 27 Help menu

Development Index allows and helps the user for easy operations with the Help File. It provides help about different analyses and the data files format that is to be provided for executing different analyses.

1. Contents

Development Index help screen appears after clicking on Help and on Contents as shown in figure 28.

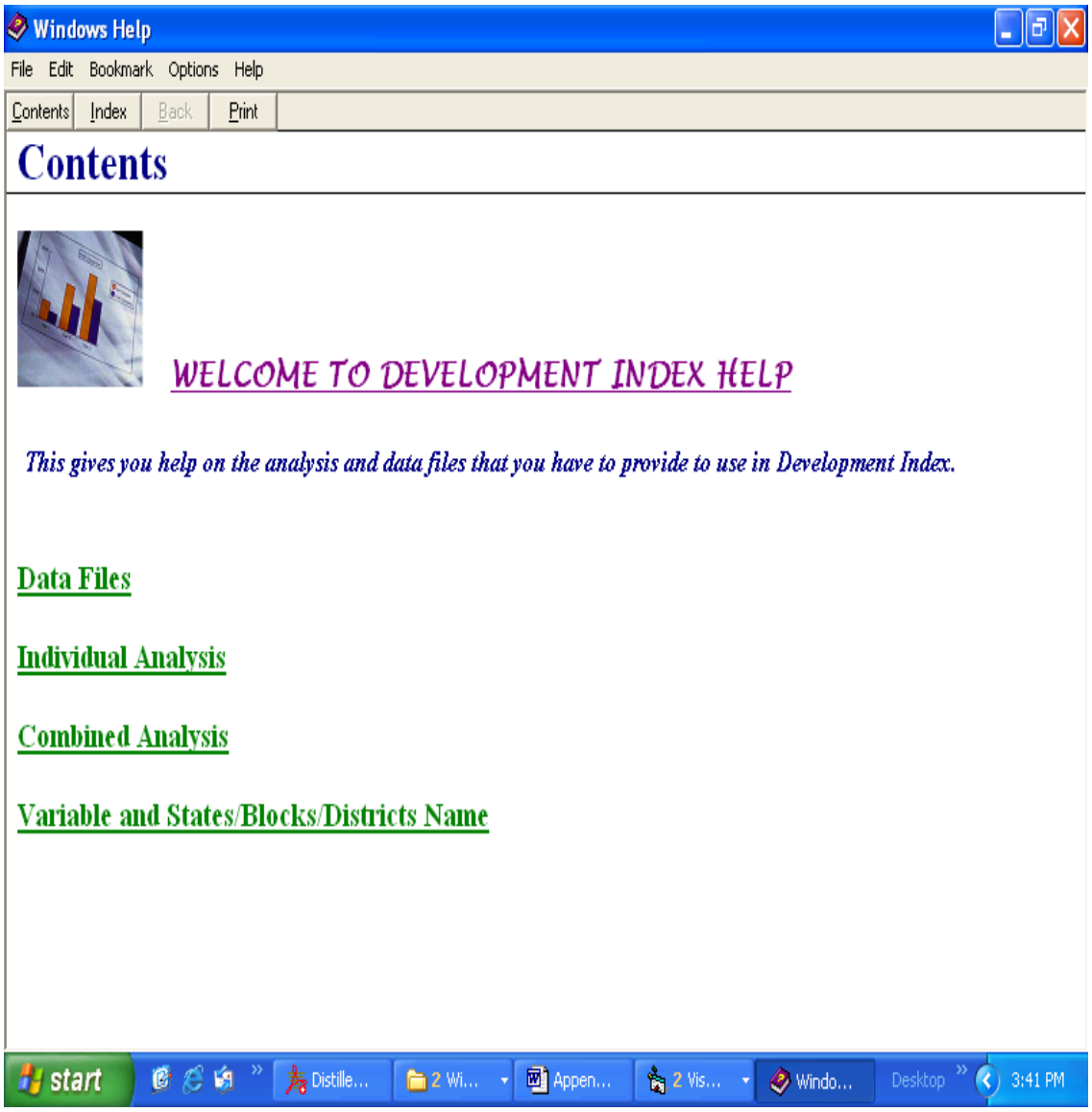


Figure 28. Help File

2. About Development Index

To get information about Development Index go to Help menu and click About Development Index. A window comes that gives brief information about the software as shown in figure 29.

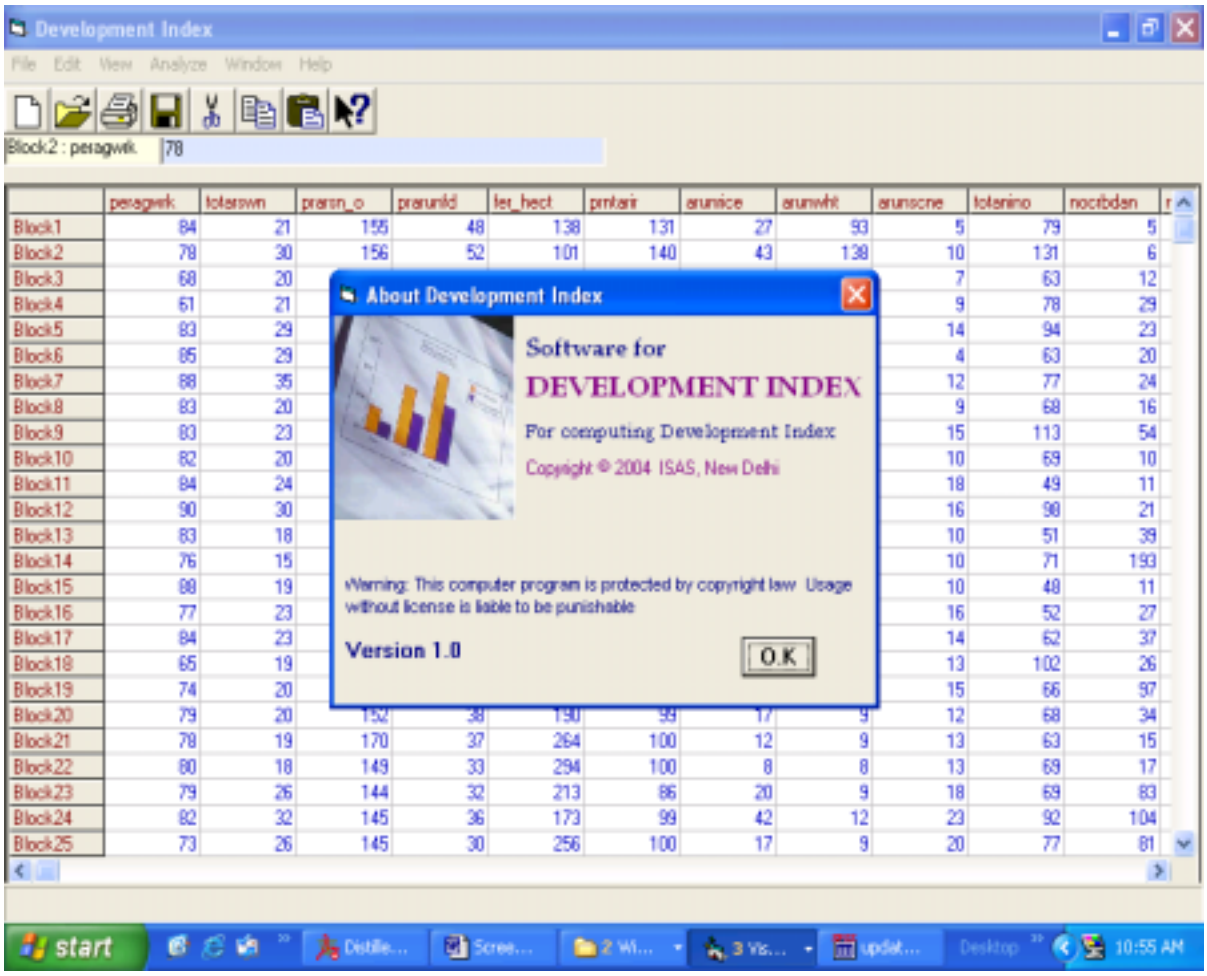


Figure 29. About Development Index window