

DISTRICT PLAN 2011 – 12

BHAGALPUR

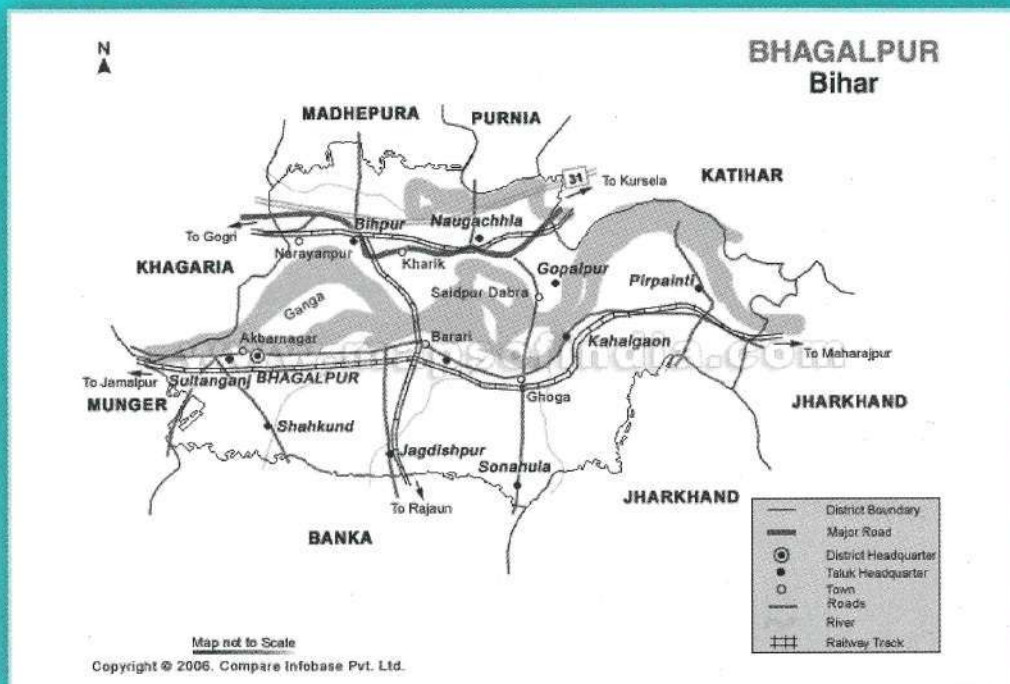


Submitted by : District Planning Committee, Bhagalpur

Submitted to: Department of Planning & Development,
Government of Bihar

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

For sustainable and planned economic development it is essential to formulate the Annual District Plan on the basis of available resources. As per the direction of the Department of Planning and Development, Government of Bihar, with an objective to prepare the effective Plan, we have collected relevant information and data ensuring the assimilation of district level important components from various departments as well as the priority sectors like Health, Education, Livelihood and Infrastructure etc. Keeping in view the past experience of formulation and implementation of various sectoral Action Annual Plans and recent directions of the department the Annual District Plan 2011-12 for Rs. 103142.389 lakh has been prepared for the maximum utilization of available resources, so that the socio-economic development of the district can be further accelerated.

I would like to thank my district officials specially Deputy Development Commissioner and District Planning Officer for their important contribution in formulation of Annual District Plan 2011-12 for the district of Bhagalpur.

The initiative of preparing the integrated district plan has been taken with technical support of GoI-UN Joint Convergence Program steered by the Department of Planning and Development, GoB. Besides, the district facilitator deputed at districts, state project officials Mr. Brajesh Kumar Das, State Project Officer; Mr. Raj Kamal Srivastava, and Mr. Abhishek Singh, State Convergence Facilitator rendered their regular and valuable support in designing the District Plan.

Preparation of Integrated District Plan could not have been thought-of without the guidance of departmental officials. I am sincerely thankful to Mr. Vijoy Prakash, Principal Secretary, Planning & Development and all the departmental officials. The processes could not be actualized without untiring support of Dr. Harendra Prasad, Joint Director cum nodal officer, GoI-UNJCP, Planning department. I would submit my special thanks to him.

I hope this Annual District Plan after its approval will further accelerate the development of the district and mark a new milestone in the district to fulfill the hopes and aspirations of the people for sustainable development.

District Magistrate
Bhagalpur

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION, METHODOLOGY AND PROFILE OF THE DISTRICT

INTRODUCTION, METHODOLOGY AND PROFILE OF THE DISTRICT

INTRODUCTION

Government of Bihar through its Planning and development department has initiated district planning process for the year 2010-12 in all the 38 districts of the state.

PLANNING OBJECTIVES

The overall objective of preparing the comprehensive district plan is to strengthen the district planning process involving all the major stakeholders of the district in a participatory and bottom-up approach. The specific objectives of the district planning process are;

1. To revisit the district vision 2020.
2. To prepare comprehensive District Annual plan for the period 2011-12.

METHODOLOGY

APPROACH OF THE DISTRICT PLANNING

The approach for planning is participatory and holistic in nature where all the stakeholders from different sectors contribute to the process through interview, consultation, feedback and sharing. At GP level, PRI members were the major contribute whereas district administration and line departments play an important role in overall consultation process and providing required information. At the block level, mixed approach is adopted taking both Government officials and PRI members into the fold of table preparation. Opinion of all the stakeholders was taken in to account for preparing the district plan. For the preparation of the district plan, guideline issued by P & C Department, Government of Orissa was referred along with the district planning manual of Planning commission, Government of India. The overall approach prescribed by the planning commission in its manual was followed in the entire process. The process being adopted is multi fold in nature encompassing organizing consultative meetings, collection of primary and secondary information, information triangulation etc.

DISTRICT PLANNING PROCESS

To understand the key issues of the district, constraints associated in the way of greater output realization and to capture the plan requirement, a consultative meeting was organized at district level involving government officials from different department. NGO representatives, academicians and people's representatives, PRI members etc.

DISTRICT CONSULTATION WORKSHOP:

A brief presentation was made before the members on the context of the district planning, key information requirements for planning and overall strategy to be adopted in the process. Members discussed on the present

district situation from different development context. Various issues of the district were discussed and presented by members during the open house session. Their suggestions were taken in to consideration and incorporated in the overall design for preparing the district plan.

TOOLS AND TECHNIQUES

To capture relevant information from the district level as well as from line departments, structure formats were developed with reference to the district planning manual and planning guideline of Planning and Planning and Development Department, Government of Bihar. A total of 54 formats by department/ sector/ sub-sector were designed for information collection and plan facilitation each sector/ area format has five major sections i.e.

COLLECTION OF BASIC DATA FOR PLANNING

Required primary and secondary data were gathered from respective GPs, blocks and government departments in the specified through consultation. The methodologies adopted for data collection were like meeting with PRI member, government officials/ line department personnel, verification of existing records at different planning unit levels i.e. GP, PS and ZP etc. Apart from this, available secondary literatures were reviewed for making the plan a realistic and comprehensive. Different previous research studies were referred for analysis of development trend, initiated measures and persisting gaps with regard to district development.

DATA ANALYSIS AND PLAN PREPARATION

The collected information/ data were processed and analyzed by sector/ sub-sector. Both qualitative and quantitative analysis helped to understand the district situation, key issues of the district and required budgetary allocation to deal with the issues. Based on the findings of the analysis, the district plan document was prepared and validated at the district level.

OUTCOME OF THE PLAN PREPARATION:

1. District plan encompassing all the sectors / sub sectors along with its resource allocation is submitted for discussion and approval in the DPC.
2. District sector plans for 2011 12 is prepared and submitted to the District Planning Office for discussion and approval in the DPC.
3. Schedule Caste Sub Plan for the year 2011 – 12
4. Tribal Sub Plan for the year 2011 – 12
5. Women component in the annual district plan 2011 – 12

HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE

Bhagalpur is one of the oldest districts of Bihar located in the south eastern region. It is situated in the plain of Ganga basin at height of 141 feet above sea level. The district of Bhagalpur lies in the south Bihar Alluvial plains of Bihar. It is a commissionerary head quarter also.

The historical writing point out that the area was known as Aang Pradesh. Bhagalpur famous during medieval times as a burgeoning Silk Trade Center is also famous for Manjusha Paintings, Vikramshila ruins and Kahalgaon Super Thermal Power station. These reflect the fact that Bhagalpur has been a centre with a mixture of Culture and modern development co existing harmoniously. Bhagalpur is divided centrally across from west to east by river Ganga. Naugachia sub division lying in the northern part, is further drained by the river “Kosi”. Bhagalpur & Khalgoan sub division form the southern part. Places of tourist interests like Champapur Digamber Jain Mandir, Maharshi Mehi Ashram, Baba Bateshwar Mandir Ajaibinath Temple, Moulana Chak Mosque, Vikramshila ruins are there in Bhagalpur. Tourism industry has got a large potential which needs to be exploited

DISTRICT PROFILE

ADMINISTRATIVE SET UP :

PARTICULARS	NUMBER
Number of Sub-Division	03
Number of Blocks	16
Number of Municipality	04
Number of Gram Panchayat	242
Number of Police Station	48
Number of Inhibited Villages	951
Number of Uninhibited Villages	585
Number of Villages	1536

DISTRICT DEMOGRAPHY AND DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS :

Population	Male 1291658	Female 1131514	Total 2413172
Rural Population (in %)	–	–	81.33
Literacy Rate	59.2	38.13	49.5
SC Population (in %)	–	–	10.51
ST Population (in %)	–	–	2.29
BPL Population (Number of Families)			279170
Sex Ratio (Females per 1000 males)		876	
Population Growth (1991 – 2001) (in %)		26.90	
Population Density (person per sq km)		943	
Type of house (%)	<u>Pucca</u> 24.70		<u>Kuchha</u> 75.30
Total workers (number)			855345
Main workers (number)			580731

Marginal workers (number)	274614
Non – workers (number)	1567827
Total workers to total population (%)	35.30
Cultivators to total workers (%)	19.88
Agriculture laborers to total workers (%)	48.22
Workers in HH industries to total workers (%)	7.06
Main workers to total population (%)	35.30
Marginal workers to total population (%)	32.10
Non workers to total population (%)	96.63
Number of villages having drinking water facilities	935
Number of villages having safe drinking water facilities	934
Number of electrified villages	445
Number of villages having primary school	642
Number of villages having middle schools	216
Number of villages having secondary/sr. secondary schools	88
Pupil Teacher Ratio (Primary School)	53.40
Pupil Teacher Ratio (Middle School)	40.49
Out of School children	5.6
Number of villages having any health care facilities	2135
Number of Health Sub Centre	364
Number of Additional Primary Health Centre	54
Number of Primary Health Centre	16
Number of Sub-divisional hospital	1
Number of hospitals/dispensaries per lakh population 2007-08	2.43
Number of beds in hospitals/dispensaries per lakh population 2007 – 08	53.28
Percentage of children having complete immunization 2007 – 08	49.60
Percentage of women having safe delivery 2007 – 08	45.10
Number of villages having post office facility	358
Number of villages having Paved approach road	460
Number of villages having mud approach road	804
Average size of operational holding	0.5
Normal Rain Fall	1136.50
Actual rain Fall	915.40
Percentage of cultivable land to total geographical area 2006-07	59.51
Percentage of area under commercial crops to gross cropped area 2006-07	2.74

Percentage of net area sown to geographical area 2006-07	56.65
Cropping intensity	1.17
Percentage of gross irrigated area to gross area sown 2006-07	46.17
Percentage of net irrigated area to net area sown 2006-07	37.8
Consumption of fertilizer in kg/hectare of gross area sown 2006-07	0.49
Average yield of food grains 2006-07 (kg/ha)	1530
Percentage of area under bhadaï crops	16.77
Percentage of area under agahani crops	29.33
Percentage of area under garma crops	18.15
Percentage of area under rabi crops	35.74
Length of highways and major district roads (mdrs) per lakh population (km) 31st march 2005	14.52
Length of highways and major district roads (mdrs) per thousand sq km in area (km) 31st march 2005	136.92
Length of rural roads per lakh population (km) 2004-05	28.82
Length of rural roads per thousand sq km in area (km) 2004 - 05	271.83
Number of branches of scheduled commercial banks 2008 - 09	140
Credit deposit ratio 2008	30.98
Density of livestock per sq km 2003	185
Density of poultry per sq km 2003	166
Average livestock population served per veterinary hospital/dispensary 2003	17698
District wise fish production 2007 - 08	8000
Share of districts in total milk production 2007 - 08	4.25

TOPOGRAPHY & CLIMATE AND AGRO ECOLOGICAL SITUATION

Bhagalpur district is unique in its characteristic that it forms parts of two different Agro-climatic Zones. Though it falls in Agro-climatic Zone- IIIA (South Alluvial Plane) but its area falling north of the river Ganges precisely, its Naugachia Sub-division comes under Agro-climatic Zone -II (North- East Alluvial Plane). The pH ranges from 6.8 to 8. The climate of Bhagalpur district is sub-humid and sub-tropical monsoon type with average annual rainfall around 1167.16 mm. The farming situations in the district are extremely diverse. The largest area consist of old alluvial soils in south of river Ganges. These are typical rice producing soils having texture varying from silt loam in its upper peripheries to clay loam in low lying areas. Rice is the sole crop grown in these lands during kharif season followed by wheat, gram, and a number of Para crops during rabi season. A sizeable area of the district is under 'Diara lands' which remains under flood water during rainy season. However, these lands are intensively cultivated in post-flood kharif season, rabi season, summer season and pre-kharif seasons. Maize, wheat, green gram are the most important crops of the area while banana is the cash crop covering a sizeable area in Naugachia sub-division falling north of the river Ganges. The soil here is highly permeable with sand layers, the alluvium brought during flood serves as a good source in replenishing soil fertility.

In the southern flank of the river Ganges there is some area referred to as 'Teal lands'. These are bowl shaped depressions where accumulates during rainy season. When this accumulated water percolates or evaporates the land is available for cultivation some times in the month of October. These are heavy montmorillonite type clays which develops wide and deep cracks during summer season, which also forms means for speedy percolation of accumulated water. Such lands are ideally suited for pulses and oilseeds during rabi season. A part of the area of Bhagalpur district is also in the foot hills of mountain ranges of Kharagpur, Mandar and Rajmahal. These lands are sloppy and highly permeable. Arhar, groundnut and maize are the major crops during kharif season and pulses and oilseeds having low water requirement are preferred during rabi season. Rice is also cultivated in plane low lying areas known as done lands.

The district has hot summer and moderate in water season. The maximum temperature of the district is 44 to 45 Celsius in the month of May/June and minimum temperature falls up to 8 Celsius, in the month of December/January. The minimum and maximum percentage of the humidity of the district is **38 and 95** respectively.

RAINFALL

The Rainfall under this zone is mainly influenced by the south-west monsoon which sets in the second week of June and continues up to end of September. Sometimes cyclonic rain also occurs. The rainfall distribution is marked seasonal in character. Greatly limiting water availability in certain times of the year and sometime it requires of excess water during monsoon.

AIR TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY

In Bhagalpur, rainfall influenced mainly by the south- west monsoon stats in the second week of June and continues up to the end of September. Table No. 8 and 9 show that there is maximum rainfall from June to September every year which, in aggregate comes to 93.36 per cent of the total rainfall.

As to maximum and minimum temperature and humidity in average it is 44.05 .C 8.0 C and maximum humidity 95.00 per cent while the minimum is 38.00 per cent on the other hand the average rainfall in the district is 1167.16 mm.

LAND AND SOIL

Soil of Bhagalpur district is grey to red in colour, medium to heavy in texture; slightly too moderately alkaline in reaction, cracks during summer (1 cm to more than 5 cm wide and more than 50 cm deep) becomes shallow with onset of monsoon, with clay content neatly 40% to 50% throughout the profile.

Based on the agro climatic condition and topography of the area, Bhagalpur can be divided into four regions: Diara, Tal, Plain Hilly regions.

Due to lack of information dissemination facilities in the area, modern technologies have not percolated down to the farmers. They still follow the generations old agricultural practices. There is immense potential of increasing agricultural income through the initiation of improved agriculture in the area.

RIVER SYSTEM

The Ganges flows from west to east cutting the district in its northern side. In the middle, a great mass of granite divides the river in to two great bends, one northward round of the town of Bhagalpur, the second south wards to Kahalgoan, where it meets a range of hills and again moves northwards. At the edge of district it joins up with other tributaries. Ganges is navigable for the whole year. The average width of its bed is three miles. During summer, the water course is only half a mile wide, whereas during monsoons, it is five to ten miles wide.

The chandan is the largest of the hill streams in the south of the district. It originates from the hills of North Parganas, and joins the Ganga. It floods the plains of south Bhagalpur during the rainy season.

LANGUAGE AND CULTURE

Bhagalpur district is core of Angika culture with Angika being considered as oldest language of Hindi family. According to Pundit Rahul Sankritiyayan, the evidences of oldest form of written Hindi literature are available the Sarah's Angika poetry of 800 A.D. It is estimated that Angika is spoken by more than 30 million of Indian. The religious festival of "Vish-Hari Puja" or "the worship of the snake queen" traces its roots back hundreds of years and is still celebrated every year with thousands of believers and snake sharers offering milk to the Nag (the snake king Cobra). Popularly known as festival in honour of snakes & celebrated during bright fortnight of month of Shravana.

The Hindi Month of sharvan is of great importance at the lord Shiva Temple at Deoghar in Jharkhand, popularly known as the Baba Baidyanath Dham. Thousands of Shiva devotees from India, Nepal; and from other countries around the world undertake a pilgrimage from Sultanganj to Baba Baidyanath Temple. The month-long fair is also known as Shravani Mela. Shravani mela (fair) is held every year. The kanwarias come from Sultanganj to Deoghar with water of the Ganges and pour it to bath the shivling during Shraavan month of the Indian Manjusha Art is temple-shaped boxes, made of bamboo, jute straw and paper. According to legend, Manjusha art traces its origin to the Bihula- Vishahri, popular in erstwhile Anga Pradesh. The paintings are drawn primarily on the occasion of the Bishari Puja, celebrated usually in August to propitiate the snake gods. Like Madhubanis, Manjushas too are pictorial reflections of folklore & poetry. Manjushas are considered by many as modern art, due to their form and abstract themes. Motifs figuring prominently in these paintings are drawn from nature, the sun, the moon, fishes, sandal or bamboo, each with its own significance in the folklore. Unlike Madhubani, Manjushas are painted only in three colours-red, yellow and green-on a black background.

SOCIAL STRUCTURE

The total population of the district is 24.33 lakh with 81.32 per cent being rural population. The scheduled castes and scheduled tribes population is 8.77 per cent and 1.86 percent respectively of the total population. The overall literacy rate of the district is 49.5 per cent; for male 59.2 per cent and female 38.1 per cent. The literacy rate for scheduled caste and scheduled tribe is 33.7 and 37.2 per cent respectively. Except male literacy, the district is ahead of the state average in female literacy and also in literacy rate of scheduled caste and scheduled tribes. The number of households below poverty line in the district is 2,34,610 (56.94% of the total HHs). By all socio-economic indicators, like per capita income (Rs. 8268), average size of operational holdings(0.59), per capita cultivated land (0.06ha), per capita savings in PO & PF (Rs. 205), credit deposit ratio (36.32), etc. Bhagalpur is better placed than the state's average scenario.

FACT SHEET OF BLOCKS AND URBAN LOCAL BODIES :

Name of Sub Divisions	Name of the Blocks	Total Population	No. of GP	No. of Revenue Village	% of Total Literates	% of Male Literates	% of Female Literates	% of SC Population	% of ST Population	Sex Ratio
Sadar Bhagalpur	Jagdishpur	124471	15	167	67.1	73.85	59.22	09	0.0	873
	Nathnagar	125267	14	153	45.43	55.66	33.43	11	0.0	876
	Shakund	156554	19	170	46.79	56.97	35.16	13	2.8	895
	Sultanganj	149771	19	150	54.74	64.85	42.95	17	0.0	876
	Goradih	115816	15	119	38.82	49.91	25.77	14	0.0	872
	Sabour	112782	14	84	51.22	62.21	38.10	12	0.2	863
Khagalgaon	Kahalgaon	294970	28	211	47.93	59.36	34.98	13	4.4	868
	Pirpanti	222706	29	113	42.65	52.49	31.08	11	14.8	875
	Sanhaura	154083	18	177	40.12	52.23	26.43	13	0.0	912
Navgachia	Bihpur	100180	13	42	48.59	58.04	37.50	09	0.0	881
	Narayanpur	85118	11	31	44.68	55.63	31.92	06	0.0	881
	Kharik	105972	13	35	42.06	52.63	29.67	08	0.0	881
	Ismilepur	40752	05	15	34.98	46.51	21.05	05	0.0	877
	Gopalpur	79567	09	20	47.19	57.82	34.68	08	0.5	875
	Rangara chowk	75927	10	11	43.88	54.67	30.95	08	3.9	862
	Navgachia	125956	10	22	47.7	57.13	36.52	06	0.1	864

LAND CLASSIFICATION

SI No.	Block	Geographical Area (sq. km)	Forest	Irrigated land
1-	Jagdishpur	137.45	-	91.74
2-	Nathnagar	126.07	-	98.94
3-	Shakund	168.18	-	76.78
4-	Sultanganj	206.95	-	73.82
5-	Goradih	138.21	-	38.47
6-	Sabour	200.84	-	35.32
7-	Kahalgaon	335.20	-	73.70
8-	Pirpaiti	350.05	0.83	48.98
9-	Sanhaura	174.19	-	91.40
10-	Bihpur	158.16	-	84.95
11-	Narayanpur	138.18	-	75.27
12-	Kharik	128.84	1.62	109.91
13-	Ismilepur	121.18	-	47.99
14-	Gopalpur	109.36	-	33.05
15-	Rangara chauk	100.94	-	28.38
16-	Navgachia	211.10	-	56.21

IRRIGATION

SI No.	Block	Medium	Lift (Govt.)	Area irrigated
1	Jagdishpur	18	6	924 hect
2	Nathnagar	3	13	580 hect
3	Shakund	20	9	653 hect
4	Sultanganj	6	23	1204 hect
5	Goradih	1	10	445hect

SI No.	Block	Medium	Lift (Govt.)	Area irrigated
6	Sabour	2	4	194 hect
7	Kahalgaon	1	17	680 hect
8	Pirpaiti	1	4	195 hect
9	Sanhaula	7	26	1261 hect
10	Bihpur	-	-	-
11	Narayanpur	-	-	-
12	Kharik	-	-	-
13	Ismilepur	-	-	-
14	Gopalpur	-	1	20 hect
15	Rangara chauk	-	-	-
16	Navgachia	-	6	90 hect

STATUS OF DRINKING WATER

SI No.	Block	Total no. of habitation	Habitation having safe drinking water	Functional source of drinking water	Category wise functional sources		
					HP	Tube Well	Piped water
1	Jagdishpur	373	373	1022	1019	3	3
2	Nathnagar	279	279	1048	1047	1	1
3	Shakund	409	409	1159	1159	2	3
4	Sultanganj	400	400	1184	1181	3	2
5	Goradih	208	208	1015	1014	1	1
6	Sabour	195	195	1048	1044	4	4
7	Kahalgaon	208	208	1985	1982	3	4
8	Pirpaiti	288	288	2102	2102	0	0
9	Sanhaula	157	157	1126	1122	4	4

Sl No.	Block	Total no. of habitation	Habitation having safe drinking water	Functional source of drinking water	Category wise functional sources		
					HP	Tube Well	Piped water
10	Bihpur	46	46	1175	1175	0	0
11	Narayanpur	31	31	819	819	0	0
12	Kharik	50	50	1121	1121	0	0
13	Ismilepur	28	28	345	345	0	0
14	Gopalpur	28	28	700	700	0	0
15	Rangara chauk	31	31	579	578	1	1
16	Navgachia	76	76	907	905	2	1

STATUS OF CREDIT AGENCY

Sl No.	Block	Agriculture Cooperative Society	Non-Agriculture Cooperative Society	Central Cooperative	Nationalized Bank	RRBs
1	Jagdishpur	15	-	01	5	1
2	Nathnagar	14	-	01	4	2
3	Shakund	19	-	01	5	3
4	Sultanganj	19	-	01	6	2
5	Goradih	15	-	-	4	-
6	Sabour	14	-	-	6	1

SI No.	Block	Agriculture Cooperative Society	Non-Agriculture Cooperative Society	Central Cooperative	Nationalized Bank	RRBs
7	Kahalgaon	28	-	01	9	1
8	Pirpaiti	29	-	01	6	1
9	Sanhaura	18	-	-	5	1
10	Bihpur	13	-	01	4	1
11	Narayanpur	11	-	-	4	1
12	Kharik	13	-	-	3	1
13	Ismilepur	05	-	-	-	1
14	Gopalpur	09	-	-	1	1
15	Rangara chauk	10	-	-	3	-
16	Navgachia	10	-	01	5	1

SCHOOL INFRASTRUCTURE

Sl. No.	Block	Total no of school	% of schools without own building	% of school without Drinking water facility	% of school without toilet facility	% of school Without playground	% of school without kitchen for mid day meal
1	Jagdishpur	108	12.96	16.67	36.11	12.96	67.59
2	Nathnagar	106	9.43	9.43	16.04	9.43	45.28
3	Shakund	153	3.27	4.58	13.73	3.27	49.02
4	Sultanganj	167	9.58	10.78	23.95	9.58	57.49

Sl. No.	Block	Total no of school	% of schools without own building	% of school without Drinking water facility	% of school without toilet facility	% of school Without playground	% of school without kitchen for mid day meal
5	Goradih	105	10.48	7.62	19.05	10.48	53.33
6	Sabour	70	7.14	4.29	12.86	7.14	7.14
7	Kahalgaon	186	11.83	13.98	24.19	11.83	62.37
8	Pirpaiti	184	8.15	9.24	20.65	8.15	52.72
9	Sanhaula	144	13.19	15.97	36.81	13.19	43.06
10	Bihpur	81	12.35	12.35	19.75	12.35	45.68
11	Narayanpur	67	14.93	12.5	26.87	14.93	55.22
12	Kharik	72	20.83	2.94	25	20.83	54.17
13	Ismilepur	34	5.88	8.33	17.65	5.88	47.06
14	Gopalpur	60	8.33	8.33	30	8.33	33.33
15	Rangara chauk	46	2.17	8.7	23.91	2.17	54.35
16	Navgachia	91	13.19	12.09	21.98	13.19	64.84
17	Bhagalpur Nagar Nigam	149	20.81	30.87	36.91	20.81	83.22
	Total	1823	10.85	11.1	23.85	10.85	51.52

STATUS OF PDS BENEFICIARIES

Sl No.	Block	No. of BPL Cards	No. of AAY Cards	No. of APL Cards	No. of Annapurna Cards
1	Jagdishpur	17307	3049	17954	193
2	Nathnagar	13169	2392	14182	80
3	Shakund	18184	3451	16159	163
4	Sultanganj	22863	4221	19623	413

Sl No.	Block	No. of BPL Cards	No. of AAY Cards	No. of APL Cards	No. of Annapurna Cards
5	Goradih	16290	2978	9075	127
6	Sabour	12616	2198	14459	84
7	Kahalgaon	31590	5382	33437	248
8	Pirpaiti	32606	5431	27917	39
9	Sanhaura	20475	3977	12381	121
10	Bihpur	13562	2405	13129	84
11	Narayanpur	9013	1436	14997	51
12	Kharik	15475	2541	12771	102
13	Ismilepur	4684	650	4753	58
14	Gopalpur	8985	1434	9795	74
15	Rangara chauk	9939	1813	7311	96
16	Navgachia	11050	1803	9879	94
17	Bhagalpur Nagar Nigam	21076	5974	70411	282
18	Sultanganj Nagar Parisad	7134	2022	4804	78
19	Kahalgaon Nagar Panchyat	2386	676	4524	18
20	Novgachia Nagar Panchyat	7135	2022	3439	18
	Total	295539	55855	321000	2423

NUTRITIONAL STATUS OF CHILDREN (0-6 YEAR)

Sl. No.	Block	AWC	Children (0-6 year)	Children weighed	% of children weighed	Normal grade children (%)	Grade I children (%)	Grade II children (%)	Grade III children (number)	Grade IV children (number)	Total (Grade III + Grade IV)	% of severely malnourished children
1	Jagdishpur	121	9600	4237	44.14	38	22	14	1022	72	1094	25.82
2	Nathnagar	122	4760	2039	42.84	10	29	33.29	525	40	565	27.71
3	Shakund	153	12000	12000	100.00	42.75	27.25	20.84	739	360	1099	9.16

Sl. No.	Block	AWC	Children (0-6 year)	Children weighed	% of children weighed	Normal grade children (%)	Grade I children (%)	Grade II children (%)	Grade III children (number)	Grade IV children (number)	Total (Grade III + Grade IV)	% of severely malnourished children
4	Sultanganj	200	39131	14122	36.09	40	17.25	13.04	4190	6	4196	29.71
5	Goradih	113	6996	5788	82.73	28.4	27.09	22.17	970	323	1293	22.34
6	Sabour	110	21856	5655	25.87	0	40	37	1118	210	1328	23.48
7	Kahalgaon	301	58483	22480	38.44	19	32.4	23.4	4540	1124	5664	25.20
8	Pirpaiti	219	17520	4875	27.83	31	28	26.33	675	40	715	14.67
9	Sanhaura	151	12080	11440	94.70	40.5	28.75	22.75	672	243	915	8.00
10	Bihpur	97	17460	9440	54.07	22.8	26.2	38.7	668	386	1054	11.17
11	Narayanpur	82	12049	7216	59.89	23	24	38	1068	15	1083	15.01
12	Kharik	103	18540	11330	61.11	32	24	33	824	412	1236	10.91
13	Ismilepur	38	3040	3040	100.00	0	34.7	50.23	330	126	456	15.00
14	Gopalpur	76	10260	6688	65.19	24	28	37	535	201	736	11.00
15	Rangara chauk	67	9112	5896	64.71	24	28	37	471	177	648	10.99
16	Navgachia	123	9280	3016	32.50	0	37.86	25.66	960	140	1100	36.47
17	Sadar Bhagalpur	129	10320	10320	100	50	13.87	21.12	15	0	1548	15.00
	Total	2205	272487	139582	1030.1	425.45	468.37	493.53	19322	3875	24730	311.63

CHAPTER II

SWOT ANALYSIS OF THE DISTRICT AND INDIVIDUAL SECTORS

SWOT ANALYSIS OF THE DISTRICT AND INDIVIDUAL SECTORS

SWOT ANALYSIS OF THE DISTRICT:

Herewith identified the strength, weakness, opportunities and threats of districts a workshop was organized during the plan preparation process and suggestions were taken from different stakeholders from different sectors. The strategic planning workshops highlight the followings as SWOT in different sectors / sub sectors.

ROAD :

Strength	Weakness	Opportunity	Threat
Upgrading road networks, widening and strengthening of the road, SH/MDR/ODR networks are better than any other roads.	Lack of Co-ordinations with inter-disciplinary departments like Municipal Corporation, Water Board, Cable Operators, Electricity Board, Forest etc. that causes damages of road crust. Delay in completion of work due to rainy season, election process, etc.	Rural & Urban transportation & economic, administrative growth through road networks. Construction of culverts, Drains & Footpath too. Connectivity to Blocks with District K.Q. & N.H & Express way. All weather road network to promote better communication.	In civic sense those cause encroachment, garbage disposal on the road, Drain outlet in the road, Road cut for their own interest etc. N.H is in poor condition which adversely affecting transportation and thus on the RCD Road too.

HANDLOOM :

Strength	Weakness	Opportunity	Threat
About 15 thousand traditionally Skilled Handloom weavers are available for fabrication of silk saree, Duputta' shawl' dress material and furnishing items. Climatic conditions are suitable for	Lack of modern handloom instruments Traditional technique of weaving 'dyeing and designing. Insufficient availability of cocoon and tussar silk yarn. Lack of separate work shed for weavers.	High employment in silk yarn making, Handloom weaving yarn and fabric dyeing, priming and appeal activities.	Traditional Heritage of reeling, weaving, designing and dyeing of silk yarn and fabrics is gradually losing its existence. Handloom fabrics are being weaved in power looms. And marketed with handloom mark.

Strength	Weakness	Opportunity	Threat
reeling of silk and silk mixed fabrics. Woman of weaver families have special expertise of reeling silk yarn			

HANDICRAFT :

Strength	Weakness	Opportunity	Threat
There is a tradition of craft works like kasidakari, Zari, Lahchuri, Manjusa painting, Hand block printing and hardwearing	Lack of modern craftsmanship. Lack of infrastructure and raw material Lack of marketing channel.	High employment scope in value addition activities of Kasidakari, Zari, Hand block printing and Manjusa painting.	Low profit margin in craft work Mechanization of craft work..

SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES :

Strength	Weakness	Opportunity	Threat
<p>I. Rice/Chura milling. II. Bee keeping III. Furniture Industries. IV. General Eng. Of Fabrication. V. Surgical Goods Industries. VI. Cement based Industries.</p> <p>Food Industries Availability of raw materials Many entrepreneurs are engaged in these micro industries and have high potential in the district for these activities. Bee keeping is the cottage industries in Navgachiya subdivision. Carpentry is also a cottage industry in the district. Surgical goods like cotton</p>	Lack of modern Technology, plant and machinery. Lack of proper marketing channel. With brand name especially for katrani rice and chura.	High scope of MSMEs in agricultural and allied and nonfarm. Sector processing and production.	No any threat to develop the industry cluster in the district.

Strength	Weakness	Opportunity	Threat
bandage and sanitary pad are being prepared by the trained women entrepreneurs. Gate grill and Fabrication items also are fabricated by more than hundred entrepreneurs in the district.			

FOOD PROCESSING :

Strength	Weakness	Opportunity	Threat
Good scope for the facilitation of food processing units likeMango/Lichhi/Tomato, Banana chips and products, Jam-Jelly, Anchar, Murabba, Fruits/ Sugarcane Juice. In the district as pet sufficient availabilities of raw material with easy cheap men power. Technical support is also available especially for food processing by Bhagalpur Agriculture University Sabour.	Low innovation capability.	High employment scope and potentiality in the area for such industries.	No. threat. As pet the environment. In the district.

RURAL WATER SUPPLY & SANITATION :

Strength	Weakness	Opportunity	Threat
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Implementation of schemes on water and Sanitation like TSC. 2. Basic awareness campaign on rural water and sanitation programme. 3. Women SHGs involvement in sanitation programme subsidy to 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Poor water and sanitation facility in remote areas. 2. Lack of proper supervision, monitoring and evaluation of water supply and sanitation works. 3. Poor maintenance of existing water sources. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Integrated water and sanitation management approach. 2. Installation of water purification plants in a PPP/ PPCP approach for safe drinking water. 3. Home sanitation and food hygiene. Personal 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Poor economic condition may not support BPL families to invest in sanitation 2. Cultural and traditional mind set may not be supportive to total sanitation mission.

Strength	Weakness	Opportunity	Threat
<p>families for household latrines.</p> <p>4. Rural sanitary marts.</p> <p>5. Pipe water supply system in GP head quarters.</p>	<p>Poor maintenance of tube well/ delay of repairing works.</p> <p>4. Less preventive measures for sustainable supply of drinking water.</p> <p>5. Poor strategy for cleaning contaminated water, water quality checking provision is almost not available.</p>	<p>hygiene, particularly on health hygiene of girls.</p> <p>4. Involving people in water quality management and maintenance.</p> <p>5. Strengthening capacity of village level cadres for maintenance of water sources</p> <p>6. Participation of private bodies in water resource management.</p>	

WATER SUPPLY & SANITATION :

Strength	Weakness	Opportunity	Threat
<p>1. Implementation of schemes on Water and Sanitation like TSC.</p> <p>2. Basic awareness campaign on rural water and sanitation programme.</p> <p>3. Women SHGs involvement in sanitation programme subsidy to families for household latrines.</p> <p>4. Rural sanitary marts.</p> <p>5. Pipe water supply system in GP head quarters.</p>	<p>1. Poor water and sanitation facility in remote areas.</p> <p>2. Lack of proper supervision, monitoring and evaluation of water supply and sanitation works.</p> <p>3. Poor maintenance of existing water sources. Poor maintenance of tube Well/ delay of repairing works.</p> <p>4. Less preventive measures for sustainable supply of drinking water.</p> <p>5. Poor strategy for cleaning contaminated water, water quality checking provision is almost not available.</p>	<p>1. Integrated water and sanitation management approach.</p> <p>2. Installation of water purification plants in a PPP/PCP approach for safe drinking water.</p> <p>3. Home sanitation and food hygiene. Particularly with emphasis on health hygiene of girls.</p> <p>4. Involving people in water quality management and maintenance.</p> <p>5. Strengthening capacity of village level cadres for maintenance of water sources Participation of private bodies in water resource management.</p>	<p>1. Poor economic condition may not support BPL families to invest in sanitation</p> <p>2. Cultural and traditional mind set may not be sanitation to total sanitation mission.</p>

SOCIAL SERVICES :

Strength	Weakness	Opportunity	Threat
<p>1. Through opening of new scheme.</p> <p>2. Providing non formal.</p> <p>3. Opening new K.G.B.V's all educationally backward blocks.</p> <p>4. Providing MDM in Primary Schools.</p> <p>5. Providing School dress for children specially girls children.</p> <p>6. Opening of new child labour schools, new residential School.</p> <p>7. Child tracking through community leaders, PRI member, Teachers, Tola Sewaks educational volunteers.</p> <p>8. Increased educational awareness among people.</p> <p>9. Special enrolment campaign for SC/ST/Mahadalits/Minority.</p> <p>10. Involvement of a no of organizations in education.</p> <p>11. Providing free text books.</p> <p>12. Recurrent teacher's training.</p> <p>13. Construction of additional class rooms.</p> <p>14. Providing Game & Sports facility.</p>	<p>1. Lack of adequate number of teachers & required infrastructure and lack of infrastructure.</p> <p>2. Lack of communication facility and lack of access.</p> <p>3. Poor economic condition of parents.</p> <p>4. Lack of proper monitoring & supervision.</p> <p>5. Less joyful learning- more traditional approach.</p> <p>6. Child labour.</p> <p>7. Less retention than enrolment.</p> <p>8. Village Education Committee not so effective in many blocks/ panchayats.</p>	<p>1. Launching of education based rural development programme.</p> <p>2. Improved infrastructure and communication facility.</p> <p>3. More no. of girls hostel.</p> <p>4. Minimized student teacher ratio.</p> <p>5. Informal schooling system.</p> <p>6. Vocational course in upper primary & high schools.</p> <p>7. PPP/PPCP in education- regulated manner.</p>	<p>1. Lack of parents' participation.</p> <p>2. High private participation may hike the cost of education.</p> <p>3. Outward migration may affect children education.</p>

EDUCATION :

Strength	Weakness	Opportunity	Threat
<p>1. Through opening of new scheme.</p> <p>2. Providing non formal centres.</p> <p>3. Opening new K.G.B.V's all educationally backward blocks.</p> <p>4. Providing MDM in primary Schools.</p> <p>5. Providing School dress for children specially girls children.</p> <p>6. Opening of new child labour Schools, new residential Schools.</p> <p>7. Child tracking through community leaders, PRI members, Teachers, Toal Sewaks educational volunteers.</p> <p>8. Increased educational awareness among people.</p> <p>9. Special enrolment campaign for SC/ST/ Mahadalits/Minority.</p> <p>10. Involvement of a no of organizations in education.</p> <p>11. Providing free text books.</p> <p>12. Recurrent teacher's training.</p> <p>13. Construction of additional class rooms.</p> <p>14. Providing Game & Sports facility.</p>	<p>1. Lack of adequate number of teachers & required infrastructure and lack of infrastructure.</p> <p>2. Lack of communication facility and lack of access.</p> <p>3. Poor economic condition of parents.</p> <p>4. Lack of proper monitoring & supervision.</p> <p>5. Less joyful learning-more traditional approach.</p> <p>6. Child labour.</p> <p>7. Less retention than enrolment.</p> <p>8. Village Education Committee not so effective in many blocks/ panchayats.</p>	<p>1. Launching of education based rural development programme.</p> <p>2. Improved infrastructure and communication facility.</p> <p>3. More no. of girls' hostel.</p> <p>4. Informal schooling system.</p> <p>5. Vocational courses in upper primary & high schools.</p> <p>6. PPP/PPCP in education-regulated manner.</p>	<p>1. Lack of parents' participation.</p> <p>2. High private participation may hike the cost of education.</p> <p>3. Outward migration may affect children education.</p>

HEALTH :

Strength	Weakness	Opportunity	Threat
<p>1. It focuses on decentralized planning process that is bottom to top level approach.</p> <p>2. Enhancement of GDP ratio in health sector from 0.9% to 2-3%.</p> <p>3. Capacity building of District team on process for District planning through fast track training at state level.</p> <p>4. It provides universal access of health care to all section of the community.</p>	<p>1. Poor infrastructure status that is not up to IPHS (Indian Public Health Standard) norms.</p> <p>2. Acute shortage of human resource at health facility.</p> <p>3. Lack of trained Doctor and Paramedical staff at health facility.</p> <p>4. Shortage of equipment at health facility.</p>	<p>1. Decentralized planning ensures community participation that is planning from village/ HSC level.</p> <p>2. Optimum utilization of allocated budget that is ensures better financial absorption.</p> <p>3. To make HMIS and sub plan based, realistic, implementable District health action plan for 2011-12.</p> <p>4. Health Facility to entire vulnerable section of community to their doorstep through PPP mode.</p>	<p>1. Lack of convergence and co-ordination of different department that is ICDS, PHED, Education etc.</p> <p>2. Hurdles in actual expenditure of allocated budget due to somehow involvement of PRI members.</p> <p>3. Shortage of trained HR leads to improper health care at the facility.</p> <p>4. Poor in infrastructure status more or less leads to discontentment of community at the facility.</p>

LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT :

Strength	Weakness	Opportunity	Threat
<p>Expertise Vocational Guidance Programme</p>	<p>Shortage of Staff, No Vehicle.</p>	<p>Address to the alarming problem of unemployment.</p>	<p>No</p>

CHAPTER III**RESOURCE ENVELOP OF THE DISTRICT: 2011 - 12****RESOURCE ENVELOP OF THE DISTRICT : 2011 – 12**

The district plan of **Rs. 119020.142 Lakh** district for the year 2011-12 has been formulated on the basis of the proposals received from different officials/agencies as per the requirement in different areas. As such the requirement of funds during 2011-12 exceeds the availability of fund for the district. The sector wise and major component wise requirement of funds for the year 2011-12 as proposed by the district is given in the table.

REQUIREMENT OF FUND 2011 - 12

REQUIREMENT OF FUNDS : 2011 - 12 (₹ In Lakh)		
Sl. No.	Major Head / Minor Heads of Development (Scheme -Wise)	Requirement of Fund 2011-12
0	1	2
	I. Agriculture and Allied Activities	
1	Crop Husbandry	
1. a	Crop Husbandry	1733.302
1.b	Sugar Cane Development	15.65
2	Horticulture	520.405
3	Soil & Water Conservation	—
4	Animal Husbandry	399.34
5	Dairy Development	86.324
6	Fisheries	127.95
7	Food Storage & Ware Housing	0.00
8	Agricultural Research & Education	0.00
9	Cooperation	0.00
	TOTAL :- I	2882.971
	II. Rural Development	
1	Special Programme for Rural Dev.	

REQUIREMENT OF FUNDS : 2011 - 12 (₹ In Lakh)

Sl. No.	Major Head / Minor Heads of Development (Scheme - Wise)	Requirement of Fund 2011-12
0	1	2
1.a	Drought Prone Area Prog.(DPAP)	0.00
1.b	DRDA Administration	858.552
2	Rural Employment	
2.a	SGSY	2290.940
2.b	MNREGS	10593.790
3	Land Reforms	-
4	Other Rural Development Programmes	
4.a	Community Development	291.252
4.b	Panchayats	-
4.c	M.L.A./M.L.C. Schemes	750.00
	TOTAL :- II	14784.534
	III. Special Area Programme	
1	Other Special Areas Programmes	
1.a	BADP	-
1.b	Backward Region Grant Fund	2200.50
1.c	Grant under proviso to Article 275(1)	1310.00
1.d	Special Central Assistance to TSP	-
1.e	Mukhyamantri Zila Vikas Yojana	-
	TOTAL :- III	3510.50
	IV. Irrigation & Flood Control	
1	Major & Medium Irrigation	-
2	Minor Irrigation	2754.42
3	Command Area Development	1144.20

REQUIREMENT OF FUNDS : 2011 - 12 (₹ In Lakh)		
Sl. No.	Major Head / Minor Heads of Development (Scheme -Wise)	Requirement of Fund 2011-12
0	1	2
4	Disaster Management	3020.42
5	Flood Control (Incl. Flood Protect. works)	—
	TOTAL :- IV	6919.04
	V. Energy	
1	Power	—
1.a	B.S.E.B.	—
1.b	B.S.H.P.C.	—
2	Non-conventional Sources of Energy	170.00
	TOTAL:- V	170.00
	VI. Industry & Minerals	
1	Village & Small Enterprises	1819.40
2	Other Industries(Other than VSE)	137.50
3	Minerals	—
	TOTAL :- VI	1956.90
	VII. Transport	
1	Civil Aviation	364.51
2	Roads and Bridges	—
2.a	R.C.D. Roads	11741.63
2.b	Rural Roads	2341.55
2.c	Urban Roads	—
3	Road Transport	—
	TOTAL :- VII	14447.69

REQUIREMENT OF FUNDS : 2011 - 12 (₹ In Lakh)

Sl. No.	Major Head / Minor Heads of Development (Scheme -Wise)	Requirement of Fund 2011-12
0	1	2
	VIII. Science, Tech. & Environment	-
1	Scientific Research	60.00
2	IT & E-Governance	-
3	Ecology & Environment	-
4	Forestry & Wildlife	-
	TOTAL :- VIII	60.00
	IX. General Economic Services	
1	Tourism	-
2	Census, Surveys & Statistics	-
3	Civil Supplies	3.70982
4	Other General Economic Services	-
4.a	District Planning(Untied Fund)	17.00
	TOTAL:- IX	20.70982
	X. Social Service	
1	General Education	
1.a	Elementary & Adult Education	24124.32461
1.b	Secondary Education	3525.48
1.c	Higher Education	-
1.d	Rajbhasha	-
2	Technical Education	-
3	Sports and Youth Services	-
4	Art and Culture	12.978
5	Medical & Public Health	9167.35977
5.a	Med. Education & Family Welfare	-

REQUIREMENT OF FUNDS : 2011 - 12 (₹ In Lakh)		
Sl. No.	Major Head / Minor Heads of Development (Scheme -Wise)	Requirement of Fund 2011-12
0	1	2
5.b	Public Health	-
6	Water Supply & Sanitation	-
6.a	Urban Water Supply	10424.5573
6.b	Rural Water Supply	-
7	Housing (Including Police Housing)	2171.00
7.a	Renovation of Police Station	-
7.b	Fire Services	-
7.c	Indira Awas Yojna	8505.00
8	Urban Development(incl. SCP &SAD)	11886.817
9	Information and Publicity	11.00
10	Development of SCs, STs	1727.578
11	Development of Other Backward Classes	431.60
12	Labour & Employment	20.17
13	Social Security & Social Welfare	1598.10
14	Nutrition	304.832
	TOTAL:- X	73910.79668
	XI. General Services	
1	Jails	357.00
3	Public Works	
3.a	Judicial Building	0.00
3.b	Building(PWD)	0.00
4	Other Administrative Services	
4.a	Excise	0.00

REQUIREMENT OF FUNDS : 2011 - 12 (₹ In Lakh)		
0	1	2
4.b	District Re-organization	0.00
4.c	Minority financing	0.00
4.d	Law	0.00
4.e	Registration	0.00
4.f	Bihar Livelihood Project	0.00
4.g	Vigilance	0.00
	TOTAL	357.00
	GRAND TOTAL	119020.142

CHAPTER IV

SECTORAL DISTRICT PLANS/SCHEMES: 2011 - 12

SL. NO.	SECTOR	SECTORAL DISTRICT PLANS/SCHEMES
1	I	Agriculture and Allied Activities
2	II	Rural Development
3	III	Special Area Programme
4	IV	Irrigation & Flood Control
5	V	Energy
6	VI	Industry & Minerals
7	VII	Transport
8	VIII	Science, Tech. & Environment
9	IX	General Economic Services
10	X	Social Service
11	XI	General Services

SECTORAL DISTRICT PLANS/SCHEMES : 2011 - 12

I. AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES :

Agriculture continues to be the cornerstone of the state economy. State government is implementing a road map for agricultural development since 2008. Road Map programmes have brought agriculture on the priority agenda. It has started showing results in terms of the increased food grain production and substantive improvement in the availability or use of the quality agriculture inputs.

(A) BIHAR RAJYABEEJ NIGAM

Bihar Rajya Beej Nigam has to play an important role in achieving the seed replacement rate targets envisaged in the road map. The Nigam requires assistance for seed procurement, its processing, storage etc.

(B) SEED PRODUCTION ON GOVERNMENT FARMS

All the 5 government seed multiplication farms are now engaged in foundation/certified seed production. The foundation seed produced on these farms are processed by BRBN and it finds its use in CM Crash Seed programme.

(C) MAIZE & POULTRY TASK FORCE

On initiative of International Finance Corporation, a Maize & Poultry Task Force has been constituted. To fund task force activities a new scheme has been proposed.

II. RURAL DEVELOPMENT:

The rural development department, which is the nodal department for implementation of rural development programmes for enhancement of income and employment opportunities and provision rural housing to the poor people has taken up programmes.

SWARNJAYANTI GRAM SWAROJGARYOJANA

This scheme was launched from April 1999, as a holistic programme covering all aspects of self employment such as organization of the poor into self-help groups, training, credit, technology, infrastructure and marketing, to bring the assisted poor families above the poverty line in three years by providing them income generating assets through bank credit and government subsidy.

INDIRA AWAS YOJANA (IAY)

The Government of India in its determination to end all housing shortage in rural areas by the end of the ninth plan diversified its flagship rural housing scheme for the BPL families as Indira Awas Yojana, to tackle the problem of upgrading the unserviceable Kutcha houses in rural areas and earmarked 20 percent of IAY funds for this purpose.

D.P.A.P. AND I.W.D.P

The Drought prone Area programme is currently operational in Bhagalpur districts of the state, wherein 3 watersheds are in process of development. These watershed projects will be completed and new watershed projects will be taken-up as the Planning Commission has laid stress on schemes of public participation.

D.R.D.A. ADMINISTRATION AND BUILDING

The D.R.D.A. Administration scheme has been introduced from 1.4.1999, on the recommendation of the Shanker Committee with the objective to strengthen the D.R.D.A. and to make them more professional and effective in managing the anti-poverty programmes.

III. SPECIAL AREA PROGRAMME:

After the bifurcation of the State, the major target groups have been the SCs & STs. The STs are now only 0.91 percent of the total population of the State and SCs have population of 15.72% of the State.

There are a number of schemes for the SCs & STs for educational development, social assistance and economic development. Dept. of SC & ST Welfare is the nodal department for the implementation of SCSP and TSP,

SCA TO TSA

This scheme is a 100% Govt. of India sponsored scheme. Under this scheme there is provision to take up income generating schemes and infrastructure development scheme. Out of the funds received from GOI, 70% of the funds are to be spent for income generating activities and 30% for infrastructure development incidental to those income generating activities.

IV. IRRIGATION AND FLOOD CONTROL

IRRIGATION SECTOR (MAJOR & MEDIUM IRRIGATION SCHEMES)

Under Major & Medium Irrigation Sector for Annual Plan 2011-12 different Source of funding is shown. Assembling the sectoral break-up of Irrigation sector, flood sector, drainage sector and CADWM sector as mentioned in annual plan outlay for the financial year 2011-12 of Water Resources Department has been formulated.

V. ENERGY

Various institutions and programs are running in the areas of energy. The strategy would be to improve quality production and transmission. Due weightage has been drawn upon conventional and non-conventional energy as well.

VI. INDUSTRY AND MINERALS HANDICRAFTS

It is an important scheme for the development of PashanShilp (Stoneware). The main component of the scheme is to provide financial assistance and guidance to the artisans/sculptures for their self-employment. Hundreds of trained artisans are earning livelihood from the handicraft of PashanShilp. There is provision to impart training to 25 artisans in a year with a stipend of Rs. 500.00 per month per trainee.

VII. TRANSPORT

Mass interventions from state level and district level have been taken to strengthen the sectoral infrastructure, institutions and facilities. Civil aviation, rail and waterways are thrust areas besides intensifying roadways.

VIII. SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND ENVIRONMENT

In order to make the economy knowledge based and sustain prosperity in the face of accelerating global competition, there is a need to improve Technical Education system in order to boost skills and innovation. This requires encouragement of innovative applications of technology over entire range of economic activities.

Department has been making consistent effort to keep pace with the changing national science and technology scenario. Various programmes and activities are aimed at encouraging and promoting indigenous science and technology especially in technical education.

IX. GENERAL ECONOMIC SERVICES

STRENGTHENING OF PLANNING MACHINERY AT THE DISTRICT LEVEL

Computerization, Capacity building and MIS based monitoring of Plan schemes:

To strengthen the Computer Cells at State and district level, Capacity building and MIS based computer aided monitoring of Plan schemes are essential.

DISTRICT PLANNING COMMITTEE:

The District Planning Committee was constituted during the year 1999 under the Zila Parisad and reconstituted from time to time according to the changing need. The President of Zila Parisad of the district is the Chairman of the District Planning Committee.

The Committee has the following objectives:-

- ❖ To prepare Perspective Plan of the District.
- ❖ To issue guidelines for decentralized Planning.
- ❖ To review the progress of Perspective Plan.

- ❖ To advise the different department of state to change the nature of Plans according to the change and development in field of Science and Technology.
- ❖ Policy decision for Plan formulation in the light of resources available with the state as well as economy of the State.
- ❖ To advise the state on such policy matters which will be helpful in creating the basic infrastructure of the State

X. SOCIAL SERVICE

SECONDARY EDUCATION :

The Secondary level education provides an important link between the elementary and higher education. It also serves as training ground for workforce. Senior secondary stage or Intermediate stage is very important for skill development, because at this stage, diversification of curriculum and selection of professional streams by students occur.

The success of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan will mean that Secondary Education during the next few years would face simultaneously strong pool for quantitative expansion and qualitative improvement. The enrollment rate will increase and dropout rate will decrease. This would create great demand for infrastructure facilities for secondary education. Due to global competitiveness, industry, business and service sectors will demand for higher quality of manpower. Secondary education is the single largest supplier of workforce in the country.

RAJBHASHA

For giving a new dimension to the development of Rajbhasha Hindi, it is necessary that authors and government servants with excellent work in Hindi language should be encouraged and rewarded, so that Hindi may become a symbol of our self respect and language of common mass. Under the scheme of awards constituted by Rajbhasha Directorate for the development of Hindi and Urdu, named awards (NamatPuraskar) have also been included in this annual Plan (2011-12).

In 1981, Urdu was adopted as second official language of the state and since then the Government has to play an important role in the development and propagations of Urdu language as well.

For the fulfillment of above objectives, the Department has plans to organize various Conferences, Seminars, and Exhibitions etc. for the propagation of Rajbhasha Hindi and Urdu. In addition to that, the Department proposes to publish/republish some new/previously published books/dictionaries. The Department also proposes to purchase modern and technical dictionaries of Urdu language as well as the books awarded at national level.

For running Urdu Training Centers at headquarter and field offices, a proposal have also been retained this year i.e. 2011-12.

A special component scheme for the benefit of scheduled caste students has been started since the year 2003-04. This scheme is also being proposed in this year 2011-12 for the benefit of Scheduled Castes.

ART, CULTURE AND YOUTH SERVICES

DIRECTORATE OF YOUTH AFFAIRS & SPORTS

The Sports Policy of the state has been framed to facilitate over all development of sports and Youth activities from grassroots level to national level and to create renaissance among youth for sports. Efforts have been made to have the energy to the youth towards the national building through their active participation in sports activities.

With a view to foster competition with other states in the field of sports and glorify the state at the national map, the following schemes have been proposed.

WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION

The Public Health Engineering Department is the nodal agency for providing safe drinking water and sanitation facilities in the rural areas of Bihar. Generally hand tube wells/drilled tube wells are constructed and special repair of choked tube wells are done for drinking water supply in rural areas. After enforcement of Panchayat Raj System in the state, the responsibility of repair-maintenance of tube wells has been given to the Panchayats. Execution of piped water supply in Urban, Semi-urban and rural areas are done by the department. Water quality testing of drinking water and its remedial measures for quality problem in rural areas also come under the purview of the department. Maintenance of Rural water Supply, Urban water supply schemes and water supply & sanitary fitting to Govt. buildings is under the jurisdiction of the department. In addition to these works, department is also looking after the rural sanitation programme as per the guidelines of Govt. of India. Rural Sanitation Programme is being implemented by the District Water and Sanitation Mission (DWSM).

INDIRA AWAS YOJANA

The Government of India in its determination to end all housing shortage in rural areas by the end of the ninth plan diversified its flagship rural housing scheme for the BPL families as Indira Awas Yojana, to tackle the problem of upgrading the unserviceable Kutchha houses in rural areas and earmarked 20 percent of IAY funds for this purpose.

INFORMATION AND PUBLIC RELATIONS

1. The Department of Information and Public Relations is entrusted with the responsibility of carrying the message of the Government to the people of the State and to give feedback to the Government, regarding Government schemes and policies. The department also has an educative role. The Government has to reach to the people to garner the cooperation of the people in the implementation of measures related to the welfare of the population.

2. The Department educated people about various development and welfare measures undertaken by the state government. It keeps public informed about the current measures that are necessary for the maintenance of law and order. In order to fulfill this objective, the department gathers information and feedback regarding various state activities. The Department acts as a tool and catalyst in the developmental process of the state. Coverage of the population of over eight crores of people through information network is a massive job. The Department intends to achieve this job through various technologies of mass media, both traditional and modern.
3. The Government of Bihar is undergoing a developmental metamorphosis. In this changing scenario it is imperative that the changes being brought about, is made known not only to the people inside Bihar, but also to the various stakeholders outside the state. This requires special effort from the department, so that a congenial environment is built for development investment. To achieve this end, a comprehensive mass awareness campaign is to be carried out, both inside and outside the state.

SC & ST WELFARE

After the bifurcation of the State, the major target groups have been the SCs & STs. The STs are now only 0.91 percent of the total population of the State and SCs have population of 15.72% of the State.

There are a number of schemes for the SCs & STs for educational development, social assistance and economic development. Dept. of SC & ST Welfare is the nodal department for the implementation of SCSP and TSP,

ORGANISATION SET UP

The present organizational setup will need a huge revamping and a new setup for the projects under SCSP and TSP will be proposed in the plan.

PROGRAMME OUTLINE:

(A) WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES

Stipend schemes will be the focus area during this plan period. Apart from that uniform to girls schemes pre examination training scheme, Assistance to SCs under SC, ST prevention of atrocities schemes shall be implemented with more sincerity.

STIPEND SCHEMES

Different stipend programmes such as school stipend, post matric stipend, technical stipend, sports stipend, Mushahar/Bhuiya stipend for SC students are being run. The rates of the stipend are fixed by the department. The Scheme Stipend rates are as.

- (i) Class I to IV – Rs. 15.00 per month
- (ii) Class V to VI – Rs. 30.00 per month
- (iii) Class VII to X – Rs. 55.00 per month

The rate of Post Matric Stipend is fixed as per the norms of GoI.

DEVELOPMENT OF OBC & EBC

Social empowerment of backward and most backward classes is aimed at removing all persisting inequalities and disparities, especially in the areas of education and access to basic minimum services. Towards improving the educational level of backward classes, stipend schemes and establishment of residential schools have been accorded priority.

LABOUR EMPLOYMENT

Department of Labour Resources has been mandated to perform the task relating to maintenance of industrial peace and labour welfare including enforcement of labour laws, skill up gradation of the youth with a view to increase their employability in the labour market, establishing linkages between the employable and the job market through the mechanism of Employment Exchanges, and taking care of the medical needs of the Insured Persons (IPs) and their families under the ESI Act. However, a paradigm shift has taken place in the approach to be followed in performing the aforesaid mandate since early nineties. The role labour laws play has been perceived differently by different social stakeholders, notably, the employers and employees. With the advent of new economic policy in the early 90's and policies of carrying out reforms in every sector of India's economy, the perceptions have converged at least to one realization that labour laws needs be simplified to spur growth and generate employment rather than merely protecting the well-entrenched interests of the workers engaged in the organized sector, and issues confronting the vulnerable sections of the labour be addressed through effective implementation of labour laws and focused welfare policies; a realization has dawned upon all the stakeholders that most vulnerable sections of the labour resources, e.g., child labour, women, bonded labour, migrant labour and vast mass of labour working in the unorganized of informal sector need special attention.

LABOUR WING

ORGANIZATION OF TRAINING CAMPS FOR RURAL AND UNORGANIZED WORKERS

The workers of rural areas and unorganized sector remain ignorant about their legal rights under various labour laws and unaware about the rates of minimum wages fixed by the Government due to illiteracy and other reasons. It makes them to be devoid of the due benefits which are available to them under the laws. Hence, there is a need to train and empower these workers in a concerted way by organizing special camps.

It is planned to organize training camps for rural workers at district level for all the 38 districts participated by workers drawn from every panchayat of that district. While selecting the participant workers for the training camps, preference would be given to the women/SC/ST workers. Currently we have 8463 panchayats in the State, hence it is planned to train these number of workers in a year.

XI. GENERAL SERVICES

JAIL

The Central scheme of prison modernization has come to end. The extra fund to the tune of Rs. 120 crore is now required to complete the pending works.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT MODERNIZATION

Finance Department will be modernized and renovated with modular furniture for placing the working personnel and employees with better working environment. It will enhance the efficiencies of the employees.

PUBLIC WORKS

The Building department meets the demand of various government departments by constructing administrative buildings, residential buildings for officers and staffs, court buildings and residential buildings for judiciary etc.

The main objective of the department is to reduce the gap between demand and supply of administrative and residential buildings. The plan schemes are but only for those buildings which are executed by the department. Apart from this, this is the nodal agency for all building construction activities of the government. The department undertakes building construction from design to construction and finishing of the government buildings of the state. It shall be the main objectives of the department to deliver these services in time to other government departments. With the increase in the development activities, in the course of various five years Plans, the activities of Public Works (Building) Department have increased manifold. This department meets the demand of various government departments by constructing administrative buildings, residential buildings for officers and staffs, court buildings and residential buildings for judiciary etc.

JUDICIAL BUILDING

District Judges Courts Building and presiding officer's courts building are to be constructed in Bhagalpur and some sub-divisional courts buildings are also to be constructed.

EXCISE

The Department of Excise and Prohibition is responsible for realization of revenue from the sale of excisable articles. The department takes preventive steps to stop inter district smuggling, tax evasion, illicit distillation and black marketing of excise revenue. Excise cases are detected with the help of district administration and public personnel.

MINORITY FINANCING

In order to help preserve the culture and language of religions and linguistic minorities, the Department of Minority Welfare undertakes targeted programmes. The Government is committed to the welfare of minorities in the state. Under this sector, the Department proposes to computerize survey of minority properties and its development. The department provides scholarships, and coaching for minority students preparing for the Public Service Commission and other competitive examinations. It's also makes arrangements for vocational training for artisans, skilled labourers and female entrepreneurs.

The strategy consists of (i) strengthening infrastructure to assist minority students preparing for competitive examination; (ii) looking after the welfare of minority women, mainly divorced women, who need to be helped economically for self employment. (iii) Computerizing the survey of wakf property and making arrangement for its development. (iv) Scholarship and one time grant to the Minority Student after passing the level of class X & XII to continue their further studies. (v) To facilitate skilled and semi skilled workers by further giving them training after providing stipend and then to provide loan for self employment through Bihar State Minority Financial Corporation. (VI) Providing vocational training to the artisan and low level educated Muslim with facility of loan to them from Bihar State Minority Financial Corporation for self employment (VII) Establishing Maulana Azad Residential Training School for Minority Boys & Girls in districts and pockets of some of blocks where there is concentration of Muslim population.

BRIEF MINORITY BENEFIT

1. MUKHMANTRI SHARAM SHAKTI YOJANA

Under the scheme the minority artisan and literate labour will be trained to upgrade their artistic and technical skill for which stipend of Rs.1500-2000 per month per person may be given by the state govt. and after the training is over, they may be provided with a loan of Rs. 50,000/- by Bihar State Minority Financial Corporation for their self employment.

2. CONSTRUCTION OF HOSTELS FOR MINORITY STUDENTS (BOYS & GIRLS)

Maintenance and Furnishing: The Department constructs and maintains hostels for minority students (boys and girls). In Annual plan 2011-12, there is a proposal to carry out maintenance and furnishing of these hostels.

3. CONSTRUCTION OF MONUMENTS IN THE NAME OF GREAT PERSONALITIES BELONGING TO MINORITY COMMUNITIES

4. STATE SHARE FOR EQUITY PARTICIPATION OF FOR THE NATIONAL MINORITY DEVELOPMENT FINANCIAL CORPORATION:

The National Minority Development Financial Cooperation provide loans to needy artisans and self-employed in the minority community.

5. SHARE CAPITAL OF THE STATE TO MINORITY FINANCIAL CORPORATION

Assistance to help carry out activities of the State Minority Financial Corporation.

6. COMPUTERIZATION OF THE SURVEY OF WAQF PROPERTIES

The data base on waqf Board properties will require computerization on a big scale.

7. SCHOLARSHIPS FOR COLLEGE STUDENTS ON THE BASIS OF MERIT-CUM-POVERTY BASIS

Scholarships are given to meritorious students of the minority community for their education

8. MAINTENANCE AND PROTECTION OF WAKF PROPERTIES

Properties of the Waqf Board need to be maintained and protected so that they can serve members of the minority community.

9. GRANT-IN-AID AS REVOLVING FUND TO STATE WAQF BOARD FOR DEVELOPING OF WAQF PROPERTIES

The government provides grant-in-aid to the corpus fund for developing waqf properties.

10. FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO DIVORCED MUSLIM WOMEN

A Scheme to financially assist to divorced Muslim women procures gainful self-employment will be routed through the Waqf Board.

11. MUKHMANTRIVIDYARTHPROTSAHANYOJANA

All minority students who have passed with first division from Bihar School Examination Board in 2007 and onwards will be given 10,000/- per student only one time from Mukhmantri Vidyarth Protsahan Yojana. This will be given on certain criteria to such students continuing their further studies.

12. COACHING FOR STUDENTS FOR BELONGING TO MINORITY COMMUNITY PREPARATION OF COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION OF PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

The Department provides aspirants with scholarship to help them to prepare for competitive examination of the public service commission.

13. TRAINING OF MINORITY ARTISAN AND LITERATE YOUTH

14. PRE METRIC SCHOLARSHIP (CSP)

Outlay of the 25% state Share for Pre Metric Scholarship (CSP)

15. MULTI SECTORAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN (CSP)

Outlay of the 30-35% state Share for Multi Sectoral Development Plan (CSP)

LAW

The Law Department regulates and co-ordinate the legal functions of the State. It also guides and advises to all the department of the State where legal points are involved. The size of the annual plan outlay of the Law Department is not very large like other works department simply because it is not a scheme implementing department. In order to strengthen the legal and judicial administration in the State Law Department is implementing some selected centrally sponsored scheme like Fast Track Courts and Family courts as well as state sponsored scheme like construction of Bihar Judicial Academy, construction of Judicial Building and construction of additional Building for the Advocate.

REGISTRATION

The key function of Registration Department is the Registration of various kinds of documents. The Stamp duty and Registration Fees Chargeable on documents are main sources of revenue.

BIHAR RURAL LIVELIHOOD PROJECT (JEEVIKA)

Jeevika-Bihar Rural Livelihood Project (BRLP) is a World Bank assisted project designed to address rural poverty in Bihar through the collaboration of the poor, the Government of Bihar and the World Bank. The main objective of the Project is to enhance social and economic empowerment of the rural poor people.

INFORMATION AND PUBLIC RELATIONS

The Department of Information and Public Relations is entrusted with the responsibility of carrying the message of the Government to the people of the State and to give feedback to the Government, regarding Government schemes and policies. The department also has an educative role. The Government has to reach to the people to garner the cooperation of the people in the implementation of measures related to the welfare of the population.

COMMERCIAL TAXES

The plans such as, the residential problems of Officers and Staffs, the Construction of Office building, the renovation, alteration and modification of damaged buildings and construction of boundary walls which enhance the tax collection efficiency and deter tax evasion have been included in the Annual Plan 2011-12.

CHAPTER V

SCHEDULED CASTE SUB PLAN: 2011 - 12

SCHEDULED CASTE SUB PLAN: 2011 – 12

INTRODUCTION :

The Scheduled caste population of the district is 253624 constituting 10.51% of the total population of the district. Majority of the workers in Scheduled caste communities are agricultural labourers. Most of the cultivators among the Scheduled castes are marginal farmers, share croppers and small farmers. Other occupational groups are weavers, sweeper and cobblers. The literacy among the SCs is poor against the overall literacy rate of 49.50% as per 2001 Census. Lack of awareness among the Scheduled castes about their civil rights and lack of desired economic development make these communities vulnerable to social discrimination. A Central Act namely, the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act. 1989 has been enacted for prevention of atrocities on Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes. The people of this community suffer from several economic disadvantages. They are counted as socially, educationally and economically disadvantaged group of the society. Spread of literacy and education among the scheduled caste persons is another positive indication of development. Besides the regulatory measures, beneficiary oriented programmes are being taken up necessary flow of benefits to this weaker section of the district, for their socio economic development. The special component plan for SCs has been renamed as Scheduled Caste Sub plan is not area specific.

OBJECTIVES :

The broad objectives of the SCSP are as stated below:

1. Raising Socio economic condition of the SCs and reducing poverty.
2. Creating/increasing capability for self employment / wage employment of the SCs in order to bring their income level at par with general population.
3. Up gradation of traditional skills of occupational groups.
4. Developing critical infrastructure including communication etc.
5. Providing free access to education, health and housing.
6. Providing basic minimum services to improve the quality of their lives.
7. Empowerment through legislative and regulatory measures.
8. Elimination of scavenging.

STRATEGIES:

The people of Scheduled caste communities are relatively poor and substantial part of this group of people is engaged in scavenging and unclean occupations. The broad strategies for the coming fifth year plan under SCSP are:

1. Self employment schemes for SCs will be implemented with arrangements for loan and subsidy to enable them to cross the poverty line.
2. Implementation of income generating schemes.
3. Emphasis will be laid on skill up gradation and capacity building.

4. The schemes should be market linked.
5. Need based composite programmes will be implemented for main occupational groups like weavers and fisherman with emphasis on the supply of raw materials, developing market linkages for products, skill up gradation and introduction of modern technology
6. Basic amenities like provision of safe drinking water, link roads, electrification, house sites and housing facilities in SC settlements will be accorded priority with a view to improving of life of SC families.
7. Information, Education and communication activities will be taken up on a massive scale for raise general awareness level of SC population about various developmental programmes undertaken for them as well as to make them conscious of their rights and entitlements health, hygiene importance of child care etc.

A sum of **13869.34 lakh** has been proposed for 2011-12 under Scheduled Caste Sub plan for Bhagalpur district which accounts for **11.65%** of the district plan outlays from the state budget.

SCSP 2011 - 12

SCSP : 2011 - 12 (₹ In Lakh)			
Sl. No.	Major Head / Minor Heads of Development (Scheme -Wise)	Requirement of Fund 2011-12	Flow of SC Component from the Requirement of Fund
0	1	2	3
	I. Agriculture and Allied Activities		
1	Crop Husbandry		
1.a	Crop Husbandry	1733.302	207.72
1.b	Sugar Cane Development	15.65	2.248
2	Horticulture	520.405	83.265
3	Soil & Water Conservation	-	0
4	Animal Husbandry	399.34	0
5	Dairy Development	86.324	0
6	Fisheries	127.95	1.55
7	Food Storage & Ware Housing	0	0
8	Agricultural Research & Education	0	0
9	Cooperative	0	0
	TOTAL :- I	2882.971	294.783
	II. Rural Development		
1	Special Programme for Rural Dev.		
1.a	Drought Prone Area Prog.(DPAP)	0	0
1.b	DRDA Administration	858.552	0
2	Rural Employment		
2.a	SGSY	2290.94	1145.47
2.b	MNREGS	10593.79	5826.59
3	Land Reforms	-	0

SCSP : 2011 - 12 (₹ In Lakh)

Sl. No.	Major Head / Minor Heads of Development (Scheme -Wise)	Requirement of Fund 2011-12	Flow of SC Component from the Requirement of Fund
0	1	2	3
4	Other Rural Development Programmes		
4.a	Community Development	291.252	0
4.b	Panchayats	—	0
4.c	M.L.A./M.L.C. Schemes	750.00	0
	TOTAL :- II	14784.534	6972.06
	III. Special Area Programme		
1	Other Special Areas Programmes		
1.a	BADP	—	0
1.b	Backward Region Grant Fund	2200.5	315.0
1.c	Grant under proviso to Article 275(1)	1310	183.4
1.d	Special Central Assistance to TSP	—	0
1.e	Mukhyamantri Zila Vikas Yojana	—	0
	TOTAL :- III	3510.5	498.4
	IV. Irrigation & Flood Control		
1	Major & Medium Irrigation	—	0
2	Minor Irrigation	2754.42	0
3	Command Area Development	1144.2	0
4	Disaster Management	3020.42	0
5	Flood Control (Incl. Flood Protect. works)	—	0
	TOTAL :- IV	6919.04	0
	V. Energy		
1	Power	—	
1.a	B.S.E.B.	—	0
1.b	B.S.H.P.C.	—	0
2	Non-conventional Sources of Energy	170	25.5
	TOTAL:- V	170	25.5
	VI. Industry & Minerals		
1	Village & Small Enterprises	1819.4	1.58
2	Other Industries(Other than VSE)	137.5	0
3	Minerals	—	0
	TOTAL :- VI	1956.9	1.58
	VII. Transport		
1	Civil Aviation	364.51	0
2	Roads and Bridges	—	
2.a	R.C.D. Roads	11741.63	0
2.b	Rural Roads	2341.55	11

SCSP : 2011 - 12 (₹ In Lakh)			
Sl. No.	Major Head / Minor Heads of Development (Scheme -Wise)	Requirement of Fund 2011-12	Flow of SC Component from the Requirement of Fund
0	1	2	3
2.c	Urban Roads	-	0
3	Road Transport	-	0
	TOTAL :- VII	14447.69	11
	VIII. Science, Tech. & Environment		
1	Scientific Research	60	0
2	IT & E-Governance	-	0
3	Ecology & Environment	-	0
4	Forestry & Wildlife	-	0
	TOTAL :- VIII	60	0
	IX. General Economic Services		
1	Tourism	-	0
2	Census, Surveys & Statistics	-	0
3	Civil Supplies	3.70982	0
4	Other General Economic Services	-	0
4.a	District Planning(Untied Fund)	17	0
	TOTAL:- IX	20.70982	0
	X. Social Service		
1	General Education		
1.a	Elementary & Adult Education	24124.3246	2.75402
1.b	Secondary Education	3525.48	0
1.c	Higher Education	-	0
1.d	Rajbhasha	-	0
2	Technical Education	-	0
3	Sports and Youth Services	-	0
4	Art and Culture	12.978	0
5	Medical & Public Health	9167.35977	0
5.a	Med. Education & Family Welfare	-	0
5.b	Public Health	-	0
6	Water Supply & Sanitation	-	0
6.a	Urban Water Supply	10424.5573	0
6.b	Rural Water Supply	-	0
7	Housing (Including Police Housing)	2171	0
7.a	Renovation of Police Station	-	0
7.b	Fire Services	-	0
7.c	Indira Awas Yojna	8505	4252.5
8	Urban Development(incl. SCP &SAD)	11886.817	234.03
9	Information and Publicity	11	1
10	Development of SCs, STs	1727.578	1429.428

SCSP : 2011 - 12 (₹ In Lakh)

Sl. No.	Major Head / Minor Heads of Development (Scheme -Wise)	Requirement of Fund 2011-12	Flow of SC Component from the Requirement of Fund
0	1	2	3
11	Development of Other Backward Classes	431.6	0
12	Labour & Employment	20.17	2.26
13	Social Security & Social Welfare	1598.1	141.1
14	Nutrition	304.832	2.9412
	TOTAL:- X	73910.7967	6066.013
	XI. General Services		
1	Jails	357	0
3	Public Works		
3.a	Judicial Building	0	0
3.b	Building(PWD)	0	0
4	Other Administrative Services		
4.a	Excise	0	0
4.b	District Re-organization	0	0
4.c	Minority financing	0	0
4.d	Law	0	0
4.e	Registration	0	0
4.f	Bihar Livelihood Project	0	0
4.g	Vigilance	0	0
	TOTAL	357	0
	GRAND TOTAL	119020.142	13869.34

CHAPTER VI

TRIBAL SUB PLAN (TSP): 2011 - 12

TRIBAL SUB PLAN (TSP): 2011 – 12

INTRODUCTION:

The tribal population of the district is very minimal as share to the total population of the district. Out of total Scheduled Tribes (ST) population in the State, 99% reside in the rural areas. As per 2001 census, majority of the workers in tribal communities are agricultural labourer. Most of the cultivators among the Scheduled Tribes are marginal farmers, share croppers and small farmers.

Their economy is generally substance and non specialized. They are generally in a state of social, economic and educational backwardness. The tribal sub plan strategy has been adopted since the beginning of the Fifth Five Year plan (1974 75). TSP is a strategic policy initiative to secure overall development of the STs and to remove all socio economic and educational disparities between them and the rest of the population. The Tribal Sub plan (TSP) approach envisages integrated development of the Tribal areas, wherein all programmes irrespective of their sources of funding operate in unison to achieve the common goal of bringing the area at par with the rest of the state and to improve the quality of life of the tribal.

The original approach was oriented towards taking up family oriented income generating schemes in the field of agriculture, horticulture, animal husbandry, elimination of exploitation, human resource development programmes through education and training programmes and infrastructure development programmes. This tribal development approach has now been reoriented to cover employment cum income generation activities and development of infrastructure incidental thereof.

OBJECTIVES :

The objectives of the TSP are basically of two folds i.e. (i) socio economic development of the Scheduled Tribes and (ii) protection of tribal against exploitation. Some of the broad objectives of the Eleventh five Year plan under TSP are as follows:

Access of the poor and asset-less tribal people to livelihood resources are raising voices for their socio economic condition.

Creating/increasing capability for their self employment/wage employment in order to bring their income level at par with general population and reducing poverty.

Creation of productive assets in favour of STs is to sustain the growth likely to accrue through development efforts.

To bridge critical gaps in communication and such other economic as well as social infrastructure in the tribal areas to support the developmental activities of the tribal.

Provision of basic health services and improvement in health and nutritional standards of the Scheduled Tribes will lead to an improvement in their health indicators, particularly reduction of IMR/MMR and control of malaria.

Providing free access of education and more especially to primary education for lack of primary education has resulted in the distinct vulnerability of the tribal population. Besides, need is to provisioning for providing free access to housing facilities.

STRATEGIES :

The people of Scheduled tribe communities are relatively poor and substantial part of this group of people is engaged in scavenging and unclean occupations. The broad strategies for the coming fifth year plan under TSP are:

A sum of **Rs. 2507.774 in lakh** has been proposed for 2011-12 under TSP for Bhagalpur district which accounts for **2.11%** of the district plan outlays from the state budget.

TSP 2011 - 12

TSP : 2011 - 12 (₹ In Lakh)			
Sl. No.	Major Head / Minor Heads of Development (Scheme - Wise)	Requirement of Fund 2011-12	Flow of ST Component from the Requirement of Fund
0	1	2	3
	I. Agriculture and Allied Activities		
1	Crop Husbandry		
1.a	Crop Husbandry	1733.302	23.625
1.b	Sugar Cane Development	15.65	0.1405
2	Horticulture	520.405	5.203
3	Soil & Water Conservation	-	0.00
4	Animal Husbandry	399.34	0.00
5	Dairy Development	86.324	0.00
6	Fisheries	127.95	1.55
7	Food Storage & Ware Housing	0.00	0.00
8	Agricultural Research & Education	0.00	0.00
9	Cooperation	0.00	0.00
	TOTAL :- I	2882.971	30.5185
	II. Rural Development		
1	Special Programme for Rural Dev.		
1.a	Drought Prone Area Prog.(DPAP)	0.00	0.00
1.b	DRDA Administration	858.552	0.00
2	Rural Employment		
2.a	SGSY	2290.94	229.09
2.b	MNREGS	10593.79	529.69
3	Land Reforms	-	0.00
4	Other Rural Development Programmes		

TSP : 2011 - 12 (₹ In Lakh)

Sl. No.	Major Head / Minor Heads of Development (Scheme -Wise)	Requirement of Fund 2011-12	Flow of ST Component from the Requirement of Fund
0	1	2	3
4.a	Community Development	291.252	0.00
4.b	Panchayats	-	0.00
4.c	M.L.A./M.L.C. Schemes	750	0.00
	TOTAL :- II	14784.534	758.78
	III. Special Area Programme		
1	Other Special Areas Programmes		
1.a	BADP	-	0.00
1.b	Backward Region Grant Fund	2200.50	202.00
1.c	Grant under proviso to Article 275(1)	1310.00	131.00
1.d	Special Central Assistance to TSP	-	0.00
1.e	Mukhyamantri Zila Vikas Yojana	-	0.00
	TOTAL :- III	3510.5	333.00
	IV. Irrigation & Flood Control		
1	Major & Medium Irrigation	-	0.00
2	Minor Irrigation	2754.42	0.00
3	Command Area Development	1144.2	0.00
4	Disaster Management	3020.42	0.00
5	Flood Control (Incl. Flood Protect. works)	-	0.00
	TOTAL :- IV	6919.04	0.00
	V. Energy		0.00
1	Power	-	0.00
1.a	B.S.E.B.	-	0.00
1.b	B.S.H.P.C.	-	0.00
2	Non-conventional Sources of Energy	170.0	1.70
	TOTAL:- V	170.00	1.70
	VI. Industry & Minerals		
1	Village & Small Enterprises	1819.4	0.00
2	Other Industries(Other than VSE)	137.5	0.00
3	Minerals	-	0.00
	TOTAL :- VI	1956.9	0.00
	VII. Transport		
1	Civil Aviation	364.51	0.00
2	Roads and Bridges	-	0.00
2.a	R.C.D. Roads	11741.63	0.00
2.b	Rural Roads	2341.55	1.50
2.c	Urban Roads	-	0.00

TSP : 2011 - 12 (₹ In Lakh)

Sl. No.	Major Head / Minor Heads of Development (Scheme - Wise)	Requirement of Fund 2011-12	Flow of ST Component from the Requirement of Fund
0	1	2	3
3	Road Transport	-	0.00
	TOTAL :- VII	14447.69	1.50
	VIII. Science, Tech. & Environment		
1	Scientific Research	60.00	0.00
2	IT & E-Governance	-	0.00
3	Ecology & Environment	-	0.00
4	Forestry & Wildlife	-	0.00
	TOTAL :- VIII	60.00	0.00
	IX. General Economic Services		
1	Tourism	-	0.00
2	Census, Surveys & Statistics	-	0.00
3	Civil Supplies	3.70982	0.00
4	Other General Economic Services	-	0.00
4.a	District Planning(Untied Fund)	17.00	0.00
	TOTAL:- IX	20.70982	0.00
	X. Social Service		
1	General Education		
1.a	Elementary & Adult Education	24124.3246	0.57821
1.b	Secondary Education	3525.48	0.00
1.c	Higher Education	-	0.00
1.d	Rajbhasha	-	0.00
2	Technical Education	-	0.00
3	Sports and Youth Services	-	0.00
4	Art and Culture	12.978	0.00
5	Medical & Public Health	9167.35977	0.00
5.a	Med. Education & Family Welfare	-	0.00
5.b	Public Health	-	0.00
6	Water Supply & Sanitation	-	
6.a	Urban Water Supply	10424.5573	102.4656
6.b	Rural Water Supply	-	0.00
7	Housing (Including Police Housing)	2171	
7.a	Renovation of Police Station	-	0.00
7.b	Fire Services	-	0.00
7.c	Indira Awas Yojna	8505	850.5
8	Urban Development(incl. SCP &SAD)	11886.817	0.00
9	Information and Publicity	11	0.00

TSP : 2011 - 12 (₹ In Lakh)			
Sl. No.	Major Head / Minor Heads of Development (Scheme - Wise)	Requirement of Fund 2011-12	Flow of ST Component from the Requirement of Fund
0	1	2	3
10	Development of SCs, STs	1727.578	298.15
11	Development of Other Backward Classes	431.6	0.00
12	Labour & Employment	20.17	0.00
13	Social Security & Social Welfare	1598.1	52.15
14	Nutrition	304.832	78.432
	TOTAL:- X	73910.7967	1382.276
	XI. General Services		
1	Jails	357.00	0.00
3	Public Works		
3.a	Judicial Building	0.00	0.00
3.b	Building(PWD)	0.00	0.00
4	Other Administrative Services		
4.a	Excise	0.00	0.00
4.b	District Re-organization	0.00	0.00
4.c	Minority financing	0.00	0.00
4.d	Law	0.00	0.00
4.e	Registration	0.00	0.00
4.f	Bihar Livelihood Project	0.00	0.00
4.g	Vigilance	0.00	0.00
	TOTAL	357.00	0.00
	GRAND TOTAL	119020.142	2507.774

CHAPTER VII

WOMEN COMPONENT OF DISTRICT ANNUAL PLAN: 2011 - 12

WOMEN COMPONENT OF DISTRICT ANNUAL PLAN: 2011 – 12

INTRODUCTION :

The Women population of the district is considerable to population of the district. Lack of awareness among the women folk about their civil rights and lack of desired economic development make them vulnerable to social discrimination. They are counted as socially, educationally and economically disadvantaged group of the society. Spread of literacy and education among the women is another positive indication of development. Besides the regulatory measures, beneficiary oriented programmes are being taken up necessary flow of benefits to this section of the district, for their socio economic development.

The sex ratio in the country as well as in the district shows a decreasing trend. The only thing of relief is that after the census of 1991 to 2001 it has shown some improvement, but still it is alarming. The district has sex ratio in favour of male.

OBJECTIVES :

The broad objectives of the women component in the plan are to:

1. Raise the Socio economic condition of the women and reducing poverty.
2. Creating/increasing capability for self employment / wage employment of women in order to bring their income level at par with male counterpart.
3. Developing critical infrastructure including communication etc.
4. Providing free access to education, health and housing.
5. Providing basic minimum services to improve the quality of their lives.
6. Empowerment through legislative and regulatory measures.

STRATEGIES :

The broad strategies are:

1. Self employment schemes for women will be implemented with arrangements for loan and subsidy.
2. Implementation of income generating schemes.
3. Emphasis will be laid on skill up gradation and capacity building.
4. The schemes should be market linked.
5. Need based composite programmes will be implemented on the supply of raw materials, developing market linkages for products, skill up gradation and introduction of modern technology
6. Information, Education and communication activities will be taken up on a massive scale for raise general awareness level of women population about various developmental programmes undertaken for them as well as to make them conscious of their rights and entitlements regarding health, hygiene importance of child care etc.

WOMEN COMPONENT IN ANNUAL PLAN 2011 – 12

A sum of Rs. **1639.02 lakh** has been proposed for 2011-12 under women component for Bhagalpur district which accounts for **1.38 %** of the district plan outlays from the state budget.

WOMEN COMPONENT IN ANNUAL PLAN : 2011 - 12 (₹ In Lakh)			
Sl. No.	Major Head / Minor Heads of Development (Scheme -Wise)	Requirement of Fund 2011-12	Flow of Women Component from the Requirement of Fund
0	1	2	3
	I. Agriculture and Allied Activities		
1	Crop Husbandry		
1.a	Crop Husbandry	1733.302	406.63
1.b	Sugar Cane Development	15.65	0.05
2	Horticulture	520.405	171.733
3	Soil & Water Conservation	–	0.00
4	Animal Husbandry	399.34	0.00
5	Dairy Development	86.324	0.00
6	Fisheries	127.95	1.55
7	Food Storage & Ware Housing	0.00	0.00
8	Agricultural Research & Education	0.00	0.00
9	Cooperation	0.00	0.00
	TOTAL :- I	2882.971	579.963
	II. Rural Development		
1	Special Programme for Rural Dev.		
1.a	Drought Prone Area Prog.(DPAP)	0.00	0.00
1.b	DRDA Administration	858.552	0.00
2	Rural Employment		
2.a	SGSY	2290.94	0.00
2.b	MNREGS	10593.79	0.00
3	Land Reforms	–	0.00
4	Other Rural Development Programmes		
4.a	Community Development	291.252	0.00
4.b	Panchayats	–	0.00
4.c	M.L.A./M.L.C. Schemes	750	0.00
	TOTAL :- II	14784.534	0.00
	III. Special Area Programme		
1	Other Special Areas Programmes		
1.a	BADP	–	0.00
1.b	Backward Region Grant Fund	2200.50	250.00
1.c	Grant under proviso to Article 275(1)	1310.00	144.70

WOMEN COMPONENT IN ANNUAL PLAN : 2011 - 12 (₹ In Lakh)			
Sl. No.	Major Head / Minor Heads of Development (Scheme -Wise)	Requirement of Fund 2011-12	Flow of Women Component from the Requirement of Fund
0	1	2	3
1.d	Special Central Assistance to TSP	-	0.00
1.e	Mukhyamantri Zila Vikas Yojana	-	0.00
	TOTAL :- III	3510.5	394.7
	IV. Irrigation & Flood Control		
1	Major & Medium Irrigation	-	0.00
2	Minor Irrigation	2754.42	0.00
3	Command Area Development	1144.2	0.00
4	Disaster Management	3020.42	0.00
5	Flood Control (Incl. Flood Protect. works)	-	0.00
	TOTAL :- IV	6919.04	0.00
	V. Energy		
1	Power	-	
1.a	B.S.E.B.	-	0.00
1.b	B.S.H.P.C.	-	0.00
2	Non-conventional Sources of Energy	170.0	0.00
	TOTAL:- V	170.00	0.00
	VI. Industry & Minerals		
1	Village & Small Enterprises	1819.40	1.50
2	Other Industries(Other than VSE)	137.50	0.00
3	Minerals	-	0.00
	TOTAL :- VI	1956.90	1.50
	VII. Transport		
1	Civil Aviation	364.51	0.00
2	Roads and Bridges		
2.a	R.C.D. Roads	11741.63	0.00
2.b	Rural Roads	2341.55	4.50
2.c	Urban Roads	-	0.00
3	Road Transport	-	0.00
	TOTAL :- VII	14447.69	4.50
	VIII. Science,Tech. & Environment		
1	Scientific Research	60.00	0.00
2	IT & E-Governance	-	0.00
3	Ecology & Environment	-	0.00
4	Forestry & Wildlife	-	0.00
	TOTAL :- VIII	60.00	0.00

WOMEN COMPONENT IN ANNUAL PLAN : 2011 - 12 (₹ In Lakh)			
Sl. No.	Major Head / Minor Heads of Development (Scheme - Wise)	Requirement of Fund 2011-12	Flow of Women Component from the Requirement of Fund
0	1	2	3
	IX. General Economic Services		
1	Tourism	-	0.00
2	Census, Surveys & Statistics	-	0.00
3	Civil Supplies	3.70982	0.00
4	Other General Economic Services		
4.a	District Planning(Untied Fund)	17.00	0.00
	TOTAL:- IX	20.70982	0.00
	X. Social Service		
1	General Education		
1.a	Elementary & Adult Education	24124.3246	9.21
1.b	Secondary Education	3525.48	0.00
1.c	Higher Education	-	0.00
1.d	Rajbhasha	-	0.00
2	Technical Education	-	0.00
3	Sports and Youth Services	-	0.00
4	Art and Culture	12.978	0.00
5	Medical & Public Health	9167.35977	0.00
5.a	Med. Education & Family Welfare	-	0.00
5.b	Public Health	-	0.00
6	Water Supply & Sanitation	-	0.00
6.a	Urban Water Supply	10424.5573	0.16
6.b	Rural Water Supply	-	0.00
7	Housing (Including Police Housing)	2171	0.00
7.a	Renovation of Police Station	-	0.00
7.b	Fire Services	-	0.00
7.c	Indira Awas Yojna	8505	0.00
8	Urban Development(incl. SCP &SAD)	11886.817	365.79
9	Information and Publicity	11	0.00
10	Development of SCs, STs	1727.578	0.00
11	Development of Other Backward Classes	431.6	0.00
12	Labour & Employment	20.17	4.52
13	Social Security & Social Welfare	1598.1	194.40
14	Nutrition	304.832	84.29
	TOTAL:- X	73910.7967	658.36

WOMEN COMPONENT IN ANNUAL PLAN : 2011 - 12 (₹ In Lakh)

Sl. No.	Major Head / Minor Heads of Development (Scheme - Wise)	Requirement of Fund 2011-12	Flow of Women Component from the Requirement of Fund
0	1	2	3
	XI. General Services		
1	Jails	357.00	0.00
3	Public Works		
3.a	Judicial Building	0.00	0.00
3.b	Building(PWD)	0.00	0.00
4	Other Administrative Services		
4.a	Excise	0.00	0.00
4.b	District Re-organization	0.00	0.00
4.c	Minority financing	0.00	0.00
4.d	Law	0.00	0.00
4.e	Registration	0.00	0.00
4.f	Bihar Livelihood Project	0.00	0.00
4.g	Vigilance	0.00	0.00
	TOTAL	357.00	0.00
	GRAND TOTAL	119020.142	1639.02



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