

DISTRICT PLAN 2011 – 12

GAYA

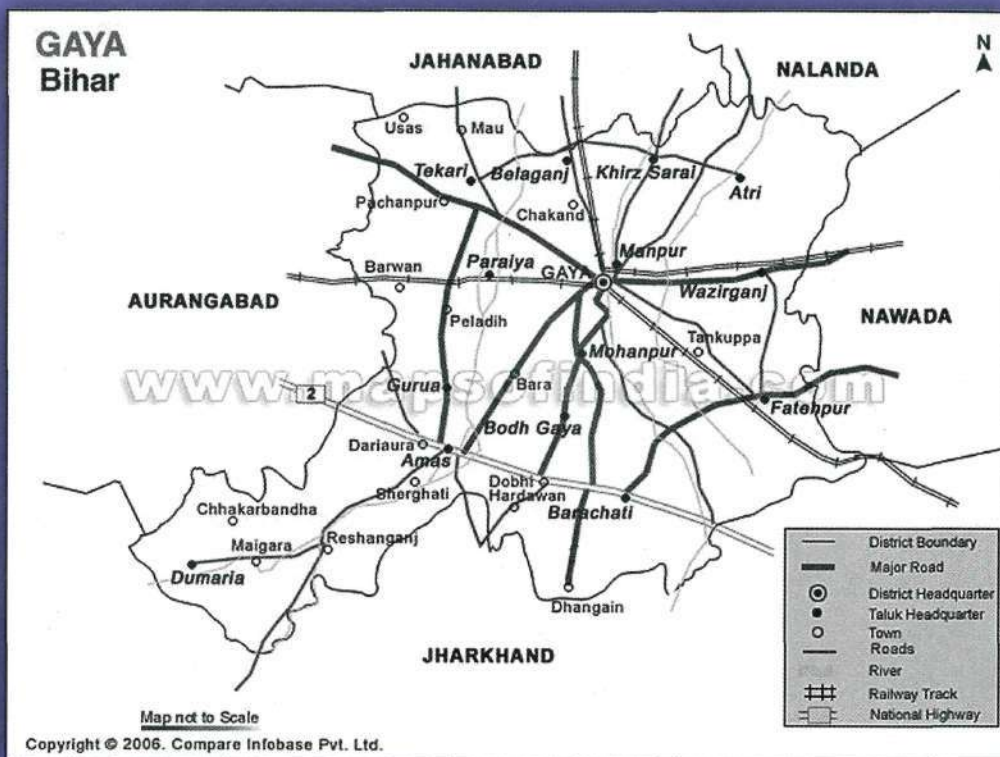


Submitted by : District Planning Committee, Gaya

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

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FOREWORD

The economy of India is based in part on planning through its five-year plans, developed, executed and monitored by the Planning Commission.

The 73rd Amendment of the Constitution of India is a landmark in the History of Panchayati Raj Institutions in India, when “Constitutional Status” was conferred on the Panchayati Raj Institutions as the third stratum of governance, The 73rd and 74th Amendments to the Constitution gave constitutional status to local self-governments and provided a new, more politically underpinned, universalized platform for decentralized planning from below.

District Planning is the process of preparing an integrated plan for the local government sector in a district taking into account the resources natural, human and financial available and covering the sectoral activities and schemes assigned to the district level and below and those implemented through local government at District level.

The District Plan is brought out based on the details provided by the line department officials of the district. The District Plan thus identifies the problems, needed interventions and the financial requirement for the developments of the District.

In the preparation of the District Plan 2011-12, The Government sponsored various on-going schemes and programmes in the development of District have been dovetailed in the preparation of plan.

As per the guideline of the district and Planning and Development Department, Government of Bihar, district plan has been made in consulation of the local bodies and different departments. The objective of district planning is to design an integrated and participatory action plan for the development of local area in general.

The efforts were made to converge resources on the key district priorities under the eleven sectors as: -

1. Agriculture and allied activities
2. Rural Development
3. Special Area Programme
4. Irrigation and Flood Control
5. Energy
6. Industry and Minerals
7. Transport

8. Science, Technology and Environment
9. General Economic Services
10. Social Service
11. General Services

The District Plan for the year 2011-12 has been proposed at 205093.62 Lakhs. Out of total plan outlay social services has received 57 percent, Rural Development 19 percent and transport 13 percent. Furthermore, the proposed plan has approved by District Planning Committee.

The GoI-UN joint convergence programme is providing technical support to strengthen District Planning Process and ensure an efficient service delivery of the national flagship schemes in the convergence district Gaya under Joint GoI UN program.

The integrated district plan, as emphasized by the planning commission, recent manual on the integrated planning, and the GoI-UN joint convergence programme on the decentralized planning and convergence, has already set the strong background for the integrated planning at the district level. District level consultation workshop has organized with line Departments, PRI members and other resource person (academicians) to develop the Plan for the Year-2011-12 for Gaya District.

Acknowledgements

In pursuance of the decision taken by Govt. of Bihar to ensure that district plan is an integral part of the State plan for the year 2011-12. It is my pleasure to bringing it out Gaya District Plan 2011-12. Being the first integrated district Plan, it sets-down the status of development schemes in district and identified areas of concern, both sectoral and spatial.

The experience of last few years saw considerable progress on many fronts in the district but also brought out in sharp contrast the gaps in infrastructure that became impeters and decelerators in development progress. Across the district, basic road connectivity, and basic power availability were turning into development concerns. It is also required for growth and providing people equality of opportunities in today's changing economy were also identified as needing assessment.

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 Facilitators rendered their regular and valuable support in designing the District Plan.

Preparation of Integrated District Plan could not have be 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 would not have been 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 am grateful to Chairperson and all the members of DPC who took such a keen interest in the deliberations. Mr. Gopal Meena Deputy Development Commissioner-Gaya made invaluable contributions by putting together the material received from Departments and his own deep insights and practical experience of the Plan preparation. I would also like to express my thanks to Mr. Baban Kumar-District Planning Officer and Mr. Vivek Sharan, District Facilitator & Mr. Kumar Ujjwal, District Support Officer from UNJCP who worked tirelessly and help to fill a critical gap in all sectors and its integration with the District plan for the district.

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

**District Magistrate,
Gaya, Bihar**

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

Gaya district is located on the southern part of Bihar state. The district of Gaya is spread in an area of 4976 Sq. Km and a population of 3,473,428. District has been pre-eminently an agricultural district. The district is found between 84.4 to 85.5 Degree towards East longitude and 24.5 to 25.10 Degree towards North latitude. Gaya is bordering Jehanabad district in north, Palamu and Chatra district of Jharkhand in South, Nawada district in east, Aurangabad and Arwal district in the west. It is surrounded by extremist affected district from all side. GT road passes through the district from west to east direction. Areas to the south of GT road are the most naxal affected.

TOPOGRAPHY AND TERRAIN

Gaya district has large forest areas and long hilly terrain bounding the district from all sides. It offers favorable terrain for the naxalites to operate and build their bases. Because of geographical constraints in terms of hilly terrain, large and dense forest areas and lack of metallic road, carrying out anti naxal operations becomes a tedious task. Naxalites take shelter mostly in these areas and also take advantage of the porous interstate borders. Naxals also run training centers in these areas. Sometime information about their bunkers and arms and ammunition stores being located deep inside these areas is also received. There are many un-metal seasonal roads in these forest areas which are crisscrossed by a number of hilly rivers, streams etc. These features become obstacles in the smooth movement of troops besides being vulnerable to planting of land mines and becoming easy targets of ambush laid by naxalites.

PLANNING OBJECTIVES :

1. The key object of district planning is to formulate an integrated, participatory coordinated plan of development of the district.
2. To ensure the use of resources available at the local level and resources made available under various schemes in a better way, so that the development needs as desired of the whole district can be achieved.
3. To ensures better service delivery and efficient use of available resources whether financial or otherwise
4. To identify issues, key factors, possibilities and challenges through SWOT analysis for each sector.
5. To Analyse the distribution and utilization pattern of natural/human/financial resources and suggests plan for utilization in consideration with the requirements of the people.
6. To identify issues and plan intervention for the development of SC/ST and women in the District.
7. To prepare District Plan handbook for effective programme delivery at District level.

DISTRICT PLANNING PROCESS

- ❖ District Level Consultation Workshop
District level consultation workshop has organized with the officials of line departments, PRI members, academicians and civil society organization. The key objectives of this workshop was to discuss the key area of intervention, identify and priorities the needs for the development of the District, requirement of resources etc.
- ❖ Coordination with various Departments at District level.
Apart from this workshop, another initiative was to coordination with various departments and Panchyati Raj Institutions (President Zila Parishad, Vice President, ZP, Mayor of Municipal Corporation and other members) to collect information related to the requirement of funds as well as key issues and challenges if any related to various development programmes at District level.
- ❖ Tools and techniques
Information obtained from the following on structured format:
 - Line Departments of District level.
 - Consultation with PRI Members
- ❖ Collection of basic data for planning: As per instruction and format given by the Department of Planning and Development.

DATA COLLECTION, ANALYSIS AND PLAN PREPARATION

- ❖ Data Collection:
Data collected from various Departments.
 - ❖ Data Entry
 - ❖ Data Validation:
Preparation of District Profile
Resource Mapping
- SWOT Analysis
- ❖ Discussion with District level officials and PRI members
 - ❖ Suggestions given by departments have been incorporated
 - ❖ Develop Draft Plan
- DPC :
- ❖ Meeting of District Planning Committee
 - ❖ Plan presented discussion and approval by DPC

HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE :

Gaya has experienced the rise and fall of many dynasties in the Magadh Region. From the 6th century BC to the 18th century AD, about 2300-2400 years, Gaya has been occupying an important place in the cultural history of the region. It opened up with the Sisunaga dynasty founded by Sisunaga, who exercised power over Patna and Gaya around 600 BC. Bimbisara, fifth in line, who lived and ruled around 519 BC, had projected Gaya to the outer world. Having attained an important place in the history of civilisation, the area experienced the bliss of Gautam Buddha and Bhagwan Mahavir during the reign of Bimbisara. After a short spell of Nanda dynasty, Gaya and the entire Magadh region came under the Mayuryan rule with Ashoka (272 BC – 232 BC) embracing Buddhism. He visited Gaya and built the first temple at Bodh Gaya to commemorate Prince Gautama's attainment of supreme enlightenment.

Gaya formed a part of the district of Behar and Ramgarh till 1864. It was given the status of independent district in 1865. Subsequently, in May 1981, Magadh Division was created by the Bihar State Government with the districts of Gaya, Nawada, Aurangabad and Jehanabad. All these districts were at the level of sub-division when the Gaya district was created in 1865.

SOCIETY, ART & CULTURE :

Important festivals of Hindus Holi, Diwali, Dushhera and Ramnavamias well as other festivals like, Basant panchami, Chatth, Jityya, Bhaiya Duj, etc. are also Celebrated in this district. Important festivals of Muslim communities are Id-UI-Fitr, Baqrid, Muharram, Shabe-barat. Specific festivals of the tribes are Karma, Manda, Sarhul, Jani shikar etc. In Karma festival non tribals also participate. Folk music popular in the rural areas of the District are usually presented on important festivals, marriages and on other occasions. Particularly the tribal dances are rhythmic in rural areas bordering Jharkhand. Handicrafts like making of baskets with bamboo sticks, Biri (from kendu leaves), Pattals (Leave Plates) etc. are the sources of livelihood.

VISHNU PADA TEMPLE (FOOT PRINT OF LORD MAHA VISHNU)

This massive temple located in the central part of the old town is believed to have been built over the footprints of Lord Vishnu. This Shikhara style temple was constructed in 1787, by Queen Ahilya Bai of Indore, on the banks of the river Falgu.

MAHA BODHI TEMPLE

There is an ancient temple of Buddha believed to have been raised by the Emperor Ashoka called Mahabodhi temple dedicated to Lord Buddha. It has a gilded image of Buddha and the height of the temple's main tower is 150 ft. It is a famous world heritage site. The Vajrasana platform where Buddha performed his penance is located below the Bodhi Tree and this spot is said to be as the centre of the Universe.

LANGUAGE

There is no specific and recognized language of this district. Generally spoken dialect is Magahi. But these dialects are also not in a pure but in a mixed form. Generally people understand, speak, and write Hindi and Urdu. In day-to-day affairs people use the local dialects but in official communication they use either Hindi or Urdu.

DEMOGRAPHIC DETAILS

The total population of the district is 34, 73,428 as per the census 2001, with 1,792,163 male and 1,681,265 females. The sex ratio has slightly increased from 922 (1991 census) to 938 (2001 census) but it is having declining trend. Gaya is having 86 per cent people in rural area. 29 percent comprise of SC population which is the highest in the state. The population density is 698 persons per sq km compared to 881 of state average industry workers.

POPULATION DISTRIBUTION

Table: 1- Population Distribution

STATEMENT SHOWING POPULATION DETAILS		
All	Number	Percent
Total	3,473,428	100.00
Male	1,792,163	51.60
Female	1,681,265	48.40
Sex Ratio	938.12	
Scheduled Caste		
Total (to All)	1,029,675	29.64
Male	529,230	51.40
Female	500,445	48.60
Sex Ratio	946.00	
Scheduled Tribe (to All)		
Total	2,945	0.08
Male	1,526	51.82
Female	1,419	48.18
Sex Ratio	929.88	
0 to 6 Years (to All)		
Total	687,369	19.79
Male	349,186	50.80
Female	338,183	49.20
Sex Ratio	968.49	

DEMOGRAPHY

Table: 2- Demographic Details

BPL Population (HH)	360848
DECADAL GROWTH RATE OF POPULATION 2001	30.3
Total workers (number)	77915
Main workers (number)	77.84
No of HH below poverty line	360848
PERCENTAGE OF WORKERS ENGAGED IN HH INDUSTRY TO TOTAL WORKERS 2001	3.72
Total workers to total population (%)	36.80
Agriculture laborers to total workers (%)	1.90
Workers in HH industries to total workers (%)	3.72
Main workers to total population (%)	77.84
PERCENTAGE OF AREA UNDER FORESTS TO TOTAL GEOGRAPHICAL AREA 06-07	15.76
Percentage of villages Having Drinking Water Facility 2001	92.83
Percentage Of Villages Having Primary Schools Facility 2001	58.47
Pupil teacher ratio (upper primary schools) 2007 – 08	49.47
Enrolment of students in primary schools 2007 – 08	838889
Pupil teacher ratio (primary schools) 2007	57.09
Out of school children (6 – 14 years) 2008	4.90
Number of villages having any health care facilities	9.63
Number of Health Sub Centre	441
Number of Primary Health Centre	23
Number of Sub-divisional hospital	02
No of hospitals/ dispensaries per lakh population 2007 – 08	1.79
No of beds in hospitals/ dispensaries per lakh population 2007 – 08	32.99
Percentage of children having complete immunization 2007 – 08	31.80
Percentage of women having safe delivery 2007 – 08	27.30
Number of post offices per lakh population 2006-07	7
Percentage of villages having Paved approach road	26.54
Normal Rain Fall	1086.00
Actual rain Fall	1025.80
Percentage of cultivable land to total geographical area 2006-07	59.81
Percentage of area under commercial crops to gross cropped area 2006-07	3.33
Percentage of net area sown to geographical area 2006-07	41.44
Percentage of net irrigated area to net area sown 2006 – 07	83.99
Consumption of fertilizer in kg/hectare of gross area sown 2006-07	0.33
Average yield of food grains 2006-07 (kg/ha)	1975
Percentage of area under bhadaai crops	5.90
Percentage of area under agahani crops	38.47
Percentage of area under garma crops	2.37
Percentage of area under rabi crops	53.25
Percentage of villages having paved approach road 2001	24.63
Length of highways and mdrs per thousand sq km in area (km) 31 st march 2005	121.19
Length of rural roads per lakh population (km) 2004-05	28.88
Length of rural roads per thousand sq km in area (km) 2004 – 05	204.60
Number of branches of scheduled commercial banks 2008 – 09	185
Credit deposit ratio 2008	28.67
Density of livestock per sq km 2003	185
Average livestock population served per veterinary hospital/dispensary 2003	24165
District wise fish production 2007 – 08	3900
Share of districts in total milk production 2007 – 08	3.20

Table: 3 Population Distribution

Name of Sub division	Name of the CD Block	Total Population	# of GP	% of Total Literates	% of Male Literates	% of Female Literates	% of SC Population	% of ST Population
TEKARI	Konch	155839	18	41.87	54.45	28.56	23.24	0.06
	Tekari	209323	23	45.11	56.91	32.53	24.62	0.03
	Paraiya	83800	09	41.03	52.75	28.56	31.31	0.04
	Guraru	112519	12	41.77	53.30	29.42	28.65	0.07
NEEMCHAK BATHANI	Khizirsarai	142973	16	40.52	52.19	28.10	28.74	0.01
	Neem Chak Bathani	79056	08	36.08	48.48	22.93	27.72	0.04
	Muhra	77319	09	37.43	48.19	26.07	31.71	0.09
	Atri	65360	08	34.06	46.72	20.65	31.26	0.00
SHERGHATI	Mohanpur	161817	18	31.02	42.35	19.41	35.96	0.13
	Barachatti	111985	12	33.12	43.29	22.43	33.29	0.30
	Gurua	142853	16	38.12	48.90	26.98	34.99	0.00
	Amas	81640	09	38.94	48.73	28.20	36.34	0.20
	Banke Bazar	100354	11	33.51	43.68	22.96	39.08	0.26
	Imamganj	152186	17	32.06	40.74	22.96	36.54	0.10
	Dumaria	100411	11	29.13	38.12	19.73	39.31	0.03
	Sherghati	121113	09	39.40	47.54	30.72	30.30	0.08
	Dobhi	117763	13	29.28	39.23	18.98	37.20	0.11
GAYA SADAR	Bodh Gaya	186496	17	38.27	49.26	26.27	35.20	0.07
	Tan Kuppa	93175	10	32.15	43.71	20.01	36.07	0.00
	Wazirganj	178356	19	39.95	51.41	27.98	32.72	0.03
	Fatehpur	185277	19	31.85	43.37	19.89	33.48	0.07
	Manpur	108516	12	37.25	47.08	26.82	37.02	0.00
	Belaganj	177264	19	42.57	53.93	30.47	24.60	0.09
	Gaya Town (Nagar)	528033	16	59.06	66.57	50.60	15.55	0.13

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION OF GAYA

The district has been divided into four sub divisions, namely, Tekari, Neemchak Bathani, Sherghati and Gaya Sadar. It has 24 CD blocks / Panchayat Samiti, 332 panchayats and 4 municipalities of Gaya, Bodhgaya, Sherghati and Tekari. It has one Lok Sabha constituency namely Gaya lok sabha constituency and 10 assembly segments comprising of Gaya town, Gurua, Bodhgaya, Tekari, Atri, Wazirganj, Barachatti, Belaganj, Imamganj and Shergahati.

INFRASTRUCTURE AND BASIC AMENITIES IN THE DISTRICT

The details of the infrastructure and basic amenities accessible to people are presented below in Table 5. The district has 2680 villages which are characterized as inhabited villages. The district has more than 3000 primary and upper primary schools, 15 degree colleges and one academic university.

Nearly all the villages have access to drinking water facilities but only 1 percent of the households have access to piped water facility in rural area. One fourth of the villages have electricity facility. The situation of individual household toilets is poor in the district as only less than one fourth of the households have access to toilet. Nearly all the boys and the girls are in the primary age group are attending schools.

Among other indicators of significance, only 17 percent of people live in a pucca house though nearly 97 percent the people own a house. Nearly two third of the inhabitants in rural area own agricultural land and one fourth of the inhabitants have a BPL card. Nearly 13 percent of households have a television set. The situation of road connectivity which forms the backbone of economy is also not very encouraging. The district has four national highways viz. NH-2, NH-83, NH-82 and NH-99 spreading a total kms of National Highway, 110 km of state highway and major district roads constitute 289 kms. Only one half of the villages are connected by pucca roads.

Table- 5 BLOCK WISE VILLAGE LEVEL INFORMATION: GAYA (CENSUS 2001)

Sl. No.	Block	No. of Villages	% of Villages having Paved Approached Road	% of Land Irrigated	% of Villages with Drinking Water Facilities	% of Villages with electricity	% of Literacy	% of Villages with Primary School Facility	% of Villages with any Health Care Facilities	% of Main Workers to Total Workers
1	Konch	122	28.47	57.38	89.05	17.52	41.87	59.85	12.41	73.30
2	Tikari	149	25.81	66.62	96.13	20.00	45.11	74.19	8.39	81.10
3	Belaganj	113	40.68	32.12	95.76	28.81	42.57	76.27	7.63	79.16
4	Khizirsarai	102	33.91	61.51	88.70	-	40.52	71.30	4.35	81.25
5	Neem Chak Bathani	38	30.95	65.58	90.48	4.76	36.08	83.33	14.29	83.97
6	Muhra	49	22.22	68.86	90.74	5.56	37.43	72.22	40.74	81.39
7	Atri	54	24.59	68.32	88.52	1.64	34.06	65.57	24.59	79.69
8	Manpur	77	62.82	70.15	98.72	82.05	37.25	78.21	16.67	87.40

Sl. No.	Block	No. of Villages	% of Villages having Paved Approached Road	% of Land Irrigated	% of Villages with Drinking Water Facilities	% of Villages with electricity	% of Literacy	% of Villages with Primary School Facility	% of Villages with any Health Care Facilities	% of Main Workers to Total Workers
9	Gaya Town CD Block	85	63.22	62.23	97.70	87.36	59.06	77.01	11.49	84.16
10	Paraiya	77	8.24	72.02	90.59	11.76	41.03	68.24	2.35	79.61
11	Gururu	79	24.71	64.88	92.94	3.53	41.77	77.65	2.35	72.60
12	Gurua	171	26.92	74.78	93.96	11.54	38.12	57.14	9.34	74.80
13	Amas	95	44.12	62.63	93.14	5.88	38.94	42.16	4.90	62.56
14	Banke Bazar	95	15.15	41.68	95.96	9.09	33.51	59.60	10.10	72.61
15	Imamganj	182	18.46	49.39	93.33	5.13	32.06	47.69	14.36	77.47
16	Dumaria	113	20.16	21.71	91.13	4.03	29.13	58.06	10.48	75.59
17	Sherghati	82	18.60	78.90	95.35	51.16	39.40	52.33	13.95	77.51
18	Dobhi	118	23.08	60.74	90.77	16.15	29.28	47.69	12.31	72.82
19	Bodh Gaya	132	15.83	72.28	94.96	82.73	38.27	50.36	4.32	75.28
20	Tan Kuppa	96	19.80	50.50	95.05	1.98	32.15	54.46	0.99	79.96
21	Wazirganj	138	25.85	49.42	93.88	24.49	39.95	63.95	12.93	80.83
22	Fatehpur	160	14.20	44.52	90.91	4.55	31.85	53.41	2.84	77.63
23	Mohanpur	212	8.23	33.32	91.77	5.63	31.02	43.29	9.52	76.52
24	Barachatti	141	20.89	36.93	89.24	0.63	33.12	39.24	6.33	68.05
	GAYA	2680	26.54	56.94	92.87	20.25	37.65	61.38	10.73	77.30

Table-6 Basic Amenities and Infrastructure facilities

Amenities (Source district Data and DLHS-III)	Data
Revenue Villages (inhabited)	2680
Revenue Village (Un- inhabited)	186
Primary and Upper primary School	3051
High School	136
University (Magadh University)	1

Engineering College	1
Medical College and Hospital	1
Polytechnic	1
Govt. ITI	1
Degree College	15
Primary Health Centre	23
Addl. PHC	46
Health Sub-Centre	439
AWC	3334
Percent boys (age 6-11) attending Schools	98.9
Percent girls (age 6-11) attending Schools	98
Have Access to toilet facility (%) (Rural)	13
Households with Electricity Connection (Rural)	15.2
Use piped drinking water (%) (Rural)	0.3
Use LPG for cooking (%) (Rural)	1.4
Live in a Pucca house (%) (Rural)	9.5
Own a house (%) (Rural)	98.4
Have a BPL card (%) (Rural)	27.4
Own Agriculture Land (%) Rural	63.5
Have a television (%) (Rural)	5.7
Have a mobile phone (%) (Rural)	11.0
Have a Motorized Vehicle (%) (Rural)	4.7
National Highway	129 KM
State Highway	354 KM
Major District Road	289 KM

GOVERNANCE

MANPOWER AND DEPLOYMENT OF PERSONNEL:

Gaya is among one of the districts which is highly infested with the problem of extremism. The poor performance of civil administration in rural areas aggravates the situation of public grievance. Government delivers through its field staffs and support staffs but the vacancy of the staff radically have impact on the government to citizen programs. The district has faced administrative neglect and apathy since a long time despite the fact that this area has always been represented in the political map of the state.

LEFT WING EXTREMISM (NAXAL PROBLAM of GAYA)

Tracing trajectory of naxalite movement in Gaya district reveals that though it developed in the backdrop of rich tradition of peasant movements in early 70's it grew through its complex interaction with a number of local issues, which have defined the course of the movement. The basic demand of the naxalite movement during the early phase revolved around the issue of land relations, self respect, self respect for their women and payment of minimum wages. The organizations which espoused these demands could not evolve a common understanding on various strategic, tactical and organizational issues.

Apart from internal dissention and internecine clashes, the caste dynamics also influenced the movement since the 1980s. The polarization along the caste lines deepened, when the 'dalits' were mobilized by the LWE and increasingly stereotyped as naxalites by the upper castes who banded together. The result was a closing of ranks, not only among the richer and landowners, but also along caste lines that every rung of the social ladder, down to the poorest of the caste-men. It affected the organizational structure, mobilization strategy and activities of naxalite groups at the grass-root level. Thereafter the entire confrontation was molded by caste factors and not by class ideology. The main reasons for flourishing of naxal movement in far flung rural areas are poverty, rural indebtedness, unemployment, inequitable growth and exploitation.

CHAPTER II

SWOT ANALYSIS OF THE DISTRICT AND INDIVIDUAL SECTORS

SWOT ANALYSIS

Rigorous exercise has carried out to identify 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. Gaya is a holy place and widely considered as land of Buddha and Vishnu. It is one of the famous tourist place of Bihar.

STRENGTHS

Gaya is most important district of southern Bihar. It is also the gateway of southern Bihar and hub of commercial activities. Its location is strategic. GT Road passes through the district from west to east direction.

Gaya has experienced the rise and fall of many dynastic in the Magadh Region. The district is most sacred and celestial place dedicated for performing panda Daana to the ancestors and forefathers. The place Gaya is known to give mukthi (salvation) to the departed souls where lord Vishnu himself is the presiding deity dwelling in the name of Gaya Gadhadhra. It is Gaya from where Buddhism spread all over the world. All these have created an opportunity of tourism for visitors. Many people visited during petripaksh and many foreign travelers visit Bodhgaya all over the year. In the addition to that rich natural resources of the district have given a source of the livelihood for the local people.

Agriculture and agriculture based industry is the backbone of development of Bihar. The major land Area of Gaya district is devoted to agriculture, Accordingly many physical resources like minor irrigation projects, lift irrigation project, watershed harvesting project and dug/ open well etc have been creating in the district to enhance the agriculture productivity. NGO's operating in the district have help in enhancing the capacity of the local people for better utilization of resources, empowering them to demand their rights and creation of vibrant community level organization at the villages.

Some of key strengths of district have been highlighted below.

- ❖ In the field of Agriculture a vast area is available for none arable development projects other follow land. There is a good scope for scientific rotation of crops for higher yield.
- ❖ A properly maintained orchard brings better return than field crops for the same plot of land. A cultivator who grows only cereal crops cannot keep himself engaged throughout the year. Whereas a fruit grower remains engaged throughout the year. There is a huge scope of horticulture development in the district.
- ❖ District lacks natural forest but the plantation along Canal embankment and roads notified as protected forest under Indian forest Act. The plantations are mostly of timber bearing species like sheesham,

semal, Bamboo, Ghamhar, teek, chakundi etc. The increased plantation reduces soil erosion and mitigate flood. There is a great potential for the use of renewable energy sources.

- ❖ There are plenty of mountains in the district which is a better source of stone chips industries. Thus there is potential of absorption of skilled and unskilled labour. Besides this many flora and fauna take their shelter in these mountains, which maintained ecological balances.
- ❖ There are many cottage industries of “Agarbatti” making prevalent in the district which is a good source of income generation of the poor people. Many people engaged themselves in statue making by carving on stone plates.
- ❖ Integrated child development scheme is running in nearly 3300 Anganwari Centre of different blocks in the district. Under welfare schemes schedule cast Hostels are running in the district and some of them are residential. SC students are given special training for appearing in technical institutions scholarship is also given to disabled students, Sc students, backward students etc.
- ❖ State tube wells, Private pump sets lift irrigation scheme under million shallows tube wells are installed in the district and many pump sets are distributed to beneficiaries’.
- ❖ In Gaya there is a Nagar Nigam called Gaya Nagar Nigam and there three Nagar Panchayat at Sherghati, Tekari and Bodhgaya Basic civic amenities like drainage, roads, cleanliness etc. have been providing to inhabitants pipe line installed in the town.
- ❖ Formation of Community organization at the village level (Formation of self help groups) has helped people coming together. The trend of increased credit availability and absorption both in nonfarm and farm activities is a healthy sign of the rural economy recuperating.
- ❖ Rail and Road Connectivity from Gaya to Various important cities of India is very good. Gaya also has a airport suitable for airplanes. Video conferencing facilities are available here. A wide network of banking and financial institutions also adds to its strength.
- ❖ The district having the traditional irrigation system where gravitational force is used for irrigation with more than 7500 Traditional “Ahar and Pynens” for natural water management since Buddha period in Magadh division. (percentage of gross irrigated area to gross area sown is 86.66% - 2006 – 07)
- ❖ To cater the needs of irrigation during monsoon season, district is having rivers mainly Falgu, Morhar, Niranjana, Gokhle etc. and the Kharif crops is primarily dependant on monsoon as well as irrigation through traditional “Ahar and Pynes”
- ❖ The district having huge human resources as the work participation rate of Gaya district is 36.80%, almost 3 percentage points higher than state average.
- ❖ District is having largest University in Bihar, and also having Engineering College, Medical College, Polytechnic College, and ITI which helps the district to produce human capital.
- ❖ District is having higher literacy rate (50.40%) as compared to state average (47.00%).
- ❖ District is having a potential cluster of Handloom weavers and Power loom in which around four thousand units are functioning, additionally there is also a cluster of Agarbatti production

- ❖ Gaya has also substantial forest cover (more than 15%) to the total geographical area, which may lead to generate livelihood options using minor forest produce.
- ❖ Gaya has huge potential of tourism which gives employment opportunity to local populace as there is high tourist inflow both national and international.
- ❖ District is having International Airport in Gaya and the grand cord Rail line and NH -2 (GT road) pass through Gaya connecting it directly with Delhi and Kolkata.
- ❖ Presence of Gram Kutchery to address the local grievances pertaining to land and exploitation of SC/ST and female.

WEAKNESS

- ❖ People of the district are wholly dependent upon rainfall for their rice crop.
- ❖ Barren and uncultivable land has not been brought under use.
- ❖ Similarly land reclamation such as leveling of land, management of water leased land and reclamation of salinated soil is essential to raise the production and productivity of crops.
- ❖ Supply of sub standard inputs such as fertilizers seeds and pesticides are major hurdle for increasing production and productivity.
- ❖ Only healthy soil can produce healthy food materials. There is no soil testing facility in the district.
- ❖ Unorganized Agriculture sector leading to low agricultural productivity.
- ❖ Condition of buildings, including Classrooms is not good in schools. Computer education facilities, equipments, science laboratory, play ground, mini stadium and big halls are not available, which is required for teaching and all round development.
- ❖ Due to heavy demand of fuel and timber wood the illegal cutting of trees is a problem.
- ❖ The infrastructure deficiency has been hampering the smooth functioning of Anganwari Centres.
- ❖ The buildings of most of Harijan Hostels are not in good condition. They need to be repaired. There is lack of drinking water and also sanitation facilities.
- ❖ Lack of Boundary wall and morcha entails problems to the Policeman. The poor condition of roads particularly in naxal affected blocks causes problem in smooth operation of police.
- ❖ The irrigational drainage system, the tube wells has been damage over a period of time. Farmers depend on rainwater.
- ❖ Most of the additional primary health centre and health sub centre are building less. Most of the centers are not equipped with modern and scientific method of instruments.
- ❖ Malnutrition among children, expectant and lactating mothers.
- ❖ The plantation along, canal, embankments and roads will enhance the forest coverage as well as it will protect the soil from erosion and also help in water conservation. The people of the area will get employment, fuel, wood, timber, medical plant etc.

- ❖ Infrastructure facilities can be created for economical backward students who cannot afford education at their own.
- ❖ Tourism can be developed more by creating proper environment and through providing basic infrastructure support. Aganwari centre having no building of their own face many problems. To solve this problem building should be constructed in phased manner.
- ❖ To provide the basic medical facility has been prepared to construct building for those PHCs/which have no building of their own and also to move them effective it is propound to construct multistoried residential block within the campus of the PHC/APHC.
- ❖ Poor connectivity to large number of rivers in district from village to block and in some cases to the district particularly in naxal infested blocks which affects smooth operation of Administration and Police Personnel.
- ❖ Few places are still to be connected with telephone/cell phone network.
- ❖ Large number of Un-electrified and de-electrified village.
- ❖ Drinking water quality is a big issue in district as there is evidence of Fluoride contamination in the drinking water.
- ❖ Most of the traditional Ahar & Paine system are not being used due to heavy siltation
- ❖ Barren & uncultivable land (5.60%) and current fallow land (28.53%) has not been brought under use.
- ❖ Most of the land in the district is not leveled hence needs soil & water conservation.
- ❖ Health staffs are not residing in blocks due to lack of both the government/rented residential accommodation facility which usually leads to high absenteeism and finally affects the service delivery.
- ❖ Lack of Doctors and paramedical staff in the district and there is lack of access to quality health care across the district
- ❖ There is dearth of technical institutions for imparting skill and vocational training in the district.
- ❖ Banking and Postal network (no. of post office per lakh population is only 7 as on 2006- 07) is very week in district. The CD (Credit Deposit) Ratio of Gaya is only 28.67% (2008). Total number of schedules commercial banks as on 2008 – 09 in Gaya is only 185.
- ❖ Out of 3334, only 247 AWCs are having pucca government building and remaining are functioning either in kutchha/thatched houses or rental houses, which is hampering the smooth functioning of AWCs.

OPPORTUNITIES

- ❖ Development of Connectivity from village to block and block to district.
- ❖ Agro food based industries can be taken up.
- ❖ Revival of traditional water storage/harvesting structure and community based small storage structure 'Ahars and Pynens'.
- ❖ Development of irrigation potential, small community based water harvesting structures, soil conservation (land leveling etc.)

- ❖ Through development of irrigation potential, more area can be covered under agriculture, which will increase in productivity.
- ❖ Agro food based industries can be promoted.
- ❖ Infrastructure facilities (residential facilities) can be created for social and economically backward students who cannot pursue higher education at their own.
- ❖ Provide basic medical facilities to the villagers from NRHM and state fund.
- ❖ Tourism is having great potential in district.
- ❖ Skill up gradation of agriculture labourers on seed root intensification technology and provision of farm equipments like weeders to them will increase their earning and increase their employment from 90 days to 150 days.
- ❖ Promotion of vocational training and soft skills among youth through creation of resource/technical institution.
- ❖ Infrastructural support to Aggarbatti stick manufacturers in Gaya will increase livelihood opportunity in district.
- ❖ Budget outlay provisioned under various centrally and state sponsored schemes can be utilized optimally to achieve programme objectives

THREATS

- ❖ Drought affects they major crops and is a potential thread for development activities.
- ❖ Free flow of weapons is a major threat for combating naxalism.
- ❖ Poor infrastructure is a stumbling block in the path of development. Bad condition and roads and poor supply of electricity are major threats calling for priority consideration of the development authorities.
- ❖ Sometimes cyclone effect the economic back bone of the districts which call for same manners to be kept in view for such a natural calamity.
- ❖ Illiteracy and ignorance of masses is major threat faced by the district.
- ❖ Poverty/illiteracy/unemployment and inaccessibility are Threats to the overall development of the district.

SWOT ANALYSIS OF THE DISTRICT :

Strength	Weakness
1. Traditional irrigation system- Aahar, Pyen.	1. Poor connectivity to large number of rivers in district.
2. Huge human resources.	2. Few places are still to be connected with telephone/ cell phone network.
3. Educational Hub, having largest University in Bihar.	3. Large number of Un-electrified and de-electrified village.
4. Cluster of Handloom weavers and Power loom.	4. Drinking water quality is a big issue in district as there is evidence of Fluoride contamination in the drinking water.
5. Good Literacy rate.	5. Most of the traditional Ahar & Paine system are not being used due to heavy siltation
6. Substantial forest cover.	6. Barren & uncultivable land (5.60%) and current fallow land (28.53%) has not been brought under use.
7. Huge potential of tourism- Maha Bodhi, Vishnupad Temple etc.	
8. Having International Airport.	
9. Presence of Gram Kutchery to address the local grievances	

Opportunity	Threat
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Development of Connectivity from village to block and block to district. 2. Revival of traditional water storage/harvesting structure 'Ahars and Pynens'. 3. Development of irrigation potential, small community based water harvesting structures, soil conservation (land leveling etc.) 4. Through development of irrigation potential, more area can be covered under agriculture, which will increase in productivity. 5. Agro food based industries can be promoted. 6. Infrastructure facilities (residential facilities) can be created for social and economically backward students who cannot pursue higher education at their own. 7. Provide basic medical facilities to the villagers from NRHM and state fund. 8. Tourism is having great potential in district. 9. Infrastructural support to Aggarbatti stick manufacturers in Gaya will increase livelihood opportunity in district. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. High concentration of poor & landless families and lack of sustained livelihood opportunity. 2. Extremism with its manifestation in various forms. 3. Marginalization of land and its delineation. 4. High degree of migration of the labours to various parts of the country. 5. Lack of emerging avenues for the youth such as sports & other facilities 6. Poor supply of electricity situation in the district 7. Lack of trained youths for tourism industry.

AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES

Agriculture is the key to the overall development of the District economy. Agriculture is the backbone of District's economy.

Strength	Weakness
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. District having traditional irrigation system- Ahar & Pyens. 2. District having rivers mainly Falgu, Morhar, Niranjana, Gokhle etc. 3. Rice-Wheat , vegetable, cropping system is most predominant 4. Working force is available at cheaper rate. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The average operational holding size is small. This makes farm operations difficult and economically unsustainable. 2. Lack of irrigation facilities. 3. Lack of information and scope for the use of use of quality seed of improved varieties in different crops. 4. Extension services in terms of creating awareness, conducting training programmes and providing latest information to farmers are poor. 5. Lack of availability of electricity, farmers cannot depend on electric supply for irrigation

Opportunity	Threat
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. By providing irrigation facilities, quality seed and planting material to farmers overall productivity can easily be increased 2-3 times. 2. Promote cash crop by providing adequate resources to the farmers. 3. Productivity can be enhances through quality seed of improved varieties. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In absence of proper storage facilities, heavy losses are being incurred. 2. Low rainfall and inadequate resources. 3. Migration of Agriculture wage laborers.

HEALTH

Strength	Weakness
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Intuitional delivery promoted through JBSY 2. Most of the PHCs and Sadar Hospitals are providing institutional delivery services 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Very less bed allotted for MCH service at the facility 2. Poor stay of the mother after delivery, not for 48 hrs 3. Very few facilities are providing for MTP services
Opportunity	Threat
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A vast number of Community people need for MCH services and want to save their pocket money on same 2. Developmental partners are capacitating health personnel 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Poor implementation of the PCPNDT Act and improper knowledge among community and stakeholders about PCPNDT

RURAL DEVELOPMENT :

Vibrant rural economy is vital not only to eradicate poverty but to induce economic growth. Furthermore, poverty eradication is the foundation for regional peace and security and quality of life for all. The public and private sectors must work together coherently and efficiently to translate their commitment to rural development into policies, action and investments that improves the daily lives of the rural poor and enhances their power to chart and lead their own development in the future.

Strength	Weakness
Multiple benefits from different project improving socio-economic status Bottom-up planning increasing people's awareness increasing community participation Need based & demand driven programmes. Minimized gender biasness Creation of greater opportunity for poor section.	Poor infrastructural facility in interior pockets Poor literacy rate among SC, ST and women. Poor awareness among rural community about government plans and schemes.

Opportunity	Threat
Creation of employment opportunities for all Timely implementation and appropriate targeting Vocational training for rural youth, CBOs and SHGs Improve communication facility	Village conflict during implementation of scheme/ project. Funds flow Vs plan requirement Plan feasibility – PRI member's ignorance and less active role of PRI

IRRIGATION AND FLOOD CONTROL :

The district is blessed with abundant water resources & extensive network of rivers. For effective utilization & management of water resources, Irrigation is the main inputs of agriculture without which it cannot sustain its full growth. Irrigation Development not only correlates to agriculture but also to other Socio Economic aspects like industry, hydropower, pisciculture, water supply etc.

Strength	Weakness
Use of various water bodies for irrigation.	Many MIPs are in a defunct situation
Farm pond, WHS and dug well are the main drought proofing measures	Water bodies dried up earlier –Poor water retaining capacity
Supplementary irrigation through Canal.	Poor irrigation infrastructure in blocks.
Rain water harvesting through watersheds	Less active implementation of comprehensive district irrigation promotion plan
Utilizing MGNREGA funds for the creation of farm ponds	Poor monitoring & supervision due to shortage of staff
Opportunity	Threat
Putting more area under irrigation through revival of defunct LI points and MIPs	More number of LI points will promote ground water exploitation and non recharging may affect the ground water level
Crating new MIPs in feasible areas and installing new LI point	Small and marginal farmers may not avail the benefit if not appropriately targeted
Execution of district irrigation promotion plan effectively	Proposed agricultural productivity and level of production may be hampered if irrigation potential is not created to its fullest possible
Encouraging private investment in irrigation sector especially management and maintenance of LI points, water distribution etc Renovation of water bodies	

ENERGY :

Energy is a vital part of functioning of the society. Conventional and non conventional energy sources play a key role. Frequent power cuts and low voltage in rural areas are the major problem of the district on energy front. It will prove its worth not only in respect of public health and safe movement of people in night but also in respect of law and order. So provision for solar rural electrification in a hamlet centric mode can be more feasible.

Strength	Weakness
<p>Improved consumer care Own power production through Kataiya power plant Continuous improvement process Increasing habitation coverage under electricity</p>	<p>Low voltage problem in rural & urban areas Frequent power cut/ Demand & supply gap. Poor service delivery and staff shortage Delay in transformer replacement High dependency on conventional source</p>
Opportunity	Threat
<p>Supply of electricity to non electrified areas Maximizing non conventional energy sources Improvement in supply and service delivery Transmission loss minimization through technological Applications Strengthening of safety and loss reduction activities and promoting environmental protection</p>	<p>Theft of electricity Less production than demand Industrial demand may subside domestic needs</p>

INDUSTRY & MINERALS :

Due to the availability of natural agricultural resource base, possibility of industrial growth in the coming years can be realized.

Strength	Weakness
<p>Govt. offers a wide range of concessions to the investors Availability of raw materials Easy and cheap availability of labour</p>	<p>Less exploration of district agricultural produce. Poor infrastructure facilities Low innovation capabilities Labour force is highly un skilled and inexperienced Lack of R&D programs and training and development</p>
Opportunity	Threat
<p>Potential areas for agro-based industries High employment scope in agro based industry Scope of industrial development in agriculture, agriculture & allied & off / non farm sector processing and production</p>	<p>In general agro-industry's contribution to the economy is undervalued.</p>

TRANSPORT :

Strength	Weakness
Increasing road networks Improving road conditions State road networks are relatively better.	Poor infrastructural facility in interior / rural pockets Lack of proper supervision, monitoring and evaluation road works and building Poor maintenance of road & bridges Delay in completion of works / Pending of road & bridge work during rainy season Remote areas roads cut off
Opportunity	Threat
Rural transportation & economic growth through road network Construction of new roads and building connectivity of GP with all villages All weather road network to promote better communication	Political interference Poor condition of bridge cut off link during rainy season State road is in poor condition which adversely affecting transportation Naxal area

SOCIAL SERVICES :

Education is the primary tool for development, which increases vision and socio economic status of an individual. Sociologists and Economists have always regarded education as one of the most significant factors affecting socio economic outcomes. Education in this view serves as a screening device or 'signal' indicating general characteristics such as learning abilities, motivation and perseverance that enable school leavers to acquire new job skills.

The health care system in the district has improved in certain areas like in leprosy, malaria, MMR and IMR with the improved network of Govt. health care institutions and provision of free medical care and medicines.

Strength	Weakness
Concentrated focus on education growth increased educational awareness among people Involvement of a no. of organizations in education and Health – SSA and NRHM Special hostels / schools for SC & STs Work of non Govt. Agencies for community health care Regular health camps at GP / village level PPCP in Health and education sector	Influence of parents educational status on children Lack of adequate number of teachers & required infrastructure Lack of communication facility Poor economic condition of parents Lack of proper monitoring & supervision Child labour Acute shortage of doctors & paramedical No additional incentive Provision for remote area staff.

Opportunity	Threat
Improved infrastructure and communication facility	Lack of parents participation
More no. of girls hostel	High private participation may hike the cost of education
Minimized student teacher ratio	Outward migration may affect children education
Informal schooling system	occasional outbreak of epidemics
educational courses in upper primary & high schools	Increased health expenses become burdensome for poor families
Regular capacity building programme for ANM, LHV & ASHA workers.	Private health care may increase the cost of health care service
Improved health care system in existing health institutions	

CHAPTER III

RESOURCE ENVELOP OF THE DISTRICT: 2011 – 12

RESOURCE ENVELOP OF THE DISTRICT

The Resource Envelope of Gaya district is **Rs. 197195.9** constituted by converging fund from various sectors / scheme. For the Annual Plan 2011-12, resources (District plan Outlay) to the extent of **Rs. 205293.5 lakh** will be required to the district out of the district sector schemes and are given in the following table.

As against the proposed plan outlay of the district for the year 2011-12, the requirement of funds is **Rs. 205293.5 lakh**. The resource gap of **Rs. 8097.6 lakh** is because of the proposition of some new activities at the District and Block/ Panchayat level which are incorporated in the district plan keeping the actual needs of the people and with a view to improve the quality and coverage of the existing plan schemes. The sector wise and scheme wise availability of funds for the year 2011-12 as provided by the district level authorities is given in the table.

The district plan of **Rs. 205293.5 lakh** for Gaya 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.

SECTOR WISE REQUIREMENTS OF FUND: YEAR- 2011-12

Sl. No	Sector	Total (Rs. In Lakhs)
1	Agriculture and Allied Activities	10582.62114
2	Rural Development	37743.792
3	Special Area Programme	2750.00
4	Irrigation & Flood Control	1451.16
5	Energy	-
6	Industry & Minerals	1767.24
7	Transport	27183.34
8	Science, Tech. & Environment	-
9	General Economic Services	-
10	Social Service	114872.455
11	General Services	8942.85465
	Grand Total	205293.5

CHART: 1 SECTOR WISE DISTRIBUTION OF REQUIREMENTS OF FUND FOR THE YEAR 2011-12

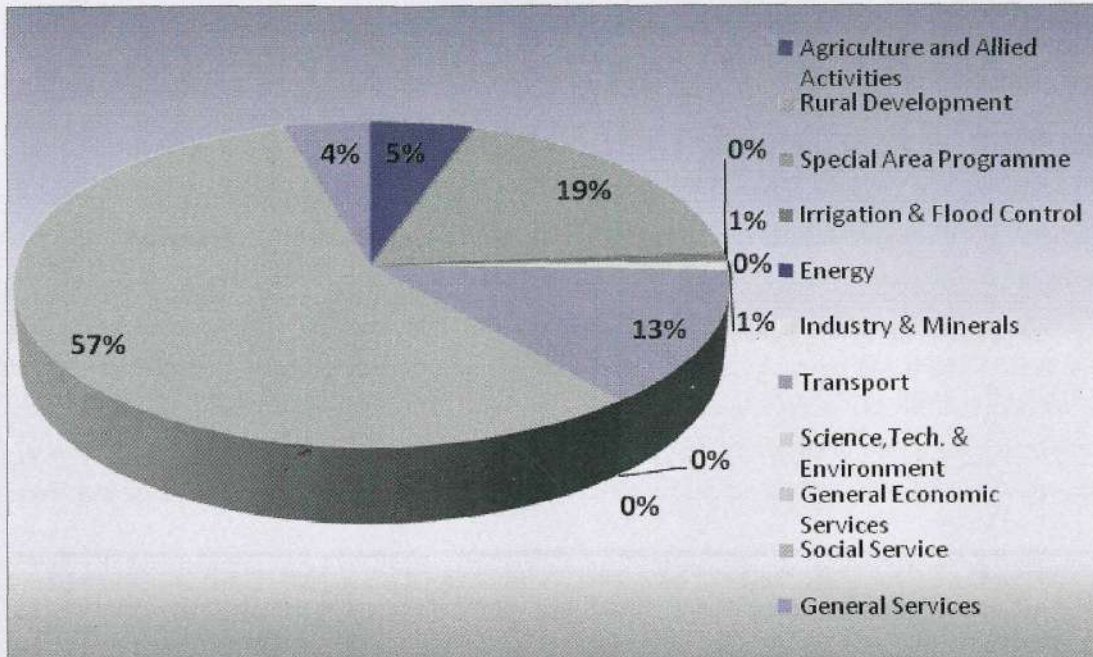
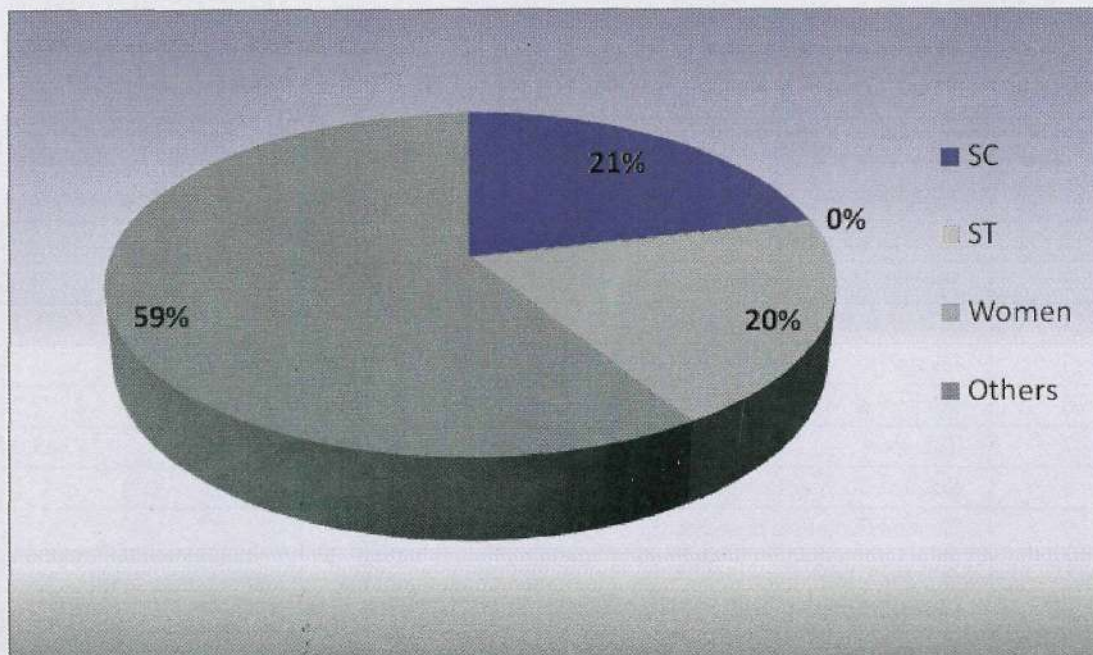


CHART: 2 DISTRIBUTION OF FLOW OF FUNDS: FOR INCLUSIVE GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT



AVAILABILITY OF FUND

ANNUAL PLAN 2011 - 12: AVAILABILITY OF FUND (₹ IN LAKH)		
Sl. No.	Major Head / Minor Heads of Development (Scheme -Wise)	Annual Plan 2011 – 12 Proposed Outlay
0	1	2
	I. Agriculture and Allied Activities	
1	Crop Husbandry	
1. a	Crop Husbandry	2326.748
1.b	Sugar Cane Development	8.76
2	Horticulture	140.064
3	Soil & Water Conservation	0.00
4	Animal Husbandry	618.06
5	Dairy Development	0.00
6	Fisheries	3738.576
7	Food Storage & Ware Housing	0.00
8	Agricultural Research & Education	0.00
9	Cooperative	0.00
	TOTAL :- I	6832.208
	II. Rural Development	
1	Special Programme for Rural Dev.	
1.a	Drought Prone Area Prog.(DPAP)	0.00
1.b	DRDA Administration	137.52
2	Rural Employment	
2.a	SGSY	229.476
2.b	MNREGS	40515.55
3	Land Reforms	0.00
4	Other Rural Development Programmes	
4.a	Community Development	43313.48
4.b	Panchayats	0.00
4.c	M.L.A./M.L.C. Schemes	0.00
	TOTAL :- II	84196.03
	III. Special Area Programme	
1	Other Special Areas Programmes	
1.a	BADP	0.00
1.b	Backward Region Grant Fund	0.00
1.c	Grant under proviso to Article 275(1)	0.00
1.d	Special Central Assistance to TSP	0.00
1.e	Mukhyamantri Zila Vikas Yojana	0.00
2	MSDP	0.00
	TOTAL :- III	0.00

ANNUAL PLAN 2011 - 12: AVAILABILITY OF FUND (₹ IN LAKH)

Sl. No.	Major Head / Minor Heads of Development (Scheme -Wise)	Annual Plan 2011 – 12 Proposed Outlay
0	1	2
	IV. Irrigation & Flood Control	
1	Major & Medium Irrigation	0.00
2	Minor Irrigation	52.368
3	Command Area Development	0.00
4	Disaster Management	0.00
5	Flood Control(Incl.Flood Protect. works)	0.00
	TOTAL :- IV	52.368
	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	0.00
	TOTAL:- V	0.00
	VI. Industry & Minerals	
1	Village & Small Enterprises	2163.912
2	Other Industries(Other than VSE)	0.00
3	Minerals	0.00
	TOTAL :- VI	2163.912
	VII. Transport	
1	Civil Aviation	0.00
2	Roads and Bridges	
2.a	R.C.D. Roads	366.00
2.b	Rural Roads	15729.60
2.c	Urban Roads	0.00
3	Road Transport	0.00
	TOTAL :- VII	16095.60
	VIII. Science, Tech. & Environment	
1	Scientific Research	0.00
2	IT & E-Governance	0.00
3	Ecology & Environment	0.00
4	Forestry & Wildlife	0.00
	TOTAL :- VIII	0.00
	IX. General Economic Services	
1	Tourism	0.00
2	Census, Surveys & Statistics	0.00
3	Civil Supplies	0.00
4	Other General Economic Services	0.00
4.a	District Planning(Untied Fund)	0.00

ANNUAL PLAN 2011 - 12: AVAILABILITY OF FUND (₹ IN LAKH)		
Sl. No.	Major Head / Minor Heads of Development (Scheme -Wise)	Annual Plan 2011 - 12 Proposed Outlay
0	1	2
	TOTAL:- IX	0.00
	X. Social Service	
1	General Education	
1.a	Elementary & Adult Education	18068.58
1.b	Secondary Education	558.792
1.c	Higher Education	0.00
1.d	Rajbhasha	0.00
2	Technical Education	0.00
3	Sports and Youth Services	16.56
4	Art and Culture	0.00
5	Medical & Public Health	
5.a	Med. Education & Family Welfare	0.00
5.b	Public Health	445.068
6	Water Supply & Sanitation	
6.a	Urban Water Supply	0.00
6.b	Rural Water Supply	0.00
7	Housing (Including Police Housing)	
7.a	Renovation of Police Station	0.00
7.b	Fire Services	0.00
7.c	Indira Awas Yojna	0.00
8	Urban Development (incl. SCP &SAD)	0.00
9	Information and Publicity	0.00
10	Development of SCs, STs	0.00
11	Development of Other Backward Classes	0.00
12	Labour & Employment	7284.63
13	Social Security & Social Welfare	0.00
14	Nutrition	58126.92
	TOTAL:- X	84500.55
	XI. General Services	
1	Jails	0.00
2	Stationery and Printing	0.00
3	Public Works	
3.a	Judicial Building	0.00
3.b	Building(PWD)	0.00
4	Other Administrative Services	
4.a	Excise	0.00
4.b	District Re-organization	0.00
4.c	Minority financing	0.00

ANNUAL PLAN 2011 - 12: AVAILABILITY OF FUND (₹ IN LAKH)		
Sl. No.	Major Head / Minor Heads of Development (Scheme -Wise)	Annual Plan 2011 - 12 Proposed Outlay
0	1	2
4.d	Law	0.00
4.e	Cabinet	0.00
4.f	Registration	0.00
4.g	Bihar Livelihood Project	0.00
4.h	Information and public relation	10.092
4.j	Commercial tax	3345.124
	Total : XI	3355.216
	GRAND TOTAL	197195.90

REQUIREMENT OF FUND 2011-12

REQUIREMENT OF FUND 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	4264.48614
1.b	Sugar Cane Development	4.05
2	Horticulture	635.485
3	Soil & Water Conservation	-
4	Animal Husbandry	593.6
5	Dairy Development	-
6	Fisheries	5085
7	Food Storage & Ware Housing	-
8	Agricultural Research & Education	-
9	Cooperative	-
	TOTAL :- I	10582.62114
	II. Rural Development	
1	Special Programme for Rural Dev.	-
1.a	Drought Prone Area Prog.(DPAP)	-
1.b	DRDA Administration	114.00
2	Rural Employment	-
2.a	SGSY	1689.2
2.b	MNREGS	33763
2.c	NREGS Establishment	2025.78
3	Land Reforms	-
4	Other Rural Development Programmes	-
4.a	Community Development	-
4.b	Panchayats	151.812
4.c	M.L.A./M.L.C. Schemes	-
	TOTAL :- II	37743.792

REQUIREMENT OF FUND 2011-12 (₹ IN LAKH)		
Sl. No.	Major Head / Minor Heads of Development (Scheme -Wise)	Requirement of Fund 2011-12
0	1	2
	III. Special Area Programme	
1	Other Special Areas Programmes	-
1.a	BADP	-
1.b	Backward Region Grant Fund	250.00
1.c	LWE / IAP	2500.00
1.d	Grant under proviso to Article 275(1)	-
1.e	Special Central Assistance to TSP	-
1.f	Mukhyamantri Zila Vikas Yojana	-
	TOTAL :- III	2750.00
	IV. Irrigation & Flood Control	
1	Major & Medium Irrigation	-
2	Minor Irrigation	1355.00
3	Command Area Development	-
4	Disaster Management	-
5	Anti-erosion work of all rivers	96.16
	TOTAL :- IV	1451.16
	V. Energy	
1	Power	-
1.a	B.S.E.B.	-
1.b	B.S.H.P.C.	-
2	Non-conventional Sources of Energy	-
	TOTAL:- V	-
	VI. Industry & Minerals	
1	Village & Small Enterprises	1767.24
2	Other Industries(Other than VSE)	-
3	Minerals	-
	TOTAL :- VI	1767.24
	VII. Transport	
1	Civil Aviation	-
2	Roads and Bridges	
2.a	R.C.D. Roads	5758.5
2.b	Rural Roads	21424.84
2.c	Urban Roads	-
3	Road Transport	-
	TOTAL :- VII	27183.34
	VIII. Science, Tech. & Environment	
1	Scientific Research	-
2	IT & E-Governance	-
3	Ecology & Environment	-
4	Forestry & Wildlife	-
	TOTAL :- VIII	-

REQUIREMENT OF FUND 2011-12 (₹ IN LAKH)

Sl. No.	Major Head / Minor Heads of Development (Scheme -Wise)	Requirement of Fund 2011-12
0	1	2
	IX. General Economic Services	
1	Tourism	-
2	Census, Surveys & Statistics	-
3	Civil Supplies	-
4	Other General Economic Services	-
4.a	District Planning(Untied Fund)	-
	TOTAL:- IX	-
	X. Social Service	
1	General Education	-
1.a	Elementary & Adult Education	30000.00
1.b	Secondary Education	781.630
1.c	Higher Education	-
1.d	Rajbhasha	-
2	Technical Education	-
3	Sports and Youth Services	13.8
4	Art and Culture	-
5	Medical & Public Health	-
5.a	Med. Education & Family Welfare	271.4
5.b	Public Health	16287.92
6	Water Supply & Sanitation	
6.a	Urban Water Supply	-
6.b	Rural Water Supply	6213.13
7	Housing(Including Police Housing)	-
7.a	Renovation of Police Station	-
7.b	Fire Services	-
7.c	Indira Awas Yojna	-
8	Urban Development(incl. SCP &SAD)	1182
9	Information and Publicity	
10	Development of SCs, STs	2081.35
11	Development of Other Backward Classes	1717
12	Labour & Employment	
13	Social Security & Social Welfare	6070.0525
14	Nutrition	50240.6
	TOTAL:- X	114872.455

REQUIREMENT OF FUND 2011-12 (₹ IN LAKH)		
Sl. No.	Major Head / Minor Heads of Development (Scheme -Wise)	Requirement of Fund 2011-12
0	1	2
	XI. General Services	
1	Jails	-
3	Public Works	-
3.a	Judicial Building	-
3.b	Building (PWD)	8942.85465
4	Other Administrative Services	-
4.a	Excise	-
4.b	District Re-organization	-
4.c	Minority financing	-
4.d	Law	-
4.e	Registration	-
4.f	Bihar Livelihood Project	-
4.g	Vigilance	-
	TOTAL	8942.85465
	Grand Total	205293.5

CHAPTER IV

SECTORAL DISTRICT PLANS/SCHEMES: 2011 – 12

SOCIAL SECURITY :

S.No.	Schemes / Programme	Beneficiary
1	Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme	BPL hiving 65 years of age or above. A monthly pension of Rs. 200/- is paid to them through Post Office
2	National Family Benefit Scheme	If the main bread earner of a poor family (BPL) dies either by accident or normally an assistance of ten thousand Rupees is provided to the aggrieved family. The age limit for the deceased person under this scheme is between 19 to 64 years.
3	Laxmi Bai Samajik Suraksha Pension Scheme	The widows having age of 18 to 64 years and belonging to BPL family or having yearly income of 30,000 are benefited through this scheme. A monthly pension of Rs. 200 is paid to pensioners through Post Office.
4	Bihar Rajya Nishakta Pension Yojna	The physically Handicapped Person belonging to BPL family or hiving maximum yearly income of Rs. 30,000/ and having age between 10 to 64 years. A monthly pension Rs. 200/ - is paid through Post Office
5	Rajya Samajik Suraksha Pension Yojna	A Monthly Pension of Rs. 200 is provided to those old People who have attained the age of 60 years and belong to BPL family.
6	Kabir Antyeshthi Yojna	An assistance of Rs. 1500/- is provided for funeral of BPL family person in case of death accidental or normal.
7	Mukhya Mantri Samarath Yojna	Crunch, Caliper, Stick, Tricycle etc is provided to physically handicapped person (40 % or above) belonging to BPL family.
8	Vastra Vitran Programme	Cotton Sheet (chader) Sari or Dhoti or Blanket etc. is provided to poor people once in a year. It is a State Government Scheme.

WELFARE DEPARTMENT :

Welfare measures are directly related to rural population and disadvantaged people of the society. Anganwari centre which are supposed to be building block of child care health and education are running in rented buildings. This infrastructural deficiency has been a major obstacle in smooth functioning of these centres.

IMPLEMENTATION AND MAINTENANCE

Aanganwari centres will be maintained by management committees of panchayats. These panchayat will also contribute 10% matching outlay to this scheme.

S.No.	Schemes / Programme	Beneficiary
1	Poshak Yojna	A lump sum amount of Rs. 200 is provided to the girl child of Class I to V belonging to Schedule Caste.
2	Kabristan Gherabandi Scheme	Cost of boundary will around grave yards under this scheme.
3	Stipend for Schedule Cast / Schedule Tribe Students	
4	Stipend for Backward Caste Students	

MUKHYAMANTRI BALIKA CYCLE YOJANA (MBCY)

Under this scheme, all girls would be given bicycles free of cost by the State Government after getting admission to Class IX.

AGRICULTURE:

NATIONAL HORTICULTURE MISSION:

A National Horticulture Mission has been launched as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme to promote holistic growth of the horticulture sector through an area based regionally differentiated strategies. The scheme will be fully funded by the Government and different components proposed for implementation financially supported on the scales laid down.

1. Ensure an end-to-end holistic approach covering production, post harvest management, processing and marketing to assure appropriate returns to growers/producers.
2. Promote R&D technologies for production, post-harvest management and processing.
3. Enhance acreage, coverage, and productivity through.
4. Assist setting up post harvest facilities such as pack house, ripening chamber, cold storages, Controlled Atmosphere (CA) storages etc, processing units for value addition and marketing infrastructure.
5. Adopt a coordinated approach and promotion of partnership, convergence and synergy among R&D, processing and marketing agencies in public as well as private sectors, at the National, Regional, State and sub-State levels.

RASTRIYA KRISHI VIKASH YOJNA:

Rastriya Krishi Vikash Yojna scheme to incentivize states to draw up plans at grassroots levels for their agriculture sector more comprehensively, taking agro-climatic conditions, natural resource issues and technology into account, and integrating livestock, poultry and fisheries more fully. This will involve a new scheme for Additional Central Assistance to State Plans, administered by the Union Ministry of Agriculture over and above its existing Centrally Sponsored schemes, to supplement the State-specific/ area specific strategies including special schemes for beneficiaries of land reforms.

1. To incentivize the states that increases their investment in Agriculture and allied sectors.
2. To provide flexibility and autonomy to the States in planning and executing programmes for agriculture.
3. To ensure the preparation of Agriculture Plans for the districts and states.
4. To achieve the goal of reducing the yield gaps in important crops.
5. To maximize returns to the farmers.
6. To address the agriculture and allied sectors in an integrated manner.

SUGAR CANE DEVELOPMENT :

The main objective during the eleventh plan period is to create a suitable climate for the establishment, growth and expansion of the sugar industry in Bihar.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY :

Animal Husbandry is a core sector of the state economy. This sector contributes 16% to the GDP of Bihar. Goat husbandry is an important way to improve livelihoods of BPL population of the state.

FISHERIES :

The district is having water resources and major rivers such as Falgu. Fisheries are one of the sources of livelihoods of rural community.

SPECIAL AREA PROGRAMME :

BACKWARD REGIONS GRANT FUND :

The programmes that have been undertaken by the government to reduce income disparity between the states are Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF), Hill Area Development Programme and Border Area Development Programme.

LEFT WING EXTREMISM (LWE) :

In Gaya district after long deliberation with different stake holders and based on the guidelines provided by RD division, planning commission District has prioritized eight sectors through which district will combat LWE. This was achieved through the analysis of present data and consultation with the stakeholders at different level. Enhance the productivity and to generate employment in the district. The key objective of this integrated development action plan is develop potential of local resources to satisfy local needs, eliminate poverty and uplift socio-economic status of the community. Develop local specific and need based capacity building program for different segments of society.

TRANSPORT

RCD ROADS :

The objectives are to construct, execute, carryout, improve, work, develop, control or maintain in Bihar and elsewhere all types of roads, highways, or any emergency pertaining to all departments of Government of Bihar or any other department, agency, organization or body through Road Construction Department or directly.

URBAN ROADS:

The main objectives of urban roads planning are Planning and designing road network to provide optimized connectivity to rural and urban areas, to achieve goal of socio-economic development through proper management of road communication and Construction, up gradation and maintenance of roads and bridges.

EDUCATION:

The district is educational and culture centre of south Bihar there are more than hundred high school in the district but they are in bad condition as there are no sufficient provisions for them classroom are crowded, drinking water facilities is in pathetic condition. There either no play ground or remaining are in bad shape science laboratories are without instrument and gadgets information technology is virtually non-existent in these institutions. To meet the biggest challenge of providing quality and total education to this generation, following schemes are being proposed.

- Provisional for additional class rooms with drinking water.
- Furniture for additional class rooms.
- Electrification of class rooms.
- Poshak for children.
- Stadium.
- Boundry wall of schools.
- Library
- Cycle for students.
- Cycle shed.
- Teachers Residence.

IMPLEMENTATION AND MAINTENANCE

These facilities will be maintained by school development fund for this purpose schools have to give a written undertaking. Education development will also help in also help in up gradation and maintenance of these facilities. Since users have paying capacity a nominal increase in fee can be accepted as beneficiaries' contribution for maintenance of these facilities.

CHAPTER IV

SCHEDULE CASTE SUB PLAN: 2011 - 12

INTRODUCTION :

The total population of Schedule Caste of the district is 1,029,675 comprise 29.64% of the total population of the district. A large number of people from the Schedule caste communities are agricultural labourers. A part from this, many people is engaged with other skilled and unskilled work in 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. 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.

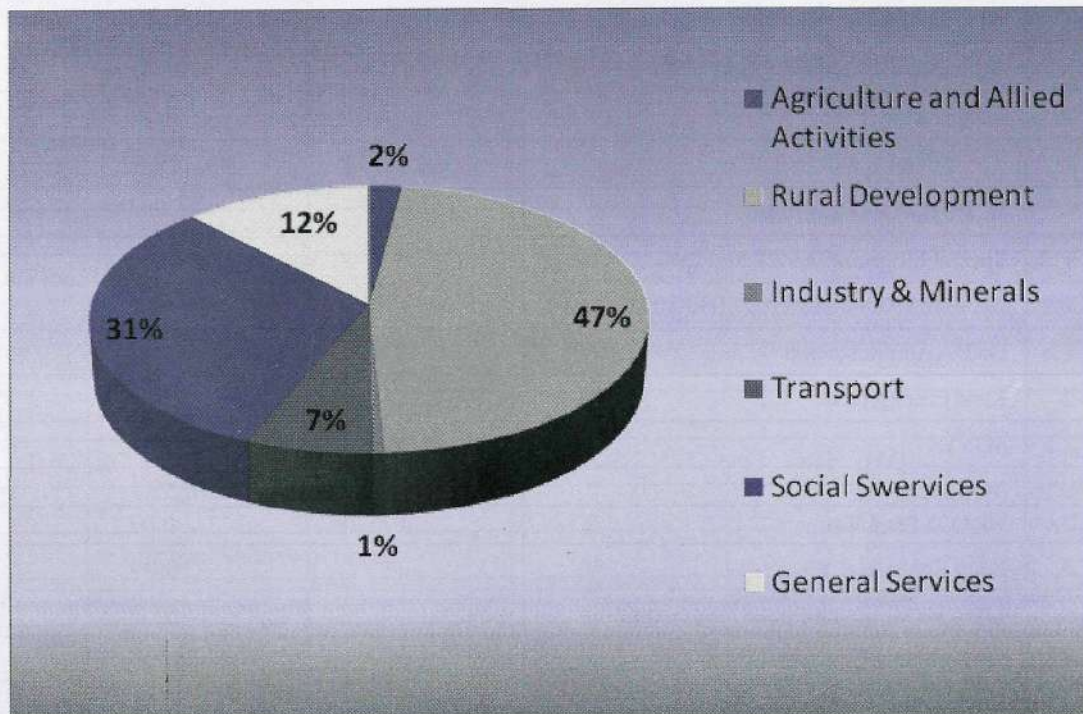
STRATEGIES:

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, housesites 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 **Rs 59764.9 lakh** has been proposed for 2011-12 under Scheduled Caste Sub plan for Gaya district which accounts for 29.11% of the district plan outlays from the state budget.

CHART: 3 CLASSIFICATIONS OF FUND REQUIREMENTS UNDER SCHEDULE CASTE SUB-PLAN-2011-12



SCSP PLAN 2011 – 12

SCSP PLAN 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	Remarks
0	1	2	3	4
	I. Agriculture and Allied Activities			
1	Crop Husbandry			
1.a	Crop Husbandry	4264.48614	399.2509	
1.b	Sugar Cane Development	4.05	0.393	
2	Horticulture	635.485	101.662	
3	Soil & Water Conservation	-	0.00	
4	Animal Husbandry	593.6	161.05	
5	Dairy Development	-	0.00	
6	Fisheries	5085.00	270.00	
7	Food Storage & Ware Housing	-	0.00	
8	Agricultural Research & Education	-	0.00	
9	Cooperation	-	0.00	
	TOTAL :- I	10582.62114	932.3559	
	II. Rural Development			
1	Special Programme for Rural Dev.	-		
1.a	Drought Prone Area Prog.(DPAP)	-		
1.b	DRDA Administration	114.00	0.00	
2	Rural Employment	-	-	
2.a	SGSY	1689.2	1014.74	
2.b	MNREGS	33763.00	20257.8	
2.c	NREGS Establishment	2025.78	0.00	
3	Land Reforms		0.00	
4	Other Rural Development Programmes	-	0.00	
4.a	Community Development	-	0.00	
4.b	Panchayats	151.812	0.00	

SCSP PLAN 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	Remarks
0	1	2	3	4
4.c	M.L.A./M.L.C. Schemes		0.00	
	TOTAL :- II	37743.792	21272.54	
	III. Special Area Programme			
1	Other Special Areas Programmes	-	-	
1.a	BADP	-	0.00	
1.b	Backward Regions Grant Fund	250.00	0.00	
1.c	LWE / IAP	2500.00	0.00	
1.d	Grant under proviso to Article 275(1)	-	0.00	
1.e	Special Central Assistance to TSP	-	0.00	
1.f	Mukhyamantri Zila Vikas Yojana	-	0.00	
	TOTAL :- III	2750.00	0.00	
	IV. Irrigation & Flood Control			
1	Major & Medium Irrigation	-	0.00	
2	Minor Irrigation	1355.00	0.00	
3	Command Area Development	-	0.00	
4	Disaster Management	-	0.00	
5	Flood Control (Incl. Flood Protect. works)	96.16	0.00	
	TOTAL :- IV	1451.16	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	-	0.00	
	TOTAL:- V	-	0.00	
	VI. Industry & Minerals			
1	Village & Small Enterprises	1767.24	240.00	

SCSP PLAN 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	Remarks
0	1	2	3	4
2	Other Industries(Other than VSE)	-	0.00	
3	Minerals	-	0.00	
	TOTAL :- VI	1767.24	240.00	
	VII. Transport			
1	Civil Aviation	-	0.00	
2	Roads and Bridges		0.00	
2.a	R.C.D. Roads	5758.5	0.00	
2.b	Rural Roads	21424.84	2993.76	
2.c	Urban Roads	-	0.00	
3	Road Transport	-	0.00	
	TOTAL :- VII	27183.34	2993.00	
	VIII. Science, Tech. & Environment			
1	Scientific Research	-	0.00	
2	IT & E-Governance	-	0.00	
3	Ecology & Environment	-	0.00	
4	Forestry & Wildlife	-	0.00	
	TOTAL :- VIII	-	0.00	
	IX. General Economic Services			
1	Secretariat Economic Services	-	0.00	
2	Tourism	-	0.00	
3	Census, Surveys & Statistics	-	0.00	
4	Civil Supplies	-	0.00	
5	Other General Economic Services	-	0.00	
6.a	District Planning(Untied Fund)	-	0.00	
	TOTAL:- IX	0.00	0.00	

SCSP PLAN 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	Remarks
0	1	2	3	4
	X. Social Service			
1	General Education	-		
1.a	Elementary & Adult Education	30000.00	19000.00	
1.b	Secondary Education	781.630	0.00	
1.c	Higher Education	-	0.00	
1.d	Rajbhasha	-	0.00	
2	Technical Education	-	0.00	
3	Sports and Youth Services	13.80	0.00	
4	Art and Culture	-	0.00	
5	Medical & Public Health	-	-	
5.a	Med. Education & Family Welfare	271.40	0.00	
5.b	Public Health	16287.92	2608.00	
6	Water Supply & Sanitation			
6.a	Urban Water Supply	-	0.00	
6.b	Rural Water Supply	6213.13	0.00	
7	Housing (Including Police Housing)	-	-	
7.a	Renovation of Police Station	-	0.00	
7.b	Fire Services	-	0.00	
7.c	Indira Awas Yojna	-	0.00	
8	Urban Development(incl. SCP &SAD)	1182.00	0.00	
9	Information and Publicity	13.10	3.00	
10	Development of SCs, STs	2081.35	2036.50	
11	Development of Other Backward Classes	1717.00	0.00	
12	Labour & Employment	0.00	0.00	
13	Social Security & Social Welfare	6070.0525	910.57875	

SCSP PLAN 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	Remarks
0	1	2	3	4
14	Nutrition	50240.6	6721.58	
	TOTAL:- X	114872.45	31279.70	
	XI. General Services			
1	Jails	0.00	0.00	
3	Public Works	0.00	0.00	
3.a	Judicial Building	0.00	0.00	
3.b	Building(PWD)	8942.85	3047.31	
4	Other Administrative Services	0.00	0.00	
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	Cabinet	0.00	0.00	
4.f	Registration	0.00	0.00	
4.g	Bihar Livelihood Project	0.00	0.00	
4.h	Vigilance	0.00	0.00	
4.i	Information and public relation	0.00	0.00	
4.j	Commercial Taxes	0.00	0.00	
	TOTAL	8942.85	3047.31	
	Grand Total	205293.50	59764.9	

CHAPTER V

TRIBAL SUB- PLANS: 2011 - 12

INTRODUCTION :

According to the census 2001, the Scheduled tribe population of the district is 2,945. It is about 0.08 population of the district. Majority of the workers in Scheduled tribes communities are agricultural labourers. Most of the cultivators among the Scheduled tribes are marginal farmers, share croppers and small farmers. Lack of awareness among the Scheduled tribes 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 tribes persons is another positive indication of development. Besides the regulatory measures, beneficiary oriented programs 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 STs has been renamed as Tribal Sub plan.

OBJECTIVES :

The broad objectives of the TSP are as stated below:

1. Substantial reduction in poverty and un-employment.
2. Creation of productive assets in favour of Scheduled Tribes to sustain the growth likely to accrue through development efforts.
3. Human resource development of the Scheduled Tribes by providing adequate educational and health services, and
4. Provision of physical and financial security against all types of exploitation and oppression.

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. 4.85 lakh has been proposed for 2011-12 under TSP for Gaya district.

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	Remarks
0	1	2	3	4
	I. Agriculture and Allied Activities			
1	Crop Husbandry			
1. a	Crop Husbandry	4264.48614	0.00	
1.b	Sugar Cane Development	4.05	0.00	
2	Horticulture	635.485	0.00	
3	Soil & Water Conservation	-	0.00	
4	Animal Husbandry	593.60	0.00	
5	Dairy Development	-	0.00	
6	Fisheries	5085.00	0.00	
7	Food Storage & Ware Housing	-	0.00	
8	Agricultural Research & Education	-	0.00	
9	Cooperation	-	0.00	
	TOTAL :- I	10582.62114	0.00	
	II. Rural Development			
1	Special Programme for Rural Dev.	-	-	
1.a	Drought Prone Area Prog.(DPAP)	-	0.00	
1.b	DRDA Administration	114.00	0.00	
2	Rural Employment	-	-	
2.a	SGSY	1689.2	0.00	
2.b	MNREGS	33763.00	0.00	
2.c	NREGS Establishment	2025.78	0.00	
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	Remarks
0	1	2	3	4
4.a	Community Development	0.00	0.00	
4.b	Panchayats	151.812	0.00	
4.c	M.L.A./M.L.C. Schemes		0.00	
	TOTAL :- II	37743.792	0.00	
	III. Special Area Programme	-	-	
1	Other Special Areas Programmes	-	-	
1.a	BADP	-	0.00	
1.b	Backward Region Grant Fund	250.00	0.00	
1.c	LWE/IAP	2500.00	0.00	
1.d	Grant under proviso to Article 275(1)	0.00	0.00	
1.e	Special Central Assistance to TSP	0.00	0.00	
1.f	Mukhyamantri Zila Vikas Yojana	0.00	0.00	
	TOTAL :- III	2750.00	0.00	
	IV. Irrigation & Flood Control			
1	Major & Medium Irrigation	0.00	0.00	
2	Minor Irrigation	1355.09	0.00	
3	Command Area Development	0.00	0.00	
4	Disaster Management	0.00	0.00	
5	Flood Control (Incl. Flood Protect. works)	96.16	0.00	
	TOTAL :- IV	1451.16	0.00	
	V. Energy			
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	-	0.00	
	TOTAL:- V	-	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	Remarks
0	1	2	3	4
	VI. Industry & Minerals			
1	Village & Small Enterprises	1767.24	0.00	
2	Other Industries(Other than VSE)	-	0.00	
3	Minerals	-	0.00	
	TOTAL :- VI	1767.24	0.00	
	VII. Transport			
1	Civil Aviation	-	0.00	
2	Roads and Bridges		0.00	
2.a	R.C.D. Roads	5758.50	0.00	
2.b	Rural Roads	21424.84	0.00	
2.c	Urban Roads	-	0.00	
3	Road Transport	-	0.00	
	TOTAL :- VII	27183.34	0.00	
	VIII. Science, Tech. & Environment			
1	Scientific Research	-	0.00	
2	IT & E-Governance	-	0.00	
3	Ecology & Environment	-	0.00	
4	Forestry & Wildlife	-	0.00	
	TOTAL :- VIII	-	0.00	
	IX. General Economic Services			
1	Secretariat Economic Services	-	0.00	
2	Tourism	-	0.00	
3	Census, Surveys & Statistics	-	0.00	
4	Civil Supplies	-	0.00	
5	Other General Economic Services	-	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	Remarks
0	1	2	3	4
5.a	District Planning(Untied Fund)	-	0.00	
	TOTAL:- IX	0.00	0.00	
	X. Social Service			
1	General Education	-	-	
1.a	Elementary & Adult Education	30000.00	0.00	
1.b	Secondary Education	781.630	0.00	
1.c	Higher Education	-	0.00	
1.d	Rajbhasha	-	0.00	
2	Technical Education	-	0.00	
3	Sports and Youth Services	13.8	0.00	
4	Art and Culture	-	0.00	
5	Medical & Public Health	-	-	
5.a	Med. Education & Family Welfare	271.4	0.00	
5.b	Public Health	16287.92	0.00	
6	Water Supply & Sanitation			
6.a	Urban Water Supply	-	0.00	
6.b	Rural Water Supply	6213.13	0.00	
7	Housing(Including Police Housing)	-	0.00	
7.a	Renovation of Police Station	-	0.00	
7.b	Fire Services	-	0.00	
7.c	Indira Awas Yojna	-	0.00	
8	Urban Development (incl. SCP & SAD)	1182.00	0.00	
9	Information and Publicity	13.10	0.00	
10	Development of SCs, STs	2081.35	4.85	
11	Development of Other Backward Classes	1717.00	0.00	
12	Labour & Employment	0.00	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	Remarks
0	1	2	3	4
13	Social Security & Social Welfare	6070.05	0.00	
14	Nutrition	50240.6	0.00	
	TOTAL:- X	114872.45	4.85	
	XI. General Services			
1	Jails	0.00	0.00	
3	Public Works	0.00	0.00	
3.a	Judicial Building	0.00	0.00	
3.b	Building(PWD)	8942.85	0.00	
4	Other Administrative Services	0.00	0.00	
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	Cabinet	0.00	0.00	
4.f	Registration	0.00	0.00	
4.g	Bihar Livelihood Project	0.00	0.00	
4.h	Vigilance	0.00	0.00	
4.i	Information and public relation	0.00	0.00	
4.j	Commercial Taxes	0.00	0.00	
	TOTAL	8942.85	0.00	
	Grand Total	205293.50	4.85	

CHAPTER VI

WOMEN COMPONENT OF DISTRICT ANNUAL PLAN 2011 - 12

INTRODUCTION :

As per census 2001, the women population of the district is 1,681,265 around 48.40 of the total population of the district. Majority of the rural women are agricultural labourers. Lack of awareness among women about their civil rights and lack of desired economic development make this community vulnerable to social discrimination. 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 women is another positive indication of development. Besides the regulatory measures, beneficiary oriented programs are being taken up necessary flow of benefits to this weaker section of the district, for their socio economic development.

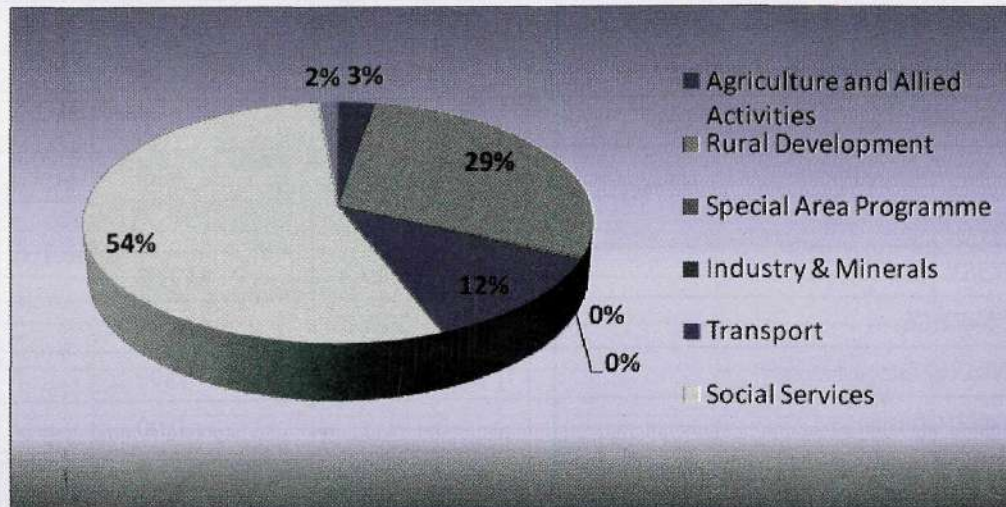
OBJECTIVES :

To serve the vulnerable community across the society, which constitute almost half of the total population of the district. Another objective is to provide better facilities and to improve the quality of life.

STRATEGIES :

A sum of Rs. 56295.57 Lakh has been proposed for 2011-12 under women component for Gaya district.

CHART: 4 CLASSIFICATION OF REQUIREMENTS OF FUND UNDER WOMEN COMPONENT-2011-12



WOMEN COMPONENT

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	Remarks
0	1	2	3	4
	I. Agriculture and Allied Activities			
1	Crop Husbandry			
1. a	Crop Husbandry	4264.48	706.299	
1.b	Sugar Cane Development	4.05	0.00	
2	Horticulture	635.48	209.695	
3	Soil & Water Conservation	-	0.00	
4	Animal Husbandry	593.60	100.00	
5	Dairy Development	-	0.00	
6	Fisheries	5085.00	50.00	
7	Food Storage & Ware Housing	-	0.00	
8	Agricultural Research & Education	-	0.00	
9	Cooperation	-	0.00	
	TOTAL :- I	10582.62	1065.994	
	II. Rural Development			
1	Special Programme for Rural Dev.	-	-	
1.a	Drought Prone Area Prog.(DPAP)	-	0.00	
1.b	DRDA Administration	114.00	0.00	
2	Rural Employment	-	-	
2.a	SGSY	1689.2	845.62	
2.b	MNREGS	33763	11141.79	
2.c	NREGS Establishment	2025.78	0.00	
3	Land Reforms	-	0.00	
4	Other Rural Development Programmes	-	-	

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	Remarks
0	1	2	3	4
4.a	Community Development		0.00	
4.b	Panchayats	151.812	0.00	
4.c	M.L.A./M.L.C. Schemes		0.00	
	TOTAL :- II	37743.792	11987.41	
	III. Special Area Programme	-	0.00	
1	Other Special Areas Programmes	-	0.00	
1.a	BADP	-	-	
1.b	Backward Region Grant Fund	250.00	150.00	
1.c	LWE/ IAP	2500.00	0.00	
1.d	Grant under proviso to Article 275(1)	-	0.00	
1.e	Special Central Assistance to TSP	-	0.00	
1.f	Mukhyamantri Zila Vikas Yojana	-	0.00	
	TOTAL :- III	2750.00	150.00	
	IV. Irrigation & Flood Control			
1	Major & Medium Irrigation	-	0.00	
2	Minor Irrigation	1355.00	0.00	
3	Command Area Development	-	0.00	
4	Disaster Management	-	0.00	
5	Flood Control (Incl. Flood Protect. works)	96.16	0.00	
	TOTAL :- IV	1451.16	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	-	0.00	
	TOTAL:- V	-	0.00	

Sl. No.	Major Head / Minor Heads of Development (Scheme -Wise)	Requirement of Fund 2011 - 12	Flow of Women Component from the Requirement of Fund	Remarks
0	1	2	3	4
	VI. Industry & Minerals			
1	Village & Small Enterprises	1767.24	48.00	
2	Other Industries(Other than VSE)	-	0.00	
3	Minerals	-	0.00	
	TOTAL :- VI	1767.24	48.00	
	VII. Transport			
1	Civil Aviation	-	0.00	
2	Roads and Bridges			
2.a	R.C.D. Roads	5758.5	0.00	
2.b	Rural Roads	21424.84	4849.97	
2.c	Urban Roads	-	0.00	
3	Road Transport	-	0.00	
	TOTAL :- VII	27183.34	4849.97	
	VIII. Science, Tech. & Environment			
1	Scientific Research	-	0.00	
2	IT & E-Governance	-	0.00	
3	Ecology & Environment	-	0.00	
4	Forestry & Wildlife	-	0.00	
	TOTAL :- VIII	-	0.00	
	IX. General Economic Services			
1	Secretariat Economic Services	-	0.00	
2	Tourism	-	0.00	
3	Census, Surveys & Statistics	-	0.00	
4	Civil Supplies	-	0.00	
5	Other General Economic Services	-	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	Remarks
0	1	2	3	4
4.a	District Planning(Untied Fund)	-	0.00	
	TOTAL:- IX	0.00	0.00	
	X. Social Service			
1	General Education	-	-	
1.a	Elementary & Adult Education	30000.00	18000.00	
1.b	Secondary Education	781.630	390.81	
1.c	Higher Education		-	
1.d	Rajbhasha		0.00	
2	Technical Education	-	0.00	
3	Sports and Youth Services	13.8	7.00	
4	Art and Culture	-	0.00	
5	Medical & Public Health	-	-	
5.a	Med. Education & Family Welfare	271.40	58.00	
5.b	Public Health	16287.92	13679.92	
6	Water Supply & Sanitation		0.00	
6.a	Urban Water Supply	-	0.00	
6.b	Rural Water Supply	6213.13	0.00	
7	Housing(Including Police Housing)	-	0.00	
7.a	Renovation of Police Station	-	0.00	
7.b	Fire Services	-	0.00	
7.c	Indira Awas Yojna	-	0.00	
8	Urban Development(incl. SCP &SAD)	1182.00	500.00	
9	Information and Publicity	13.10	0.00	
10	Development of SCs, STs	2081.35	25.00	
11	Development of Other Backward Classes	1717.00	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	Remarks
0	1	2	3	4
12	Labour & Employment	0.00	0.00	
13	Social Security & Social Welfare	6070.05	1693.625	
14	Nutrition	50240.6	3240.00	
	TOTAL:- X	114872.455	37594.30	
	XI. General Services			
1	Jails	0.00	0.00	
3	Public Works	0.00	0.00	
3.a	Judicial Building	0.00	0.00	
3.b	Building(PWD)	8942.85	600	
4	Other Administrative Services	0.00	0.00	
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	Cabinet	0.00	0.00	
4.f	Registration	0.00	0.00	
4.g	Bihar Livelihood Project	0.00	0.00	
4.h	Vigilance	0.00	0.00	
4.i	Information and public relation	0.00	0.00	
4.j	Commercial Taxes	0.00	0.00	
	TOTAL	8942.85	600.00	
	Grand Total	205293.5	56295.57	

ACRONYMS

DPC	:	District Planning Committee
BPL	:	Below Poverty Line
APL	:	Above Poverty Line
PRI	:	Panchyati Raj Institution
PHC	:	Primary Health Centre
APHC	:	Additional primary health centers
ZP	:	Zila Parishad
GP	:	Gram Panchyat
SC	:	Schedule Caste
ST	:	Schedule Tribe
LWE	:	Left wing Extremism



Ordered by : **Bihar State Text Book Co. Ltd.**, Patna &
Printed by : **New Fine Art Offset**, Patna, Mob. : 9334187434, 200 Copies.