



Draft

MADHUBANI

District Vision - 2020

Submitted to
District Planning Committee
MADHUBANI, Bihar

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Preamble

Preparation of District Plan has always been an arduous task for the district administration. In the post 73rd CAA period efforts have been going on to overhaul the planning process i.e top-down to bottom-up. However, the administration is still grappling with the concept of participatory planning.

As a step towards the strengthening of Panchayats an exercise of Comprehensive District Planning has been undertaken to fulfill the basic ethos of 73rd CAA and enable the participation of people in the planning exercise. Efforts have been put to make the planning exercise participatory by incorporating the views of people about their panchayat/block/zilla. In addition efforts have been put to meet or consult as many stakeholders (i.e. CSOs, line department officials, active groups (youth, women etc), elected representatives).as possible during the exercise.

As the exercise is new for people efforts have been put to make them understand the concept of participatory planning and enable them to prepare vision for their panchayat/block/zilla.

The whole exercise is undertaken in different phases namely:

1. State level orientation.
2. District level orientation cum workshop.
3. Block level orientation cum workshop.
4. Analysis of sectoral plans current year and previous year.
5. Meeting with key stakeholders i.e. CSOs, line department officials, active groups (youth, women etc), elected representatives.
6. Conducting Gram Sabha.
7. Consolidation of Panchayat plan.



Introduction

Background

To achieve desired targets of economic growth and balanced regional development the efforts for decentralized planning commenced with the first Five Year Plan. The plan recognized the need to break up planning exercise into National, State, District and Local Government level. But it fails to spell out the process for the same. In the second Five Year Plan, two new elements, namely, establishment of District Development Council and drawing up of village plans were introduced. But again the attempt goes futile due to lack of proper enabling framework. On the recommendations of Balwant Rai Mehta Committee in 1957, village, block and district level Panchayat Institutions were established in many states. But, they are not assigned with any meaningful role or resources. Administrative Reforms Commission (1967) highlighted in its Report that district planning needed to be focused in those areas where local variations in the pattern and process of development were likely to yield quick results in terms of growth. In 1969, Planning Commission communicated guidelines to the states for formulating district plans detailing the concept and methodology of drawing up such plans. It gave some fruitful results but limited to few states. A Central Scheme was also operational from Fourth to Ninth Five Year Plan to assist states for strengthening their planning. This scheme was extended to district level in 1982-83. A Working Group headed by Prof. M. L. Dantwala (1978) identified remoteness of planning agencies at district level from actual scene of action as the cause for mismatch of financial allocations with location specific needs. The Group recommended Block as the appropriate sub- state-planning unit. Planning Commission also issued guidelines on formulation of Block level plans in tune to these recommendations. The Ashok Mehta Committee (1978) in its report recommended that Panchayats ought to be strengthened for undertaking local planning. The Hanumantha Rao Committee (1984) brought out the fact that planning from below was undermined by different streams of funding the district plan. The Group recommends decentralization of function, powers and finances, setting up of district planning bodies and district planning cells. The G. V. K. Rao Committee (1985) reviewed the



administrative arrangements for rural development and recommended district Panchayat to manage all development programmes. The Sarkaria Commission also highlighted the need for people's participation in the planning and administrative machinery at local level. During Sixth and Seventh Plan role of Panchayats in rural development was also enlarged. In 1992-93, the 73rd and 74th Amendments gave Constitutional status to local self- governments and provided a new and universalized platform for decentralized planning. In recent initiatives taken by MoPR regarding decentralized planning it is recommended that under Article 243ZD of the Constitution District Planning Committee (DPC) shall be constituted at the district level in every state to consolidate the plans prepared by the Panchayats and the Municipalities in the district and to prepare a draft development plan for the district. The object of district planning is to arrive at an integrated, participatory coordinated idea of development of a local area. The comprehensive district plan will integrate multiple programmes that are in operation in the district concerned and therefore address backwardness through a combination of resources that flow to the district.

The Backward Regions Grants Fund is designed to redress regional imbalances in development. The fund will provide financial resources for supplementing and converging existing developmental inflows into identified districts to:

- Bridge critical gaps in local infrastructure and other development requirements that are not being adequately met through existing inflows.
- Strengthen, to this end Panchayats and Municipality level governance with more appropriate capacity building, to facilitate participatory planning, decision-making, implementation and monitoring, to reflect local level needs.
- Provide financial support to local bodies for planning, implementation and monitoring their plans.
- Improve the performance and delivery of critical functions assigned to Panchayats, and counter possible efficiency and equity losses on account of inadequate local capacity.



Vision Document

Under Comprehensive District Plan, a district vision has to be prepared for a district through a participative process starting from the grassroots to perceive the status of district in terms of overall holistic development over the next 10-15 years. This would be the companion and guiding document during the process of development of a district. A basic requirement is that the preparation of the vision is not conditioned by schemes and programmes. The vision would be primarily articulated in terms of goals and outcomes and would address basically three aspects of development, namely,

- Human development
- Infrastructure development
- Development in the productive sector

The idea is that the envisioning process, being participative, would build a spirit of teamwork and hopefully break down the department wise planning process that is dominant till date.

Objectives

The specific objectives behind the preparation of vision document are:

- To generate a common development perspective of the district that reflects the thinking of diverse stakeholders.
- To work out an inspiring goal for aggregate overall development of the area.
- To envisage and incorporate roles of women and disadvantaged groups in the mainstream development.
- To picture optimal utilization of the available resources for achieving higher levels of livelihoods especially for underprivileged.
- To foresee needs and level of human and infrastructure development as it emerges from collective wisdom for achieving goals.





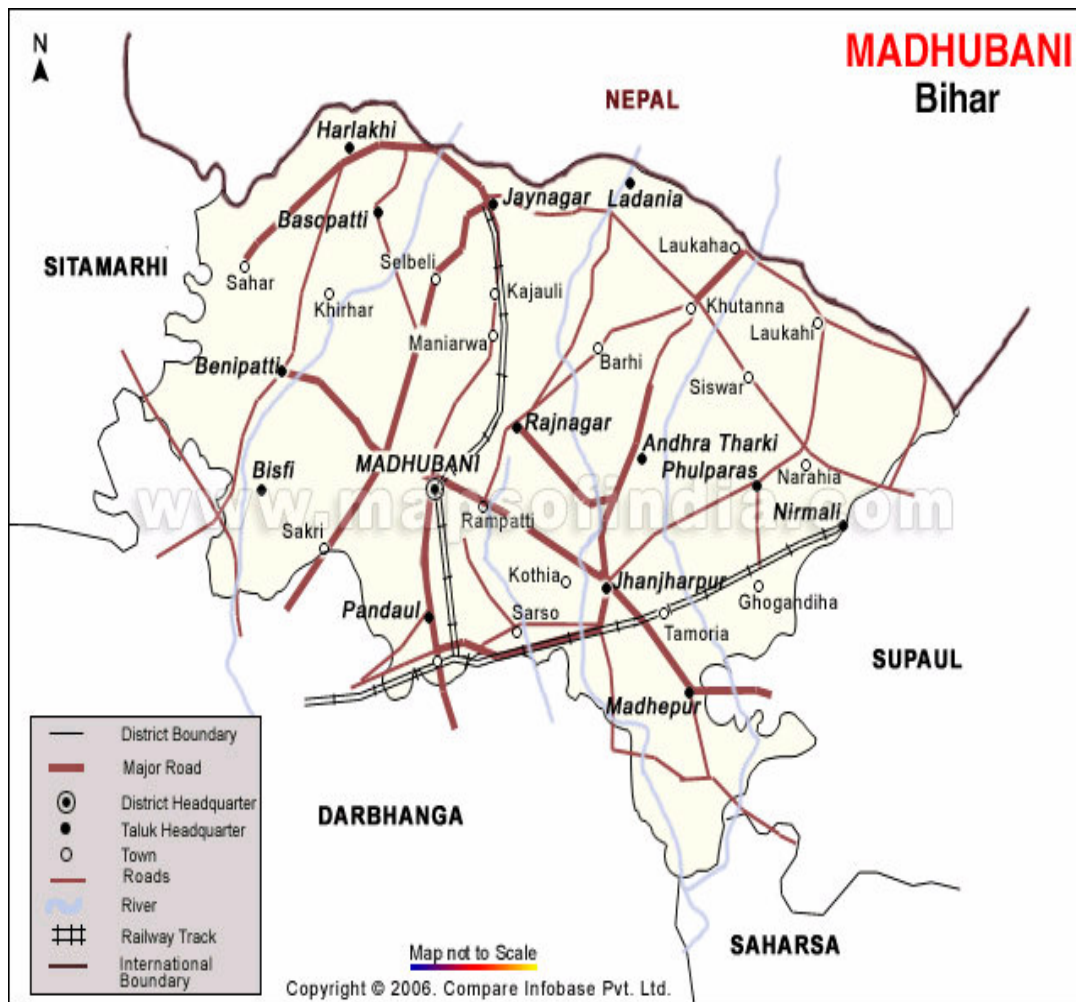
- To motivate people of the area and gear up all segments of population for facing the challenges, difficulties and bottlenecks to realize their cherished common goals.
- To act as a goal post towards which the entire planning process should be oriented.
- To help people of the area in developing more realistic, objective oriented, and executable five year and annual plans.



An Overview of the District

Basic Information

Madhubani is located at 26.37 degree north and 86.08 degree east. It occupies a total area of 3501 sq km. The district has a total population of 3,575,281 out of which rural population has a share of 3,450,736 and urban population has a share of 124,545 (2001 census). The district is surrounded on the north by a hill region of Nepal extending to the border of its parent district Darbhanga in the south, Sitamarhi in the west and Supaul in the east. Madhubani fairly represents the centre of the territory once known as Mithila and the district has maintained a distinct individuality of its own.



There are numerous streams and rivers which intersect the district. The main rivers are Kamla, Kareh, Balan, Bhutahi, Balan, Gehuan, Supen, Trishula, Jeevachh, Koshi and Adhwara. Whole District is under Earthquake Zone 5. The district has five Sub-divisions namely Madhubani, Jaynagar, Benipatti, Jhanjharpur and Phul Paraas. The district has twenty one blocks namely Jainagar, Pandaul, Rahika, Bisfi, Benipatti, Basopatti, Babubarhi, Rajnagar, Madhepur, Khutauna, Khajauli, Jhanjharpur, ghoghardiha, Ladania, Madhwapur, Harlakhi, Laukahi, Andharatharhi, Lakhnaur and Phulparas.

The soil of the district is highly calcareous and contains mixture of clay and sand in varying proportions. Since it can retain moisture, it is suited to paddy cultivation. The district receives more rain than its adjoining district. Artificial irrigation is practiced but its full potential has not yet been realized. Tanks are used all over the district for irrigation purpose. Apart from well Tube-wells and artesian wells are also being utilized for the purpose of artificial irrigation.

Madhubani Painting

The district is known for Madhubani painting. The "Madhubani" style of paintings derives its name from this region. The Madhubani Paintings has distinct identity because of its unique design and texture. These paintings are made using vegetable dyes, and the canvas is usually cloth or paper. Several of the well-known "Mahubani" paintings are used as motifs on bags, kurtas (an Indian garment for covering the upper-half of the body), and other materials produced using the hand-block painting technique. With ethnic-chic being in vogue, such products are all the rage, these days, not just with the Indians, but also in the export market. *Jitwarpur, Ranthi and, Mangrauni* are villages where the art form is practiced both for its aesthetic purpose as well as for commercial consumption. For commercial purposes, the painting is now being done on paper, cloth, canvas etc. Cotton wrapped around a bamboo stick forms the brush. Black colour is obtained by mixing soot with cow dung; yellow from turmeric or pollen or lime and the milk of banyan leaves; blue from indigo; red from the kusam flower juice or red sandalwood; green from the leaves of the wood apple tree; white from rice powder; orange from palasha flowers. The painting is a primary source of income for number of

families. The continuing market in this art throughout the world is a tribute to the resourcefulness of the women of Mithila who have successfully transferred their techniques of bhatti chitra or wall painting to the medium of paper.

Similarly, another handicraft art form called *Sikki- Mauni*. With help of local grass people here prepare many items of daily use like jewelry box, doll etc. These are used traditionally for keeping grains and also the food items and other bamboo works are quite famous and attract people of various parts of the country.

Predominant Economic Activities:

Agriculture, Makhana cultivation, Fisheries, Mithila Painting, Sikki and Mouni, Handicrafts and Weaving.

Natural disaster (flood)

Every year flood plays it havoc and makes the life of the people miserable and even disrupts the supply of basic needs. During the flood of 2007 total of 331 Panchayats were affected (110 were affected completely and 221 were partially affected). Total 836 villages were affected and 372599 families were affected. During flood people face problem related with health and sanitation in general and women in particular because of absence of toilet in houses. During the post-flood period many water borne diseases get spread in villages and afflict numerous problems to poor people and in many instances this also cost people life. In absence of shelter houses most of the time peoples' poultry and animal get washed out.

The district is endowed with all that is required to become one of the developed districts. In absence of infrastructure and endemic poverty it ranks among one of the least developed districts. There is need for holistic exploration of the existing resources coupled with proper infrastructure to change the face of the district.





Basic Information

Total Population		3,575,281
	Male:	1,840,997
	Female:	1,734,284
Growth in population (1991-2001)		26.08
0-6 years old (Total)		725,999
	Male:	374,349
	Female:	351,650
Scheduled Castes (Total)		481,922
	Male:	248,774
	Female:	233,148
Scheduled Tribes (Total)		1,260
	Male	647
	Female	613
Literates		1,195,776
	Male	8,32,849
	Female	362,927
Literacy		41.97%
	Male	56.26%
	Female	26.56%
Population Density (persons)		1020*
Total Households		656,858
	Rural	636,302
	Urban	20,556

Source: Census 2001 and DEEP Annual Plan 2008-09.

*NABARD 2008-09, p. 1.





Panchayat details

S. No	Level	No.	Status (in No.)
1	GP		399 (4 seats (Madhepur, Jhanjharpur, Madhwapur and Phoolparas are vacant, currently 395 are there))
		Male	203
		Female	192
2	Panchayat Samiti		21
3	Zila Parishad (Chairperson)		1
		Female	1
4	No of ZP members		56
		Male	28
		Female	28
5	Ward member (Mukhiya)	Female	2701
6	Panchayat Samiti (female)	Female	231

Source: Twenty points programme, Collectorate, Madhubani.

Amenities available in villages

S. No	Amenities	No of villages
1	Drinking water facilities	1034
2	Safe drinking water	1033
3	Electricity (power supply)	437
4	Electricity (domestic)	323
5	Electricity (agriculture)	30
6	Primary school	901
7	Middle school	382
8	Secondary/Snr Secondary school	119
9	College	27





10	Medical facility	232
11	PHC	48
12	Primary health sub-centre	157
13	Post, telegraph and telephone facility	432
14	Bus service	164
15	Paved approach road	547
16	Mud approach road	986

Source: <http://madhubani.bih.nic.in/>

Administrative Unit

S. No	Particulars	No.
1.	No. of Sub-Divisions	5
2.	No. of Blocks	21
3.	No. of Circles	20
4.	No. of Panchayats	399
5.	No. of Villages	1111
6.	No. of Police Stations	18
7.	No. of Assisting Thana	13
8.	No. of Outposts	5
9.	No. of Town Outposts	4
10.	No. of Jail	2
11.	No. of MP Constituencies	2
12.	No. of MLA Constituencies	11
13.	No. of Zila Parishad Members	56
14.	No. of Panchayat Samiti Members	555
15.	No. of Gram Panchayat Members	5523

Source: <http://madhubani.bih.nic.in/>

Occupational Structure

The predominant occupation of the district is agriculture and majority of the population is involved in agriculture related activities. In addition to agriculture related activities part of the population is also involved in household industry. The pattern of occupation is broadly divided into cultivators, agricultural labourers, household industry workers and other workers. The table given below provides the details:





Indicators	Male/female	No.
Main workers		877,412
	Male	745,736
	Female	131,676
Cultivators		291,565
	Male	258,319
	Female	33,246
Agricultural labourers		416,627
	Male	334,264
	Female	82,363
Household industry workers		29,126
	Male	22,764
	Female	6,362
Other workers		140,094
	Male	130,389
	Female	9,705
Non-workers		2,347,558
	Male	961,880
	Female	1,385,678

Source: Census 2001.

Health Indicators

The district performance at health front and infrastructure related with health are given below. The details given below also provide details of contractual appointment also:

Particulars	No.
Birth rate	33.6 per thousand
Death rate	7.37 per thousand
Infant morality rate	62 per thousand birth
Maternal mortality rate	402 per lakh





Sex ratio	942
Sex ratio (0-6 years)	939
Life expectancy	67 years
Population covered by P.H.C in the block	4092803 (in 20007)
Population covered by I.C.D.S	100%
Number of P.H.C	18
Additional P.H.C.	57
Health sub centers	430
Anganwadi sub centers	3570
Anganwadi working	3204
ASHA (selected)	2947
ASHA posted	2836
A.N.M (post sanctioned)	584
A.N.M (on contract) sanctioned	429
A.N.M (on contract)	109
M.O (sanctioned)	213
M.O (Posted)	114
MO (on contract) sanctioned	81
MO (on contract) posted	64
District hospital	01 (150 bed)
Block hospital	01 (50 bed) Jhanjharpur
Referral Hospital	04 (Phulparas, Andhra dhadi, Pandol and Madheur) 30 bed each.
Six bedded dispensaries	02
twenty bedded hospitals	01
Ayurvedic hospital	09
Homeopathic Hospital	01

Source: Department of Health, Madhubani.





Land use pattern

The land use in the district is highly dependent upon the traditional agriculture practice. As a result productivity of land is not at the expected level. The average size of the holding is small and fragmented. It is also one of the reasons that has not led to dent of technical agriculture practice in the agriculture sector. In addition poverty amongst farmer has always prohibited them to use the technology to upgrade the productivity. The details are given below:

S. No	Type of land	Area in hectare
1	Total Cropped Area	218381 Hect.
2	Barren /Uncultivable Land	1456.5 Hect
3	Land under Non-agricultural use	51273.24 Hect
4	Cultivable Barren Land	333.32 Hect
5	Permanent Pasture	1372.71 Hect
6	Miscellaneous Trees	8835.90 Hect
7	Cultivable Land	232724 Hect
8	Cropping Intensity	134.23 %
9	Area brought under HYV seeds	Nil

Source: <http://madhubani.bih.nic.in/>

Industry

Being a predominantly agrarian economy industry sector has failed to realize its significance. One of the major constrains for the growth of industry is infrastructural poverty and the level of urbanization which is merely 3.65%. Overall composite index of development of the district is only 96.8 as compared to highest index values of 224.53 for Patna district (Madhubani District Potential Linked Credit Plan 2008-09, NABARD). Most of the industries present in the district are small scale like Mithila painting, chura, rice and printing. Infact Mithila painting has also miserably failed to receive the support of administration and its recognition is gradually decreasing. The table given below provides details of industry:

S. No	Type of Industry	Number
1	Mithila painting registered	76
2	Registered furniture industry	13
3	Steel industry	03





4	Chura industry	03
5	Rice industry	01
6	Printing industry	03
7	Small scale industry	3000

Dairy Industry

S. No	Particulars	No
1	No of Government committees	30
2	No. of government chilling centre	01
3	No. of private chilling centres	00
4	No of government milk production centres	30
5	No of private milk production centres	00
6	Total production of milk by cow	150 ltrs.
7	Total production of milk by buffalo	50 ltrs
8	Total Milk production	200 ltrs

Animal Husbandry

The district has potential in this sector but due to lack of infrastructure the allied industries have not been able to develop in the district. The table given below provides details related with animal husbandry:

S. No	Institutions	Number
1	Artificial Insemination Centre	16
2	Veterinary sub-centre	70
3	Veterinary centre	35
4	Veterinary hospital/dispensary	1

Post and Telephone

S. No	Particulars	Number
1	Post office (Head)	1
2	Post Office (sub)	41
3	Post office (branch)	397



4	Telegraph office	1
5	Telephone exchange	52
6	Telephone connection	37000
7	Broad-band connection	151

Education

The district performance at the education front is abysmally poor. The literacy rate is only 41.97% and the literacy among female is only 26.54%. Moreover the poor progress on the education front is also due to lack of infrastructure. The table given below provides details and also details of Bihar Education Project under the Sarva Siksha Abhiyan:

S. No	Particulars	No.
1	Primary school (Govt.)	2116
2	Upper Primary School (Govt)	745
3	Enrollment of Boys	332603
4	Enrollment of girls	282016
5	Primary teachers	8669
6	Middle Schools	745
7	Enrollment of Boys	109702
8	Enrollment of girls	85682
9	Teachers in middle school	6649
10	S.C Registered Male students (6-14 years)	73373
11	S.C registered female students	58892
12	S.C unregistered male students	1800
13	S.C Unregistered female students	836
14	S.C drop out male students	3915
15	S.C drop out female students	3526
16	S.T registered male students	225
17	S.T Registered Female students	171
18	ST Unregistered male students	14



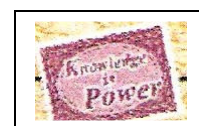
19	ST unregistered Female students	08
20	ST Drop out male students	180
21	ST Drop out female students	173
22	No of Minorities registered male students	81889
23	No of minority registered female students	67346
24	No. of unregistered male minority student	2410
25	No. of unregistered female minority students	1882
26	No. of drop out male minority students	6470
27	No. of Drop out female students	5934
28	No of Schools do not have toilet facility	1591
29	No of Schools do not have drinking water facility	556
30	No of Schools do not have separate toilet facility for boys and girls	2193
31	Number of primary school without building	287
32	Number of classrooms that require repairing	1288
33	Number of upper primary school required*	28

*Under SSA provision has been made to upgrade 28 primary school to upper primary school.

Source: District Elementary Education Plan, Annual Work Plan and Budget, Year 2008-09.

Bihar Education Project

S. No	Interventions	No of project sanctioned	Completed
1	Opening of primary school	98	98
2	Upgradation of primary school into upper primary school	83	8
3	Additional teacher	9276	9276
4	Primary/upper primary teacher	15519	10837
5	Teacher training in service	7851	6321
6	Induction training for newly recruit trained teacher	900	840





7	Refresher course for untrained teacher	1350	1264
8	Remedial teaching	35638	35638

Source: Twenty points programme, Collectorate, Madhubani.

During 2007-08 under Bihar Education Project following fund (Rs in lakh) were available/expenditure under different schemes/programme

S. No	Programme	Fund available	Expenditure	% of expenditure
1	SSA	8474.92703	7558.14500	98.18
2	NPEGEL	151.167	63.79	42.2
3	KGBV	323.675	267.618	82.68
Grand Total		8949.769	7889.553	88.15

Source: Twenty points programme, Collectorate, Madhubani.

Self-Help Groups

Total No (since 1-4-1999) of SHG	SHG formed during 2007-08	No. of women SHGs that have taken economic activities
11577	564	414

Source: Twenty points programme, Collectorate, Madhubani.

3.2 Details of activities undertaken during 2007-08





Indira Awas Yojana

Particulars	Beneficiaries						Total
	SC	ST	Minority	Other	Freed bonded labour	Physically mentally challenged	
New Construction	9549	---	1366	5111	46	161	16026
Upgradation	375	---	38	212	3	13	625
	9924	---	1404	5323	49	174	16651

Source: Twenty points programme, Collectorate, Madhubani.

National Rural Health Mission

S. No	Particulars	No. of work sanctioned	Completed	Under progress
1	Construction and upgradation work of 19 PHCs	16	2	14
2	Construction of health sub centre	63	4	59
3	Upgradation of health sub centre	165	1	164
4	Construction of ICU	1		1
5	Construction of drugs house	1	1	
6	Modernisation of 2 room of eye ward of sadar hospital	1	1	

Source: Twenty points programme, Collectorate, Madhubani.

National Rural Employment Guarantee Act

S. No	Particulars	Number
1	Employment card issued (Total)	314399
2	Employment card issued (SC)	179215
3	Employment card issued (ST)	130
2	Card holders who worked last year also	150631
3	Employment generation (mandays) Male	14.12 lakh
4	Employment generation (mandays) Female	3.5 lakh

Source: Data provided by Department and Twenty points programme, Collectorate, Madhubani

Antya Yodaya Yojana

Number of beneficiaries





Target	Achievement
120205	120205

Source: Twenty points programme, Collectorate, Madhubani.

National Horticulture Mission

S. No	Particulars		Total	Number
1	Production of planting material	Small Nursery		5
			Private sector	1
			Public sector	4
2	Establishment of new gardens (ha)	Fruits		300
			Perennial	200
			Non-perennials	100
		Cut flower		5
3	Community tank			1
4	Rejuvenation/replacement of senile tank			50
5	Protected cultivation (ha)			
		Mulching		10
		Shade net		5
6	Integrated pest management (ha)			400

Source: Twenty points programme, Collectorate, Madhubani.

Details of expenditure incurred under different schemes during 2007-08

S. No	Programme/scheme	Total (Rs in lakh)
1	Mukhyamantri gram sadaka yojanan	725.201
2	Mukhya mantri setu yojana	98.603
3	Rashtriya sams vikas yojana	63.60
4	PMGSY	663.001
5	MPLAD	14.91
6	MLALAD	116.768

Source: Twenty points programme, Collectorate, Madhubani.

Construction of stadium by the youth and cultural department (Rs 15.00 lakh) was sanctioned during 2007-08 but was not taken up.

Glance at the Road Map of various sectors (2008-2012)





Agriculture

Particulars	Current production	Target
Density of crop	133 %	161 %
Production of rice per hectare	14.86 quintal	29.72 quintal
Production of wheat per hectare	20.55 quintal	30.55 quintal
Production of sugarcane per hectare	455.6 quintal	600 quintal
Production of dalhani per hectare	7.22 quintal	10.3 quintal

Target projected for dairy sector

S. No	Activity	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012	Total
1	Establishment of artificial insemination centres	5	10	15	20	50
2	Establishment of adarsh gram	1	1	2	2	6
3	Establishment of breeding units	2	2	2	2	8
4	Establishment of fodder block unit	1	1	1		3
5	Establishment of bulk coolers	1	2	2	3	8
6	Establishment of auto milk collection	2	4	4	5	15
7	Establishment of whole day booths with insulated box and deep freezers	2	3	3	4	12





Seed programme

To promote agriculture in the district seeds of wheat, rice, maize, arhar, masoor, moong, rai/mustard/toria and alsi will be distributed.

S. No	Crop	Quantity (Kg)	No of farmers	Annual requirement of seed (Quintal)
1	Wheat	20	1500	300
2	Rice	10	2064	206.4
3	Maize	4	50	2
4	Arhar	2	50	20.64
5	Masoor	4	100	41.28
6	Moong	3	150	30.96
7	Rai/mustard/toria	1	100	10.32
8	Alsi	2	50	20.64

Under the seed improvement programme Rs 6.00 lakh has been allocated for four years (Rs 1.5 lakh each)

Type of seed	2008-09 (RS in lakh)	2009-10 (RS in lakh)	2010-11 (RS in lakh)	2011-12 (RS in lakh)	Total (RS in lakh)
Hybrid seed	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	6.00

Distribution of improved seeds

S. No	Crops	Allocation	Quantity of seed	Expenditure (Rs in lakh)
1	Wheat	5	1000	5
2	Rice	5	1000	5
3	Sankar rice	20	500	1
4	Dalhani	12	100	1.2
5	Tehani	12	25	3
6	Maize	12	100	1.20
		66	2725	16.4

Proposed activities and fund related with seed for different years

Programme/scheme bane	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
Crash programme	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	60.00
Seed processing	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	6.00
Village seed programme	3.00	6.00	9.00	12.00	30.00
Distribution of improved seed	16.40	16.40	16.40	16.40	65.60
Infrastructure	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	80.00





	55.90	58.90	61.90	64.90	241.60
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Financial assistance for the production of fruit (Rs in lakh)

S. No	Fruit	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	Mango	4.50	5.175	5.40	5.85	20.925
2	Lichi	0.625	0.75	1.00	1.25	3.625
3	Guava	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	4.80
4	Banana	1.89	2.52	3.78	5.04	13.23
		8.215	9.645	11.38	13.34	42.58

Under the roadmap e- Kishan Bhavan has been proposed at the Block level with following facilities:

- a. Kishan information centre
- b. Soil testing laboratory
- c. Training centre
- d. Rest house
- e. Technology for kishan
- f. Administration building

Rural haat

The district has 148 haat. However, most of the haat do not have proper building and takes place in open field on particular day for limited time. Under the road map five things related with infrastructure have been propose namely:

1. Market shed
2. Storage facility
3. place for auction
4. open space for drying the crops
5. Drinking water facility.

For the above mentioned facilities Rs 35 lakh has been estimated for each haat and a road map has been drawn for four year.

S. No		2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	Rural haat with basic facilities	805.00 (23 Haat)	735.00 (21)	980.00 (28)	630.00 (18)	3150.00 (90)
2	Primary processing centre	48	48	42	39.6	177.6
Total		853.00	783.00	1022.00	1239.60	3897.60

In addition to above mentioned details one processing centre at each rural haat will be constructed. The cost for each processing centre would be Rs 1.20 lakh.

Animal husbandry

S. No		Rate	2008-09	Rate
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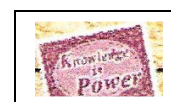


Constitution of milk production committee				
1	milk production committee	0.20	200	40.00
2	Model village	18.00	15	270.00
3	Mini dairy	0.20	200	40.00
4	Electronic milk taster	0.28	15	4.20
Animal husbandry				
1	Artificial insemination centre	0.42	100	42.00
2	Store	15.00	1	15.00
3	Tanker	40.00	1	40.00
4	AIC information centre	6.00	1	6.00
1	Fodder unit	0.016	500	8.00
2	Fodder unit (Block)	25	1	25.00
3	Mineral mixture plant	0.15	1	15.00
4	Milk production unit	0.30	100	30.00
5	Training for farmer	0.052	1500	78.00
6	Training on AIC	0.080	500	40.00
7	Training to farmer with TA	0.028	1500	42.00
8	Milk inspection technology	0.10	100	10.00
9	inspection of chemical in milk	0.10	100	10.00
10	Milk cane	0.30	300	90.00
	Total			805.02

Fisheries

Financial assistance (Rs in lakh)

S.No	Proposed work	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	Training centre and equipment	30			





	for fish farmer				
2	Aquarium and fish pathology lab		15		
3	Training to fish farmer outside state (400 farmers@6000/-)	6	6	6	6
4	Training at Block level (800@2000)	4	4	4	4
5	Seed production (fish)	30	15	15	15
6	Makhana processing unit and makhna lawa godown (4)	17	17	17	17
7	Makhana processing unit (4)	5	5	5	5
8	Boat (40) @30,000	3	3	3	3
9	Net (80) @25,000	5	5	5	5
10	Insulated carrier/ Auto (2)	4	4	4	4
11	Insulated pick up van (1)	8			
12	Ice plant (1)	40			
13	Insulated ricshaw		1	1	
14	Renovation of water bodies (25hectare)	300	300	325	325
		452	375	381	380

Proposed amount under the agriculture and allied services

S. No	Details	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	Agriculture	1616.27	1612.78	1620.77	1614.83
2	Cow	201.00	201.00	201.00	201.00
3	Animal	308.70	297.66	301.28	309.31





	husbandry				
4	Fisheries	452.00	375.00	381.00	380.00
	Total	2577.97	1612.78	1620.77	1614.83

On the basis of the visioning exercise, availability of resources and analysis of road map plans of various sectors SWOT analysis has been prepared

The above-mentioned road maps of various sectors exhibits that by 2012 district will have adequate infrastructure.





SWOT Analysis

Strength

Agriculture and allied activities

1. Fertile land (mixture of clay and sand).
2. Favourable climate for agriculture production.
3. Production of makhana. The district produces 80% of the total India's production.

Natural Divisions

1. Numerous streams and marshes. The district has three major rivers, more than 6000 large ponds and numerous smaller ponds. These water bodies play an important role in preserving moisture in the fields during the winter season.

Human Resource

1. Plenty of manpower. In the absence of substantial industrialization people are engaged in agriculture activities.

Art and Crafts

1. Rich cultural heritage especially, Madhubani painting.
2. *Sikki- Mauni* handicraft i.e. with help of local grass people here prepare many items of daily use like jewelry box, doll etc. These are used traditionally for keeping grains and also the food items and other bamboo works are quite famous and attract people of various parts of the country.

Weaknesses

Human Development

1. Endemic poverty.
2. High population density i.e. 1020.
3. Prevalence of landlordism still 5% of the population holds the entire land and since they are not aware with the problems faced by their tenants they never show any proclivity towards making investment in agriculture.





4. Migration to other states for economic avenues. The migration is not limited to section of labourers but also farmers.
5. Infrastructural poverty. District lacks on all fronts and still agriculture is the main source of income of the people.
6. Only 1.25 lakh people live in urban areas which are about 3.5%. This is a very low proportion even for a rural district.

Agriculture and allied activities

1. Agriculture is dependent on monsoon if it fails the district comes under the trap of drought. In addition 85% of all land holdings are of size less than 1 hectare. This prohibits mechanization of agriculture. Due to poor development of irrigation facilities cropping intensity is 134%, which is one of the lowest among all the districts.
2. Low agricultural productivity.
3. Absence of good quality of seeds and insufficient availability of fertilizer.
4. Absence of cold storage affects the dairy and horticulture related activities.
5. Lack of irrigation facility.

Education

1. Dropout rate is quite high especially among the female. This is primarily due to two factors namely social compulsion i.e Parents discourage from sending their girl child for higher education and another factor is flood. Due to flood many areas get disconnected and most of the time educational institutions get close during whole monsoon season.
2. The literacy among female is only 26.54%.

Animal husbandry

1. Absence of veterinary hospital. Despite of being known for rich in dairy and poultry farming district has not been able to get recognition in this sector.
2. Lack of knowledge among people about technology related with animal husbandry.





Industry

1. The district lacks industrial infrastructure only brick kilns are available.
2. Absence of marketing facility for art and handicraft like Madhubani painting and Sikki and Mauni craft.

Pisciculture

1. Fish is an important part of the diet of the local populace. It is an irony that in a district with such an abundant number of fish tanks, fish has to be imported from other states.
2. Ponds are in very state.

Health and Sanitation

1. Lack of good hospital and trained doctors compel people to travel to other district or to Patna for health related problems.
2. Poor state of drainage system. During flood commuting becomes a grave problem and all the activities come to standstill.
3. Absence of adequate and proper water drainage due to this during monsoon season connectivity becomes grave problem of the people. This hampers the growth and productivity of all sectors.

Natural disasters

1. Out of 21 Blocks 10 are flood affected.

Opportunities

Agriculture and allied activities

1. Being an extension of the Gangetic basin at the southern end and of the *Tarai* belt at the northern end, there is ample scope for agricultural and allied activities due to the high fertility of the land.
2. Favourable climate for the production of fruits and vegetables.





3. Potential for credit and non-credit input flow to agriculture and allied activities like development of irrigation facilities, mechanized farming and improvement in soil conditions. It is estimated that for short term and investment credit flow to agriculture allied activities agro processing and other priority sector activities the potential during 2007-08 was Rs 261 crore (NABARD 2008-09).
4. Land is appropriate for sugarcane cultivation. The cultivation would also provide economic avenue for the farmers who are not able to produce anything due to drought.
5. In the water logged area Boro paddy has potential.
6. Suitable for mango production. The production will also lead to diversification in agriculture and allied sector.

Livelihood related activities (small scale and cottage industries)

1. Livelihood related activities like Makhana cultivation, Bee keeping, preparation of papad and candle etc.
2. Production of rope by sabey grass.
3. Silk and Khadi industries.
4. Market linkage for the madhubani painting.
5. A Mauni-Sukti handicraft is quite famous in the district and the local grass by which it is prepared is prevalent in the flood prone area.
6. Animal husbandry related livelihood generation work. This would inhibit people from migrating.

Water related activities

1. Revival of water bodies like ponds for makhana farming.
2. Adequate perennial source of surface water because of number of ponds and rivers. In addition the high water table existing in the district would enable to easy access to water for drinking as well irrigation purposes.
3. Construction of dam and check dam will provide suitable irrigation facility.
4. Mineral water industry because of the abundance of water.





Pisciculture

1. Inland Fisheries can be developed for higher production by rejuvenating the numerous ponds in the district through renovation. At present, due to ill-managed ponds and weeding, a large number of ponds are either dead or producing well below potential.

Industries

1. Potential for becoming hub of agro-industries i.e. sugar factory, paper factory, fruit processing industries, dairy, rice and rice industries.

Threats

Population Explosion

1. Population explosion, the population of the district grew by 26.24% between 1991 and 2001

Natural disasters

1. Recurrent flood afflict scores of misery on people. The floods of 2004 were the worst that district had ever experienced and its magnitude can be gauged by the fact that an estimated Rs.285.85 crores worth of damage was reported. The floods led to the breakdown of road, rail and telecom services, disruption of normal life, damage of agricultural crops and livestock worth Rs. 40.15 crores and infrastructural losses worth Rs.214.97 crores (BRGF Plan 2007-08).
2. The district falls under Earthquake Zone Five. This makes the district most vulnerable.
3. Transboundary natural disaster like flood emanating from Nepal.

Art and Craft (Madhubani painting)

1. Use of artificial colour in Madhubani painting to lower the price of paintings but at the same time it is leading to erosion of the importance of the painting.

Financial Assistance





1. Unpredicted flood, lack of assured irrigation, leasing of land and to share-croppers inhibit the financial institutions from providing financial support.
2. Most of the transactions are made through middleman because of the lack of infrastructure facilities and awareness.

Volatile International Border

1. The district shares Nepal border. Measures to counter extremist activities in the bordering areas need to be taken in earnest by strengthening the posts.





Vision Statement

Holistic exploration of natural resources with adequate infrastructure for sustainable agriculture growth, women empowerment, industrial growth and promotion of Madhubani art and craft.





Developmental Goals: Short, Medium and Long term

The district is endowed with all that is required to become one of the developed districts. In absence of infrastructure and endemic poverty it ranks among one of the least developed districts. There is need for holistic exploration of the existing resources coupled with proper infrastructure to change the face of the district.

In an interaction with the stakeholders (Annexure-I & II) the development goals were discussed. On the basis of the visioning exercise and available secondary document the short, medium and long term goals are as below:

Short: Self sufficient agrarian economy

Redressal of problems related with agriculture and natural disaster. Under the agriculture goal there is need to make the district self sufficient and then to produce surplus for the economic upliftment of the people. In this regard proper irrigation facility is required and if possible farmers need to be provided training on the enhancement of production.

In respect of natural disaster that creates havoc during monsoon period there is urgency for the construction of dam and check dam. The dams would not only protect from the miseries of flood but would also provide better irrigation facility during the lean season.

The above-mentioned both sectors are on priority because 85% of the people are involved in agriculture profession. Regarding measures for flood it is essential because agriculture could be under performed in absence of check on natural disaster like flood.

As the district is endowed with adequate water resources and the people are also very fond of fish the problem related with fishery sector should be addressed





Medium: Adequate infrastructure for all sectors

Adequate infrastructure for all sectors namely Education, Health, Art and crafts etc. In respect of education school should have proper building, adequate teachers, adequate infrastructure like bench-desk, blackboards etc. Target oriented programme for increasing the literacy among girl child.

In respect of health sector adequate hospital at GP, Block and District level with adequate doctors and medicine. Regarding art and craft there is need to regain the glory of Madhubani painting and Sikki and Mauni art and crafts. In addition proper forward and backward linkage with market should be provided for the Madhubani painting and Sikki and Mauni art and craft. This would not only promote the art and craft but would also help in alleviating the poverty in which the artists have been trapped.

In respect of fishery sector an effort should be made to make the district as a hub for the export of fish (At present it imports fish).

Long: One of developed districts and centre for Art and Crafts.

Holistic exploration of the existing resources coupled with proper infrastructure to change the face of the district. Put the district in the national and international arena for art and crafts (Madhubani painting and Sikki and Mauni). As the district is primarily rural effort should be made at the front of urbanization coupled with industrial growth.





Future Growth Engines of the District

The district has potential to become one of the developed districts because of the endowment of natural resources and adequate manpower. The current problems primarily pertain with inadequate infrastructure, recurrent flood and ignorance among the people.

The growth engines of the district are:

1. Agriculture and allied sector.
2. Art and Crafts (Madhubani painting and Sikki and Mauni)
3. Small scale and cottage industries.
4. Fish farming and Makhana cultivation.
5. Literate population.





Workshops Details

The visioning exercise was undertaken through Workshops at State, District and Block level. The basic objectives of the workshop were to know the problems pertaining to planning and aware the key stakeholders i.e. elected representatives and officials with the Backward Region Grant Fund and with the process of Comprehensive District Planning. In addition to workshops number of stakeholders were also met during the visioning exercise.

State level workshop

Two day workshop was organized on 26th-27th December, 2008. The workshop was attended by Minister of Panchayati Raj Department, Chief Secretary, Development Commissioner, Principal Secretary, Rural Development Department, Secretary Planning, Secretary and Director of Panchayati Raj, Member of Task Force, NIC Delhi, DDCs, ZP Chairperson, Pramukh, Mukhiyas and District Planning Officers. The basic objective of the workshop was to sensitise the elected representatives and officials.

District level Workshop

The District level workshop was organized on 11th March, 2008. The District level workshop was attended by ZP Chairperson, Vice Chairperson and members, Deputy Development Commissioner, Panchayat Samiti members, Block Development Officers and officials of line department. The participants were of view that for the development of the district in general and for the preparation of CDP in particular there is a need for collective efforts and these should be supplemented with the NGO support.

During the workshop gamut of issues were deliberated upon and participants also made an effort to identify gaps in their respective areas e.g. the representative of Animal husbandry pointed out that under BRGF schemes establishment of a pathological lab and centres for artificial insemination could be undertaken. Similarly, representative of industrial department was of view that there is an immense potential Khadi industry,





Mithila painting and Makhana. The representative of fisheries department pointed out that inspite of being endowed with numerous ponds the district imports fish from Andhra Pradesh. In order to exploit the fish resources holistically there is a need for training and building the capacity of the officials and persons involved in this sector. Attention of all the participants was invited on the differently abled people and there was unanimity for the welfare of this section of the society. It was also made clear to participants that the Gram Sabha will have major say in the preparation of Plan. In addition the whole process of participatory planning was discussed in detail.

Block level Workshop

Block level workshops were organized to sensitise and to build the capacity of the elected representatives and officials. The workshop was attended by Pramukhs, ZP members, Block Development Officers, Panchayat Samiti members, Mukhiyas, Line department officials, Panchayat Secretaries, PRIA's representative and media personnel. The elected representatives were explained and briefed with the preparation of participatory plan and their role and responsibilities. The elected representatives (Pramukh) emphasized that they should be provided training on Government schemes (Central and State). Consensus/unanimity emerged among the participants that for the preparation of a good plan there is a need for cooperation among the three tiers. Deliberating on the utilization of BRGF the ZP of Jainanagar stated that the BRGF amount is meant for gap filling i.e. works that could not be carried out under different schemes/programme. Some of the points that were raised during the workshop were opportunity of dairy production, rabi crop (fertile land) etc. The participants were also of opinion that recurrent flood devastate the road and on most of occasion road get washed away.

The workshop exercise undertaken at State, District and Block level raised awareness among the participants and also brought scores of issue ranging from different spectrum of the society and were deliberated upon. The significant outcome of these workshops was that it successfully brought the participatory approach into the planning process and also helped the participants in understanding the basic objective of the BRGF i.e. critical gap filling.





Meeting with Stakeholders

Meeting with District Agriculture Officer:

The DAO was of opinion that the district has fertile soil and has potential for wheat, rice and pulse cultivation. In addition to crop cultivation it has potential for the production of mango. Regarding irrigation he was of opinion that in district irrigation is possible with the help of canals, wells and other sources. He also mentioned that district has a good scope for dairy and fishery farming. Reflecting on the shortcomings (department) he stated that the major hurdle in the agriculture growth is shortage of field staff. He further mentioned that flood emanating from Nepal is also one of the biggest constrains in the production of agriculture. To address the menace of flood there is need for the construction of dam and check dam in boarder areas of Nepal.

Meeting with Vice Chairperson, Municipal Council:

Flood is one of the main problems of the district and this has inhibited industrial houses from setting-up industries in the district. To address the problem an ambitious river connecting project is required. The project would also provide better facility for the irrigation. In addition to the menace of flood district also suffers from inadequate infrastructure.

Meeting with progressive farmers:

Progressive farmers were consulted and were of view that (some of them are Mr. Sitaram Yadav and Ganesh Prasad) lack of irrigation facility is the main problem of the district. It could be effectively addressed through state boring facility. They also made a point that in absence of effective irrigation facility schemes like seeds distribution are bound to fail. They were also of view that all the agriculture related facilities and information should be provided to farmers at Panchayat level. Regarding opportunities in the district they were of view that district has good scope for seasonal industries like tomato juice industry and mangoes. In addition there is also scope for mineral water industry because of the abundance of water. To augment the economic condition of farmer there is a need for rice





mill. The farmers were of view that to address the problem of irrigation solice gates are needed in all rivers. These solice gates will also provide opportunity for fisheries.

Meeting with Madhubani Painters in Jitvarpur and Ranti village:

Most of the families of these two villages are engaged in Madhubani painting. During an interaction with the state prize winner Mrs. Bhagwan Devi of Jitwarpur village she described the opportunities and problems pertaining with Madhubani painting. She was of opinion that marketing of paintings is the main problem and also stressed that there is no direct market for the paintings. In absence of marketing facility all artisans sale their paintings to middleman as a result they do not get the market value of their products.

Mahasundery Devi, national award winner of the village Ranty was met. She was also of opinion that there is a problem of marketing. She further stated that government does not provide training and marketing facility for Madhubani painting. She was of view that a market complex exclusive for Madhubani painting should be constructed in the district head quarter with proper marketing facility. She also mentioned that artisans should be imparted training. Due to poor economic state of the painters they are not using traditional colour and this is gradually eroding the significance of the painting.

Meeting with fisherman committee of Andhra thari

Meeting was held with members of fishery committee of Andhra thari. In Andhra thari there are two fishery committee namely Sawalambi Mahila masjabi sammitti and Fisherman cooperative society. During the meeting scores of issues were discussed. Fishermen stated that there are around 350 ponds but eighty percent of the ponds are damaged. They also mentioned that their woes get aggravated during flood time. To address the problem they were of view that training should be imparted to fishermen and they should be provided with good net and quality fish feed. In addition fishermen should be provided education.





List of Stakeholders met during visioning exercise

Administration

1. Education- Official incharge of SSA.
2. Agriculture- District Agriculture Officer.
3. Industry- District Industrial Officer.
4. Fisheries- District Fishery Officer.
5. Planning- Statistical Officer.
6. Health- Civil Surgeon and Officials of NRHM.
7. Minor Irrigation- Executive Officer.
8. Women and Child- Official incharge of ICDS.
9. Dairy- Dairy Officer.
10. Khadi- Official (Mantriji).
11. District Planning Officer
12. Deputy Development Commissioner.
13. DRDA.
14. PHED- Executive Engineer.
15. Panchayat Officer.
16. Animal Husbandry- Executive Officer.

Elected Representatives

1. ZP Chairman and Members.
2. Panchayat Samiti (Pramukh)- Jainagar, Kapsai, Benapatti and Pandol.
3. Mukhiyas (8).

NGOs

1. Bihar Sewa Samiti (BSS).
2. Abhigyan Disa.
3. Janakansha.
4. SFWA Mithla.
5. Sarvoprayas.





6. Grameen Vikas Parishad.

Others

1. Madhubani painter (Jitwapur and Ranti village).
2. Khadi weavers (Madhubani HQ)
3. Research Scholar (Agriculture).
4. Professor (R K College)
5. Professor Arun Singh (academician cum social activist)
6. NCC head (R K College).

