

PART 1

CHAPTER 1

PROCESS OF DISTRICT PLANNING& DISTRICT PROFILE

Introduction

This Document `District Plan of Gaya 2017-18' may be accepted on a positive note as it is moving a step forward in the direction of decentralized planning for all-round and integrated development of the district.

The process of preparing district plan has been initiated as per the instructions and guidelines of Bihar Government through the Department of Planning and Development. The planning process aims at providing opportunity to the District itself to decide its needs, priorities under various developmental, welfare and public utility schemes. This is unique opportunity for the administrators, planners, other development stakeholders of the district which provides ways to schedule plans and program and integrate them for best utilization of local resources (man and material both) with resources made available by the central and state Governments as well as other funding agencies.

This plan paper includes methodology of planning, profile of Gaya district, expected expenditure of financial year 2016-17 (i.e. by 31st march 2017), and plan for financial year 2016-17. The above details has been outlined in two parts. This plan paper includes district sector plan, the programs that are essentially executed by the district level offices of different departments and institutions of Bihar Government. Under this planning, state government/center government schemes/plans, central government sponsored plans and aided plans have also been included.

Planning Objectives

1. The key objective 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 ensure 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 been 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 prioritize 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 coordinate 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 and Resource Mapping

SWOT Analysis

- ◆ Discussion with District level officials and PRI members
- ◆ Suggestions given by departments have been incorporated
- ◆ Develop Draft Plan

District Planning Committee (DPC)

- ◆ Meeting of District Planning Committee
- ◆ Plan presented, discussed and approved by DPC

Introduction of the District

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 districts 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 bordering 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.

Historical Perspective

Maha Bodhi Temple



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 Mauryan 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 Bihar 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

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.

Vishnu Pada Temple (Foot print of Lord Vishnu)



Vishnupad Temple is located on the banks of Falgu river in the central part of the old town. It is believed that this massive temple has been built on the footprints of Lord Vishnu and that is why it has been named Vishnupad. A 40 cm long foot print of Lord Vishnu can be seen inside the temple imprinted on rock surrounded by silver plated basin. This Shikhara style temple was constructed in 1787, by Queen Ahilya Bai of Indore, and is a must visit for those travelling to Gaya. It is believed that performing "Pind daan" in Gaya in the "Pitripaksh" helps in attaining Moksha to the souls of the ancestors.

Society, Art & Culture

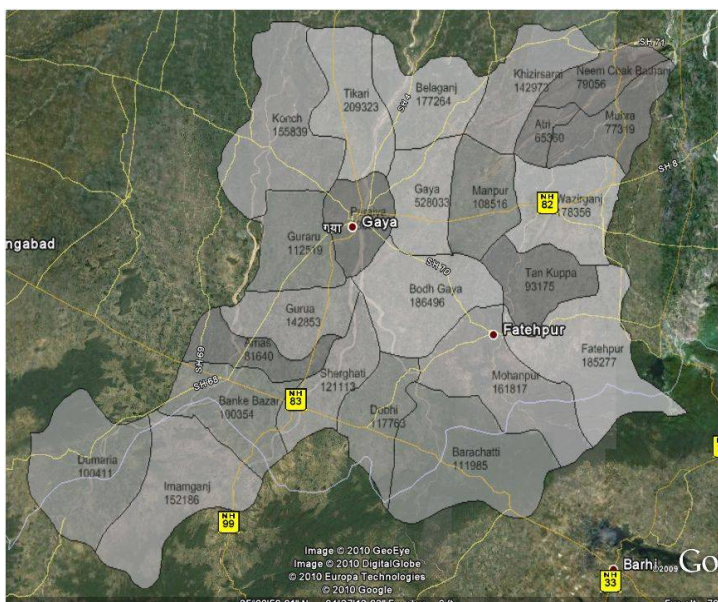
Important festivals of Hindus Holi, Diwali, Dusehera and Ramnavamias well as other festivals like, Basant panchami, Chhath, Jitiya, Bhaiya Duj, etc. are also Celebrated in this district. Important festivals of Muslim communities are Id-UI-Fitr, Baqrid, Muharram, Shab-e-barat. Specific festivals of the 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.

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.

Gaya District: Demographic Details

Gaya is one of the biggest districts of the state. As per 2011 Census, the total population of the district is 43,79,383 persons with a male population constituting 51.76% and female population 48.24%. The sex ratio of the district is 932 females per thousand males. The district is predominantly rural with 86.86% of its people residing in rural areas. The decadal growth rate is 26.08 percent which is higher than the state (25.07%) and national average. The Scheduled caste population comprises more than 29.6 percent which is highest in the state and the scheduled tribe population comprising less than 0.5 percent.



The literacy rate according to 2011 census estimate of the district is 66.35 percent, which is lower than the national average. The female literacy rate is particularly a matter of concern as it is only 55.90 percent. One of the factors that can probably explain this is the fact that the district is predominantly rural. The Total work Participation rate as per 2001 census is nearly 36.8 percent with main workers to total population comprising 28 percent and marginal workers comprising 8 percent. Agriculture labourers to

total workers is 43.8 percent and cultivators to total workers is 34.3 percent. Workers in non-agriculture sector are 22 percent and there are only 4.10 households. The population density is 880 persons per sq km compared to 1102 of state average.

POPULATION DISTRIBUTION

Table: 1- Population Distribution of the District

POPULATION DETAILS		
All	Number	Percent
Total (2011)	43,79,383	100.00
Male (2011)	22,66,827	51.76
Female (2011)	21,12,518	48.24
Others (2011)	38	0.0

Sex Ratio (2011)		932
Scheduled Caste (2001)		
Total (to All) (2001)	1,029,675	29.64
Male (2001)	529,230	51.40
Female (2001)	500,445	48.60
Sex Ratio (2001)		946.00
Scheduled Tribe (to All)		
Total (2001)	2,945	0.08
Male (2001)	1,526	51.82
Female (2001)	1,419	48.18
Sex Ratio (2001)		929.88
0 to 6 Years (2011)		
Total (2011)	7,62,507	100
Male (2011)	3,89,244	51.05
Female (2011)	3,73,260	48.95
Others	3	0.0
Sex Ratio		959

DEMOGRAPHY

Table: 2- Demographic Details

BPL Population (HH)	360848
DECADAL GROWTH RATE OF POPULATION 2011	26.08
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 safe drinking water facilities	
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- Comparison regarding status of different demographic and development indicators between India, Bihar and Gaya

SI. NO.	INDICATORS	INDIA	BIHAR	GAYA
1	Area (Sq. km.)	3287240	94163	49.76
2	Male Population	623724248	54185347	2266865
3	Female Population	586469174	49619290	2112518
4	Total Population	1210193422	103804637	4379383
5	Rural Population	833087662	92075028	3803888
6	Urban Population	377105760	11729609	575495
7	% Rural Population	68.88	88.70	86.86
8	% Urban Population	31.16	11.3	13.14
9	Population Density	382	1102	880

10	Decadal Growth(%)	17.6	25.1	26.08
11	Literacy Rate	74	63.9	54.8
12	Male Literacy Rate	82.1	73.4	63
13	Female Literacy Rate	65.5	53.3	46.1
14	Sex Ratio	947	916	932
15	Total Workers (in thousand)	402235	27975	283
16	Cultivators	103626	6770	69
17	Agricultural labours	63497	9020	164
18	Household industry workers	12206	749	15
19	Other Wokers	13367	451	35
20	Net Area Sown (in lakh ha.) - 2008-09	1413.64	55.54	1.88
21	Total cropped area	1951.04	76.71	2.04

Source: census 2011

Table: 4-Population Distribution in different sub-divisions and blocks of the district

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
	Tankuppa	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.

Table: 5 -Administrative Setup of the District

SL.	Units	Number
1	Sub-division	04
2	Revenue Circles	24
3	Development Blocks	24
4	Educational Blocks	25
5	Gram Panchayat	332
6	Total Villages	2680
7	Urban local Bodies	04
8	Police Station	33
9	Total electors	2111098

Infrastructure and Basic Amenities in The District

The details of the infrastructure and basic amenities accessible to people are presented below in Table 6 & Table 7. 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 across a total of 129 kms of National Highway, 354 kms of state highway and major district roads constitute 289 kms. Only one half of the villages are connected by pucca roads.

Table: 6 - 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
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	Guraru	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: 7 - Basic Amenities and Infrastructure facilities

Amenities (Source district Data and DLHS-III)	Data
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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 one among 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 an 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 Problem 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 2

SWOT ANALYSIS OF THE DISTRICT AND INDIVIDUAL SECTORS

SWOT Analysis

Rigorous exercise has been 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. The district's location is strategic. GT Road passes through the district from west to east direction.

Gaya has experienced the rise and fall of many dynasties in the Magadh Region. The district is most sacred and celestial place dedicated for performing panda Daana to the ancsters 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 Budhism spread all over the world. All these have created an opportunity of tourism for visitors. Many people visited during pitripaksh 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 plantation is 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 an 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 (66.35%) as compared to state average (63.82%).
- ❖ 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

- ❖ 86.86% of population of the district is rural population and there are primarily dependent on agriculture and its allied activities for livelihood.
- ❖ Agriculture is still largely dependent on rainfall.
- ❖ 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 inconvenience 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 centres 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. Anganwari 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 weak in district. The CD (Credit Deposit) Ratio of Gaya is only 28.67% (2008). Total number of scheduled commercial banks as on 2012 – 13 in Gaya is only 185.

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 Pynes'.
- ❖ 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 Agarbatti 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

Threat

- ❖ Drought affects the major crops and is a potential threat 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.
- ❖ High concentration of poor & landless families and lack of sustained livelihood opportunity.
- ❖ Extremism with its manifestation in various forms.
- ❖ Marginalization of land and its delineation.
- ❖ High degree of migration of the labours to various parts of the country.
- ❖ Lack of emerging avenues for the youth such as sports & other facilities
- ❖ Poor supply of electricity situation in the district.
- ❖ Lack of trained youths for tourism industry.
- ❖ In absence of proper storage facilities, heavy losses are being incurred.
- ❖ Low rainfall and inadequate resources.
- ❖ Migration of Agriculture wage laborers.
- ❖ Poor implementation of the PCPNDT Act and improper knowledge among community and stakeholders about PCPNDT.
- ❖ Village conflict during implementation of scheme/project. Funds flow Vs plan requirement Plan feasibility – PRI member's ignorance and less active role of PRI.
- ❖ More number of LI points will promote ground water exploitation and non-recharging may affect the ground water level.

- ❖ Small and marginal farmers may not avail the benefit if not appropriately targeted.
- ❖ Proposed agricultural productivity and level of production may be hampered if irrigation potential is not created to its fullest possible.
- ❖ Theft of electricity.
- ❖ Less production than demand.
- ❖ Industrial demand may subside domestic needs.
- ❖ In general agro-industry's contribution to the economy is undervalued.
- ❖ Political interference.
- ❖ Poor condition of bridge cut off link during rainy season.
- ❖ State road is in poor condition which adversely affecting transportation
- ❖ Naxal area
- ❖ Lack of parents participation
- ❖ High private participation may hike the cost of education
- ❖ Outward migration may affect children education
- ❖ Occasional outbreak of epidemics
- ❖ Increased health expenses become burdensome for poor families
- ❖ Private health care may increase the cost of health care service

Comparative Analysis of SWOT

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

local grievances	current fallow land (28.53%) has not been brought under use.
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 enhanced 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

SWOT Analysis of Part A

Strength	Weakness	Opportunity	Threat
<p><u>Maternal Health</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intentional delivery promoted through JBSY • All PHCs and Sadar Hospitals are providing institutional delivery services except, Town Block and Mohra • Three DH/SDH are providing C section delivery facilities. • Initiation of Early breast feeding • Transportation through ambulance to promote primary health care services specially institutional delivery • Treatment rate of RTI/STI increased 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Very less bed allotted for MCH service at all facilities • Poor stay of the mother after delivery, not for 48 hrs • Poor follow-up of the Newborn and mother or PNC • Lack of proper skill and knowledge on ANC & PNC as well as poor monitoring process • Very few facilities are providing MTP services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A vast number of Community people need MCH services and want to save their pocket money on same • Developmental partners are helping in capacity development of health personnel such as in IMNCI, SBA etc. • At the grass root level HSC and APHC can provide delivery facility, child care, family planning services and other health care services • At the HSC and APHC level infrastructure and equipments should 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor implementation of the PCPNDT Act and improper knowledge among community and stakeholders about PCPNDT • Social fear among beneficiaries to disclose privacy • Frequent monsoon failure is one of the major challenge in health care particularly of the poor • Under utilization of fund

<p>significantly</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sufficient fund for MCH • Total 156 SBA trained ANMs available at the facility level • ANC and PNC services are available at all facilities even at the HSC level 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health personnel are also not trained for quality MTP services • Community people are not aware about MTP services available at facilities • Drug and equipment for MTP services are not adequate • IEC of the MCH not displayed in the intervention area • Only one blood storage unit is functional in the district at Medical College and Hospital • HSC is not providing integrated MCH services except immunization, ANC and education • VHND are organized in the District but not as per guideline. Only RI services are providing. Poor infrastructure at the AWC. Poor coordination with line departments. 	<p>be made available for MCH, child, health and family planning services</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some APHCs need to be upgrade in 24X7 facility 	
<p><u>Child health</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rate of immunization among children increased significantly • Grass root health personnel are actively involved in the immunization activity • Eighteen NBCC are 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation of the IMNCI is not initiated at the facility level • Newborn corners are not established at all the delivery oints • Training to health personnel on handling NBCC needed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Many development partners are working for MCH services in the District • Training to the health personnel are on the progress • More than fifty percent of the child need intensive nutritional and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor 48 hrs stay of the patients at health facility after delivery • Poor PNC visit at the grass root level • Lack of knowledge about childhood diarrhea management using Zinc and ORS among the care givers and

<p>established and functioning in the different PHCs and DH</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2907 AWWs, 589 ANMs and 48 MOs are trained on IMNCI • 49 MOs are trained in F-IMNCI • One NRC is running on PPP mode at district level • Nai Peedhi Swasthya Guarantee Program is implemented in entire district and need to be continue 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SNCU has not been established even at the district health facility instead of provision till now • Only one NRC is running instead 24 are required • Management of childhood diarrhea using Zinc and ORS need to be strengthened • Training on childhood diarrhea using Zinc and ORS of all health functionaries are needed • Poor procurement and supply of Zinc and ORS even at community level • Total 926896 expected diarrheal episodes will be occurred in one year (up to 5 years) 	<p>health care services</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nai –Pidhi Swasthya Guarantee Program need to be continue • All child delivered at the institution should be provided Essential newborn care services. • Training on PNC needed for ASHA and grass root health personnel • MI is providing technical and programmatic support to implement Management of childhood diarrhea • Involvement of ASHA, AWW and ANM in Management of childhood diarrhea in addition to facilities may be ensured 	<p>community level health and ICDS functionaries</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More than 80% of childhood diarrheal treatment is undertaken by untrained private informal practitioners
<p>Family Planning</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demand for family planning services have increased significantly • Availability of multi choice services for sp-acing as well as permanent method • Capable health personnel are available specially for sterilization services, NSV, IUD insertion in the district 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor Supply of proper equipment for the quality family planning services • Few health personnel are trained in laparoscopic surgery • Lack of specialist such as Gynecologist, female doctors, Anesthetics, Pediatrician and Surgeon at the facility level • Poor utilization of allocated fund • ANMs need to be 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A vast number of people with unmet need and need to reach acceptable family planning services quality • People are getting aware through different channel for family planning services thus demand can be meet 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor survival rate of the children discourage family planning services • Lack of awareness about FP services is one of the major causes of the poor FP status particularly in the disadvantaged sections of the society • Prevalence of misbelieves regarding FP issues

	capacitate for mobilization and IUD insertion technique		
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SWOT analysis of Part B

Strength	Weakness	Opportunity	Threat
<p><u>ASHA Support System</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ASHAs are promoted through various programs and through incentives for promoting health care • There are 3438 ASHAs working in the Gaya District • ASHAs of the block get together and shared their experiences during ASHA Divas organized at PHC level • 2618 ASHAs are trained on M1 and 2713 ASHAs are trained on M2,3 &4 • 21 BCM & one DDA working in the District • Regular ASHA Divas are organized on monthly basis • ASHA resource centre is functioning in the district 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total 3438 ASHAs have selected against 3514 target • Only 2618 ASHAs have trained on Module 1 and only 2713 ASHAs have trained on Module 2,3 & 4 • Some activities such as ASHA Sammelan at District level, ASHA help desk at Distt. And block level, Best performance Awards are not completed till now • 3 BCM need to be appointed for better ASHA program • ASHA help desk need to be developed • Training on module 6 & 7 not completed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A good number of trained ASHAs are working in the District under NRHM in entire district • Different development partners are involved in the capacity building process of the ASHA in different issues 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor supportive supervision of ASHA program • Poor ASHA capacity building program

<p><u>VHSC</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Total 332 VHSC are in the District and working for community health care 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Most of the VHSC are not utilizing fund provided to them Poor participation of the community Members of the VHCS are not trained on the issue 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Members of the VHSC required training on Community Action for Health Care 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Few cases of conflicts between health functionaries and PRIs are major constraints for coordination
<p><u>Rogi Kalyan Samiti</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Health facility such as APHC(46) PHC(23), FRU (2)and DH (1) have Rogi Kalyan Samitis and they are involved to improve quality health care services at their facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Few members have capacitated on quality of health care Most of the members are not oriented regularly Poor fund utilization of RKS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Members required frequent orientation for improving quality of health care services at the facility as well as community level 	
<p><u>Human Resource</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Human resources such as Doctor, ANM, Dentist, AYUSH etc are providing health care services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Most of them are untrained are required multi skilling training 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Man power required frequent training and its implementation at the facility level Performance of the technical as well as non technical staff should be appraise time to time 	

SWOT analysis of Part C

Strength	Weakness	Opportunity	Threat
<p><u>Routine Immunization</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Most of the grass root health workers are trained and actively involved in the routine immunization activity • Micro plan for RI has been formulated in all the PHCs and is religiously adhered. • VHSND has been launched successfully in the entire district and micro plan is generated. • Through VHSND Quality of service delivery is ensured • Proper monitoring and supportive supervision is being done by Health officials and development partners. • Review meeting on coverage of RI is done on monthly basis at District and Block level. • Convergence between Health dept. and ICDS is 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RI take most of maximum time of the health workers that reduce the time for other activities in the locality • Recording and reporting of the RI data in the MIS is not proper • Training on Safe disposal and waste management, IYCF, etc is needed • Counseling on IYCF, Early and exclusive BF, ACF (Appropriate Complementary feeding, IFA consumption, ANC and PNC during RI session is missing link. • Poor reporting of AEFI cases during RI sessions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Through RI outreach sessions Health workers are accessible at very grass root level, so if they are also trained in IYCF, IUD insertion and equipments are provided, will be able to provide proper counseling and FP services. • The forums of review meetings at block levels can also be utilized as a peer learning and skill building platform. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transfer of ANM across the district and delay in providing responsibility and equipment charges led unavailability of essential equipments and services at session sites. • Engagement of Health Staffs and ANM in other parallel health programs hampers the quality.

very evident in all PHCs as well as district.			
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SWOT analysis of Part D

Strength	Weakness	Opportunity	Threat
<u>IDD</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> BCC have been done through IEC in the District 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not any activities has been undertaken at the Block level 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ASHA and AWWs can be involve in the IDD program 	
<u>MALARIA</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drug are available as per need Malaria kit available at the grass root level 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shortage of technical HR such BHW, Malaria Inspector, LT and BHI DMO has not power for withdrawal of amount Complicated payment procedure or wage for labour worked under program Irregular supply of malaria kit and drug 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> HR appointment and capacity building Implementation of the program could be decentralised at the block level Proper monitoring mechanism should be developed 	
<u>FILARIA</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability of drug as per requirement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some seats are vacant in the district 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> HR can be appoint on contract basis Capacity building of the HR 	
<u>LEPROSY</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability of drug as per requirement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some seats are vacant in the district 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> HR can be appoint on contract basis Capacity building of the HR 	

<p>RNTCP</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health personnel are actively involved in the RNTCP program • 21 Microscope out of 28 are in order • 21 LT are in position and 7 sit are vacant now in the District • DOT providers are actively involved in the program • Case detection rate has increased significantly • Default rate has also decreased in the area • Drug are available as per requirement • Technical persons are in position except some post 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Many post of the technical person such as 4 for STS, 7 for LT, one for Sr. Lab Supervisor are vacant in the district which affect the program adversely • Shortage of lab consumables • Follow-up process is poor • One MO is deputed at the other facility 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Refresher trainings of the HR could be provided for improving the program effectiveness • Lab consumables should be supply as drug 	
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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 socioeconomic status Bottom-up planning increasing people’s awareness increasing community participation Need based & demand driven programmes.	Poor infrastructural facility in interior pockets Poor literacy rate among SC, ST and women. Poor awareness among rural community about government plans and schemes.

Minimized gender biasness Creation of greater opportunity for poor section.	
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	
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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. As large area of the district falls within the two embankments of Kosi river where possibility of electrification is very remote. 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
Improved consumer care	Low voltage problem in rural & urban areas
Own power production through Kataiya power plant	Frequent power cut/ Demand & supply gap.
Continuous improvement process	Poor service delivery and staff shortage
Increasing habitation coverage under electricity	Delay in transformer replacement
	High dependency on conventional source
Opportunity	Threat
Supply of electricity to non electrified areas	Theft of electricity
Maximizing non-conventional energy sources	Less production than demand
Improvement in supply and service delivery	Industrial demand may subside domestic needs
Transmission loss minimization through technological Applications	
Strengthening of safety and loss reduction activities and promoting environmental Protection	

Industry & Minerals

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

Strength	Weakness
Govt. offers a wide range of concessions to the investors	Less exploration of district agricultural produce.
Availability of raw Materials	Poor infrastructure facilities
Easy and cheap availability of labour	Low innovation capabilities

	Labour force is highly un- skilled and inexperienced
	Lack of R&D programs and training and development
Opportunity	Threat
Potential areas for agro-based industries	In general agro-industry's contribution to the economy is undervalued.
High employment scope in agro based industry	
Scope of industrial development in agriculture, agriculture & allied & off / non-farm sector- processing and production	

Transport

Strength	Weakness
Increasing road networks	Poor infrastructural facility in interior / rural pockets
Improving road conditions	Lack of proper supervision, monitoring and evaluation road works and building
State road networks are relatively better.	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	Political interference
Construction of new roads and building	Poor condition of bridge cut off link during rainy season
connectivity of GP with all villages	State road is in poor condition which adversely affecting Transportation
All weather road network to promote better communication	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	Influence of parents educational status on children
increased educational awareness among people	Lack of adequate number of teachers & required infrastructure
Involvement of a no. of organizations in education and Health – SSA and NRHM	Lack of communication facility
Special hostels / schools for SC & STs	Poor economic condition of parents
Work of non-Govt. Agencies for community health care	Lack of proper monitoring & supervision
Regular health camps at GP / village level	Child labour
PPCP in Health and education sector	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	
