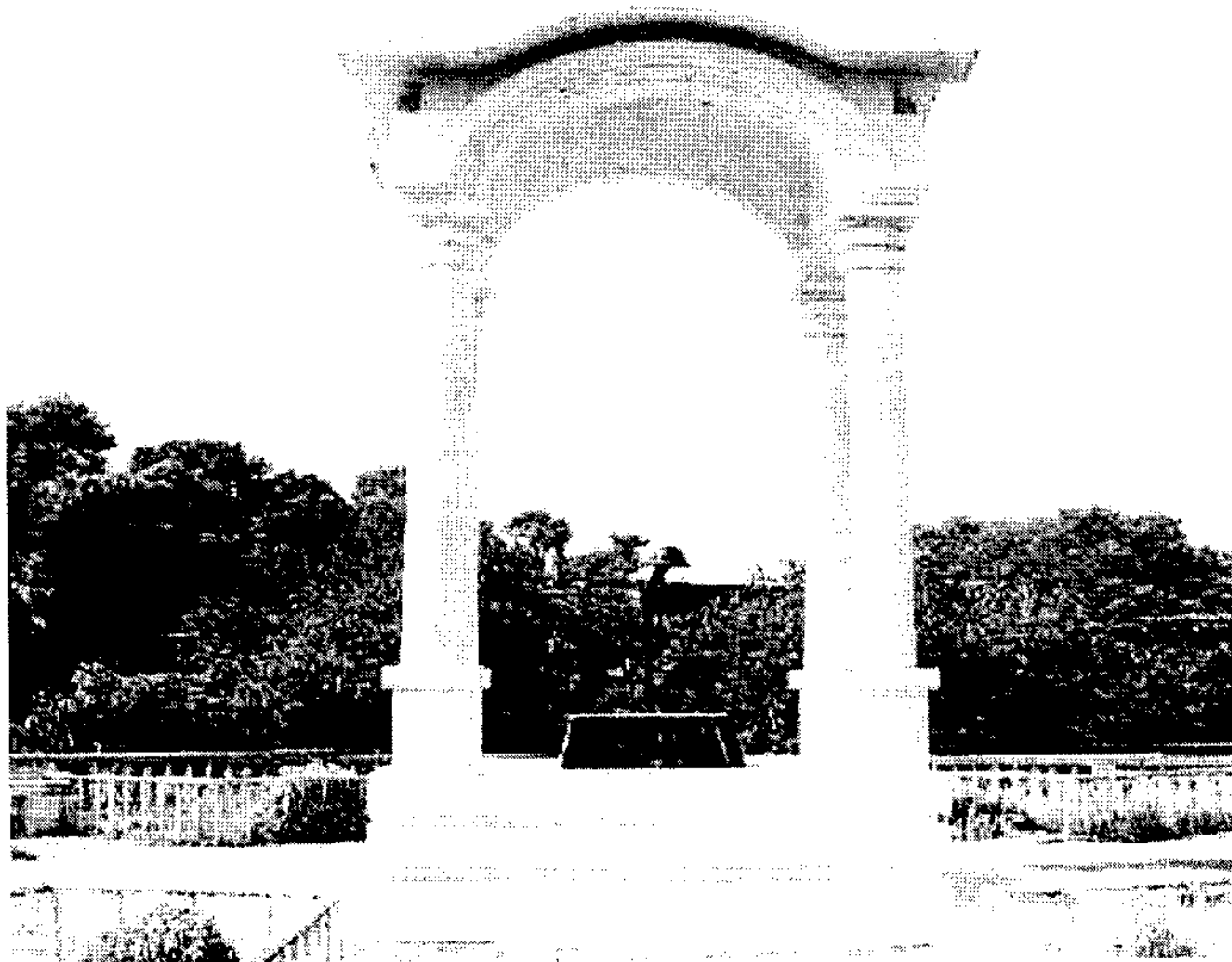


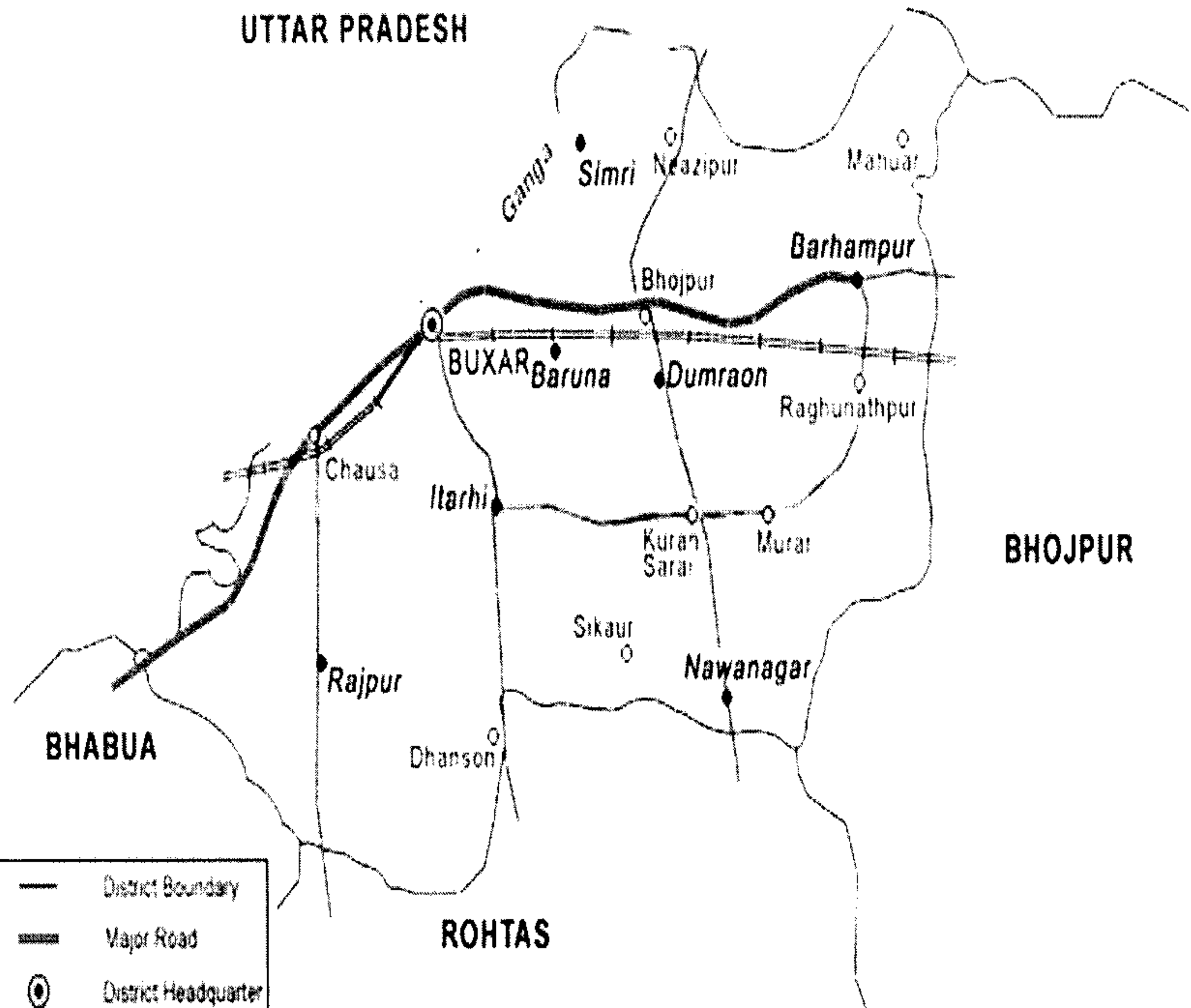
DISTRICT PLAN 2013 – 14



Name of the District: Buxar

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

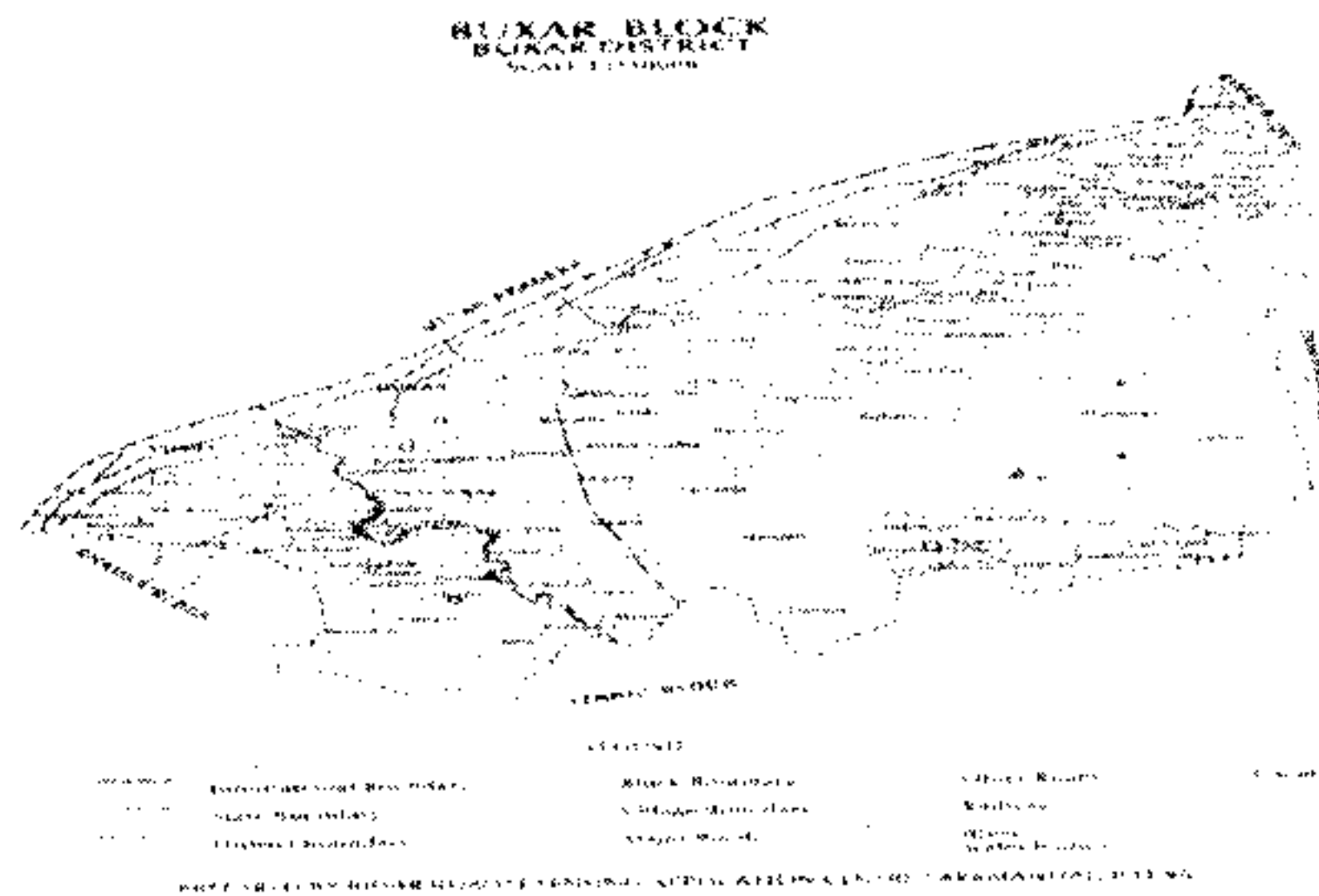
BUXAR Bihar



- District Boundary
- Major Road
- District Headquarter
- Taluk Headquarter
- Town
- Roads
- River
- Railway Track

Map not to Scale

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STRUCTURE OF DISTRICT PLAN

PART 1:

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- Transport
 - Scheme under implementation
- Science, Technology and Environment
 - Scheme under implementation
- General Economic Services
 - Scheme under implementation
- Social Service
 - Scheme under implementation
- General Service
 - Scheme under implementation

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION, METHODOLOGY AND PROFILE OF THE DISTRICT

INTRODUCTION:

This District Annual Plan 2013 -14 document of Buxar district is an effort to - (a) compile socio-economic information of the district which are helpful in formulating developmental policies for the district and (b) to assess the sector wise requirement of fund to implement the ongoing and newly conceived district sector schemes under the overall framework of 12th Five Year Plan. This effort to assess the sector wise requirement of fund is based on entitlement approach. Every economic entity whether it is individual or institutional or geographical is entitled to certain provisions for economic goods and services and the State will have to take care of these entitlements where these economic entities are not able to take care of themselves.

This annual plan document would be helpful in assessing the requirement of fund for 2013-14 to implement the schemes for achieving the overall objectives of 12th Five Year Plan. Annual Plans of Buxar and other districts which are being prepared would be helpful in scheme/project and district wise allocation of plan grant at state level.

PLANNING OBJECTIVES:

Planning is a process of formulating a roadmap of policies and actions to achieve stated objectives within a timeframe with a given amount of resources. It involves proper understanding of ground realities, setting goals based on these realities, formulate policies to meet these goals, mobilising and allocating resources to achieve the stated objectives.

Overall objective of planning is to enhance socio-economic opportunities for the people by increase in the overall production of economic goods and services. This increase in the production of goods and services can be termed as economic growth, planning objective is to achieve this economic growth with distributive justice.

District planning is a type of area based planning in a decentralized planning framework which keeps the stated objectives in view. The broader objectives of the district planning are –

- Increasing the overall productivity of the district.
- Alleviation of poverty.
- Minimizing the rate of unemployment.
- Meeting the basic needs like food, shelter, and clothing of the people.
- Universalisation of elementary education.
- Access to health facilities for all.

APPROACH OF THE DISTRICT PLANNING:

The approach of the district planning as per the guidelines is bottom to up. The district planning has taken into account the resources available at district level,requiremen of fund to meet the stated objectives, and gaps to be filled up to achieve the overall planning objectives of the district.

DISTRICT PLANNING PROCESS:**DISTRICT CONSULTATION WORKSHOP:**

To understand the key issues of the district, constraints associated in the way of greater output realization and to capture the plan requirements, a consultative meeting was organized at district level on dated 13.04.2013, involving government officials from different departments, NGO representatives, academicians and people's representatives, PRI members etc. A brief presentation was made before the members on the context of the district planning, key information requirements for planning and overall strategy to be adopted in the process. Members discussed on the present district situation from Different development context. Various issues of the district were discussed and presented by members during the open house session. Their suggestions were taken in to consideration and incorporated in the overall design for preparing the district plan.

TOOLS AND TECHNIQUES:

Based on inputs received from feedbacks and discussion during district consultative workshop, different line departments of the district prepared their work-plan for 2013 – 14 and assessed the requirement of fund to implement this work-plan.

COLLECTION OF BASIC DATA FOR PLANNING:

This plan was prepared on the basis of secondary data. All the line departments of the district and District Statistical Office provided socio-economic data which were required for preparation of this document. Census 2001 and District Level Household and Facility Survey under Reproductive and Child Health Project (DLHS-3) – 2007 -2008 data were also used in the preparation of this document.

DATA ANALYSIS AND PLAN PREPARATION:

Secondary data received from different sources were used to write the introductory portion of this document. Data provided by different line departments were filled up in the required format which is attached as annexure III in this document to assess the requirement of fund for 2013 – 14.

HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE:

Buxar district has close linkage with that of its parent district Bhojpur and has an old and an interesting history.

Buxar is famous since the epic period for being the seats of eminent saints, battlefield of Gods and Demons as per Puranas and a combat zone between foreign invasion and countrymen in modern history. The remains from archaeological excavations have established the link of Buxar with ancient civilizations of Mohanjodaro and Harappa. This place was also known as "Siddhashram", "Vedgarbhapuri", "Karush", "Tapovan", "Chaitrath", "VyaghraSar", "Buxar" in ancient history. The History of Buxar dates back even prior to the period of Ramayana. The word Buxar is said to have been derived from VyaghraSar. The tiger face of Rishi Vedshira, an outcome of the curse of the sage Rishi Durvasha, was restored after bathing in a holy tank which was later named as VyaghraSar.

According to mythology, sage Vishwamitra the family guru of Lord Rama and eighty thousand saints had their sacred ashram at the banks of holy river Ganges that reside inside the modern District Buxar. He was disturbed in the yagna (sacrificial offering) by the demons. The place where due killing of the famous Rakshasi (demoness) Tadika by Lord Rama, is said to fall within the present Buxar town area. Besides, Lord Rama and his younger brother Laxman took their teachings at Buxar. It is also said that Ahilya, the wife of Gautam Rishi restored her human body from that of stone and got salvation by a mere touch of the feet of Lord Rama. This place is presently known as Ahirauli and is situated six kilometers away from the Buxar town. The Kanwaldah Pokhara also known as VyaghraSar is a tourist spot now a days.

Ancient significance of Buxar is mentioned in ancient epics like Brahamana Purana and Varah Purana:

ब्रह्माण्ड पुराण

ब्रह्माण्ड पुराण में ब्रह्मांड के अनेक नामों का उल्लेख है। इनमें से कुछ नामों में 'बुखार' शब्द का उल्लेख भी है।

वराह पुराण

वराह पुराण में ब्रह्मांड के अनेक नामों का उल्लेख है। इनमें से कुछ नामों में 'बुखार' शब्द का उल्लेख भी है।

During the Mughal period, the historic battle between Humayun and Sher Shah was fought at Chousa in 1539 A.D. The British forces under Sir Heoter Munro defeated the Muslim army of Mir Qasim, Shuja-ud-Daulah and Shah Alam-II on 23rd June 1764 on the grounds of Katkauli situated at about 6 kilometers from Buxar town. The stone memorial erected by Britishers at Katkauli bears testament to the fight even today.

DISTRICT PROFILE:

The present district of Buxar consists of areas under Buxar Sadar and Dumraon Sub-Division of the old Bhojpur district and came in existence in the year 1991. Buxar town is the head quarter of the district and also its principal town. The district is bounded on the north by Ballia district of U.P., on the south by Rohtas district, on the west by Ghazipur and Ballia districts of U.P. and on the east by Bhojpur district.

Buxar district consist of 2 Sub-division and 11 Blocks. Of the 11 Blocks, 7 are in Dumraon Sub-division while 4 in Buxar Sadar Sub-division. A town is located each in Buxar and Dumraon Sub-division. All the blocks and the towns of the district are distributed within the Sub-division as below:-

<u>Name of Sub-division</u>	<u>Name of Blocks</u>	<u>Name of Towns</u>
Buxar	Buxar Itarhi Chousa Rajpur	Buxar (Municipality)
Dumraon	Dumraon Nawanagar Brahmpur Kesath Chakki Chougain Simri	Dumraon (Municipality)

ADMINISTRATIVE SET – UP:

PARTICULARS	NUMBER
Number of Sub-Division	2
Number of Blocks	11
Number of Municipality	2
Number of Gram Panchayat	142
Number of Police Station	16
Number of Inhibited Villages	811
Number of Uninhibited Villages	323
Number of Villages	1134

DISTRICT DEMOGRAPHY AND DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS:

	Male	Female	Total
Population	738354	664042	1402396
Rural Population (in %)	47.73	43.07	90.80
Literacy Rate	71.92	39.88	56.80
SC Population (in %)	7.47	6.64	14.11
ST Population (in %)	0.33	0.27	0.60
BPL Population			
Sex Ratio	<u>Females per</u> <u>1000 males</u> 899	<u>(0 – 6 years)</u> 925	
Population Growth (1991 – 2001)		28.90	
Population Density (person per sq km)		823	
Number of Household	<u>Total</u> 192426	<u>Rural</u> 174274	<u>Urban</u> 18152
Household Size			
Type of house (%)	<u>Pucca (2007-</u> <u>08)</u> 24.90	<u>Kuchha (2007-08)</u> 75.10	
Per Capita Income (Rs.)	7544 (Current Prices 2006-07)		
Total workers (number)	408186 (2001)		
Main workers (number)	305398 (2001)		
Marginal workers (number)	102788 (2001)		
Non – workers (number)	994210 (2001)		
Total workers to total population (%)	29.10 (2001)		
Cultivators to total workers (%)	31.55 (2001)		
Agriculture laborers to total workers (%)	23.69 (2001)		
Workers in HH industries to total workers (%)	3.92 (2001)		
Main workers to total population (%)	21.77 (2001)		
Marginal workers to total population (%)	7.32 (2001)		
Non workers to total population (%)	70.89 (2001)		
Number of villages having drinking water facilities	819		
Number of villages having safe drinking water facilities	819		
Number of electrified villages	337		
Number of villages having primary school	546		
Number of villages having middle schools			
Number of villages having secondary/sr. secondary schools			
Pupil Teacher Ratio (Primary School)	52.48 (2007 - 08)		
Pupil Teacher Ratio (Middle School)	48.46 (2007 - 08)		
Out of School children	0.30 (2008)		
Number of villages having any health care facilities	95		
Number of Health Sub Centre	194		
Number of Additional Primary Health Centre	42		
Number of Primary Health Centre	11		
Number of Sub-divisional hospital	1		
Number of hospitals/dispensaries per lakh population 2007 – 08	2		

Number of beds in hospitals/dispensaries per lakh population 2007 – 08	4.70
Percentage of children having complete immunization 2007 – 08	27.70
Percentage of women having safe delivery 2007 – 08	52.80
Number of villages having post office facility	
Number of villages having Paved approach road	246 (2001)
Number of villages having mud approach road	
Average size of operational holding in hectare	1.1 (1995 -96)
Normal Rain Fall	312.6 mm (2007)
Actual rain Fall	553.5 mm (2009)
Percentage of cultivable land to total geographical area 2006-07	87.48
Percentage of area under commercial crops to gross cropped area 2006-07	2.57
Percentage of net area sown to geographical area 2006-07	85.3
Cropping intensity (2006 – 07)	1.29
Percentage of gross irrigated area to gross area sown 2006-07	83.17
Percentage of net irrigated area to net area sown 2006 – 07	75.76
Consumption of fertilizer in kg/hectare of gross area sown 2006-07	0.24
Average yield of food grains 2006-07 (kg/ha)	2121
Percentage of area under bhadaï crops (2005 -06)	6.63
Percentage of area under agahani crops (2005 -06)	37
Percentage of area under garma crops (2005 – 06)	3.68
Percentage of area under rabi crops (2005 – 06)	52.69
Length of highways and major district roads (MDRs) per lakh population (km) 31st march 2005	16.75
Length of highways and major district roads (MDRs) per thousand sq km in area (km) 31st march 2005	137.89
Length of rural roads per lakh population (km) 2004-05	45.46
Length of rural roads per thousand sq km in area (km) 2004 – 05	374.34
Number of branches of scheduled commercial banks 2008 – 09	82
Credit deposit ratio 2008	24.17
Density of livestock per sq km 2003	185
Density of poultry per sq km 2003	78
Average livestock population served per veterinary hospital/dispensary 2003	23079
District wise fish production 2007 – 08	5000
Share of districts in total milk production 2007 – 08	2.96