

1. BACKGROUND

(A) KAIMUR THROUGH HISTORY

The district has 14 police stations and covers an area of about 340447 Hectares, Geographically, the district can be divided into two parts viz. (i) Hilly area and (ii) Plain area. The hilly area comprises of Kaimur plateau. The plain area on the western side is flanked by the rivers The Karmanasha and the Durgawati. The Kudra river lies on its eastern side. The district of Buxar of Bihar State and the district of Ghazipur of U.P. State bound it on the North. On the south is the district of Garhwa of Jharkhand State and on the West is the district of Chandauli and Mirzapur of the U.P. State. On the East is district of Rohtas of Bihar State. The district has close link with the history of Shahabad, which was its parent district also. The old district of Shahabad had four subdivisions of which Bhabua was one.

The present district of Kaimur has been formed from the whole of this Bhabua subdivision. Kaimur has an old and interesting history. In pre-historic days the plateau region of the district has been the abode of the aboriginals whose chief representatives now are the Bhars, the Cheros and the Savers. According to some legends, the Kharwars were the original settlers in the hilly tracts of Rohtas. The Oraons also claim that they ruled over the stretch falling between Rohtas and Patna. One local legend also connects Sasaram the present headquarters of Rohtas with king Sahasrarjun, who was killed by Saint Parshuram in a fight.



The district of Kaimur formed a part of the mighty Magadh Empire from 6th century B.C. to 5th century A.D., under the Mauryan and Gupta rulers of Magadh. In the 7th century A.D., this district came under the control of Harshawardhan, the ruler of Kannauj. An inscription in the Mundeshwari



temple near Bhabua refers to the king Udaysena as the ruling chief of the area. The Seal of king Sasanka of Guada in Bengal is inscribed at Rohtasgarh in the district of Rohtas. The famous Chinese pilgrim Huen-tang, who journeyed through the country in the 7th century A.D., passed through Arrah, the headquarter of the old Shahabad district through this region of

newly formed Kaimur district. The area of the district successively came under the rulers of Shail dynasty of central India and Pal dynasty of Bengal. According to C. Mark, a historian, the first ruler of Pal dynasty controlled this region. Later on Chandauli controlled Varanasi-Chandawali and also the Kaimur district in the 12th century, as confirmed by the Tarachandi inscription near Sasaram.

After the fall of the Guptas the district in all probability relapsed into the hands of the aboriginal tribes and came under the control of petty chieftains. The Rajputs who came from Ujjain, and the province of Mallwa had a series of conflicts with the aboriginals and it took them many hundred years to subdue the aboriginals completely. The Census report of 1961 describes that when Bakhtiar Khiliji attacked on Bihar in 1193 A.D., he found Shahabad in the hands of petty Rajput chiefs often fighting among themselves. They were not united and strong enough to offer powerful resistance to the Muslim invaders. Hence Bakhtiyar Khiliji had an easy victory over them and the district soon became a part of his kingdom. Later it was annexed, along with the rest of Bihar, to the kingdom of Jaunpur. A hundred year later, it passed under the direct control of the Muslim empire of Delhi.



Sher Shah's father, Hassan Khan Sur, got the Jagir of Sasaram. Later Baler invaded the area in 1529 and has mentioned Hindu superstitions about river Karmanasha. In 1537 the old Shahabad district witnessed advancement of Humayun and his subsequent conflict with Sher Shah at Chausa. Later the district of Shahabad (which includes present Kaimur district also) was included in Akbar's empire.

In 1758, Shah Alam during his conflict with Lord Clive of East India Company, went to Durgawati and with the help of local Zamindar Pahalwan Singh crossed the Karmanasha River. Subsequently Pahalwan Singh succumbed to comply and live on the latter's terms. In 1764, the old Shahabad district witnessed conflict for supremacy and the English became absolute masters of the area after defeating Siraj-ud-daula in the battle of Buxar. Again the area was shaken by the rebellions of Raja Chait Singh of Banaras but eventually the English succeeded in suppressing the revolt.

Lastly the historic 1857 mutiny under the command of Kunwar Singh had its impact in the district. As a result, during the independence movement the district had a substantial contribution to the freedom of India. Much after independence in the year 1972 Rohtas district was formed out of the old Shahabad district in the year 1991, the present Kaimur district was formed out of the Rohtas district.

Bhabua Sub-division (CD Blocks)

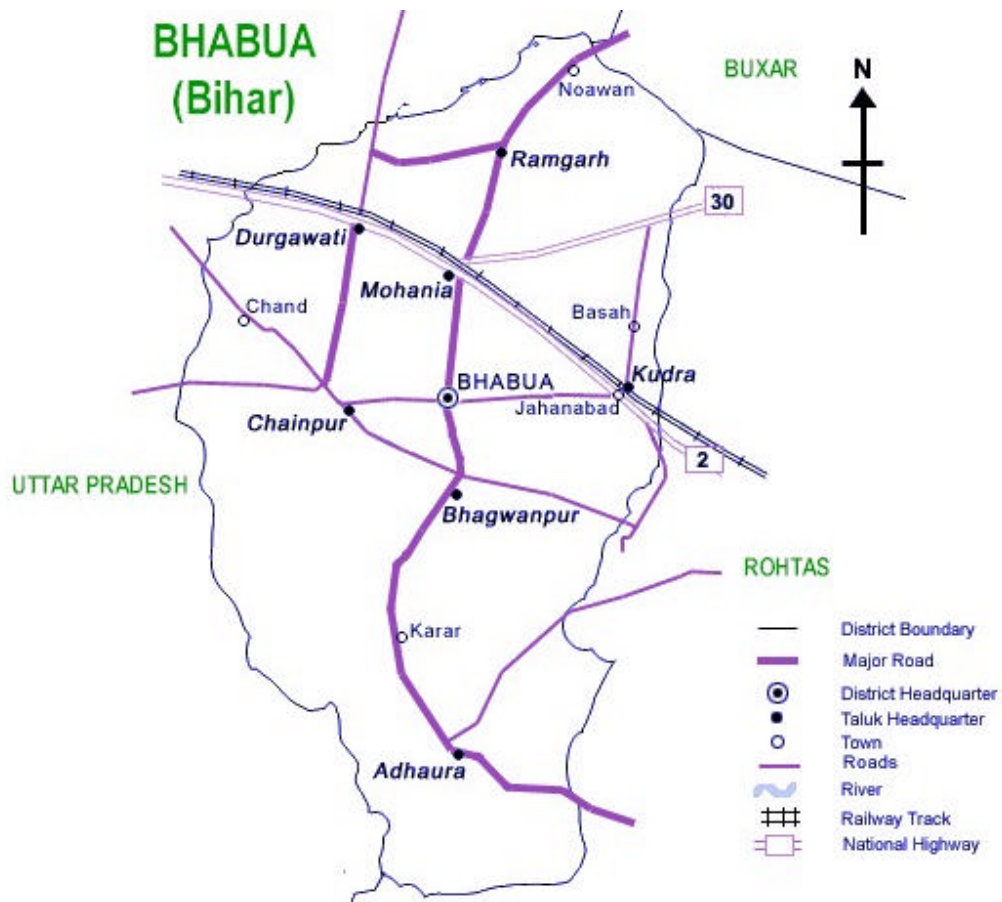
Bhabua
Chand
Chainpur
Bhagwanpur
Rampur
Adhaura

Mohania Sub-division (CD Blocks)

Durgawati
Mohania
Kudra
Ramgarh
Nuaon

(B) THE DISTRICT

The district of Kaimur came into existence in the year 1991, carved out of the erstwhile Rohtas district. It lies between 25°-26' and 83°-84' longitude and altitude of 73 MSL. It is 182KM away from capital city Patna towards North and it is about 65KM towards North-West of Varanasi in U.P.. The present district of Kaimur comprises of the whole area of Bhabua Subdivision of the old Shahabad district, consists of two Subdivisions, viz Bhabua and Mohania. The district has 11 CD Blocks and 1 town (Census Town) with district headquarters at Bhabua.



Natural Divisions

The district may be divided into Plateau, Sub Plateau and alluvial plain regions. The Plain area consists of fertile alluvial soils, which became rocky as one proceeds southwards. As one approaches the Kaimur foothills, the soil becomes stony and poor in fertility. The Kaimur plateau is an undulated tableland having thin shrubby jungles spreading about 1200 sq. Kms. Adhaura Block lies in plateau region. Bhagwanpur, Rampur and Chainpur Block lies partially plateau and partially sub plateau regions, whereas rest seven blocks are in alluvial plain.

Rivers

Originating from the Kaimur hills, the river Karmanasha passes through Mirzapur district of U.P. and forms the western boundary of the district. The river Kudra, which forms eastern boundary separating Rohtas district, is a branch of the river Dhoba rising in Kaimur Plateau South-West of Tilauthu, and ultimately joins the river Karmanasha. The River Durgawati originates from Kaimur hills and flows in the northern direction. It is joined by the Kudra River before it merges finally into the river Karmanasha. The river Durgawati is perennial in nature and inundates a large area of land during heavy rains.

The Climate

The climate of the district is somewhat extreme in nature, i.e., quite hot during the summer and fairly cold during the winter. January is the coldest month. The mean minimum temperature comes down to approximately 4°C. The temperature starts rising from March and reaches its peak in May when the mercury touches about 45°C. Rain starts sometime in mid June and lasts till mid September. The district gets easterly winds from June to September, and from October to May wind direction reverses. Maximum rains occur during the months of July and August (289 mm). Sometimes winter rains occur in Jan-February.

Forest

The alluvial plain, extending up to the foothills of Kaimur ranges, is extensively cultivated. Rice, wheat, pulses are the chief crops and the area is dotted with bamboo clumps and mango orchards. The Forests found in the Kaimur hills have suffered indiscriminate felling of trees in the recent past. The plateau is generally covered with long grasses, viz. Kush and khas. Sal trees of poor quality and vast stretches of bamboo are also found. Firewood, Kendu leaf and Chiraunji are the important forest products.

The number of fauna and game birds has gone down considerably with the increase in the area of cultivation due to increase in irrigation facilities.

Irrigation

Durgawati and the Karmanasha rivers are the perennial sources of surface water. A high level canal from Indrapuri (Dehri) has been irrigating the southern parts of this district. The canal is about 84 Kms long and irrigates about 34000 hectares of land during Kharif season and about 9000 hectares of land during Rabi season. The southern part of Kaimur district has a number of canal systems such as Durgawati Main Canal, Garachaube canal etc.

In the hilly tracts of Adhaura, Chainpur and Bhagwanpur blocks, only ditches and ponds are used to conserve rainwater. New techniques of water conservation and harvesting practices are needed in plain as well as these hilly areas to utilise rainwater. Reservoir tanks can store water from hill streams and rivulets especially when "Hathia" rain falls, which also provide irrigation during Rabi season. Water table in the plain areas is low and high yielding tube wells can sustain at a depth of 70-100 meters whereas small tube wells may get the aquifer zone within 25-30 metres depth. The normal depth of water table is 5-10 metres in winters and up to 15 metres in summers.

Land Use Pattern

Out of the total geographical area of the Kaimur district 31.22 % is covered by the forest, mainly in Adhaura, Chainpur and Bhagwanpur blocks. Paddy, Wheat, Barley and Maize are the main cereal crops of the district. Among pulses, gram occupies the maximum area of cultivation, followed by Mansur, Arhar, Moong and Urod. Sugar cane and potatoe are the main cash crops.

Timber, Bamboo, Firewood, Chiraunji and Kendu leaf are the main forest product while the minor product consists of honey, and fodder grass.

Mines and Minerals

Sands of the Durgawati and the Kudra River are exploited as building material. The hilly tracts of Kaimur ranges are a part of very old Vindhyan system of mountains; hence, there is possibility of limestone, sulphur and pyretic iron ores to be found here. The mineral wealth needs more study and is yet to be explored properly.

Industrialisation

The district is scantily industrialised. A few private rice mills, however, are found here mainly in Mohania Subdivision. Mohania block is credited with a DRDA sponsored Dairy and a BSTDC hotel known as, the Kaimur Hotel.

LIVESTOCK: -

1. Plough cattle	-	133360
2. Dairy cattle -		
(i) Cow	-	65636
(ii) Buffalo	-	95822
3- Other	-	110356
4- No. of Poultry	-	82539

Transport Facilities

NH 2 (G.T. Road) crosses through the centre of the district from Karmanasha to Kudra for about 50 km. NH 30 originates from it near Mohania and connects this district with the capital Patna via Arrah. Apart from these, there are also a few State Highways in the district.

Mohania Block is situated on Gaya-Mughalsarai Section of Grand Chord Railway line; the railway station is called Bhabua Road. The district headquarter is located at a distance of 14 Kms southward from the railway station and the G.T. Road.

Commerce

Banarasi Sari, Silk, Carpet, and Agricultural products are the main articles, which are traded in and out of the district.

Electricity and Energy

Pusauli Power Grid station is situated at a distance of 10 Kms form the Sub-divisional Headquarters of Mohania. The possibility of tapping solar energy is also great in the district.

(C) PLACES OF RELIGIOUS, HISTORICAL & ARCHEOLOGICAL IMPORTANCE

Adhaura: - It is situated at a height of 2000 feet from the sea level on Kaimur plateau at a Distance of 58 Kms from Bhabua. Hills and surrounding forest make it an ideal tourist spot.

Baidyanath: - Baidyanath Village is situated at 9 kms south of Ramgarh block headquarters. A Shiva temple built by the late Pratihar dynasty is located here. Coins and valuables of historical importance have been unearthed here.

Bhabua: - Bhabua is the headquarters of Kaimur district. This municipal town lies 14 Km south of G. T. Road connected by a road to be reached from Bhabua Road railway station on Grand Chord railway line.

Bhagwanpur: - Bhagwanpur is situated 11 Km south of Bhabua near the Kaimur hills. It is said to have been the seat of power of Kumar Chandrasen Saran Singh, who claimed his descent from Paras. It was confiscated by Sher Shah from Raja Shaliwahan but later restored to his successor during the reign of Akbar.

Chainpur: - Situated 11 Km west of Bhabua headquarter. It is credited with a great mausoleum of Bakhtiar Khan, who is said to have married the daughter of Sher Shah. The fort at Chainpur is a structure of Suri or Akbar period. The Hindu shrine of "Harsu Brahm" is famous in the locality. It is said that Kanyakubja priest of Raja Shaliwahan, named Harshu Pandey, ended his life in protest against demolition of his house; but during his cremation he was seen standing at the cremation site at Varanasi.

Chargotia: - Chargotia village in Adhaura block is an excellent beauty spot with a waterfall amidst beautiful scenery.

Durauli: - Durauli village situated 8 Km North -East of Ramgarh contains two old temples built by the Cheros.

Ramgarh: - Ramgarh village in the Bhagwanpur block in Bhabua Subdivision contains the famous Mundeshwari temple, built on a hilltop at a height of about 600 feet. Inscriptions of archeological importance found here describe the temple to be old enough to have been built around the year 635 A.D.

2. DEVELOPMENTAL PROJECTS IN KAIMUR DISTRICT

In the context of the development scenario of the Kaimur district it is pertinent to mention here that a number of schemes aiming to reduce people's backwardness and poverty under centrally sponsored/assisted and other state schemes are going on. Their brief description is given below ready reference.

(A) CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES

The Govt. of India is committed to bring rapid and sustainable development of the rural areas. So for the speedy socio-economic progress under rural development various schemes are launched. The schemes are as follows -

(i) SWARANA JAYANTI GRAM SWAROZGAR YOJANA (SGSY)

This scheme was launched on 1st April 1999. It has replaced IRDP and its allied schemes viz. TRYSEM, DWCRA, MWS, TOOLKITS etc. It aims to remove poverty by generating income through Bank loan and Govt. subsidy. It is individual employment programme for self or for groups (SHGS). It is implemented by DRDA through panchayat samiti.

(ii) EAS -SGRY -I

This scheme was launched on 2 Oct. 1993 and the restructured on 1st April 1999. It is wage earning and employment programme for the people below poverty line (BPL). It is for the poor needing wage and employment during slack seasons.

(iii) SGRY - II

It is restructured Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) launched on 1st April 1999. It aims to improve the life of the rural people. It is an employment scheme for the unemployed poor people in the rural areas especially for the weaker sections of the society.

(iv) INDIRA AWAAS YOJANA (IAY)

It is rural housing programme for meeting the housing needs of the poor people in the rural areas. It was launched in May 1985 as a sub-scheme of JRY. It aims to help people below poverty line (BPL), rural house-holds belonging to SC's / ST's, freed bonded labourers, widows of defence personnel killed in action, ex-serviceman and physically handicapped etc. Rs. 20000 for house building in plain areas and 22000 for house building in hilly areas are given.

(v) NATIONAL OLD AGE PENSION SCHEME (NOAPS)

Rashtriya Vridha Pension Yozana - This scheme aims to provide monetary help to poor person of the age of 65 or more and destitute Rs. 75 per month is given to each person.

(vi) NATIONAL FAMILY BENEFIT SCHEME (NFBS)

This scheme provides economic lump-sum help to persons below poverty line on the death of the head-earning member of the family. In amount of Rs 10000 is given to the bereaved family. The age of the died person should be more than 18 years but less than 65 years at the time of death.

(vii) PRADHAN MANTRI GRAMODAYA YOJANA (Gramin Awaas Scheme)

It is supplementary to Indira Awaas Yozana (IAY) and is best on the pattern of IAY aiming for healthy habitat .

(viii) PRADHAN MANTRI GRAM SADAK YOJANA (PMGSY)

This scheme was launched on 25 December 2000 with the objective of providing all weather good road connectivity to all unconnected Villages having population more than 500. Roads are sanctioned as pucca metalled road.

Road Description	KMs	Amount Sanctioned	Expenditure
• Bhabua block to Sonhan Bare road	3.7	47.06 Lakh	12.34 Lakh
• Chainpur block - to Hatta morh road	3.6	52.54 Lakh	8.22 Lakh
• Kudara block NH 30 to Pusauli via Nateya	3.6	52.60 Lakh	19.56 Lakh
• Nuon block NH-30 to Persathua to Kotagaura	2.45	47.40 Lakh	22.30 Lakh

(ix) ACCELERATED RURAL WATER SUPPLY PROGRAMME (ARWSP)

This aims to provide safe drinking water to rural habitations. At needy places hand-pumps are installed under rural water supply systems through people's participation.

(x) SARVE SHIKSHA ABHIYAN (SHA)

Under this scheme new school upgradation of primary school. Enrollment of children, teacher's training, community training of person, text book distribution, school building construction, Toilet Construction, drinking water in schools, electrification etc. are considered and operated.

(xi) TOTAL LITERACY CAMPAIGN

This scheme is sanctioned by the National Literacy Mission (NLM) launched in 1988 and aims at attaining full literacy to non literates in the age groups of 15-35 (including age group of 9-14 where non formal Education is not in operation. It is for eradication of illiteracy.

(xii) HEALTH PLANS

Under the constitution health is a state subject but central involvement is there for control of communicable diseases including infectious diseases. National health programme like the national anti malaria programme is the world's biggest health programme against a single disease. The National Falaria Control programme, the National Leprosy Eradication programme (1983), National AIDS control programme, the Blindness Control Society, Red Cross Society are health plans for providing medical care to the people.

3. RESOURCE INVENTORY

- Forest
 - Minerals
 - Rivers & Streams
- } See Background
- Population in the working age group - 40% of the total population of the Kaimur District which comes to 513830.
 - Level of unemployment - 30% of the total population are agricultural labourers, which comes to about 3.9 lakhs.
 - Skilled Persons - 5% of the total population are skilled persons as Mason, black smith, carpenters, electrician, mechanical fitter, cobblers & household cottage industry labourers come to about 65 thousand.
 - **Infrastructure -**
 - Road
 - Railway
 - Telecommunication
 - Irrigation
 - Credit facility (Banks)
 - Hospital & Health Centre
 - Schools & Colleges
 - **Institutions**
 - ICAR - 1
 - KRISHI VIGYAN KENDRA (KVK) - ICAR (Govt. of India)**
 - In the whole country there are 261 (KVK) Krishi Vigyan Kendra located in different states. They are the focal point to perform farm testing, vocational training to farmer, farmwomen and rural youth in service training of grass root level field functionaries and front line demonstrations. There are district level institutions run by ICAR in KVK at Kaimur. Farmers are trained in the area of crop husbandry, horticulture, animal husbandry, dairying, fisheries and allied vocational training leading to self-employment.
 - Vocational Training - Nil
 - Research - Nil
 - Polytechnics / ITI's - Nil
 - Engineering Colleges - Nil
 - **NGO**
 - Gram Swaraj Sansthan, Lalapur, Kudra
 - Jay Prabha Gram Vikas Mandal, Bhabua
 - Vanwashi Bher, Suar, Wool, Katran, Bunkar Sansthan, Kudra
 - Vanwashi Seva Kendra, Adhaura
 - Lokayetan (Nasej), Kudra

- Manav Kalyan Chikitsa Parishad Bhabua (Kaimur)
 - Manav Vikas Ashram
 - Parivartan Vikas
 - Applic Centre
 - Gandhi Kustha Nivaran Sansthan
 - Kaimur Saksharatha Sammitee, Bhabua
- **Self Help Groups - 200 Units**
 - **Special Economic Activity**
 - Food processing unit
 - Herbs processing unit
 - Leather tanning and processing unit
 - Self Reliance activities
 - Vegetable processing, packaging and transportation

4. SWOT ANALYSIS

(Strengths/Weaknesses/Opportunities/Threats)

(A) STRENGTHS

1. Land Availability

The district has an area of 340441 ha., out of which total forest area is 106300 ha. which constitutes about 30% of the total Geographical area. Net area under cultivation is 176734 ha. (50 %), culturable waste land 17304 ha. (5 %), barren and uncultivable land 2598 ha (01 %), area under non-agriculture use 37505 ha. (11%), the cultivable waste and other fallow land which are not available for arable farming would be fit for horticulture development and other tree crops.

2. Human Resources

The total population of the district is 1284575 out of this 133011 are agricultural. labourers (9 %), other workers are 287652 (4 %), skilled and unskilled workman are available for service sectors as well as diversified agriculture sectors.

3. Agro- Climatic Condition

The agro-climatic condition of the district offers excellent scope for plantation and horticulture at Adhaura plateau. The crops cultivated are ber, mango, banana, papaya, and guava. There is good scope for sericulture, bee keeping and their marketing. **Agro climate Zone - 4 (I.C.A.R)**

4. Water Resources

The district is rich in both ground water and surface water resources which are suitable for agriculture and fishery development.

5. Strategic Locations And Connectivity

Bhabua road and important railway station of the east central railway is located near Mughalsaray Railway Junction. It provides connectivity to all parts of the country for passenger's tourist and for goods exports.

6. Educational And Research Organisations

Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel College is the only old and famous educational centre, which serve as key centre for the study of the local boys.

7. Traditional Strength

Kudra is an important centre for rice and vegetable growing. Kudra and Bhabua are famous for a number of rice polisher mills. Traditional activities are pottery, carpentry, black smithy. There is scope for units based on milk & milk products.

8. Women's Empowerment

In the whole of the district there are about 4000 self-help groups. The group members have been provided skill development and training in different trades for undertaking various income

generating activities. Educated unemployed entrepreneurs have also been encouraged for setting of different trades on cluster basis.

9. Roads

NH - 2 and NH-30 offer high-speed connectivity to various parts of the district and other cities. The different classes of roads consist of state highways, districts roads and village roads besides NH. The total length of the surface road and un-surface road is 534 Kms.

10. Health

There are 3 main hospitals at Bhabua, Mohania and Kudra, other health sub-centre are 107.

11. Education

The literacy percentage in the district is about 50% as per 2001 census. There are 729 primary schools, secondary schools and 30 other educational centres.

12. Agricultural Extension

This district has KVK unit at Adhaura (Vanvasi Seva Kendra) that imparts most effective modern agriculture practices to farmers of the district.

13. Organic Farming

Since the very beginning tribes of Kaimur plateau have an adopted organic farming and thus entertain concept of how to maintain the life besides the adverse eco-system.

(B) WEAKNESSES**1. Small size of land holdings**

Due to division and subdivision of the families from generation to generation the land size is decreasing and getting fragmented. This poses a problem for good agriculture. consolidation work in this district. is not satisfactory.

2. Lack of diversification of agriculture

The cropping pattern of this district is loaded in favour of paddy and wheat. Decline in the price of paddy is not making its cultivation remunerative to the farmers. Change of cropping pattern is very slow.

3. Laterite Zone

The Adhaura region is a hilly tract. The soil is not very fertile. So a vast land area does not give sufficient product. The area is affected by wild animals and drought situation

4. Unmet - Irrigation Potential

About 50% of the total area is irrigated. For modern agriculture the irrigation potential must be increased for high crop yields.

5. Animal Husbandry

The area is famous for shahabadi cow breed. Jersey breed cows are also here in the different parts of the district. Here is a good scope for units for milk collection. Poultry farming is also popular in this district. There is immense potential for fishery development as abundant surface water tanks are available. The district is predominantly agricultural with 70% of the population depend on agricultural and allied activities. The district has no industrials growth except rice polisher mills at Bhabua and Kudra.

6. Extremism

It has now become one of the most important features of the district. The district is rampantly under the grip of violent extremism since 1980. Adhaura, Chainpur, Chand, Rampur & Bhagwanpur blocks are the most sensitive and target blocks for crimes. Extremists including terrorists come in gangs to village like Lohra and Dighar for shelter and food and try to collect 'LEVY' from different sources. They wage hostile attacks on Police for this purpose of looting rifles. They indulge in malicious destruction of lives by way of landmines of bombs blast, firing, killing, and murder, preventing any achievement of any work started by the Government. This district has become famous for ultras. Now the district has become the safe don of the hard-core extremist due to the undulating topography of Kaimur Plateau.

(C) OPPORTUNITIES**1. Land Development**

Land development based on water-shed management is feasible for higher level of production. Here is huge potential for minor irrigation, horticulture and plantation.

2. Plantation and Horticulture

In this plateau region of Adhaura there is just scope of plantation crops. Rejuvenation of old orchards. The area near Chand and Durgawati is suitable for flower farming. As these parts are nearer to Varanasi.

3. Animal Husbandry

It is important for economic growth of the district. Dairy development, fodder development, poultry development, piggy, goat keeping etc. all can be successfully carried on. All these are sources of subsidiary income to farmers and offer good employment to the rural people. Training and education of youth for the above purpose is necessary.

4. Fisheries

It is now no longer a traditional mode of earning for a particular section of the people (mallah). It is now one of the activities aiming to the development of the district. Fishing process and marketing are stages for good development of this trade. The area is suitable for crop culture, prawn culture and other catfish culture.

5. Cottage and Small-Scale Industries

There is good scope of agro-based industries in the district. Poultry, bamboo work, sericulture, milk chilling, rice hauler or paddy huller, rice mills be keeping, medicinal plants are some of the remunerative enterprises.

6. Using the Collective Strength of SHGs

The member of SHGs have been given skill training for different trades for income generative activities.

7. Energy

Biogas assumed important in the rural economy a few years back. Development of solar energy technology has vast scope for economic growth in this district.

(D) THREAT**1. Floods**

Mohania /Durgawati and Ramgarh blocks are flood prone areas. Water logging problem is also there in some parts of these blocks. There is a dangerous threat for good harvest. Frequent loss of crops is there in these areas. Flood affects a large tract of paddy during rainy season.

2. Drought

Adhaura / Chainpur / Bhagwanpur blocks face some ravages of drought. Drought causes loss of huge crops, thus affecting livelihood of this people. So it is a threat of agriculture.

3. Cyclonic Rainfall

The district is frequently affected by the cyclonic rains during the months of January and February damaging wheat crop, oil seeds and pulse crops. Untimely rain during April and May also affect the standing crops in the district.

5. AN OVERVIEWS

District Plan for Kaimur (Bhabua) district under the RSVY

- 1- The District Plan has been prepared for Kaimur District as per the provisions laid down in the guidelines for the Backward District Initiative Component in under RSVY. Every attempt for leveraging RSVY funds for higher Credit flow in this district has been made.
- 2- The Plan for the Kaimur district under RSVY has been prepared in such a way that the subsidy does not exceed 25% of the Plan under subsidy component in livelihood support schemes.
- 3- The Plan has been prepared on the basis of actual ground level needs of the district. Only those Schemes have been selected which are not covered under departmentally run commercial projects.
- 4- The Plan under RSVY has been prepared keeping in view the geographical area of the district, the climatic condition, in accessibility in hilly areas and crime position of the district greatly accentuates the need of roads in the district. There are no all weather roads to access the administration to the remote area for the crime control and developmental activities. Unless there are all weather roads to the remote areas, it is not possible to bring about any worthwhile development in the area. There are on-going schemes run by Rural Development Department in the village area for poverty alleviation and wage employment, and under the scheme only Kachha Roads and small culverts are being constructed, which are generally damaged in the rainy season. Presently we have no on-going schemes, which can create Pucca all weather roads. This district is known for the extremist activity in hilly and forest areas, containment of which without construction of pucca roads cannot be thought of. It is also to be emphasised that construction of roads in the hilly areas without the construction of bridges is not possible. It is also to be mentioned here that roads with bridges are not covered in any of the schemes presently being undertaken.
- 5- In the district of Kaimur 85% of the population is dependent on agriculture. Though soil and water quality testing laboratories, pest control centres seed processing units, bio pesticide units are departmental initiatives, but in this district no such facility came into being after independence. The farmers have never tested their soils for nutrients, and continuous mono cropping indiscriminate and imbalance use of fertilizers is resulting in low productivity year after year. Soil testing would result in balanced and optimum use of chemical and bio-fertilizers for sustainable agriculture. These laboratories and centres will be run on co-

operative basis by the farmers on long-term basis with the contribution of 15% coming from the farmers. It is thus in the agriculture sector RSVY funds can produce miraculous results.

Four low cost storage facilities have been proposed from SHGs in the plan. The beneficiary contribution upto 25% subsidy 25% and 50% of the credit will come from banks.

- 6- For animal resource development 30 milk collection and 60 milk-marketing centres through SHGs are proposed in the plan. Dairy sector has got lot of potentiality in the district. Unless some infrastructure is created, it is difficult to bring about substantial progress in this sector. If these activities are linked with the banks it is difficult to carry out the activities due to non-co-operative attitude of the banks, as are being observed in other poverty alleviation programmes.
- 7- In the pisciculture sector, fish market, fish seed hatchery and renovation of existing government tanks/ponds and hatchery have been proposed. It is here clarified that no departmental funds or programme are available to carry out these activities. This is a very vital sector, which would help the fishermen who are the poorest strata of the society. A minimum of 15% contribution can be taken from the beneficiaries.
- 8- In the cottage and small scale industries sector it is clarified here that there will be adequate contribution from the artisan, weavers and SHGs. Further, for tools and appliances the subsidy will be to the extent of 25%.
- 9- Under Minor Irrigation schemes the details of MSTP cluster beneficiary and state tube-wells have been asked. 50 lacs have been earmarked for repair of 50 state tube-wells @ one lac per tube-well in the form of repair of machines, construction of channels and repair of sheds etc.

Farm management for MSTP and cluster beneficiaries 25 lacs have been earmarked. On experimental basis about 300 farmers on cluster approach will be benefited through the scheme. This includes digging of bore-well and installation of pumps. Each state tube-well will irrigate 40 hectares and each MSTP will irrigate 05 hectares.

- 10- In the education sector it is clarified here that the money will be spent only in those high schools where girls study priority will be given to repair badly maintained schools and addition of class rooms will be made only where it is badly needed.
- 11- As to the construction of 25 health sub-centres in remote areas, it is clarified that the staff do exist at all these health sub-centres.
- 12- In the eco-tourism sector, details of renovation of tourist's works at Baijnath include repair of the Shiva-temple and construction of a museum for display of antiques, which are unearthed in the vicinity. Further 2.05 crores of a total amount of 2.90 crores is proposed for roads as well such places of eco tourism importance are located in the hilly and forest remote areas

where without the construction of roads tourists' accessibility will not be possible. In view of the direction the proposal for construction of 30 shops is being deleted.

- 13- Rupees 30 lacs which had been earmarked for the construction of shops under eco tourism sector now be utilised for construction of Health sub-centers.
- 14- In case of security related schemes the Cost of Constructions of boundary walls and morchas charge have been delete. Instead of this schemes we have proposed to train and develop the skills of animators under the TLC Programmes forming 3500 units costing Rs. 70.00 Lakhs only to cover whole District. This will encourage the youths to come to join the main stream of development, thus causing youths not to join the terrorist group due to their vital engagement in developmental works.
- 15- As our major thrust area is organic farming to overcome health hazard, we have intensified for promotion of organic farming and agricultural extension activities to involve animators engaged in TLC programmes. This act will improve the animators to know actual hiding place of terrorist as they will move door to door to implement organic structural activities. It will 30.00 Lakhs will be spent to mobilize 5000 units.

GRAM RAKSHA DAL WILL WORK -

- **for social security**
- **for health security**
- **for agricultural security, and**
- **for information collection & to inform district administration.**

6. SUMMARY OF OBJECTIVES

On ABCD (Asset Based Community Development) Approach the **Rashtriya Sam Vikas Yojana 2004-05 - 2006-07** of Kaimur has been prepared based on the strengths of the district and the opportunities available for development. Priority has been given to filling initial gaps for enhancing the productivity and employment. During preparation of the plan, special attention has been given to innovative ideas, livelihood- schemes, on going schemes and alternative ways for creating development opportunities. The plan fund will be utilized as an integral part of the district development plan.

The plan attaches top priority to employment generation schemes, agricultural and allied activities and minor irrigation projects, preservation and harvesting of surface water through excavation of tanks and Bandhs for increasing the agricultural productivity. The concentration is on diversification of agricultural resources towards plantation and horticultural crops. The aim is to involve self-help groups in developing waste land areas.

Training in scientific techniques for the modernization of traditional skills of artisan is one of the focus areas of this plan. Providing infrastructure facilities like land, water roads and power. For setting up dairy farms, farm, agro-industrial projects, food processing and other industrial units have been given priority. The tribal areas of Adhaura, Chainpur and Chand have been given special attention for development.

For the development of social infrastructure, SHGs have been selected as the Primary objective. Our objective is to bring more and more people under the umbrella of self help groups to alleviate poverty. Infrastructure support, tool kits, training and skill development for there groups have been given due importance in the plan. SHGs are given responsibilities for implementation of different types of schemes.

Repair of SC/ST hostels located in backward areas of the district have been proposed for development of underprivileged sections of the society. Priority has been given to repair, maintenance and completion of on going and new schemes under economic and social infrastructure. As a supplement to the formal Health set-up, voluntary Health workers, who are members of SHGs, are being trained to provide first aid and preventive health care at village level.

Innovation like Eco-tourism in this plan is a bid to tap the vast potential in the district while creating opportunity in the backward regions.

An attempt has been made to ensure people participation and the involvement of SHGs, Panchyat bodies, NGOs at every stage of the implementation and monitoring of the plan.

7. MAIN THRUST AREAS

In ABCD (Asset Based Community Development) approach the following major thrust areas have been adopted: -

- NON-FARM BASED ACTIVITIES.
- PROMOTION AND EXTENSION OF ORGANIC FARMING.
- COMMUNICATIONAL SUPPORT.
- HEALTH, AND
- EDUCATION.

(A) EMERGENT SUB-SECTORS

Following sub sectors have been identified as having future potential for generating significant employment in the rural areas:-

1. Oil Seeds processing
2. Herbal products and phytochemicals.
3. Prawn processing.
4. Fruits and vegetable processing.
5. Species processing.
6. Poultry processing.
7. Sericulture.
8. Textile garments.
9. Leather footwear and other products.
10. Stone Quarrying and polishing.
11. Cutting and polishing of precious and semi precious stones.
12. Ceramics and glassware.
13. Structural metal products.
14. Cement ware and building materials.
15. Plastic products.
16. Agro- Services.
17. Business Services.
18. Repairs
19. Restaurants and Hotels.
20. Business tourism.

(B) OBJECTIVES OF NON-FARM INTERVENTION

1. Economic empowerment through additional income and employment opportunities, especially for the resource less, resource poor and socially marginalised groups to be achieved with dignity and through viable programmes (through off season or year around activities)
2. Providing opportunities for women to increase their self-awareness, confidence and exposure, and come out of in visible work and exploitative relationships, and cope with external dependencies including the market. Improving access to and control over resources and the income there from, thereby improving their status in the family and society.
3. Strengthening existing livelihoods, through organisations, linkages and access to other resources.
4. Improving credit worthiness and access of members with banking and other institution.
5. Enhancing access to information, technology, credit, raw materials, markets and social Security.
6. Organization of informal workers to increase their awareness, to enhance collective strength and bargaining powers e.g. legal information, protection and support to child labour, underscoring issues such as minimum wages, organisation, occupational health hazards, etc to women engaged in formal works.

(C) THRUST AREAS OF NON-FARM INTERVENTION

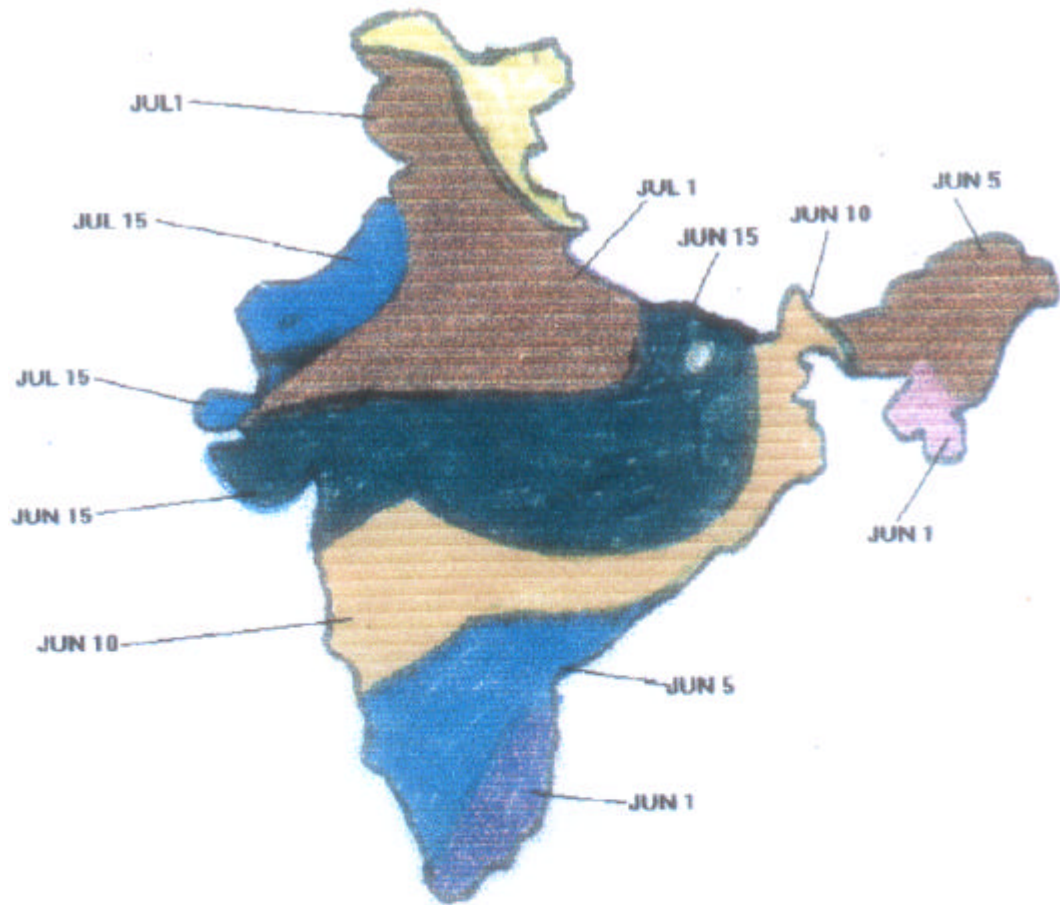
1. **PRODUCTION / MARKETING:** - Agro based enterprises, traditional arts and crafts, and modern small enterprises.
2. **TRADE:** - Livestock, Fisheries, Agricultural products, General merchandising depot.
3. **SERVICE AND SKILLS TRAINING:** - Skill development (carpentry / masonry), Electric Wiring/ Welding / Engine Repairs Services (Urban areas).
4. **ORGANISATION OF SUB-SECTOR SPECIFIC INFORMAL WORKERS:** - Especially of women in urban areas

D. STRATEGIC INTERVENTION FOR SELECTED NON- FARM ACTIVITIES

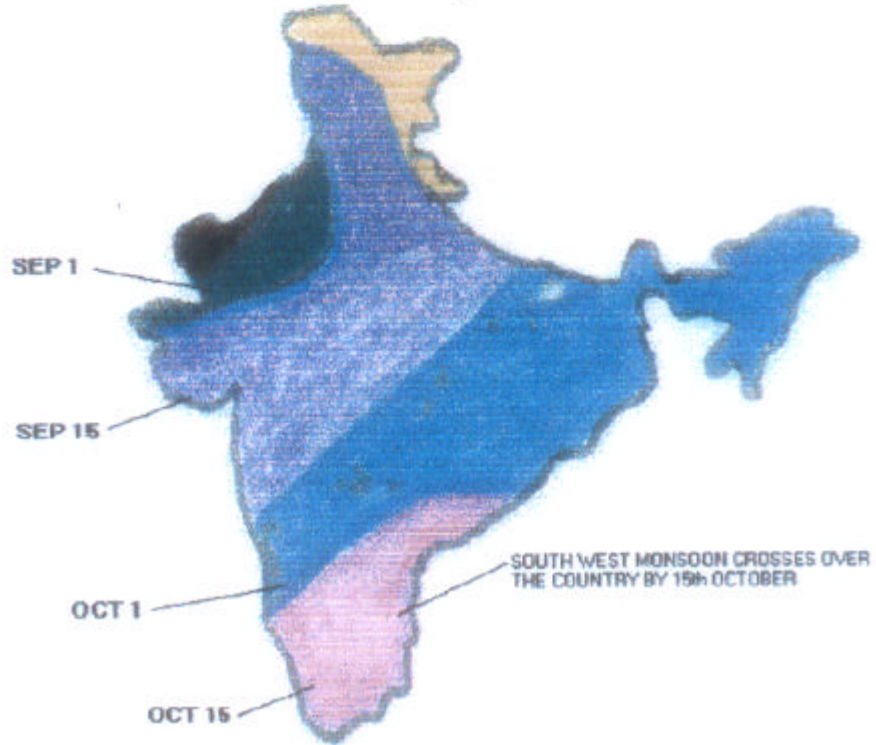
POTENTIAL ACTIVITY	STRATEGIC INTERVENTION	STRATEGIC SUPPORT REQUIRED
Non Timber Forest Produce (NTFP) Hilly areas (Plateau Region)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organisation of NTFP collectors to pool quantities reduce exploitation and ensure at least government announced price. • Credit to enhance staying power of the members /groups. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information collection on legal provisions regarding storage, pricing and marketing. • Advocacy on behalf of collectors to open up direct marketing options. • Assess potential/ legal framework for the value addition.
Handicrafts and other crafts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organisation of producers into groups/ cooperatives. • Provision of credit, design & product development in parts. • Establish links with marketing agencies for local and export market. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Help in moving away from mass production to the niche markets. • Work with government for support to groups for organising exhibitions/ bazaars. etc. • Consumer awareness through exhibitions & Publications.
Agro based Enterprises (Processing)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing infrastructural support, credit facilities marketing linkages • Organisation of members around selected Sub-Sector • Training in processing and value addition. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creating access to marketing intelligence & potential. • Access to appropriate technology comparative cost • Access to quality labs & information on quality parameters and management. • Access to technology & marketing strength of the corporate sector.
Modern small enterprises: poultry /broiler & layer/Mushroom small scale industries/ ancillary units	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training and exposure visits leading to increase confidence and skills. • Creation of infrastructure support and recruitment of skilled staff. • Organisation of members around selected sub-sector. • On going trials for technology access, adaptation & upgradation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to similar experiences & training Programmes • Conduct feasibility studies, including market access and potential. • Establish links for markets & inputs supplier. • Establish links with government for access to research and finance.
General merchandising: - Agricultural Inputs/Agricultural Produce.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision for credit for individual level trading. • Credit and infrastructural support 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Feasibility studies for taking up activity on large scale on group basics (Including market access and potential) • Access to bank Credit.

POTENTIAL ACTIVITY	STRATEGIC INTERVENTION	STRATEGIC SUPPORT REQUIRED
<p>Organisation of Informal sector workers Urban & Rural Areas</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mobilisation & organisation of workers to improve bargaining powers. • Access to skills, raw materials & large institutional demand & other market linkages to generate alternative options. • Infrastructure and credit support. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information collection legal provisions & establishing Contracts with concerned institute. • Increased visibility through legal & Media support. • Advocacy to strengthen social security & other State support. • Support for sorting, grading & other quality control needs. • Identify and support issues & occupational health hazards.

MONSOON MOVEMENT

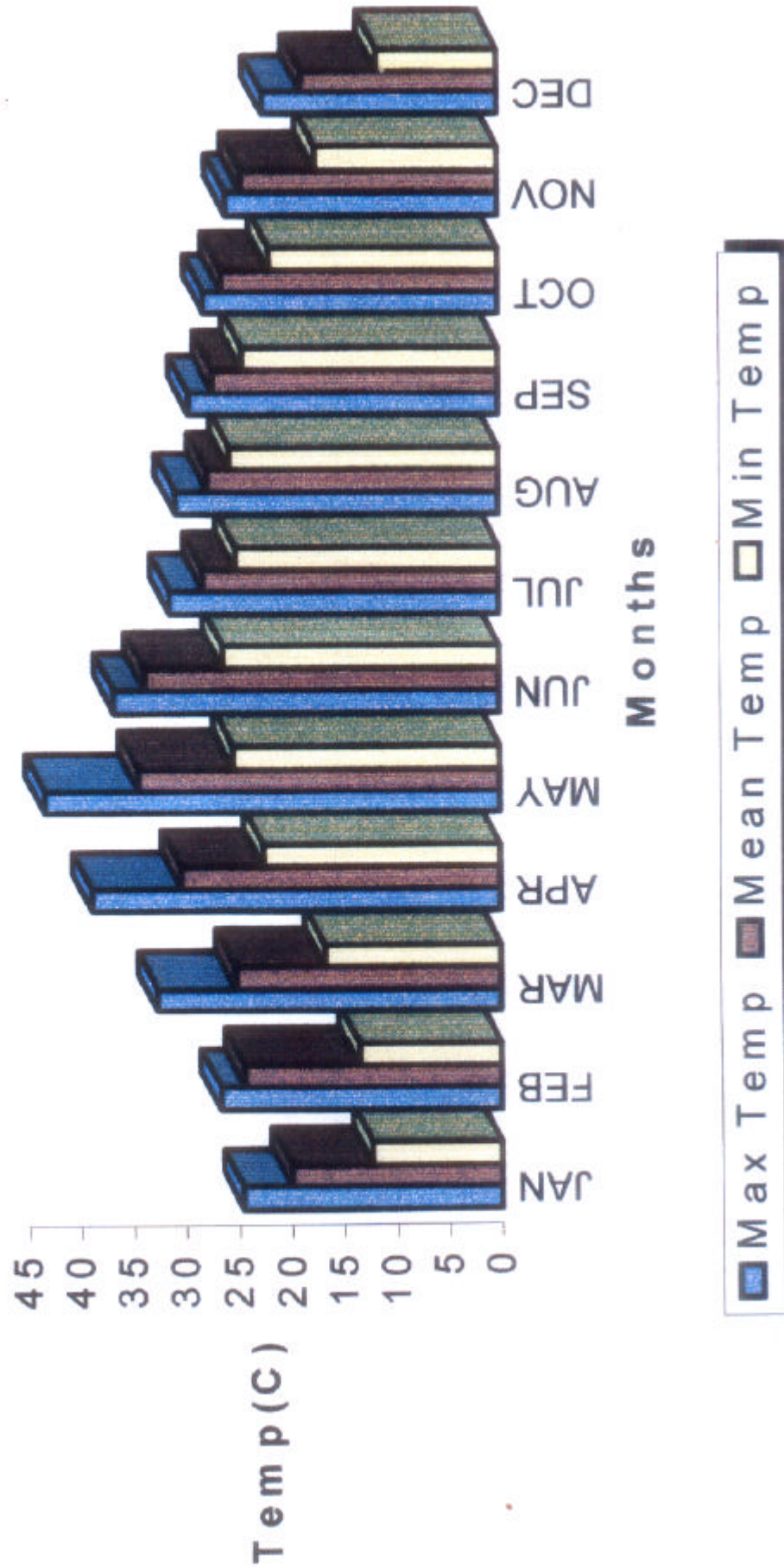


NORMAL DATE OF UN-SET OF S.W. MONSOON



NORMAL DATE OF WITHDRAWAL OF S.W. MONSOON

MEAN MONTHLY TEMPERATURE



8. SCHEMATIC DETAILS

• AGRICULTURE

The District of Kaimur is agriculturally the most potential district in the whole of the state of Bihar. The District has the most fertile land flanked by a network of important rivers and rivulets like Swarna, Karmnasha, Durgawati, Kohira, Sapanahia, Kudra and large numbers of tanks, Ponds, Ahars. The people of the district are hardy for their agricultural work. The pathetic condition is that the district possesses vast resources of socio economic structure but their tapping is not up to the mark.



The result is whole district is still backward so far as all round development is concerned. The bottlenecks in way of the development are to be removed for the speedy development. Increasing the income from agriculture and allied activities through intensification of agriculture and horticulture in the command areas of irrigation sources for optimal use of water resources.

Introduction of high value crops like Rajma, Medicinal plants, Aromatic Plants, Dry land farming in Adhaura region, vegetable cultivation in Kudra, Mohania, Bhabua, Ramgarh linking with approach roads and rural electrification.

The following projects/schemes are recommended for the development of the district: -

Soil and water qualities cum input testing laboratory, pest control centre/services, seed processing units, Bio-fertilizer, Bio-pesticide /Bio- control units, one at Bhabua one at Mohania post harvest management centre, seed godowns, at Bhabua, Mohania, Ramgarh, Hatta and kudara village market development at Bhabua, Mohania and Hatta, bio-diesel plantation, soil and water management construction of check dams renovation of existing water structure, lift irrigation weirs, construction of low cost storage facilities through SHG's for storing agriculture produce and Minor forest produces for 500 MT.

If the above noted Projects/Schemes are implemented with good and timely finance with adequate monitoring, it is certain that the Backwardness of the District will be removed and it will come at the national map with high level of livelihood of the people of the District.

• ANIMAL RESOURCES & DEVELOPMENT

Animal husbandry provides ample potential in the district due to commercialization of agriculture. Animal husbandry activities like milk collection centre, training of farmers, development of milk marketing centres through SHGs, and infrastructures facilities and assistance for developing of dairy activities from SHGs/ unemployed youth development can be taken up at an individual or collective level. These activities are sources of subsidiary in-come to the rural people. The per capita availability of the milk is very low. Considering the huge market in side and out side the district, the dairy sector needs to be planned in a scientific manner to have the desired growth.

The training and education in these up coming fields is crucial for the success of these sectors. In the present environment the unemployed youth could be trained in different aspects of animal husbandry management in the district.

• PISCICULTURE

Existing – infrastructure: -

Total No. of ponds and tanks = 941

Total areas of ponds and tanks = 3227 (Acre)

No. of fish-seed (Acre) hatchery in this district = Nil

No. of pucca fish-, marketing units in this district = Nil

No. of ice- plant for preservation of surplus fishes in this district = Nil

Existing scheme for welfare of fisherman, gap and proposal to fill up the gap.

Training to fish farmers: - During 2002-03, 160 fishermen were trained for fresh water fishes.

Excavation and renovation of existing water bodies: - Out of 941 Jalkars, 50% Jalkars need to be excavated & renovated so that total potential of fishermen can be tapped. There is no allotment/fund for excavation and renovation of ponds are tanks. Renovation and excavation of water bodies can be done through educating unemployed Youth/SHGs/AWS of poor fishermen and after renovation of tank & ponds – these tanks and ponds can be settled with them.

Fish- marketing unit: - for sale of fishes, these should be pucca structure (10-12 fish stall in a row) for purchase and sale of fishes in hygienic condition. Unfortunately lack of fund, there in no such marketing unit in this district. District needs at least 2 fish marketing in each block, these will be 10-12 fish stall is which can be settled with professional fishermen on lease after fixation of monthly rent of each stall.

- **COTTAGE AND SMALL SCALE INDUSTRY**

The district is predominantly agricultural with 70% of the population dependant on agriculture and allied activities. Potential for various industrial activities is also immense in the district. There is good scope for development of skill- based industries.

- **MINOR IRRIGATION**

The district is rich in both ground water and surface water resources and this is suitable for agriculture and fishery development. 40% of the net cultivable area is irrigated and exploitation of ground water development and judicious management of the surface water are its vital factors for promoting modern agriculture through high yielding and remunerative crops, particularly in the east and north part of district. The focus will be on construction of check dams and small lift irrigation schemes. Renovation of existing check dams and weirs construction and selection of construction of weir come bridge Dulihi village on Gehuanwan River and excavation and remodeling re-excavation of canal for minor irrigation facilities.

SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

- **HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE**

There is one Sadar Hospital, 2 Referral Hospitals, 9 PHCs, 17 additional, 107 Health sub-centres in this district. For the speedy development of Health and family welfare, there is need for construction of health sub-centres in remote areas, Additionally this will help in generation of 5,000 man-days of work. In the field of health 3,000 voluntary health workers would be trained to assist the formal health set up. They would be provided health kits. Better health facilities closer to home would result in not only saving that usually go to words doctors and medicines, but better health would also result in more earning and human energy conservation. In the long term reduction of maternal and infant mortality due to institutional delivery and better living standard will be achieved.

- **EDUCATION**

The literacy percentage of the district is 44.39% as per census 2001. There are 763 Primary Schools, 6 Buniyadi Vidhalyas, 146 Middle schools, 56 Secondary Schools, 2 Colleges and 2 Charwaha Vidhalyas in the district.

There is a need of repair and renovation of SC/ST hostels. It can result in improvement of living conditions and educational standards of children belonging to SC/ST category. Additional construction of 4 rooms for high school, supply of furniture for High school hostels including SC/ST residential Hostels, construction of boundary wall of high school including SC/ST schools,

renovation of existing school buildings, construction of girls Hostels at Bhabua for SC/ST and repair/renovation of SC/ST Hostels, Beatification of pond of SC/ST residential school for fishers at Kudra, facilities of drink water in different school at hilly areas like Adhaura and Chainpur block, construction of new and completion of old Agan Bari centre buildings must be performed.

ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE

• **POWER & ENERGY**

All major town and bazaars of the district have electric power supply through Bihar State Electricity Board (BSEB). The remote areas still lack of electric supply due to non-availability of electric transmission system. Due to lack of electric power the residential and education Institution in hilly remote areas suffer much. To meet this community based energy system and solar system have been selected under this RSVY Project especially in Adhaura and Chainpur blocks.

• **ECO-TOURISM**

It is well established that tourism is an industry can create jobs due to its linkages with hospitality, food, transport and communication sources Kaimur district has a number of areas which can be developed as tourist centre. These include places with natural as well as historical important spots like Mundeshwari Mandir, Harsubrahm, Baidhnath which are of special importance. These places can be developed for tourists from Bihar & Jharkhand as well as from surrounding states like U.P. also. We can develop this area through roads, making shop centres and construction of B.T. Roads for Telhar waterfall.

• **FOREST**

The alluvial plain extending up to the foot hills of Kaimur ranges is extensively cultivated. Rice, Wheat, Pulses are the main crops. Forest found in the Kaimur hills have suffered in discriminate felling in the recent past. The number of fauna and game birds has gone down considerably due to increase of the area under cultivation with the increase of irrigation facilities.

There is need to development of irrigational canal forestation, social forestation under Adhaura block and re-habitation of forest area and conservation.

• **BRIDGES**

In the district there are many rivers, which flow through. Some villages. The rivers came through markets & cities due to lack of proper connectivity by bridges. The farmers are compelled to sell their produce at cheaper value due to un-bridged gaps created by rivers as nodes. Some important

bridges are selected under this RSVY project which will enable the people steadily farmer to reach the market. This will certainly improve their financial status.

- **ROADS**

The district has NH-30 for connectivity to other states and the capital other cities these are the two arterial routes of the country which pass through this district (kaimur). The different classes of roads consist of National Highway state highway, District roads and village roads. There is a good network of roads in the district. But the condition of roads is very poor. So it is difficult to carry agricultural produce to main market from villages.

Once these roads are repaired to good condition for traffic. It will become easy to carry agricultural produce to cities and markets & thus the economic status of the farmers is bound to enhance. This will also generate a large no. of employment opportunities.

POLICE RELATED SECURITIES

The Police force is entrusted with the responsibility of maintenance of public order and prevention and detection of crimes. Police order and police being state subjects under the constitution. Police is maintained and controlled by States.

Kaimur is backward district as declared by the Government by notification. It is greatly infested with crimes, extremists and antisocial elements. 7.5% of the total outlay is earmarked for security related matters and projects.

Police in this heavily left - wing extremism affected area, has to contend with not only prevention, detection and suppression of extremist activities, but also to protect itself and the society it is serving from their menace. Left wing outfits operating as armed gangs of even 200 - odd strengths extort 'levy' from all traders, contractors, engaged in executing Govt. contracts and representatives of Panchyati Raj institutions. Failure to pay leads to punishment leading to even deaths in 'jan adalats' (kangaroo courts) organised by extremists Speedy police movement to the scenes of crimes is often delayed/obstructed by the planting of land mines on kutcha roads.

Under TLC Programmes a survey has been conducted we have proposed to join the youths in the main stream of development. They need to be trained, to develop their skills, to form Gram Raksha Dal and to provide them sum honorarium so that youths will stocks their emergence in terrorist activities. In long run No. of terrorist will be minimised & this very on wanted acts will automatically be tackled.

9. PROJECTS PROPOSED TO BE TAKEN UNDER RSVY

The most important feature of all the development indicators viz status of economic activities / infrastructure / social security / Administration and ongoing scheme are attended to for reducing the extent of backwardness, poverty, illiteracy and high death rate have been dealt with in the preceding heads.

For reducing the backwardness of the Kaimur district upliftment of the poor removing illiteracy, providing good infrastructure, drinking water, health services and improving the standard of living of the rural people huge investment under RSVY is required. Though other investment are already there in alleviating the poverty of the people, but due to lack of focused and planned approaches progress is not satisfactory. It is therefore RSVY is proposed to give focus in these areas as a gap filler.

The sectors, which require to be focused, are:

- (i) Agriculture and allied activities
- (ii) Irrigation and water shed management
- (iii) Self Employment - income generating schemes
- (iv) Dairy development and improvement programmes Fisheries/ poultry /sericulture etc.
- (v) Provision of safe drinking water/ health services/literacy mission etc.
- (vi) Development of infrastructure
- (vii) Contingencies expenditure NGO's/ PRI support/ consultancy etc.
- (viii) Security & Crimes Control

Micro level planning is proposed to be taken up at the habitats primarily at tola (hamlet) level taking into account the physical as well as agro-climatic and socio-economic conditions. Considering all the aforesaid facts Rs. 45 crores for three years may be utilised in the different sectors.

IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

Keeping in view the huge funds involved in RSVY a project implementation committee has been envisaged under the chairmanship of District Magistrate, Kaimur. The committee will consists of Chief Executive Officer, DRDA and other District level officers as per project requirements. District lead manager of Banks/NGO's/Social activists and people's representatives. The committee will normally meet once in a month to perform the following: -

- (1) Smooth implementation of the project as per plan.
- (2) Prompt resolution of conflicts when they arise for timely completion of the project
- (3) Regular review of the projects to ensure the speedy progress.
- (4) Reporting of the progress to the concerned authorities an ongoing basis.
- (5) Mid term/End term appraisal of the project.

Special project officer who may act as the member secretary of the committee should monitor as vigilance officer of the project. Basic infrastructure is necessary for the projects.

A persons at the tola level may work as facilitator. He may be paid honorarium from contingencies. The tola committee will take help of NGO's / PRIS.

Thus three-tier system is proposed for the purpose. When a tola is selected, the planning for each and every family will be done to increase the income of the family by way of providing health services / and other basic amenities for over all improvement of the life of the people of the tola.

- In the agriculture sector, soil and water testing laboratories, Pest control centre, Seed processing units and bio-fertilizers units shall be implemented by entrepreneurs, preferably graduates in the discipline of agriculture and SHGs of farmers. No additional staff shall be employed by the district administration.
- Village marketing development centres shall be maintained by co-operative self-help group.
- Milk collection centres shall be managed by Milk Production Co-operative Societies.
- In excavation and renovation of ponds labour component shall be provided by fishermen and other local people. The District Collector shall ensure strict monitoring of the earth work.
- The fish market proposed shall be managed by the Fishermen co-operative societies and user charge shall be levied.
- Cottage Industries and Food Processing centres shall be implemented through the artisan, SHGs, under the guidance and monitoring of DRDA.
- In all irrigation related schemes, water users association shall be formed and principles of participatory irrigation management shall be implemented.
- **The Govt. of India norms shall be followed with regards to subsidy components in all the schemes and the subsidy component shall in no case exceed 25% of the total cost.**

INTEGRATED RSVY PROJECTS

With ongoing programmes of development the micro level planning at the tola level and planning at the District level may help in identifying infrastructure, bottlenecks and the requirement of projects. After the identification of the schemes, they should be classified as Agricultural Development/Irrigation/Self-employment/infrastructure - roads, bridges School/community centres / HSC/ Anganwari centre / Hand-pump etc. These schemes should be executed with the help of total resources available under centrally sponsored / assisted / state scheme on the priority basis. Scheme should not surmount each other in terms of ongoing and proposed under RSVY at all the three levels.

TRANSPORT

A well-knit system of transport plays an important role in the economic growth of the area. Transport consists of Road / Rail etc.

➤ ROAD AND BRIDGES

It consists of - (1) NH (2) SH (3) PWD Roads (4) Secondary feeder Road (5) District board Roads. Road connectivity is necessary for the development and economic growth of Villages. It is treated as an effective part to alleviate poverty. In Kaimur District the total length of the NH - 2 is 50 kms and NH - 30 is 40 kms. total is 90 kms. Similarly the total length of SH is about 150 kms. A survey is to be done to identify unconnected villages due to lack of culverts / bridges.

10. RSVY PROJECT COST SCHEDULES - IN BRIEF

S.N.	NAME OF HEAD/SECTORS	PROJECT COST (IN LAKH)	%
1.	Agriculture & Allied Activities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Agriculture – Rs. 273.00 ▪ Animal Resource Development – Rs. 140.00 ▪ Pisciculture - Rs. 211.00 ▪ Cottage & Small Industries – Rs. 285.00 	909.00	20.20
2.	Minor Irrigation - 340.00	340.00	7.56
3.	Social Infrastructure <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Education – Rs. 575.00 ▪ Health & Family Welfare – Rs. 245.00 ▪ Water Supply - 95.00 	915.00	20.33
4.	Economic Infrastructure <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Power – Rs. 100.00 ▪ Eco- tourism – Rs. 260.00 ▪ Forestry – Rs. 20.00 ▪ Roads & Bridges – Rs. 1603.00 	1983.00	44.07
5.	Security related activities - 338.00	338.00	7.51
6.	Monitoring/ Evaluation & Bench Marks Survey	15.00	0.33
TOTAL		4500.00	100.00

Bench Mark Survey: - Anugrah Narayan Sinha Institute of Social Studies and Developments, Patna and ADRI, Patna are the two premier organizations with a lot of experiences, Staff and resources in the field of social management and economic development. It is suggested that one of them is selected and entrusted the work of benchmark surveys, monitoring and concurrent of evaluation of this programme. Both organizations are located at Patna, which is at a manageable distance from Kaimur. It is also suggested that a corpus of fund of around 15 lacs (more or less) is earmarked to facilitate this work and to accomplish this task.

Agricultural Guidance & Assistance:

- KRSI VIGYAN KENDRA (KVK), Adhaura, Kaimur

11. SCHEMATIC COST DETAILS - RSVY

(2004-05 to 2006-07)

SI No.	Name of scheme/Programme	Name of Sector	Physical Target	Project Cost (In Lakh)	Remarks/ Beneficiary/ Man-Days
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Agricultural & Allied activities				
		▪ Agriculture Development			
	1. Soil and water qualities cum inputs testing laborites one at Bhabua and one at Mohania.		2	8.00	Farmers of Kaimur Dist.
	2. Pest control centre / services block wise for 11 Blocks.		11	74.00	„
	3. Seed processing units one each at Bhabua, Ramgarh, Mohania, and Hatta.		4	28.00	„
	4. Bio fertilizers, Bio pesticide, Bio control units one at Bhabua, and one at Mohania.		2	8.00	„
	5. Village market development at Bhabua, Mohania and Hatta.		3	50.00	3 Villages
	6. Bio-diesel plantation			2.50	-
	7. Soil & water management Preparation of check dams, renovation of existing water structures, lift irrigation etc.		8	29.50	15185 Man days
	8. Construction of low storage facilities through SHGs for storing agricultural produce & minor forest produce for 500mt.		4	73.00	550 Labours
	TOTAL:			273.00	

SI No.	Name of scheme/Programme	Name of Sector	Physical Target	Project Cost (In Lakh)	Remarks/ Beneficiary/ Mandays
1	2	3	4	5	6
		▪ Animal Resources & Development			
	1. Milk collection centres		30	45.00	180 Persons
	2. Development of milk marketing of centres through SHGs		60 nos.	95.00	400 Persons 300 MT. Production
	TOTAL:			140.00	
		▪ Pisciculture			
	1. Excavation & renovation of Govt. tanks and ponds		100	130.00	8000 Man-Days
	2. Training out side and inside on fresh water prawn management and infrastructural support to fishermen cooperative society			20.00	2500 Persons 250 SHG
	3. Installation of fish market at Bhabua.		1	16.00	Farmers of the Dist.
	4. Installation of fish seed hatchery at Sisaura farm Ramgarh capacity of 10 million seed-producing unit.		1	35.00	5 Persons
	5. Renovation of existing fish hatchery at Bare.		1	10.00	5000 Mandays
	TOTAL:			211.00	

SI No.	Name of scheme/Programme	Name of Sector	Physical Target	Project Cost (In Lakh)	Remarks/ Beneficiary/ Mandays
1	2	3	4	5	6
		▪ Cottage and small scale Industries.			
	1. Establishment of food processing center with infrastructure facilities like road, power & water (Rice & wheat Processing unit)		20	100.00	1000 Employments
	2. Assistance to handicraft artisan and weaver through SHGs for purchasing of tools and appliances.			30.00	600 Beneficiary
	3. Workshed for Artisans weavers through SHGs.			30.00	3500 Man-Days
	4. Design development center for training on handloom, Banarasi sari, Silk sari, Mat & Blanket etc. to be run by SHGs			50.00	1500 Trainees
	5. Construction of villages industry center at Mohania.			60.00	5000 Man-days
	6. Vocational training to upgrade economical relevant skill such as repairs of electrical goods, tractors, motor-cycle, pumps & small fabrication etc. through NGOs			15.00	People of the District
	TOTAL:			285.00	

SI No.	Name of scheme/Programme	Name of Sector	Physical Target	Project Cost (In Lakh)	Remarks/ Beneficiary/ Mandays
1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	Minor Irrigation				
	1. Constructions of check dams and small lift Irrigation schemes.		30 nos.	125.00	2000 Hec. 350000 Man-days
	2. Renovation of existing check dams and water structure (Ahar, Pyne etc.)			100.00	„
	3. Constructions of weir cum bridges at Dulhi village on Gehuwanwa River and excavation and re-excavation of canal of irrigation facilities.			40.00	„
	4. Repair of state tubewells			50.00	„
	5. Farm Management for MSTP Cluster Beneficiaries			25.00	„
	TOTAL:			340.00	2000 Hec. command area & 350000 man-days.

SI No.	Name of scheme/Programme	Name of Sector	Physical Target	Project Cost (In Lakh)	Remarks/ Beneficiary/ Mandays
1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Social Infrastructure				
		▪ Education			
	1. Construction of additional 4 rooms for High school including SC/ST residential schools		51	250.00	5000 Mandays
	2. Construction of Anganbarhi Centres @ 3.00 lakh each		38	114.00	„
	3. Construction of Boundary walls in High School with enrollment of girls @ 1.29 lakh each		28	36.00	„
	4. Construction of Girls Hostel of 50 seated at S.S.S. Mahila College, Bhabua			65.00	„
	5. Construction of Boys Hostel of 100 seated at S.V.P. College, Bhabua			110.00	„
	TOTAL:			575.00	
		▪ Health & Family Welfare			
	1. Construction of Health sub-center in remote areas.		30	205.00	5500 Mandays
	2. Training of village youth in remote areas of basic medicines at panchayat level			15.00	750 CHWs
	3. Promotion of alternative system of medicine			25.00	
	TOTAL:			245.00	

SI No.	Name of scheme/Programme	Name of Sector	Physical Target	Project Cost (In Lakh)	Remarks/Beneficiary/Mandays
1	2	3	4	5	6
		▪ Water Supply			
	1. Facility of drinking water in different Schools at Hilly areas at Adhaura & Chainpur		79	35.00	65000 Mandays
	2. Renovation of rural water supply scheme to Adhaura including changing of sand in filter bed and re-laying of missed link pipe and changing of pipe.			20.00	500 Mandays
	3. Renovation (S/R) to rural water supply scheme to TALA, including changing of sand in filter bed, changing & re-laying of 3" die C.I./G.T. pipes due to miss linking of defective pipes, repairing of Raw water/clear water, pump, chamber etc.			10.00	250 Mandays
	4. Installation of iron removal plant with drilled tubewell of 50 nos. for removing of Iron / Sulpher ill agent in drinking water.			10.00	100 Mandays
	5. LOHARA rural water supply scheme for completion of incomplete water supply scheme Adhaura.			20.00	300 Mandays
	TOTAL:			95.00	

SI No.	Name of scheme/Programme	Name of Sector	Physical Target	Project Cost (In Lakh)	Remarks/ Beneficiary/ Mandays
1	2	3	4	5	6
4.	Economic Infrastructure				
		▪ Power & Non Conventional Energy			
	1. Providing solar lighting system in SC/ST hostels.			100.00	12500 Persons 1250 SHGs
	TOTAL:			100.00	
		▪ Eco-Tourism			
	Development of tourist places like Mundeshwari Mandir, Harshubrahm, Baidnath, Telhar fall				
	1. Approach road of Mundeshwari Dham from Betari.			85.00	45 Persons Employment
	2. B.T. Road to Telhar fall			70.00	
	3. Renovation of pond near Mundeshwari Dham.			15.00	
	4. Approach road to Bakhtiar Khilagi Rauza.			50.00	
	5. Renovation of tourist attractive works at Baijnath.			40.00	
	TOTAL:			260.00	
		▪ Forest			
	1. Road & Irrigation Canal side forestation			3.50	5000 Mandays
	2. Social forestation under Adhaura Block.			2.50	3500 Mandays
	3. Forestation at Primary, Middle, High Schools & Colleges			4.00	5500 Mandays
	4. A forestation in degraded foresty.			10.00	28000 Mandays
	TOTAL:			20.00	42000 Mandays

SI No.	Name of scheme/Programme	Name of Sector	Physical Target	Project Cost (In Lakh)	Remarks/Beneficiary/Mandays
1	2	3	4	5	6
		▪ Bridges			
	1. Construction of Bridge over river Kohira between Naughara & Madorni		50 m	50.00	More than 20 villages benefited.
	2. Bridge over Karmanasa River in Chainpura (Adhaura)			100.00	40000 Mandays 10 Villages
	3. Bridge near Baraaura (Ramgarh)		30 m	30.00	5000
	4. Construction of remaining portion of incomplete Bridge over river Sura near Pahariya (Bhagwanpur)		150 m	70.00	15000
	5. Bridge over Sura in Bare Goriapur Road.		70 m	70.00	15000
	TOTAL:			320.00	75000 Mandays
		▪ Roads			
	1. Kudra Pursuthwa Road to Nimiya Gram		2.5 Km	23.00	
	2. Repairs of road from Chainpur to Kalyanipur.		8 Km	80.00	
	3. Repair of Belaon Bhagwanpur road		12 Km	60.00	
	4. Adhaura - Dugha Road		8 Km	80.00	
	5. Nuaon - Kuchila Road		18 Km	160.00	
	6. Garake to UP Boarder		10 Km	100.00	
	7. Parsathua-Salathua-Mohanpur Road		5 Km	30.00	
	8. Ramgarh to Baraura Ghat		9 Km	30.00	
	9. Bhabua - Darauli, Marichoan, Kushdihra, Bharigawa to Bhabua - Mohania Road		11 Km	100.00	
	10. Betri -Kogari Road		7 Km	60.00	
	11. Kursan to Naroan		6 Km	50.00	
	12. Umapur to Parari -Palloiya via Ramgarh		15 Km	110.00	Connects Naxal affected area

SI No.	Name of scheme/Programme	Name of Sector	Physical Target	Project Cost (In Lakh)	Remarks/ Beneficiary/ Mandays
1	2	3	4	5	6
		▪ Road			
	13. Mokba - Bakhari - Devi -Barhaw Road		7 Km	50.00	
	14. G.T. Road Akorhi - Nuaon Road		15 Km	150.00	
	15. Adhaura - BT Road to Pumping Plant to Adhaura		6 Km	60.00	
	16. Kajhar to Pain		3 Km	10.00	
	17. Jagdispur to Rehi		2 Km	10.00	
	18. G.T. Road to Ameth, Saraiya, Kaewari, Bhatti, Sagra power grid		8 Km	70.00	
	19. Citari Village to Mohamadpur via kakri Kundi		5 Km	25.00	
	20. Bhagwanpur Belaon road (Arari) to Jaithpur via Mokarm		2.5 Km	25.00	
	TOTAL:		160 Km	1283.00	4000 Persons
5.	Security Related Schemes				
	1. Formation of Gram Raksha Dal		3500 Units	70.00	
	2. Promotion and extension of organic farming		5000 Nos.	30.00	
	3. Link Road to PS Kurhni from Ramgrah		4 Km	20.00	
	4. Road from Adhaura to Sarki via Sarodag		22 Km	200.00	
	5. In Village Dighar Bridge over Gurwat River			18.00	
	TOTAL:		26 Km	338.00	650 Mandays
5.	Monitoring			15.00	
	GRAND TOTAL:			4500.00	

12. BUDGET SUMMARY AT A GLANCE

Sl.	Name of Head / Sector	2004-05					2005-06					2006-07					Total	
		Total	%age	1st	2nd	3rd	Total	%age	1st	2nd	3rd	Total	%age	1st	2nd	3rd		
A	Agriculture & Allied Activities																	
1	Agriculture	90.90	6.06	40.00	25.40	25.50	95.50	6.37	35.50	30.00	30.00	86.60	5.77	30.60	28.00	28.00	273.00	
2	Animal Resource Development	25.00	1.67	10.00	10.00	5.00	55.00	3.67	20.00	20.00	15.00	60.00	4.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	140.00	
3	Pisciculture	63.00	4.20	21.00	21.00	21.00	79.00	5.27	30.00	25.00	24.00	69.00	4.60	23.00	23.00	23.00	211.00	
4	Cottage & Small Industries	100.00	6.67	40.00	30.00	30.00	86.55	5.77	36.55	25.00	25.00	98.45	6.56	35.45	33.00	30.00	285.00	
B	Minor Irrigation	75.00	5.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	85.00	5.67	30.00	30.00	25.00	180.00	12.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	340.00	
C	Social Infrastructure																	
1	Education	245.00	16.33	100.00	80.00	65.00	230.00	15.33	100.00	70.00	60.00	100.00	6.67	40.00	30.00	30.00	575.00	
2	Health & Family Welfare	149.00	9.93	50.00	50.00	49.00	84.00	5.60	28.00	28.00	28.00	12.00	0.80	12.00	0.00	0.00	245.00	
3	Water Supply	58.00	3.87	20.00	20.00	18.00	28.00	1.87	18.00	10.00	0.00	9.00	0.60	9.00	0.00	0.00	95.00	
D	Economic Infrastructure																	
1	Power	75.00	5.00	50.00	25.00	0.00	25.00	1.67	15.00	10.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	
2	Eco-tourism	75.00	5.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	85.00	5.67	35.00	25.00	25.00	100.00	6.67	40.00	30.00	30.00	260.00	
3	Forestry	17.00	1.13	10.00	7.00	0.00	3.00	0.20	3.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	20.00	
4	Bridges	100.00	6.67	40.00	30.00	30.00	100.00	6.67	40.00	30.00	30.00	120.00	8.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	320.00	
5	Roads	320.00	21.33	120.00	100.00	100.00	413.00	27.53	150.00	150.00	113.00	550.00	36.67	200.00	200.00	150.00	1283.00	
E	Security Related Activities	102.00	6.80	52.00	25.00	25.00	126.00	8.40	50.00	50.00	26.00	110.00	7.33	40.00	40.00	30.00	338.00	
F	Monitoring/Evaluation	5.10	0.34	1.75	1.70	1.65	4.95	0.33	1.65	1.65	1.65	4.95	0.33	1.65	1.65	1.65	15.00	
TOTAL		1500.00	100.00	604.75	475.10	420.15	1500.00	100.00	592.70	504.65	402.65	1500.00	100.00	551.70	505.65	442.65	4500.00	

13. BUDGETORY TIME FRAME**(2004-05 TO 2006-07)**

Sl. No.	Total Fund Requirement (Rs. in Lakh) SCHEME/ PROJECT	Time Reqd for its Completion	PHASING OF EXP. Rs. LAKH									TARGET FIXED								
			2004-05			2005-06			2006-07			2004-05			2005-06			2006-07		
			1st. Qur.	2nd Qur.	3rd Qur.	1st. Qur.	2nd Qur.	3rd Qur.	1st. Qur.	2nd Qur.	3rd Qur.	1st. Qur.	2nd Qur.	3rd Qur.	1st. Qur.	2nd Qur.	3rd Qur.	1st. Qur.	2nd Qur.	3rd Qur.
(A) AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED ACTIVITES: -																				
1	Agriculture Development																			
	• Testing Laboratory 2Nos	8.00	1 Year	6.0	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
	• Post Control Centre - 11	74.00	3 Year	10.5	5.0	5.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	2	1	1	2	2	-	1	1
	• Seed Processing Unit	28.00	2 Year	-	-	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	3.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
	• Bio- control unit	8.00	2 Year	-	2.0	2.0	2.0	-	-	-	-	2.0	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-
	• Village Market	50.00	3 Year	12.5	7.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.5	5.0	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1
	• Bio-Diesel Plantation	2.50	1 Year	1.5	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
	• Soil & Water Management	29.50	3 Year	-	3.4	3.0	3.5	-	-	7.1	6.5	6.0	-	-	2	-	2	-	2	-
	• Storage facilities	73.00	3 Year	10.0	5.0	5.5	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	5.5	12.0	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	-
2.	Animal Resource Development																			
	• Milk Collection Centre	45.00	3 Year	10.	5.0	2.0	8.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	-	4	3	3	4	3	3	4	3
	• Milk Marketing Centre	95.00	3 Year	-	5.0	3.0	12.0	15.0	10.0	15.0	15.0	20.0	8	6	6	8	6	6	8	6
3.	Pisciculture																			
	• Govt.Tank Reno.	130.00	3 Year	7.0	7.0	7.0	16.0	16.0	17.0	16.0	21.0	23.0	20	20	5	20	20	5	4	4
	• Training water Prawn Management	20.00	3 Year	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	-	150	150	200	100	100	100	75	75
	• Fish Market Installation	16.00	1 Year	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
	• Fish Seed Hatchery	35.00	2 Year	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
	• Existing Fish Hatchery Reno.	10.00	1 Year	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-

Sl. No.	Total Fund Requirement (Rs. in Lakh) SCHEME/ PROJECT	Time Reqd for its Completion	PHASING OF EXP. Rs. LAKH									TARGET FIXED									
			2004-05			2005-06			2006-07			2004-05			2005-06			2006-07			
			1st. Qur.	2nd Qur.	3rd Qur.	1st. Qur.	2nd Qur.	3rd Qur.	1st. Qur.	2nd Qur.	3rd Qur.	1st. Qur.	2nd Qur.	3rd Qur.	1st. Qur.	2nd Qur.	3rd Qur.	1st. Qur.	2nd Qur.	3rd Qur.	
4	Cottage and Small Scale Industries																				
	• Food Processing Centre	100.00	3 Year	15.0	15.0	10.	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	4	4	2	2	2	2	2	3	3
	• Assistance to Handicraft Artisans	30.00	2 Year	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	• Work Shed for Artisans weaver	30.00	2 Year	5.0	5.0	-	5.0	5.0	-	5.0	5.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	• Design Dev. Conts.	50.00	3 Year	10.0	-	-	16.55	-	5	13.45	-	5.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	• Conts. Villages Industry	60.00	2 Year	-	-	10.0	-	5.0	5.0	7.0	18.0	15.0	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
	• Vocational Training Centre	15.00	1 Year	5.0	5.0	5.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
(B)	Minor Irrigation																				
	• Check Damp Conts.	125.00	3 Year	10.0	10.0	10.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	20.0	15.0	15.0	3	3	3	4	4	4	3	3	3
	• Check Dam Renovation Exiting	100.00	3 Year	-	10.0	10.0	5.0	5.0	10.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	3	3	2	2	4	4	4	4	1
	• Weir Conts.	40.00	2 Year	5.0	-	-	5.0	5.0	-	10.0	10.0	5.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	• Canal Repair	50.00	3 Year	5.0	-	5.0	5.0	-	-	10.0	10.0	15.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	• Farm Managment for MSTP	25.00	2 Year	5.0	5.0	-	-	5.0	-	-	5.0	5.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(C)	SOCIAL INFRA STRUCTURE																				
1.	EDUCATION																				
	• High Bldg. Conts.	250.00	3 Year	30.0	40.0	30.0	40.0	30.0	30.0	25.0	25.0	-	5	6	6	6	6	5	6	6	5
	• Anganbarhi Centres	90.00	3 Year	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	14.0	18.0	18.0	14.0	3	3	4	3	3	5	6	6	5
	• Boundary Contns.	60.00	3 Year	8.0	8.0	4.0	8.0	8.0	-	-	-	-	6	6	4	6	6	-	-	-	-
	• Girls Hostel	65.00	2 Year	20.0	10.0	5.0	20.0	10.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
	• Boys Hostel	110.00	2 Year	25.0	25.0	10.0	25.0	25.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
2.	HEALTH																				
	• Construction of Health Sub-Centres	205.00	2 Year	60.0	40.0	35.0	30.0	20.0	20.0	-	-	-	5	5	5	5	5	5	-	-	-
	• Training of village youths (CHW)	15.00	3 Year	2.0	2.0	1.0	2.0	2.0	1.0	2.0	2.0	1.0	150	150	150	100	100	100	75	75	75
	• Promotion of alternative medicine	25.00	3 Year	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.0	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.	WATER SUPPLY																				
	• Drinking Water	35.00	3 Year	6.0	4.0	3.0	6.0	4.0	3.0	5.0	3.0	1.0	10	10	6	10	10	6	6	6	5
	• Water Supply Reno.	20.00	2 Year	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	
	• Water Supply Reno.	10.00	2 Year	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	
	• Iron Reno. Plant	10.00	2 Year	3.0	3.0	3.0	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	
	• Water Supply	20.00		5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	

Sl. No.	Total Fund Requirement (Rs. in Lakh) SCHEME/ PROJECT	Time Reqd for its Completion	PHASING OF EXP. Rs. LAKH									TARGET FIXED									
			2004-05			2005-06			2006-07			2004-05			2005-06			2006-07			
			1st. Qur.	2nd Qur.	3rd Qur.	1st. Qur.	2nd Qur.	3rd Qur.	1st. Qur.	2nd Qur.	3rd Qur.	1st. Qur.	2nd Qur.	3rd Qur.	1st. Qur.	2nd Qur.	3rd Qur.	1st. Qur.	2nd Qur.	3rd Qur.	
(D)	ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE																				
1.	POWER & CONVENTIONAL ENERGY																				
	Solar lighting System	100.00	2 Years	25.00	25.00	25.00	20.00	5.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.	ECO-TOURISM																				
	• Approach Road	85.00	3 Year	25.0	-	25.0	-	20.0	-	-	5.0	10.0	5km	2km	5km	2km	5km	1km	2km	1km	1km
	• BT Road	70.00	3 Year	-	25.0	-	-	-	25.0	-	-	20.0	-	-	10km	-	-	15km	-	-	-
	• Pond Reno.	15.00	1 Year	-	-	-	10.0	5.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	
	• Approach Road	50.00	2 Year	-	-	-	25.0	-	-	-	25.0	-	-	-	5km	-	2km	-	5km	-	
	• Baijnath Works	40.00	1 Year	-	-	-	-	-	-	40.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	
3.	FORESTRY																				
	• Afforestation along Road & Canal Side	3.50	1 years	-	2.00	1.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	01	-	-	-	-	-	
	• Social forestry Adhaura Block	2.50	1 Years	-	1.50	1.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	01	-	-	-	-	-	
	• Afforestation Primary, Middle, High School & Colleges.	4.00	1 Years	2.00	-	2.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	01	-	-	-	-	-	
	• Afforestation in degraded land.	10.00	2 Years	3.00	2.00	2.00	1.50	1.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	01	-	-	
4.	BRIDGE	320.00	3 Years	40.00	40.00	20.00	40.00	40.00	20.00	40.00	40.00	40.00									
5.	ROADS (160Km)	1283.00																			
(E)	Security Related Scheme																				
	Road (26Km)	238.00		28.0	15.0	15.0	26.0	38.0	22.0	28.0	38.0	28.0	2km	3km	3km	3km	3km	3km	3km	3km	3km
	Promotion & Extension of organic farming	30.00		4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Gram Raksha Dal formation (3500 Unit)	70.00		20.0	6.0	6.0	20.0	8.0	-	10.0	-	-	500	500	500	500	500	500	200	200	100
(F)	Monitoring / Evaluation & Benchmark Survey	15.00	3 Years	1.75	1.70	1.65	1.65	1.65	1.65	1.65	1.65	1.65	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V

14. COST - BENEFIT RATIO**(2004-05 TO 2006-07)**

NATURE OF ITEMS	PRODUCTION IN M.T.								NET DIFFERENCE (Rs. Lakh)
	PRIOR TO IMPLEMENTATION				AFTER THE IMPLEMENTATION				
	AREA (Hec.)	Quantity MT	Rate/Unit (Rs./Unit)	Amount Rs. Lakh	Area	Quantity MT	Rate/Unit (Rs./Unit)	Total Amount (Rs. Lakh)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
CEREALS	45000	67500	5000/mt	375.00	80000	148000	5000/mt	7400.00	4025.00
PULSES	6000	3000	18000/mt	540.00	24000	7200	18000/mt	1296.00	756.00
OILSEEDS	6000	2400	20000/mt	480.00	24000	3900	20000/mt	780.00	300.00
VEGETABLES	2000	16000	5000/mt	800.00	8000	30000	5000/mt	1500.00	700.00
NON-FARM PRODUCTION SYSTEMS	(SHG, Craft, Artisans, Small Scale Industries)	-	-	2255.00	SHG, Craft, Artisans, Small Scale Industries	-	-	3500.00	1245.00
GRAND TOTAL	-	-	-	7450.00	-	-	-	14476.00	7026.00

NET PROFIT = (NET DIFFERENCE - PROJECT COST) = (7026-4500) = Rs. 2526.00 Lakhs

$$\text{COST / BENEFIT RATIO} = \frac{\text{NET PROFIT}}{\text{PROJECT COST}} = \frac{2526 \text{ Lakh}}{4500 \text{ Lakh}} = 0.56$$

Hence, this very project is sustainable & feasible.

15. BENEFITS EXPECTED

Various schemes proposed to be taken up under this programme will result in various tangible, physical and intangible benefits and achievements. Activities under minor irrigation, dairy and fisheries development will generate employment. Training and skill development activities will help in taking up and improving income generating activities for artisans, farmers and entrepreneurs.

Agriculture and Horticulture

In the agriculture and allied sector, approximately 3000 hectares of land could be covered with horticulture development. Diversification of crops would also result in better returns to the farmers and free them from distress sale of crops like Paddy and Wheat.

Investment in horticulture would not only bring 500 acres of wasteland to economic use, it will also provide direct employment to 1000 unemployed youth, who would be engaged in the activities and wage employment for local people during implementation.

Added to these are the benefits derived from training in areas like crop rotation, use of hybrid seeds that will increase the quality of agriculture. Developing facilities for sale of agricultural produce will reduce the role of middlemen and provide employment to at least 500 persons. Development and improvement of storage facilities will prevent large-scale wastage of agriculture produce.

Livestock development

In the area of Dairy and Milk production, Modern equipment and training would enhance income generation as well as quality of cattle. Marketing support would lead to better returns for farmers. Training in modern dairy management would help in establishment of dairy units by 500 entrepreneurs. Milk collection centres can provide employment to 180 persons. Infrastructure facilities provided for dairy farms will result in employing at least 400 youth. This would also result in annual production of 300 MT of milk.

Fisheries

Initiatives in fisheries would also result in improvement in the yield as well as the quality of the yield. Apart from developing 30 hectares of water area, the yield would increase annually by about 1000 MT and result in creation of 8000 Man-days. Fish production would also provide a good Source of income generation. 250 SHG Members would be trained in this activity.

Cottage and Small-Scale Industry

Establishing small scale Industrial Clusters in the district will result in employment of about 1000 persons.

500 weavers and artisans would benefit from training and provision of better tools. This will also result in better quality products and returns for their products.

Provision of machinery and tools to SHGs like tasar reeling, sal leaf plate and wool knitting machines will increase their income and marketability of products. In addition 1000 Youth/SHG members to be trained in various trades can set up income generating economic activities.

Minor Irrigation

It is expected that the schemes under this programme would cover approximately 5000 acres of land, resulting in increased cropping area. Activities like tank excavation, building of field channels and check dams would result in about 3.50 lakh man-days of work.

Social Infrastructure

Repair and renovation of SC/ST hostels can result in improvement of living conditions and educational standards of children belonging to SC/ST category. Additionally, this will help in generation of 5000 man-days of work. In the field of health, 750 voluntary health workers would be trained to assist the formal health set up. They would be provided health kits. Better health facilities closer to home would result in not only savings that usually go towards doctors and medicines, but better health would also result in more earning and human energy conservation. In the long term, reduction of maternal and infant mortality due to institutional delivery and better living standards will be achieved.

Economic Development through SHGs

Seed money provided to 1250 Self- help groups at the rate of Rs. 10,000 pre group will result in bank loans of up to Rs. 40000. This is a respectable amount to start any economic activity and generate income for the 10 persons involved. A part from this, the skills imparted during training will result in efficient practice of the activities taken up by the SHGs, At a macro level, savings generated by the groups, added with the seed money would generate additional crops in this district.

Eco-tourism

It is well established that tourism as an industry can create jobs and generate income not only for the entrepreneurs and SHGs but also for local people. Each unit could potentially provide employment to 30-50 persons.

Thus in brief migration of labours will be stop, enhance socio-economic status thus improve livelihood, increase number of employment and enriched eco-harmony will be achieved after implementation of the scheme.

BASIC STATISTICS

1. Establishment Year - 1991

General Information:

No. of Town	-	01
No. of Villages	-	1697
1. No. of Panchayat	-	152
2. No. of Blocks	-	11
3. No. of Subdivisions	-	02
4. No. of Nagar Panchayat	-	01
5. No. of District Board	-	01
6. No. of Police Station	-	15
7. No. of Sub-Jail	-	1

(B) Electricity

No. of electrified villages	-	1036
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(C) Road communication

1. Pucca Road	-	771.99 Km.
2. Kacha Road	-	1255.19 km
3. No. of Railway Station	-	07

(D) Post-office

1. No. of Post-office	-	120
2. No. of Telegram office	-	09

2. Agricultural Data

(a) Land Distribution.

1. Total geographical area	-	340441 Hec.
2. Net area under cultivation	-	176734 Hec.
3. Current fallow land	-	17304 Hec
4. Area under forest	-	106300 Hec.
5. Area under nonagricultural use	-	2598 Hec.
6. Other area under non-agricultural use	-	37505 Hec.

(b) Land Holding

1. Total Agricultural Families	-	115676
2. Small Farmers	-	30741
3. Marginal Farmers	-	49911
4. Others	-	38024
5. Agricultural Labourers	-	133011
6. Total Labourers	-	287652

(b) Irrigation

1. Irrigated area	-	71794 Hec.
2. Percentage of Net Irrigation Area	-	40%
3. Source wise Irrigation area		
(i) Govt. Tube well	-	1307 Hec.
(ii) Private Tube well	-	8676 Hec.
(iii) Canal	-	55743 Hec.
(iv) Other source	-	6068 Hec.

(c) Cropping Pattern

(a) Crop area sown two or three times in a year	-	114683
(b) Percentage of net area sown two or three crop	-	64.89%
(c) Total crop area	-	291417 Hec.
(d) Five main crop area		
a. Paddy	-	111000 Hec.
b. Wheat	-	67688 Hec.
c. Dalhan	-	72431 Hec.
d. Telhan	-	12086 Hec.
e. Maze	-	1445 Hec.

3. Industry

1. No. of Major Industry	-	Nil
2. No. of small scale industry	-	669
3. Sericulture Unit	-	2
4. Khadi and Village Industry	-	2

4. Market

1. No. of current Market	-	10
2. No. of cooperative Market	-	178
3. No. of current hat/ weekly Market	-	22
4. No. of cooperative society or agricultural dept. seed Bhandar	-	09

5. Banks

1. State Bank of India	-	10
2. K.G.B	-	25
3. Central Corp. Bank	-	08
4. Land Dev. Bank	-	04
5. Punjab National Bank	-	18
6. Allahabad Bank	-	01
7. Bank of India	-	04
8. Bank of Baroda	-	03
9. Kenra Bank	-	01

6. Co-operative Society

(a) Primary agri. credit society	127
(b) Packs	02

7. Population (As Per Census 2001)

Total Population	1284575
(a) Rural Population	1243068
(b) Urban Population	41507
(c) Total Male	673556
(d) Total Female	611019
(e) Population SC	207796
(f) Population ST	22859
(g) Sex ratio	907
{Total female per1000 male}	
(h) Working Percentage	34.41 %
	• Male 47.07 %
	• Female 20.45 %

Literacy - Male - 381298 & Female - 188962

8. Health

Type of Hospital	No. of Hospital	No. of Bed	No. of Doctors
Sadar Hospital	01	60	Accepted Post - 80
Referral Hospital	03		Working Post - 71
P.H.C	09	102	
Adi. P.H.C	107	108	

9. Jail

Type of prisoner	Female	Male	No of total Prisoner
Punished Prisoner	01	37	38
Trial Prisoner	16	584	600
No. of Total Prisoner	17	621	638

10. N.G.O

No. of N.G.O - 11

11. Democratic Representative

- No. of M.P. 01
- No. of M.L.A 04
- No. of M.L.C. 03
- No. of District Board 19
- No. of Nagar ward 16
- Mukhiya 153
- B.D.C 192
- Ward Member 1902
- Female Mukhiya 01
- Block Pramukh (Female) 01
- Block Pramukh 11

12. Welfare

SC/ST Judgment	Physical Target
1. No. of SC. helped	16,734
2. No. of ST. helped	1543

13. Indira Awaas (Nos.) - 4749

14. Energy	Physical target
1. No. of Newly Electrified Villages.	137
2. No. of Electrified Pump set	40
3. No. of Unnat chulah	100
4. No. of Bio-gas	5

Other Information:

Korwa, Birhor, Birigia and Asur are the aboriginals among the tribal population of the district. They live in the dense of the forests. They serve on roots and fruits of the forest trees. They live on hilltops, riverbanks and valleys.

They need Govt. help for alleviation of their backwardness and poverty because they are on verge of extinction. They are very humble tribe so the need care at every corner.

Block Wise School Figure

Block	Primary	Middle	High	College	Total
Ramgarh	53	10	3	2	68
Nuoan	46	11	3	0	60
Kudra	76	15	8	1	100
Mohania	89	23	8	2	122
Durgawati	65	12	6	0	83
Chand	60	9	4	0	73
Chainpur	82	14	5	1	102
Bhabua (Rural)	117	24	7	1	149
Bhabua (Urban)	10	5	5	4	24
Rampur	47	10	2	0	59
Bhagwanpur	50	6	2	1	59
Adhaura	68	7	3	0	78
Total	763	146	56	12	977

CRIMES DATA

Year	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	TOTAL
Murder	39	46	64	43	55	50	48	46	44	46	50	531
Dawari Murder	4	9	6	8	7	14	13	11	15	5	12	104
Kidnapping	18	25	26	23	21	11	12	13	6	19	18	192
Kidnapping of ransom	10	5	10	8	20	22	23	24	13	22	17	174
Rangdari	1	2	10	3	3	2	5	3	9	7	7	52
Touchier	5	4	11	12	10	25	18	11	13	9	13	131
Dowry Rite	0	6	5	13	10	12	11	11	11	10	9	98
Rape	4	4	7	8	9	4	7	10	9	9	13	84
SC/ST	2	8	1	2	2	6	8	5	3	0	3	40
Prevention of corruption	0	0	1	4	1	6	1	0	0	0	0	13
Riot	7	6	16	8	11	10	8	7	12	10	8	103
Road Robbers	9	12	7	12	11	21	21	20	19	10	13	155
Home Robbers	44	28	36	31	27	26	26	31	31	26	15	321
Road loot	2	4	13	9	16	15	15	16	13	16	17	136
Home loot	11	9	9	7	6	5	4	11	9	8	9	88
Grihbhedan	55	48	59	67	60	68	81	88	77	102	79	784
Theft	149	160	185	157	200	169	183	175	132	169	133	1812
Terri sum	1	0	2	3	5	12	11	8	7	14	7	70
Other	502	557	691	770	808	836	824	894	896	772	953	8503
Total	865	933	1159	1188	1282	1314	1319	1384	1319	1254	1376	13393

DETAILS OF I.C.D.S.

S.N.	Name of Project	No. of Panchayat	No. of A.W.C.	No. of Anganbari Sevika	No. of Anganbari Sahaika
1.	Bhabua	22	185	185	185
2.	Chainpur	17	139	139	139
3.	Bhagwanpur	18	100	100	100
4.	Chand	12	78	78	78
5.	Adhaura	11	29	29	29
6.	Mohania	20	117	117	117
7.	Durgawati	13	93	93	93
8.	Ramgarh	23	163	163	163
9.	Kudra	15	92	92	92
TOTAL:		151	996	996	996