



INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING IN ROHTAS DISTRICT OF BIHAR

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ABSTRACT:

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KEYWORDS:

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INTRODUCTION

Integrated Rural Development is a concept that covers the majority of our activities. It means that we assist rural communities in making sustainable improvements in living conditions in all aspects of daily life. Here's what we do and why we do it. Complex problems need complex solutions. A poor village needs help with many aspects of life and all of these are interrelated. Providing clean drinking water to a village does not only improve people's health. It also increases children's performance and attendance at school. Education for mothers improves the health of their children. And an irrigation system can do more than just provide water for agriculture; it can also reduce the risk of landslides and floods. In the rural areas of Rohtas district, the needs are in general greater than in the cities. Fewer people have clean drinking water and

enough food to last the winter. We have to work on the needs of the people on the ground, and not on donor agendas. Rural development means genuine advances in living conditions, and not just temporary benefits. For this Planning on village level schemes is indispensable. Because more than 70% of India people reside in villages and if the planning for villagers are done properly means the planning for whole countries.

Therefore the main purpose of the research paper to know the basic problems of the rural people in the Rohtas district of Bihar. Rohtas is one of the thirty-eight districts of Bihar located in the south-western part of the State and occupies an area of 3851 Sq Km. Rohtas district extends between N. latitude 24°29' and 25°22'40" and E longitude 83°19' and falls in Survey of India Degree Sheet No. 630, 63P, 73C, and 72D. It is bounded on north by the

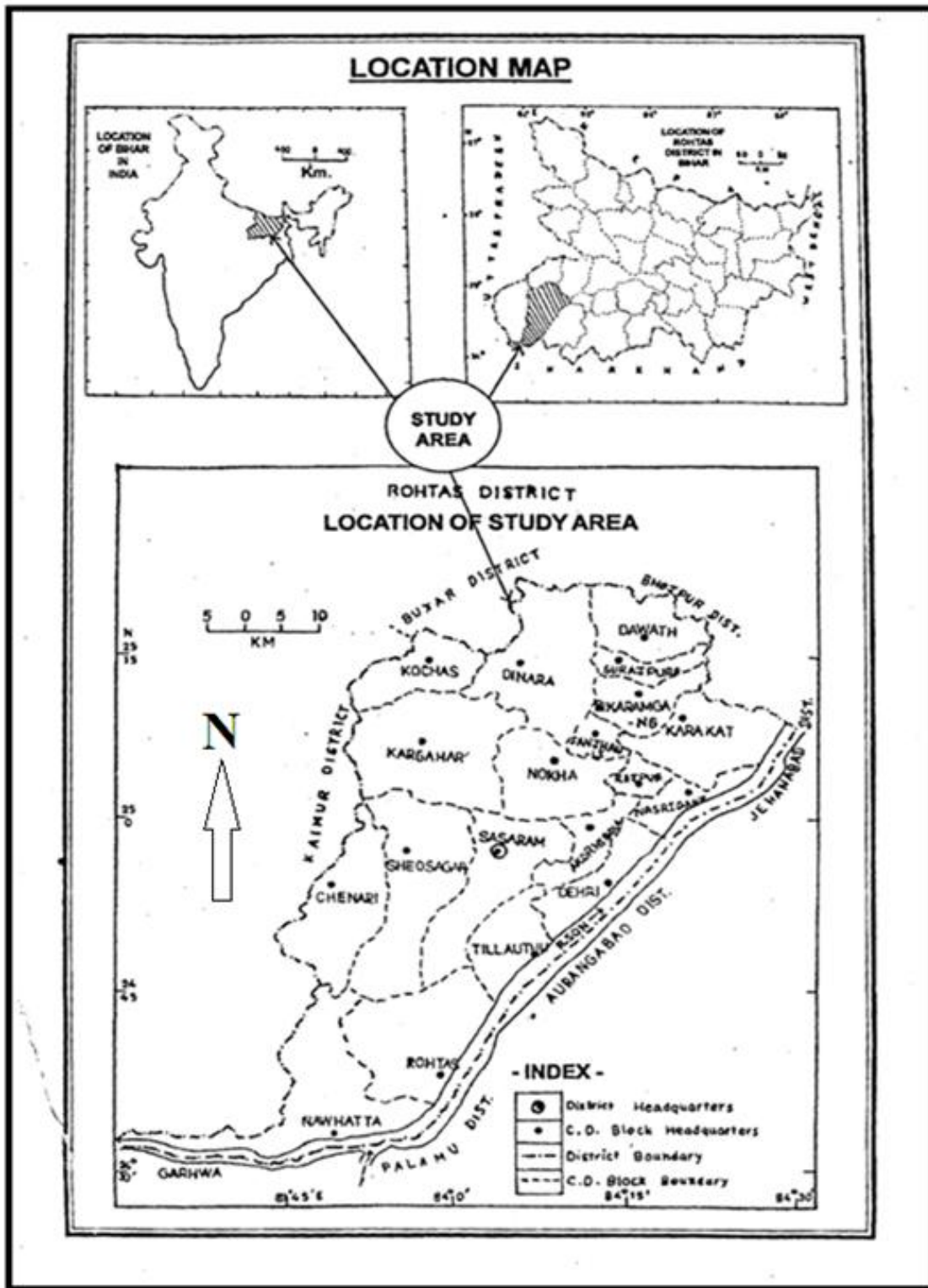


FIG - 1

district of Buxer and Bhojpur on the South by the district of Palamu & Garhwa of Jharkhand State on the east, by the district of Aurangabad and part of Gaya district and on the west, the district of kaimur (Bhabhua). The river Son forms the southern and eastern boundaries of the district. After independence, Rohats remained a part of the Bhojpur but in 1972, Rohtas formed a separate district which have

been administratively divide into three sub-division namely Sasaram, Bikramganj and Dehri with district headquarter at Sasaram. At present the district comprises 19 administrative blocks, 244 Panchayat and 2092 villages.

The integrated rural development of Rohtas district may be planned through the management of under mentioned functional intuitions.

1. Trade Centre.
2. Educational Centre.
3. Health Centre.
4. Other Public Utility Centre.
5. Means of Transportation.
6. Electricity.
7. Industrial Centres.
8. Financial Institutions.

TRADE CENTRES:-

From the very beginning of human habitation trading amenities played a vital role for the development of a rural market centre. Food Crops, agricultural products and other industrial products had been the goods of trade, Trade and transport facilities developed at rural market centres and this provided opportunity for rural employment. The district Rohtas is a basically an agricultural based district. Agricultural products rice, maize, dal, are sent to the nearby districts and other products – industrial outputs come into this district. Dehri, Sasaram, Nokha, Banjari, Bikramganj, Dinara, Nasriganj are the main trade centres in this district. Sasaram is the main trade centre of the district. In the same way Dehri situated in the eastern portion of the district. It is the second largest rural market centre near the west bank of the river son. So, this rural market centre adjoins plain and cultivable and fertile of nearly 20 sq. km, area around. Sasaram is also a good trade centre in the district. Agricultural products – rice, pulses, vegetables, spices, potatoes onion and other items are sold here. Recently this area emerged as main trade centres in the district due to transporting facilities are also available here. Roads and railways provide good facility to trade centres. Trade centres can be classified into two trade centres (1) The first is permanent market trade centre and the second is temporary market centres, Permanent market can be found at every small urban hamlets and at block head quarter and railway stations. They are settled with godauns, roads, Gaddi and much capital investment. These markets are dominated by businessmen of different communities but the Marvari is the leading caste in these markets.

Temporary market centres are locally organized weekly or bi-weekly or daily, where things of daily use – grains, clothes, and cattle are sold or purchased, these are very important trade centres, influencing local people. Somewhere hat and permanent market are running side by side, some where these are set together. Transporting facilities, i.e. Construction of roads, increasing number of vehicles, trucks, Banking facilities, communication, Railways all these give good pave for the development of these centres, Dehri a daily market nearby Railway station

is very important trade centre for local people, Karakat is a daily and permanent market situated on Nasriganj – Bikramganj road which has developed as a rural market centre during recent years, here, food grains, vegetables, clothes, medicines and cattle are sold weekly specially on Wednesday Baraon, Dawath Bazar, Sasaram, Dehri-Tilauthu, Akbarpur, Shivsagar, Chenari, Bikramganj, Nokha, Kochas, Kargahar, Dinara, Sanjhauli are the other important trade centres in the district. The discussion will remain incomplete without discussing the two very prosperous and biggest trade centres Sasaram and Dehri which are situated on railway station on Gaya- Mugalsaray route section. These markets provide trading facilities to the people of nearby 25sq.km. radius, People living in these areas not only come here to buy or sale their things but a large number of people get their employment here as a Motiha, Kuli, Palledar, Battidar etc. Most of these markets are privately managed, settled with private persons under sairat Act by the local government officers. But most of settled market are managed and organized by "Krishi Utapadan Bazar Samiti. Here the question arises that these trade centres are giving facilities to local level, regional level or inter-district level but most of these centres are of regional and local level. Very recently Sasaram-Ara Broad Gauge was opened for public. This rail route has proved a milestone is the development of the areas Agrer hat is also the Railway Station of this broad gauge section.

EDUCATION:-

Educational amenities have also played significant role in the development of rural market centres. During pre independence days there were lack of educational institutions like, the schools. Colleges and other institutions in the district but after the independence a good number of schools and colleges have been established by the government and offices under different educational schemes. There are many educationists who have opened schools and colleges without the help of the Govt. Training Colleges have also been opened at the site of schools and colleges have also been opened. At the site of schools and colleges several types of other services like restaurants, book shops, food grain dealers, grocers, cycle repairing shop, scooter/motor cycle garage, medicine shop and dispensaries, etc have developed. All these have helped several service amenities to emerge.

It is a worth mentioning fact that the district of Rohtas is noted for scholars from the very beginning and people of this district have paid due attention to education. During recent years several colleges, Teacher training Institutions, Sanskrit School (Middle and High School) and other non-Governmental institutions have been opened, it can be visualized from the following table also.

TABLE - 1

ROHTAS DISTRICT: BLOCK WISE EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

Sl. No	Name of C.D. Block	Primary School	Middle Schools	High Schools	College	Other Inst.
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1	Sasaram	77	20	6	10	10
2	Dehri	95	18	5	1	5
3	Bikramganj	102	14	4	2	6
4	Tilauthu	62	10	3	2	6
5	Rohtas	56	17	4	1	2
6	Nauhata	48	13	2	1	2
7	Sivsagar	47	12	3	3	2
8	Chenari	98	20	6	2	2
9	Kargahar	63	14	5	4	2
10	Kochas	54	11	4	3	2
11	Dinara	64	13	4	2	6
12	Dawath	79	15	5	1	1
13	Surjpora	75	17	7	1	2
14	Rajpur	87	19	9	2	4
15	Nasriganj	74	26	4	1	11
16	Karakat	73	18	6	2	4
17	Akorigola	70	19	5	2	8
18	Nokha	56	16	3	1	4
19	Sanjhauli	60	17	4	1	5

Computed by the author on the basis of the district census (Rohtas) 1981, 1991 & 2001.

*College includes private affiliated and training college.

**Others include privately managed schools also.

*** Source: Office of Registrar VKSU, Ara.

HEALTH:-

Even health which is considered as wealth is not properly developed. During pre-independence days, there was acute shortage of health facilities. Most of them were using 'Jari-butee' and Ayurvedic medicines. As the Medical Science developed and new discoveries concerning fatal diseases were made and in medical facilities considerable development has taken place. These days the number of doctors and hospitals has increased. Each sub divisional head-quarter has been facilitated with sadar Hospital and block headquarters with primary Health Centres. In addition to these some referral hospitals, additional primary health centres, homeopathic, Ayurvedic, Unani-Chikitsa Centre have been opened in the district.

In the district of Rohtas all Panchayats have been covered with medical facilities, primary health centres and Additional primary health centres which provide facilities under different schemes. Under family welfare programs, Polio Eradication under these schemes and health facilities

were provided to the needy people.

AMENITIES:-

It is a notable fact that under different health care scheme by state government and central government, health service facilities are available in the district. This proves a milestone to provide health amenities to the people of the people of district. The block wise number of health amenities is given below:

It is evident from the table that at least 7 sadar or referral Hospitals are working in the district situated in the different parts of the district mainly at sub divisional headquarters and in the old block areas. In all blocks of the district Primary health centres and Additional Primary Health Centre are providing health facilities to the people of its surrounding areas. It is known from the official report that every panchayat or village is under target of each health centre. Medical health care taker/ workers/

nurses are directed to visit every village of its areas and to facilitate the people.

In the district 78 Registered Medical Practitioner are also giving their service to the needy people of the district and 190 other types of practitioner are also giving medical facilities to the people. It includes Ayurvedic, Homeopathic

/ unani Chikitsa also. In the rural areas these health care centres are located at certain places as stations, bus stand, block headquarters etc. Which pave the way for the evolution and development of rural market centres? That is why all health centres as primary health centres and Sadar Hospitals are good rural market centres.

TABLE - 2

ROHTAS DISTRICT: AMENITIES OF HEALTH SERVICES

Sl. No.	Name of C.D. Block	PHC/APHC	Referral or Sadar Hospital	R.M.P.	Others
1	Sasaram	3+6	1	11	7
2	Tilauthu	1+4		2	4
3	Dehri	1+3	1	4	4
4	Nauhata	2+4		2	6
5	Chenari	2+4		3	5
6	Shivsagar	4+6		4	6
7	Dinara	2+5	1	6	4
8	Rajpur	2+3		3	3
9	Akorigola	1+3		3	6
10	Bikramganj	2+3	1	8	5
11	Nokha	1+3		2	4
12	Sanjhauli	1+2		2	3
13	Surajpura	2+32		3	6
14	Dawath	2+5		4	7
15	Kargahar	1+4		5	6
16	Karakat	1+4		3	4
17	Kochas	3+5	1	9	2
18	Nasriganj	2+2	1	4	4
19	Rohtas	2+2	1	2	4
	Total	37+67	7	78	90

Rohtas District Census Handbook 2001. Report from the office of the Civil Surgeon, Rohtas (Sasaram)

There are many Problems in health care centres in the district. First of all health centres are not properly managed. Doctors and medical assistant/nurses are not attending their duty regularly. Medicines are not distributed among needy persons. Secondly, sadar Hospitals, Primary Health Centres are facing the problem of lack of doctors. All the sanctioned post of doctors are filled, if anywhere doctors are posted, they are not living in that rural area. All doctors want to live and do their

practice in urban areas or at least block head quarters only.

Thirdly, there is uneven distribution of health centres These Centres have been sanctioned by the Government of Bihar. So it is politically settled and people of off areas remain untouched from these facilities. Fourthly, due to lack of fund, adequate equipments are not available in the hospital, most of the health centre or hospitals have no lady doctors, this creates a great problem to the ladies of rural areas.

First of all we may give suggestion about the better

management of health centre. All doctors helping staff and nurses should attend hospital and do the work most sincerely. Secondly, all Primary Health Centres must have doctors including one lady doctor medicine and facilities. Thirdly, there should be a survey of health facilities and choose that areas where a health centres are needed. Fourthly, properly maintained quarter should be allotted to all doctors in hospital so that doctors will remain present in the hospital.

Recreation plays a vital role in social life. These days several recreational devices like Radio. Television and Tape recorder have become important but for the mass people cinema is the most important source of recreation. There are cinema halls for business purposes at different places. This facility is available in all areas. Virtually these facilities are concentrated in urban areas, especially at sub-divisional headquarters and old places or markets. This becomes obvious by the following table:-

TABLE - 3

ROHTAS DISTRICT: AMENITIES OF RECREATION

Sl. No.	Name of Places	Cinema Hall	Theatre	Others
1	Sasaram	3		2
2	Dehri	4		1
3	Bikramganj	2		1
4	Tilauthu	1		2
5	Nokha	1	1	1
6	Rajpur	1	1	1
7	Kochas	1		1
8	Nasriganj	1	1	1
9	Rohtas	1		

It is evident from the table that recreational centres are very unevenly distributed. Only 15 Cinema halls provide this facility to 2729256 people of this district. This shows poor recreational amenities available in the district. At least 227438 people get one cinema hall in the district.

Concerning cinema halls also there are several problems. These problems include the following: (i) all cinemas halls or recreational centres are located in headquarters. They are very unevenly distributed. (ii) Halls lack proper buildings, sanitary facilities, ventilation etc. Some of the cinema halls have temporary shade with projector only. These halls lack facilities except the cinema. These provide recreational facilities to the people of rural areas. It is a considerable low-income group is its visitors. They cannot afford costly visit of cinema.

OTHER PUBLIC UTILITY SERVICES:-

Other public utility services include post and Telegraph. Railways, roadways, Petrol pumps, Financial Institutions (Bank) Dispensaries, small shopping Centres, Village Market, Electricity Power sub- stations and small industries,(Engineering works) etc. All these Amenities that help any place to function as a rural market centre.

POST & TELEGRAPH:

As regards and Telegraph, this amenity plays an important role. To-day, most of the male members of the rural areas living outside the village to earn their livelihood, wants to talk or to have a telephonic meeting with their family members. They send money order, message and other valuable articles, books, magazine etc. Through post & telegraph offices. In the district of Rohtas, all block headquarters are attached to this facility. Today the extension of telephone facilities in the rural areas proves a milestone in this regard. Perhaps every big dynamic village, village markets and chowks are facilitated with ISD/STD telephone booth.

New scheme of the central government is to establish sub-post offices over 5000 population in rural areas on contract basis. It is proving an important amenity in the rural areas. Central Govt. has subsidized the rate connection Rs. 1000/- only. Almost all block headquarters have post & Telegraph facilities. It serves the people living in the remote rural areas. It covers the large area, so gathering is a common Problem in this centre. In this connection it can be pointed out that this essential. It has bear previously observed that rural people used to reach telegraph office late and they used the work done. This problem can be solved by providing these facilities in Panchayats

TABLE - 4

ROHTAS DISTRICT: AMENITIES OF POST AND TELEGRAPH.

Sl. No.	C.D. Block	No. of Post Offices	No. of Post & Talegraph Offices
1	Sasaram	30	2
2	Dehri	20	1
3	Tilauthu	17	1
4	Rohtas	14	1
5	Chenari	14	1
6	Bikramganj	19	1
7	Nokha	19	1
8	Shivsager	15	1
9	Nasriganj	19	1
10	Rajpur	19	2
11	Akorigola	17	2
13	Dinara	17	1
14	Sanjhauli	16	2
15	Dawth	14	2
16	Surajpura	18	1
17	Kargahar	13	1
18	Karakat	12	1
19	Kochas	19	1
	Total -	314	24

Source:- Report: Main Post & Telegraph office, Rohtas.

RAILWAYS & ROADWAYS:-

These two amenities also play important role in the evolution and development of rural market centres. Gaya-Mughalsaray Sasaram metre gauge line considerably encouraged the development of rural market centres in the district. Twenty five stations of Patna route have also become rural market centres. These centres are Khurmadans, Shivsagar road, Kumahu, Sasaram Karvandia, Pahleza, Dehri. These stations have also been termed to rural market centres. Gaya Mugalsaray route has encouraged the development of rural market centres based railway stations. It is a sub-divisional headquarters. Stations, market and offices are separately located, but the problems faced by these rural market centres are very serious. It is on the bank of the river son which causes

damages every two year rail routes, bridges provides the facilities to Railway and Roadways.

Dehri is Located on the east border of Aurangabad District it is the last station of Rohtas North east Central Railway Khurmabad is last Station of west boder of Rohtas District and Bikramganj is the last station of North Border of Rohtas District.

Roadway in the district has a pitiable condition. Sasaram - Bikramganj and Dehri - Mohaniya and Dehri - Nauhtta are beyond repairs. However, People are bound to move on the knee-deep ditched road Nearly one hundred buses and maxi, jeep are running on these roads and transport agencies. Most important bus stands are Sasaram Dehri, Bikramganj, Nasriganj, Nokha, Dinara, Kochas, Kargahar, Akbarpur, Shivsager, etc. It is a matter of regret that the district has several important

TABLE - 5
SPATIAL PATTERN OF RURAL ELECTRIFICATION

Sl.no	Development Block	Total no. of Vill.	% of Electrified villages 2011
1	Sasaram	162	68.49
2	Sheosager	199	28.76
3	Chenari	155	60.53
4	Nokha	95	21.3
5	Kargahar	257	40.53
6	Kochas	223	39.81
7	Bikramganj	104	60.53
8	Sanghauri	45	43.76
9	Suryapura	48	29.16
10	Dawath	69	28.32
11	Dinara	229	18.36
12	Karakat	150	25.12
13	Nasriganj	51	36.71
14	Rajpur	39	33.33
15	Delhi	58	86.46
16	Akorhi Gola	56	72.57
17	Tillauthoo	64	43.39
18	Rohatas	38	79.37
19	Nauhata	68	38.12

Source:- Office of the Executive Engineer, Rohtas circle, Sasaram

TABLE - 6
DETAILS OF POWER SUB-STATION IN ROHTAS DISTRICT

Sl. No.	Name of Power Sub-station	Existing Capacity
1	Sasaram	2-*3 MVA
2	Dehri	2*1.5
3	Bikramganj	1*1.5
4	Nasriganj	1*1.5
5	Dawath	2*1.6
6	Kochas	2*1.5
7	Nokha	2*1.5
8	Rajpur	2*1.5

9	Akorigola	2*1.5
10	Dinara	25*1.5
	Total-	42.2 MVA

Source:- Office of the Electricity Board. Rohtas

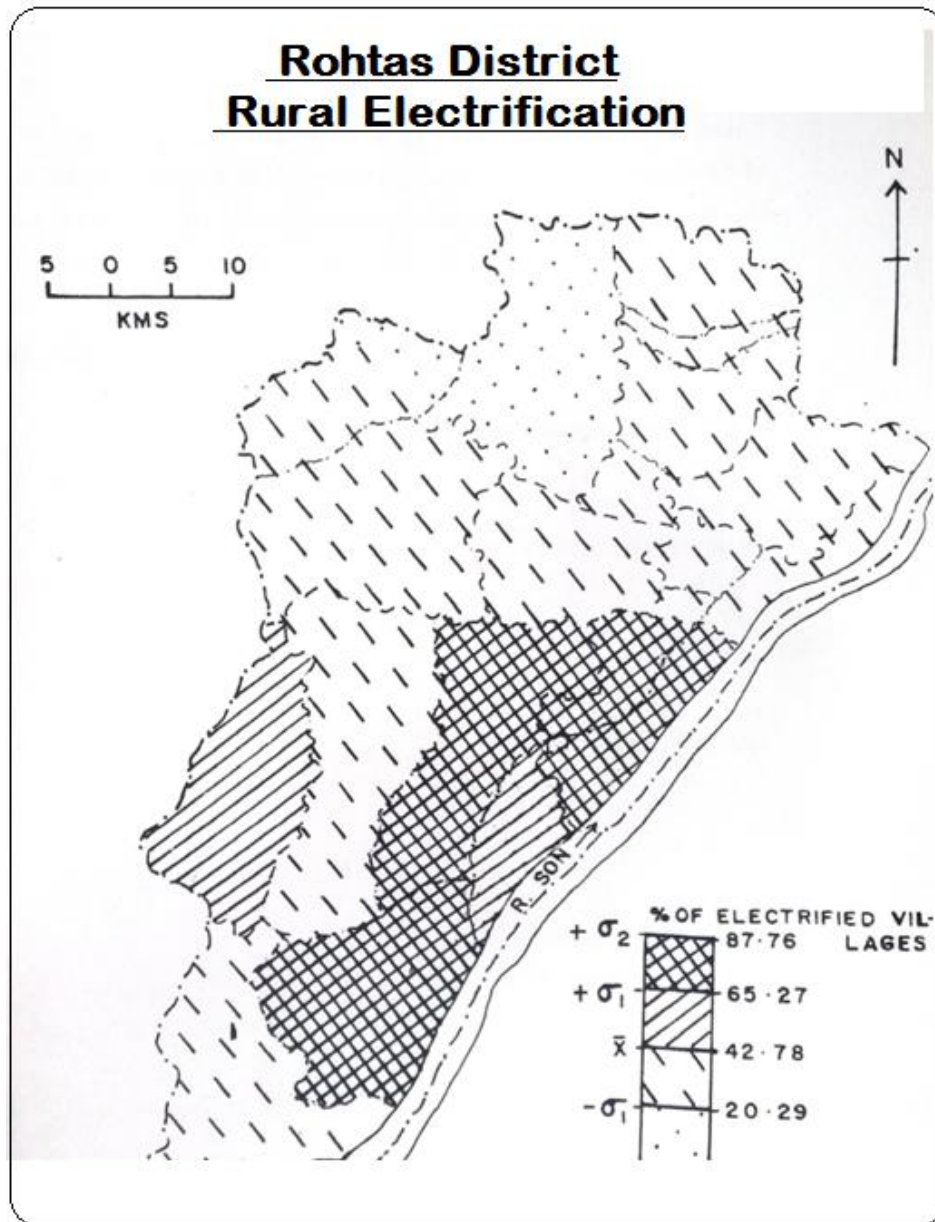


FIG - 2

SMALL INDUSTRIAL CENTRES:-

Rohtas district is poor in industrial development because the district has no minerals, all the small scale industries and cottage industries are based on agricultural products

and allied materials. On 31.3.2011 this district had 833 small scale industrial units. During 2010-11 the number of S.S.I. considerably increased. The following table provides list of industries in the district:-

TABLE - 7

ROHTAS DISTRICT: LIST OF INDUSTRIES

Sl. No.	Industrial Group	No. of Units	Investment (Rs. In No. Lakh)	Employment
1	Engineering	87	41.76	699

2	Chemical & Allied Products	24	13.75	174
3	Food & Allied Products	84	51.7	454
4	Wood based	125	13.8	426
5	Cement & Earthen based	9	8.8	174
6	Miscellaneous	104	55.09	573
	Total -	433*	184.5	2500

Source: Industry Department, Rohtas.

*Including Cottage industries (730)

It is important to note that most of the S.S.I. units in the district are either sick or closed due to several causes like lack of paper marketing, improper project planning, of skill, Inefficient management, lack of testing facilities, unplanned growth of small scale units, shortage of power, shortage of raw materials, lack of working capital etc.

It is important to the district about the Handloom industry and Painting in the district. Handloom is a traditional household industry in the district. Rohtas is well known for Khadi, it is the centre of this Khadi Gramoudyog. They are located in Rohtas, Dehri, Tilauthu, Bikramganj, Nokha, Kochas etc.

Painting is a famous art of the region. It has developed as art centre and paintings are ready for sale. Virtually Rohtas painting has gained world fame. There are number of purchaser in foreign countries. Rohtas, Dehri Bikramganj and surrounding areas of Rohtas are centre of this art. Ms. Sita Devi, Jagdamba, Mrs. Malti Devi, Mrs. Sunita Jha etc. are well known for their paintings.

FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS:-

The district has a satisfactory number of financing institutions. Nearly all blocks headquarters and important rural market centres have this facility. The district has 4 financial institutions in the district central Bank of India., State bank of India, P.N.B., district co-operative bank central Land Development bank are providing facilities to the people of this area. Central Bank of India is working as a 'Land Bank' in the district but the poor response of the banks and non-refund of bank loans are the root cause of non-financing attitude of these are Garmin Banks in the different parts of the district. This. G.B., provides financial assistance by grants loan to the needy people for cottage industry or to start trade and commerce for agricultural development. This government bank are also financing to the people. The detailed list of financial institutions in the district of Rohtas is as follows:-Beside above mentioned amenities, there are village market, petrol pump at Dehri, Bikramganj, Nokha, Tilauthu, Dinara, Kochas, Shivsagar, Rohtas which are also providing the service facilities. It can be suggested that proper repairing because roads and railways are veins and arteries of the communication.

TABLE - 8

DETAILS OF FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS IN THE DISTRICT.

Sl. No.	Places	PNB	CBI	SBI	DCCB	GB	Other
1	Dinara	1				3	2
2	Kharari	1				2	1
3	Nasriganj			1	1	2	2
4	Surajpura	1			1		1
5	Karakat	1				3	2
6	Dawath	1				3	2
7	Rajpur	1	1	1	1	2	3
8	Nokha	1	1	1	1	1	3
9	Kharari			1		2	4
10	Barawn	1				2	3
11	Sasaram	1	1	1	1	1	3

12	Tilauthu	1	1	1	1	2	
13	Akorigola	1				2	2
14	Dehri	2	1	3	1	3	
15	Chenari		1	1	1	2	4
16	Alampur	1	1		1	3	1
17	Nauhata	1	1		1	3	1
18	Akbarpur	1			1	4	1
19	Darihat					3	2
20	Gorari			1		1	3
21	Kargahar			1		2	3
22	Kochas			1		1	
	Total -	16	8	13	11	44	45

TABLE - 9

ROHTAS DIST. BLOCK WISE STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Block	Acres No.	No. of Village	No. of Panchayat	Distance from H.Qrt.
1	Kochas	217.04	176	13	32 Km.
2	Dinara	309.71	229	22	36
3	Dawath	106.38	66	9	48
4	Surajpura	57.03	48	5	45
5	Bikramganj	137.28	100	12	40
6	Karakat	203.53	150	20	48
7	Nasriganj	131.59	52	12	40
8	Rajpur	70.14	39	8	32
9	Sanjhauli	68.2	45	6	26
10	Nokha	196.83	58	14	20
11	Kargahar	331.51	257	20	20
12	Chenari	243.68	155	12	25
13	Nauhata	394.93	68	11	75
14	Shivsagar	331.3	199	16	10
15	Sasaram	324.16	171	19	0
16	Akorihigola	104.7	58	10	20
17	Dehri	162.1	58	13	20
18	Tilauthu	156.4	66	11	16

19	Rohta	320.85	38	10	60
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Flood affected areas should be given proper attention so that their development may be assured. Peasants and cultivators should be trained to grow agricultural raw materials so that agricultural output may increase.

Thus all the above mentioned amenities have jointly accelerated the development of rural market centres in the district. There is one of the reasons that the district has got 129 rural market centres which are giving a good sign of future development.

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