

Background

DISTRICT PROFILE:

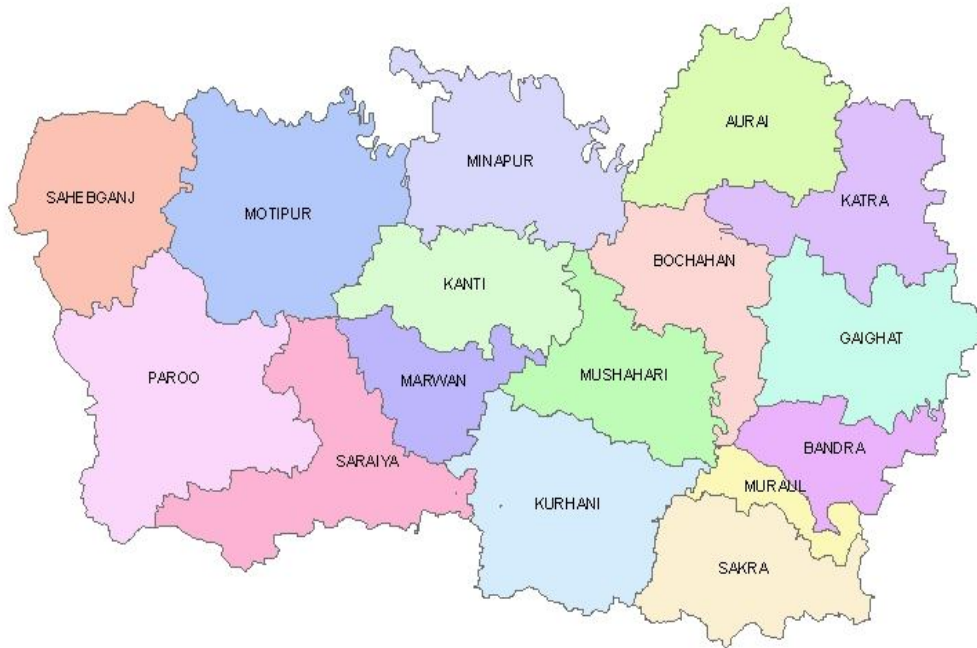


Fig 1: Map of the District

Muzaffarpur district, 'The Land Of *Leechi*' was created in **1875** for the sake of administrative convenience by splitting up the earlier district of **Tirhut**. The present district of Muzaffarpur came to its existence in the **18th century** and named after **Muzaffar Khan**, an Amil (Revenue Officer) under British Dynasty. *Purbi Champaran* and *Sitamarhi* districts on North, on the South *Vaishali* and *Saran* districts, on the East *Darbhanga* and *Samastipur* districts and on the West *Saran* and *Gopalganj* districts surround Muzaffarpur. Now it has won international encomiums for its delicious *Shahi Leechi* and *China Leechi*

It is, of course impossible to trace back the history of this region to its earliest origins, but we can trace back it's stream of strong heritage a very long way through the ancient Indian epic **Ramayan**, which still bears a significant role in Indian civilization. To initiate with the Legend, *Rajarshi Janak* was ruling **Videha**, the mythological name of this entire region including eastern Nepal and northern Bihar. *Sitamarhi*, a place in this region, bears a value of

sacred Hindu belief where, *Seeta* (other name *Vaidehi*: *The Princes of Videha*) sprang to life out of an earthen pot while *Rajarshi Janak* was tilling the land.

The recorded history of the district dates back to the rise of the *Vrijjan* Republic. The center of political power also shifted from *Mithila* to *Vaishali*. The *Vrijjan* Republic was a confederation of eight clans of which the *Licchavis* were the most powerful and influential. Even the powerful kingdom of *Magadh* had to conclude matrimonial alliances in 519 B.C. with the neighboring estates of the *Licchavis*. *Ajatshatru* invaded *Vaishali* and extended his sway over *Tirhut*. It was at this time that *Patliputra* (the modern *Patna*) was founded at the village *Patali* on the banks of the sacred river *Ganga* and *Ajatshatru* built an invincible fortress to keep vigil over the *Licchavis* on the other side of the river. *Ambarati*, 40 Kms from *Muzaffarpur* is believed to be the village home of *Amrapali*, the famous Royal court dancer of *Vaishali*.

Vaishali, a center of religious renaissance, *Baso Kund*, the birth place of *Mahavir*, the 24th Jain Tirthankar and a contemporary of Lord Buddha continue to attract visitors from across the international borders.

From the visit of the *Hieuen Tsang's* till the rise of the *Pala* dynasty, *Muzaffarpur* was under the control of *Maharaja Harsha Vardhan*, a powerful sovereign of North India. After 647 A.D. The district passed on to the local chiefs. In the 8th century A.D. the *Pala* kings continued to have their hold over *Tirhut* until 1019 A.D. *Chedi* kings of Central India also exercised their influence over *Tirhut* till they were replaced by the rulers of the *Sena* dynasty towards the close of the 11th century.

Muzaffarpur District was established in 1875 by splitting up the district of *Tirhut*. It is named after *Muzaffar Khan*, a revenue officer under the British government. *Muzaffarpur* is one of the oldest and largest trade centers in the entire state. Covering an area of 3,172 sq km, it shares boundaries with *East Champaran*, *Sitamarhi*, *Vaishali*, *Saran*, *Darbhang*a, *Samastipur* and *Gopalganj* districts. The total population is 3 million.

The Bagmati, Gandak, and Burhi Gandak are the important rivers. Main sources of economy are agriculture and industries. Paddy, maize, wheat, and lentils are some of the important crops. Muzaffarpur is famous for litchis and mangoes. There are sugar factories at Motipur, a thermal power station at Kanti, a wagon factory at Muzaffarpur, and pharmaceuticals at Narayanpur. This district exhibits a rare assimilation of Hindu and Islamic culture and thoughts.

Much frequented tourist spots such as Hajipur, Sonapur, and Vaishali are near Muzaffarpur. The nearest airport is at Patna at a distance of 72 km.

Between 1211 & 1226, *Ghais-u-ddin Iwaz*, the ruler of Bengal, was the first Muslim invader of Tirhut. He, however, could not succeed in conquering the kingdom but extorted tributes. It was in 1323 that *Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq* established his control over the district.

The history of Muzaffarpur will remain incomplete without a reference to the *Simraon dynasty* (in the north-east part of *Champaran*) and its founder *Nanyupa Deva* who extended his power over the whole of Mithila and Nepal. During the regime of *Harasimha Deva*, the last king of the dynasty, *Tughlaq Shah* invaded Tirhut in 1323 and gained control over the territory. Tughlaq Shah handed over the management of Tirhut to *Kameshwar Thakur*. Thus, the sovereign power of Tirhut passed from the Hindu chiefs to the Muslims but the Hindu chief continued to enjoy complete autonomy uninterruptedly.

Towards the close of the 14th century the whole of North Bihar including Tirhut passed on to the kings of *Jaunpur* and remained under their control for nearly a century until *Sikandar Lodi* of Delhi defeated the king of Jaunpur. Meanwhile, *Hussain Shah*, the Nawab of Bengal had become so powerful that he exercised his control over large tracts including Tirhut. The emperor of Delhi advanced against Hussain Shah in 1499 and got control over Tirhut after defeating its Raja. The power of the Nawabs of Bengal began to wane and with the decline and fall of *Mahood Shah*, north Bihar including Tirhut formed a part of the mighty *Mughal Empire*. Though Muzaffarpur with the entire north Bihar had been annexed yet the petty powerful chieftains continued to exercise effective control over this area till the days of *Daud Khan*, the Nawab of Bengal. Daud Khan had his stronghold at Patna and Hajipur

and after his fall a separate Subah of Bihar was constituted under the Mughal dynasty and Tirhut formed a part of it.

The victory of *East India Company* in 1764 at the battle of *Buxar* gave them control over whole of Bihar and they succeeded in subduing the entire district. The success of the insurgent at Delhi in 1857 caused grave concern to the English inhabitants in this district and revolutionary fervor began to permeate the entire district. Muzaffarpur played its role and was the site of the famous bomb case of 1908. The young Bengali revolutionary, *Khudi Ram Bose*, a boy of barely 18 years was hanged for throwing the bomb at the carriage of *Pringle Kennedy* who was actually mistaken for *Kingsford*, the District Judge of Muzaffarpur. After independence, a memorial to this young revolutionary patriot was constructed at Muzaffarpur, which still stands. The political awakening in the country after the First World War stimulated nationalist movement in Muzaffarpur district also. The visit of *Mahatma Gandhi* to Muzaffarpur district in December 1920 and again in January 1927 had tremendous political effect in arousing the latent feelings of the people and the district continued to play a prominent role in the country's struggle for freedom.

Muzaffarpur played a very significant role in the history of North-Eastern India. The peculiarity of Muzaffarpur in Indian civilization arises out of its position on the frontier line between two most vibrant spiritual influences and most significantly, to this day, it is a meeting place of Hindu and Islamic culture and thoughts. All sorts of modified institutions, representing mutual assimilation, rise along the boarder line. It has undoubtedly been this highly diversified element within her boundaries that has so often made Muzaffarpur the birthplace of towering geniuses.

Latitude	NORTH 25° 54' TO 26° 23'
Longitude	EAST 84° 53' TO 85° 45'
Height From Sea Level	170'
Area	317591 Ha.

Boundary:

North	District Sitamarhi & East Champaran
South	District Vaishali & Saran
East	District Darbhanga & Samastipur
West	District Saran & Gopalganj

Geographical Information:

Geographical Area	317591 Ha.
Cultivated Area	247721 Ha.
Non - Cultivated Area	59270 Ha.
Net Shown Area	219963 Ha.
Slain Land	5230 Ha.
Irrigation Area	82964 Ha.
Horticulture Area	16667 Ha.

Administrative Unit

No. Of Police District	1
No. Of Sub-Division	2
No. Of Block	16
No Of Circle	15
No. Of Police Station	28
No. Of Out Post	11
No. Of Halka	141
No. Of Panchayat	387
No. Of Village	1811

Important River

1	Bagmati
2	Gandak
3	Burhi Gandak
4	Lakhandeyee

Demographic Data

Contents	2001	1991	1981	1971	1961
Total Population	3743836	2953903	2357388	4840681	4118398
Male Population	1941480	1551637	1201064	2434111	2011539
Female Population	1802356	1402266	1156324	2406570	2106859
Urban Population		274965	190416	253962	188825
Male Female Ratio	1000:928	1000:904	1000:945	1000:953	1000:994
Sc Population		464362	368176	-----	-----
St Population		1156	648	-----	-----
Sc %		15.72 %	15.62 %	-----	-----
St%		0.04%	0.03%	-----	-----
Literate	1456901	851995	571843	-----	-----
Male Literate	943928	603298	418905	-----	-----
Female Literate	512973	248697	152938	-----	-----
Male Literacy Rate	60.19%	48.44%	34.90%	-----	-----
Female Literacy Rate	35.20%	22.33%	13.20%	-----	-----
Population Density		931 PER Sq Km	743 PER Sq Km	-----	-----

Note : Population Of Sitamarhi & Vaishali District Included In 1971 & 1961 As It Was The Part Of Muzaffarpur District

Educational Institutional

Institution Name	NO
University	1
Engineering College	1
Medical College	2
ITI	1
Polytechnic	2
Primary & Basic School	2225
Middle School	397
High School	101
Project School	6
[10+2] High School	6
Degree College	15
Post Graduate College	4
Law College	1
Management Institution	2
Primary Teachers Training College	4
Teacher Training College	1
Physical Training College	1

Classification of land:

Upper Land	58825 Ha.
Medium Land	83778 Ha.
Lower Land	72212 Ha.
Deep Water Land	32932 Ha.
Flood Effectuated	Every Year
	53639 Ha.

Area	Often	33896 Ha.
	Total	87535 Ha.

Operational Land Holding

10 Ha. Or More Than 10 Ha.	759 No.
Between 4 To 10 Ha.	7058 No.
Between 2 To 4 Ha.	17125 No.
Between 1 To 2 Ha.	74317 No.
Upto 1 Ha.	183286 No.

Land Use Pattern

Cultivable Land	247271 Ha.
Net Shown Area	219963 Ha.
Cultivable Fallow Land	344 Ha.
Current Fallow Land	1075 Ha.
Posture Land	170 Ha.
Land Use In Non Agriculture Purpose	59270 Ha.
Land Used In Different Horticulture	16657 Ha.
Waste Land	4640 Ha.
Forest Land	0.00 Ha.

Agriculture

Geographical Area	317591 Ha.
Cultivable Land	247721 Ha.
Non-Cultivable Land	59270 Ha.
Net Shown Area	19963 Ha.
Slan Land	5230 Ha.
Irrigated Land	82964 Ha.
Horticulture Land	16667 Ha.

Banking Facility

Commercial Bank Branch	101 Branches
Gramin Bank	76 Branches
Co-Operative Bank	9 Branches
Land Development Bank	5 Branches
Lead Bank Of Muzaffarpur	Central Bank Of India

Storage Facility

Type Of Storage	NO	Total Capacity
Cold Storage	6	142600 Mts
Ware House [Government]	4	33714 Mts
Ware House [Private]	8	62600 Mts

Electrification:

Total No. Of Populated Village	1729
Total No. Of Electrified Village	1069
Total No Of De-Electrified Village	279
Total No. Of Un-Electrified Village	381

Serial No	Block Name	Number Of Panchayat	Number Of Village
1	Aurai	26	116
2	Bandra	12	32
3	Bochahan	20	134
4	Gaighat	23	114
5	Kanti	21	116
6	Katra	22	80
7	Kudhani	39	166
8	Marwan	14	60
9	Minapur	28	154
10	Motipur	32	137
11	Muraul	9	37
12	Mushahari	26	117
13	Paroo	34	158

14	Sahebganj	23	131
15	Sakra	28	121
16	Saraiya	30	154
	Total	387	1827

Educational Institutions

S.No.	Block Name	Primary School	Upper Primary School	Secondary School	Higher Secondary School	Degree & Inter College	Total
1	Aurai	174	21	6	0	0	201
2	Bandra	69	17	4	0	0	90
3	Bochahan	146	15	6	0	1	168
4	Gaighat	162	27	5	0	2	196
5	Kanti	114	22	6	0	4	146
6	Katra	108	21	6	0	1	136
7	Kurhani	181	34	8	2	2	227
8	Marwan	75	12	3	0	0	90
9	Minapur	176	24	6	0	1	207
10	Motipur	155	35	7	0	2	199
11	Muraul	46	16	2	0	0	64
12	Mushahari	108	18	7	2	4	139
13	Paroo	178	31	9	0	2	220
14	Sahebganj	139	21	5	0	2	167
15	Sakara	129	33	6	0	1	169
16	Saraiya	200	31	7	0	2	240
17	Nagar Panchayat Motipur	6	4	2	0	0	12
18	Nagar Panchayat Kanti	8	1	2	0	1	12
19	Municipal Corp. Muzaffarpur	37	45	13	12	15	122

Census Data Block Wise (2001)

NAME	House Hold	Population															Sex Ratio	
		Total	Male	Female	0-6 year	Male 0-6	Female 0-6	SC	Male SC	Female SC	ST	Male ST	Female ST	Liter.	Male Lit.	Female Lit.	Total	0-6
Sahebganj	31427	183118	93241	89877	37321	19073	18248	27126	13869	13257	108	52	56	63215	42344	20871	964	957
Motipur	52685	306007	157681	148326	62720	32365	30355	44388	22938	21450	54	17	37	107141	71692	35449	941	938
Paroo	46846	274563	139238	135325	54707	27905	26802	39217	19717	19500	1045	522	523	99978	65166	34812	972	960
Saraiya	42252	248946	126026	122920	49776	25559	24217	43151	21935	21216	559	293	266	93970	60342	33628	975	947
Marwan	20360	124227	64575	59652	25343	13140	12203	20584	10630	9954	48	25	23	45724	29893	15831	924	929
Kanti	36060	213223	112365	100858	41137	21437	19700	36007	18914	17093	241	129	112	87268	55599	31669	898	919
Minapur	45895	259356	136800	122556	54494	28332	26162	43423	22779	20644	157	76	81	78141	54334	23807	896	923
Bochaha	33185	184662	97128	87534	40063	20683	19380	36037	18896	17141	58	33	25	50710	34435	16275	901	937
Aurai	46033	232729	121740	110989	48540	25697	22843	28375	14703	13672	13	7	6	71067	47100	23967	912	889
Katra	34936	191410	98934	92476	40868	21347	19521	22216	11517	10699	8	4	4	59490	38933	20557	935	914
Gaighat	36712	203065	105841	97224	42626	22320	20306	28530	14673	13857	61	28	33	65447	43459	21988	919	910
Bandra	19878	107266	56332	50934	22817	11894	10923	22167	11524	10643	6	4	2	32945	22306	10639	904	918
Muraul	13913	74670	38437	36233	14461	7501	6960	17040	8823	8217	53	25	28	32407	20444	11963	943	928
Musahari	92858	555902	297440	258462	88771	46736	42035	78065	41402	36663	710	392	318	317572	187847	129725	869	899
Kurhani	56226	344755	179542	165213	69653	35771	33882	63442	33329	30113	325	166	159	133333	86130	47203	920	947
Sakra	41616	242815	126146	116669	48409	24981	23428	44809	23245	21564	26	16	10	102546	65951	36595	925	938
Muzaffarpur	650882	3746714	1951466	1795248	741706	384741	356965	594577	308894	285683	3472	1789	1683	1440954	925975	514979	920	928

Sex Ratio**Census Data For Block -2001**

NAME	House Hold	Total	Male	Female	(0-6) year	M(0-6)	F(0-6)	SC	M(SC)	F(SC)	Total	(0-6)
Muzaffarpur	650882	3746714	1951466	1795248	741706	384741	356965	594577	308894	285683	920	928
Sahebganj	31427	183118	93241	89877	37321	19073	18248	27126	13869	13257	964	957
Motipur	52685	306007	157681	148326	62720	32365	30355	44388	22938	21450	941	938
Paroo	46846	274563	139238	135325	54707	27905	26802	39217	19717	19500	972	960
Saraiya	42252	248946	126026	122920	49776	25559	24217	43151	21935	21216	975	947
Marwan	20360	124227	64575	59652	25343	13140	12203	20584	10630	9954	924	929
Kanti	36060	213223	112365	100858	41137	21437	19700	36007	18914	17093	898	919
Minapur	45895	259356	136800	122556	54494	28332	26162	43423	22779	20644	896	923
Bochaha	33185	184662	97128	87534	40063	20683	19380	36037	18896	17141	901	937
Aurai	46033	232729	121740	110989	48540	25697	22843	28375	14703	13672	912	889
Katra	34936	191410	98934	92476	40868	21347	19521	22216	11517	10699	935	914
Gaighat	36712	203065	105841	97224	42626	22320	20306	28530	14673	13857	919	910
Bandra	19878	107266	56332	50934	22817	11894	10923	22167	11524	10643	904	918
Moraul	13913	74670	38437	36233	14461	7501	6960	17040	8823	8217	943	928
Musahari	92858	555902	297440	258462	88771	46736	42035	78065	41402	36663	869	899
Kurhani	56226	344755	179542	165213	69653	35771	33882	63442	33329	30113	920	947
Sakra	41616	242815	126146	116669	48409	24981	23428	44809	23245	21564	925	938

Status of Health Infrastructure

Family Planning:

Sl. No.	Health Institutions	Vasectomy	Tube ctom y	Cu-T	MTP	Oral Pills	Nirodh	Remarks
	Aurai PHC							
	Bochahan PHC							
	Gaighat PHC							
	Kanti PHC							
	Katra PHC							
	Kudhani PHC							
	Marwan PHC							
	Minapur PHC							
	Motipur PHC							
	Muraul PHC							
	Mushahari PHC							
	Paroo PHC							
	Sahebganj PHC							
	Sakra Referral							
	Saraiya PHC							
	Sadar Hospital							
	Total							

Family Planning (DLHS Surveys)

	DLHS 3		DLHS 2	
	Total	Rural	Total	Rural
Limiting Method				
Any Method (%)	33.1	32.6	28.2	26.3
Any Modern method (%)	32.2	31.8	27.7	26
Female Sterilization (%)	28.9	29.6	24.3	23.3
Male Sterilization (%)	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.2
Spacing Method				
IUD (%)	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.6
Pill (%)	1.1	0.7	0.8	0.6
Condom (%)	1.3	0.6	1.3	1.2
Unmet Need for Family Planning:				
Total unmet need (%)	36.9	36.5	40.9	42.4
For spacing (%)	10.5	10.5	15.9	16.7
For limiting (%)	26.4	26	25	25.7

Child Health:

Routine Immunization:

Sl. No.	Vaccine	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
1	BCG			
2	OPV 1			
3	OPV 2			
4	OPV 3			
5	DPT 1			
6	DPT 2			
7	DPT 3			
8	Measles			
9	Vitamin A 1			
10	OPV Booster			
11	DPT Booster			
12	Vitamin A 2			
13	Vitamin A 3			
14	Vitamin A 4			
15	Vitamin A 5			
16	DT5			
17	TT10			
18	TT16			

Childhood Diseases:

Sl. No.	Deseases	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
1	Diphtheria			
2	Pertusis			
3	Tatanus Neonatal			
4	Tatanus Others			
5	Poliomyelities (Acute)			
6	Measles			
7	Tuberculosis			
8	Pneumonia			
9	Acute Diarrhoea			
10	Dysentry			

Maternal Health:

Sl. No.			2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
1	ANC Registration				
2	Immunization	TT1			
3		TT2			
4		TT Booster			
5	Institutional Delivery				

Cold Chain Equipments:

Sl. No.	Cold Chain Equipments	Working	Repairable
1	Deep Freezer Large	4	0
2	Deep Freezer Small	20	6
3	ILR Large	5	0
4	ILR Small	22	0
5	Cold Box Large	223	1
6	Cold Box Small	129	0
7	Vaccine Carrier	3240	0
8	Generator	16	0
9	Voltage Stabilizer	48	15
10	Ice Pack	35526	—

Child Health (DLHS Surveys) :

	DLHS 3		DLHS 2	
	Total	Rural	Total	Rural
Child Immunization and Vitamin A supplementation:				
Children (12-23 months) fully immunized (BCG, 3 doses each of DPT, and Polio and Measles) (%)	57.4	57.1	36.2	32.7
Children (12-23 months) who have received BCG (%)	92.4	92.6	58.8	56.4
Children (12-23 months) who have received 3 doses of Polio Vaccine (%)	71.8	71.4	45.9	43.6
Children (12-23 months) who have received 3 doses of DPT Vaccine (%)	71.9	71.5	48.4	45.5
Children (12-23 months) who have received Measles Vaccine (%)	71.6	71.9	41.6	39.1
Children (9-35 months) who have received at least one dose of Vitamin A (%)	50.8	52.4	-	-
Children (above 21 months) who have received three doses of Vitamin A (%)	1.7	1.6	-	-

	DLHS 3		DLHS 2	
	Total	Rural	Total	Rural
Any Method (%)	33.1	32.6	28.2	26.3
Any Modern method (%)	32.2	31.8	27.7	26
Female Sterilization (%)	28.9	29.6	24.3	23.3
Male Sterilization (%)	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.2
IUD (%)	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.6
Pill (%)	1.1	0.7	0.8	0.6
Condom (%)	1.3	0.6	1.3	1.2
Unmet Need for Family Planning:				
Total unmet need (%)	36.9	36.5	40.9	42.4
For spacing (%)	10.5	10.5	15.9	16.7
For limiting (%)	26.4	26	25	25.7

This section should include information on geographic location, socio-demographic profile of the district and also information on key health indications from recent data sets.

Situation Analysis

District team should reflect on following parameters while giving analysis in key programme areas:

- Coverage with preventive/promotive interventions
- Income and Gender equity
- Underserved population groups
- Quality of services - service quality and community perspectives
- Programme environment - vacancy, physical, infrastructure etc.

Process for Plan Development

It will be appropriate to describe processes undertaken such as any specific desk reviews commissioner, block and district level consultations and profile of participants, participation from other sectoral departments in the planning process. A brief introduction to profile of members included in the district planning team may be also useful.

Objectives

As per Chapter 6 and also Chapter 7, objectives set out for the districts in year 2007-2008 and 2008-2009 should be spelled out giving qualitative levels of achievements. This should be followed by a Matrix on key strategies and activities to operationalise the key strategies. Both costed and has costed activities be reflected here. Wherever possible activities should be quantified and geographical spread be delineated.

Workplan

Workplan should reflect in a matrix form and how different activities will be conducted with special references to time frame and also identify responsible official or agency as the case may be.

Monitoring & Evaluation

Essential components of this Chapter should be in synergy with larger NRHM monitoring. Flow of data from different levels, i.e., service delivery, community monitoring and long scale data sets is considered.

Budget

Unit costs should be given for each costed activity and source of funding be also reflected.

Annexures, if any