



Government of Bihar
Finance Department

Economic Survey
2014 - 15



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Glossary of Abbreviations

ACP	Annual Credit Plan
ADB	Asian Development Bank
ADV	Advertisement Tax
AG (A&E)	Accountant General (Audit and Examination)
AGR	Annual Growth Rate
AIBP	Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme
AICTE	All India Council of Technical Education
AKIC	Amritsar-Kolkata Industrial Corridor
ANM	Auxiliary Nurse-cum-Midwife
APDRP	Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme
APFAMGS	Andhra Pradesh Farmer Managed Ground Water Systems
APHC	Additional Primary Health Centre
APL	Above Poverty Line
APMB	Agricultural Produce Marketing Board
AREP	Accelerated Rural Electrification Programme
ARI	Acute Respiratory Infection
ASHA	Accredited Social Health Activist
ASI	Annual Survey of Industries
ATMA	Agricultural Technology Management Agency
AWC	Anganwadi Centres
AWW	Anganwadi Worker
AYUSH	Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homeopathy
BADP	Border Area Development Programme
BAPMC	Bihar Agricultural Produce Marketing Corporation
BC	Backward Caste
BCR	Balance of Current Revenue
BDRM	Bihar Disaster Risk Management
BE	Budget Estimate
BELTRON	Bihar State Electronics Development Corporation
BEPC	Bihar Education Project Council
BERC	Bihar Electricity Regulatory Commission
BIADA	Bihar Industrial Area Development Authority
BIC	British India Corporation
BICICO	Bihar State Credit and Investment Corporation
BIFR	Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction
BIGWIS	Bihar Ground Water Irrigation Scheme
BIPARD	Bihar Institute of Public Administration and Rural Development
BMA	Bihar Municipal Act

BMEC	Bangaluru-Mumbai Economic Corridor
BMP	Bihar Military Police
BOT	Build-Operate-Transfer
BPL	Below Poverty Line
BPSM	Bihar Prashashanik Sudhar Mission
BRAIN DC	Bihar Revenue and Integrated Data Centre
BRBN	Bihar Rajya Beej Nigam
BREDA	Bihar Renewable Energy Development Agency
BRGF	Backward Region Grant Fund
BRJP	Bihar Rajya Jal Parishad
BRLPS	Bihar Rural Livelihood Promotion Society
BRRDA	Bihar Rural Road Development Agency
BSAIDCL	Bihar State Agro Industries Development Corporation Limited
BSCICO	Bihar State Credit and Investment Corporation
BSDCL	Bihar State Dairy Corporation Limited
BSDM	Bihar Skill Development Mission
BSEB	Bihar State Electricity Board
BSFC	Bihar State Financial Corporation
BSHP	Bihar State Highway Programme
BSHPC	Bihar State Hydro Electric Power Corporation
BSIDC	Bihar State Industrial Development Corporation
BSPGL	Bihar State Power Generating Company Limited
BSPTC	Bihar State Power Transmission Company
BSLIDC	Bihar State Leather Industry Development Corporation
BSRTDC	Bihar State Road Transport Development Corporation
BSRDCL	Bihar State Road Development Corporation Limited
BSNL	Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited
BSSC	Bihar State Sugar Corporation
BSTDC	Bihar State Tourism Development Corporation
BSUP	Basic Services for Urban Poor
BSWAN	Bihar State Wide Area Network
BSWC	Bihar State Warehousing Corporation
BTPS	Barauni Thermal Power Station
BUDCL	Bihar Urban Development Corporation Limited
BUIDCO	Bihar Urban Infrastructure Development Corporation Limited
BWA	Broadband Wireless Access
CAD	Current Account Deficit
CADA	Command area development agencies
CADWM	Command area development & Water management
CAGR	Compound Annual Growth Rate

CBIC	Chennai-Bangaluru Industrial Corridor
CBR	Crude Birth Rate
CBS	Core Banking Services
CCA	Cultivable Command Area
CCB	Central Cooperative Bank
CD	Credit Deposit
CDMA	Code-Division Multiple Access
CDP	Catalytic Development Programme
CDPO	Child Development Project Officer
CDR	Crude Death Rate
CEA	Central Electricity Authority
CERT	Computer Emergency Response Team
CETP	Common Effluent Treatment Plan
CFC	Common Facilities Centre
CHC	Community Health Centre
CII	Confederation of Indian Industries
CISS	Capital Investment Subsidy Scheme
CLRI	Central Leather Research Institute
COAI	Cellular Operators Association of India
COMFED	Cooperative Milk Producers Federation Limited
CPI	Consumer Price Index
CPWD	Central Public Works Department
CRF	Calamity Relief Fund
CSC	Common Service Centre
CSMC	Central Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee
CSO	Central Statistical Organisation
CSS	Centrally Sponsored Scheme
CST	Central Sales Tax
DCRF	Debt Consolidation and Relief Facility
DCS	Dairy Cooperative Society
DDG	Decentralised Distribution and Generation
DDRCs	District Disability Rehabilitation Centres
DEDS	Dairy Entrepreneurship Development Scheme
DFID	Department for International Development
DIC	District Industries Centre
DLCC	District Level Coordination Committee
DLHS	District Level Health Survey
DMC	Disaster Management Committee
DMIC	Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor
DMWR	Department of Minor Water Resources

DPAP	Drought Prone Area Programme
DPR	Detailed Project Report
DRDA	District Rural Development Authority
DSPT	Digital Satellite Phone Terminal
DWR	Department of Water Resources
EBB	Educationally Backward Block
EBC	Extremely Backward Caste
ECEC	East Coast Economic Corridor
ECR	East Central Region
ED	Electricity Duty / Excise Duty
EDFC	Eastern Dedicated Freight Corridor
EDP	Entrepreneurship Development Programme
EGS	Education Guarantee Scheme
EHM	Electronic Hardware Manufacturing
ENT	Entry Tax
EOC	Emergency Operation Centre
EPS	Electric power survey
ESIS	Employee State Insurance Scheme
ET	Entertainment Tax
ETP	Entire Transplants
EWB	Establishment with Hired Workers
FMCG	Fast Moving consumer goods
FMS	Facility Management Services
FRBMA	Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act
FTTP	Farmer's Technology Transfer Fund
GASAB	Government Accounting Standards Board
GDDP	Gross District Domestic Product
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GDS	Grameen Dak Sewak
GER	Gross Enrolment Ratio
GFCF	Gross Fixed Capital Formation
GFD	Gross Fiscal Deficit
GIS	Geographic Information System
GOB	Government of Bihar
GOI	Government of India
GP	Gram Panchayat
GPRS	General Packet Radio Service
GSDP	Gross State Domestic Product
GSM	Global System for Mobile Communications
GVA	Grass Value Added
GVO	Grass Value Output
HDI	Human Development Index

HDPE	High Density Polyethylene
HLT	Hotel Luxury Tax
HMS	Hospital Management System
HPCL	Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited
HRIS	Human Resource Information System
HSC	Health Sub Centre
HYV	High Yielding Variety
IAY	Indira Awas Yojana
ICD	Investment Plus Credit to Deposit
ICDS	Integrated Child Development Scheme
ICICI	Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IDBI	Industrial Development Bank of India
IDC	Infrastructure Development Corporation
IDDP	Intensive Dairy Development Programme
IDFC	Infrastructure Development Finance Corporation Limited
IFCI	Infrastructure Finance Corporation of India
IGAS	India Government Accounting Standard
IGIMS	Indira Gandhi Institute of Medical Sciences
IGMSY	Indira Gandhi Matruva Sahyog Yojana
IGNOAPS	Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme
IGNWPS	Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme
IGNDPS	Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme
IGS	Indian Grameen Services
IHHL	Individual Household Latrine
IHSDP	Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme
IIP	Index of Industrial Production
IIT	Indian Institutes of Technology
IL & FS	Infrastructure Leasing & Financial Services
IMFL	Indian Made Foreign Liquor
IMR	Infant Mortality Rate
ILCS	Integrated Low Cost Sanitation
IOC	Indian Oil Corporation
IPC	Indian Penal Code
IRDIP	Integrated Rural Development Program
ISOPOM	Integrated Scheme of Oilseeds, Pulses, Oil Palm & Maize
ITES	Information Technology Enable Services
ITI	Industrial Training Institute
IWAI	Inland Waterways Authority of India
IWDMS	Integrated Work Flow and Document Management Software

IWDP	Integrated Watershed Development Project
IWMP	Integrated Watershed Management Programme
JBSY	Janani Evam Bal Suraksha Yojna
JCI	Jute Corporation of India
JICA	Japan International Cooperative Agency
JNNURM	Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewable Mission
KBUNL	Kanti Bijlee Utpadan Nigam Limited
KCC	Kisan Credit Cards
KGBV	Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya
KHPS	Koshi Hydel Power Station
KVIC	Khadi and Village Industries Commission
KVK	Krishi Vigyan Kendra
KVP	Kisan Vikas Patras
LAN	Local Area Network
LEB	Life Expectancy at Birth
LoI	Letter of Intent
LPG	Liquid Petroleum Gas
MANAGE	National Institute of Agricultural Extension Management
MAY	Mahila Adhikarita Yojana
MCFS	Micro Credit Finance Scheme
MDMS	Mid-Day Meal Scheme
MDR	Major District Roads
MFC	Multi Functional Complex
MGNREGA	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act
MGNREGS	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme
MIPB	Manufacturing Industry Promotion Board
MIS	Monthly Income Scheme/ Management Information System
MMGSY	Mukhyamantri Gram Sadak Yojna
MMR	Maternal Mortality Rate
MMSNY	Mukhyamantri Setu Nirman Yojana
MMSY	Mukhyamantri Sadak Yojana
MNOP	Mail Network Optimization Project
MNSY	Mukhyamantri Nari Shakti Yojna
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MPLADS	Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme
MSDP	Multi Sectoral Development Programme
MSME	Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises
MTPS	Muzaffarpur Thermal Power Station
MSTP	Million Shallow Tubewells Programme
MSY	Mahila Samridhi Yojana

MVM	Manav Vikas Mission
MWCD	Ministry of Women and Child Development
NABARD	National Bank of Agricultural and Rural Development
NAFSCOB	National Federation Of State Cooperative Banks
NBCC	National Buildings Construction Corporation
NCRP	National Capital Region Planning
NDMA	National Disaster Management Authority
NDRF	National Disaster Response Force
NFBS	National Family Benefit Scheme
NFDB	National Fisheries Development Board
NGO	Non – Governmental Organisation
NGRBA	National Ganga River Basin Authority
NHAI	National Highway Authority of India
NHDP	National Highways Development Project
NHIS	National Health Insurance Scheme
NHM	National Horticulture Mission
NHO	National Highway Organisation
NHPC	National Hydro Power Corporation
NIMZ	National Investment Manufacturing Zones
NIC	National Informatics Centre
NIESBUD	National Institute of Entrepreneurship and Small Business Development
NMCP	National Manufacturing Competitiveness Programme
NMP	National Manufacturing Policy
NPA	Non Performing Assets
NPCIL	Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited
NPEGEL	National Programme for Education of Girls at Elementary Level
NPK	Nitrogen, Phosphorous, Potassium
NRHM	National Rural Health Mission
NRLM	National Rural Livelihood Mission
NRDWP	National Rural Drinking Water Programme
NSDP	Net State Domestic Product
NSAP	National Social Assistance Programme
NSFDC	National Schedule Caste Finance Development Corporation
NSIC	National Small Industries Corporation
NSKFDC	National Safai Karmachari Finance Development Corporation
NSSF	National Small Saving Fund
NSSO	National Sample Survey Organisation
NTP	National Telecom Policy
NTPC	National Thermal Power Corporation

NULM	National Urban Livelihood Mission
NWDA	National Water Development Authority
OAE	Own Account Establishments
OFPPC	On Farm Primary Processing Centre
ONGC	Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited
OPD	Out Patient Departments
OTS	One-Time Settlement
PACS	Primary Agricultural Cooperative Societies
PCDE	Per Capita Development Expenditure
PCRDB	Primary Cooperative Agricultural and Rural Development Bank
PDPP	Prevention of Damage to Public Property
PDS	Public Distribution System
PGCIL	Power Grid Corporation of India Limited
PHC	Primary Health Centre
PHED	Public Health Engineering Department
PIM	Participatory Irrigation Management
PLI	Postal Life Insurance
PLF	Plant Load Factor
PMA	Project Management Agencies
PMEGP	Prime Minister Employment Generation Programme
PMGSY	Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana
PMRY	Pradhan Mantri Rozgar Yojana
PoP	Point of Presence
PPA	Power Purchase Agreement
PPF	Public Provident Fund
PPP	Public Private Partnership
PQLI	Physical Quality of Life Index
PRE	Plan Revenue Expenditure
PRI	Panchayati Raj Institution
PS	Panchayat Samiti
PSU	Public Sector Undertakings
PT	Professional Tax
PTR	Pupil Teacher Ratio
PURA	Provision of Urban Amenities to Rural Areas
QE	Quick Estimates
RABC	Rural Agri Business Centres
R-APDRP	Restructured Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme
RAY	Rajiv Awas Yojana
RBI	Reserve Bank of India

RCC	Reinforced Cement Concrete
REODB	Real Estate, Ownership of Dwelling, Legal & Business Services
RFP	Request for Proposal
RGSEAG	Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls
RGGVY	Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana
RGUMY	Rajiv Gandhi Udyami Mitra Yojana
RIDF	Rural Infrastructure Development Fund
RIPE	Rural Infrastructure Promotion Fund
RKVY	Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana
RMSA	Rahstriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan
RPLI	Rural Postal Life Insurance
RRB	Regional Rural Bank
RSM/PC	Rural Sanitary Mart/ Production Centre
RSVY	Rashtriya Sam Vikas Yojna
RTI Act	Right to Information Act
RUDSETI	Rural Development and Self–Training Institution
SAP	Special Auxiliary Police
SC	Scheduled Caste
SCA	Service Centre Agency
SCARDB	State Cooperative Agricultural and Rural Development Bank
SCB	Scheduled Commercial Bank
SCGS	Special Central Government securities
SCSP	Scheduled Caste Sub Plan
SDC	State Data Centre
SDMA	State Disaster Management Authority
SDRF	State Disaster Response Force
SecLAN	Secretariat Local Area Network
SFC	State Food Corporation
SFC	State Finance Commission
SGRY	Sampoorn Gramin Rojgar Yojana
SGSY	Swarnajayanti Grameen Swarozgar Yojana
SHDP	State Highway Development Programme
SHG	Self Help Group
SIDBI	Small Industries Development Bank of India
SIPB	State Investment Promotion Board
SLBC	State Level Bankers Committee
SME	Small and Medium Enterprises
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
SPUR	Support Programme for Urban Reforms
SPV	Special Purpose Vehicles

SRR	Seed Replacement Rate
SRI	System of Rice Intensification
SRS	Sample Registration System
SSA	Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan
SSGS	Special State Government Securities
SSI	Small Scale Industries
ST	Scheduled Tribe
STPS	Super Thermal Power Station
SWAN	State Wide Area Network
T&D	Transmission and Distribution
TFR	Total Fertility Rate
TINXSYS	Tax Information Exchange System
TRAI	Telecom Regulatory Authority of India
UCO	United Commercial Bank
UD&HD	Urban Development & Housing Department
UIDSSMT	Urban infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns
UIG	Urban Infrastructure and Governance
ULB	Urban Local Bodies
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
VAT	Value Added Tax
VI	Village Industry
VPN	Virtual Private Network
VPT	Village Public Telephone
VTF	Village Task Force
WAN	Wide Area Network
WDC	Women Development Corporation
WDF	Watershed Development Fund
WISE	World Institute of Sustainable Energy
WLL	Wireless in Local Loop
WPI	Wholesale Price Index
WUA	Water Users Association
WTM	World Travel Market
ZP	Zila Parisad

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Bihar Economy: An Overview

1. The recent growth process of Bihar's economy has been strong and sustained one, and its growth rate was one of the highest among all the Indian states. During 2005-06 to 2009-10, the GSDP at constant prices grew at an annual rate of 10.2 percent; between 2010-11 and 2013-14, the growth rate was even higher at 10.4 percent. The GSDP of Bihar in 2004-05 was Rs. 0.78 lakh crore in current prices, yielding a per capita income of Rs. 8773. The estimated GSDP at current prices in 2013-14 is Rs. 3.43 lakh crore, implying a per capita income of Rs. 33,954.
2. The momentum of growth in Bihar's economy has got to be sustained for many more years in order to narrow the gap between the per capita income of Bihar and India. In 2009-10, the per capita income of Bihar (Rs. 10,635) was 31.1 percent of all-India average (Rs. 33,901), but in 2013-14, this ratio has increased to 39.2 percent (Rs. 15,650 for Bihar and Rs. 39,904 for all-India).
3. During 2005-06 to 2009-10, the sectors which recorded a growth rate of more than 15 percent are — Registered Manufacturing (45.4 percent), Communication (24.7 percent) and Construction (19.8 percent). During the succeeding period of 2010-11 to 2013-14, the sectors whose growth rate exceeded 15 percent are — Banking and Insurance (19.2 percent), Trade, Hotels and Restaurants (17.3 percent) and Communication (16.4 percent).
4. In a state with 90 percent of population living in rural areas, it is quite pleasing to note that the rate of growth of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry sector has been 3.7 percent during 2010-11 to 2013-14, compared to a negative growth rate during 2000-01 to 2004-05.
5. The share of the primary sector in GSDP has been showing a decline over the years. It came down from 27.0 percent in 2005-10 to 22.0 percent in 2010-14. Since the secondary and tertiary sectors recorded tremendous growth rate in the last decade, their shares in GSDP have increased steadily. Thus, the relative share for different sectors for the period 2010-14 stands as: primary (22.0 percent), secondary (19.2 percent) and tertiary (58.8 percent).

6. The problem of low per capita income in Bihar is accentuated by the fact that there exists a wide variation regarding per capita income across the districts. According to the latest estimates for per capita GDDP (Gross District Domestic Product) relating to 2011-12, Patna (Rs. 63,063), Munger (Rs. 22,051) and Begusarai (Rs. 17,587) are the most flourishing districts of Bihar. At the other end, the most backward districts are Madhepura (Rs. 8609), Supaul (Rs. 8492) and Sheohar (Rs. 7092).
7. The rise in the Consumer Price Index (CPI), for agricultural and rural labourers has been comparatively slower in Bihar than in India as whole. In case of industrial workers, price rise has been nearly the same for Bihar and India. In July 2014, the CPI for agricultural workers stood at 730 (Bihar) and 769 (India); for rural workers, the figures were 735 (Bihar) and 801 (India); finally for industrial workers, the figures were 255 (Bihar) and 252 (India).

Agriculture and Allied Sectors

1. Varied soil categories, fertile Gangetic alluvial soil, abundant water resources, particularly ground water resources, form the basis of agriculture in Bihar. The farmers in Bihar grow a variety of crops. Apart from food grains, the state produces pulses, oilseeds, fibre crops, sugarcane, fruits, vegetables and other crops. Recently, floriculture has caught the imagination of the farmers because of its increasing demand. The Agriculture Road Map has ensured that productivity steadily rises in the fields. The support services in irrigation, seeds, fertilizer, farm mechanization, agricultural credit and awareness programmes are being stressed to make agriculture more productive.
2. The average annual rainfall in Bihar is 1013 mm. However, there is wide variation across the districts in terms of annual rainfall. During the period 2001 to 2013, the annual rainfall has varied from being 1506 mm. in 2007 (147.8 percent of normal) to 678 mm. in 2010 (66.9 percent of normal). In 2013, the rainfall in 18 out of 38 districts exceeded the average rainfall.
3. The net sown area was 57.0 percent of total geographical area in 2009-10 and it increased marginally to 57.6 percent in 2011-12. Similarly, cropping intensity has also marginally increased from 1.37 in 2009-10 to 1.42 in 2011-12. The net sown area accounts for a higher share of total geographical area in agriculturally prosperous districts — Bhojpur (77.6 percent), Buxar (82.7 percent), Siwan (76.4 percent), Madhepura (72.5 percent), and Gopalganj (72.6 percent).

4. Agricultural economy of Bihar is very much tilted in favour of the subsistence sector, since the acreage under food grains, even after a decrease in recent years, is more than 90 percent; the share of cereals is around of 85 percent. Because of the use of new 'SRI' technique and newer agricultural implements, there was enormous rise in rice production. Similarly, the production levels of wheat and maize have also recorded a positive trend. Bihar presently produces — rice (66.5 lakh tonnes), wheat (61.3 lakh tonnes), pulses (5.2 lakh tones), oilseeds (1.6 lakh tonnes) and sugarcane (128.8 lakh tonnes). The total cereals production is estimated at 157.16 lakh tonnes, for a population of about 109 million in 2013-14.
5. In 2013-14, the total vegetable production in Bihar stood at 156.29 lakh tonnes, whereas in 2009-10, it was 139.50 lakh tonnes. Out of the total production, potato accounted for 64.32 lakh tonnes, onion 12.63 lakh tonnes, tomato 10.62 lakh tonnes, cauliflower 11.50 lakh tonnes, brinjal 13.14 lakh tonnes and other remaining items 44.08 lakh tonnes. Bihar is known all over India for its litchi and mango. The four most important fruit crops in Bihar are — mango, guava, litchi and banana. In 2013-14, their production levels were — mango (12.74 lakh tonnes), guava (2.39 lakh tonnes), litchi (2.34 lakh tonnes) and banana (14.36 lakh tonnes). Flower production in Bihar has increased recently, providing immense opportunity of employment and income in rural areas of Bihar. In 2013-14, about 99 tonnes of rose, 6799 tonnes of marigold, 317 tonnes of jasmine (Bela) and 536 tonnes of the tuberose were produced in Bihar.
6. Under the Agriculture Road Map, the production of certified seeds of the recently evolved crop varieties has been emphasised. As many as 23 crops were identified and promotion programmes for their seeds have been initiated by the state government. There has also been the revival of hitherto dormant Bihar Rajya Beej Nigam (BRBN), strengthening of Bihar Seeds Certification Agency, and multiplication of foundation and breeder seeds by state farms. Recently, the scheme of 'Mukhyamantri Tibra Beej Vistar Yojana' has helped farmers in the field of paddy cultivation. The Seed Replacement Rate (SRR) for major crops like paddy, wheat and maize has increased substantially in recent years. More specifically, the SRR for self-pollinated crops have reached the scientific level of 33 percent.
7. Since the inception of Green Revolution in India, the use of fertilizers in agriculture has played a vital role in increasing productivity. In 2009-10, the total consumption of fertilizers in Bihar was 25.99 lakh tonnes, which rose to 31.15 lakh tonnes in 2012-13, registering an increase of 19.8 percent in three years. In 2013-14, however, it has come

down to 26.01 lakh tonnes. This decrease is not really worrisome, as the farmers are now keener to replace chemical fertilizers with the bio-fertilizers.

8. The state government is providing subsidy over and above the subsidy provided under the centrally sponsored scheme for power tillers, tractors, sprayers, winnowing machine, power weeder and power threshers. The focus is on zero tillage machines which is more suitable for small and marginal farmers. Because of easy availability of subsidy, some equipments which were earlier rare in rural areas have now become common. In 2009-10, 4635 power tillers were distributed which has gone up to 6445 in 2012-13.
9. Promotion of organic farming has been made a part of the Agricultural Road Map of Bihar to retain the inherent fertility of soil. In 2013-14, a total of Rs. 149.79 crore has been spent on promoting organic farming. Till date, 83,574 pucca vermi-compost units, 46,058 vermi-compost production units and 1004 bio-gas units have been given to farmers at a subsidised rate for producing vermi-compost and energy at the village level. Integrated pest control programme has also been undertaken for controlling insect, pest and diseases from the stage of seed sowing to standing crops.
10. Besides physical inputs like seed, water, fertilizer and agricultural implements, agricultural operation cannot progress without proper credit support. Credit support becomes all the more indispensable as modern inputs are to be procured from the market at a proper time. However, keeping in view the rate of inflation and volume of demand generated from the recent modern agricultural operations, the supply of credit is not adequate. The share of three different sources of agricultural credit in 2013-14 stood at Commercial Banks (61.8 percent), RRBs (37.1 percent) and CCB (1.1 percent). In other words, Commercial Banks are the major supplier of agricultural credit in Bihar.
11. Animal husbandry is a key sector which contributes about one-fifth of the total rural income, and provides large scale employment to women, belonging to the marginalised sections of society. Milk is the most important produce of this sector. The production of milk has increased from 56.67 lakh tonnes in 2007-08 to 71.97 lakh tonnes in 2013-14. However, during the same period, the production of eggs decreased from 106.80 crore to 93.08 crore. The coverage of artificial insemination stood at 3.12 lakh animals in 2013-14.

12. The water area of Bihar constitutes about 3.9 percent of the total geographical area. In 2004-05, the production of fish in Bihar was 2.67 lakh tonnes. The production grew continuously thereafter and reached the peak level of 4.32 lakh tonnes in 2013-14. In the same year, 4812.85 lakh fish seeds were produced in the state.

Enterprises Sector

1. The contribution of Bihar's industrial sector to its GSDP stood at 18.4 percent in 2013-14, a little higher than the share of 18.1 percent in 2012-13, but still lower than 19.9 percent achieved in 2011-12. In 2013-14, the GSDP of Bihar registered a growth of 9.92 percent, against which the secondary sector registered a growth of 11.57 percent. However, the mining/ quarrying sector continued with a negative growth during 2013-14.
2. In 2005-06, the share of Bihar in agro-based industries in India was 0.76 percent, which increased to 1.36 in 2011-12. In case of non-agro-based industries, there was also a modest increase in the share of Bihar from 1.32 percent in 2005-06 to 1.85 percent in 2011-12. The gross value added (GVA) as a percentage of gross value of output (GVO) registered a decline at all-India level and most states during 2005-06 to 2011-12; however, in Bihar, it increased from 4.0 percent in 2005-06 to 10.3 percent in 2011-12. Despite two-and-a-half-times increase in the GVA over a six-year period, GVA as a percentage of GVO continues to be the lowest in Bihar.
3. In Bihar, up to 2006-07, there were in all 1.63 lakh registered MSMEs. However, compared to the registration of 7202 units in 2007-08, only 3133 units could be registered in 2013-14, and the total number of units under this sector increased to 1.98 lakh by the end of 2013-14. This implied an increase of only 21.4 percent over a period of seven years. The total investment of newly registered units, however, recorded a growth rate of 20.3 percent. It is worth mentioning that 99 percent of the total number of units under MSME fall under tiny/micro sector and, despite this, the investment per unit increased from Rs. 1.87 lakh in 2007-08 to Rs. 10.07 lakh in 2013-14.
4. In 2013-14, under PMEGP, 3645 units were sanctioned a sum of Rs. 82.80 crore as margin money. However, only 3093 (85 percent) were disbursed a sum of Rs. 76.76 crore, with an estimated employment generation of 19.9 thousand. Compared to 2011-12 and 2012-13, the number of beneficiaries and the amount of margin money distributed were lower in 2013-14.

5. Out of 28 old sugar mills in the state, only 9 are working, all in the private sector. There are 2 new sugar mills under Bihar State Sugar Corporation, which were handed out to HPCL in 2011 on lease. During the crushing season of 2013-14, a total of 664.00 lakh tonnes of sugarcane was crushed in the working sugar mills. The mills were, on an average, functional for 127 days during the year. With a recovery rate of 8.96 percent, a total of 59.50 lakh tonnes of sugar was produced.
6. The quantity of daily milk collection by COMFED has increased constantly. Compared to 4.79 lakh kgs. in 2007-08, it increased nearly three times to 14.94 lakh kgs. in 2013-14. The total daily collection in 2014-15 (up to September, 2014) was higher by about 3 percent compared to the collection in 2013-14. As regards the daily milk procurement per functional dairy cooperative society, it has increased to around 142 kl. in 2013-14 from 118 kl. in 2012-13. Among the milk unions, the average daily milk collection was the highest in Barauni (230 kl) and the least in Magadh (40 kl) in 2013-14.
7. There are 1089 primary handloom weavers' societies in the state, with nearly 34 thousand handlooms operating under them. There are two apex-level marketing organisations, viz., Bihar State Handloom Cooperative Union and Bihar State Wool and Sheep Union, both at Patna. There are 11,000 power looms in the state, concentrated mainly in Bhagalpur, Gaya and Banka districts. There is a training centre at Nathnagar (Bhagalpur), run by the Ministry of Textiles, Government of India, where 120 powerloom weavers are trained each year.
8. Up to September, 2014, the State Investment Promotion Board (SIPB) approved a total of 1891 proposals for the establishment of industrial units in the state, involving an investment of Rs. 2.88 lakh crore, with an expected employment potential of 2.17 lakh persons. Out of the total number of approved proposals, a major portion (60 percent) are for the food processing, whereas power plants constituted around 6 percent of the proposals. The proposals for establishing technical institutions and medical colleges and hospitals formed around 4 percent of the total.
9. Bihar has a great potential for tourism in view of its rich cultural heritage and historical monuments. The Tourism Department of the state government has identified 7 tourism circuits in the state. Both domestic and foreign tourists in Bihar have increased continuously in recent years, except for a marginal fall in 2013.

Infrastructure and Communications

1. The total road length in Bihar was 2.26 lakh kms., as on September 2014, registering an increase of 45.75 thousand kms over the last year. The length of National Highway (NH) in the state increased by around 120 kms, whereas the State Highway (SH) registered a decline in length by about 94 kms., indicating that this much length of SH has been upgraded to NH during the year. The length of Major District Roads (MDR) increased by around 8 percent over the year; whereas the rural roads increased by around 28 percent.
2. The National Highways have strategic significance in state's economic development as they connect Bihar with other states. Up to September, 2014, the total length of NH in the state was 4321 kms. The share under different categories in NH remained nearly the same in 2013 and 2014, with single lane and intermediate lane roads accounting for about 35 percent of the total length of NH.
3. The total length of the State Highways (SH) in Bihar up to September, 2014 was 4389.20 kms. Around 64 percent of SH were double-lane roads, 20 percent single-lane roads, and 15 percent intermediate-lane roads. Multiple-lane roads with more than 7-meter width constituted only 1 percent of the SH.
4. The total length of Major District Roads (MDR) in the state as on September, 2014 was 10,128 kms., with a major portion (51 percent) having a width of 3.05 to 3.50 meters. The state government is making endeavours to upgrade 5175 kms. of MDR to a minimum standard of intermediate lane with 5.50 meters width. Further, the roads which are not being upgraded into intermediate lane are being either renewed or repaired.
5. The total rural road length was 1.62 lakh kms. in September, 2013 which increased to 2.07 lakh kms. in September, 2014, registering an increase of around 28 percent. A substantial portion of the rural roads is still unpaved and they are being gradually upgraded to pucca roads, under different schemes. Up to September, 2014, a total of around 45 thousand kms. of rural roads could be upgraded, of which 33 percent was under Mukhya Mantri Gram Sampark Yojana and remaining 67 percent under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana.
6. Under the tripartite agreement made in 2005, the construction of road overbridges on 22 railway crossings in the state was taken up on cost-sharing basis. The work on 14 of

these road overbridges was undertaken, out of which 10 are completed and remaining 4 are under progress. Besides, 8 road overbridges on Major District Roads and approach road to these roads have been completed and the work for 11 new road overbridges on railway crossings are also under progress.

7. The number of vehicles registered increased to 5.54 lakh in 2013-14, compared to 2.20 lakh in 2008-09. During the first six months of 2014-15 (April-September), around 2.96 lakh new vehicles have been registered. During the same period, out of all the categories of vehicles, the number of trucks and taxis recorded over three-fold increase, and the increase was even higher at four-fold for auto-rickshaws.
8. Bihar registered a tremendous growth in the telecom sector during the recent past. In 2013-14, the total number of telephone connections increased by about 10 percent to 603.62 lakh over the previous year, with the private operators increasing their share to around 96 percent. Out of the total telephone connections under BSNL in the state, mobile constituted 87 percent, landline 8 percent and WLL connections around 5 percent. However, for the private operators, almost 100 percent of the connections were mobile phones.
9. In Bihar Circle, there were 9030 post offices as on March, 2014. Around 90 percent Branch Post Offices, which are all functional in rural areas, are run by the Grameen Dak Sewak (GDS) and the remaining 10 percent are run by the departmental staff. There are 6 night post offices also.
10. There are 11 urban corporations, 42 municipal boards and 88 urban panchayats under the administrative control of the Department of Urban Development and Housing. The efforts are on to develop them as per the national standard. A slum survey was done in 28 important towns in the state with the help of DFID-SPUR and a sum of Rs. 401.74 crore was approved for the development of basic infrastructure in 1402 selected urban slums.
11. The ultimate irrigation potential in the state is estimated to be around 117.54 lakh hectares, including major, medium and minor irrigation schemes, utilising both surface and ground water. While major and medium irrigation schemes have an ultimate potential of 53.53 lakh hectares, the minor irrigation has a potential of 64.01 lakh hectares. If this potential is exploited fully, it can cover the entire cultivated area in the state.

12. Electricity has become necessary for all the facets of life and has been recognized as a basic human need. Bihar's economy is now growing fast; however, this growth may not be sustained due to shortage of power. The per capita power consumption in the state is only 144 kwh, much lower than the all-India average of 927 kwh. The acuteness of the power problem in Bihar can be understood better in the context of demand. In 2013-14 and 2014-15, the deficit was brought down, but it is still as high as 22 percent and 19 percent respectively. The power availability during the peak period was 2335 MW in 2013-14, which increased to 2829 MW in September, 2014. In 2013-14, own generation as percentage of peak demand was only 3.1 percent.

Social Sectors

1. The Manav Vikas Mission (MVM) for 2013-17 is an innovative plan of the state government to identify crucial gaps, set the priorities and select a few key monitorable indicators that will help in tracking progress in human development. These monitorable indicators would be so simple that they could be measured and examined at the lowest possible level, like a Gram Panchayat, or even a village.
2. Three demographic features of Bihar which are substantially different from that of other states are — decadal growth rate of population, density of population, and level of urbanisation. The decadal growth rate of population for Bihar (25.1 percent) is much higher than that for India (17.6 percent), indicating the absence of the demographic transition. With a density of population of 1106 persons per sq. km., the highest among the major states, the population pressure is a major challenge in Bihar. Finally, the urbanisation ratio is only 11.3 percent in Bihar, making it the most ruralised state in India.
3. It is interesting to note that, in spite of being an economically and socially disadvantaged state, the IMR in Bihar is very close to the all-India average. Further, the improvement in the IMR in recent years has been as fast in Bihar as in India as a whole. In 2012-13, the IMRs in Bihar were — male (40), female (43), and overall (42). The corresponding figures for India were — male (39), female (42), and overall (40).
4. The state government has taken a number of steps to improve the functioning of the public health institutions and, consequently, the number of patients visiting government hospitals has increased significantly. The average number of patients visiting government hospitals per month was 3077 in 2007, which has become 11,464 in 2013.

This nearly four-fold increase in the patient footfall in hospitals is the result of better infrastructure, better services and proper monitoring.

5. The number of institutional deliveries in Bihar has increased phenomenally during 2007-08 to 2013-14. In 2008-09, there was a massive increase in the number of institutional deliveries. Since then, it has followed a moderate trend. In 2013-14, the institutional deliveries had numbered 16.5 lakh, denoting an increase of 9.5 percentage over 2012-13.
6. The coverage of immunisation of children is a key component of health services. Bihar has achieved complete immunization for TT (Anti-Tetanus) (143 percent). For other components, Bihar is yet to reach the stage of complete immunisation; but with the current positive trend in coverage, the state is expected to achieve complete immunisation in near future.
7. The ICDS is a holistic scheme for delivery of integrated health services to children (0-6 years) and expectant mothers. Presently, 544 ICDS projects are operational in Bihar, covering all development blocks in 38 districts. A total of 91,677 Anganwadi Centres (AWC) are functioning under those projects. There has been an increase in the number of Anganwadi Workers and Anganwadi Helpers, but there is a marginal decrease in the number of Lady Supervisors in 2013-14.
8. In 2013-14, as many as 34.3 thousand handpumps were installed under the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP). In the same year, there were also additions in the construction of individual household latrines, sanitary complexes, school toilets and Anganwadi toilets. In order to control open defecation, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MNREGS) has been converged with Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan to construct individual household toilets.
9. The state has improved appreciably its literacy rate between 2001 (47.0 percent) and 2011 (61.8 percent), with an increase of 14.8 percentage points. It is worthwhile to note that this decadal increase is not only the highest among all the decadal growth rates in Bihar since 1961, it is also the highest among all the states for the decade 2001-11. In Bihar, the 2011 Census recorded male literacy at 71.2 percent and female literacy at 51.5 percent, recording a gender disparity of 19.7 percentage points.

10. The total enrolment in primary level was 154.51 lakhs in 2012-13, which had increased from 146.3 lakhs in 2007-08, implying an annual growth rate of 2.5 percent during this period. At the upper primary level also, the enrolment has shown a rising trend during the last four years. The total enrolment at this level in 2012-13 was 60.36 lakhs, compared to 30.34 lakhs in 2007-08, implying an annual growth rate of 14.3 percent. As a whole, the total enrolment, taking primary and upper primary together, rose to 214.87 lakhs in 2012-13 from 176.64 lakhs in 2007-08, with an annual growth rate of 5.0 percent. The enrolment for SC students during this period has also grown, both at primary and upper primary levels.
11. At all levels of education, the dropout rates have continuously decreased during the recent years. At the primary level, dropout rate recorded a decrease of 14.4 percentage points between 2006-07 and 2012-13. At the upper primary level, this decrease during the same time period was 15.1 percentage points. This denotes that the dropout rates are declining rapidly at both the levels, entailing achievement of Sarva Siksha Abhiyan. It is encouraging to note that, at both the levels of education, the dropout rate of girl students is lower than that of the boys.
12. In 2008-09, the coverage of MDMS at primary level was 58.2 percent, which increased to 67.0 percent in 2013-14. Similarly, the coverage of MDMS at upper primary level was 53.4 in 2008-09 and it is 67.0 percent in 2013-14. Thus, the coverage of MDMS at both the levels have increased in the recent years, although there was shrinkage in coverage in some intervening years.
13. Regarding higher education in the state, 22 universities are functioning presently, of which 21 are traditional universities and 1 of them is an open university. In 2013, there were 278 government colleges and 387 local body colleges. Providing professional training to the prospective school teachers is another component of the higher education system. Presently, there are 35 teacher training centres in Bihar. Compared to the number of institutions for general education, the number of institutions for technical education is rather limited in Bihar, and there are only 10 colleges for engineering and technical education.
14. In 2013-14, 18,779 students were benefited under the Chief Minister's SC & ST Merit Scholarship Scheme. Under Mukhyamantri Merit Scholarship Scheme for Extremely Backward Class students, an amount of Rs. 35.00 crore was disbursed as scholarship among 35 thousand students in the same year. Under Mukhyamantri Alpsankhayak

- Vidyarthi Protsahan Yojana, 29,498 minority students with a first class degree from Bihar School Examination Board were benefitted.
15. After the enactment of National Food Security Act (2013) in February 2014, PDS is run under two schemes: (1) Antyodaya – providing 35 kgs of foodgrains per month to extremely poor BPL families (21 kgs of rice at the rate of Rs. 3 per kg and 14 kgs of wheat at the rate of Rs. 2 per kg) and (2) Priviledge Household (PHH) – in which eligible members of a family are provided 5 kg of foodgrains, each month. Under PHH Scheme, 3 kgs of rice at the rate of Rs. 3 per kg and 2 kg of wheat at the rate of Rs. 2 per kg. The total coverage is 871 lakh people with 4.60 lakh tonne of foodgrains.
 16. The district and state-level employment-cum-guidance fairs have been organised by the state under vocational guidance programme. The programme provided 50,164 jobs in 2013-14 and 31,726 in 2014-15 (up to September 2014). The state government has taken several initiatives to create the job opportunity for the unemployed. An employment bureau has already been established for overseas employment to help the unemployed youth having interest in such employment. Every employment exchange has been computerized and provided with online facilities.
 17. In the state, there are 38 Zila Parishads, 531 Panchayat Samitis, and 8398 Gram Panchayats. Under the Rajiv Gandhi Panchayat Sashaktikaran Abhiyan, all Gram Panchayats are being provided with one Accountant-cum-Computer Operator and one Panchayat Assistant. In addition, for every cluster of 10 Gram Panchayats, one Junior Engineer is being provided. With the objective of making the three-tier PRIs inclusive, responsive and accountable, the state government has started a Mission Mode Project for e-Panchayat.
 18. Under the Griha-Sthal Scheme, in 2013-14, Rs. 180 lakh has been allocated to different districts, and 978 families have already been benefitted involving an area of 40.6 acres. In the same period, 684.8 acres of land has been distributed among 21,075 beneficiaries through 'Basgit Parcha'.
 19. Regarding Disaster Management, a total of 1050 persons have been trained in flood relief and rescue work through NDRF by selecting 50 persons per panchayat in 21 panchayats of 'diara' areas of Patna district.

20. There is a target of planting 148.20 lakh plants under 20-Point Programme, against which 214.79 lakh plants have already been planted, implying an achievement rate of 145 percent. To overcome the problem of drying of sheesham plants, disease-resistant species of sheesham have been developed by the Forest Research Institute, Dehradun. The state government has brought 25,000 such plants from Dehradun for plantation in Bihar.

Banking and Allied Sectors

1. With more than nine-tenths of market share of banking assets, it is the Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs) which dominate the financial sector in India. Within the SCBs, the dominant market share of 67 percent is held by the public sector banks, while the share of private sector banks is only 19 percent. Public sector banks also play a major role in financial inclusion, particularly in the rural sector.
2. During 2013-14, an unprecedented 638 branches of Scheduled Commercial Banks were opened, with as many as 325 branches in rural areas, 213 in semi-urban areas, and 100 in urban areas. The growth rate in bank expansion in 2013-14 was 12 percent, the highest during the last five years.
3. The State Cooperative Banks experienced a contraction, with their numbers shrinking from 16 to 12. However, the District Central Cooperative Banks expanded their numbers from 279 in 2012 to 311 in 2013. The total number of branches of RRBs has increased by 10 percent their deposits by Rs 2730 crore (17 percent), and their credits by Rs 2178 crore (27.7 percent) in 2013-14 over the previous year.
4. Bihar's share in the total deposits of Scheduled Commercial Banks increased slightly from 2.29 percent in 2011-12 to 2.34 percent in 2012-13, and its share of credit also improved marginally from 0.86 percent to 0.90 percent in this period. Thus, the total bank credit in Bihar does not account for even 1 percent of the total bank credits in the country.
5. As on March 2014, the aggregate deposits of all banks in Bihar were Rs. 1,83,458 crore, against a credit of Rs 85,334 crore, resulting in a CD ratio of 46.51 percent, substantially higher than the 28.96 percent in 2008-09. In absolute terms, the low CD ratio means that, if the current CD ratio of about 47 percent in the state were to increase to the national level of around 78 percent, investments in the state would have to go up by nearly Rs. 57,700 crore. This is more than the annual plan outlay of the state during

- 2013-14 of Rs 34,000 crore and it could provide the much-needed impetus to economic activities. This naturally is a serious hindrance to industrial growth in the state. Further, this also indicates flight of capital away from an already disadvantaged state.
6. As on September 2014, the CD ratio was less than 30 percent in only 3 of the 38 districts (Bhojpur, Munger and Siwan), compared to 7 last year. It was above 40 percent in 15 districts (Araria, Banka, Begusarai, Kaimur, Kishanganj, Khagaria, Katihar, Muzaffarpur, Purnea, Rohtas, Samastipur, Sheohar, Supaul, East Champaran and West Champaran).
 7. In 2013-14, the priority sector advances constituted 70.1 percent of the total bank advances in the state. Out of the total advances, 50.5 percent was for agriculture sector, and 10.9 percent for small and medium scale industries. This lower volume of credit to industry in Bihar is certainly a cause for concern. The overall achievement under the Annual Credit Plan was 92.0 percent in 2013-14, compared to 86.6 percent in 2012-13. The overall achievement of KCC in 2013-14 was 71.6 percent, down from 82.7 percent a year ago.
 8. Out of the total 8463 PACS in Bihar, as many as 3962 societies are making losses, their total loss amounting to Rs 94 lakh, while 1180 societies have earned a total profit of Rs 6.04 crore. The total deposits of all PACS were only Rs 175 crore, and their total borrowings amounted to Rs 501 crore.
 9. The total disbursed amount of RIDF was Rs 5290 crore and it formed only 60.2 percent of the total sanction of Rs 8790 crore. As Bihar was able to utilise only 70.0 percent of the total disbursed fund, the actual resource support through RIDF was rather limited in Bihar.
 10. As of March, 2014, savings-linked SHG coverage in rural Bihar was 32.4 lakh households. The average savings of Rs 6127 per SHG in Bihar was much below the national average of Rs 13,321. The average credit of Rs 70 thousand per SHG was also far below the national average of Rs 1.75 lakh.

State Finances

1. During 2013-14, the Gross Fiscal Deficit (GFD) of Bihar had reached Rs 8351 crore, an increase of 1806 crore over the previous year; but at 2.4 percent of GSDP, it was still much lower than the 3 percent limit of FRBM Act.

2. Revenue surplus has increased continuously and, in 2013-14, it increased by more than Rs 1300 crore to reach Rs 6442 crore; however, the fiscal deficit increased by about Rs 1800 crore to reach Rs 8349 crore due to substantial increases in capital investments (by more than Rs 4400 crore).
3. The revenue receipts increased by Rs 9352 crore mainly due to the increase in tax revenues (Rs 6637 crore). Within the broad heads of tax revenue, 44 percent of the increase came from increase in the state's share of central taxes and 56 percent from the state's own revenues.
4. The own tax revenue of the state government grew from Rs 8090 crore (2009-10) to Rs 19,961 crore (2013-14) during this period, at a high annual rate of 25 percent. However, the non-tax revenue showed hardly any increase over the period; it was Rs. 1670 crore in 2009-10 and Rs. 1545 crore in 2013-14.
5. During the five year period from 2009-10 to 2013-14, the state's share in the divisible pool of central taxes grew annually at the rate of 17.6 percent, while central grants recorded a growth rate of only 13.6 percent.
6. Between 2009-10 to 2013-14, the developmental revenue expenditure increased nearly two-folds from Rs. 20,274 crore to Rs. 40,455 crore, while the non-developmental revenue expenditure grew at a little slower rate, rising from Rs. 12,202 crore to Rs. 22,018 crore, bulk of it owing to pension as well as interest payments. Of the total capital outlay of Rs 14,001 crore in 2013-14, as much as Rs 10,811 crore was spent on economic services, almost 40 percent of it (Rs 4090 crore) on creating the transportation infrastructure on roads and bridges.
7. During 2013-14, the non-plan expenditure was 1.4 times the plan expenditure, same as in 2012-13. The total plan and non-plan expenditure during 2013-14 were Rs 33,677 crore and Rs. 46,728 crore respectively.
8. The revenue expenditure in 2013-14 increased by Rs 8011 crore over that in 2012-13, of which social services accounted for Rs 3288 crore (41 percent), economic services for Rs 1350 crore (17 percent) and general services for Rs 3373 crore (42 percent).

9. During 2013-14, salary payments by the state government amounted to Rs 14,036 crore. The pension liability of the state government has been increasing rapidly over the years, from only Rs 4319 crore in 2009-10 to Rs 9482 crore in 2013-14. The total pension payment in 2014-15 is estimated to exceed Rs 11,666 crore.
10. The Own Tax: GSDP ratio in Bihar has been around 5 percent for the last few years and it is much below than that of other states. During the 5 year period 2009-10 to 2013-14, it had improved from 5.0 percent to 5.8 percent. But, there still remains a large untapped potential for further increasing the state government's own tax revenue receipts.
11. In 2013-14, the outstanding debt had increased to Rs. 64,262 crore, but the Debt: GSDP ratio had declined substantially to 18.7 percent, well below the limit of 28 percent. The ratio of interest payment to revenue receipts has reduced to 7.9 percent in 2013-14, much below the upper limit of 15 percent, as recommended by the Twelfth Finance Commission. This clearly indicates that the debt problem is well under the control of the state government.
12. In 2013-14, the Sales Tax alone comprised 42 percent of the total own tax of the state government, followed by Taxes on Goods and Passengers (22 percent), State Excise Duty (16 percent), Stamp and Registration Fees (14 percent) and Taxes on Vehicles (4 percent).
13. During 2009-10 to 2014-15, the growth in per capita expenditure on social services was substantial, as it increased from Rs 1332 to Rs 3919. Similarly, the growth in per capita expenditure on economic services was also high (from Rs 716 to Rs 1,796). The per capita capital outlay increased from Rs 741 (2009-10) to Rs 1900 (2014-15).
14. Of the total investments, Rs 7593 crore (Rs 3562 crore as equity and Rs 4216 crore as long term loans) have been invested in the working companies and statutory corporations; only Rs 729 crore (Rs 181 crore as equity and Rs 548 crore as long term loans) or 8.8 percent of total were invested in non-working PSUs, as on March, 2013.

CHAPTER I

BIHAR ECONOMY : AN OVERVIEW

The growth of western economies remained rather slow in 2013-14, despite efforts by the respective governments to revive their economies; the scenario remained rather bleak with slower growth and high degree of unemployment. The Indian economy also experienced slower growth, partly because of unfavourable external conditions, which was accentuated by internal constraints. The growth rate of the overall Indian economy, along with industrial growth rate, remained on the lower side. The GDP rate was below 5 percent, whereas the rate of growth of industrial output was below 1 percent. Against this background, the performance of the state economy was noteworthy, which was able to sustain its growth momentum of the recent years. During 2013-14, the growth rate of GSDP at constant prices was 9.92 percent, which is much higher than the national economy.

During the recent decade, the economy of Bihar has grown steadily, as per the latest available data. During the period 2000-2005, the economy had grown at an annual rate of 3.4 percent at constant prices. This was the period immediately after the bifurcation of the state in November, 2000. However, the economy witnessed a turnaround thereafter due to the policies pursued by the state government and, as a result, the annual growth rate was more than 10 percent in the following years. In other words, the recent growth process of Bihar's economy has not only been strong, but a sustained one. During this period, the public investment level had also increased substantially. From an average annual plan size of only Rs. 4200 crore during the Tenth Plan period (2002-07), it climbed to more than Rs. 16,700 crore during the Eleventh Plan period (2007-12). Besides increased public investment, the growth pattern has also undergone major changes, with considerable emphasis on infrastructural development and delivery system in the social sector.

To comprehend the challenges facing Bihar's economy, it is first necessary to remember that, with a population of 104.0 million in 2011, Bihar is an extremely densely-populated region, with no less than 1106 persons living per sq. km. of its area. As per the Planning Commission figures, in 2011-12, 33.7 percent of its population lived below the poverty line in Bihar. Nearly nine-tenths of its population live in the villages, where the poverty ratio is relatively higher at 34.1 percent. Bihar had to overcome all these challenges to move ahead on a new growth path. Bihar falls in the Gangetic basin area, with fertile alluvial soil and abundant ground water

resources. With the bifurcation of the state, the vast mineral sector and other big industries went to Jharkhand. The present Bihar was left with only agriculture to depend upon. But with a prudent development strategy, the state could overcome these challenges. The state is now experiencing a development process that is not only robust, but inclusive as well.

The present economic survey is an attempt to present in detail the current status of the state's overall economy as well as its various sectors. The sectoral analysis will highlight the efforts made by the state government for the different sectors and their respective achievements. It will simultaneously point out the hindrances that the economy is still facing to maintain its growth momentum. Apart from this Introductory chapter on the overview of the state's economy, the survey has six more chapters – Agriculture and Allied Sectors, Enterprises Sector, Infrastructure and Communications, Social Sector, Banking and Allied Sector and, finally, State Finances.

1.1 State Domestic Product

The estimates of State Domestic Product of Bihar are prepared separately for Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) and Net State Domestic Product (NSDP), both at current and constant prices. In Table A 1.1 (Appendix), the estimates of GSDP and NSDP are presented for the period 2004-05 to 2013-14. In Tables A 1.2 and A 1.3 (Appendix), the sector-wise estimates of GSDP are presented at current and constant (2004-05) prices, respectively, for the period from 2004-05 to 2013-14. Further, the sector-wise estimates of NSDP at current and constant (2004-05) prices for the same period are presented in Tables A 1.4 and A 1.5 (Appendix), respectively. It should be noted here that the final estimates have been presented for the years up to 2011-12; the estimate for 2012-13 is provisional and that for 2013-14 is a quick estimate. The GSDP of Bihar at 2004-05 prices in 2013-14 was Rs. 1.75 lakh crore, yielding a per capita income of Rs. 17,294. The estimated GSDP at current prices in 2013-14 is Rs. 3.43 lakh crore, implying a per capita income of Rs. 33,954.

The growth rate of Bihar's economy has not been uniform over the period 2000-01 to 2013-14. During 2000-01 to 2004-05, the state income at constant prices grew at an annual rate of 3.4 percent. After that, the economy witnessed a turnaround and grew at an annual rate of 10.2 percent between 2005-06 to 2009-10, and by 10.4 percent between 2010-11 to 2013-14. This later rates of growth were not only much higher than what was achieved in previous period, but one of the highest among all the Indian states.

Table 1.1 : Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) of GSDP

No.	Sector	Compounded Annual Growth Rate					
		2000-01 to 2004-05		2005-06 to 2009-10		2010-11 to 2013-14	
		Current Prices	Constant 1999-00 Prices	Current Prices	Constant 2004-05 Prices	Current Prices	Constant 2004-05 Prices
1	Agriculture/Animal Husbandry	1.7	-1.1	14.6	5.4	13.2	3.7
2	Forestry / Logging	23.7	3.8	3.4	-2.0	6.0	-1.9
3	Fishing	8.1	8.4	22.8	2.7	29.0	14.6
4	Mining/Quarrying	-27.4	-30.1	11.9	14.1	-0.7	-1.5
	Sub-Total (Primary)	3.3	-0.4	13.9	4.4	13.5	3.8
5	Manufacturing	6.1	1.2	20.6	13.3	5.3	-1.1
	5.1 Registered	5.1	-0.7	56.9	45.4	1.2	-6.0
	5.2 Un-registered	6.4	1.8	11.8	5.6	8.1	2.0
6	Construction	24.5	14.6	29.4	19.8	15.3	6.6
7	Electricity / Water Supply / Gas	4.9	-2.9	5.9	8.6	26.3	8.3
	Sub-Total (Secondary)	12.7	5.8	24.8	16.7	13.3	4.7
8	Transport/ Storage/Communication	3.6	1.5	15.9	13.4	18.2	12.5
	8.1 Railways	-5.1	-5.8	14.4	7.6	9.5	0.2
	8.2 Other Transport	7.8	1.9	18.2	8.7	24.2	14.3
	8.3 Storage	-	-	18.9	9.5	19.1	9.6
	8.4 Communication	11.0	13.8	13.1	24.7	12.5	16.4
9	Trade / Hotel / Restaurant	16.9	11.8	24.0	14.2	27.5	17.3
	Sub-Total (8 and 9)	13.2	9.1	22.2	14.0	25.9	16.0
10	Banking / Insurance	5.3	3.0	15.0	14.4	22.2	19.2
11	Real Estate/ Ownership of Dwelling/Business Services	14.5	4.5	19.6	9.6	18.6	10.4
	Sub-Total (10 and 11)	10.3	3.9	18.0	11.6	19.8	14.8
12	Public Administration	5.5	1.9	17.5	8.7	18.7	8.6
13	Other Services	5.3	1.4	15.1	5.7	24.3	14.4
	Sub-Total (Tertiary)	9.7	5.3	19.3	11.1	23.8	14.8
	Total GSDP	7.8	3.4	18.6	10.2	19.3	10.4
	Per Capita GSDP	5.8	1.4	16.8	8.6	17.7	8.9

Source : Directorate of Economics and Statistics, GOB

An analysis of the sectoral rates of growth, as presented in Table 1.1, throws light on the major contributors to the growth of the state economy. During 2005-10, the sectors which recorded a growth rate of more than 15 percent are — Registered Manufacturing (45.4 percent), Construction (19.8 percent) and Communication (24.7 percent). During the succeeding period of 2010-14, the sectors whose rate of growth was relatively higher were Banking and Insurance (19.2 percent), Trade, Hotels and Restaurants (17.3 percent), Communication (16.4 percent) and Other Transport (14.3 percent). Prior to 2004-05, the major contributors to growth were Construction (14.6 percent), Communication (13.8 percent) and Trade, Hotels and Restaurants (11.8 percent). Therefore, one may conclude that Registered Manufacturing has emerged as a

leading contributor to the growth process during the period 2005-14, in addition to the 3 sectors that were leading during 2000-05.

It should also be noted from Table 1.1 that nearly all the sectors registered a higher growth rate during the period 2005-14, compared to the period 2000-05. It is also quite pleasing to note that the rate of growth of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry sector has been 5.4 percent during 2005-10 and 3.7 percent during 2010-14, compared to a negative rate during 2000-05. This is of special significance, as nearly 90 percent of the state's population living in rural areas depend on this sector for their livelihood.

Although there has been remarkable increase in the growth rate of Bihar's economy, the yearly growth rates show wide fluctuations. From the analysis of year-to-year growth rates from 2006-07 onwards, presented in Table A 1.6 (Appendix), one can notice these fluctuations. For the overall economy, the growth rate has varied from 5.55 percent in 2007-08 to as high as 15.03 percent in 2010-11. Agriculture and Animal Husbandry sector, which recorded a growth rate of (-) 15.38 percent in 2009-10, had grown at a very high rate of 30.57 percent in 2006-07. In 2010-11, the growth of this sector was also very high at 19.91 percent. One of the most likely sources of this wide fluctuation in the agricultural growth happens to be the vagaries of monsoon. This fluctuation in the agricultural production, in turn, causes fluctuation in the growth rates of other sectors of the economy, as this sector contributes 18.9 percent of GSDP (2013-14). It is, therefore, necessary to stabilise the rate of growth of the agriculture sector in order to stabilise the growth of the overall economy.

For a comparative analysis of the economic growth of Bihar vis-à-vis other states, one has to look into the comparable estimates of per capita NSDP of different states (Table 1.2). The table presents the estimates of per capita income at constant (2004-05) prices of major Indian states for some selected years during the period 2000-01 to 2013-14. It is observed from the table that Bihar continues to be at the bottom of the ranking of all states with respect to per capita income. But the impact of the strong growth process in recent years can be felt when one considers the gap between the per capita income of Bihar with that of all-India. In 2009-10, the per capita income of Bihar (Rs. 10,635) was 31.05 percent of all-India average (Rs. 33,901), but in 2013-14, this ratio has increased to 39.22 percent (Rs. 15,650 for Bihar and Rs. 39,904 for all-India). It is, thus, clear that the momentum of growth in Bihar's economy has got to be sustained for many more years if the gap between the per capita income of Bihar and that of India has to be narrowed and ultimately closed.

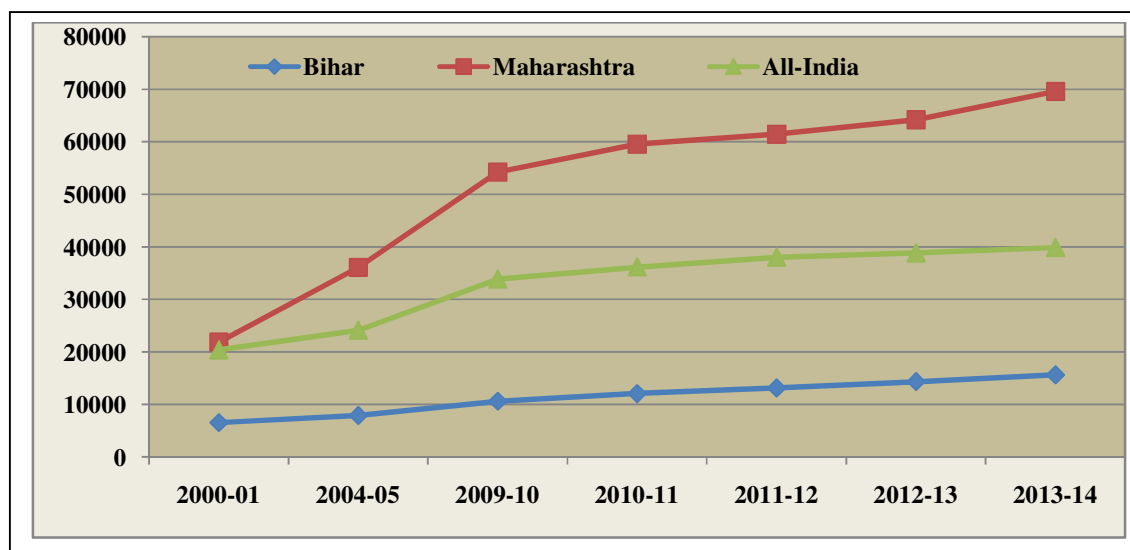
Table 1.2 : Per Capita Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) at Constant (2004-05) Prices of Major Indian States

State / UT	Per Capita NSDP (Rs.)						
	2000-01	2004-05	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Andhra Pradesh	16574 (8)	23321 (8)	36303 (8)	40054 (8)	42589 (7)	44526 (7)	46788 (5)
Assam	12447 (11)	16782 (14)	20406 (15)	21611 (15)	22420 (15)	23448 (15)	24533 (13)
Bihar	6554 (17)	7914 (17)	10635 (17)	12090 (17)	13149 (17)	14362 (17)	15650 (15)
Chhattisgarh	10808 (13)	18559 (11)	24189 (11)	25991 (11)	27163 (11)	27421 (11)	28113 (10)
Gujarat	17227 (7)	32021 (4)	49168 (3)	53813 (3)	57447 (3)	61220 (3)	-
Haryana	24423 (2)	37972 (1)	55044 (1)	57797 (2)	61716 (1)	64136 (2)	67317 (2)
Jharkhand	10345 (14)	18510 (12)	21534 (13)	24330 (12)	25265 (12)	27010 (12)	28882 (9)
Karnataka	18344 (6)	26882 (7)	37294 (7)	40699 (7)	41492 (8)	42976 (8)	45024 (6)
Kerala	19809 (5)	31871 (5)	45921 (5)	48504 (5)	52095 (5)	56115 (5)	-
Madhya Pradesh	11150 (12)	15442 (15)	20959 (14)	21706 (14)	23447 (14)	25463 (13)	27917 (11)
Maharashtra	21892 (3)	36077 (2)	54246 (2)	59587 (1)	61468 (2)	64218 (1)	69584 (1)
Odisha	10208 (15)	17650 (13)	22846 (12)	23968 (13)	24151 (13)	25415 (14)	25891 (12)
Punjab	25986 (1)	33103 (3)	42831 (6)	44769 (6)	46325 (6)	47834 (6)	49411 (4)
Rajasthan	12840 (10)	18565 (10)	24304 (10)	27502 (10)	28429 (10)	29244 (10)	30120 (8)
Tamil Nadu	20319 (4)	30062 (6)	47394 (4)	53507 (4)	57093 (4)	58360 (4)	62361 (3)
Uttar Pradesh	9721 (16)	12950 (16)	16390 (16)	17388 (16)	17980 (16)	18595 (16)	19234 (14)
West Bengal	16244 (9)	22649 (9)	29799 (9)	31314 (9)	32164 (9)	33889 (9)	36527 (7)
All-India	20418	24143	33901	36202	38048	38856	39904

Note : Figures in parentheses denote ranking of the states

Source : Central Statistical Organisation (CSO)

Chart 1.1 : Per Capita NSDP at Constant (2004-05) Prices (in Rs.)



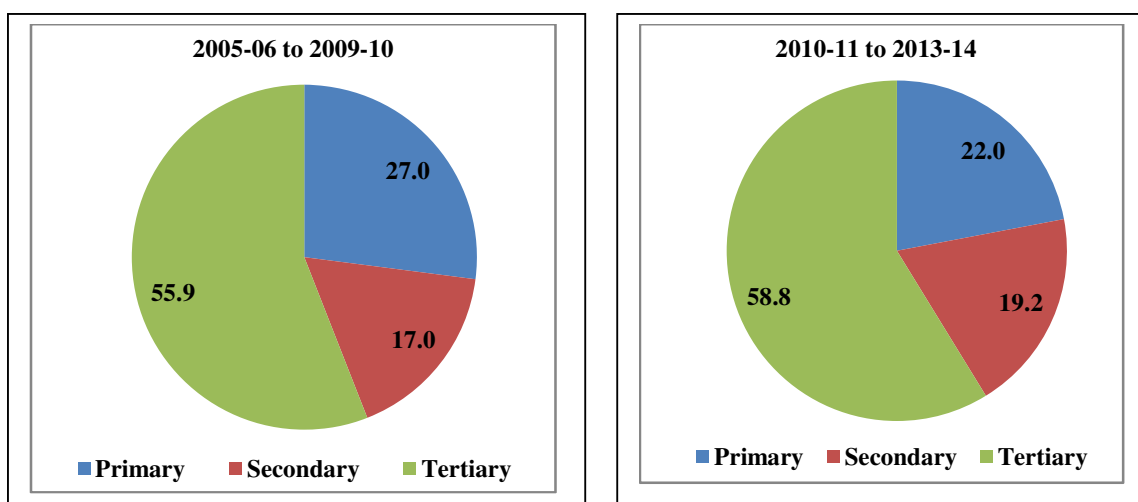
With economic development, it is historically observed that the structure of the economy also undergoes changes. This is true of Bihar also. This is because the pace of development of various sectors are different, leading to changes in their relative size over the years. The growth rates of different sectors vary because of shifting demand patterns, a consequence of rising per capita income. Labour force also tends to shift from primary sector to more prosperous industrial and services sectors. In Table 1.3, the structure of Bihar's economy has been presented for the period 1999-2000 to 2013-14. Instead of presenting year-wise shares of sectoral outputs, the 3 columns of the table present average for shares of sectoral output for the three chosen periods — 1999-2005, 2005-10 and 2010-14. These averages are more stable in nature, making the comparisons more meaningful.

Table 1.3 : Sectoral Composition of GSDP at Constant (2004-05) Prices

No.	Sector	1999-00 to 2004-05	2005-06 to 2009-10	2010-11 to 2013-14
1	Agriculture/Animal Husbandry	30.3	23.0	19.4
2	Forestry / Logging	2.2	2.7	1.5
3	Fishing	1.6	1.3	1.0
4	Mining/Quarrying	0.1	0.1	0.1
	Sub-Total (Primary)	34.3	27.0	22.0
5	Manufacturing	5.7	5.6	4.8
	5.1 Registered	1.4	1.4	1.8
	5.2 Un-registered	4.3	4.2	3.0
6	Construction	4.5	10.0	13.1
7	Electricity / Water Supply / Gas	1.4	1.4	1.3
	Sub-Total (Secondary)	11.6	17.0	19.2
8	Transport / Storage / Communication	6.4	6.9	8.4
	8.1 Railways	2.5	2.0	1.5
	8.2 Other Transport	2.6	2.6	2.7
	8.3 Storage	0.1	0.1	0.1
	8.4 Communication	1.3	2.2	4.1
9	Trade / Hotel / Restaurant	18.3	21.3	23.4
	Sub-Total (8 and 9)	24.6	28.1	31.8
10	Banking / Insurance	4.0	4.1	5.4
11	Real Estate/ Ownership of Dwelling/Business Services	4.7	5.5	5.2
	Sub-Total (10 and 11)	8.7	9.7	10.7
12	Public Administration	7.0	6.0	5.4
13	Other Services	13.6	12.1	10.8
	Sub-Total (Tertiary)	54.0	55.9	58.8
	Total GSDP	100.0	100.0	100.0

In the beginning, the average share of 3 major sectors in total GSDP at constant prices stood at 34.3 percent (primary), 11.6 percent (secondary) and 54.0 percent (tertiary). Thereafter, the share of the primary sector has been showing a decline over the years, and it came down to 27.0 percent for the period 2005-10, and then to 22.0 percent for the period 2010-14. This shows that the importance of the primary sector has declined steadily over the years. Since the secondary and tertiary sectors recorded tremendous growth rate in the last decade, their shares of outputs are much higher than those in the beginning. The relative share for the period 2010-14 stands, thus : primary (22.0 percent), secondary (19.2 percent) and tertiary (58.8 percent).

Chart 1.2 : Sectoral Composition of GSDP in Bihar



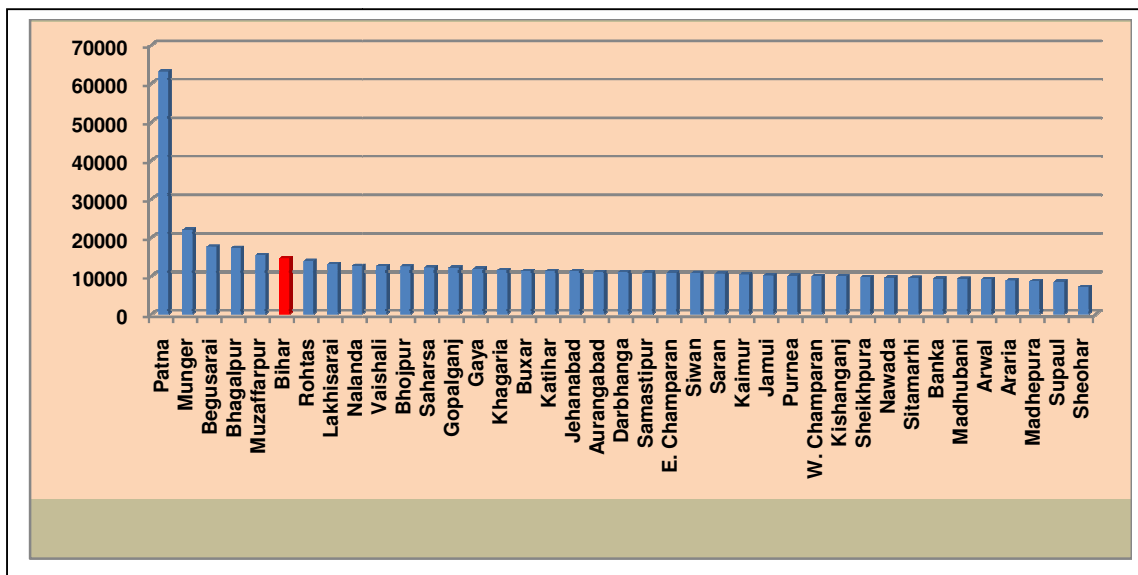
Within the three major sectors, some sub-sectors have also recorded substantial change in their respective shares. For example, within the primary sector, Agriculture and Animal husbandry recorded substantial decrease in its share. Within the secondary sector, the sub-sector which showed substantial change is Construction, whose share in GSDP increased from 4.5 percent in the beginning to 13.1 percent in the period 2010-14. Within the tertiary sector, the sub-sector which recorded higher growth and caused its share to rise was Communication, Trade, Hotel and Restaurants. Organised sub-sectors like Public Administration and other services lost in terms of their shares in GSDP.

1.2 Regional Disparity

The problem of low per capita income in Bihar is accentuated by the fact that there exists a wide variation regarding per capita income across the districts. The latest estimates for per capita GDDP (Gross District Domestic Product) relate to 2011-12. These estimates are

presented in Table A 1.7 (Appendix). It is seen from the table that in, 2011-12, Patna (Rs. 63,063), Munger (Rs. 22,051) and Begusarai (Rs. 17,587) are the most prosperous districts of Bihar. On the other end of the ranking ladder, the most backward districts are Madhepura (Rs. 8609), Supaul (Rs. 8492) and Sheohar (Rs. 7092). Even if we exclude Patna district, where lies the capital of the state, the per capita income of the second most prosperous district (Munger) is more than three times that of Sheohar, the poorest district.

Chart 1.3 : District-wise Per Capita Income in Bihar (2011-12)



Apart from GDDP, consumption levels of petrol, diesel and cooking gas also throw light on the economic disparity among the districts of the state. In Table A 1.8 (Appendix), data relating to the consumption of different petroleum products in the districts, along with the average consumption level for the triennium ending 2013-14, are shown. In the column showing triennium average, the figures in the brackets indicate the share of each district to the total. These percentage shares are then compared with the percentage share of population of each district to find out the deviations. If the share of district in consumption of petroleum products is more than its share in population, one may conclude that the district is relatively prosperous and vice-versa.

Based on this criterion, 3 most prosperous and 3 most backward districts in respect of each of the petroleum products have been identified, the names of which are presented in Table 1.4. Patna happens to be the most prosperous district on all the four indicators. Compared to its population share of 5.6 percent, the share in consumption of petroleum products are — petrol

(15.7 percent), diesel (10.2 percent) and cooking gas (18.3 percent). In case of petrol, Patna is followed by Muzaffarpur (6.3 percent against a population share of 4.6 percent), and Vaishali (4.2 percent against a population share of 3.4 percent). In case of diesel, Patna is followed by Begusarai (4.9 percent as against a population share of 2.8 percent) and Rohtas (4.1 percent as compared to a population share of 2.9 percent). In case of cooking gas, Patna is followed by Bhojpur (3.4 percent as against a population share of 2.6 percent) and Vaishali (4.2 percent as against a population share of 3.4 percent). In terms of these indicators, the most disadvantaged districts in Bihar are — Sheohar, Supaul, Madhepura, Sitamarhi, Nawada, Darbhanga, Araria and Madhubani.

Table 1.4 : Relatively Prosperous and Backward Districts of Bihar

Criteria	Top 3 Districts	Bottom 3 Districts
Per Capita GDDP	Patna, Munger and Begusarai	Sheohar, Supaul and Madhepura
Consumption of Petrol	Patna, Muzaffarpur and Vaishali	Sitamarhi, Nawada and Madhubani
Consumption of Diesel	Patna, Begusarai and Rohtas	Madhubani, Sitamarhi and Darbhanga
Consumption of LPG	Patna, Bhojpur and Vaishali	Araria, Supaul and Madhubani

The deposits in small savings kept in post offices and public provident fund across the districts can also be considered as another measure of relative prosperity of the districts. The data related to such deposits are shown in Table A1.9 (Appendix). In the table, the triennium average of such deposits for the years 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14 are presented along with the percentage share of districts in total savings. Higher the percentage share of the district vis-à-vis its population share, higher is the prosperity count of the district. The relatively prosperous district on this count are Saran, Bhojpur and Nalanda. At the other end, the relatively backward districts using this criteria are West Champaran, Sitamarhi and Araria.

1.3 Wholesale and Consumer Price Indices

The wholesale and consumer price indices indicate the trend of the price movement over time and the rate of inflation. In India, the Wholesale Price Index (WPI) is available for the country as a whole, while the Consumer Price Index (CPI) is available separately for Industrial Workers, Agricultural Labourers and Rural Labourers, for the country as a whole as well as for all states. These index numbers have separate base years, viz., 2004-05 for WPI, 2000-01

for CPI for Industrial Workers and 1986-87 for CPI for both Agricultural Labourers and Rural Labourers. Table 1.5 presents the data regarding these price indices.

Table 1.5 : Wholesale and Consumer Price Indices in Bihar and India

Year	Wholesale Price Index (Base 2004-05=100)	Industrial Workers (Base 2000-01=100)		Agricultural Labourers (Base 1986-87=100)		Rural Labourers (Base 1986-87=100)	
		Bihar	India	Bihar	India	Bihar	India
2006-07	111.4	125	125	377	380	377	382
2007-08	116.6	134	133	412	409	412	409
2008-09	126.0	144	145	446	450	447	451
2009-10	130.8	162	163	500	513	500	513
2010-11	143.8	182	180	532	564	532	564
2011-12	156.1	199	195	552	611	555	611
2012-13	167.6	215	215	617	672	620	673
2013-14	177.6	238	236	691	750	695	751
Apr-14	180.8	242	242	707	755	710	773
May-14	182.0	247	244	715	760	719	780
Jun-14	183.0	250	246	723	764	727	787
Jul-14	185.0	255	252	730	769	735	801

Source : RBI and Labour Bureau, Government of India

An analysis of the data, as given in the table, shows that the rise in prices for rural labourers has been comparatively slower in Bihar than in India as whole. For agricultural labourers again, the index rose by 353 points between 2006-07 and July 2014 for Bihar, but for India as a whole, the rise has been much higher by 389 points over the same reference period. In case of industrial workers, price rise has been nearly the same for Bihar and India. Between 2006-07 and July 2014, the index rose by 130 points for Bihar, while for India it rose by 127 points. By July 2014, the latest month for which data has been reported, the CPI for industrial workers stood at 255 for Bihar and 252 for India.

APPENDIX

Table A 1.1 : Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) and Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) of Bihar At Factor Cost

Year	GSDP (Rs. crore)		NSDP (Rs. crore)		Per Capita GSDP (Rs.)	
	At current prices	At constant (2004-05) prices	At current prices	At constant (2004-05) prices	At current prices	At constant (2004-05) prices
2004-05	77781	77781	70167	70167	8773	8773
2005-06	82490	76466	74144	68419	9149	8481
2006-07	100737	88840	91331	80260	10994	9695
2007-08	113680	93774	102853	84415	12215	10076
2008-09	142279	107412	129690	97284	15060	11369
2009-10	162923	113158	148151	101938	16998	11806
2010-11	203555	130171	185745	117503	20944	13393
2011-12	243269	143560	222442	129521	24696	14574
2012-13 (P)	296153	158971	271439	143312	29679	15931
2013-14 (Q)	343054	174734	315529	158117	33954	17294
CAGR	18.9	10.1	19.2	10.1	17.2	8.5

Note : P – Provisional, Q – Quick

Source : Directorate of Economics and Statistics, GOB

Table A 1.2 : Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) of Bihar at Factor Cost (Current Prices)

(Rs. crore)

No.	Sector	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	CAGR
1	Agriculture/Animal Husbandry	20673	20827	27148	27049	36660	15.1
2	Forestry / Logging	2724	2794	3105	3112	3215	4.5
3	Fishing	1132	1164	1317	1442	2352	18.2
4	Mining/Quarrying	42	97	74	78	143	24.9
Sub-Total (Primary)		24572	24883	31643	31681	42369	14.2
5	Manufacturing	4379	4256	4856	6429	8363	18.6
	5.1 Registered	1123	643	550	1385	3050	31.9
	5.2 Un-registered	3256	3613	4306	5044	5313	14.0
6	Construction	5138	6649	8992	11557	14497	30.0
7	Electricity / Water Supply / Gas	1146	1162	1137	1391	1460	6.9
Sub-Total (Secondary)		10664	12067	14985	19378	24320	23.6
8	Transport / Storage / Communication	4612	5099	5956	6775	7776	14.2
	8.1 Railways	1451	1580	1983	2299	2357	14.4
	8.2 Other Transport	1997	2213	2597	2981	3676	16.4
	8.3 Storage	62	66	78	92	109	15.7
	8.4 Communication	1102	1241	1297	1403	1633	9.5
9	Trade / Hotel / Restaurant	16286	16079	20730	25201	31072	19.0
Sub-Total (8 and 9)		20898	21178	26686	31976	38848	18.0
10	Banking / Insurance	2586	2731	3192	3526	3953	11.7
11	Real Estate/ Ownership of Dwelling/Business Services	4041	4778	5770	6844	7954	18.7
Sub-Total (10 and 11)		6626	7509	8962	10369	11906	16.1
12	Public Administration	5179	5471	5846	6376	8556	12.3
13	Other Services	9842	11383	12615	13900	16279	12.8
Sub-Total (Tertiary)		42545	45540	54109	62621	75590	15.8
Total GSDP		77781	82490	100737	113680	142279	16.5
Per Capita GSDP		8773	9149	10994	12215	15060	14.7

(Contd...)

Table A 1.2 : Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) of Bihar at Factor Cost (Current Prices) (Contd.)

(Rs. crore)

No.	Sector	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	CAGR
1	Agriculture/Animal Husbandry	35475	47415	57981	72627	66419	18.3
2	Forestry / Logging	3241	3499	3753	3958	4176	6.5
3	Fishing	2436	2366	3244	3953	5171	22.4
4	Mining/Quarrying	122	120	116	117	117	-1.1
Sub-Total (Primary)		41274	53400	65094	80655	75883	17.7
5	Manufacturing	8281	11046	10818	11752	12751	9.7
	5.1 Registered	2593	4718	4092	4469	4763	12.3
	5.2 Un-registered	5688	6328	6726	7282	7988	8.5
6	Construction	19003	27590	32049	34815	43158	20.6
7	Electricity / Water Supply / Gas	1365	1661	2539	2917	3452	27.4
Sub-Total (Secondary)		28649	40297	45405	49484	59361	18.1
8	Transport / Storage / Communication	9318	10324	11711	14130	16951	16.3
	8.1 Railways	2845	2807	2844	3220	3645	6.5
	8.2 Other Transport	4298	5357	6503	8199	10201	24.0
	8.3 Storage	132	158	194	230	268	19.6
	8.4 Communication	2044	2001	2169	2481	2838	9.1
9	Trade / Hotel / Restaurant	38464	46278	58163	74654	95739	25.9
Sub-Total (8 and 9)		47783	56602	69874	88783	112690	24.2
10	Banking / Insurance	4935	6363	7672	9434	11600	23.4
11	Real Estate/ Ownership of Dwelling/Business Services	9945	12440	14922	17563	20779	19.9
Sub-Total (10 and 11)		14880	18803	22594	26997	32379	21.1
12	Public Administration	10111	12040	13598	16821	19844	18.3
13	Other Services	20226	22413	26704	33412	42897	21.0
Sub-Total (Tertiary)		92999	109858	132770	166014	207810	22.4
Total GSDP		162923	203555	243269	296153	343054	20.5
Per Capita GSDP		16998	20944	24696	29679	33954	18.9

(Concluded)

Note : Data of 2012-13 is Provisional Estimates and 2013-14 Quick Estimates
Source : Directorate of Economics and Statistics, GOB

Table A 1.3 : Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) of Bihar at Factor Cost (2004-05 Prices)

(Rs. crore)

No.	Sector	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	CAGR
1	Agriculture/Animal Husbandry	20673	17875	23338	21290	25983	6.5
2	Forestry / Logging	2724	2671	2612	2558	2511	-2.0
3	Fishing	1132	1183	1105	1188	1273	2.4
4	Mining/Quarrying	42	70	58	57	126	22.0
Sub-Total (Primary)		24572	21799	27114	25092	29893	5.5
5	Manufacturing	4379	4104	4368	5446	6535	11.4
	5.1 Registered	1123	622	516	1154	2262	22.4
	5.2 Un-registered	3256	3482	3852	4291	4273	7.8
6	Construction	5138	6371	7959	9442	10746	20.6
7	Electricity / Water Supply / Gas	1146	1188	1247	1341	1466	6.3
Sub-Total (Secondary)		10664	11664	13574	16229	18748	15.7
8	Transport / Storage / Communication	4612	5104	5776	6321	6958	10.9
	8.1 Railways	1451	1609	1845	2016	2043	9.5
	8.2 Other Transport	1997	2064	2246	2407	2702	7.9
	8.3 Storage	62	61	68	75	82	7.8
	8.4 Communication	1102	1371	1617	1824	2131	17.4
9	Trade / Hotel / Restaurant	16286	14856	18024	20486	23236	10.9
Sub-Total (8 and 9)		20898	19961	23800	26806	30194	10.9
10	Banking / Insurance	2586	2941	3513	3915	4205	13.4
11	Real Estate/ Ownership of Dwelling/Business Services	4041	4402	4818	5269	5788	9.4
Sub-Total (10 and 11)		6626	7342	8331	9184	9994	11.0
12	Public Administration	5179	5107	5153	5284	6525	5.1
13	Other Services	9842	10594	10870	11179	12059	4.7
Sub-Total (Tertiary)		42545	43003	48153	52453	58771	8.8
Total GSDP		77781	76466	88840	93774	107412	8.9
Per Capita GSDP		8773	8481	9695	10076	11369	7.2

(Contd...)

Table A 1.3 : Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) of Bihar at Factor Cost (2004-05 Prices) (Contd.)

(Rs. crore)

No.	Sector		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	CAGR
1	Agriculture/Animal Husbandry		21987	26365	29931	32694	28908	7.9
2	Forestry / Logging		2462	2414	2365	2320	2277	-1.9
3	Fishing		1259	1223	1458	1694	1830	11.3
4	Mining/Quarrying		92	93	104	92	92	-0.1
Sub-Total (Primary)			25800	30095	33859	36800	33108	7.3
5	Manufacturing		6270	7698	6990	7117	7377	2.5
	5.1	Registered	1931	3150	2501	2534	2554	3.5
	5.2	Un-registered	4339	4548	4489	4583	4822	2.2
6	Construction		13511	18156	19573	19597	22464	11.6
7	Electricity / Water Supply / Gas		1657	1706	1849	1981	2173	7.2
Sub-Total (Secondary)			21438	27560	28412	28695	32013	8.8
8	Transport / Storage / Communication		8738	10512	11967	13379	14981	14.1
	8.1	Railways	2201	2340	2312	2331	2350	1.3
	8.2	Other Transport	2857	3270	3714	4258	4873	14.3
	8.3	Storage	87	95	106	116	125	9.7
	8.4	Communication	3594	4807	5835	6673	7632	20.1
9	Trade / Hotel / Restaurant		25408	27845	31804	37735	44824	15.5
Sub-Total (8 and 9)			34146	38357	43770	51113	59805	15.1
10	Banking / Insurance		5266	6304	7316	8816	10624	19.0
11	Real Estate/ Ownership of Dwelling/Business Services		6343	6834	7517	8302	9209	9.9
Sub-Total (10 and 11)			11608	13138	14833	17118	19832	14.3
12	Public Administration		6872	7492	7743	8100	9731	8.0
13	Other Services		13294	13530	14943	17145	20244	11.4
Sub-Total (Tertiary)			65920	72517	81290	93476	109613	13.6
Total GSDP			113158	130171	143560	158971	174734	11.3
Per Capita GSDP			11806	13393	14574	15931	17294	9.8

(Concluded)

Note : Data of 2012-13 is Provisional Estimates and 2013-14 Quick Estimates
Source : Directorate of Economics and Statistics, GOB

Table A 1.4 : Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) of Bihar at Factor Cost (Current Prices)

(Rs. crore)

No.	Sector		2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	CAGR
1	Agriculture/Animal Husbandry		18623	18575	24607	24116	33268	15.3
2	Forestry / Logging		2689	2758	3067	3072	3173	4.5
3	Fishing		990	1022	1152	1249	2022	17.7
4	Mining/Quarrying		35	79	59	62	114	23.7
Sub-Total (Primary)			22336	22435	28884	28499	38577	14.2
5	Manufacturing		3437	3292	3822	5350	7255	21.9
	5.1	Registered	609	160	62	889	2603	58.8
	5.2	Un-registered	2828	3132	3760	4460	4652	14.4
6	Construction		4906	6349	8561	10986	13767	29.8
7	Electricity / Water Supply / Gas		652	645	613	739	773	4.9
Sub-Total (Secondary)			8996	10285	12996	17074	21795	25.6
8	Transport / Storage / Communication		3885	4319	5108	5855	6686	14.9
	8.1	Railways	990	1099	1446	1737	1697	16.6
	8.2	Other Transport	1912	2122	2493	2864	3555	16.7
	8.3	Storage	61	64	77	89	107	15.6
	8.4	Communication	922	1034	1092	1165	1328	8.9
9	Trade / Hotel / Restaurant		16106	15862	20469	24884	30626	19.0
Sub-Total (8 and 9)			19991	20182	25577	30740	37313	18.2
10	Banking / Insurance		2541	2682	3136	3467	3890	11.7
11	Real Estate/ Ownership of Dwelling/Business Services		2470	3004	3713	4419	5015	19.8
Sub-Total (10 and 11)			5010	5687	6849	7886	8905	15.9
12	Public Administration		4196	4423	4713	5118	7170	12.9
13	Other Services		9637	11133	12312	13536	15931	12.8
Sub-Total (Tertiary)			38835	41424	49452	57280	69318	16.0
Total NSDP			70167	74144	91331	102853	129690	16.8
Per Capita NSDP			7914	8223	9967	11051	13728	15.0

(Contd...)

Table A 1.4 : Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) of Bihar at Factor Cost (Current Prices) (Contd.)

(Rs. crore)

No.	Sector	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	CAGR
1	Agriculture/Animal Husbandry	31426	42365	52480	65987	60348	19.1
2	Forestry / Logging	3199	3457	3708	3913	4128	6.5
3	Fishing	2070	2018	2730	3350	4382	22.2
4	Mining/Quarrying	94	97	93	91	91	-1.4
Sub-Total (Primary)		36789	47937	59012	73341	68949	18.3
5	Manufacturing	6893	9506	8971	9529	10352	8.5
	5.1 Registered	1959	3998	3150	3196	3405	9.2
	5.2 Un-registered	4934	5508	5821	6333	6947	8.6
6	Construction	18008	26148	30366	32802	40664	20.4
7	Electricity / Water Supply / Gas	760	923	1262	1462	1730	23.4
Sub-Total (Secondary)		25661	36577	40599	43793	52746	17.6
8	Transport / Storage / Communication	8044	8895	10048	12310	14847	16.8
	8.1 Railways	2152	2012	2036	2320	2626	5.6
	8.2 Other Transport	4139	5165	6228	7947	9887	24.3
	8.3 Storage	128	153	188	224	261	19.7
	8.4 Communication	1625	1565	1597	1819	2072	6.6
9	Trade / Hotel / Restaurant	37979	45655	57421	73608	94397	25.8
Sub-Total (8 and 9)		46023	54551	67468	85918	109244	24.4
10	Banking / Insurance	4858	6271	7568	9305	11442	23.5
11	Real Estate/ Ownership of Dwelling/Business Services	6519	8376	10349	12269	14515	21.9
Sub-Total (10 and 11)		11376	14646	17917	21573	25956	22.6
12	Public Administration	8519	10114	11417	14099	16632	18.2
13	Other Services	19784	21920	26028	32715	42003	21.0
Sub-Total (Tertiary)		85701	101231	122831	154305	193835	22.8
Total NSDP		148151	185745	222442	271439	315529	20.8
Per Capita NSDP		15457	19111	22582	27202	31229	19.2

(Concluded)

Note : Data of 2012-13 is Provisional Estimates and 2013-14 Quick Estimates
Source : Directorate of Economics and Statistics, GOB

Table A 1.5 : Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) of Bihar at Factor Cost (2004-05 Prices)

(Rs. crore)

No.	Sector	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	CAGR
1	Agriculture/Animal Husbandry	18623	15713	21044	18781	23294	6.5
2	Forestry / Logging	2689	2636	2578	2524	2478	-2.0
3	Fishing	990	1046	950	1015	998	-0.1
4	Mining/Quarrying	35	53	44	43	102	21.5
Sub-Total (Primary)		22336	19448	24616	22363	26872	5.2
5	Manufacturing	3437	3176	3411	4479	5589	14.1
	5.1 Registered	609	154	59	703	1876	45.7
	5.2 Un-registered	2828	3021	3352	3776	3713	8.0
6	Construction	4906	6081	7555	8922	10115	20.1
7	Electricity / Water Supply / Gas	652	692	768	766	892	7.5
Sub-Total (Secondary)		8996	9949	11733	14166	16595	17.1
8	Transport / Storage / Communication	3885	4345	4988	5512	6069	12.0
	8.1 Railways	990	1138	1346	1528	1520	12.2
	8.2 Other Transport	1912	1976	2147	2299	2596	7.9
	8.3 Storage	61	59	66	73	80	7.7
	8.4 Communication	922	1172	1428	1613	1874	19.0
9	Trade / Hotel / Restaurant	16106	14647	17786	20212	22880	10.8
Sub-Total (8 and 9)		19991	18992	22773	25725	28948	11.0
10	Banking / Insurance	2541	2894	3462	3862	4151	13.6
11	Real Estate/ Ownership of Dwelling/Business Services	2470	2685	2971	3259	3556	9.7
Sub-Total (10 and 11)		5010	5579	6432	7121	7708	11.7
12	Public Administration	4196	4098	4115	4183	5391	5.4
13	Other Services	9637	10353	10591	10857	11769	4.6
Sub-Total (Tertiary)		38835	39022	43911	47885	53816	9.0
Total NSDP		70167	68419	80260	84415	97284	9.0
Per Capita NSDP		7914	7588	8759	9070	10297	7.3

(Contd...)

Table A 1.5 : Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) of Bihar at Factor Cost (2004-05 Prices) (Contd.)

(Rs. crore)

No.	Sector		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	CAGR
1	Agriculture/Animal Husbandry		19087	23045	26533	28901	25555	8.4
2	Forestry / Logging		2433	2387	2339	2296	2253	-1.9
3	Fishing		966	957	1096	1294	1398	11.0
4	Mining/Quarrying		69	76	88	74	74	1.2
Sub-Total (Primary)			22556	26465	30055	32565	29280	7.6
5	Manufacturing		5121	6471	5577	5474	5690	0.4
	5.1	Registered	1400	2567	1768	1581	1593	-2.2
	5.2	Un-registered	3721	3904	3809	3894	4097	1.9
6	Construction		12685	17005	18283	18114	20765	11.1
7	Electricity / Water Supply / Gas		1182	1155	942	994	1090	-3.1
Sub-Total (Secondary)			18988	24630	24803	24583	27545	7.7
8	Transport / Storage / Communication		7702	9416	10744	12098	13600	14.9
	8.1	Railways	1633	1728	1727	1708	1722	0.9
	8.2	Other Transport	2723	3113	3497	4068	4655	14.3
	8.3	Storage	84	92	102	112	122	9.7
	8.4	Communication	3262	4484	5418	6209	7102	20.7
9	Trade / Hotel / Restaurant		25032	27390	31294	37060	44023	15.4
Sub-Total (8 and 9)			32734	36806	42038	49158	57623	15.3
10	Banking / Insurance		5201	6231	7236	8721	10510	19.0
11	Real Estate/ Ownership of Dwelling/Business Services		3850	4079	4633	5187	5754	11.0
Sub-Total (10 and 11)			9052	10309	11869	13909	16263	15.9
12	Public Administration		5669	6140	6303	6434	7730	6.9
13	Other Services		12940	13153	14453	16664	19676	11.3
Sub-Total (Tertiary)			60395	66408	74664	86164	101292	13.8
Total NSDP			101938	117503	129521	143312	158117	11.4
Per Capita NSDP			10635	12090	13149	14362	15650	9.9

(Concluded)

Note : Data of 2012-13 is Provisional Estimates and 2013-14 Quick Estimates
Source : Directorate of Economics and Statistics, GOB

Table A 1.6 : Yearly Growth Rate of GSDP at Constant Prices (2004-05) by Sector

No.	Sector	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (P)	2013-14 (Q)
1	Agriculture/Animal Husbandry	-13.54	30.57	-8.78	22.05	-15.38	19.91	13.53	9.23	-11.58
2	Forestry / Logging	-1.96	-2.20	-2.07	-1.85	-1.94	-1.96	-2.00	-1.90	-1.87
3	Fishing	4.49	-6.61	7.47	7.17	-1.08	-2.85	19.23	16.16	8.04
4	Mining/Quarrying	66.64	-17.27	-1.85	121.84	-27.30	1.17	11.59	-11.24	-0.03
	Sub-Total (Primary)	-11.28	24.38	-7.46	19.13	-13.69	16.65	12.51	8.69	-10.03
5	Manufacturing	-6.28	6.42	24.68	20.01	-4.07	22.77	-9.20	1.83	3.64
	5.1 Registered	-44.60	-17.05	123.73	95.97	-14.65	63.15	-20.62	1.35	0.79
	5.2 Un-registered	6.93	10.62	11.41	-0.42	1.54	4.81	-1.28	2.09	5.22
6	Construction	24.00	24.92	18.63	13.81	25.73	34.38	7.81	0.12	14.63
7	Electricity / Water Supply / Gas	3.64	4.92	7.55	9.36	12.99	2.99	8.35	7.14	9.70
	Sub-Total (Secondary)	9.38	16.38	19.56	15.52	14.35	28.56	3.09	1.00	11.57
8	Transport / Storage / Communication	10.67	13.15	9.44	10.08	25.59	20.30	13.84	11.80	11.98
	8.1 Railways	10.90	14.70	9.23	1.37	7.71	6.33	-1.20	0.82	0.82
	8.2 Other Transport	3.38	8.77	7.17	12.26	5.73	14.46	13.58	14.67	14.44
	8.3 Storage	-2.94	12.58	9.59	9.51	6.33	9.33	11.64	9.20	8.13
	8.4 Communication	24.36	17.93	12.82	16.85	68.65	33.75	21.38	14.37	14.37
9	Trade / Hotel / Restaurant	-8.78	21.32	13.66	13.43	9.35	9.59	14.22	18.65	18.79
	Sub-Total (8 and 9)	-4.49	19.23	12.63	12.64	13.09	12.33	14.11	16.78	17.00
10	Banking / Insurance	13.71	19.47	11.44	7.41	25.22	19.72	16.05	20.51	20.51
11	Real Estate/ Ownership of Dwelling/Business Services	8.94	9.45	9.36	9.86	9.58	7.75	9.99	10.44	10.92
	Sub-Total (10 and 11)	10.80	13.47	10.24	8.82	16.16	13.18	12.90	15.41	15.86
12	Public Administration	-1.39	0.90	2.56	23.47	5.32	9.03	3.35	4.60	20.14
13	Other Services	7.64	2.60	2.84	7.88	10.24	1.77	10.45	14.73	18.08
	Sub-Total (Tertiary)	1.08	11.97	8.93	12.05	12.16	10.01	12.10	14.99	17.26
	Total GSDP	-1.69	16.18	5.55	14.54	5.35	15.04	10.29	10.74	9.92
	Per Capita GSDP	-3.33	14.32	3.92	12.84	3.84	13.45	8.82	9.31	8.56

Table A 1.7 : District-wise Per Capita Gross District Domestic Product at 2004-05 Prices

(Rupees)

District	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Patna	43448 (1)	48719 (1)	53428 (1)	57823 (1)	63063 (1)
Nalanda	8219 (14)	9152 (11)	9787 (10)	10971 (11)	12561 (8)
Bhojpur	8775 (8)	10146 (8)	10134 (8)	11537 (9)	12459 (10)
Buxar	8368 (12)	8992 (15)	8812 (18)	9732 (20)	11289 (15)
Rohtas	9544 (7)	10950 (6)	10908 (7)	12265 (6)	13909 (6)
Kaimur	7564 (21)	8441 (22)	7785 (27)	9539 (22)	10412 (24)
Gaya	8660 (9)	9135 (12)	9519 (15)	10504 (18)	11897 (13)
Jehanabad	7490 (24)	8588 (19)	8478 (22)	9322 (24)	11182 (17)
Arwal	6475 (33)	7028 (35)	7283 (35)	8133 (35)	9125 (34)
Nawada	6739 (31)	7409 (32)	7602 (30)	8437 (31)	9560 (30)
Aurangabad	7575 (20)	7922 (29)	8189 (23)	9293 (25)	11012 (18)
Saran	7522 (23)	7938 (28)	8559 (20)	9576 (21)	10615 (23)
Siwan	7377 (26)	8864 (16)	8042 (26)	9192 (26)	10685 (22)
Gopalganj	7646 (17)	8059 (26)	8543 (21)	10386 (19)	12129 (12)
W. Champaran	8476 (11)	9484 (10)	9706 (11)	10577 (17)	9971 (27)
E. Champaran	6223 (35)	8457 (21)	7571 (31)	8790 (29)	10735 (21)
Muzaffarpur	9814 (5)	11602 (5)	12159 (5)	14082 (5)	15402 (5)
Sitamarhi	6180 (37)	7301 (33)	7456 (32)	8274 (33)	9538 (31)
Sheohar	5541 (38)	6128 (38)	5438 (38)	6208 (38)	7092 (38)
Vaishali	7728 (16)	9604 (9)	9937 (9)	11591 (8)	12490 (9)
Darbhanga	7614 (18)	8516 (20)	9036 (16)	10798 (12)	10932 (19)
Madhubani	6216 (36)	7643 (30)	7455 (33)	10607 (15)	9241 (33)
Samastipur	7559 (22)	8729 (18)	8843 (17)	10705 (14)	10762 (20)
Begusarai	12419 (3)	15001 (3)	14235 (4)	18433 (3)	17587 (3)
Munger	15791 (2)	17034 (2)	18554 (2)	21011 (2)	22051 (2)
Sheikhpura	7209 (28)	8105 (25)	7775 (28)	8377 (32)	9687 (29)
Lakhisarai	9549 (6)	10209 (7)	10950 (6)	11870 (7)	13073 (7)
Jamui	7584 (19)	8028 (27)	8186 (24)	8944 (28)	10166 (25)
Khagaria	8517 (10)	9111 (13)	9642 (12)	10603 (16)	11515 (14)
Bhagalpur	12097 (4)	13351 (4)	14253 (3)	15870 (4)	17324 (4)
Banka	6882 (30)	7596 (31)	7724 (29)	7756 (37)	9269 (32)
Saharsa	8164 (15)	8744 (17)	9591 (14)	11268 (10)	12197 (11)
Supaul	6382 (34)	6790 (36)	7043 (36)	8193 (34)	8492 (37)
Madhepura	6920 (29)	6602 (37)	6979 (37)	8096 (36)	8609 (36)
Purnea	7419 (25)	8228 (23)	8743 (19)	9357 (23)	10099 (26)
Kishanganj	7312 (27)	8120 (24)	8085 (25)	9126 (27)	9928 (28)
Araria	6635 (32)	7251 (34)	7376 (34)	8534 (30)	8776 (35)
Katihar	8267 (13)	9060 (14)	9594 (13)	10721 (13)	11278 (16)
Total	10076	11369	11806	13393	14574

Note : Figures in parentheses denote ranking of the districts

Source : Directorate of Economics and Statistics, GOB

Table A 1.8 : District-wise Consumption of Petroleum Products

(Fig in MT)

Districts	Share of population	Petrol				Diesel			
		2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	Triennium Average	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	Triennium Average
Patna	5.6	45357	49727	55742	50275 (15.7)	177112	184913	207048	189691 (10.2)
Nalanda	2.8	4884	5927	7188	6000 (1.9)	50360	50677	48897	49978 (2.7)
Bhojpur	2.6	6120	7095	8427	7214 (2.3)	42156	47592	49184	46311 (2.5)
Buxar	1.6	4749	4714	5905	5123 (1.6)	33644	32533	35618	33932 (1.8)
Rohtas	2.9	8472	9374	11165	9670 (3.0)	77038	76121	75852	76337 (4.1)
Kaimur	1.6	2805	3875	4681	3787 (1.2)	33524	31075	33179	32593 (1.7)
Gaya	4.2	10175	11790	13779	11915 (3.7)	70069	81825	79568	77154 (4.1)
Jehanabad	1.1	1919	2231	2580	2243 (0.7)	20393	19295	18200	19296 (1.0)
Arwal	0.7	907	1132	1590	1210 (0.4)	6522	6523	9866	7637 (0.4)
Nawada	2.1	2743	3447	4158	3449 (1.1)	32680	33025	31883	32529 (1.7)
Aurangabad	2.4	5015	5842	7237	6031 (1.9)	46953	50120	51635	49570 (2.7)
Saran	3.8	9992	12413	14725	12377 (3.9)	59724	61351	88923	69999 (3.8)
Siwan	3.2	9626	12485	15271	12461 (3.9)	47216	49438	52420	49691 (2.7)
Gopalganj	2.5	7863	9727	12166	9919 (3.1)	38999	40105	41644	40249 (2.2)
W Champaran	3.8	8453	10586	12780	10606 (3.3)	56336	60458	63343	60045 (3.2)
E Champaran	4.9	12648	15703	18521	15624 (4.9)	94768	108861	108369	104000 (5.6)
Muzaffarpur	4.6	17263	19858	23416	20179 (6.3)	96159	102479	121982	106873 (5.7)
Sitamarhi	3.3	5725	6950	8321	6998 (2.2)	35189	42309	43676	40391 (2.2)
Sheohar	0.6	599	874	1157	876 (0.3)	3607	4326	4832	4255 (0.2)
Vaishali	3.4	10802	13127	16144	13358 (4.2)	67015	69352	73821	70062 (3.8)
Darbhanga	3.8	8928	10545	12693	10722 (3.4)	46793	51738	54356	50962 (2.7)
Madhubani	4.3	8426	11011	12940	10792 (3.4)	39177	48766	47210	45051 (2.4)
Samastipur	4.1	8932	10359	13162	10818 (3.4)	61477	63547	76433	67152 (3.6)
Begusarai	2.8	7475	8293	9721	8496 (2.7)	87989	79886	103781	90552 (4.9)
Munger	1.3	3297	3705	4328	3777 (1.2)	14217	15733	30209	20053 (1.1)
Sheikhpura	0.6	1198	1336	1539	1358 (0.4)	14672	12440	12668	13260 (0.7)
Lakhisarai	1.0	1130	1537	1793	1487 (0.5)	14609	19149	18817	17525 (0.9)
Jamui	1.7	2651	3096	3828	3191 (1.0)	18236	19484	19902	19207 (1.0)
Khagaria	1.6	2254	2914	3439	2869 (0.9)	24687	27202	29547	27145 (1.5)
Bhagalpur	2.9	8957	9535	10661	9718 (3.0)	70962	69793	69262	70006 (3.8)
Banka	2.0	3004	3736	3884	3541 (1.1)	20182	22301	21072	21185 (1.1)
Saharsa	1.8	3419	4128	5053	4200 (1.3)	23781	24266	33306	27118 (1.5)
Supaul	2.1	3777	5151	5848	4926 (1.5)	23541	25464	27853	25619 (1.4)
Madhepura	1.9	4242	5196	5928	5122 (1.6)	28544	31524	30288	30119 (1.6)
Purnea	3.2	7521	9967	11744	9744 (3.0)	63552	70326	72290	68723 (3.7)
Kishanganj	1.6	3956	5075	6004	5012 (1.6)	15443	17480	19486	17470 (0.9)
Araria	2.7	5967	7793	8955	7572 (2.4)	35564	47388	47990	43647 (2.3)
Katihar	3.0	5706	7434	8668	7270 (2.3)	39015	40799	68878	49564 (2.7)
Total	100	266957	317690	375141	319929 (100)	1731905	1839664	2023287	1864952 (100)

Note : Figures in parentheses denote share in the district to the total

Source : Indian Oil Corporation

(Continued)

Table A 1.8 : District-wise Consumption of Petroleum Products (Contd.)

(Fig in MT)

Districts	Share of population	LPG			
		2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	Triennium Average
Patna	5.6	85368	86586	92815	88256 (18.3)
Nalanda	2.8	13523	13977	16090	14530 (3)
Bhojpur	2.6	15498	15752	18426	16559 (3.4)
Buxar	1.6	6997	7051	8007	7352 (1.5)
Rohtas	2.9	13887	13994	19283	15721 (3.3)
Kaimur	1.6	3894	4525	2939	3786 (0.8)
Gaya	4.2	15704	16966	18905	17192 (3.6)
Jehanabad	1.1	6083	6886	8982	7317 (1.5)
Arwal	0.7	780	746	1048	858 (0.2)
Nawada	2.1	7373	8711	10321	8802 (1.8)
Aurangabad	2.4	8615	8834	10085	9178 (1.9)
Saran	3.8	18609	19526	23380	20505 (4.3)
Siwan	3.2	10718	14093	19155	14655 (3)
Gopalganj	2.5	11079	12790	16015	13295 (2.8)
W Champaran	3.8	11349	13192	16500	13680 (2.8)
E Champaran	4.9	15115	18162	22654	18644 (3.9)
Muzaffarpur	4.6	24080	7626	33151	21619 (4.5)
Sitamarhi	3.3	12280	13343	14109	13244 (2.7)
Sheohar	0.6	136	506	2804	1149 (0.2)
Vaishali	3.4	17321	18919	23913	20051 (4.2)
Darbhanga	3.8	17393	19763	22658	19938 (4.1)
Madhubani	4.3	13867	13684	15904	14485 (3)
Samastipur	4.1	12724	14057	16341	14374 (3)
Begusarai	2.8	13360	13823	16572	14585 (3)
Munger	1.3	9064	9422	10907	9798 (2)
Sheikhpura	0.6	1882	1883	2036	1934 (0.4)
Lakhisarai	1.0	3241	3402	3810	3484 (0.7)
Jamui	1.7	3641	4105	4944	4230 (0.9)
Khagaria	1.6	3547	3832	4590	3990 (0.8)
Bhagalpur	2.9	16376	16847	18765	17329 (3.6)
Banka	2.0	4552	4642	5429	4874 (1)
Saharsa	1.8	6550	7429	9071	7683 (1.6)
Supaul	2.1	2730	2984	3839	3184 (0.7)
Madhepura	1.9	5169	5686	6771	5875 (1.2)
Purnea	3.2	11469	12152	16151	13257 (2.8)
Kishanganj	1.6	1868	1954	1211	1678 (0.3)
Araria	2.7	5661	5756	5548	5655 (1.2)
Katihar	3.0	8986	9044	9837	9289 (1.9)
Total	100	440489	452651	552966	482035 (100)

Note : Figures in parentheses denote share in the district to the total

Source : Indian Oil Corporation

Table A 1.9 : District-wise Small Savings in Post Offices and Public Provident Fund

(Rs. Crore)

District	Share of population	2011-12		2012-13		2013-14		Triennium Average of Achievements (2011-14)	Share of Achievements (%)
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement		
Patna	5.6	425	-31	144	65	96	210	81	6.4
Nalanda	2.8	143	82	98	67	66	126	92	7.3
Bhojpur	2.6	92	74	78	98	73	156	109	8.7
Buxar	1.6	42	33	34	31	20	37	34	2.7
Rohtas	2.9	69	32	47	17	23	32	27	2.1
Kaimur	1.6	29	16	20	8	10	15	13	1.0
Total	17.1	800	206	421	287	288	576	356	28.2
Gaya	4.2	94	31	64	23	30	29	28	2.2
Jehanabad	1.1	20	13	15	12	10	18	14	1.1
Arwal	0.7	13	9	11	8	8	12	10	0.8
Nawada	2.1	54	63	72	65	48	70	66	5.2
Aurangabad	2.4	65	32	44	7	15	12	17	1.3
Total	10.5	246	148	206	116	111	141	135	10.7
Saran	3.8	137	121	129	117	84	147	128	10.2
Siwan	3.2	71	68	74	38	50	59	55	4.4
Gopalganj	2.5	46	40	45	45	40	69	51	4.1
Total	9.5	254	230	248	200	174	275	235	18.6
E. Champaran	3.8	65	22	30	29	23	30	27	2.1
W. Champaran	4.9	35	27	44	14	20	27	23	1.8
Muzaffarpur	4.6	106	37	72	36	47	54	42	3.4
Sitamarhi	3.3	30	5	20	8	8	15	9	0.7
Sheohar	0.6	6	1	4	2	2	4	2	0.2
Vaishali	3.4	83	53	57	58	40	78	63	5.0
Total	20.6	325	145	227	147	140	208	167	13.2
Darbhanga	3.8	86	35	59	42	39	62	46	3.7
Madhubani	4.3	55	25	38	17	26	42	28	2.2
Samastipur	4.1	46	32	34	32	23	58	41	3.2
Total	12.2	187	92	131	91	88	162	115	9.1
Begusarai	2.8	58	20	40	31	26	39	30	2.4
Munger	1.3	42	25	29	18	18	31	25	2.0
Sheikhpura	0.6	11	7	8	5	6	10	7	0.6
Lakhisarai	1.0	11	7	9	6	6	10	8	0.6
Jamui	1.7	15	13	14	11	10	22	15	1.2
Khagaria	1.6	12	5	8	8	6	9	7	0.6
Total	9.0	149	76	108	77	72	121	91	7.2
Bhagalpur	2.9	61	40	42	63	49	75	59	4.7
Banka	2.0	13	-2	5	3	3	10	4	0.3
Total	4.9	74	38	47	65	52	85	63	5.0
Saharsa	1.8	32	19	22	20	14	29	23	1.8
Supaul	2.1	24	14	16	15	11	21	17	1.3
Madhepura	1.9	24	15	16	15	11	22	17	1.4
Total	5.8	80	47	54	51	36	72	57	4.5
Purnea	3.2	32	6	22	10	16	23	13	1.0
Kishanganj	1.6	9	5	6	5	4	8	6	0.5
Araria	2.7	13	2	9	4	6	9	5	0.4
Katihar	3.0	31	14	21	18	13	27	20	1.6
Total	10.5	85	26	58	37	39	67	43	3.4
Grand Total	100.0	2200	1009	1500	1070	1000	1707	1262	100.0

Source : Department of Finance, GOB

CHAPTER II

AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED SECTORS

The agriculture and industry are understandably thought to be the two wheels of progress, one strengthening the other; at one end, the agricultural sector provides food for industrial workers and a surplus to be invested in industry and, on the other, the industrial sector can generate more and more high income employment to reduce population pressure on agricultural sector. This was a possibility for the Bihar economy prior to the bifurcation of the state. But thereafter, the industrial and mineral sector went to the newly created Jharkhand state and the present Bihar became highly disadvantaged, losing one of its two wheels of progress. The present government, therefore, has to focus mainly on agriculture so that it could generate enough surplus to strengthen the industrial sector and overall economy.

The fertile Gangetic alluvial soil, with abundant water resources, particularly ground water resources, forms the basis of agriculture in Bihar. With varied soil categories found in different agro-climatic zones, the farmers in Bihar grow a variety of crops. Apart from foodgrains, the state produces pulses, oilseeds, fibre crops, sugarcane, fruits, vegetables and other crops. Recently, there has been a diversification in production, as floriculture has caught the imagination of the farmers because of its increasing demand. The state government is trying utmost to bridge the rural-urban divide by promoting higher agricultural growth. The Agriculture Road Map tries to ensure that the farm productivity steadily rises. The state government is putting in a strong agricultural monitoring system, so that nothing is left to chance. The support services in irrigation, seeds, fertilizer, farm mechanization, agricultural credit and awareness programmes are being stressed to make agriculture more productive.

The total geographical area of 93.6 lakh hectares of Bihar has three distinct agro-climatic zones — North-West, North-East and South. The North-West zone has 13 districts. This zone receives an annual rainfall of 1040-1450 mm, and the soil here is mostly loam or sandy loam. The North-East zone has 8 districts and it receives rainfall ranging from 1200-1700 mm. The soil here is loam or clay loam. Finally, the South zone, having 17 districts, receives an average annual rainfall of 990-1300 mm. and the soil is sandy loam, loam, clay and clay loam. The details of agriculture and allied sectors are presented in this Chapter under the following major heads — Rainfall, Land Utilization, Production and Productivity, Irrigation, Agricultural

Inputs, and Agricultural Credit. Under Allied Activities, the Chapter presents the performance in Animal Husbandry and Fishery.

2.1 Rainfall

The average annual rainfall in Bihar is 1013 mm. This rainfall is largely due to south-west monsoon, which accounts for around 85 percent of the total rainfall in the state. Winter rain, hot weather rain and north-west monsoon together account for the remaining 15 percent. The average annual rainfall is reasonably adequate for the state's agricultural operations. However, it is the year-to-year variation in rainfall which tends to create flood or draught-like situations in the state in some years. This causes serious damage to crop production which affects the state economy.

During the period 2001 to 2013, the annual rainfall has varied from being 678 mm. in 2010 to 1506 mm. in 2007. In 2010, the rainfall was only 66.9 percent of the normal rainfall, the lowest in the last decade; on the other hand, the rainfall was 148.7 percent of normal rainfall in 2007, the highest in the last decade. In 2007, the rainfall from south-west monsoon was 158.5 percent of the normal rainfall, which created flood in many districts of the state. During the last 5 years, the total rainfall has been substantially lower than the normal in 4 years — 2009 (85.8 percent), 2010 (66.9 percent), 2012 (78.7 percent), and 2013 (76.4 percent). The rainfall pattern of the state is presented in Table 2.1.

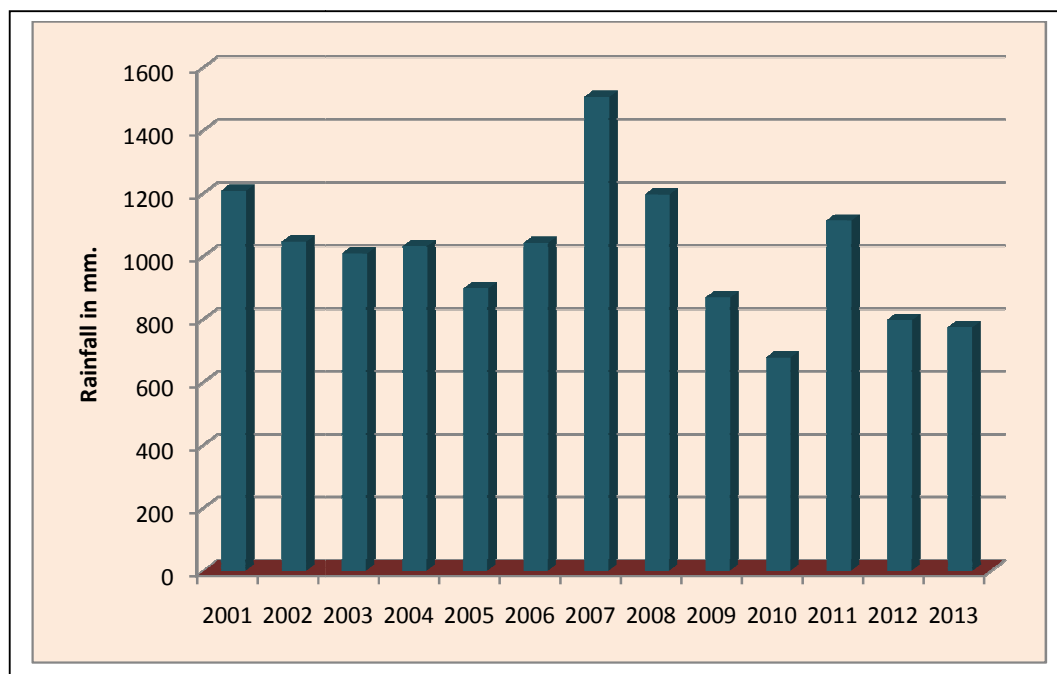
Table 2.1 : Annual Rainfall for Different Seasons

(Rainfall in mm.)

Year	Winter Rain	Hot-Weather Rain	Southwest Monsoon	Northwest Monsoon	Total
2001	20.90 (131.8)	86.70 (120.3)	908.20 (105.8)	192.20 (289.6)	1208.00 (119.3)
2002	48.90 (308.3)	66.80 (92.7)	896.90 (104.5)	33.20 (50)	1045.80 (103.3)
2003	19.20 (121.1)	93.00 (129.1)	767.60 (89.4)	128.90 (194.2)	1008.70 (99.6)
2004	23.70 (149.4)	41.40 (57.5)	906.10 (105.5)	60.10 (90.6)	1031.30 (101.8)
2005	0.10 (0.6)	89.50 (124.2)	777.60 (90.6)	30.20 (45.5)	897.40 (88.6)
2006	0.10 (0.6)	88.97 (123.5)	925.86 (107.8)	27.77 (41.8)	1042.69 (103)
2007	28.34 (178.7)	76.40 (106)	1360.85 (158.5)	40.49 (61)	1506.08 (148.7)
2008	30.61 (193)	61.78 (85.8)	1084.27 (126.3)	19.31 (29.1)	1195.97 (118.1)
2009	0.09 (0.6)	98.22 (136.3)	699.17 (81.4)	71.13 (107.2)	868.61 (85.8)
2010	0.74 (4.7)	49.30 (68.4)	584.40 (68.1)	43.41 (65.4)	677.85 (66.9)
2011	5.20 (32.8)	79.40 (110.2)	1028.00 (119.7)	0.50 (0.8)	1113.10 (109.9)
2012	11.20 (70.6)	31.30 (43.4)	704.20 (82.0)	51.20 (77.2)	797.00 (78.7)
2013	17.10 (107.8)	73.80 (102.4)	518.4 (60.4)	164.30 (247.6)	773.60 (76.4)
2014, Up to September	33.80	94.10	774.20		
Average (2001-2013)	15.86	72.04	858.58	66.36	1012.78

Note : Figures in parentheses denote actual rainfall as the percentage of average
Source : Directorate of Economics and Statistics, GOB

Chart 2.1 : Annual Rainfall in Bihar



The rainfall pattern of the various districts of Bihar in 2013 and 2014 (up to September) can be observed from Table A 2.1 (Appendix). To have a comparative view, the total rainfall in the district for a particular year can be compared with the average rainfall of the state for that year. In 2013, the rainfall in 18 out of 38 districts exceeded the average rainfall. The remaining 20 districts had deficient rainfall. In 2014, as mentioned before, the state had deficit rainfall and one can see from Table A 2.1 (Appendix) that, about 19 districts had received less than 900 mm. of rainfall up to September of the year. These figures clearly indicate a wide variation across the districts in terms of annual rainfall.

2.2 Land Utilisation

Bihar falls in the riverine plain of the Ganga basin area. Because of this topographical nature, the proportion of total land put to agricultural use is high in the state, compared to other states of India. Table 2.2 presents the land-use pattern in the state from 2009-10 to 2011-12. A glance at the data would reveal that this pattern has remained nearly the same over the years. The area under forests has remained unchanged at 6.6 percent and so has the area under permanent pastures at 0.2 percent. In 2009-10, net area sown was 57.0 percent and it has increased marginally to 57.6 percent in 2011-12. Simultaneously, there has also been an increase in gross sown area between 2009-10 (7295.81 thousand hectares) and 2011-12 (7646.76 thousand hectares). The cropping intensity has remained unchanged in the first two years (1.37), but it has marginally increased to 1.42 in 2011-12.

Table 2.2 : Land Utilization Pattern in Bihar

(Area in '000 hectares)

Land Use	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Geographical Area	9359.57 (100.0)	9359.57 (100.0)	9359.57 (100.0)
(1) Forests	621.64 (6.6)	621.64 (6.6)	621.64 (6.6)
(2) Barren and Unculturable Land	431.72 (4.6)	431.72 (4.6)	431.72 (4.6)
(3) Land put to Non-agricultural use	1689.72 (18.1)	1699.74 (18.2)	1702.54 (18.2)
Land Area	1332.51 (14.2)	1342.69 (14.3)	1345.57 (14.4)
Water Area	357.21 (3.8)	357.05 (3.8)	356.97 (3.8)
(4) Culturable Waste	45.38 (0.5)	45.34 (0.5)	45.23 (0.5)
(5) Permanent Pastures	15.78 (0.2)	15.73 (0.2)	15.7 (0.2)
(6) Land under Tree Crops	243.98 (2.6)	244.56 (2.6)	244.57 (2.6)
(7) Fallow Land (excl. Current Fallow)	122.00 (1.3)	121.88 (1.3)	121.17 (1.3)
(8) Current Fallow	857.63 (9.2)	920.27 (9.8)	781.26 (8.3)
Total Unculturable Land (1 to 8)	4027.84 (43.0)	4100.87 (43.8)	3963.83 (42.4)
Net Sown Area	5331.73 (57.0)	5258.70 (56.2)	5395.75 (57.6)
Gross Sown Area	7295.81	7194.0	7646.76
Cropping Intensity	1.37	1.37	1.42

Note : The figures in parentheses denote percentage share in total geographical area
Source : Directorate of Economics and Statistics, GOB

The land-use pattern for different districts of Bihar for the latest year 2011-12 is presented in Table A 2.2 (Appendix). In the table, the figures in the brackets denote the percentage of each category with respect to the total geographical area of the district. An analysis would indicate that the pattern of land use exhibits substantial variation across the districts. This is due to the fact that the districts of Bihar belong to different agro-climatic zones. If one considers the net sown area of various districts for 2011-12, there exist 5 districts whose net sown area is more than 70 percent, whereas the average net sown area for the entire state is less than 60 percent. These districts are the valuable agrarian tract of Bihar — Buxar (82.7 percent), Bhojpur (77.6 percent), Siwan (76.4 percent), Gopalganj (72.6 percent) and Madhepura (72.5 percent). On the other hand, there are 7 districts where net sown area is less than 50 percent of its geographical area. These districts are — Jamui (13.7 percent), Munger (31.9 percent), Gaya (34.2 percent), Banka (37.9 percent), Nawada (43.1 percent), Kaimur (45.6 percent) and Bhagalpur (49.4 percent). These are the districts where the cropping intensity is also very low compared to the state average. The cropping intensity is the lowest at 1.04 in Arwal.

Cropping Pattern

In Table 2.3, the cropping pattern in Bihar has been shown for the period 2009-10 to 2013-14. The data reveals that the agricultural economy of Bihar is very much tilted in favour of the subsistence sector, since the acreage under foodgrains, even after a decrease in recent years, is more than 90 percent; the share of cereals is around of 85 percent, that of rice being around 45 percent. The percentage of area under pulses has shown a marginal decline from around 8.00 percent in 2009-10 to 7.37 percent in 2013-14. The non-food sector (oilseed, fibres and sugarcane) account for only 7 percent of the total area under cultivation. The cropped area under sugarcane shows a rise from 1.90 percent in 2009-10 to 3.64 percent in 2013-14. This rise is at the cost of foodgrains and oilseeds.

Table 2.3 : Cropping Pattern in Bihar

Crops	Percentage of area				
	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Foodgrains	94.30	92.06	93.01	93.02	92.57
Cereals	86.30	84.03	85.73	85.90	85.52
Pulses	8.00	8.03	7.28	7.11	7.37
Oilseeds	1.90	1.94	1.85	1.59	1.74
Fibre Crops	1.90	2.27	2.11	1.94	1.73
Sugarcane	1.90	3.73	3.03	3.46	3.64
Total Area	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Source : Department of Agriculture, GOB

2.3 Production and Productivity

The fertility of soil and the abundant ground water resources enable the farmers of Bihar to produce a variety of crops, both food and non-food. Apart from major cereals and pulses, farmers of Bihar also produce oilseeds, fibres, fruits and vegetables. Of late, the farmers have also taken interest in growing flowers in view of its increasing demand, both domestic and external.

Table 2.4 : Production of Major Crops in Bihar

(Production in '000 tonnes)

Crops	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	CAGR
Total Cereals	9616.28	10352.10	17363.65	17286.69	15716.30	16.13
Total Rice	3640.16	3112.57	8237.98	8322.01	6649.59	24.46
Autumn Rice	471.30	444.04	914.23	960.01	798.68	20.03
Aghani Rice	2992.20	2505.50	7141.12	7076.17	5634.96	25.91
Summer Rice	176.66	163.03	182.63	285.83	215.95	10.11
Wheat	4403.80	5094.03	6530.96	6174.26	6134.68	8.93
Total Maize	1544.44	2108.19	2557.06	2755.95	2904.24	16.54
Kharif Maize	401.47	468.52	622.42	926.32	778.21	22.21
Rabi Maize	544.14	922.28	1098.17	791.00	1199.39	15.34
Summer Maize	598.83	717.39	836.47	1038.63	926.64	13.24
Total Coarse Cereals	1572.32	2145.50	2594.71	2790.42	2932.03	16.29
Barley	12.40	15.69	16.69	15.23	14.25	2.51
Jowar	1.70	3.27	2.15	2.82	1.31	-6.47
Bajra	3.28	5.42	5.01	4.84	3.00	-2.87
Ragi	8.10	8.85	9.39	9.37	7.14	-1.93
Small Millets	2.40	4.08	4.41	2.21	2.09	-8.51
Total Pulses	459.70	467.16	521.64	542.76	522.02	4.13
Total Kharif Pulses	37.10	30.28	27.82	29.50	30.96	-3.81
Urad	19.80	13.23	11.87	12.15	14.14	-7.30
Bhadai Moong	5.50	6.08	4.70	7.18	7.36	7.78
Kulthi	10.60	9.32	8.23	7.75	7.83	-7.60
Ghagra	0.50	0.24	0.57	0.78	0.34	4.16
Other Kharif Pulses	0.70	1.41	2.45	1.64	1.29	14.73
Total Rabi Pulses	422.60	436.88	493.82	513.26	491.06	4.72
Arhar (Tur)	36.60	39.44	42.06	47.12	36.46	1.72
Gram	58.30	59.38	76.82	86.19	70.34	7.77
Lentil	159.20	162.22	171.61	183.24	196.05	5.53
Pea	20.00	19.80	19.23	19.25	18.35	-1.98
Khesari	81.70	73.17	92.07	83.80	70.55	-1.57
Summer Moong	64.90	81.26	90.10	92.13	98.01	9.97
Other Rabi Pulses	1.90	1.61	1.93	1.53	1.30	-7.78
Total Oilseeds	140.60	142.24	174.48	182.74	157.17	4.85
Castor seed	0.20	0.16	0.10	0.10	0.15	-9.93
Safflower (Kusum)	0.30	0.06	0.23	0.08	1.32	38.42
Sesamum	1.80	2.02	2.25	1.95	1.99	1.67
Sunflower	25.60	24.98	22.87	22.26	19.79	-6.11
Mustard & Rapeseed	91.40	95.82	127.93	138.52	117.14	9.03
Linseed	19.20	18.83	20.27	19.05	15.87	-3.63
Ground Nut	2.10	0.37	0.83	0.78	0.91	-8.85
Total Fibre Crops	1271.00	1309.41	1738.81	1717.73	1745.08	9.48
Jute	1147.30	1164.59	1490.70	1490.24	1498.08	8.11
Mesta	123.70	144.82	248.11	227.49	247.00	20.14
Sugarcane	3443.70	11827.66	11288.58	12741.42	12881.78	31.17

Source : Directorate of Economics and Statistics, GOB

In Table 2.4, the production of 34 most important crops of Bihar for the period 2009-10 to 2013-14 has been presented. From that table, it can be seen that the total cereal production in 2013-14 was 157.16 lakh tonnes, compared to 96.16 lakh tonnes in 2009-10. This quantum jump in production is primarily due to the high rise in rice production in 2013-14, compared to 2009-10. Because of the use of new 'SRI' technique and newer agricultural implements, there was enormous rise in rice production. The level of rice production prior to 2010-11 was not consistent, with much year-to-year variation in the production levels. This is due to the fact that around 50 percent of area under rice was bereft of irrigation and dependent on uncertain rain. Similarly, the production levels of wheat and maize have also recorded a positive trend. The average annual wheat production was around 40-50 lakh tonnes between 2007-08 to 2010-11; thereafter, the production of wheat rose to 65.31 lakh tonnes in 2011-12. This is due to the introduction of 'zero tillage method' and use of 'SRI' technique. In 2013-14, however, the production level of wheat came down marginally to 61.35 lakh tonnes. The annual growth rate of wheat production was 8.9 percent during the period 2009-10 to 2013-14. In 2012-13, the maize production touched a new height of 27.56 lakh tonnes, and it was still higher at 29.04 lakh tonnes in 2013-14. The annual rate of growth of maize production for the period 2009-10 to 2013-14 works out to 16.5 percent. The production level of pulses increased from 4.60 lakh tonnes in 2009-10 to 5.22 lakh tonnes in 2013-14, implying a modest annual growth rate of 4.1 percent. Taking into account the overall foodgrain situation, it is observed that, during the last 5 years, the production level of cereals has grown annually at 16.1 percent and that of pulses at 4.1 percent, improving the food security of the state's population.

For other crops, it is observed that the production level of oilseeds has grown steadily (4.9 percent), principally because of a high growth rate (9.0 percent) of mustard and rapeseed, the most important oilseed of Bihar. Nearly all other oilseeds have registered negative growth rates. For fibres also, the growth rate has been high (9.5 percent) and, for sugarcane, even higher (31.2 percent).

The productivities for various crops in Bihar have been presented in Table 2.5. From the table one can observe the comparative productivity levels, using the two triennium averages of productivity for 2005-08 and 2011-14. The last column of the table denotes the percentage change between the two trienniums. The average productivity of three important cereals for triennium 2011-14 are 2365 kg/hect for rice, 2900 kg/hect for wheat and 3870 kg/hect for maize. For rice, there was 84.2 percent change in productivity between the two trienniums; for wheat, change was of the order of 51.1 percent; and for maize, the rise was 51.8 percent.

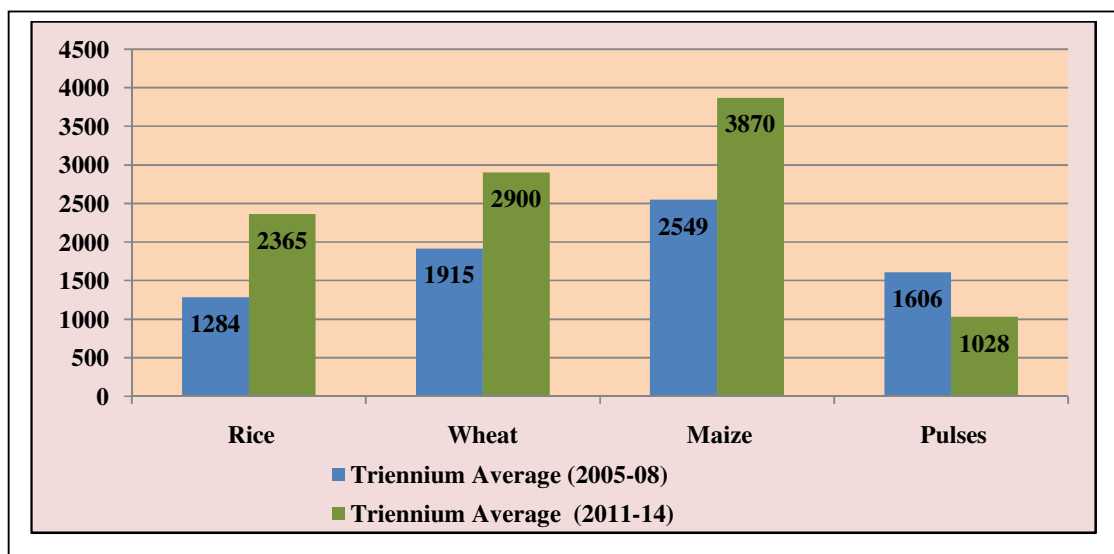
Table 2.5 : Productivity of Major Crops in Bihar

(Kgs/ha)

Crops	Triennium Average (2005-08)	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	Triennium Average (2011-14)	Percentage change between trienniums
Total Cereals	1493	2794	2776	2595	2722	82.3
Total Rice	1284	2463	2523	2110	2365	84.2
Autumn Rice	868	1603	1776	1454	1611	85.7
Aghani Rice	1350	2660	2667	2246	2524	87.0
Summer Rice	1557	1912	2719	2342	2324	49.3
Wheat	1915	3049	2797	2855	2900	51.5
Total Maize	2549	3670	3975	3966	3870	51.8
Kharif Maize	1380	2358	3549	2814	2907	110.7
Rabi Maize	3477	4584	3264	4522	4123	18.6
Summer Maize	3223	4327	5468	4820	4872	51.1
Total Coarse Cereals	1956	3566	3868	3877	3770	92.8
Barley	1104	1542	1460	1398	1467	32.9
Jowar	1035	1065	1071	1065	1067	3.1
Bajra	1067	1125	1140	1138	1134	6.3
Ragi	789	1214	1181	1015	1137	44.0
Small Millets	752	761	765	754	760	1.0
Total Pulses	1606	989	1052	1044	1028	-36.0
Total Kharif Pulses	860	819	871	886	859	-0.1
Urad	782	866	864	912	881	12.6
Bhadai Moong	602	608	813	805	742	23.3
Kulthi	872	952	968	952	957	9.7
Other Kharif Pulses	578	750	751	752	751	29.9
Total Rabi Pulses	746	1001	1065	1056	1041	39.5
Arhar	949	1901	2132	1667	1900	100.1
Gram	919	1295	1402	1147	1281	39.5
Lentil	753	1018	1147	1272	1146	52.2
Pea	942	1031	1041	1060	1044	10.8
Khesari	826	1265	1179	1116	1187	43.7
Summer Moong	594	600	624	672	632	6.4
Other Rabi Pulses	-	1110	1101	1010	1074	-
Total Oilseeds	996	1308	1431	1279	1339	34.5
Castor seed	944	961	960	956	959	1.6
Safflower (Kusum)	800	803	808	805	805	0.7
Sesamum	788	879	882	872	878	11.4
Sunflower	1339	1437	1412	1410	1420	6.0
Mustard & Rapeseed	967	1416	1595	1374	1462	51.2
Linseed	851	865	867	850	861	1.2
Ground Nut	494	1021	1022	1024	1022	107.0
Jute	9967	2079	2180	2571	2277	-77.2
Mesta	9185	2226	2325	2746	2432	-73.5
Sugarcane	40178	51713	50896	49916	50842	26.5

Source : Directorate of Economics and Statistics, GOB

Chart 2.2 : Productivity of Major Crops in Bihar (kg/ha)



Area and Production of Rice

In Bihar, agro-climatic conditions vary from one region to another. Because of this, the cropping pattern also varies over the regions. In the following sections, a detailed discussion on the district-wise production of four important crops (rice, wheat, maize and pulses) for the last two years has been presented.

Table A 2.3 (Appendix) presents the district-wise production and productivity of rice in Bihar for two years, 2011-12 and 2012-13. The shares of each district in area and production are given in bracket. In the productivity column, the rank of each district has been presented alongside the productivity figure. From the district-wise shares in area of rice in 2012-13, it is found that the top rice-producing districts in terms of area are – East Champaran (5.7 percent), Aurangabad (5.5 percent) and Rohtas (5.4 percent). In terms of share in area, the lowest ranking districts are – Lakhisarai (0.4 percent), Khagaria (0.6 percent) and Sheikhpura (0.7 percent). If one considers the production of rice in 2012-13, the highest ranking districts in terms of share in production are – Rohtas (8.6 percent), Aurangabad (7.4 percent) and Gaya (4.9 percent). Similarly, the lowest ranking districts are — Lakhisarai (0.6 percent), Khagaria (0.5 percent) and Sheikhpura (0.8 percent). According to productivity rankings in 2012-13, the top three districts are Rohtas, Kaimur and Jehanabad. In 2012-13, the highest level of productivity was 4013 kg/hectare in Rohtas.

Area and Production of Wheat

For an analysis of the production levels in wheat, the same methodology has been followed as in the case of rice. The district-wise shares of area and production of wheat for 2011-12 and 2012-13 have been presented in Table A2.4 (Appendix). The productivity figures for wheat for each district have also been presented, along with their ranks in brackets.

Considering the share in area of each district in 2012-13, one finds that the top three wheat producing districts are – Rohtas (6.5 percent), East Champaran (5.2 percent) and Aurangabad (4.4 percent). The bottom districts with low share in area are – Jamui (0.3 percent), Arwal (0.5 percent) and Sheohar (0.5 percent). However, if one considers the district-wise share in production, the top districts are – Rohtas (7.4 percent), Siwan (5.1 percent) and East Champaran (4.9 percent). The bottom districts in terms of production are – Jamui (0.3 percent), Kishanganj (0.4 percent) and Munger (0.5 percent). According to productivity rankings in 2012-13, the top three districts are Araria, Patna and Samastipur. The highest productivity level in 2012-13 was 3726 kg/hectare, recorded by Araria.

Area and Production of Maize

The shares of various districts of Bihar in the area and production of maize for 2011-12 and 2012-13 are presented in Table A2.5 (appendix). As before, in the productivity column, the rankings of each district have been shown in brackets. If one considers the district-wise share in area, the top three districts are – Begusarai (8.6 percent), Khagaria (8.5 percent) and Katihar (8.4 percent). The bottom districts are – Jehanabad (0.2 percent), Arwal (0.1 percent) and Sheikhpura (0.1 percent). Considering the share in production, the top three districts in 2012-13 are – Katihar (10.6 percent), Madhepura (9.8 percent) and Bhagalpur (9.9 percent). The low-performing districts in terms of share of production are – Nawada (0.1 percent), Arwal (0.1 percent) and Aurangabad (0.1 percent). As per productivity ranking, the top three performing districts in 2012-13 are — Madhepura, Bhagalpur and Supaul. The highest productivity in 2012-13 was achieved by Madhepura (6154 kg / hectare).

Area and Production of Pulses

The area, production and productivity of pulses have been presented district-wise for the year 2011-12 and 2012-13 in Table A2.6 (Appendix). Considering the relative shares of the districts in the total area under pulses in 2012-13, the top three districts are – Patna (9.2 percent),

Aurangabad (7.7 percent) and Muzaffarpur (5.2 percent). If one consider the shares of each district in production, the top three performing district in 2012-13 would be – Patna (12.6 percent), Aurangabad (7.4 percent) and Bhojpur (6.7 percent). As per productivity ranking, the top three districts are — Bhojpur, Rohtas and Siwan. The highest productivity in 2012-13 was recorded in Bhojpur (1709 kg/hectare).

On the basis of the discussions above, Table 2.6 has been prepared to indicate the status of different districts in terms of production and productivity of four major crops — rice, wheat, maize and pulses.

Table 2.6 : Leading Districts for Production and Productivity of Rice, Wheat, Maize and Pulses in Bihar

Crop	Production / Productivity	Top 3 Districts	
		2011-12	2012-13
Rice	Production	Rohtas, Aurangabad, West Champaran	Rohtas, Aurangabad, Gaya
	Productivity	Rohtas, Banka, Buxar	Rohtas, Kaimur, Jehanabad
Wheat	Production	Rohtas, East Champaran, Muzaffarpur,	Rohtas, Siwan, East Champaran
	Productivity	Muzaffarpur, Vaishali, Samastipur	Araria, Patna, Samastipur
Maize	Production	Madhepura, Khagaria, Saharsa	Katihar, Bhagalpur, Madhepura
	Productivity	Madhepura, Saharsa, Khagaria	Madhepura, Bhagalpur, Supaul
Pulses	Production	Patna, Aurangabad, Bhojpur	Patna, Aurangabad, Bhojpur
	Productivity	Rohtas, Patna, Bhojpur	Bhojpur, Rohtas, Siwan

Area and Production of Vegetables

The agro-climatic conditions in the state are suited for the production of vegetables. The Gangetic alluvial soil is a major boon for the vegetable producers of the state. Bihar ranks first among all the states in terms of vegetable production, and vegetables are exported to far-off states. In Table 2.7, the area and production of vegetables in Bihar are presented for the years 2009-10 to 2013-14. From the table, it is found that there has been a steady increase in the area and production for major vegetables from 2009-10 to 2013-14. For example, the production of potato grew annually at 3.73 percent, onion at 4.43 percent, cauliflower at 1.52 percent, and Brinjal at 2.86 percent. The annual growth rate of total vegetable production was 2.48 percent during the above period.

In 2013-14, the total vegetable production in Bihar stood at 156.29 lakh tonnes, whereas in 2009-10, it was 139.50 lakh tonnes. In 2013-14, out of a total of 156.29 lakh tonnes, potato accounted for 64.32 lakh tonnes, onion accounted for 12.63 lakh tonnes, tomato 10.62 lakh tonnes, cauliflower 11.50 lakh tonnes, brinjal 13.14 lakh tonnes and other remaining items accounted for 44.08 lakh tonnes.

Table 2.7 : Area and Production of Vegetables in Bihar

(Area in '000 hectare/Production in '000 tonnes)

Year	Area/ Production	Potato	Onion	Tomato	Cauliflower	Cabbage
2009-10	Area	313.57	52.73	46.51	62.22	38.67
	Production	5387.20	1016.07	1043.73	1080.12	689.93
2010-11	Area	314.19	53.26	46.82	62.63	39.17
	Production	5784.30	1082.03	1056.24	1118.73	711.14
2011-12	Area	315.17	53.81	47.18	62.95	39.58
	Production	6101.69	1236.77	1104.76	1155.12	734.99
2012-13	Area	315.73	51.01	46.11	65.93	40.21
	Production	5851.99	1081.17	1061.79	1149.58	734.79
2013-14	Area	241.542	53.21	47.69	65.70	39.99
	Production	6432.09	1262.59	1061.77	1148.99	734.98
CAGR	Production	3.73	4.43	0.40	1.52	1.60
Year	Area/ Production	Brinjal	Okra (bhindi)	Chilli	Bottlegourd	Spongegourd
2009-10	Area	55.29	58.25	39.53	31.11	36.48
	Production	1198.64	766.6	453.82	645.3	504.18
2010-11	Area	55.67	58.5	39.79	31.44	37.01
	Production	1215.64	788.26	461.27	657.69	512.84
2011-12	Area	56.11	59	40.22	32.02	37.34
	Production	1271.54	825.26	486.03	703.13	535.73
2012-13	Area	57.28	58.09	39.2	31.64	37
	Production	1341.20	786.06	478.17	658.9	512.84
2013-14	Area	57.49	58.07	39.49	31.73	37
	Production	1314.20	783.54	478.12	658.1	512.84
CAGR	Production	2.86	0.41	1.41	0.41	0.34
Year	Area/ Production	Cucumber	Ridgegourd	Bittergourd	Ashgourd	Watermelon
2009-10	Area	1.79	8.51	9.21	0.38	1.22
	Production	19.58	51.24	65.46	9.17	26.07
2010-11	Area	2.06	8.86	9.68	0.58	1.41
	Production	22.88	54.48	70.01	13.77	30.67
2011-12	Area	2.29	9.12	10.01	0.72	1.53
	Production	26.16	60.29	76.84	17.44	34.15
2012-13	Area	2.06	8.85	9.67	0.57	1.41
	Production	22.88	54.47	70	13.77	30.67
2013-14	Area	2.06	8.86	9.67	0.57	1.41
	Production	22.88	54.47	70	13.77	30.67
CAGR	Production	3.16	1.23	1.35	8.47	3.30

Source: Department of Agriculture, GOB

(Contd.)

Table 2.7 : Area and Production of Vegetables in Bihar (Contd...)

(Area in '000 hectare/Production in '000 tonnes)

Year	Area/ Production	Muskmelon	Pointed gourd	Cowpea	Pea	Radish
2009-10	Area	0.88	5.91	12.99	9.26	15.68
	Production	11.01	63.01	101.74	63.5	245.19
2010-11	Area	1.13	6.46	14.1	9.62	16.01
	Production	14.15	69.48	111.52	67.15	252.34
2011-12	Area	1.27	6.94	14.13	9.93	16.29
	Production	16.45	100.25	121.05	82.14	261.03
2012-13	Area	1.13	6.45	14.09	9.62	16.01
	Production	14.15	69.47	111.52	67.15	252.33
2013-14	Area	1.13	6.45	14.09	9.62	16.01
	Production	14.15	69.47	111.52	67.15	252.33
CAGR	Production	5.15	1.97	1.85	1.12	0.58
Year	Area/ Production	Carrot	Sweet Potato	Colocasia	Others	Total
2009-10	Area	4.49	0.34	0.85	29.87	835.74
	Production	52.65	6.98	9.58	440.1	13950.87
2010-11	Area	4.71	0.41	1.02	30.46	844.99
	Production	55.34	8.32	11.7	460.28	14630.23
2011-12	Area	4.85	0.46	1.18	30.54	852.64
	Production	59.35	9.54	14.18	469.28	15503.17
2012-13	Area	4.7	0.41	1.02	30.45	848.63
	Production	55.33	8.31	11.69	460.27	14898.51
2013-14	Area	4.7	0.41	1.02	30.45	778.36
	Production	55.33	8.31	11.69	460.27	15629.23
CAGR	Production	1.00	3.54	4.05	0.90	2.48

Source: Department of Agriculture, GOB

(Concluded)

The district-wise production along with the area for various vegetables are presented in A 2.7 (Appendix) for two years (2012-13 and 2013-14). The figures in the brackets are the share of a particular district in the total area and total production of a particular vegetable. In 2013-14, the important potato-producing districts in terms of production were — Nalanda (9.3 percent), Patna (5.5 percent) and Saran (4.4 percent). Considering the production share, the leading districts in 2013-14 for onion were — Nalanda (13.0 percent), Katihar (6.6 percent) and Patna (5.0 percent). The leading cauliflower-producing district in 2013-14 are Vaishali, Muzaffarpur and Patna, with production shares of 3.6, 5.9 and 5.9 percent, respectively.

Area and Production of Fruits

Bihar is known all over India for its litchi and mango. In every region of India, the litchi from Bihar is sold in the litchi season. Litchi from Muzaffarpur is a 'brand name' all over India for its taste, the 'Shahi Litchi' being the most famous. The Malda variety of mango is another important fruit of Bihar. The area and production of fruits in Bihar for the years 2009-10 to 2013-14 are presented in Table 2.8. It will be seen from the table that both area and production for fruit crops is increasing over the years. From the table, it is also evident that the production of mango grew annually at 5.10 percent over the period, litchi at 2.02 percent, and papaya at 4.81 percent. However, pineapple, lemon and banana showed a downward trend.

Table 2.8 : Area and Production of Fruits in Bihar

(Area in '000 hectare/Production in '000 tonnes)

Year	Area/ Production	Mango	Guava	Litchi	Lemon	Banana
2009-10	Area	146.03	29.23	30.60	17.85	31.46
	Production	995.94	231.48	215.13	131.22	1435.34
2010-11	Area	147.01	29.43	31.06	17.95	31.89
	Production	1334.87	235.15	226.98	130.70	1517.11
2011-12	Area	147.51	29.51	31.10	18.01	32.11
	Production	1241.80	245.18	236.43	133.88	1580.48
2012-13	Area	135.86	29.70	31.14	17.95	33.58
	Production	1343.32	238.08	233.86	130.90	1414.03
2013-14	Area	137.77	29.96	31.48	17.95	34.40
	Production	1274.02	238.62	234.20	128.90	1435.78
CAGR	Production	5.10	0.70	2.02	-0.34	-0.70
Year	Area/ Production	Pineapple	Papaya	Amla	Others	Total
2009-10	Area	4.74	1.49	1.46	30.72	293.58
	Production	124.96	35.59	13.57	281.69	3464.92
2010-11	Area	4.88	1.60	1.56	31.04	296.42
	Production	129.38	38.23	14.22	285.12	3911.76
2011-12	Area	4.94	1.71	1.70	32.66	299.25
	Production	131.94	41.28	16.01	319.23	3946.23
2012-13	Area	4.16	1.92	1.61	32.07	295.00
	Production	113.91	48.50	14.83	297.12	3834.56
2013-14	Area	4.16	1.98	1.68	32.07	290.21
	Production	113.91	39.96	14.95	297.12	3777.46
CAGR	Production	-3.08	4.81	2.39	1.49	1.50

Source: Department of Agriculture, GOB

There is widespread variation across districts in terms of fruit production in Bihar. This is depicted in Table A 2.8 (Appendix). In the table, the district-wise area and production for four important fruits crops have been presented for 2012-13 and 2013-14 — mango, litchi, guava and banana, In the brackets, the share of each district in area and production has also been presented. In 2013-14, the total production of mango was 12.74 lakh tonnes, guava 2.39 lakh tonnes, litchi 2.34 lakh tonnes, and banana 14.36 lakh tonnes.

Considering the production levels for mango for 2013-14, one finds that the districts with the highest share in the total production of the state are — Darbhanga (9.5 percent), Samastipur (7.9 percent) and East Champaran (6.8 percent). It, therefore, emerges that the districts in north Bihar are particularly suited for mango cultivation. An analysis of the district-wise share in the production of guava in 2013-14 reveals that Rohtas (11.3 percent), Bhojpur (6.5 percent) and Nalanda (5.9 percent) are the major producers of guava. In other words, the districts falling in the south-west region account for the major share of guava production in 2013-14. For litchi, if one looks at the share of each district in the total production in 2013-14, Muzaffarpur with a share of 25.2 percent of production easily dominated the scene. Other leading litchi-producing districts are — Vaishali (11.6 percent) and Sitamarhi (6.9 percent). For banana, Muzaffarpur, Samastipur and Darbhanga are leading producers with a share of 16.6, 8.6 and 5.7 percent, respectively.

Area and Production of Flowers

Flower production in Bihar has increased recently, providing immense opportunity of employment and income in rural areas of Bihar. In Table 2.9, the area and production of various flowers of Bihar have been presented for the period 2009-10 to 2013-14. From the table, it is evident that about 99 tonnes of rose, 6799 tonnes of marigold, 317 tonnes of jasmine (Bela) and 536 tonnes of the tuberose were produced in 2013-14 in Bihar. Over the period 2009-10 to 2013-14, the rate of growth of rose and marigold was higher at 5.51 percent and 7.80 percent, respectively.

Table 2.9 : Area and Production of Flowers in Bihar

(Area in hectare/Production in tonnes)

Year	Area/ Production	Rose	Marigold	Jasmine (Bela)	Tube Rose	Others	Total
2009-10	Area	63.55	269.85	91.6	87.45	113.9	626.35
	Production	80.86	4877.97	268.39	435.05	966.91	6629.18
2010-11	Area	68.05	283.15	105.15	105.25	126.05	687.65
	Production	86.52	5119.66	307.46	522.94	1068.23	7104.81
2011-12	Area	72.9	359.95	113.5	116.65	138.85	801.85
	Production	95.14	6565.8	348.32	595.45	1210.04	8814.75
2012-13	Area	73.64	314.70	113.4	110.15	132.6	744.49
	Production	98.90	5603.12	317.66	535.84	1080.23	7635.75
2013-14	Area	73.59	363.48	113.4	110.15	132.6	793.22
	Production	98.90	6798.68	317.66	535.84	1080.23	8831.31
CAGR	Production	5.51	7.80	3.77	4.51	2.36	6.70

Source : Department of Agriculture, GOB

There is wide variation in the area and production of various flowers across the districts. This is clear from Table A 2.9 (Appendix). For rose, the leading districts in terms of production in 2013-14 are Vaishali (8.6 percent), Patna (8.0 percent) and Muzaffarpur (7.6 percent). For marigold, in terms of production in 2013-14, the leading districts have been Patna (14.9 percent), Muzaffarpur (9.2 percent) and Vaishali (9.0 percent). For jasmine (Bela), the leading districts in terms of production in 2013-14 are Gaya (7.9 percent), Muzaffarpur (7.5 percent) and Vaishali (7.3 percent).

2.4 Irrigation

One of the foremost input requirements of agriculture is the timely availability of irrigation for agricultural operations. Newer and modern techniques of agriculture can succeed only when there exist facilities of assured irrigation. During the recent years, the irrigated area for Kharif crops has gone up to 16.14 lakh hectare in 2013-14 from 12.53 lakh hectare in 2005-06. During 2013-14, irrigation for Rabi crops was made available to 4.91 lakh hectare, against the total demand of 5.67 lakh hectare. Between 2005-06 and 2013-14 the total irrigated area increased from 16.65 to 21.19 lakh hectare, implying an increase of barely 5 percent over a period of nine years (Table 4.30). Therefore, under Agricultural Road Map II, the state government has identified the following targets for expansion of irrigation potential in Bihar :

- (a) There will be a strategy to increase the irrigation potential to 101.09 lakh hectare by March, 2017.

- (b) The summer irrigation potential is to be increased from 3.0 lakh hectare to 30.6 lakh hectare by March, 2017.
- (c) It is proposed to establish 14.64 lakh private tubewells by 2022.
- (d) There is a proposal for extensive renovation of about 1770 Aher/Pynes by March, 2017.
- (e) There is a proposal to interlink rivers to transfer surplus water of North Bihar rivers by pumping through the Ganga by 2022.

2.5 Agricultural Inputs

Besides fertile land and irrigation, agriculture also requires adequate and quality inputs which include seeds, fertilizer, farm equipment and highly professional extension services. One should also remember here that all these inputs in agriculture need to be supplied at the proper time, matching the agricultural calendar.

Seeds

One of the major ingredients of modern agricultural operation is the availability of quality improved seeds. The Agricultural Road Map of Bihar, therefore, stressed the need of producing quality, improved seeds and making it available to the farmers in time. Proper application of such seeds and maintaining a desired level of SRR (Seed Replacement Rate) are important determinants of agricultural productivity. As there was dearth of firms producing seeds in Bihar, the SRR was often low in Bihar in the past. The state government, therefore, is making all efforts for increasing the SRR in the state.

Under the Agriculture Road Map, the production of certified seeds of the recently evolved crop varieties have been emphasised. As many as 23 crops were identified and promotion programmes for their seeds have been initiated by the state government. Other programmes include Chief Minister's Crash Seed Programme, Seed Village Programme (Beej Gram Yojana) and provision of subsidy for the production and purchase of certified seeds. There has also been the revival of hitherto dormant Bihar Rajya Beej Nigam (BRBN), strengthening of Bihar Seeds Certification Agency, and multiplication of foundation and breeder seeds by state farms. Under these, 3 new seed processing plants were set up at Hajipur, Bhagalpur and Begusarai. These steps have led to increased crop productivity in the state. Recently, the scheme of 'Mukhyamantri Tibra Beej Vistar Yojana' has helped farmers in the field of paddy

cultivation. The SRR for major crops like paddy, wheat and maize have increased substantially in recent years. More specifically, the SRR for self-pollinated crops have reached the scientific level of 33 percent. Table 2.10 reveals the status of SRR for various crops.

Table 2.10 : Distribution of Certified Seeds and Seed Replacement Rate (SRR) for Important Crops in Bihar

(Requirement and supply in '000 qntl./SRR in percentage)

Crops	2011-12			2012-13			2013-14		
	Require-ment	Supply	SRR	Require-ment	Supply	SRR	Require-ment	Supply	SRR
Kharif Crops									
Paddy	493.6	349.1	38.0	297.0	279.7	40.2	353.6	245.7	40.8
Maize	49.1	41.7	82.0	75.0	61.5	82.0	95.0	19.1	20.15
Urad	1.5	0.3	22.1	1.1	5.7	65.9	1.4	0.6	18.8
Moong	0.7	0.1	20.2	0.6	3.6	82.5	1.3	2.1	79.1
Rabi Crops									
Wheat	840.0	783.2	34.8	840.0	849.9	35.4	840.0	817.2	35.7
Maize	60.0	61.9	100.0	130.0	114.8	85.0	130.0	126.4	85.0
Arhar	3.0	0.9	11.2	3.8	4.1	27.1	4.6	2.5	19.4
Gram	20.8	11.4	15.8	17.3	13.1	16.5	23.0	7.1	9.1
Masoor	16.5	9.0	15.0	12.9	7.3	11.4	20.8	3.57	5.67
Rapeseed / Mustard	3.7	2.9	67.3	3.3	5.1	100.0	3.3	2.6	39.8

Source : Department of Agriculture, GOB

Among Kharif crops, it can be seen from the table that SRR has increased from 38.0 percent in 2011-12 to 40.8 percent in 2013-14 for paddy. On the other hand, a decrease could be seen for urad, moong and maize. For Arhar, the SRR has increased from 11.2 percent in 2011-12 to 19.4 percent in 2013-14. For Rabi crops, SRR for wheat has increased from 34.8 percent in 2011-12 to 35.7 percent in 2013-14. For Rabi maize, the SRR stands at 85.0 percent, which is a record. For other rabi crops also, a downward trend in SRR could be visualised.

Fertilizer

Since the inception of Green Revolution in India, the use of fertilizers in agriculture has played a vital role in increasing productivity. In Bihar, along with the use of better quality seeds, use of chemical fertilizers in optimum quantity has played a key role in increasing agricultural productivity of many crops. The consumption of fertilizers has been steadily increasing in recent years (Table 2.11).

In 2009-10, the total consumption of fertilizers in Bihar was 25.99 lakh tonnes, which rose to 31.15 lakh tonnes in 2012-13, registering an increase of 19.85 percent in three years. In 2013-14, however, it has come down to 26.01 lakh tonnes. This decrease is not really worrisome, as the farmers are now more keen to replace chemical fertilizers with the bio-fertilizers.

Table 2.11 : Consumption of Fertilizers in Bihar

(’000 tonnes)

Type of Fertilizer	2012-13			2013-14		
	Kharif	Rabi	Total	Kharif	Rabi	Total
Urea	903.03	1192.93	2095.96	861.95	1008.69	1870.64
DAP	216.52	325.16	541.68	94.52	256.63	351.15
SSP	37.13	27.42	64.55	29.96	28.75	58.71
MOP	44.53	69.3	113.83	51.17	88.81	139.98
Ammonium Sulphate	0	21.41	21.41	6.78	7.19	13.97
Complex	98.83	178.83	277.66	40.67	117.26	157.93
Sub Total	1300.04	1815.05	3115.09	1085.05	1507.33	2592.38
N	470.89	640.39	1111.28	421.71	533.24	954.95
P	128.67	196.92	325.59	57.15	152.7	209.85
K	32.21	57.81	90.02	34.01	61.97	95.98
Total (NPK)	631.78	895.12	1526.90	512.87	747.91	1260.78
Grand Total	1931.82	2710.17	4641.99	1597.92	2255.24	3853.16
Consumption of fertilizer (kg/ha.)	158.53	207.01	183.76	127.17	171.50	150.20

Source : Department of Agriculture, GOB

From Table 2.11, one may also observe a trend towards a more balanced use of fertilizers in the last two years. The NPK (Nitrogen, Phosphorous and Potassium) ratio for the last seven years has been 11:2:1 (2007-08), 6:2:1 (2008-09), 5:1:1 (2009-10), 6:2:1 (2010-11), 9:3:1 (2011-12) and 12:4:1 (2012-13) and 10:2:1 (2013-14). This would mean that there has been some rationalization in the use of fertilizer components by the farmer.

Table 2.11 would also indicate that urea takes the most important place and constitutes around 72 percent of the total chemical fertilizer consumption. It can also be noted that although Kharif crops are the most important crops in Bihar, the use of chemical fertilizers is comparatively higher for Rabi crops. In 2013-14, whereas the farmers used 127.17 kgs/ha for Kharif crops, they used 171.50 kgs/ha for Rabi crops. Besides NPK, the government is making concerted efforts to promote bio-fertilizers and green manure technique on a larger scale. Apart from the central subsidy, the state government is providing additional subsidy for the use of

micro-nutrients. Under the Agriculture Road Map, the state government is pressing for the cultivation of 'Dhaicha' and Moong, the green manure plant. The process has evoked immense response from farmers.

Extension Services

An efficient team of extension workers in the state would go a long way in transferring the available technology to the field level. This team would work as a catalyst for seed management, use of optimum mix of chemical fertilizer (on the basis of land chemistry), newer cropping pattern, and wider use of high yielding variety (HYV) seeds. With the introduction of subject-matter specialist and 'Kisan Salahkar' at the sub-Block level, the working of the hitherto dormant extension services has grown manifold in Bihar in recent years.

A massive training programme to modernize the knowledge of farmers through 'Kisan Pathshalas' has gained momentum. They are attending these 'schools' to have the first-hand knowledge of soil-testing methods, vermi compost, and new SRI technology of paddy cultivation. The new 'Kishan Vikas Shivirs' have become a platform for exchange of ideas between experts and farmers. 'Rabi and Kharif Mahotsavs' are organised at the block level before the onset of crop season. During 2011-12, 16 districts were selected for the introduction of SRI technique for paddy cultivation. During 2012-13, SRI technique for 'Wheat Cultivation' was also demonstrated in those districts. They were based on 'zero tillage' methods. The farmers are now attracted to SRI technique and 'Dhaicha' cultivation.

The Kisan Vikas Shivirs are involved in the distribution of all agricultural inputs and related subsidies. The farmers purchase inputs like seed, bio-fertilizers or farm implements in these camps. During Kharif season of 2012 and 2013, several steps were undertaken to promote agriculture on a fast track. In recent times, Dhaicha seeds are distributed to farmers free of cost. The implementation of the green manure technology will have far-reaching effect in keeping intact the soil fertility. During Kharif season of 2011, SRI technique for paddy cultivation was introduced for the first time in the state and 10.13 lakh acres were covered. During Kharif season of 2013, the technique was used to cover 15.15 lakh acres, registering an increase of 41.7 percent. In Rabi season of 2012-13, wheat farming using SRI technique was done in about 3.83 lakh acres. The steps taken by the state government resulted in record rice and wheat production in the state. The productivity of the rice rose to a record high of 22.4 quintals per hectare.

One of the continuous efforts by the state government in the realm of extension services is to make arrangement for the distribution of Minikit at the Panchayat or village level. Several crops are covered in Kharif, Rabi and Garma seasons. In Table 2.12, the progress of such schemes are presented. One can notice in the table that, during 2013-14, only two items appeared in the minikit distributions — groundnut (20 kg) and Rai/Tori (2 kg) seeds were distributed under the minikit programme. The reasons for this drop in minikit distribution is the expanded effort of the state government on other seed-related programmes.

Table 2.12 : Minikit Demonstration in Bihar

Season / Crops	Number of demonstrations			
	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Kharif Season				
Paddy (20 kg)	-	-	-	
Paddy (HYV) (10 kg)	-	-	-	
Paddy (5 kg)	18516	-	-	
Paddy (HYV) (6kg)	3631	-	-	
Paddy (HYV) (2 kg)	-	-	-	
Maize (2 kg)	-	14,992	1000	
Arhar (4 kg)	-	-	-	
Urad (4 kg)	-	-	-	
Moong (4 kg)	-	-	-	
Castor (2 kg)	-	-	-	
Sesamum (1 kg)	-	500	-	
Ground Nut (20 kg)				100
Rabi Season				
Wheat (40 kg)	4796	-	-	
Wheat (10 kg)	28371	-	-	
Wheat (5 kg)		-	-	
Maize (2 kg)	150000	7000	-	
Gram (8 kg) Isopom		-	-	
Masoor (4 kg)		-	-	
Pea (8 kg)		-	-	
Rai/ Tori (2 kg) Isopom	215000	47100		4971
Rajmah (8 kg)		-	-	
Rajmah (3 kg)		-	-	
Summer Season				
Maize (2 kg) Isopom	-	-	-	
Urad (4 kg)	-	-	-	
Moong (4 kg)	-	-	-	
Sesamum (1 kg)		-	-	
Safflower (2 kg)		-	-	

Source : Department of Agriculture, GOB

Farm Mechanization

It is a historical fact that with increasing mechanization, economics of scale starts operating and the cost of cultivation diminishes, leading to higher productivity in agriculture. So, optimal level of mechanization would go a long way in ushering in low-cost agriculture. The agricultural operations in this way would be completed in time and would also lessen the drudgery associated with manual agricultural occupation. Thus, under the Agricultural Road Map of the state government, farm mechanization is an integral part. The state government is providing subsidy over and above the subsidy provided under the centrally sponsored scheme for power tillers, tractors, sprayers, winnowing machine, power weeder and power threshers. The focus is on zero tillage machine which is more suitable for small and marginal farmers. Because of easy availability of subsidy, some equipments which were earlier rare in rural areas have now become common.

In Table 2.13, the progress of farm mechanization through subsidy has been presented for the period 2009-10 to 2013-14. It can be seen from the table that against 4635 power tillers in 2009-10, the number has gone up to 6445 in 2012-13. However, there was a drop in the number of power tillers distributed next year. There is also an increase in the number of pumpsets distributed. In 2013-14, as many as 18.0 thousand pumpsets were distributed. Because of the earnestness of the extension workers, there was a quantum jump in the use of zero-tillage machines. As against a 860 such machines distributed in 2009-10, the number rose to 9760 in 2013-14. In case of combine harvesters, the growth rate is rather low, because of its high cost. However, in 2013-14, the use of combine harvesters picked up and as many as 261 machines were given to farmers.

Table 2.13 : Number of Farm Implements Distributed on Subsidy

(In numbers)

Farm Implements	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Tractor	3672	3644	3848	8158	5053
Combine Harvesters	42	65	109	322	261
Zero Tillage	860	301	3787	7701	9760
Pumpsets	37293	30340	28615	25520	18019
Power Tiller	4635	5330	7567	6445	4293
Manually operated tools/implements	245969	179790	146849	485209	43078
Threshers	5723	4316	4857	4984	3652

Source : Department of Agriculture, GOB

Organic Farming

Throughout the world, agricultural scientists are taking interest in organic farming on the ground of both health and environment. Bihar is not trailing in this sphere. Promotion of organic farming has been made a part of the Agricultural Road Map of Bihar to retain the inherent fertility of soil for the future generation, which would cost Rs. 255 crore over a period of 5 years. The vermi-compost production has been made demand-based, with a provision of 50 percent subsidy. Earlier, the production of at least 3000 tonnes of vermi-compost by any commercial unit used to be subsidised. Now, the ceiling has been brought lower to a minimum of 1000 tonnes. The state government has also allowed subsidy for the purchase of vermi-compost from 2011-12.

A total of Rs. 15774 lakhs has been incurred during 2012-13. 90128 pucca vermi-compost units and 46058 HDPE vermi-bed units at a subsidised rate have been given to the farmers for producing vermi-compost for their own use in their field during 2012-13. For boosting up organic farming, 2624 bio gas, 43 commercial vermi-compost units and 3 commercial bio fertilizer units have been given to the farmers and Moong seeds for 357180 hectares has been distributed at a subsidised rate among the farmers for green manuring.

During 2013-14, a total of Rs. 149.79 crore has been spent on promoting organic farming in different components — 83574 pucca vermi-compost units, 46058 vermi-compost production units and 1004 bio gas units have been given to farmers at a subsidised rate for producing vermi-compost and energy at the village level. 109 commercial vermi-compost units have been set up in the districts producing vermi-compost. 23587 MT of vermi-compost has been distributed to farmers at a subsidised rate and 9551 ha. of micronutrient as well as 68000 hectare, under green manuring has been covered to maintain soil productivity and fertility as well as soil health. Integrated pest control programme has been undertaken for controlling insect, pest and diseases from the stage of seed sowing to standing crops. For this, 16387 hectare for seed treatment chemicals, 8283 ha. for pheromentraps and 2573 ha. for biopesticides have been distributed at a subsidised rate to farmers to reduce and control insect, pest and diseases.

Horticulture Development

Bihar is one of the largest producers of fruits and vegetables in the country. Easy availability of quality planting material is most critical for horticultural development. So, the strategy of the state government is to make mother plants available in the agricultural universities and other departmental nurseries, to be distributed among the farmers. Depending on the agro-climatic

situation, one specific horticulture crop has been identified for each district, so that a cluster approach can be undertaken for such crops in each district. Apart from important fruit crops, the universities would also set up progeny nursery for less common fruits like bael, ber, jamun, amla etc. Further, more tissue culture laboratories would be set up in the state during the period of next Agriculture Road Map (2017-22), since tissue culture technique is extensively used for the multiplication of plants like banana and flowers.

2.6 Agriculture Road Map

With the launching of Agriculture Road Map in 2008, Bihar had embarked on an innovative approach for agriculture growth. Under the Agriculture Road Map (2008), stress was given on the availability of certified seeds for 23 crops. These certified seeds were distributed at a subsidised rate. Stress was also given on bio-farming, farm mechanization and new technique of SRI cultivation. To give a new impetus to agricultural development, an Agricultural Cabinet, headed by the Chief Minister was constituted. This landmark initiative is the first of its kind in India. The Cabinet set up expert committees for preparation of a new road map for 2012-17. The Cabinet then thoroughly discussed the report, and farmers' suggestions were gathered in a Kisan Samagam in February, 2012. On October 3, 2012, Hon'ble President of India, Sri Pranab Mukherjee, had launched the second Agricultural Road Map (2012-17) for Bihar.

The six-point goal of the new Agriculture Road Map is — (i) Food security, (ii) Nutrition security; (iii) Increase in the income of farmers; (iv) Employment generation and control on migration of workers; (v) Inclusive human base of agricultural development and extensive participation of women; and (vi) Conservation of natural resources and their sustainable use. The main strategy of this Agricultural Road Map includes :

- (a) To ensure the availability of high quality agricultural input materials at farmers' end in proper time and at a low cost.
- (b) To make the agricultural operation more cost-effective and to ensure higher income for farmers with the use of modern farm equipments and agricultural management technique.
- (c) To ensure a sustainable agriculture through the use of optimum mix of soil, water, crop and other agricultural components, even in the face of climate change.
- (d) To develop both on-farm and off-farm agriculture-based enterprises by transforming the agricultural knowledge into skill.

- (e) To promote special programmes for Tal, Diara and other areas with specific geographical conditions.
- (f) Special efforts for computerisation of land records and their upgradation. Stress will be given on consolidation of holding so that capital-intensive agriculture can start on a large scale.
- (g) To establish agriculture as a prestigious occupation, to attract the educated youth towards the sector and reward them for their contribution.

Various other sectors which are interlinked with agricultural development are dealt by Sub-committees formed by the Agriculture Cabinet in the line departments. These sectors are — Water Management and Irrigation, Energy, Land Resource Management, Plantation and Environment Protection, Cooperatives, Storage, Marketing and Processing, Agricultural Research, Agricultural Credit, and Communication. In the road communication sector, all unconnected habitations with a population of more than 250 are planned to be connected with the approach roads.

2.7 Agricultural Credit

Besides physical inputs like seed, water, fertilizer and agricultural implements, agricultural operation cannot progress without proper credit support. Credit support becomes all the more indispensable as modern inputs are to be procured from the market at a proper time. However, the data related to the agricultural credit reveals that credit supply is far from being adequate in Bihar vis-à-vis demand. In Table 2.14, the bank-wise details are presented for agricultural credit.

Table 2.14 : Agricultural Credit Flow in Bihar

(Rs. crore)

Year	Commercial Bank		RRBs		CCB		Total	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
2007-08	3004	2447 (81.5)	1256	952 (75.8)	620	356 (57.4)	4880	3755 (76.9)
2008-09	4355	3943 (90.5)	1822	1438 (78.1)	899	317 (35.3)	7076	5697 (80.5)
2009-10	5425	4960 (91.4)	2220	1851 (84.0)	1082	353(32.6)	8727	7163 (82.1)
2010-11	9111	7058 (77.5)	5228	3188 (61.0)	1529	422 (27.6)	15868	10667 (67.2)
2011-12	12241	9689 (79.2)	7013	4882 (69.6)	1848	387 (20.9)	21102	14958 (70.9)
2012-13	14674	13203 (90.0)	8407	8035 (95.6)	2319	328 (14.2)	25401	21566 (84.9)
2013-14	18709	17786 (95.1)	10777	10676 (99.1)	800	308 (38.5)	30286	28770 (95.0)

Note : Figures in the parentheses denote achievement percentage to the target

Source : State Level Bankers' Committee

The table covers the period 2007-08 to 2013-14. The flow of agricultural credit comprises three major sources — Commercial Banks, Regional Rural Banks (RRB) and Central Cooperative banks (CCB). In 2007-08, the achievement level for agricultural credit has been around 80 percent. However, the level came down to 67.2 percent in 2010-11. Fortunately, the level rose to 95.0 percent in 2013-14. In absolute terms, the flow of credit has increased manifold. From a modest Rs. 3755 crore in 2007-08, it grew to Rs. 28,770 crore in 2013-14, which is more than 7-times the credit flow in 2007-08. However, keeping in view the rate of inflation and volume of demand generated from the recent modern agricultural operations, the supply is not adequate. The share of three different sources in 2013-14 stood at Commercial Banks (61.8 percent), RRBs (37.1 percent) and CCB (1.1 percent). In other words, Commercial Banks are the major supplier of agricultural credit in Bihar.

Since the Commercial Banks and RRBs are not keen to supply credit to agricultural sectors as they seek collaterals for granting of credits, the Cooperative Banks were supposed to play an important role in agricultural credit; but, unfortunately, this strategy has not worked as yet. The district-wise position of target and achievement of cooperative credit are presented in Table A2.10 (Appendix). It is clear from the table that in 2013-14, no district could fulfil the targets. The level of cooperative agricultural credit was relatively higher in districts like Begusarai, Samastipur, Khagaria, Patna, Gopalganj, Aurangabad and East Champaran. In districts like Saharsa, Supaul, Madhepura, Sheikhpura, Jehanabad and Arwal, cooperative credit operations are either nil or negligible.

Recently, for crop loan, an amount as interest subsidy has been sanctioned by the state government. This will help the farmers get loan at a rate of interest of 4 percent. NABARD has helped the state government to finance the project. This will lead to an increased flow of institutional credit to the farmers.

Kisan Credit Card

Kisan Credit Card (KCC) has been an important instrument through which credit is being provided to the farmers. The scheme was introduced in 1999 and farmers are allowed a maximum credit limit of Rs. 50,000 to procure necessary inputs. In 2009-10, an estimated number of 13.40 lakh farmers could reap the benefit of the scheme (Table 2.15). The achievement level was as high as 89.3 percent. The achievement level came down to 82.7 percent in 2012-13, and still lower at 71.6 percent in 2013-14. There is an urgent need to increase the network of KCC to cover nearly all the farmers of the state, failing which the rural moneylenders would trap the farmers. The small and marginal farmers would then be harmed, leading to a negative impact on production and productivity.

Table 2.15 : Number of Kisan Credit Card issued by Banks (2001-02 to 2013-14)

Year	Commercial Bank			RRBs		
	Target	Achievement	Percentage	Target	Achievement	Percentage
2001-02	110207	123465	112	52738	14256	27
2002-03	98180	77543	79	60918	24441	40.1
2003-04	105530	95587	90.6	64535	30864	47.8
2004-05	174850	140793	80.5	150500	76891	51.1
2005-06	143866	131618	91.5	129719	66332	51.1
2006-07	250000	203935	81.6	190000	140071	73.7
2007-08	300000	222478	74.2	228000	168529	73.9
2008-09	861429	505008	58.6	478571	310257	64.8
2009-10	861429	660997	76.7	478571	397420	83
2010-11	1148574	653484	56.9	638093	475636	74.5
2011-12	1352013	969763	71.7	778467	674095	86.6
2012-13	1460172	1126753	77.2	840746	950259	113
2013-14	1478593	1195696	80.9	1071020	1162691	108.6
	CCB			Total		
2001-02	277204	42086	15.2	440149	179807	40.8
2002-03	600000	112580	18.8	759098	214564	28.3
2003-04	425839	229051	53.8	595904	355502	59.7
2004-05	470350	245907	52.3	795700	463591	58.3
2005-06	293166	120653	41.2	566751	318603	56.2
2006-07	160000	55374	34.6	600000	399380	66.6
2007-08	160000	75533	47.2	688000	466540	67.8
2008-09	160000	81725	51.1	1500000	896990	59.8
2009-10	160000	281122	175.7	1500000	1339539	89.3
2010-11	213333	273710	128.3	2000000	1402830	70.1
2011-12	369520	203579	55.1	2500000	1847437	73.9
2012-13	399082	154774	38.8	2700000	2231786	82.7
2013-14	963999	156376	16.2	3513612	2514763	71.6

Source: State Level Bankers' Committee

The district-wise achievement under KCCs for the period 2007-08 to 2013-14 are presented in Table A2.11 (Appendix). It can be observed that there exists a wide variation in terms of the achievement across the districts. In 2013-14, the districts with the largest number of KCCs are Samastipur (1.55 lakhs), Begusarai (1.52 lakhs) and East Champaran (1.47 lakhs). The districts with the least number of KCCs are Jehanabad (0.17 lakhs), Sheikpura (0.12 lakhs) and Arwal (0.11 lakhs).

2.8 Animal Husbandry

Apart from agriculture, animal husbandry is one of the key sectors which is very important from the point of view of income and employment in the rural areas of Bihar. This sector

contributes about one-fifth of the total rural income, and provides large scale employment to women, belonging to the marginalised sections of society. Further, since many households are either landless or land-poor in rural Bihar, this sector plays an important role in supplementing the low agricultural income of many rural households.

According to the livestock census of 2012, the total livestock population was 366.31 lakh. The figure will grow when a new census would take place in 2017. According to the figures presented in Table A2.12 (Appendix), 54 percent of the total livestock population are milch animals, with a cow population of 117.05 lakhs and a buffalo population of 65.49 lakhs. The goat population stands at 111.29 lakhs, and goats are popularly known as poor man's cow. The size of poultry population is high at 64.58 lakhs. Taking note of the importance of the sector, the state government has taken several initiatives for its development. These include breed upgradation, health and nutrition, insurance scheme for milch animals, and marketing of the products of the sectors. Training of the personnel of the sectors has also been undertaken by the state government.

As per the data provided by the livestock census given in Table A2.12 (Appendix), one may notice that there exists a large degree of variation in livestock population across the districts. For bovine population (cows and buffaloes) the districts with higher shares are — Patna, Bhojpur, Rohtas, Gaya, Banka, Muzaffarpur, West Champaran, Madhubani and Purnea. For goats and poultry, there is higher degree of concentration in the north-eastern region of the state, where the climate is rather conducive for their upkeep. The districts which have large concentration of goats are East Champaran, Araria and Katihar and poultry are Vaishali, Samastipur and Muzaffarpur.

Table 2.16 : Livestock and Fish Production of Bihar

Year	Milk (lakh tonnes)	Egg (crores)	Wool (lakh kgs)	Meat (lakh tonnes)	Fish (lakh tonnes)
2007-08	57.67	106.8	2.41	1.81	2.88
2008-09	59.34	107.5	2.5	1.83	3.06
2009-10	61.24	110.13	2.6	2.18	2.97
2010-11	65.17	74.46	2.6	2.23	2.89
2011-12	66.25	75.43	2.66	2.28	3.44
2012-13	68.45	83.72	2.67	2.28	4.00
2013-14	71.97	93.08	2.71	2.92	4.32
CAGR	3.7	-4.5	1.8	7.1	7.0

Source : Department of Animal Husbandry, GOB

Chart 2.3 : Production of Milk in Bihar

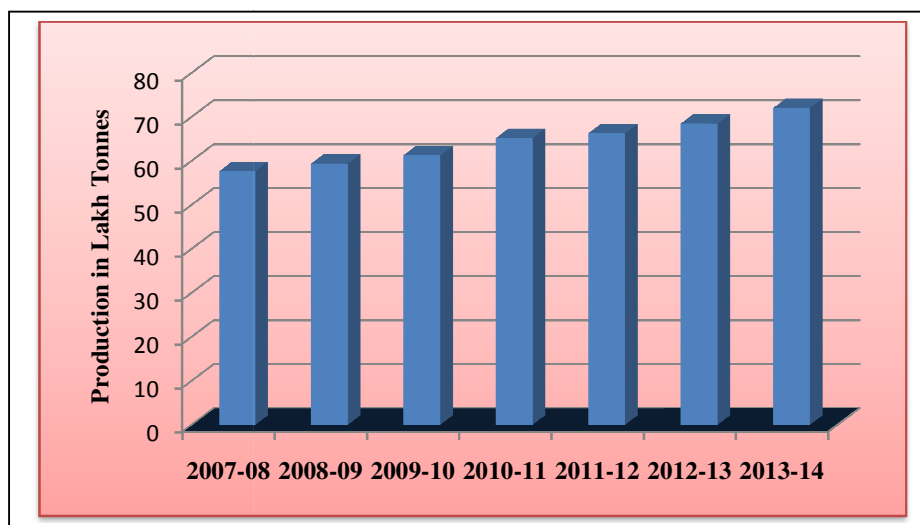
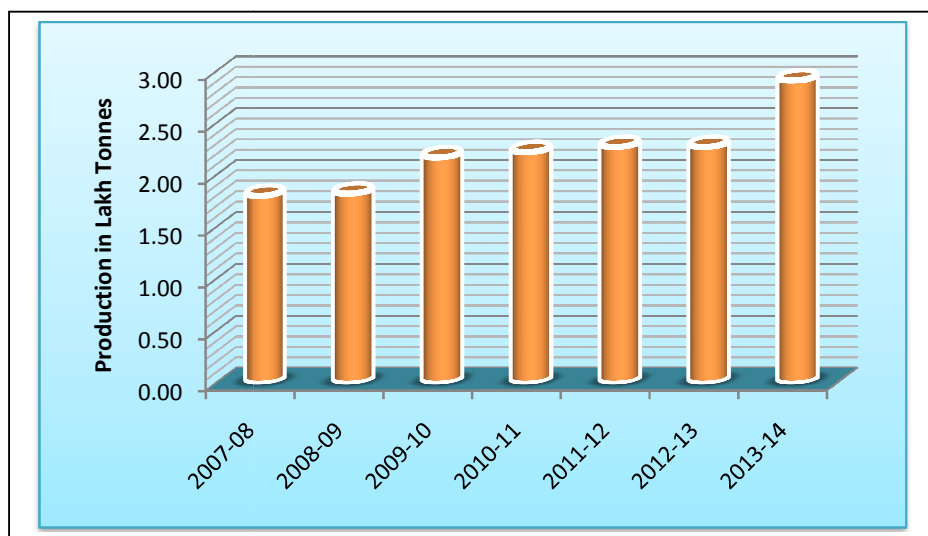


Chart 2.4 : Production of Meat in Bihar



In Table 2.16, the production levels of various animal husbandry products have been presented for the period 2007-08 to 2013-14. Milk is the most important produce of this sector. The production of milk has increased from 56.67 lakh tonnes in 2007-08 to 71.97 lakh tonnes in 2013-14. However, during the same period, the production of eggs decreased from 106.80 crore to 93.08 crore.

The state government has several schemes like medical treatment of animals, sterilization, artificial insemination, immunization and free distribution of fodder seeds for the growth of the animal husbandry sector. In Appendix Table A2.13 (Appendix), the details are provided for various districts pertaining to several schemes. They relate to the year 2012-13 and 2013-14.

These services are not uniform across the districts. For Bihar as a whole, 25.12 lakh animals were treated in 2013-14. In addition, 147.57 lakh animals were immunized. The coverage of artificial insemination stood at 3.12 lakh animals in 2013-14. The state government has also started providing ambulatory vans from 2010-11, which are equipped with latest technology and modern medicines and tools. The number of ambulatory vans increased from 20 in 2010-11 to 50 in 2011-12. The state government plans to provide more such vans in the coming annual plans.

Further, the state government has established silos in Patna, Munger, Bhagalpur, Saharsa, Purnea, Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga, Chhapra and Banka for the storage of liquid nitrogen for artificial insemination. The state government has also taken steps to renovate the artificial insemination centres in all the districts. In the new programme of artificial insemination, the non-governmental organisations (NGOs) would also be associated, subject to reasonable levels of success attained by them in terms of calves born. Under this scheme, 50 lakh cattles are likely to be covered at a cost of Rs. 1 lakh per year. The state government also proposes to create a modern slaughter house in each of the 38 districts for the production of clean and hygienic meat at a cost of Rs. one crore per unit.

Fisheries

Bihar has a water area of 273.3 thousand hectares and 3200 kms. of river length. This constitutes about 3.9 percent of the total geographical area. This gives a vast scope of fish cultivation in the state, providing gainful occupation for rural households associated with fishing. This sector is growing steadily and the contribution of this sector to the total GSDP has more-than-doubled during the last decade. In 2004-05, the production of fish in Bihar was 2.67 lakh tonnes. The production grew continuously thereafter and reached the peak level of 4.32 lakh tonnes in 2013-14.

The state government has recently taken some steps to empower the fish farmers through on-site training, and exposure visits to various places throughout India to develop technical, managerial and participatory skills. The fishermen of the state have been sent to Andhra Pradesh and West Bengal for upgradation of their skills for modern fishing techniques. During 2012-13, around 1552 fishermen were trained in the state; in 2013-14, another about 2000 fishermen were inducted for training. In 2011-12, a new insurance scheme for fish farmers was introduced. One scheme is being implemented by the Oriental Insurance Company, a public sector enterprise. Under this, a premium of Rs. 3200 is fixed for each hectare of fishing area,

which is shared by the beneficiary and the state government on 50:50 basis. During 2011-12, one lakh fishermen were covered by the scheme.

The schemes undertaken by the state government like distribution of fingerlings on subsidies, distribution of easy loans to farmers for maintenance and renovation of private ponds for fish production, and free houses for poor fishermen have immensely benefited the fish farmers of the state. The development of ponds and 'chaur' have increased the water area under fishing. In 2013-14, 4812.85 lakh fish seeds were produced in the state. The district-wise details about the distribution of fish seeds are given in Table A 2.14 (Appendix). The data in the table shows that the districts of the Darbhanga Division (Darbhanga, Madhubani, Samastipur) are major producers of fish. The leading fish-producing districts in 2013-14 are Darbhanga (26.35 thousand tonnes), Madhubani (23.60 thousand tonnes), East Champaran (23.00 thousand tonnes), Saran (22.91 thousand tonnes), Nalanda (21.12 thousand tonnes) Muzaffarpur (19.98 thousand tonnes) and Khagaria (18.38 thousands tonnes). For fish seed, Siwan topped the list with 750 lakh seeds, followed by Darbhanga with 650 lakh seeds.

Recently, several new schemes have been undertaken by the state government for the upliftment of the poor fishermen in the state. A scheme of stocking of reservoirs with fingerlings have been newly introduced by the state government. The National Fisheries Development Board (NFDB) is assisting the process of stocking. The required credit is provided to the fishermen for the creation of hatcheries which have the capacity to breed 8-10 million fries. The unit cost for a hatchery of 8-10 million capacity is Rs. 15.00 lakh, which includes 20 percent as the subsidy component. There is a proposal to create a Fish Research Centre in Mithapur (Patna) at a cost of Rs. 129.37 lakh. The state government also proposes to establish a Sonaru fish seed farm in Fatuha at a cost of Rs. 99.68 lakh.

APPENDIX

Table A 2.1 : District-wise Annual Rainfall in Bihar for Different Seasons

(Rainfall in mm.)

Districts	2013					2014, up to September			
	Winter Rain	Hot Weather Rain	South-West Monsoon	North-West Monsoon	Total	Winter Rain	Hot Weather Rain	South-West Monsoon	Total
Patna	26.9	59.1	334.0	134.4	554.5	4.9	26.5	731.6	763.0
Nalanda	7.6	98.8	341.6	133.0	581.0	47.4	123.5	824.9	995.7
Bhojpur	6.6	26.8	420.1	170.6	624.1	53.5	37.3	506.2	597.0
Buxar	52.4	45.7	375.3	174.6	648.0	82.3	72.3	383.6	538.2
Rohtas	48.8	1.6	679.2	127.5	857.1	45.5	35.0	318.9	399.4
Kaimur	68.1	9.7	620.4	130.1	828.3	32.3	9.7	477.2	519.2
Gaya	4.8	40.2	274.8	125.7	445.5	46.1	71.6	746.7	864.4
Jehanabad	21.1	103.8	290.8	126.9	542.6	31.0	24.6	773.6	829.2
Arwal	0.0	38.4	275	126.3	439.7	80.5	6.0	441.8	528.3
Nawada	2.4	75.6	221.2	148.6	447.8	41.8	101.2	867.8	1010.7
Aurangabad	32.8	10.2	455.5	114.1	612.6	75.0	44.7	583.0	702.7
Saran	41.1	121.6	423.7	144.8	731.2	38.7	44.6	680.6	763.9
Siwan	21.3	74.5	498.4	271.2	865.4	38.3	51.3	537.6	627.1
Gopalganj	46.1	91.4	473.0	215.2	825.7	38.2	55.1	775.6	868.9
West Champaran	7.7	125.7	738.7	162.6	1034.7	38.2	45.7	916.2	1000.1
East Champaran	24.9	131.8	404.8	153.7	715.1	26.8	79.5	759.0	865.2
Muzaffarpur	38.5	156	372.9	214.2	781.6	50.5	55.6	1057.2	1163.3
Sitamarhi	0.0	37.7	342.6	137.4	517.7	56.2	126.2	704.5	886.9
Sheohar	38.5	28.3	443.8	208.0	718.6	44.5	66.4	736.2	847.2
Vaishali	0.0	25.2	244.4	166.2	435.8	0.0	21.2	721.2	742.4
Darbhanga	1.1	27.6	410.0	160.6	599.3	18.7	73.2	773.3	865.1
Madhubani	30.2	79.7	436.6	117.5	664.0	20.6	54.8	824.1	899.5
Samastipur	27.3	60.6	468.6	210.5	767.0	39.7	95.7	894.9	1030.3
Begusarai	6.0	60.6	759.2	102.9	928.7	13.8	174.7	805.3	993.8
Munger	7.4	59.1	683.3	183.8	933.6	0.0	201.1	922.0	1123.1
Sheikhpura	5.6	64.9	345.8	126.2	542.5	30.6	119.4	935.9	1085.8
Lakhisarai	0.0	30.4	590.7	121.9	742.9	30.3	214.2	923.7	1168.1
Jamui	3.8	41.8	255.1	171.8	472.5	99.2	108.3	782.6	990.1
Khagaria	8.3	98.5	639.6	141.3	887.6	2.5	161.9	802.3	966.7
Bhagalpur	15.7	74.0	559.7	261.9	911.3	33.6	147.9	839.9	1021.4
Banka	0.0	67.8	630.2	183.5	881.5	57.4	68.9	855.2	981.5
Saharsa	10.6	213.5	550.6	122.2	896.9	17.0	185.9	769.6	972.5
Supaul	0.0	23.8	553.8	210.6	788.2	0.0	61.0	711.7	772.7
Madhepura	0.0	72.5	582.5	243.5	898.5	10.5	186.7	844.8	1042.0
Purnea	0.0	84.2	829.2	127.7	1041.1	1.0	72.1	888.4	961.5
Kishanganj	12.2	186.6	1074.3	132.6	1405.7	7.3	181.3	1570.6	1759.3
Araria	20.0	133.0	1244.9	91.6	1489.5	29.4	137.2	978.1	1144.6
Katihar	10.6	124.5	854.9	349.6	1339.6	0.0	232.3	755.8	988.1
Bihar	17.1	73.8	518.4	164.3	773.6	33.8	94.1	774.2	902.1

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, GOB

Table A 2.2 : District-wise Land Utilisation Pattern in Bihar (2011-12)

(Area in '000 hectares)

Districts	Geographical area (1)	Forests (2)	Barren/ Unculturable Land (3)	Non-Agricultural Use (4)			Culturable Waste (5)
				Land Area	Water Area	Total	
Patna	317.2 (100.0)	0.1 (0.0)	12.4 (3.9)	66.0 (20.8)	12.7 (4.0)	78.7 (24.8)	0.8 (0.2)
Nalanda	232.7 (100.0)	4.6 (2.0)	1.2 (0.5)	35.3 (15.2)	10.1 (4.3)	45.4 (19.5)	0.2 (0.1)
Bhojpur	237.3 (100.0)	0.0 (0.0)	6.7 (2.8)	30.0 (12.6)	4.2 (1.8)	32.2 (13.6)	0.6 (0.3)
Buxar	167.0 (100.0)	0.0 (0.0)	2.2 (1.3)	13.0 (7.8)	4.6 (2.7)	17.6 (10.5)	0.7 (0.4)
Rohtas	390.7 (100.0)	66.7 (17.1)	16.8 (4.3)	38.9 (10.0)	9.3 (2.4)	48.2 (12.3)	1.1 (0.3)
Kaimur	342.4 (100.0)	113.0 (33)	19.3 (5.6)	31.0 (9.0)	3.8 (1.1)	35.1 (10.2)	1.9 (0.5)
Gaya	493.8 (100.0)	77.8 (15.8)	27.5 (5.6)	63.0 (12.8)	10.6 (2.1)	73.6 (14.9)	3.3 (0.7)
Jehanabad	94.0 (100.0)	0.6 (0.7)	3.3 (3.5)	13.8 (14.6)	1.3 (1.3)	15.0 (16.0)	0.1 (0.2)
Arwal	62.6 (100.0)	0.0 (0.0)	2.2 (3.5)	9.1 (14.6)	1.2 (1.9)	10.3 (16.5)	0.1 (0.1)
Nawada	248.7 (100.0)	63.8 (25.6)	11.2 (4.5)	25.7 (10.3)	10.3 (4.1)	36.0 (14.5)	1.1 (0.5)
Aurangabad	330.0 (100.0)	18.8 (5.7)	16.4 (5.0)	52.2 (15.8)	3.4 (1.0)	55.5 (16.8)	1.9 (0.6)
Saran	264.9 (100.0)	0.0 (0.0)	17.9 (6.8)	28.2 (10.6)	6.4 (2.4)	34.6 (13)	0.2 (0.1)
Siwan	224.4 (100.0)	0.0 (0.0)	8.7 (3.9)	28.9 (12.9)	3.5 (1.6)	32.4 (14.5)	0.8 (0.3)
Gopalganj	203.8 (100.0)	0.0 (0.0)	5.5 (2.7)	31.2 (15.3)	2.5 (1.2)	33.7 (16.5)	1.4 (0.7)
West Champaran	484.4 (100.0)	91.7 (18.9)	2.9 (0.6)	70.9 (14.6)	23.7 (4.9)	94.6 (19.5)	1.3 (0.3)
East Champaran	431.7 (100.0)	0.1 (0.0)	8.1 (1.9)	51.4 (11.9)	25.8 (6.0)	77.3 (17.9)	0.3 (0.1)
Muzaffarpur	315.4 (100.0)	0.0 (0.0)	5.3 (1.7)	51.2 (16.2)	12.3 (3.9)	63.5 (20.1)	0.3 (0.1)
Sitamarhi	221.9 (100.0)	0.0 (0.0)	1.8 (0.8)	45.1 (20.3)	18.1 (8.2)	63.2 (28.5)	0.1 (0.1)
Sheohar	43.5 (100.0)	0.0 (0.0)	0.4 (0.9)	9.8 (22.6)	3.2 (7.3)	13.0 (29.9)	0.0 (0.1)
Vaishali	201.4 (100.0)	0.0 (0.0)	24.1 (12.0)	30.2 (15.0)	7.8 (3.9)	38.0 (18.9)	0.1 (0.1)
Darbhanga	254.1 (100.0)	0.0 (0.0)	1.3 (0.5)	44.3 (17.4)	16.6 (6.5)	60.8 (23.9)	0.1 (0.1)
Madhubani	353.5 (100.0)	0.0 (0.0)	2.2 (0.6)	71.2 (20.2)	15.7 (4.4)	86.9 (24.6)	0.5 (0.1)
Samastipur	262.4 (100.0)	0.0 (0.0)	3.8 (1.5)	54.6 (20.8)	9.1 (3.5)	63.8 (24.3)	0.0 (0.0)
Begusarai	187.8 (100.0)	0.0 (0.0)	18 (9.6)	30.2 (16.1)	11.6 (6.2)	41.7 (22.2)	0.0 (0.0)
Munger	139.8 (100.0)	28.5 (20.4)	11.4 (8.2)	20.6 (14.7)	11.1 (7.9)	31.6 (22.6)	0.9 (0.7)
Sheikhpura	62.1 (100.0)	0.0 (0.0)	1.0 (1.6)	7.7 (12.4)	3.0 (4.8)	10.7 (17.3)	0.2 (0.4)
Lakhisarai	128.6 (100.0)	13.4 (10.5)	7.0 (5.5)	8.9 (6.9)	5.8 (4.5)	14.7 (11.5)	0.7 (0.5)
Jamui	305.3 (100.0)	92.9 (30.4)	28.6 (9.4)	39.2 (12.8)	5.0 (1.6)	44.2 (14.5)	10.3 (3.4)
Khagaria	149.3 (100.0)	0.0 (0.0)	13.6 (9.1)	19.2 (12.9)	11.9 (8.0)	31.2 (20.9)	0.6 (0.4)
Bhagalpur	254.3 (100.0)	0.1 (0.0)	22.4 (8.8)	54.3 (21.4)	16.3 (6.4)	70.6 (27.8)	2.3 (0.9)
Banka	305.6 (100.0)	46.3 (15.2)	43 (14.1)	36.5 (12.0)	5.9 (1.9)	42.5 (13.9)	7.9 (2.6)
Saharsa	164.6 (100.0)	0.0 (0.0)	10.8 (6.6)	22.1 (13.4)	7.0 (4.2)	29.1 (17.7)	0.5 (0.3)
Supaul	238.6 (100.0)	0.0 (0.0)	20.2 (8.5)	39.2 (16.4)	12.6 (5.3)	51.8 (21.7)	1.5 (0.6)
Madhepura	179.6 (100.0)	0.0 (0.0)	3.9 (2.2)	26.8 (14.9)	4.9 (2.7)	31.7 (17.7)	0.0 (0.0)
Purnea	313.9 (100.0)	0.1 (0.0)	12.3 (3.9)	37.9 (12.1)	8.3 (2.6)	46.2 (14.7)	1.1 (0.4)
Kishanganj	189.1 (100.0)	0.4 (0.2)	11.2 (5.9)	25.6 (13.5)	9.9 (5.2)	35.5 (18.8)	1.2 (0.6)
Araria	271.7 (100.0)	0.8 (0.3)	5.0 (1.8)	40.3 (14.8)	11.3 (4.1)	51.6 (19.0)	0.5 (0.2)
Katihar	291.3 (100.0)	1.8 (0.6)	22.1 (7.6)	41.9 (14.4)	16.2 (5.6)	58.1 (19.9)	0.6 (0.2)
Bihar	9359.6 (100.0)	621.6 (6.6)	431.7 (4.6)	1345.6 (14.4)	357.0 (3.8)	1702.5 (18.2)	45.2 (0.5)

Note : Figures in the parentheses denotes percentage

Source : Directorate of Economics and Statistics, GOB

(Contd.)

Table A 2.2 : District-wise Land Utilisation Pattern in Bihar (2011-12) (Concl.)

(Area in '000 hectares)

District	Permanent Pastures (6)	Tree Crops (7)	Fallow land (8)	Current Fallow (9)	Total Uncultivable Land (10) (2 to 9)	Net Sown Area (11)	Gross Sown Area (12)	Cropping Intensity (13)
Patna	0.1 (0.0)	1.0 (0.3)	1.6 (0.5)	65.1 (20.5)	159.7 (50.4)	157.5 (49.6)	197.7	1.26
Nalanda	0.0 (0.0)	1.3 (0.5)	0.2 (0.1)	27.8 (11.9)	80.7 (34.7)	152.0 (65.3)	256.5	1.69
Bhojpur	0.1 (0.0)	2.0 (0.9)	2.4 (1.0)	6.4 (2.7)	52.5 (22.1)	184.9 (77.6)	234.6	1.27
Buxar	0.0 (0.0)	0.8 (0.4)	0.6 (0.4)	7.1 (4.3)	28.9 (17.3)	138.1 (82.7)	186.8	1.35
Rohtas	0.1 (0.0)	2.9 (0.7)	0.8 (0.2)	4.5 (1.2)	141.1 (36.1)	249.6 (63.9)	337.7	1.35
Kaimur	0.1 (0.0)	0.7 (0.2)	0.2 (0.1)	16.2 (4.7)	186.2 (54.5)	156.2 (45.6)	202.5	1.30
Gaya	2.1 (0.4)	3.9 (0.8)	11.4 (2.3)	125.2 (25.4)	324.8 (65.8)	169 (34.2)	189.7	1.12
Jehanabad	0.1 (0.1)	0.7 (0.8)	0.2 (0.2)	19.4 (20.6)	39.5 (42.0)	54.5 (58.0)	110.0	2.02
Arwal	0.1 (0.2)	0.9 (1.4)	1.6 (2.6)	5.3 (8.4)	20.5 (32.8)	42.1 (67.2)	44.0	1.04
Nawada	0.9 (0.4)	0.6 (0.3)	2.7 (1.1)	25.3 (10.2)	141.6 (56.9)	107.2 (43.1)	136.6	1.27
Aurangabad	0.6 (0.2)	0.6 (0.2)	1.2 (0.3)	42.9 (13.0)	137.8 (41.8)	192.2 (58.2)	304.4	1.58
Saran	0.2 (0.1)	8.6 (3.2)	3.7 (1.4)	33.5 (12.6)	98.5 (37.2)	166.3 (62.8)	210.0	1.26
Siwan	0.2 (0.1)	8.6 (3.8)	1.5 (0.7)	0.8 (0.3)	52.9 (23.6)	171.5 (76.4)	229.7	1.34
Gopalganj	0.2 (0.1)	7.4 (3.7)	2.4 (1.2)	5.2 (2.5)	55.9 (27.4)	147.9 (72.6)	225.2	1.52
West Champaran	1.1 (0.2)	6.5 (1.3)	2.6 (0.5)	3.7 (0.8)	204.5 (42.2)	279.9 (57.8)	427.6	1.53
East Champaran	0.4 (0.1)	27.1 (6.3)	3.0 (0.7)	43.3 (10)	159.6 (37)	272.1 (63.0)	418.6	1.54
Muzaffarpur	0.0 (0.0)	17.4 (5.5)	1.4 (0.4)	8.5 (2.7)	96.4 (30.6)	218.9 (69.4)	300.4	1.37
Sitamarhi	1.4 (0.6)	13.9 (6.3)	0.5 (0.2)	2.6 (1.2)	83.5 (37.6)	138.4 (62.4)	212.7	1.54
Sheohar	0.0 (0.0)	3.6 (8.4)	0.8 (1.9)	0.6 (1.4)	18.5 (42.5)	25.0 (57.5)	57.2	2.29
Vaishali	0.3 (0.2)	9.8 (4.8)	0.3 (0.1)	2.8 (1.4)	75.4 (37.4)	126.0 (62.6)	168.2	1.33
Darbhanga	0.1 (0.1)	12.2 (4.8)	2.2 (0.9)	21.5 (8.5)	98.3 (38.7)	155.8 (61.3)	168.5	1.08
Madhubani	1.3 (0.4)	22.9 (6.5)	2.9 (0.8)	8.0 (2.3)	124.8 (35.3)	228.7 (64.7)	301.8	1.32
Samastipur	0.1 (0.0)	8.3 (3.2)	0.9 (0.3)	12.7 (4.8)	89.5 (34.1)	172.9 (65.9)	261.5	1.51
Begusarai	0.0 (0.0)	3.7 (2.0)	0.8 (0.4)	6.8 (3.6)	71.1 (37.8)	116.7 (62.2)	173.2	1.48
Munger	0.2 (0.1)	0.6 (0.4)	1.9 (1.4)	19.9 (14.3)	95.2 (68.1)	44.6 (31.9)	57.1	1.28
Sheikhpura	0.0 (0.0)	0.3 (0.5)	1.7 (2.7)	7.6 (12.2)	21.5 (34.6)	40.6 (65.4)	63.1	1.55
Lakhisarai	0.1 (0.0)	0.3 (0.2)	6.3 (4.9)	13.4 (10.4)	56 (43.5)	72.6 (56.5)	104.2	1.43
Jamui	1.7 (0.5)	2.1 (0.7)	16.1 (5.3)	67.7 (22.2)	263.5 (86.3)	41.8 (13.7)	64.9	1.55
Khagaria	0.2 (0.1)	3.1 (2.1)	2.2 (1.5)	6.8 (4.5)	57.7 (38.6)	91.7 (61.4)	123.9	1.35
Bhagalpur	0.6 (0.2)	6.7 (2.6)	4.9 (1.9)	21 (8.3)	128.7 (50.6)	125.6 (49.4)	150.8	1.20
Banka	1.1 (0.4)	7.4 (2.4)	11.2 (3.7)	30.5 (10.0)	189.8 (62.1)	115.8 (37.9)	150.3	1.30
Saharsa	1.1 (0.7)	4.4 (2.7)	3.8 (2.3)	2.0 (1.2)	51.7 (31.4)	112.9 (68.6)	208.6	1.85
Supaul	0.3 (0.1)	3.1 (1.3)	9.5 (4.0)	5.3 (2.2)	91.7 (38.4)	146.9 (61.6)	221.4	1.51
Madhepura	0.0 (0.0)	7.1 (4.0)	1.0 (0.6)	5.6 (3.1)	49.5 (27.5)	130.1 (72.5)	203.4	1.56
Purnea	0.0 (0.0)	8.9 (2.8)	4.7 (1.5)	63.6 (20.2)	136.9 (43.6)	176.9 (56.4)	240.3	1.36
Kishanganj	0.4 (0.2)	5.1 (2.7)	3.0 (1.6)	27.0 (14.3)	83.8 (44.3)	105.3 (55.7)	149.3	1.42
Araria	0.2 (0.1)	19.0 (7.0)	2.9 (1.1)	6.9 (2.5)	87.0 (32.0)	184.7 (68.0)	291.3	1.58
Katihar	0.1 (0.0)	11.0 (3.8)	6.1 (2.1)	8.8 (3.0)	108.7 (37.3)	182.7 (62.7)	263.5	1.44
Bihar	15.7 (0.2)	244.6 (2.6)	121.2 (1.3)	781.3 (8.3)	3963.8 (42.4)	5395.7 (57.6)	7646.8	1.42

Note : Figures in the parentheses denotes percentage

Source : Directorate of Economics and Statistics, GOB

(Concluded)

Table A 2.3 : District-wise Area, Production and Productivity of Rice in Bihar

(Area in '000 hectare/Production in '000 tonnes/ Productivity in kg/ha)

Districts	2011-12			2012-13		
	Area	Production	Productivity	Area	Production	Productivity
Patna	60.10 (1.8)	167.30 (2.0)	2783 (12)	59.84 (1.8)	191.98 (2.3)	3208 (09)
Nalanda	126.50 (3.8)	347.70 (4.2)	2749 (13)	112.08 (3.4)	281.07 (3.4)	2508 (16)
Bhojpur	106.30 (3.2)	350.40 (4.3)	3295 (06)	105.33 (3.2)	359.98 (4.3)	3417 (07)
Buxar	73.30 (2.2)	258.10 (3.2)	3524 (03)	72.11 (2.2)	253.84 (3.1)	3520 (04)
Rohtas	170.20 (5.1)	736.30 (9.0)	4326 (01)	179.20 (5.4)	719.14 (8.6)	4013 (01)
Kaimur	110.90 (3.3)	387.30 (4.7)	3496 (04)	102.11 (3.1)	393.86 (4.7)	3857 (02)
Gaya	88.20 (2.7)	284.20 (3.5)	3221 (07)	124.81 (3.8)	408.13 (4.9)	3270 (08)
Jehanabad	53.70 (1.6)	151.60 (1.9)	2822 (11)	54.37 (1.6)	207.87 (2.5)	3823 (03)
Arwal	26.30 (0.8)	80.60 (1.0)	3066 (08)	26.28 (0.8)	80.45 (1.0)	3061 (12)
Nawada	66.30 (2.0)	194.70 (2.4)	2939 (10)	64.79 (2.0)	187.88 (2.3)	2900 (14)
Aurangabad	176.20 (5.3)	582.00 (7.1)	3304 (05)	179.92 (5.5)	615.09 (7.4)	3419 (06)
Saran	77.70 (2.3)	136.10 (1.7)	1752 (32)	70.88 (2.1)	166.60 (2.0)	2350 (21)
Siwan	103.30 (3.1)	197.40 (2.4)	1910 (30)	103.13 (3.1)	222.65 (2.7)	2159 (24)
Gopalganj	90.40 (2.7)	184.50 (2.3)	2041 (23)	87.68 (2.7)	210.08 (2.5)	2396 (20)
West Champaran	173.20 (5.2)	416.60 (5.1)	2405 (15)	163.91 (5.0)	360.66 (4.3)	2200 (22)
East Champaran	193.30 (5.8)	384.60 (4.7)	1989 (26)	188.81 (5.7)	353.94 (4.3)	1875 (31)
Muzaffarpur	132.70 (4.0)	302.20 (3.7)	2278 (16)	117.51 (3.6)	256.13 (3.1)	2180 (23)
Sitamarhi	104.90 (3.2)	169.00 (2.1)	1611 (24)	106.34 (3.2)	229.34 (2.8)	2157 (25)
Sheohar	29.80 (0.9)	76.10 (0.9)	2554 (14)	24.73 (0.7)	52.88 (0.6)	2138 (26)
Vaishali	46.10 (1.4)	104.50 (1.3)	2267 (17)	46.35 (1.4)	111.90 (1.3)	2414 (19)
Darbhanga	63.50 (1.9)	114.50 (1.4)	1804 (31)	64.33 (1.9)	104.46 (1.3)	1624 (34)
Madhubani	179.10 (5.4)	292.80 (3.6)	1635 (34)	173.67 (5.3)	189.80 (2.3)	1093 (38)
Samastipur	109.30 (3.3)	223.00 (2.7)	2041 (24)	92.56 (2.8)	165.75 (2.0)	1791 (33)
Begusarai	29.20 (0.9)	51.10 (0.6)	1748 (33)	27.91 (0.8)	55.86 (0.7)	2001 (27)
Munger	29.40 (0.9)	62.30 (0.8)	2122 (20)	26.78 (0.8)	75.29 (0.9)	2811 (15)
Sheikhpura	30.90 (0.9)	69.70 (0.9)	2253 (18)	22.77 (0.7)	70.54 (0.8)	3098 (11)
Lakhisarai	17.10 (0.5)	32.90 (0.4)	1921 (29)	13.53 (0.4)	47.38 (0.6)	3503 (05)
Jamui	49.10 (1.5)	102.40 (1.3)	2083 (21)	49.96 (1.5)	73.32 (0.9)	1467 (36)
Khagaria	20.40 (0.6)	30.00 (0.4)	1469 (36)	20.53 (0.6)	38.13 (0.5)	1857 (32)
Bhagalpur	26.60 (0.8)	81.10 (1.0)	3043 (09)	35.14 (1.1)	67.30 (0.8)	1915 (30)
Banka	99.80 (3.0)	390.60 (4.8)	3915 (02)	96.36 (2.9)	291.07 (3.5)	3021 (13)
Saharsa	98.40 (3.0)	190.80 (2.3)	1938 (28)	100.13 (3.0)	191.87 (2.3)	1916 (29)
Supaul	98.00 (2.9)	141.30 (1.7)	1443 (37)	97.96 (3.0)	153.36 (1.8)	1565 (35)
Madhepura	71.20 (2.1)	100.20 (1.2)	1406 (38)	69.27 (2.1)	169.57 (2.0)	2448 (17)
Purnea	98.00 (2.9)	195.60 (2.4)	1995 (25)	95.36 (2.9)	187.95 (2.3)	1971 (28)
Kishanganj	78.90 (2.4)	168.40 (2.1)	2133 (19)	82.90 (2.5)	114.49 (1.4)	1381 (37)
Araria	138.80 (4.2)	271.10 (3.3)	1953 (27)	138.83 (4.2)	339.41 (4.1)	2445 (18)
Katihar	76.60 (2.3)	158.60 (1.9)	2069 (22)	100.72 (3.1)	323.02 (3.9)	3207 (10)
Bihar	3323.90 (100.0)	8187.60 (100.0)	2463	3298.89 (100.0)	8322.01 (100.0)	2523

Note : Figure in parentheses denotes percentage and ranking for productivity

Source : Department of Agriculture, GOB

Table A 2.4 : District-wise Area, Production and Productivity of Wheat in Bihar

(Area in '000 hectare/Production in '000 tonnes/ Productivity in kg/ha)

Districts	2011-12			2012-13		
	Area	Production	Productivity	Area	Production	Productivity
Patna	60.30 (2.8)	220.40 (3.4)	3657 (8)	59.31 (2.7)	211.57 (3.4)	3567 (02)
Nalanda	78.60 (3.7)	222.10 (3.4)	2826 (26)	84.55 (3.8)	233.79 (3.8)	2765 (17)
Bhojpur	77.40 (3.6)	234.00 (3.6)	3024 (19)	74.14 (3.4)	192.02 (3.1)	2590 (23)
Buxar	81.70 (3.8)	248.30 (3.8)	3039 (17)	80.3 (3.6)	218.30 (3.5)	2718 (18)
Rohtas	142.80 (6.7)	392.90 (6.0)	2752 (28)	142.79 (6.5)	457.11 (7.4)	3201 (08)
Kaimur	69.00 (3.2)	207.50 (3.2)	3007 (20)	81.72 (3.7)	203.51 (3.3)	2490 (28)
Gaya	65.90 (3.1)	183.40 (2.8)	2783 (27)	65.86 (3)	161.97 (2.6)	2459 (30)
Jehanabad	34.80 (1.6)	128.30 (2.0)	3685 (7)	35.34 (1.6)	117.90 (1.9)	3387 (06)
Arwal	10.70 (0.5)	27.00 (0.4)	2525 (32)	10.70 (0.5)	26.39 (0.4)	2466 (29)
Nawada	49.10 (2.3)	127.20 (1.9)	2592 (31)	47.02 (2.1)	117.30 (1.9)	2495 (27)
Aurangabad	73.20 (3.4)	165.80 (2.5)	2264 (36)	97.58 (4.4)	209.52 (3.4)	2147 (34)
Saran	83.60 (3.9)	276.50 (4.2)	3307 (10)	81.53 (3.7)	233.25 (3.8)	2861 (15)
Siwan	90.10 (4.2)	270.50 (4.1)	3003 (21)	94.84 (4.3)	314.20 (5.1)	3313 (07)
Gopalganj	83.90 (3.9)	276.00 (4.2)	3291 (12)	84.69 (3.8)	291.75 (4.7)	3445 (04)
West Champaran	71.10 (3.3)	230.80 (3.5)	3244 (13)	69.52 (3.1)	178.20 (2.9)	2563 (09)
East Champaran	111.00 (5.2)	359.10 (5.5)	3235 (14)	115.14 (5.2)	304.22 (4.9)	2642 (20)
Muzaffarpur	87.5 (4.1)	354.00 (5.4)	4047 (1)	93.84 (4.3)	284.59 (4.6)	3033 (24)
Sitamarhi	63.80 (3.0)	182.70 (2.8)	2864 (23)	92.50 (4.2)	265.15 (4.3)	2867 (14)
Sheohar	15.30 (0.7)	53.60 (0.8)	3507 (9)	11.23 (0.5)	34.05 (0.6)	3032 (10)
Vaishali	44.80 (2.1)	172.40 (2.6)	3853 (2)	44.17 (2.0)	122.65 (2)	2777 (16)
Darbhanga	59.90 (2.8)	222.60 (3.4)	3713 (6)	59.40 (2.7)	143.12 (2.3)	2409 (33)
Madhubani	89.90 (4.2)	195.20 (3.0)	2170 (37)	92.44 (4.2)	191.56 (3.1)	2072 (36)
Samastipur	59.20 (2.8)	227.20 (3.5)	3840 (3)	59.18 (2.7)	206.85 (3.4)	3495 (03)
Begusarai	52.40 (2.4)	196.90 (3.0)	3755 (5)	52.98 (2.4)	155.44 (2.5)	2934 (12)
Munger	15.40 (0.7)	44.20 (0.7)	2860 (24)	12.65 (0.6)	33.20 (0.5)	2625 (22)
Sheikhpura	22.00 (1.0)	62.70 (1.0)	2856 (25)	21.92 (1.0)	57.85 (0.9)	2639 (21)
Lakhisarai	52.60 (2.5)	131.40 (2.0)	2497 (33)	52.76 (2.4)	153.20 (2.5)	2904 (13)
Jamui	7.50 (0.4)	20.50 (0.3)	2726 (29)	7.52 (0.3)	15.72 (0.3)	2090 (35)
Khagaria	30.10 (1.4)	114.70 (1.8)	3808 (4)	29.90 (1.4)	90.15 (1.5)	3015 (11)
Bhagalpur	41.20 (1.9)	128.30 (2.0)	3111 (15)	42.91 (1.9)	104.07 (1.7)	2425 (32)
Banka	24.10 (1.1)	73.10 (1.1)	3039 (18)	22.94 (1.0)	58.49 (0.9)	2549 (25)
Saharsa	48.50 (2.3)	148.80 (2.3)	3070 (16)	45.44 (2.1)	111.40 (1.8)	2451 (31)
Supaul	47.80 (2.2)	108.40 (1.7)	2267 (35)	47.83 (2.2)	89.43 (1.4)	1870 (38)
Madhepura	38.70 (1.8)	127.70 (2.0)	3301 (11)	38.67 (1.8)	97.89 (1.6)	2531 (26)
Purnea	43.10 (2.0)	112.90 (1.7)	2620 (30)	42.03 (1.9)	112.97 (1.8)	2688 (19)
Kishanganj	18.40 (0.9)	28.20 (0.4)	1531 (38)	16.67 (0.8)	31.20 (0.5)	1871 (37)
Araria	59.30 (2.8)	147.00 (2.3)	2480 (34)	59.27 (2.7)	220.85 (3.6)	3726 (01)
Katihar	37.30 (1.7)	108.90 (1.7)	2918 (22)	36.42 (1.6)	121.67 (2.0)	3341 (05)
Bihar	2141.90 (100.0)	6531.00 (100.0)	3049	2207.70 (100.0)	6174.26 (100.0)	2797

Note : Figure in parentheses denotes percentage and ranking for productivity

Source : Department of Agriculture, GOB

Table A 2.5 : District-wise Area, Production and Productivity of Maize in Bihar

(Area in '000 hectare/Production in '000 tonnes/ Productivity in kg/ha)

Districts	2011-12			2011-12		
	Area	Production	Productivity	Area	Production	Productivity
Patna	8.06 (1.2)	17.97 (0.7)	2228 (33)	6.43 (0.9)	18.76 (0.7)	2917 (28)
Nalanda	6.10 (0.9)	23.52 (0.9)	3854 (09)	7.22 (1.0)	27.16 (1.0)	3762 (15)
Bhojpur	4.94 (0.7)	9.72 (0.4)	1967 (36)	3.83 (0.6)	12.34 (0.4)	3226 (23)
Buxar	2.13 (0.3)	4.68 (0.2)	2190 (34)	2.43 (0.4)	7.56 (0.3)	3114 (26)
Rohtas	0.09 (0.0)	0.22 (0.0)	2326 (32)	0.15 (0.0)	0.38 (0.0)	2561 (29)
Kaimur	0.23 (0.0)	0.58 (0.0)	2452 (29)	0.46 (0.1)	1.14 (0.0)	2490 (32)
Gaya	5.15 (0.8)	12.43 (0.5)	2412 (31)	6.26 (0.9)	24.87 (0.9)	3973 (10)
Jehanabad	1.28 (0.2)	3.29 (0.1)	2561 (26)	1.31 (0.2)	5.13 (0.2)	3913 (12)
Arwal	0.75 (0.1)	2.55 (0.1)	3376 (13)	0.76 (0.1)	3.00 (0.1)	3963 (11)
Nawada	2.90 (0.4)	7.93 (0.3)	2736 (22)	1.64 (0.2)	3.61 (0.1)	2201 (36)
Aurangabad	0.49 (0.1)	0.88 (0.0)	1814 (38)	0.49 (0.1)	1.62 (0.1)	3342 (20)
Saran	29.18 (4.3)	75.07 (3.0)	2572 (24)	27.46 (4.0)	65.15 (2.4)	2373 (34)
Siwan	16.27 (2.4)	49.45 (2.0)	3038 (17)	20.03 (2.9)	49.11 (1.8)	2451 (33)
Gopalganj	13.86 (2.1)	38.70 (1.6)	2791 (21)	14.24 (2.1)	46.71 (1.7)	3281 (21)
W. Champaran	9.99 (1.5)	32.06 (1.3)	3207 (15)	11.06 (1.6)	35.65 (1.3)	3224 (24)
E. Champaran	51.44 (7.6)	184.19 (7.4)	3580 (12)	46.73 (6.7)	159.74 (5.8)	3418 (18)
Muzaffarpur	25.24 (3.7)	92.98 (3.7)	3684 (11)	25.1 (3.6)	81.14 (2.9)	3233 (22)
Sitamarhi	6.01 (0.9)	25.77 (1.0)	4284 (04)	7.18 (1.0)	25.81 (0.9)	3594 (16)
Sheohar	1.75 (0.3)	4.79 (0.2)	2724 (23)	1.93 (0.3)	4.48 (0.2)	2325 (35)
Vaishali	31.99 (4.7)	95.89 (3.9)	2998 (18)	32.66 (4.7)	123.08 (4.5)	3769 (14)
Darbhanga	19.6 (2.9)	50.36 (2.0)	2569 (25)	19.65 (2.8)	70.16 (2.5)	3570 (17)
Madhubani	1.09 (0.2)	3.34 (0.1)	3069 (16)	0.81 (0.1)	4.00 (0.1)	4963(06)
Samastipur	40.28 (6.0)	114.84 (4.6)	2851 (20)	40.29 (5.8)	154.17 (5.6)	3827 (13)
Begusarai	57.72 (8.6)	139.86 (5.6)	2423 (30)	59.52 (8.6)	182.78 (6.6)	3071 (27)
Munger	5.44 (0.8)	10.26 (0.4)	1884 (37)	5.44 (0.8)	13.78 (0.5)	2535 (30)
Sheikhpura	0.51 (0.1)	1.11 (0.0)	2176 (35)	0.32 (0.0)	0.80 (0.0)	2514 (31)
Lakhisarai	7.66 (1.1)	24.87 (1.0)	3247 (14)	6.22 (0.9)	5.75 (0.2)	924 (38)
Jamui	2.81 (0.4)	7.00 (0.3)	2492 (28)	2.66 (0.4)	3.74 (0.1)	1404 (37)
Khagaria	57.23 (8.5)	266.67 (10.7)	4659 (03)	58.59 (8.5)	186.3 (6.8)	3180 (25)
Bhagalpur	48.92 (7.2)	203.97 (8.2)	4169 (06)	44.8 (6.5)	273.43 (9.9)	6103 (02)
Banka	11.20 (1.7)	42.85 (1.7)	3825 (10)	10.5 (1.5)	43.29 (1.6)	4122 (08)
Saharsa	42.31 (6.3)	241.02 (9.7)	5697 (02)	44.21 (6.4)	234.83 (8.5)	5312 (04)
Supaul	12.29 (1.8)	52.12 (2.1)	4241 (05)	12.29 (1.8)	72.15 (2.6)	5870 (03)
Madhepura	43.35 (6.4)	276.04 (11.1)	6367 (01)	43.85 (6.3)	269.85 (9.8)	6154 (01)
Purnea	38.7 (5.7)	97.64 (3.9)	2523 (27)	38.63 (5.6)	129.49 (4.7)	3352 (19)
Kishanganj	2.82 (0.4)	8.25 (0.3)	2920 (19)	2.94 (0.4)	12.59 (0.5)	4283 (07)
Araria	27.08 (4.0)	110.02 (4.4)	4062 (07)	27.09 (3.9)	109.00 (4.0)	4024 (09)
Katihar	37.94 (5.6)	153.12 (6.2)	4036 (08)	58.21 (8.4)	293.44 (10.6)	5041 (05)
Bihar	674.98 (100.0)	2486.17 (100.0)	3683	693.34 (100.0)	2755.95 (100.0)	3975

Note : Figure in parentheses denotes percentage and ranking for productivity

Source : Department of Agriculture, GOB

Table A 2.6 : District-wise Area, Production and Productivity of Pulses in Bihar

(Area in '000 hectare/Production in '000 tonnes/ Productivity in kg/ha)

Districts	2011-12			2012-13		
	Area	Production	Productivity	Area	Production	Productivity
Patna	45.13 (8.6)	65.61 (12.6)	1454 (02)	47.59 (9.2)	68.41 (12.6)	1437 (04)
Nalanda	24.03 (4.6)	20.25 (3.9)	843 (28)	20.95 (4.1)	26.56 (4.9)	1268 (09)
Bhojpur	24.95 (4.8)	36.16 (7.0)	1449 (03)	21.40 (4.1)	36.57 (6.7)	1709 (01)
Buxar	9.33 (1.8)	13.21 (2.5)	1416 (04)	9.48 (1.8)	10.60 (2.0)	1118 (16)
Rohtas	14.69 (2.8)	23 (4.4)	1565 (01)	14.71 (2.9)	23.05 (4.2)	1567(02)
Kaimur	16.19 (3.1)	16.33 (3.1)	1009 (16)	13.68 (2.7)	17.03 (3.1)	1245 (10)
Gaya	14.36 (2.7)	14.56 (2.8)	1014 (15)	15.52 (3.0)	21.33 (3.9)	1375 (05)
Jehanabad	17.11 (3.3)	17.09 (3.3)	998 (17)	17.46 (3.4)	23.00 (4.2)	1318 (07)
Arwal	5.39 (1.0)	5.88 (1.1)	1090 (12)	5.19 (1.0)	5.94 (1.1)	1145 (13)
Nawada	10.33 (2.0)	10.01 (1.9)	968 (20)	9.95 (1.9)	10.86 (2.0)	1091 (17)
Aurangabad	42.28 (8.1)	46.62 (9.0)	1102 (11)	39.59 (7.7)	40.17 (7.4)	1015 (19)
Saran	3.99 (0.8)	2.78 (0.5)	695 (32)	3.99 (0.8)	3.02 (0.6)	758 (31)
Siwan	4.74 (0.9)	5.77 (1.1)	1218 (9)	3.81 (0.7)	5.48 (1.0)	1438 (03)
Gopalganj	2.67 (0.5)	2.33 (0.4)	871 (27)	3.15 (0.6)	2.71 (0.5)	858 (26)
West Champaran	18.14 (3.5)	24.13 (4.6)	1330 (05)	14.72 (2.9)	12.84 (2.4)	872 (25)
East Champaran	11.57 (2.2)	14.19 (2.7)	1227 (08)	12.83 (2.5)	12.89 (2.4)	1005 (20)
Muzaffarpur	28.21 (5.4)	13.4 (2.6)	475 (37)	26.98 (5.2)	19.12 (3.5)	709 (32)
Sitamarhi	8.27 (1.6)	5.42 (1.0)	655 (34)	7.41 (1.4)	4.88 (0.9)	659 (35)
Sheohar	3.33 (0.6)	3.11 (0.6)	933 (24)	6.43 (1.2)	7.36 (1.4)	1144 (14)
Vaishali	8.5 (1.6)	4.48 (0.9)	527 (36)	8.70 (1.7)	6.67 (1.2)	767 (30)
Darbhanga	11.48 (2.2)	12.03 (2.3)	1048 (13)	10.10 (2.0)	6.00 (1.1)	594 (37)
Madhubani	16.99 (3.2)	13.34 (2.6)	785 (30)	15.17 (2.9)	12.89 (2.4)	850 (28)
Samastipur	15.74 (3.0)	12.18 (2.3)	774 (31)	15.67 (3.0)	10.83 (2.0)	691 (34)
Begusarai	4.37 (0.8)	5.5 (1.1)	1258 (07)	4.87 (0.9)	6.38 (1.2)	1311 (08)
Munger	3.49 (0.7)	3.45 (0.7)	989 (18)	2.24 (0.4)	2.62 (0.5)	1169 (11)
Sheikhpura	6.29 (1.2)	7.1 (1.4)	1129 (10)	6.01 (1.2)	6.83 (1.3)	1136 (15)
Lakhisarai	23.71 (4.5)	22.58 (4.3)	952 (23)	24.56 (4.8)	33.76 (6.2)	1375 (06)
Jamui	2.12 (0.4)	2.15 (0.4)	1015 (14)	2.13 (0.4)	2.11 (0.4)	991 (21)
Khagaria	7.59 (1.4)	7.48 (1.4)	986 (19)	7.53 (1.5)	7.01 (1.3)	931 (23)
Bhagalpur	10.39 (2.0)	9.58 (1.8)	922 (25)	13.96 (2.7)	11.91 (2.2)	853 (27)
Banka	7.31 (1.4)	6.01 (1.2)	822 (29)	6.26 (1.2)	5.20 (1.0)	830 (29)
Saharsa	16.53 (3.2)	11.16 (2.1)	675 (33)	14.95 (2.9)	5.90 (1.1)	394 (38)
Supaul	26.95 (5.1)	12.32 (2.4)	457 (38)	26.96 (5.2)	19.07 (3.5)	708 (33)
Madhepura	21.79 (4.2)	13.33 (2.6)	612 (35)	21.60 (4.2)	13.00 (2.4)	602 (36)
Purnea	8.74 (1.7)	8.39 (1.6)	960 (22)	8.71 (1.7)	10.14 (1.9)	1165 (12)
Kishanganj	8.23 (1.6)	10.68 (2.1)	1298 (06)	8.47 (1.6)	8.06 (1.5)	951 (22)
Araria	13.65 (2.6)	13.14 (2.5)	963 (21)	13.83 (2.7)	12.45 (2.3)	900 (24)
Katihar	5.57 (1.1)	4.96 (1.0)	890 (26)	9.37 (1.8)	10.09 (1.9)	1077 (18)
Bihar	524.34 (100.0)	519.86 (100.0)	991	515.88 (100.0)	542.71 (100.0)	1052

Note : Figure in parentheses denotes percentage and ranking for productivity

Source : Department of Agriculture, GOB

Table A 2.7 : District-wise Area and Production of Important Vegetables in Bihar

(Area in '000 hectare/Production in '000 tonnes)

Districts	Potato				Onion			
	2012-13		2013-14		2012-13		2013-14	
	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production
Patna	16.17 (5.1)	317.08 (5.4)	12.45 (5.2)	354.32 (5.5)	2.58 (5.1)	52.87 (4.9)	2.57 (4.8)	62.60 (5.0)
Nalanda	27.20 (8.6)	539.38 (9.2)	20.81 (8.6)	599.38 (9.3)	6.09 (11.9)	138.81 (12.8)	5.99 (11.3)	164.37 (13)
Bhojpur	8.34 (2.6)	156.75 (2.7)	6.38 (2.6)	175.17 (2.7)	1.21 (2.4)	25.39 (2.4)	1.21 (2.3)	30.06 (2.4)
Buxar	5.02 (1.6)	92.28 (1.6)	3.84 (1.6)	103.11 (1.6)	0.93 (1.8)	19.12 (1.8)	0.93 (1.7)	22.64 (1.8)
Rohtas	10.40 (3.3)	185.10 (3.2)	7.95 (3.3)	165.84 (2.6)	1.21 (2.4)	22.93 (2.1)	1.21 (2.3)	27.15 (2.2)
Kaimur	4.18 (1.3)	75.20 (1.3)	3.20 (1.3)	84.04 (1.3)	0.38 (0.8)	17.50 (1.6)	0.98 (1.8)	20.73 (1.6)
Gaya	10.50 (3.3)	190.04 (3.3)	8.03 (3.3)	212.36 (3.3)	1.44 (2.8)	28.98 (2.7)	1.44 (2.7)	34.32 (2.7)
Jehanabad	3.61 (1.1)	66.08 (1.1)	2.76 (1.1)	73.84 (1.2)	0.46 (0.9)	11.70 (1.1)	0.55 (1.0)	13.15 (1.0)
Arwal	2.87 (0.9)	52.88 (0.9)	2.20 (0.9)	59.09 (0.9)	0.44 (0.9)	9.10 (0.8)	0.44 (0.8)	10.78 (0.9)
Nawada	5.52 (1.8)	88.75 (1.5)	4.22 (1.8)	99.18 (1.5)	1.00 (2.0)	18.44 (1.7)	0.99 (1.9)	21.83 (1.7)
Aurangabad	5.82 (1.8)	103.65 (1.8)	4.45 (1.8)	115.82 (1.8)	1.13 (2.2)	21.44 (2.0)	1.13 (2.1)	25.39 (2.0)
Saran	13.81 (4.4)	252.68 (4.3)	10.73 (4.4)	282.36 (4.4)	0.95 (1.9)	18.03 (1.7)	0.95 (1.8)	21.35 (1.7)
Siwan	9.99 (3.2)	183.85 (3.1)	7.64 (3.2)	205.45 (3.2)	0.91 (1.8)	17.64 (1.6)	0.91 (1.7)	20.11 (1.6)
Gopalganj	11.87 (3.8)	217.18 (3.7)	9.08 (3.8)	242.69 (3.8)	0.13 (0.3)	1.41 (0.1)	0.13 (0.3)	1.41 (0.1)
W. Champaran	12.00 (3.8)	223.18 (3.8)	9.18 (3.8)	249.94 (3.9)	2.34 (4.6)	51.90 (4.8)	2.33 (4.4)	61.46 (4.9)
E. Champaran	11.46 (3.6)	211.97 (3.6)	8.76 (3.6)	236.87 (3.7)	2.39 (4.7)	50.11 (4.6)	2.38 (4.5)	59.33 (4.7)
Muzaffarpur	11.17 (3.5)	226.48 (3.9)	8.54 (3.5)	253.09 (3.9)	2.65 (5.2)	58.17 (5.4)	2.6 (4.9)	68.88 (5.5)
Sitamarhi	6.70 (2.1)	121.25 (2.1)	5.12 (2.1)	135.49 (2.1)	0.98 (1.9)	14.54 (1.3)	0.98 (1.8)	14.54 (1.2)
Sheohar	4.20 (1.3)	74.80 (1.3)	3.21 (1.3)	83.58 (1.3)	0.72 (1.4)	14.61 (1.4)	0.72 (1.4)	17.29 (1.4)
Vaishali	13.00 (4.1)	260.00 (4.4)	9.95 (4.1)	290.54 (4.5)	1.81 (3.5)	36.68 (3.4)	1.80 (3.4)	43.44 (3.4)
Darbhanga	7.61 (2.4)	137.76 (2.4)	5.75 (2.4)	153.94 (2.4)	1.11 (2.2)	28.94 (2.7)	1.11 (2.1)	24.80 (2.0)
Madhubani	10.12 (3.2)	185.18 (3.2)	7.74 (3.2)	206.93 (3.2)	1.21 (2.4)	21.30 (2.0)	1.12 (2.1)	25.30 (2.0)
Samastipur	12.01 (3.8)	223.00 (3.8)	9.18 (3.8)	249.19 (3.9)	1.40 (2.8)	25.70 (2.4)	1.40 (2.6)	30.43 (2.4)
Begusarai	7.89 (2.5)	150.36 (2.6)	6.04 (2.5)	168.02 (2.6)	2.01 (3.9)	40.84 (3.8)	2.01 (3.8)	48.35 (3.8)
Munger	6.99 (2.2)	127.15 (2.2)	5.34 (2.2)	142.08 (2.2)	1.02 (2)	20.62 (1.9)	1.02 (1.9)	24.42 (1.9)
Sheikhpura	5.50 (1.7)	107.29 (1.8)	4.21 (1.7)	119.89 (1.9)	1.31 (2.6)	24.85 (2.3)	1.31 (2.5)	29.43 (2.3)
Lakhisarai	3.09 (1.0)	56.78 (1.0)	2.36 (1.0)	63.45 (1)	0.45 (0.9)	8.54 (0.8)	0.45 (0.8)	10.12 (0.8)
Jamui	3.38 (1.1)	60.22 (1.0)	2.59 (1.1)	67.29 (1.1)	0.78 (1.5)	18.89 (1.8)	0.77 (1.5)	18.89 (1.5)
Khagaria	5.40 (1.7)	97.16 (1.7)	4.13 (1.7)	108.58 (1.7)	0.77 (1.5)	14.55 (1.4)	0.77 (1.5)	17.23 (1.4)
Bhagalpur	8.23 (2.6)	150.57 (2.6)	6.29 (2.6)	168.26 (2.6)	1.64 (3.2)	34.07 (3.2)	1.64 (3.1)	40.34 (3.2)
Banka	6.45 (2.0)	112.51 (1.9)	4.94 (2.0)	125.73 (2.0)	0.75 (1.5)	13.88 (1.3)	0.75 (1.4)	16.43 (1.3)
Saharsa	7.45 (2.4)	135.65 (2.3)	5.7 (2.4)	151.58 (2.4)	0.65 (1.3)	12.66 (1.2)	0.65 (1.2)	14.66 (1.2)
Supaul	5.90 (1.9)	103.79 (1.8)	4.51 (1.9)	115.98 (1.8)	0.38 (0.8)	7.14 (0.7)	0.38 (0.7)	8.46 (0.7)
Madhepura	6.96 (2.2)	125.33 (2.1)	5.33 (2.2)	140.06 (2.2)	0.98 (1.9)	19.05 (1.8)	0.98 (1.9)	22.56 (1.8)
Purnea	6.84 (2.2)	122.87 (2.1)	5.23 (2.2)	137.3 (2.1)	1.80 (3.5)	35.88 (3.3)	1.80 (3.4)	42.49 (3.4)
Kishanganj	5.89 (1.9)	105.50 (1.8)	4.51 (1.9)	117.9 (1.8)	1.39 (2.7)	26.49 (2.5)	1.39 (2.6)	31.36 (2.5)
Araria	4.96 (1.6)	80.00 (1.4)	3.69 (1.5)	89.4 (1.4)	1.50 (2.9)	28.18 (2.6)	1.52 (2.9)	33.37 (2.6)
Katihar	7.23 (2.3)	132.27 (2.3)	5.52 (2.3)	147.81 (2.3)	3.90 (7.7)	70.21 (6.5)	3.89 (7.3)	83.14 (6.6)
Bihar	315.73 (100.0)	5851.99 (100.0)	241.54 (100.0)	6432.09 (100.0)	51.01 (100.0)	1081.17 (100.0)	53.21 (100.0)	1262.59 (100.0)

Note : Figure in parentheses denotes percentage

Source : Department of Agriculture, GOB

(Contd.)

Table A 2.7 : District-wise Area and Production of Important Vegetables in Bihar) (Contd.)

(Area in '000 hectare/Production in '000 tonnes)

Districts	Cauliflower				Brinjal			
	2012-13		2013-14		2012-13		2013-14	
	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production
Patna	3.78 (5.7)	68.02 (5.9)	3.7 (5.6)	68.12 (5.9)	1.80 (3.1)	48.13 (3.6)	1.80 (3.1)	48.13 (3.7)
Nalanda	3.24 (4.9)	58.98 (5.1)	3.1 (4.7)	59.03 (5.1)	7.12 (12.4)	248.49(18.5)	7.12 (12.4)	248.49 (18.9)
Bhojpur	1.15 (1.7)	20.66 (1.8)	1.15 (1.8)	21.51 (1.9)	1.20 (2.1)	28.91 (2.2)	1.20 (2.1)	28.91 (2.2)
Buxar	0.70 (1.1)	12.67 (1.1)	0.70 (1.1)	12.68 (1.1)	0.74 (1.3)	16.82 (1.3)	0.74 (1.3)	16.82 (1.3)
Rohtas	1.24 (1.9)	20.81 (1.8)	1.24 (1.9)	20.81 (1.8)	0.98 (1.7)	18.76 (1.4)	0.98 (1.7)	18.76 (1.4)
Kaimur	0.77 (1.2)	13.36 (1.2)	0.77 (1.2)	13.36 (1.2)	0.58 (1.0)	14.3 (1.1)	0.58 (1)	14.3 (1.1)
Gaya	2.01 (3.0)	34.89 (3.0)	2.01 (3.1)	34.89 (3.0)	1.66 (2.9)	34.49 (2.6)	1.65 (2.9)	34.49 (2.6)
Jehanabad	0.54 (0.8)	9.70 (0.8)	0.54 (0.8)	9.70 (0.8)	0.67 (1.2)	13.74 (1)	0.67 (1.2)	13.74 (1)
Arwal	0.45 (0.7)	8.06 (0.7)	0.45 (0.7)	8.06 (0.7)	0.44 (0.8)	9.51 (0.7)	0.44 (0.8)	9.51 (0.7)
Nawada	1.40 (2.1)	22.56 (2.0)	1.40 (2.1)	22.56 (2.0)	1.81 (3.2)	26.81 (2.0)	1.81 (3.1)	26.81 (2)
Aurangabad	1.39 (2.1)	28.22 (2.5)	1.41 (2.1)	28.22 (2.5)	1.12 (2.0)	23.37 (1.7)	1.12 (1.9)	23.37 (1.8)
Saran	2.88 (4.4)	36.81 (3.2)	2.88 (4.4)	36.81 (3.2)	1.80 (3.1)	38.43 (2.9)	1.8 (3.1)	38.43 (2.9)
Siwan	1.62 (2.5)	29.45 (2.6)	1.62 (2.5)	29.45 (2.6)	1.59 (2.8)	34.94 (2.6)	1.59 (2.8)	34.94 (2.7)
Gopalganj	1.88 (2.9)	33.86 (2.9)	1.88 (2.9)	33.86 (2.9)	1.39 (2.4)	30.39 (2.3)	1.39 (2.4)	30.39 (2.3)
W.Champaran	2.88 (4.4)	52.38 (4.6)	2.88 (4.4)	52.38 (4.6)	1.97 (3.4)	44.57 (3.3)	1.97 (3.4)	44.57 (3.4)
E. Champaran	2.84 (4.3)	38.76 (3.4)	2.84 (4.3)	38.76 (3.4)	1.63 (2.8)	36.23 (2.7)	1.63 (2.8)	36.23 (2.8)
Muzaffarpur	3.75 (5.7)	67.45 (5.9)	3.53 (5.4)	67.53 (5.9)	2.83 (4.9)	63.46 (4.7)	2.90 (5.0)	36.46 (2.8)
Sitamarhi	1.34 (2.0)	24.16 (2.1)	1.34 (2.0)	24.16 (2.1)	1.29 (2.3)	26.90 (2.0)	1.29 (2.2)	26.9 (2)
Sheohar	0.84 (1.3)	14.94 (1.3)	0.84 (1.3)	14.94 (1.3)	0.66 (1.2)	14.08 (1.0)	0.66 (1.1)	14.08 (1.1)
Vaishali	5.81 (8.8)	98.41 (8.6)	5.97 (9.1)	99.30 (8.6)	3.07 (5.4)	68.81 (5.1)	3.1 (5.4)	68.81 (5.2)
Darbhanga	1.63 (2.5)	28.49 (2.5)	1.63 (2.5)	28.49 (2.5)	2.44 (4.3)	51.69 (3.9)	2.53 (4.4)	51.69 (3.9)
Madhubani	2.58 (3.9)	45.74 (4.0)	2.58 (3.9)	45.74 (4.0)	2.11 (3.7)	43.27 (3.2)	2.11 (3.7)	43.27 (3.3)
Samastipur	3.00 (4.6)	58.47 (5.1)	3.00 (4.6)	59.70 (5.2)	2.32 (4.1)	58.57 (4.4)	2.32 (4.0)	58.57 (4.5)
Begusarai	1.87 (2.8)	37.78 (3.3)	1.80 (2.7)	34.87 (3.0)	2.67 (4.7)	58.7 (4.4)	2.7 (4.7)	58.7 (4.5)
Munger	0.75 (1.1)	13.17 (1.1)	0.75 (1.1)	13.28 (1.2)	0.83 (1.4)	16.67 (1.2)	0.83 (1.4)	16.67 (1.3)
Sheikhpura	0.25 (0.4)	4.38 (0.4)	0.25 (0.4)	4.38 (0.4)	0.3 (0.5)	6.63 (0.5)	0.3 (0.5)	6.63 (0.5)
Lakhisarai	0.28 (0.4)	4.95 (0.4)	0.28 (0.4)	4.95 (0.4)	0.20 (0.3)	4.19 (0.3)	0.2 (0.3)	4.19 (0.3)
Jamui	0.43 (0.7)	7.45 (0.6)	0.43 (0.7)	7.45 (0.6)	0.59 (1.0)	12.41 (0.9)	0.59 (1)	12.41 (0.9)
Khagaria	1.25 (1.9)	21.43 (1.9)	1.25 (1.9)	21.43 (1.9)	1.21 (2.1)	29.64 (2.2)	1.21 (2.1)	29.64 (2.3)
Bhagalpur	1.65 (2.5)	29.17 (2.5)	1.65 (2.5)	29.17 (2.5)	1.71 (3.0)	35.98 (2.7)	1.71 (3)	35.98 (2.7)
Banka	0.83 (1.3)	13.4 (1.2)	0.83 (1.3)	12.40 (1.1)	0.82 (1.4)	17.41 (1.3)	0.82 (1.4)	17.41 (1.3)
Saharsa	1.77 (2.7)	31.47 (2.7)	1.77 (2.7)	31.47 (2.7)	1.33 (2.3)	28.69 (2.1)	1.33 (2.3)	28.69 (2.2)
Supaul	0.69 (1.0)	11.70 (1.0)	0.69 (1.1)	11.70 (1.0)	0.62 (1.1)	13.04 (1)	0.62 (1.1)	13.04 (1)
Madhepura	1.78 (2.7)	30.9 (2.7)	1.78 (2.7)	30.9 (2.7)	1.58 (2.8)	33.86 (2.5)	1.58 (2.7)	33.86 (2.6)
Purnea	2.04 (3.1)	35.24 (3.1)	2.04 (3.1)	35.24 (3.1)	1.21 (2.1)	24.56 (1.8)	1.21 (2.1)	24.56 (1.9)
Kishanganj	0.88 (1.3)	15.88 (1.4)	0.88 (1.3)	15.88 (1.4)	0.57 (1.0)	12.41 (0.9)	0.57 (1)	12.41 (0.9)
Araria	0.84 (1.3)	14.50 (1.3)	0.84 (1.3)	14.50 (1.3)	0.64 (1.1)	13.68 (1.0)	0.64 (1.1)	13.68 (1)
Katihar	2.90 (4.4)	51.34 (4.5)	3.00 (4.6)	51.34 (4.5)	1.77 (3.1)	38.72 (2.9)	1.77 (3.1)	38.72 (2.9)
Bihar	65.93 (100.0)	1149.58 (100.0)	65.70 (100.0)	1148.99 (100.0)	57.28 (100.0)	1341.20 (100.0)	57.49 (100.0)	1314.20 (100.0)

Note : Figure in parentheses denotes percentage

Source : Department of Agriculture, GOB

Table A 2.8 : District-wise Area and Production of Important Fruits in Bihar

(Area in '000 hectare/Production in '000 tonnes)

Districts	Mango				Guava			
	2012-13		2013-14		2012-13		2013-14	
	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production
Patna	4.03(3.0)	36.90 (2.8)	4.09(3.0)	37.01(2.9)	1.09(3.7)	8.81 (3.7)	1.10 (3.7)	8.92(3.7)
Nalanda	2.90(2.1)	26.13 (2.0)	2.93(2.1)	27.11(2.1)	1.50 (5.1)	14.58(6.1)	1.52(5.1)	14.18(5.9)
Bhojpur	4.62(3.4)	40.96(3.1)	6.27(4.6)	41.05(3.2)	1.89(6.4)	15.60 (6.6)	1.89(6.3)	15.60 (6.5)
Buxar	3.38(2.5)	29.05(2.2)	3.38(2.5)	29.05(2.3)	1.53(5.1)	12.25(5.2)	1.57(5.3)	12.38(5.2)
Rohtas	5.70 (4.2)	50.14(3.7)	5.70 (4.1)	50.14(3.9)	3.30(11.1)	26.83 (11.3)	3.31(11.1)	26.93 (11.3)
Kaimur	3.37(2.5)	28.33(2.1)	3.37(2.5)	28.33(2.2)	1.37(4.6)	10.65 (4.5)	1.37 (4.6)	10.65 (4.5)
Gaya	1.33 (1.0)	11.47(0.9)	1.33 (1.0)	11.47(0.9)	0.66(2.2)	5.22 (2.2)	0.67 (2.2)	5.25 (2.2)
Jehanabad	0.38(0.3)	3.23 (0.2)	0.38(0.3)	3.23 (0.3)	0.26(0.9)	2.04 (0.9)	0.26 (0.9)	2.04 (0.9)
Arwal	0.35(0.3)	3.05 (0.2)	0.35(0.3)	3.05 (0.2)	0.24(0.8)	1.86 (0.8)	0.24 (0.8)	1.86 (0.8)
Nawada	1.17(0.9)	9.61 (0.7)	1.19(0.9)	9.80 (0.8)	0.51(1.7)	3.79 (1.6)	0.53 (1.8)	3.79 (1.6)
Aurangabad	1.32 (1.0)	11.98(0.9)	1.32 (1.0)	11.98(0.9)	0.69(2.3)	5.44 (2.3)	0.71 (2.4)	5.55 (2.3)
Saran	5.14(3.8)	43.96(3.3)	5.16(3.8)	44.00 (3.5)	0.82(2.8)	6.22 (2.6)	0.82 (2.7)	6.22 (2.6)
Siwan	2.52(1.9)	22.41(1.7)	2.53(1.8)	22.51(1.8)	0.68(2.3)	5.40 (2.3)	0.68 (2.3)	5.40 (2.3)
Gopalganj	3.02(2.2)	27.17 (2.0)	3.02(2.2)	27.17(2.1)	0.60 (2.0)	4.84 (2.0)	0.62 (2.1)	4.95 (2.1)
W. Champaran	7.30 (5.4)	70.02(5.2)	7.30 (5.3)	70.10 (5.5)	1.63(5.5)	13.52 (5.7)	1.63 (5.4)	13.62 (5.7)
E. Champaran	9.28(6.8)	86.75(6.5)	9.30 (6.8)	86.81(6.8)	1.65(5.6)	13.02 (5.5)	1.67 (5.6)	13.02 (5.5)
Muzaffarpur	9.81(7.2)	90.90 (6.8)	9.83(7.1)	9.95 (0.8)	1.41(4.8)	11.60 (4.9)	1.45 (4.8)	11.6 (4.9)
Sitamarhi	5.28(3.9)	48.99(3.7)	5.28(3.8)	48.99(3.9)	0.73(2.5)	6.02 (2.5)	0.73 (2.5)	6.02 (2.5)
Sheohar	2.66 (2.0)	23.37(1.7)	2.66(1.9)	23.37(1.8)	0.32(1.1)	2.62 (1.1)	0.32 (1.1)	2.62 (1.1)
Vaishali	8.42(6.2)	78.02(5.8)	8.34(6.1)	78.90 (6.2)	1.34(4.5)	10.87 (4.6)	1.37 (4.6)	10.95 (4.6)
Darbhanga	1.35 (1.0)	119.96(8.9)	1.39 (1.0)	121.09(9.5)	0.62(2.1)	4.88 (2.1)	0.62 (2.1)	4.88 (2.1)
Madhubani	6.09 (4.5)	55.93 (4.2)	6.10 (4.4)	56.03 (4.4)	0.50 (1.7)	4.08 (1.7)	0.50 (1.7)	4.08 (1.7)
Samastipur	10.50(7.8)	99.82 (7.4)	10.60 (7.7)	100.50 (7.9)	0.65 (2.2)	5.24 (2.2)	0.65 (2.2)	5.30 (2.2)
Begusarai	4.06 (3.0)	37.45 (2.8)	4.07 (3.0)	39.52 (3.1)	0.53 (1.8)	4.45 (1.9)	0.55 (1.8)	4.57 (1.9)
Munger	1.24 (0.9)	11.05 (0.8)	1.25 (0.9)	11.15 (0.9)	0.28 (1.0)	2.23 (0.9)	0.28 (0.9)	2.23 (0.9)
Sheikhpura	0.84 (0.6)	7.21 (0.5)	0.84 (0.6)	7.21 (0.6)	0.14 (0.5)	1.07 (0.5)	0.14 (0.5)	1.07 (0.5)
Lakhisarai	0.58 (0.4)	5.07 (0.4)	0.58 (0.4)	5.07 (0.4)	0.14 (0.5)	1.12 (0.5)	0.14 (0.5)	1.12 (0.5)
Jamui	1.08 (0.8)	9.75 (0.7)	1.08 (0.8)	9.75 (0.8)	0.23 (0.8)	1.72 (0.7)	0.23 (0.8)	1.72 (0.7)
Khagaria	1.69 (1.2)	15.51 (1.2)	1.69 (1.2)	15.51 (1.2)	0.38 (1.3)	2.99 (1.3)	0.38 (1.3)	2.99 (1.3)
Bhagalpur	7.50 (5.5)	72.15 (5.4)	7.55 (5.5)	75.25 (5.9)	0.70 (2.4)	5.8 (2.4)	0.70 (2.4)	5.8 (2.4)
Banka	6.27 (4.6)	53.91 (4.0)	6.27 (4.6)	53.91 (4.2)	0.31 (1.1)	2.45 (1.0)	0.31 (1.1)	2.45 (1.0)
Saharsa	2.58 (1.9)	23.50 (1.8)	2.58 (1.9)	23.5 (1.8)	0.66 (2.2)	5.33 (2.2)	0.66 (2.2)	5.33 (2.2)
Supaul	1.25 (0.9)	10.78 (0.8)	1.25 (0.9)	10.75 (0.8)	0.44 (1.5)	3.32 (1.4)	0.44 (1.5)	3.32 (1.4)
Madhepura	1.97 (1.5)	17.55 (1.3)	1.97 (1.4)	17.55 (1.4)	0.63 (2.1)	4.99 (2.1)	0.63 (2.1)	4.99 (2.1)
Purnea	2.50 (1.8)	22.21 (1.7)	2.5 (1.8)	22.21 (1.7)	0.38 (1.3)	0.17 (0.1)	0.38 (1.3)	0.17 (0.1)
Kishanganj	0.80 (0.6)	6.93 (0.5)	0.8 (0.6)	6.93 (0.5)	0.24 (0.8)	1.88 (0.8)	0.24 (0.8)	1.88 (0.8)
Araria	0.68 (0.5)	5.87 (0.4)	0.68 (0.5)	5.87 (0.5)	0.20 (0.7)	1.51 (0.6)	0.20 (0.7)	1.51 (0.6)
Katihar	2.85 (2.1)	26.20 (2.0)	2.85 (2.1)	28.20 (2.2)	0.45 (1.5)	3.71 (1.6)	0.45 (1.5)	3.71 (1.6)
Bihar	135.86 (100.0)	1343.32 (100.0)	137.77 (100.0)	1274.02 (100.0)	29.70 (100.0)	238.08 (100.0)	29.96 (100.0)	238.62 (100.0)

Note : Figure in parentheses denotes percentage

Source : Department of Agriculture, GOB

(Contd.)

Table A 2.8 : District-wise Area and Production of Important Fruits in Bihar (Contd.)

(Area in '000 hectare/Production in '000 tonnes)

Districts	Litchi				Banana			
	2012-13		2013-14		2012-13		2013-14	
	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production
Patna					0.68 (2.0)	29.43 (2.1)	0.70 (2.0)	32.00 (2.2)
Nalanda					0.48 (1.4)	21.23 (1.5)	0.51 (1.5)	21.78 (1.5)
Bhojpur					0.32 (1.0)	15.09 (1.1)	0.32 (0.9)	15.09 (1.1)
Buxar					0.23 (0.7)	10.44 (0.7)	0.23 (0.7)	10.44 (0.7)
Rohtas					0.28 (0.8)	13.18 (0.9)	0.28 (0.8)	13.18 (0.9)
Kaimur					0.21 (0.6)	9.89 (0.7)	0.21 (0.6)	9.89 (0.7)
Gaya					0.23 (0.7)	10.74 (0.8)	0.32 (0.9)	10.74 (0.7)
Jehanabad					0.17 (0.5)	7.52 (0.5)	0.18 (0.5)	7.62 (0.5)
Arwal					0.12 (0.3)	5.38 (0.4)	0.12 (0.3)	5.38 (0.4)
Nawada					0.32 (0.9)	14.31 (1.0)	0.35 (1.0)	15.21 (1.1)
Aurangabad					0.33 (1)	15.34 (1.1)	0.33 (1.0)	15.34 (1.1)
Saran	1.08 (2.8)	7.53 (3.2)	1.08 (3.6)	7.53 (3.2)	0.76 (2.3)	34.98 (2.5)	0.76 (2.2)	34.98 (2.4)
Siwan	1.12 (2.9)	8.16 (3.5)	1.12 (3.7)	8.16 (3.5)	0.72 (2.2)	34.13 (2.4)	0.72 (2.1)	34.13 (2.4)
Gopalganj	1.20 (3.2)	8.67 (3.7)	1.20 (4.0)	8.67 (3.7)	0.67 (2.0)	31.79 (2.2)	0.70 (2.0)	31.79 (2.2)
W. Champaran	2.08 (5.5)	15.41 (6.6)	2.08 (6.9)	15.41 (6.6)	1.0 (3.0)	45.94 (3.2)	1.00 (2.9)	45.94 (3.2)
E. Champaran	1.90 (5.0)	13.48 (5.8)	1.95 (6.5)	13.57 (5.8)	1.05 (3.1)	48.32 (3.4)	1.08 (3.1)	50.35 (3.5)
Muzaffarpur	7.30 (19.1)	58.98 (25.2)	7.30 (24.1)	58.98 (25.2)	5.00(14.9)	239.05(16.9)	5.00(14.5)	239.05(16.6)
Sitamarhi	2.19 (5.7)	16.18 (6.9)	2.19 (7.2)	16.18 (6.9)	0.64 (1.9)	30.83 (2.2)	0.67 (1.9)	30.83 (2.1)
Sheohar	0.99 (2.6)	6.92 (3.0)	0.99 (3.3)	6.92 (3.0)	0.28 (0.8)	12.96 (0.9)	0.30 (0.9)	12.96 (0.9)
Vaishali	3.60 (9.4)	26.99(11.5)	3.61 (11.9)	27.05(11.6)	3.30 (9.8)	16.35 (1.2)	3.35 (9.7)	16.9 (1.2)
Darbhanga	8.82 (23.1)	5.6 (2.4)	0.82 (2.7)	5.6 (2.4)	1.76 (5.2)	81.83 (5.8)	1.76 (5.1)	81.83 (5.7)
Madhubani	0.81 (2.1)	5.68 (2.4)	0.81 (2.7)	5.68 (2.4)	1.03 (3.1)	48.26 (3.4)	1.03 (3)	48.26 (3.4)
Samastipur	1.29 (3.4)	9.81 (4.2)	1.29 (4.3)	9.81 (4.2)	2.23 (6.6)	121.84 (8.6)	2.27 (6.6)	123.05 (8.6)
Begusarai	0.63 (1.7)	4.69 (2.0)	0.63 (2.1)	4.69 (2.0)	0.99 (2.9)	45.48 (3.2)	1.00 (2.9)	47.08 (3.3)
Munger	0.25 (0.7)	1.78 (0.8)	0.25 (0.8)	1.78 (0.8)	0.42 (1.3)	20.04 (1.4)	0.42 (1.2)	20.04 (1.4)
Sheikhpura	0.10 (0.3)	0.68 (0.3)	0.10 (0.3)	0.68 (0.3)	0.14 (0.4)	6.26 (0.4)	0.14 (0.4)	6.26 (0.4)
Lakhisarai	0.05 (0.1)	0.33 (0.1)	0.05 (0.2)	0.33 (0.1)	0.14 (0.4)	6.62 (0.5)	0.14 (0.4)	6.62 (0.5)
Jamui	0.18 (0.5)	1.50 (0.6)	0.18 (0.6)	1.50 (0.6)	0.22 (0.6)	10.03 (0.7)	0.22 (0.6)	10.03 (0.7)
Khagaria	0.33 (0.9)	2.40 (1.0)	0.33 (1.1)	2.40 (1.0)	1.00 (3.0)	43.95 (3.1)	1.05 (3.1)	47.04 (3.3)
Bhagalpur	0.54 (1.4)	4.83 (2.1)	0.58 (1.9)	5.01 (2.1)	1.31 (3.9)	56.48 (4.0)	1.35 (3.9)	58.72 (4.1)
Banka	0.06 (0.2)	0.44 (0.2)	0.06 (0.2)	0.44 (0.2)	0.65 (1.9)	30.22 (2.1)	0.65 (1.9)	30.22 (2.1)
Saharsa	0.55 (1.4)	3.99 (1.7)	0.55 (1.8)	3.99 (1.7)	1.21 (3.6)	52.68 (3.7)	1.24 (3.6)	52.68 (3.7)
Supaul	0.19 (0.5)	1.32 (0.6)	0.19 (0.6)	1.32 (0.6)	0.60 (1.8)	28.63 (2.0)	0.62 (1.8)	28.63 (2)
Madhepura	0.29 (0.8)	2.05 (0.9)	0.29 (1.0)	2.05 (0.9)	1.30 (3.9)	62.3 (4.4)	1.31 (3.8)	62.3 (4.3)
Purnea	0.28 (0.7)	9.33 (4.0)	0.28 (0.9)	9.33 (4.0)	1.21 (3.6)	49.27 (3.5)	1.30 (3.8)	51.7 (3.6)
Kishanganj	0.41 (1.1)	2.95 (1.3)	0.41 (1.4)	2.95 (1.3)	0.64 (1.9)	30.06 (2.1)	0.64 (1.9)	30.06 (2.1)
Araria	0.41 (1.1)	2.89 (1.2)	0.41 (1.3)	2.89 (1.2)	0.46 (1.4)	20.88 (1.5)	0.48 (1.4)	21.91 (1.5)
Katihar	1.50 (3.9)	11.29 (4.8)	1.50 (5.0)	11.29 (4.8)	1.50 (4.5)	52.35 (3.7)	1.65 (4.8)	55.8 (3.9)
Bihar	38.15 (100.0)	233.87 (100.0)	30.24 (100.0)	234.20 (100.0)	33.58 (100.0)	1414.03 (100.0)	34.40 (100.0)	1435.78 (100.0)

Note : Figure in parentheses denotes percentage.

Source : Department of Agriculture, GOB

Table A 2.9 : District-wise Area and Production of Flowers in Bihar

(Area in hectare/Production in tonnes)

Districts	Rose				Marigold			
	2012-13		2013-14		2012-13		2013-14	
	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production
Patna	4.70 (6.4)	7.87 (8)	4.70 (6.4)	7.87 (8)	47.00 (14.9)	842.00 (15.0)	58.00 (16.0)	1012.00 (14.9)
Nalanda	2.50 (3.4)	3.40 (3.4)	2.50 (3.4)	3.4 (3.4)	8.35 (2.7)	172.00 (3.1)	18.75 (5.2)	413.00 (6.1)
Bhojpur	2.60 (3.5)	3.48 (3.5)	2.60 (3.5)	3.48 (3.5)	19.00 (6.0)	283.00 (5.1)	19.00 (5.2)	283.00 (4.2)
Buxar	1.40 (1.9)	1.54 (1.6)	1.40 (1.9)	1.54 (1.6)	3.55 (1.1)	63.90 (1.1)	3.55 (1.0)	63.90 (0.9)
Rohtas	1.10 (1.5)	1.16 (1.2)	1.10(1.5)	1.16 (1.2)	2.30 (0.7)	38.64 (0.7)	2.30 (0.6)	38.64 (0.6)
Kaimur	1.20 (1.6)	1.50 (1.5)	1.20 (1.6)	1.5 (1.5)	2.05 (0.7)	34.85 (0.6)	2.05 (0.6)	34.85 (0.5)
Gaya	3.20 (4.3)	4.75 (4.8)	3.20 (4.3)	4.75 (4.8)	20.5 (6.5)	385.00 (6.9)	27.5 (7.6)	512.00 (7.5)
Jehanabad	1.20 (1.6)	1.44 (1.5)	1.20 (1.6)	1.44 (1.5)	8.15 (2.6)	143.44 (2.6)	13.00 (3.6)	283.00 (4.2)
Arwal	1.30 (1.8)	1.56 (1.6)	1.30 (1.8)	1.56 (1.6)	7.75 (2.5)	135.63 (2.4)	7.75 (2.1)	135.63 (2)
Nawada	1.50 (2.0)	1.70 (1.7)	1.50 (2.0)	1.7 (1.7)	2.45 (0.8)	41.65 (0.7)	2.45 (0.7)	41.65 (0.6)
Aurangabad	1.50 (2.0)	1.80 (1.8)	1.50 (2.0)	1.8 (1.8)	6.25 (2.0)	95.00 (1.7)	6.25 (1.7)	217.00 (3.2)
Saran	1.30 (1.8)	1.50 (1.5)	1.30 (1.8)	1.5 (1.5)	4.40 (1.4)	77.00 (1.4)	4.4 (1.2)	77.00 (1.1)
Siwan	1.20 (1.6)	1.44 (1.5)	1.20 (1.6)	1.44 (1.5)	3.05 (1.0)	54.29 (1.0)	3.05 (0.8)	54.29 (0.8)
Gopalganj	1.25 (1.7)	1.53 (1.5)	1.25 (1.7)	1.53 (1.5)	3.50 (1.1)	60.28 (1.1)	3.50 (1.0)	60.28 (0.9)
E. Champaran	2.50 (3.4)	3.48 (3.5)	2.50 (3.4)	3.48 (3.5)	9.40 (3.0)	174.84 (3.1)	9.40 (2.6)	174.84 (2.6)
W. Champaran	2.45 (3.3)	3.33 (3.4)	2.45 (3.3)	3.33 (3.4)	8.60 (2.7)	156.52 (2.8)	8.60 (2.4)	156.52 (2.3)
Muzaffarpur	5.72 (7.8)	7.50 (7.6)	5.72 (7.8)	7.5 (7.6)	20.00 (6.4)	413.00 (7.4)	27 .00(7.4)	628.00 (9.2)
Sitamarhi	1.05 (1.4)	1.16 (1.2)	1.05 (1.4)	1.16 (1.2)	2.90 (0.9)	49.88 (0.9)	2.90 (0.8)	49.88 (0.7)
Sheohar	0.85 (1.2)	0.89 (0.9)	0.85 (1.2)	0.89 (0.9)	1.05 (0.3)	17.85 (0.3)	1.05 (0.3)	17.85 (0.3)
Vaishali	4.85 (6.6)	8.52 (8.6)	4.85 (6.6)	8.52 (8.6)	25.75 (8.2)	482.00 (8.6)	32.5 (8.9)	610.00 (9)
Darbhanga	1.9 (2.6)	2.38 (2.4)	1.90 (2.6)	2.38 (2.4)	6.80 (2.2)	119.00 (2.1)	6.80 (1.9)	119.00 (1.8)
Madhubani	1 (1.4)	1.30 (1.3)	1.00 (1.4)	1.3 (1.3)	3.55 (1.1)	63.19 (1.1)	3.55 (1)	63.19 (0.9)
Samastipur	4 (5.4)	5.83 (5.9)	4.00 (5.4)	5.83 (5.9)	15.75 (5)	262 .00(4.7)	17.53 (4.8)	315.00 (4.6)
Begusarai	2.07 (2.8)	2.88 (2.9)	2.75 (3.7)	2.88 (2.9)	12.00 (3.8)	180.17 (3.2)	12.00 (3.3)	180.17 (2.7)
Munger	2.75 (3.7)	4.15 (4.2)	0.70 (1.0)	4.15 (4.2)	10.60 (3.4)	188.68 (3.4)	10.6 (2.9)	188.68 (2.8)
Sheikhpura	0.7 (1)	0.77 (0.8)	0.95 (1.3)	0.77 (0.8)	0.90 (0.3)	15.48 (0.3)	0.90 (0.2)	15.48 (0.2)
Lakhisarai	0.95 (1.3)	1.09 (1.1)	0.90 (1.2)	1.09 (1.1)	2.30 (0.7)	40.02 (0.7)	2.30 (0.6)	40.02 (0.6)
Jamui	0.95 (1.3)	0.99 (1.0)	1.05 (1.4)	0.99 (1.0)	1.70 (0.5)	28.90 (0.5)	1.70 (0.5)	28.90 (0.4)
Khagaria	1.05 (1.4)	1.16 (1.2)	1.05 (1.4)	1.16 (1.2)	1.95 (0.6)	33.93 (0.6)	1.95 (0.5)	33.93 (0.5)
Bhagalpur	2.70 (3.7)	3.62 (3.7)	2.7 (3.7)	3.62 (3.7)	10.95 (3.5)	202.58 (3.6)	10.95 (3.0)	202.58 (3)
Banka	0.85 (1.2)	0.98 (1.0)	0.85 (1.2)	0.98 (1)	2.10 (0.7)	36.12 (0.6)	2.10 (0.6)	36.12 (0.5)
Saharsa	1.80 (2.4)	2.23 (2.3)	1.80 (2.4)	2.23 (2.3)	7.05 (2.2)	124.08 (2.2)	7.05 (1.9)	124.08 (1.8)
Supaul	0.70 (1)	0.77 (0.8)	0.70 (1.0)	0.77 (0.8)	1.95 (0.6)	33.35 (0.6)	1.95 (0.5)	33.35 (0.5)
Madhepura	0.90 (1.2)	1.04 (1.1)	0.90 (1.2)	1.04 (1.1)	2.80 (0.9)	48.16 (0.9)	2.80 (0.8)	48.16 (0.7)
Purnea	1.80 (2.4)	2.39 (2.4)	1.8 (2.4)	2.39 (2.4)	7.55 (2.4)	134.39 (2.4)	7.55 (2.1)	134.39 (2.0)
Kishanganj	2.50 (3.4)	3.20 (3.2)	2.5 (3.4)	3.20 (3.2)	8.85 (2.8)	157.53 (2.8)	8.85 (2.4)	157.53 (2.3)
Araria	1.10 (1.5)	1.23 (1.2)	1.1 (1.5)	1.23 (1.2)	1.65 (0.5)	28.22 (0.5)	1.65 (0.5)	28.22 (0.4)
Katihar	2.55 (3.5)	3.34 (3.4)	2.55 (3.5)	3.34 (3.4)	10.25 (3.3)	186.55 (3.3)	10.25 (2.8)	186.55 (2.7)
Bihar	73.64 (100.0)	98.90 (100.0)	73.59 (100.0)	98.90 (100.0)	314.70 (100.0)	5603.12 (100.0)	363.48 (100.0)	6798.68 (100.0)

Note : Figure in parentheses denotes percentage.

Source : Department of Agriculture, GOB

Table A 2.9 : District-wise Area and Production of Flowers in Bihar (Contd.)

(Area in hectare/Production in tonnes)

Districts	Jasmine (Bela)				Tube Rose			
	2012-13		2013-14		2012-13		2013-14	
	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production
Patna	5.40(4.8)	17.28(5.4)	5.40 (4.8)	17.28(5.4)	5.00(4.5)	25.88(4.8)	5.00(4.5)	25.88 (4.8)
Nalanda	3.20(2.8)	9.92 (3.1)	3.20 (2.8)	9.92 (3.1)	2.60(2.4)	13.00(2.4)	2.60(2.4)	13.00 (2.4)
Bhojpur	3.15(2.8)	9.45 (3)	3.15(2.8)	9.45 (3)	1.80(1.6)	9.09 (1.7)	1.80(1.6)	9.09 (1.7)
Buxar	1.80(1.6)	5.22 (1.6)	1.80 (1.6)	5.22 (1.6)	1.60(1.5)	7.84 (1.5)	1.60(1.5)	7.84 (1.5)
Rohtas	1.50(1.3)	4.75 (1.5)	1.50 (1.3)	4.75 (1.5)	1.20(1.1)	5.64 (1.1)	1.20(1.1)	5.64 (1.1)
Kaimur	1.40(1.2)	3.78 (1.2)	1.40 (1.2)	3.78 (1.2)	2.50(2.3)	5.56 (1)	2.50(2.3)	5.56 (1.0)
Gaya	12.70(11.2)	25.00(7.9)	12.70(11.2)	25.00(7.9)	4.85(4.4)	22.81(4.3)	4.85(4.4)	22.81 (4.3)
Jehanabad	3.45 (3.0)	10.01(3.2)	3.45 (3.0)	10.01(3.2)	2.40(2.2)	11.52(2.2)	2.40(2.2)	11.52 (2.2)
Arwal	3.30 (2.9)	9.57 (3)	3.30 (2.9)	9.57 (3.0)	1.95(1.8)	9.56 (1.8)	1.95(1.8)	9.56 (1.8)
Nawada	1.25 (1.1)	3.25 (1.0)	1.25 (1.1)	3.25 (1.0)	1.10 (1)	5.06 (0.9)	1.1 (1.0)	5.06 (0.9)
Aurangabad	2.40 (2.1)	8.20 (2.6)	2.40 (2.1)	8.20 (2.6)	1.35(1.2)	6.48 (1.2)	1.35(1.2)	6.48 (1.2)
Saran	2.30 (2.0)	6.21 (2.0)	2.30 (2.0)	6.21 (2.0)	1.60(1.5)	7.84 (1.5)	1.60(1.5)	7.84 (1.5)
Siwan	1.45 (1.3)	4.06 (1.3)	1.45 (1.3)	4.06 (1.3)	1.65(1.5)	7.90 (1.5)	1.65(1.5)	7.90 (1.5)
Gopalganj	1.50 (1.3)	4.20 (1.3)	1.50 (1.3)	4.20 (1.3)	1.45(1.3)	7.32 (1.4)	1.45(1.3)	7.32 (1.4)
W. Champaran	3.70 (3.3)	10.20(3.2)	3.70 (3.3)	10.20(3.2)	4.80(4.4)	24.96(4.7)	4.80(4.4)	24.96 (4.7)
E. Champaran	2.45 (2.2)	7.60 (2.4)	2.45 (2.2)	7.60 (2.4)	3.40(3.1)	17.34(3.2)	3.40(3.1)	17.34 (3.2)
Muzaffarpur	7.40 (6.5)	23.68(7.5)	7.40 (6.5)	23.68(7.5)	8.85(8.0)	40.82(7.6)	8.85(8.0)	40.82 (7.6)
Sitamarhi	2.00 (1.8)	5.46 (1.7)	2.00 (1.8)	5.46 (1.7)	1.25(1.1)	5.75 (1.1)	1.25(1.1)	5.75 (1.1)
Sheohar	0.90 (0.8)	2.34 (0.7)	0.90 (0.8)	2.34 (0.7)	0.80(0.7)	3.60 (0.7)	0.80(0.7)	3.60 (0.7)
Vaishali	7.50 (6.6)	23.25(7.3)	7.50 (6.6)	23.25(7.3)	9.40(8.5)	47.94 (9)	9.40(8.5)	47.94 (9.0)
Darbhanga	2.60 (2.3)	7.28 (2.3)	2.60 (2.3)	7.28 (2.3)	1.90(1.7)	10.03(1.9)	1.9 (1.7)	10.03 (1.9)
Madhubani	3.10 (2.7)	7.69 (2.4)	3.10 (2.7)	7.69 (2.4)	1.40(1.3)	7.00 (1.3)	1.40(1.3)	7.00 (1.3)
Samastipur	6.35 (5.6)	19.69(6.2)	6.35 (5.6)	19.69(6.2)	8.95(8.1)	49.98(9.3)	8.95(8.1)	49.98 (9.3)
Begusarai	3.45 (3.0)	10.35(3.3)	3.45 (3.0)	10.35(3.3)	3.25(3.0)	16.25(3.0)	3.25(3.0)	16.25 (3.0)
Munger	3.20 (2.8)	7.20 (2.3)	3.20 (2.8)	7.20 (2.3)	4.70(4.3)	18.32(3.4)	4.70(4.3)	18.32 (3.4)
Sheikhpura	1.00 (0.9)	2.66 (0.8)	1.00 (0.9)	2.66 (0.8)	0.80(0.7)	3.76 (0.7)	0.80(0.7)	3.76 (0.7)
Lakhisarai	1.20 (1.1)	3.18 (1.0)	1.20 (1.1)	3.18 (1.0)	0.95(0.9)	4.47 (0.8)	0.95(0.9)	4.47 (0.8)
Jamui	0.80 (0.7)	2.08 (0.7)	0.80 (0.7)	2.08 (0.7)	0.7 (0.6)	3.15 (0.6)	0.70(0.6)	3.15 (0.6)
Khagaria	1.30 (1.2)	3.45 (1.1)	1.30 (1.2)	3.45 (1.1)	1.30(1.2)	6.24 (1.2)	1.30(1.2)	6.24 (1.2)
Bhagalpur	6.40 (5.6)	19.20(6.0)	6.40 (5.6)	19.20(6.0)	4.40(4.0)	22.44(4.2)	4.40(4.0)	22.44 (4.2)
Banka	1.35 (1.2)	3.51 (1.1)	1.35 (1.2)	3.51 (1.1)	0.80(0.7)	3.68 (0.7)	0.80(0.7)	3.68 (0.7)
Saharsa	2.15 (1.9)	5.81 (1.8)	2.15 (1.9)	5.81 (1.8)	2.40(2.2)	11.52(2.2)	2.40(2.2)	11.52 (2.2)
Supaul	0.85 (0.8)	2.25 (0.7)	0.85 (0.8)	2.25 (0.7)	0.80(0.7)	3.68 (0.7)	0.80(0.7)	3.68 (0.7)
Madhepura	1.05 (0.9)	2.84 (0.9)	1.05 (0.9)	2.84 (0.9)	1.10(1.0)	5.17 (1.0)	1.10(1.0)	5.17 (1.0)
Purnea	2.60 (2.3)	7.28 (2.3)	2.60 (2.3)	7.28 (2.3)	3.20(2.9)	15.36(2.9)	3.20(2.9)	15.36 (2.9)
Kishanganj	3.35 (3.0)	9.05 (2.9)	3.35 (3.0)	9.05 (2.9)	5.55(5.0)	27.20(5.1)	5.55(5.0)	27.20 (5.1)
Araria	1.05 (0.9)	2.73 (0.9)	1.05 (0.9)	2.73 (0.9)	0.80(0.7)	3.68 (0.7)	0.80(0.7)	3.68 (0.7)
Katihar	2.85 (2.5)	7.98 (2.5)	2.85 (2.5)	7.98 (2.5)	7.60(6.9)	38.00(7.1)	7.60(6.9)	38.00 (7.1)
Bihar	113.40 (100.0)	317.66 (100.0)	113.40 (100.0)	317.66 (100.0)	110.15 (100.0)	535.84 (100.0)	110.15 (100.0)	535.84 (100.0)

Note : Figure in parentheses denotes percentage

Source : Department of Agriculture, GOB

Table A 2.10 : District-wise Cooperative Credit Distribution in Bihar

District	Target (Rs. Lakh)			Achievement (Rs. lakh)		
	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Patna	19322	12128	7686	1406.80 (3.6)	906.65 (3.8)	1564.32 (5.1)
Nalanda	18540	11643	4044	1104.66 (2.9)	601.93 (2.5)	429.21 (1.4)
Bhojpur	22070	13860	4814	984.33 (2.5)	426.90 (1.8)	466.10 (1.5)
Buxar	32002	20098	3507	655.60 (1.7)	310.95 (1.3)	345.25 (1.1)
Rohtas	10030	6299	2188	1071.70 (2.8)	740.67 (3.1)	1223.76 (4.0)
Kaimur	5768	3622	1258	546.87 (1.4)	270.1 (1.1)	524.5 (1.7)
Gaya	12566	7892	2741	326.43 (0.8)	137.64 (0.6)	248.49 (0.8)
Jehanabad	0	0	828	31.19 (0.1)	7.19 (0.0)	11.43 (0.0)
Arwal	0	0	347	18.11 (0.0)	0.71 (0.0)	1.73 (0.0)
Nawada	11832	7431	2581	727.69 (1.9)	48.9 (0.2)	802.03 (2.6)
Aurangabad	13202	8291	2880	3339.60 (8.6)	2062.73 (8.7)	1346.67 (4.4)
Saran						
Siwan	12436	8438	2931	728.78 (1.9)	181.50 (0.8)	695.65 (2.3)
Gopalganj	4144	2602	904	1466.28 (3.8)	1032.14 (4.4)	1415.25 (4.6)
W. Champaran	13780	8717	3028	760.12 (2.0)	227.55 (1.0)	259.05 (0.8)
E. Champaran	7100	4522	1571	1037.07 (2.7)	148.46 (0.6)	1041.41 (3.4)
Muzaffarpur	8532	5358	1861	451.01 (1.2)	341.83 (1.4)	161.14 (0.5)
Sitamarhi	6882	4322	1501	648.22 (1.7)	162.91 (0.7)	227.09 (0.7)
Sheohar	946	582	202	105.08 (0.3)	48.32 (0.2)	74.34 (0.2)
Vaishali	3800	2386	829	350.75 (0.9)	153.66 (0.7)	185.78 (0.6)
Darbhanga						
Madhubani	25808	16208	5630	2221.59 (5.7)	4292.7 (18.2)	4198.75 (13.6)
Samastipur	15104	9423	3273	4088.08 (10.6)	3100 (13.1)	3732.24 (12.1)
Begusarai	31000	19468	6762	6338.99(16.4)	3830.12 (16.2)	7494.06 (24.4)
Munger	1870	1174	408	174.70 (0.5)	3.4 (0.0)	21.69 (0.1)
Sheikhpura	3158	1971	684	40.87 (0.1)	0.0 (0.0)	3.3 (0.0)
Lakhisarai	6840	4296	1492	144.06 (0.4)	0.0 (0.0)	17.85 (0.1)
Jamui	3166	1988	691	457.43 (1.2)	327.79 (1.4)	107.7 (0.4)
Khagaria	15534	9756	3388	3450.40 (8.9)	2347.5 (9.9)	3143.33 (10.2)
Bhagalpur	5409	3403	1182	393.87 (1.0)	93.08 (0.4)	186.89 (0.6)
Banka	6100	3831	1331	103.96 (0.3)	28.71 (0.1)	17.88 (0.1)
Saharsa						
Supaul						
Madhepura						
Purnea	15274	8272	2873	2000.84 (5.2)	760.22 (3.2)	254.93 (0.8)
Kishanganj	14060	8830	3067	857.68 (2.2)	419.89 (1.8)	89.60 (0.3)
Araria	7996	5022	1744	1844.10 (4.8)	561.64 (2.4)	85.96 (0.3)
Katihar	8134	5108	1774	807.56 (2.1)	34.80 (0.1)	384.29 (1.2)
Bihar	362405	226941	80000	38684.42(100.0)	23610.70 (100.0)	30760.83 (100.0)

Note : Figures in the parentheses denote percentage

Source : Department of Cooperative, GOB

Table A 2.11 : District-wise Achievement for Kisan Credit Card (Numbers)

District	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Patna	18048	26233	60143	50522	54949	54317	72920
Nalanda	16175	22281	34946	42065	46476	63100	52078
Bhojpur	15918	27575	50759	59020	84537	86527	96033
Buxar	6775	10916	38447	32040	40533	79492	64988
Rohtas	19590	33141	56523	57664	76546	95856	78681
Kaimur	12094	24102	31488	29355	44165	63615	57317
Gaya	16371	52571	40101	41012	60645	85438	95487
Jehenabad	5348	12261	16095	25154	26430	18910	16732
Arwal	2932	4443	6691	8363	12753	13458	11095
Nawada	11217	25992	24837	28980	23731	36426	44285
Aurangabad	8638	28077	42494	42353	54786	67639	31695
Saran	14127	24233	32706	34841	39064	66255	72475
Siwan	14545	27750	38536	34165	36959	72170	55790
Gopalganj	13396	29824	42890	53928	60448	82846	97366
West Champaran	32431	47446	70194	75740	97812	86741	104247
East Champaran	26210	45138	74330	82860	104239	129858	147007
Muzaffarpur	20050	36197	61028	58142	71134	91760	96007
Sitamarhi	24403	19944	34675	30368	43467	62523	66492
Sheohar	2617	6646	6315	12123	7682	11305	27414
Vaishali	17144	30629	38763	45605	66709	82387	88732
Darbhanga	8011	20738	43993	26360	41682	56134	52021
Madhubani	15598	35420	38578	55261	72368	101067	95600
Samastipur	22783	38363	79075	80395	95785	94512	155580
Begusarai	14712	20694	57130	72811	89799	111447	152526
Munger	5608	10756	16559	16701	28053	19329	36372
Shiekhpora	3532	7882	6036	5216	12738	13617	12604
Lakhisarai	4587	10054	11401	15848	18074	16615	35836
Jamui	7382	13458	15779	22590	28020	30842	50855
Khagaria	9296	12375	30313	39919	57270	45848	69174
Bhagalpur	11477	22734	44740	37938	48747	45360	66863
Banka	4282	9463	21232	22829	36202	34782	36685
Saharsa	7250	13835	21763	18904	25224	32859	41012
Supaul	6296	57130	22830	16790	27256	40505	45482
Madhepura	6056	11620	12307	14707	24802	29932	36537
Purnea	13477	27434	51210	30384	55209	64566	64262
Kishanganj	7393	13680	14645	20790	36764	44189	51111
Araria	8558	16384	20225	29469	47758	54054	82371
Katihar	12213	19833	29760	31618	48620	45505	53031
Bihar	466540	897252	1339537	1402830	1847436	2231786	2514763

Source : State Level Bankers' Committee

Table A 2.12 : District-wise Livestock Wealth in Bihar (2012)

(Figures in '000)

District	Cow	Buffalo	Pig	Sheep	Goat	Poultry
Patna	300 (2.6)	282 (4.3)	37 (6.8)	14 (5.9)	177 (1.6)	287 (4.4)
Nalanda	166 (1.4)	248 (3.8)	20 (3.7)	8 (3.3)	156 (1.4)	352 (5.5)
Bhojpur	196 (1.7)	190 (2.9)	20 (3.6)	17 (7.2)	110 (1.0)	120 (1.9)
Buxar	152 (1.3)	162 (2.5)	12 (2.2)	24 (9.9)	77 (0.7)	5 (0.1)
Rohtas	233 (2.0)	285 (4.4)	10 (1.9)	19 (7.7)	160 (1.4)	132 (2.0)
Kaimur	198 (1.7)	209 (3.2)	7 (1.3)	41 (17.0)	108 (1.0)	13 (0.2)
Gaya	623 (5.3)	251 (3.8)	93 (17)	15 (6.2)	426 (3.8)	66 (1.0)
Jehanabad	80 (0.7)	129 (2.0)	17 (3.1)	2 (0.7)	72 (0.6)	55 (0.9)
Arwal	52 (0.4)	70 (1.1)	4 (0.7)	0 (0.0)	52 (0.5)	116 (1.8)
Nawada	317 (2.7)	132 (2.0)	41 (7.5)	3 (1.4)	221 (2.0)	172 (2.7)
Aurangabad	358 (3.1)	192 (2.9)	11 (2.1)	27 (11.4)	187 (1.7)	334 (5.2)
Saran	303 (2.6)	179 (2.7)	8 (1.5)	5 (2.0)	183 (1.6)	333 (5.2)
Siwan	258 (2.2)	152 (2.3)	10 (1.9)	3 (1.1)	224 (2.0)	114 (1.8)
Gopalganj	185 (1.6)	112 (1.7)	7 (1.2)	1 (0.5)	201 (1.8)	87 (1.3)
W. Champaran	337 (2.9)	253 (3.9)	28 (5.0)	2 (0.9)	546 (4.9)	161 (2.5)
E. Champaran	369 (3.2)	344 (5.3)	18 (3.2)	2 (0.7)	757 (6.8)	413 (6.4)
Muzaffarpur	314 (2.7)	269 (4.1)	5 (1.0)	1 (0.5)	541 (4.9)	587 (9.1)
Sitamarhi	145 (1.2)	175 (2.7)	6 (1.0)	0 (0.1)	357 (3.2)	75 (1.2)
Sheohar	51 (0.4)	43 (0.7)	1 (0.2)	0 (0.0)	88 (0.8)	31 (0.5)
Vaishali	212 (1.8)	171 (2.6)	1 (0.3)	1 (0.5)	311 (2.8)	854 (13.2)
Darbhanga	255 (2.2)	219 (3.3)	8 (1.5)	0 (0.2)	300 (2.7)	297 (4.6)
Madhubani	445 (3.8)	294 (4.5)	16 (2.9)	3 (1.4)	370 (3.3)	69 (1.1)
Samastipur	454 (3.9)	226 (3.4)	3 (0.6)	3 (1.2)	376 (3.4)	638 (9.9)
Begusarai	365 (3.1)	93 (1.4)	7 (1.2)	0 (0.1)	266 (2.4)	231 (3.6)
Munger	153 (1.3)	50 (0.8)	7 (1.3)	0 (0.0)	155 (1.4)	48 (0.7)
Sheikhpura	68 (0.6)	46 (0.7)	5 (0.9)	1 (0.6)	65 (0.6)	39 (0.6)
Lakhisarai	125 (1.1)	58 (0.9)	4 (0.7)	1 (0.6)	107 (1.0)	15 (0.2)
Jamui	463 (4.0)	73 (1.1)	4 (0.7)	1 (0.3)	39 (0.4)	0 (0.0)
Khagaria	270 (2.3)	97 (1.5)	5 (0.9)	0 (0.0)	242 (2.2)	112 (1.7)
Bhagalpur	460 (3.9)	194 (3.0)	9 (1.5)	0 (0.2)	497 (4.5)	214 (3.3)
Banka	520 (4.4)	139 (2.1)	22 (4.0)	13 (5.6)	361 (3.2)	40 (0.6)
Saharsa	303 (2.6)	161 (2.5)	11 (2.0)	0 (0.0)	341 (3.1)	78 (1.2)
Supaul	454 (3.9)	232 (3.5)	8 (1.4)	15 (6.4)	423 (3.8)	23 (0.4)
Madhepura	395 (3.4)	222 (3.4)	7 (1.4)	3 (1.1)	479 (4.3)	120 (1.9)
Purnea	503 (4.3)	173 (2.6)	20 (3.7)	0 (0.2)	529 (4.8)	73 (1.1)
Kishanganj	415 (3.5)	49 (0.7)	12 (2.2)	0 (0.0)	415 (3.7)	19 (0.3)
Araria	653 (5.6)	277 (4.2)	20 (3.6)	3 (1.4)	610 (5.5)	47 (0.7)
Katihar	556 (4.8)	99 (1.5)	23 (4.3)	9 (3.8)	602 (5.4)	88 (1.4)
Bihar	11705 (100.0)	6549 (100.0)	550 (100.0)	240 (100.0)	11129 (100.0)	6458 (100.0)

Note : Figure in parentheses denotes percentage

Source : Directorate of Animal Husbandry, GOB

Table A 2.13 : District-wise Achievement for Livestock-Related Services

Districts	Animal Treated (lakh)		Immunization (Lakh)		Artificial Insemination (Lakh)		Free Distribution of Fodder Seed (Qntls.)	
	2012-13	2013-14	2012-13	2013-14	2012-13	2013-14	2012-13	2013-14
Patna	1.35	1.29	7.97	4.74	0.44	0.29	149.63	4.50
Nalanda	0.92	0.89	4.95	3.39	0.14	0.07	77.44	3.95
Bhojpur	0.69	0.70	5.61	3.15	0.16	0.03	91.57	2.75
Buxar	0.18	0.16	4.29	2.49		0.04	99.93	2.15
Rohtash	1.12	1.06	6.00	4.24	0.21	0.98	123.57	3.75
Kaimur	0.48	0.43	5.50	3.33		0.33	72.37	2.15
Gaya	1.70	1.52	8.75	7.64	0.17	0.10	89.00	4.70
Jahanabad	0.52	0.58	1.94	1.70	0.08	0.04	33.80	0.75
Arwal	0.23	0.19	1.30	0.90	0.05	0.02	33.75	2.15
Nawada	0.80	0.71	6.74	3.68	0.16	0.08	91.35	2.75
Aurangabad	1.08	0.96	5.72	4.49	0.17	0.10	72.15	1.55
Saran	0.80	0.64	5.62	4.12	0.08	0.01	141.00	3.95
Siwan	0.54	0.43	5.74	3.36		0.03	0.00	3.75
Gopalganj	0.42	0.46	4.10	2.43	0.06	0.03	0.00	2.75
W. Champaran	0.59	0.56	5.97	4.81	0.05	0.01	56.78	3.35
E. Champaran	0.90	0.95	6.73	5.84	0.08	0.05	269.25	5.35
Muzaffarpur	1.09	0.66	5.34	4.78	0.04	0.38	28.72	3.15
Sitamarhi	0.35	0.39	4.50	2.62	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.55
Sheohar	0.82	0.09	0.89	0.76	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.75
Vaishali	0.58	0.58	4.19	3.13	0.07	0.02	53.30	3.15
Darbhanga	0.97	1.17	5.73	3.89	0.09	0.04	121.30	3.55
Madhubani	1.01	0.85	8.15	6.05	0.02	0.01	140.92	3.95
Samastipur	1.04	1.14	6.00	5.56	0.13	0.04	134.00	4.15
Begusarai	0.72	0.82	5.14	2.74	0.04	0.01	97.22	3.55
Munger	0.34	0.30	2.90	1.65	0.08	0.01	60.99	1.75
Sheikhpura	0.43	0.49	1.23	0.93	0.04	0.02	38.55	1.15
Lakhisarai	0.17	0.11	2.19	1.21	0.02	0.00	40.19	1.15
Jamui	0.36	0.36	7.28	4.39	0.02		68.60	1.95
Khagaria	0.57	0.70	4.00	3.00	0.04	0.05	46.68	1.35
Bhagalpur	0.94	0.83	6.50	5.36	0.26	0.02	104.55	3.15
Banka	0.61	0.65	6.89	5.40	0.05		72.04	2.15
Saharsa	0.53	0.60	5.09	3.79	0.02	0.00	74.00	2.15
Supaul	0.59	0.59	6.50	5.62	0.02		81.00	2.35
Madhepura	0.56	0.58	5.95	4.05	0.04	0.02	87.00	2.35
Purnia	2.59	0.92	5.00	5.55	0.33	0.10	92.31	2.75
Kishanganj	0.44	0.58	5.73	3.79	0.03	0.02	47.82	1.35
Araria	0.57	0.59	8.15	7.62	0.09	0.07	61.17	1.75
Katihar	0.64	0.59	4.50	5.37	0.02	0.10	100.17	3.15
Bihar	28.24	25.12	198.78	147.57	3.30	3.12	2952.12	104.60

Source : Department of Animal Husbandry, GOB

Table A 2.14 : District-wise Production of Fish and Fish Seed production in Bihar

Districts	Fish Production (000 tonnes)	Fish Seeds (Lakh)	Fish Production (000 tonnes)	Fish Seeds (Lakh)	Fish Production (000 tonnes)	Fish Seeds (Lakh)
	2011-12		2012-13		2013-14	
Patna	11.00	20.70	14.60	147.60	12.09	35.30
Nalanda	14.80	72.50	16.80	181.50	21.12	293.00
Bhojpur	9.00	10.00	11.80	54.50	12.60	0.00
Buxar	6.00	10.00	7.00	67.80	8.80	0.00
Rohtas	8.80	40.00	9.40	139.90	6.85	0.00
Kaimur					4.85	0.00
Gaya	5.60	20.00	7.10	88.90	5.27	68.00
Jehanabad	4.50	0.00	7.70	43.80	4.08	7.00
Arwal					2.20	0.00
Nawada	4.10	111.00	6.00	0.00	5.93	0.00
Aurangabad	4.90	0.00	5.50	41.50	3.29	2.00
Saran	19.10	700.00	18.50	272.60	22.91	80.00
Siwan	10.40	45.00	14.00	243.00	17.95	750.00
Gopalganj	8.20	50.00	11.50	60.00	16.47	500.00
West Champaran	14.00	134.30	17.80	480.00	17.09	396.35
East Champaran	18.20	79.00	19.90	32.20	23.00	579.00
Muzaffarpur	16.60	75.00	19.90	9.40	19.98	95.00
Sitamarhi	17.00	0.00	24.10	142.50	16.80	174.60
Sheohar					2.68	3.00
Vaishali	13.00	40.00	15.50	0.00	6.28	40.00
Darbhanga	16.50	900.00	19.00	518.00	26.35	650.00
Madhubani	19.20	75.00	20.40	640.00	23.60	26.50
Samastipur	9.30	60.80	11.40	105.60	11.40	119.00
Begusarai	12.10	0.00	14.30	280.00	7.22	0.00
Munger	8.10	43.70	10.50	57.90	4.83	0.00
Sheikhpura					0.05	5.75
Lakhisarai					4.43	0.00
Jamui	3.10	0.00	5.60	0.00	6.34	5.00
Khagaria	7.10	800.00	7.30	133.50	18.38	0.00
Bhagalpur	10.90	0.00	11.00	0.00	10.90	70.00
Banka	4.90	130.00	5.50	40.00	8.04	0.00
Saharsa	14.00	0.50	12.90	185.20	17.16	47.23
Supaul	8.10	45.00	8.20	181.00	6.85	157.00
Madhepura	9.50	22.00	7.10	101.40	12.75	0.00
Purnea	12.40	60.00	13.60	223.30	15.00	36.00
Kishanganj	6.60	60.00	7.90	249.50	7.10	190.00
Araria	5.40	0.00	7.00	17.90	6.86	157.77
Katihar	12.60	0.00	11.80	0.00	14.80	325.35
Bihar	345.00	3604.50	400.10	4738.30	432.30	4812.85

Source : Department of Animal Husbandry, GOB

CHAPTER III

ENTERPRISES SECTOR

After a buoyant growth for nearly two decades, the slowing of the growth of the national economy had started in 2011-12 when it grew at 6.7 percent. In the next two years, the annual growth rates were even lower at below 5 percent. Admittedly, the sluggish external sector had contributed to this negative trend, but it is generally maintained that the internal constraints, particularly infrastructural bottlenecks, have also deterred the growth process. Of the three major sectors (primary, secondary and tertiary), it is the secondary sector that had suffered most in the process, registering a growth rate of less than 1 percent in both 2012-13 and 2013-14. In 2014-15, this phenomenon of extremely low industrial growth is yet to be reversed.

In this perspective of recent national scenario, Bihar's economic growth exhibited a relatively better performance. In 2013-14, the GSDP of Bihar registered a growth of 9.92 percent, against which the secondary sector registered a growth of 11.57 percent (Table 3.1). However, the mining/ quarrying sector, in spite of considerable improvement, continued with a negative growth during 2013-14. It is also observed that the construction sector grew fast in 2013-14 (14.63 percent) in comparison to 0.12 percent growth in 2012-13.

Table 3.1 : Annual Growth Rate of Industrial Sector in Bihar

Sector	Annual Growth Rate				
	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
1. Mining & Quarrying	-27.30	1.17	11.59	-11.24	-0.03
2. Manufacturing	-4.07	22.77	-9.20	1.83	3.64
(i) Registered	-14.65	63.15	-20.62	1.35	0.79
(ii) Unregistered	1.54	4.81	-1.28	2.09	5.22
3. Construction	25.73	34.38	7.81	0.12	14.63
4. Electricity/Water Supply / Gas	12.99	2.99	8.35	7.14	9.70
Total Industry Sector	14.10	28.40	3.10	1.00	11.50
Total GSDP	5.35	15.04	10.29	10.74	9.92

Source : Directorate of Economics and Statistics, GOB

When the contribution of Bihar's industrial sector to its GSDP is considered, it stood at 18.4 percent in 2013-14, a little higher than the share in 2012-13 (18.1 percent), but still lower than

19.9 percent achieved in 2011-12 (Table 3.2). Indeed, for most of the states, the share of industrial sector in their GSDP showed a decline over the period 2011-12 to 2013-14.

Table 3.2 : Contribution of Industrial Sector in GSDP

State	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Andhra Pradesh	25.8	24.4	23.6
Bihar	19.9	18.1	18.4
Chhattisgarh	43.1	42.1	42.1
Gujarat	39.5	39.2	NA
Haryana	28.7	28.4	27.7
Jharkhand	40.0	38.5	37.5
Karnataka	29.4	28.0	27.1
Kerala	22.2	24.3	NA
Madhya Pradesh	29.0	27.8	25.6
Maharashtra	29.4	28.4	28.4
Odisha	34.7	35.2	35.2
Punjab	29.6	29.0	28.3
Rajasthan	28.8	28.8	28.5
Tamil Nadu	30.6	30.2	29.0
Uttar Pradesh	23.0	22.2	21.2
India	28.2	27.3	-

Source : Central Statistical Organisation (CSO)

3.1 Annual Survey of Industries (2011-12)

The Annual Survey of Industries (ASI) provides valuable information on the industrial scenario in the country and different states. This survey relates to the manufacturing units in organised sector, employing 10 or more workers. According to the latest ASI, relating to the year 2011-12, out of a total of 2.18 lakh factories covered throughout the country, only 3232 units were in Bihar, which implies a share of only 1.49 percent for the state. As may be observed from Table 3.3, while the total number of factories in India increased by 55 percent in 2011-12 over 2005-06, for Bihar the increase was 94 percent. However, the share of Bihar in total fixed capital in India registered a decline between 2005-06 and 2011-12. As regards the working capital, the states' share also dropped sharply from 0.77 percent in 2005-06 to (-) 0.04 percent in 2011-12. The emerging scenario is reflective of relatively less capital intensive units coming up in the state. However, the share of Bihar in terms of number of persons engaged, value of output, and net value added showed an increase over the period. This was due to the addition of more number of agro-based industries in the state, including the rice mills.

Table 3.3 : Annual Survey of Industries (2005-06 and 2011-12)

Characteristics	2005-06			2011-12		
	India	Bihar	Percentage share of Bihar	India	Bihar	Percentage share of Bihar
Number of Factories	140159	1669	1.19	217554	3232	1.49
Fixed capital (Rs. crore)	606940	2924	0.48	1949551	7547	0.39
Working Capital (Rs. crore)	184463	1415	0.77	588794	-236	-0.04
Persons Engaged (Nos.)	9111680	67447	0.74	13429956	126592	0.94
Value of Output (Rs. crore)	1908355	16785	0.88	5776024	60167	1.04
Net Value Added (Rs. crore)	311864	422	0.14	836703	5644	0.67

Source : Annual Survey of Industries, 2005-06 & 2011-12

The fact that there was a substantial addition of agro-based industries in recent years is further corroborated through the figures in Table 3.4. In 2005-06, the share of Bihar in agro-based industries was 0.76 percent, which increased to 1.36 in 2011-12. In case of non-agro-based industries, there was also a modest increase in the share of Bihar from 1.32 percent in 2005-06 to 1.85 percent in 2011-12.

National Manufacturing Policy and Industrial Corridors

The Government of India notified a National Manufacturing Policy (NMP) in November 2011 with the objective of enhancing the share of manufacturing in GDP to 25 percent and creating 100 million jobs over a decade. The policy focuses on industries that are employment-intensive, produce capital goods, have strategic significance, and where India enjoys a competitive advantage, besides small and medium enterprises and public sector enterprises. The NMP provides for promotion of clusters, especially through the creation of National Investment and Manufacturing Zones (NIMZ). Till 2013-14, 16 NIMZs have been announced, of which 8 are along Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC). Other NIMZs would be located along — Chennai-Bengaluru Industrial Corridor (CBIC), Bengaluru-Mumbai Economic Corridor (BMEC), East Coast Economic Corridor (ECEC), including Vizag-Chennai Industrial Corridor (VCIC) and Amritsar-Kolkata Industrial Corridor (AKIC). The Government of India accorded the approval for setting up AKIC along a 150-200 kms. band on either side of the Eastern Dedicated Freight Corridor (EDFC) in a phased manner. The proposed corridor passes through seven states, viz., Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Bihar, Jharkhand and West Bengal. The central government has also approved in principle the formation of an Amritsar-Kolkata Industrial Corridor Development Corporation (AKICDC), which was expected to kickstart the work on AKIC from 2014-15.

Table 3.4 : Number of Factories in Operation

Categories of Industry	No. of Factories			Factories in Operation			Percentage	
	India	Bihar	Bihar's share (%)	India	Bihar	Bihar's share (%)	All India	Bihar
2005-06								
Agro-based	61936	470	0.76	57863	440	0.76	93.42	93.62
Non-agro-based	78223	1199	1.53	74161	978	1.32	94.81	81.57
Total	140159	1699	1.21	132024	1418	1.07	94.20	83.46
2011-12								
Agro-based	93251	1126	1.21	72769	1014	1.39	78.04	90.05
Non-agro-based	124303	2106	1.69	102939	1858	1.80	82.81	88.22
Total	217554	3232	1.49	175708	2872	1.63	80.77	88.86

Source : Annual Survey of Industries, 2005-06 & 2011-12

The net value added in Bihar was Rs. 5644 crore in 2011-12, which was barely 9.4 percent of the gross value of output (Rs. 60,167 crore) (Table A 3.1) (Appendix). However, this proportion was much lower for the non-agro-based industries (7.8 percent) and higher for the agro-based establishments (17.2 percent). Among various industry groups, Food Products/ Beverages/ Tobacco Products under agro-based group presented a better performance, both in terms of the value of output and the net value added during the year; under non-agro-based group, Coke and Refined Petroleum Products presented relatively better achievements in terms of the value of output and the net value added. Among the non-agro-based industries, the share of Bihar in all-India total was quite dismal in categories like Basic Pharmaceutical Products (0.03 percent), Chemicals and Chemical Products (0.03 percent), Rubber and Plastic Products (0.04 percent) and Metals/ Fabricated Metal Products and Motor Vehicle/ Transport Equipments (0.02 percent) (Table A 3.2) (Appendix).

It is also revealed from Table 3.4 that, of the total factories in India covered in 2005-06, around 94 percent were found to be in operation, for both agro and non-agro-based industrial units. In 2011-12, the percentage of factories in operation dropped to around 81 percent, with the proportion of operational agro-based and non-agro-based industries being around 78 and 83 percent, respectively. However, in case of Bihar, 83 percent of the total units were found to be operational in 2005-06, which increased to 89 percent in 2011-12. Thus, it is found that the operational status of the factories, both under agro-based and non-agro-based categories, had improved in Bihar during 2005-06 to 2011-12, whereas it has indeed deteriorated for India.

It was observed earlier that the industrial units in Bihar are normally of smaller size, compared to the national average. This structural feature of industries in Bihar is further reflected through the per factory fixed capital, net value added and number of employees, the data for which is presented in Table 3.5. As may be seen, compared to a fixed capital of Rs. 11.10 crore per factory at all-India level, Bihar reported only Rs. 2.63 crore, barely one-fourth of the national figure. Again, the workers per factory and employee per factory in Bihar worked out to be only 64 and 57 percent of the all-India figures. Similarly, the net value added per factory and net value added per employee in Bihar worked out to 41 and 72 percent of all-India figures, respectively.

Table 3.5 : Structural Ratios of Industries in India and Bihar (2011-12)

Characteristics	India		Bihar	
	All	Manufacturing	All	Manufacturing
Fixed capital per factory (Rs. lakh)	1110	1046	263	259
Net Value Added per factory (Rs. lakh)	476	480	197	136
Workers per factory (Number)	59	61	38	40
Employee per factory (Number)	76	79	44	46
Net Value Added per employee (Rs. lakh)	6.23	6.10	4.46	2.97

Source : Annual Survey of Industries, 2011-12

The ASI conducted in 2011-12 also brings out that Bihar still uses relatively less power (17.6 percent) as fuel for its industrial establishments, compared to most other states, and depends heavily (72.6 percent) on petroleum products as fuels. Compared to the position in 2005-06 when power accounted for only 14.6 percent of fuel cost, the state has improved its position, but it is still far behind the all-India (46.7 percent) and other states (34.2 percent in Gujarat to 54.5 percent in Maharashtra). Bihar's substantial dependence on petroleum products is a major cost push factor in relation to the states like Gujarat and Maharashtra, where the use of petroleum products as fuel is minimal at 8.7 and 6.7 percent, respectively. Another revealing factor is that, in terms of value of the fuels consumed per factory, Bihar ranks the lowest (Rs. 86.89 lakh) in 2011-12, though it remained above Maharashtra (Rs. 72.00 lakh) and Karnataka (Rs. 60.36) in 2005-06 with a figure of Rs. 75.83 lakh.

Table 3.6 : Fuels Consumed by Factory Sector

(Value in Rs. lakh)

States	Type of Fuel						Total Value	No. of factories in operation	Value per factory
	Coal		Electricity		Petroleum Products	Other Fuels			
	Quantity (Th. Tonne)	value (%)	Quantity (Th. Kwh)	value (%)	value (%)	value (%)			
2011-12									
Bihar	343	8.86	601750	17.57	72.65	0.92	249537.51 (100.00)	2872	86.89
Gujarat	14253	16.37	19337545	34.25	8.73	40.64	3568134.61 (100.00)	17529	203.56
Karnataka	3256	18.03	7418344	44.07	31.35	6.55	1012659.11 (100.00)	9459	107.06
Madhya Pradesh	6484	36.61	6639339	44.27	6.69	12.43	864769.52 (100.00)	3696	233.97
Maharashtra	5361	8.98	27321211	54.47	16.89	19.66	3389569.59 (100.00)	22615	149.88
Uttar Pradesh	3021	8.64	17263189	45.77	24.27	21.31	1606970.34 (100.00)	11631	138.16
All-India	94768	18.02	210239277	46.71	18.92	16.35	24243841.85 (100.00)	175708	137.98
2005-06									
Bihar	197	4.74	333616	14.60	79.91	0.76	107533.69 (100.00)	1418	75.83
Gujarat	6871	14.37	8496434	32.10	11.49	42.04	1367956.68 (100.00)	13667	100.09
Karnataka	3029	14.79	3747888	40.99	23.18	21.04	451412.87 (100.00)	7479	60.36
Madhya Pradesh	5007	29.43	3139880	41.19	17.55	11.83	365362.8 (100.00)	2854	128.02
Maharashtra	4235	6.80	15390693	48.09	26.39	18.73	1294068.79 (100.00)	17974	72.00
Uttar Pradesh	1377	5.50	9260537	41.31	30.32	22.87	688337.54 (100.00)	10126	67.98
All-India	60650	14.70	108405543	45.30	20.63	19.37	9662969.18 (100.00)	132024	73.19

Source : Annual Survey of Industries, 2005-06 & 2011-12

From Table 3.7, it is further observed that, by and large, Bihar has been consuming the highest proportion of fuel in relation to the total value of output (4 to 6 percent), compared to other states, except Madhya Pradesh (around 6 percent). It was Karnataka which reported the least proportion (around 3 percent) of fuel cost in the total value of output. Among the states, Karnataka, Maharashtra and Gujarat have been more fuel-efficient, compared to Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh.

Table 3.7 : Share of Fuel Consumed in Value of Output

(Rs. '000 lakh)

States	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12	
	Value of		Value of		Value of		Value of		Value of	
	Output	Fuel Consumed	Output	Fuel Consumed	Output	Fuel Consumed	Output	Fuel Consumed	Output	Fuel Consumed
Bihar	2187.36	123.95 (5.7)	2953.97	159.96 (5.4)	2825.48	164.93 (5.8)	3605.13	181.76 (5.0)	6016.75	249.54 (4.1)
Gujarat	44824.32	1908.76 (4.3)	50808.79	2430.41 (4.8)	64265.76	2290.87 (3.6)	80678.35	2585.57 (3.2)	99841.32	3568.14 (3.6)
Karnataka	18425.77	683.70 (3.7)	22581.28	592.09 (2.6)	23325.41	682.64 (2.9)	28594.97	943.23 (3.3)	39484.01	1012.66 (2.6)
Madhya Pradesh	7872.16	464.55 (5.9)	9040.20	522.88 (5.8)	8693.86	532.92 (6.1)	11589.8	685.42 (5.9)	15658.41	864.77 (5.5)
Maharashtra	51993.93	1791.91 (3.4)	6001.74	2036.42 (3.4)	62404.92	2272.71 (3.6)	78536.27	2669.33 (3.4)	100537.79	3389.57 (3.4)
Uttar Pradesh	19381.50	946.47 (4.9)	20046.27	937.99 (4.7)	22568.13	1030.75 (4.6)	29221.56	1295.22 (4.4)	33265.47	1606.97 (4.8)
All-India	277570.90	12956.17 (4.7)	327279.79	15216.20 (4.6)	373303.59	16160.00 (4.3)	467621.7	19542.40 (4.2)	5776.02	242.44 (4.2)

Note : Figures in parentheses are percentages to value of output

Source : Annual Survey of Industries, respective years

The gross value added (GVA) as a percentage of gross value of output (GVO) registered a decline at all-India level and most states during 2005-06 to 2011-12; however, in Bihar, it increased from 4.0 percent in 2005-06 to 10.3 percent in 2011-12, and from 18.6 to 28.5 percent in Karnataka. Despite two-and-a-half-times increase in the GVA over a six-year period, GVA as a percentage of GVO continues to be the lowest in Bihar.

Table 3.8 : Share of Gross Value Added in Gross Value of Output

(Rs. lakh)

States	2005-06		2011-12	
	Gross Value of Output	Gross Value Added	Gross Value of Output	Gross Value Added
Bihar	1678498	66941 (4.0)	6016746	620320 (10.3)
Gujarat	30795504	5768839 (18.7)	99841317	11048718 (11.1)
Karnataka	13117752	2443272 (18.6)	39484010	11250739 (28.5)
Madhya Pradesh	4954288	857366 (17.3)	15658407	2271856 (14.5)
Maharashtra	37358862	8406208 (22.5)	100537793	17922200 (17.8)
Uttar Pradesh	11886143	1981344 (16.7)	33265470	4459496 (13.4)
All-India	190835548	36469705 (19.1)	577602354	97735796 (16.9)

Note : Figures in parentheses are percentages to gross output

Source : Annual Survey of Industries, 2005-06 & 2011-12

A glance through Table 3.9 reveals a positive feature emerging in Bihar in terms of some employment-related characteristics. With around 100 percent increase in the number of factories over the years, the total number of man-days employed also increased by nearly 83 percent, and the wages (including salaries and bonus paid) increased substantially by 190 percent. It is further noticed that the wages and bonus paid per worker, in spite of the substantial increase in the recent years, continues to be the lowest in Bihar among all the states, with Maharashtra being the state which paid the highest wages per person (Rs. 2.32 lakh) in 2011-12.

Table 3.9 : Estimate of Employment, Man-days Employed and Emoluments Paid in the Factory Sector

States	No. of factories in operation	No. of persons engaged	No. of unpaid family workers	No. of paid workers	Total mandays employed ('000)	Wages, salaries & bonus (Rs. lakh)	No. of person per factory	Wages, salaries & bonus per person annually (Rs.)
2011-12								
Bihar	2872	126592	2608	123984	27441	84982	44	68543
Gujarat	17529	1383773	4612	1379161	431986	2316184	79	167942
Karnataka	9459	905946	1459	904487	267309	1535797	96	169798
Madhya Pradesh	3696	314838	699	314139	97743	519901	85	165500
Maharashtra	22615	1880606	4821	1875785	581980	4347549	83	231772
Uttar Pradesh	11631	864346	3705	860641	258170	1273681	74	147992
All-India	175708	13429956	84240	13345716	4087131	21473349	76	160901
2005-06								
Bihar	1418	67447	1126	66321	15020	29252	48	44107
Gujarat	13667	887511	7476	880035	267958	762654	65	86662
Karnataka	7479	641864	2705	639159	191932	562560	86	88016
Madhya Pradesh	2854	217758	1072	216686	67348	180437	76	83271
Maharashtra	17974	1245096	7802	1237294	388652	1513320	69	122309
Uttar Pradesh	10126	648449	5522	642927	190766	485517	64	75517
All-India	132024	9111680	73157	9038523	2739729	7400820	69	81881

Source : Annual Survey of Industries, 2005-06 & 2011-12

The health of industrial units depends to a great extent on the input-to-output ratio. When we examine this ratio (Table 3.10), it is found that Bihar with an input-to-output ratio of 96 percent in 2005-06 and 90 percent in 2011-12 is ahead of all-India figures of 81 and 83 percent, respectively. However, in terms of the capital investment per labour in both the years, Bihar remained highly disadvantaged. Similarly, the emoluments-to-output ratio worked out to be much less in Bihar in both the years (much less than 2), compared to around 4 percent for all-India average. As is seen, the fuel-to-output ratio in Bihar, which was higher than the all-India ratio in 2005-06, became encouragingly close to the national average in 2011-12.

Table 3.10 : Some Key Parameters of Industries in Bihar

Key Parameters	2005-06		2011-12	
	All-India	Bihar	All-India	Bihar
No. of Factories (in operation)	132024	1418	175708	2872
Value of Output (Rs. crore)	1908355	16785	5776024	60167
Input/Output ratio	80.89	96.01	83.08	89.69
Capital invested/ Labourer (Rs. '000)	989.48	785.42	2114.75	963.46
Fuel /Output ratio	5.06	6.41	4.20	4.15
Emoluments/Output ratio	3.88	1.74	3.72	1.41

Source : Annual Survey of Industries, 2005-06 & 2011-12

3.2 Large Scale Industry

Bifurcation of the state on November 15, 2000 had left the present Bihar with very few large scale industries. However, the introduction of a new Industrial Policy in 2006 and its revision in 2011 resulted in increased investments in the state. In 2011-12, there were in all 12 large scale industrial establishments, which increased to 16 in 2012-13. The Bihar Investment Promotion Board approved 3 more large scale units in 2013-14 and 2 more in 2014-15 (up to September 2014), promoted by local entrepreneurs. The product specification of the new units and their locations are given in Table 3.11.

Table 3.11 : Large Scale Units Approved in Bihar

Type of Unit	No.	Location
2012-13		
1. Refined Vegetable Oil	1	Durgawati, Kaimur, (Bhabhua)
2. Cement	1	Karamnasa, Bhabhua.
3. Kraft Paper	1	Industrial Area Growth Centre, Giddha, Ara
4. 60 KLPD Distillery Plant and 2 MW Co-generation Power Plant	1	Rajpatti Kothi, Rajpatti, Gopalganj.
2013-14		
1. Sugar Mill	1	Hasanpur, Sitamarhi
2. Rice Milling Plant & Co-generation Captive Power Plant	1	Rambagh, Buxar
3. Brewery Unit	1	Bikram, Patna
2014-15		
1. Cement	1	Aurangabad
2. Brewery Unit	1	Bikram, Patna

Source : Department of Industry, GOB

3.3 Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME)

Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) sector has emerged as a highly vibrant and dynamic sector of the Indian economy. This sector not only plays a crucial role in providing

large scale employment opportunities at a comparatively lower capital cost, it also helps in industrialisation of rural and backward areas. This sector accounts for around 40 percent of the total exports of the country and estimated to employ around 69 million persons in over 26 million units all over the country. The inclusiveness of the sector is also underlined by the fact that nearly 50 percent of the MSMEs are owned by the disadvantaged groups of society. There are more than 6000 products, ranging from traditional to high-tech items, which are being manufactured by this sector. In order to strengthen this sector, the Government of India has taken several policy initiatives in recent years, including the constitution of a Task Force by the Prime Minister in 2009 to identify the factors inhibiting its growth, and formation of a Working Group on MSME by Planning Commission later to carry forward the recommendations of the Prime Minister's Task Force and suggest specific action plan.

In Bihar, up to 2006-07, there were in all 1.63 lakh registered MSMEs (Table 3.12). Thereafter, the registration of units per year has been declining. Against the registration of 7202 units in 2007-08, only 3133 units could be registered in 2013-14, and the total number of units under this sector increased to 1.98 lakh by the end of 2013-14. This implied a increase of only 21.4 percent over a period of seven years. Secondly, the total investment of newly registered units recorded a growth rate of 20.3 percent and the employment figures registered a jump from 5.37 lakh (up to 2006-07) to 6.52 lakh (till 2013-14). It is worth mentioning that 99 percent of the total number of units under MSME fall under tiny/micro sector and, despite this, the investment per unit increased from 1.87 lakh in 2007-08 to 10.07 lakh in 2013-14.

Table 3.12 : Year-wise Micro, Small and Medium Registered Units set up in Bihar

Year	Medium	SSI	Tiny/ micro	Total	Investment (Rs. crore)	Investment per unit (Rs. crore)	Employment (in No.)	Employment per unit
Up to 2006-07		1433	162063	163496	801.15		536890	
2007-08	4	42	7156	7202	134.83	1.87	19963	2.77
2008-09	7	25	6122	6154	118.86	1.93	17474	2.84
2009-10	2	41	5048	5091	128.64	2.53	16011	3.14
2010-11	3	33	4799	4835	185.57	3.84	17365	3.59
2011-12	2	56	3904	3962	385.64	9.73	16079	4.06
2012-13	3	53	3681	3737	253.85	6.79	10894	2.92
2013-14	11	131	2991	3133	315.59	10.07	17293	5.52
Total	32	1814	195764	197610	2324.13	1.18	651969	3.30
CAGR	4.9	20.5	-13.0	-12.5	20.3			

Note : Since 2008-09 artisans have been merged with micro units

Source : Department of Industry, GOB

Of the 3133 units registered under MSME sector in 2013-14, Patna division alone accounted for about 26 percent of the units, followed by Tirhut with 17 percent, while other divisions trailed much more (Table 3.13). As is discerned from the table, while the micro enterprises are fairly dispersed over all the divisions, the small and medium sized units are concentrated mainly in Patna division. The division of Bhagalpur could not get any small/medium scale units established in the state during 2013-14; whereas, remaining divisions could get only a few of them. As is seen, the total medium sized units registered in 2013-14 was only 11, of which 5 were under BIADA. Among the districts, Patna, Nalanda, Bhojpur, Buxar, Nawada, Madhepura, Muzaffarpur, East Champaran and West Champaran are having substantial number of MSME units. The district-wise break-up may be seen in Table A 3.3 (Appendix).

Table 3.13 : Distribution of Medium, Small and Micro Enterprises Registered in 2013-14

Divisions	Number of units			
	Micro	Small	Medium	Total
Patna	759 (25.4)	64 (48.9)	4 (36.4)	827 (26.4)
Munger	299 (10)	4 (3.1)	0 (0)	303 (9.7)
Bhagalpur	102 (3.4)	0 (0)	0 (0)	102 (3.3)
Purnea	243 (8.1)	5 (3.8)	0 (0)	248 (7.9)
Magadh	364 (12.2)	14 (10.7)	0 (0)	378 (12.1)
Darbhangha	197 (6.6)	9 (6.9)	0 (0)	206 (6.6)
Kosi	324 (10.8)	3 (2.3)	0 (0)	327 (10.4)
Tirhut	527 (17.6)	5 (3.8)	2 (18.2)	534 (17.0)
Saran	160 (5.3)	4 (3.1)	0 (0)	164 (5.2)
BIADA	16 (0.5)	23 (17.6)	5 (45.5)	44 (1.4)
Total	2991 (100.0)	131 (100.0)	11 (100.0)	3133 (100.0)

Note : The figures in parenthesis denote percentage share
Source : Department of Industry, GOB

3.4 Prime Minister Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP)

Under PMEGP, a total of 50,460 units were assisted at all-India level with Rs. 1075 crore involved as margin money and estimated employment generation of 3.69 lakh in 2013-14. As against this, in Bihar, 3645 units were sanctioned the margin money amounting to Rs. 82.80 crore. However, only 3093 (85 percent) were disbursed a sum of Rs. 76.76 crore, with an

estimated employment generation of 19.9 thousand. This credit-linked subsidy scheme is implemented through Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC), Khadi and Village Industries (KVI) Board and District Industries Centres (DICs). Of these three agencies, DIC has been a major player with the disbursement of 82.2 percent of the total margin money (Rs. 63.07 crore), disbursed to 2576 or 83.3 percent of the units with estimated employment generation of 16.7 thousand persons (83.9 percent) (Table 3.14). The involvement of KVIC and KVI Board in disbursement remained around 11 and 6 percent, respectively. Compared to 2011-12 and 2012-13, the number of beneficiaries and the amount of margin money distributed were lower in 2013-14 (Table A 3.4) (Appendix).

Table 3.14 : Sanction and Disbursement under PMEGP in Bihar in 2013-14

Agency	Target for 2013-14		Applications Received (Nos.)	Applications Sanctioned		Disbursement		
	No.	Money involved (Rs. crore)		(Nos.)	Money involved (Rs. crore)	(Nos.)	Money involved (Rs. crore)	Employment (Nos.)
KVIC	559 (10.0)	12.85 (10.0)	543 (2.9)	358 (9.8)	9.82 (11.9)	341 (11.0)	9.01 (11.7)	2267 (11.4)
KVI Board	559 (10.0)	12.85 (10.0)	1262 (6.6)	194 (5.3)	5.55 (6.7)	176 (5.7)	4.68 (6.1)	926 (4.7)
DIC	4473 (80.0)	102.88 (80.0)	17233 (90.5)	3093 (84.9)	67.43 (81.4)	2576 (83.3)	63.07 (82.2)	16684 (83.9)
Total	5591 (100.0)	128.58 (100.0)	19038 (100.0)	3645 (100.0)	82.80 (100.0)	3093 (100.0)	76.76 (100.0)	19877 (100.0)

Note : Figures in the parentheses denote percentage

Source : Department of Industry, GOB

3.5 Agro-based Industries

In India, the agro-based industries, particularly the food processing ones, are considered as sunrise industry on account of its huge potential for uplifting agricultural economy through the establishment of more food processing units, creation of food chain facilities, employment generation and export earnings.

In terms of the production of fruits and vegetables, Bihar happens to be the seventh largest state in the country and, consequently, has relatively better opportunities for agro-based industries. Bihar offers enormous opportunities for investment in the food processing sector. Besides food processing, the beverages, tobacco, etc. cover a large number of products, with high net value addition and employment potential. The tea and dairy industries have also started expanding in the state. Bihar grows a variety of fruits and vegetables in huge quantities. The total area under fruits in the state in 2013-14 was 290 thousand hectares and, under vegetables, it was 778 thousand hectares (Table 2.7). The Fruits like banana, mango, guava and litchi are important in the state in terms of production. The total fruits production worked out to 3777 thousand tonnes in 2013-14 (Table 2.8). Out of the total production of fruits in 2013-14, banana constituted 38 percent, closely followed by mango (34 percent). The Guava and Litchi constituted around 6 percent each of the total fruit production. The vegetables production in 2013-14 was 15,629 thousand tonnes. Potato is an important crop among the vegetables constituting around 41 percent of the total production. Other important vegetables were onion (8 percent), cauliflower and tomato (7 percent each) (Table 2.7). The floriculture has also started in the state on commercial basis, covering an area of 793 hectares, the total production being 8831 tonnes in 2013-14. Marigold, with 77 percent of the total flower production, occupies the most important position. (Table 2.9).

Food Processing

In the food processing sector, up to December 2013, a total of 191 project were sanctioned with a total project cost of Rs. 2606 crore, and a grant amounting to Rs. 202 crore was released. The employment generation was 15,181 (Table 3.15). Out of the sanctioned projects, only 111 gone into commercial production. By September 2014, the total number of sanctioned projects increased to 328 with a total cost of Rs. 3871 crore. Of these, 180 units started the commercial production. The grant released amounted to Rs. 294 crore and the estimated employment generation also increased to 21,240. It is also observed from Table 3.15 that the three principal types of food processing industries are rice milling, wheat milling, and maize milling. Between December, 2013 and September, 2014, a period of nine months, as many as 30 rice milling, 6 wheat milling, and 11 maize milling units had started in Bihar. This was indeed a substantial addition to the state's industrial scenario.

Table 3.15 : Achievements of Food Processing Units

As on September , 2014					
Project	Physical Progress		Financial Progress (Amount in Rs. lakh)		Employment (Nos.)
	Total Number of Units	Units in commercial Production	Approved Project cost	Grant released so for as per progress	
Rice Mills	139	67	122825.47	9134.92	4614
Wheat Milling	36	19	31263.77	3218.00	2215
Maize Processing	33	21	39114.16	2473.12	1348
Rural Agri Business Centres (RABC)	51	24	45019.54	5095.46	1816
F & V Processing	14	12	10193.80	1023.42	532
Milk Processing	10	4	13533.18	1063.92	584
Makhana Processing	3	2	369.69	64.82	56
Honey Processing	2	2	224.14	69.80	32
Biscuits Manufacturing	8	8	19400.83	2361.90	1861
Edible Oil Manufacturing	9	8	48224.05	2754.39	1941
Ice Cream	4	2	1073.38	184.37	64
Other Projects	17	11	22228.36	1770.76	1388
Food Park	2	0	33611.67	150.00	4789
Total	328	180	387082.00	29364.88	21240
As on December , 2013					
Project	Physical Progress		Financial Progress (Amount in Rs. lakh)		Employment (Nos.)
	Total Number of Units	Units in commercial Production	Approved Project cost	Grant released so for as per progress	
Rice Mills	68	37	59047.94	5993.04	2361
Wheat Milling	21	13	17584.89	2137.55	941
Maize Processing	20	10	25761.08	880.42	735
Rural Agri Business Centres (RABC)	36	19	30313.77	3952.11	1175
F & V Processing	10	6	5702.34	1012.86	356
Milk Processing	7	4	11329.96	619.96	479
Makhana Processing	2	2	278.79	7.28	44
Honey Processing	2	2	224.14	81.15	32
Biscuits Manufacturing	4	4	16615.07	2000.00	1581
Edible Oil Manufacturing	7	5	45151.70	1990.59	1898
Other Projects	12	9	14985.35	1570.76	790
Food Park	2	0	33611.67	0.00	4789
Total	191	111	260606.7	20245.71	15181

Source : Department of Industry, Directorate of Food Processing, GOB

The Directorate of Food Processing is currently providing special assistance to the sector under the following schemes:

- (i) Integrated Development Project : Under this project, the ongoing subsidy for cluster scheme will be payable at 40 percent and for individual units it is kept at 35 percent. Till date, the DPRs of 254 projects have been approved, of which 153 projects have started the commercial production, and a total of 19,934 persons have been provided with employment. In 2013-14, Rs. 657.53 crore was approved for 152 projects, of which Rs. 223.47 crore was released. The project provides the following facilities:
 - (a) For the capacity expansion under the cluster scheme, the maximum subsidy amount payable is Rs. 10 crore and, for individual unit, it is Rs. 5 crore.
 - (b) For the scheduled castes / scheduled tribes / women / handicapped entrepreneurs, an additional 5 percent subsidy is payable.
 - (c) For the project cost of Rs. 50-100 crore, an interest subsidy of 3 percent and on the projects costing above Rs. 100 crore an interest subsidy of 6 percent is also payable.
- (ii) Food Park Scheme : Under this scheme, the rate of payable subsidy has been raised to 30 percent with a maximum of Rs. 50 crore. The establishment of a Food Park at Buxar has been approved. In 2013-14, a sum of Rs. 30 crore was approved for subsidy payment.
- (iii) Modernisation Scheme for Established Rice Mills : Under National Food Processing Mission of the Government of India, the traditional rice milling units are paid 25 percent subsidy for modernization. Under this scheme, an additional state subsidy of 15 percent is payable in accordance with the guidelines of the Government of India. Up to the end of 2012-13, the central government had released its contribution of Rs. 856 lakh approved as subsidy for the scheme, with the state contribution being Rs. 380 lakh. In 2013-14, the central government has released the first installment of Rs. 229 lakh against the approved amount of Rs. 907 lakh. Till date, a total of Rs. 809.84 lakh has been distributed as subsidy.
- (iv) Cold Storage Scheme : The cold storage with a capacity of 5-10 thousand tonnes would be paid a subsidy of 30 percent on the capital expenditure. For a capacity of more than 10 thousand tonnes, 35 percent subsidy will be payable. The maximum amount of subsidy will be Rs. 5 crore.
- (v) Establishment of Silo for Maize Storage : Under this scheme, the benefit of subsidy will be given for establishment of silos for the storage of maize. The construction of silo with a storage target of 5 thousand tonnes of maize will be considered as one unit and a subsidy of 35 percent will be payable on this.

Sixth Economic Census

The Sixth Economic Census was conducted during June 20 - July 20, 2013 by the Central Statistical Organisation (CSO) in collaboration with the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Bihar. According to this Census, there were a total of 17.15 lakh establishments in the state, of which around 71 percent were in rural areas. Again, of the total, 27.20 percent were located outside the households with fixed structures, 14.70 percent outside the household without fixed structures, and 28.10 percent were reportedly inside the households. The handloom/handicraft constituted 3.39 percent of the total establishments with relatively more proportion (3.64 percent) reporting from rural areas compared to the urban areas (2.80 percent). There has been a gap of 8 years between the fifth (2005) and sixth Economic Census (2013) and, during the period, the growth registered in the number of establishment was around 40 percent. A glance through Table 3.16 also reveals that the growth of establishments in rural Bihar (45 percent) was much higher than in the urban areas (30 percent) (Table A 3.5) (Appendix).

As regards employment in the establishments is concerned, the sixth census reported around 30 lakh workers engaged in a little over 17 lakh establishments. This indicated that the number of workers increased by nearly 32 percent over the previous census, as against an increase of 40 percent in the number of establishments. The percentage of female workers worked out to 14.58 percent in the sixth census. The proportion of hired workers was about 40 percent and the remaining were own workers. The hired workers were found to be relatively more (47 percent) in urban areas compared to the rural areas (36 percent).

Table 3.16 : Comparative Figures of the 5th (2005) and 6th Economic Census (2013) in Bihar

Item	6th Economic Census (2013)			5th Economic Census (2005)		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
No. of Establishment (lakh)	12.11	5.04	17.15	8.35	3.89	12.25
Percentage Share	70.60	29.40	100.00	68.22	31.78	100.00
Number of Persons Employed	19.93	10.01	29.94	14.05	8.65	22.70
Percent Share	66.57	33.43	100.00	61.90	38.10	100.00
Percentage of Hired Workers in the Total Persons Employed	35.92	46.66	39.51	44.80	57.50	49.80
Percentage of Total Female Workers in the Total Persons Employed	17.19	9.37	14.58	11.00	6.70	9.30

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, GOB

In the Vision Document 2015 for the integrated development of food processing industries in Bihar, 16 business plans have been identified. For the projects under food processing, four Project Management Agencies (PMA), viz., IL&FS–CDI, Shreyee, Dara Shaw and Spa are to be appointed on contract. Their responsibilities include every step, from conceptualisation to the implementation of the projects, including the identification of entrepreneurs, selection of sites, selection and organisation of SPV (Special Purpose Vehicle), source of technique, market linkage, preparation of DPRs, project approval, make subsidy available and provide need-based consultancy to the government for effective implementation of projects. For these works, the PMAs are paid a fee of 2 percent of the total project cost, 1 percent as project development and implementation fee and the remaining 1 percent on completion of the project as success fee. Till date, DPRs of 229 projects have been approved. For preparation of DPRs under the food processing sector, a sum of Rs. 467.12 lakh has been approved for payment of consultancy fees. In 2013-14, for the preparation of DPRs under Silk Development Projects, an amount of Rs. 5.50 lakh was paid as consultancy fees, and Rs. 26.23 lakh was approved for wasteland mapping.

Sugar Industry

Sugar industry is an important component of agro-based industry in the state, providing employment directly in the producing units and indirectly through its ancillaries and various related activities. Bihar has a great potential for sugar and allied industries. The total cultivable land in the state is around 53 lakh hectares, of which almost 3 lakh hectares is under sugarcane. In view of its widespread cultivation, the government has decided to promote the sugarcane industries, which will also strengthen the rural economy of the state. For the benefit of sugar mills, various concessions and rebates have been provisioned by the state government, which include reduction in VAT on ethanol and denatured spirit from 12.5 to 4.0 percent, and abolition of literage fees on ethanol and liquor.

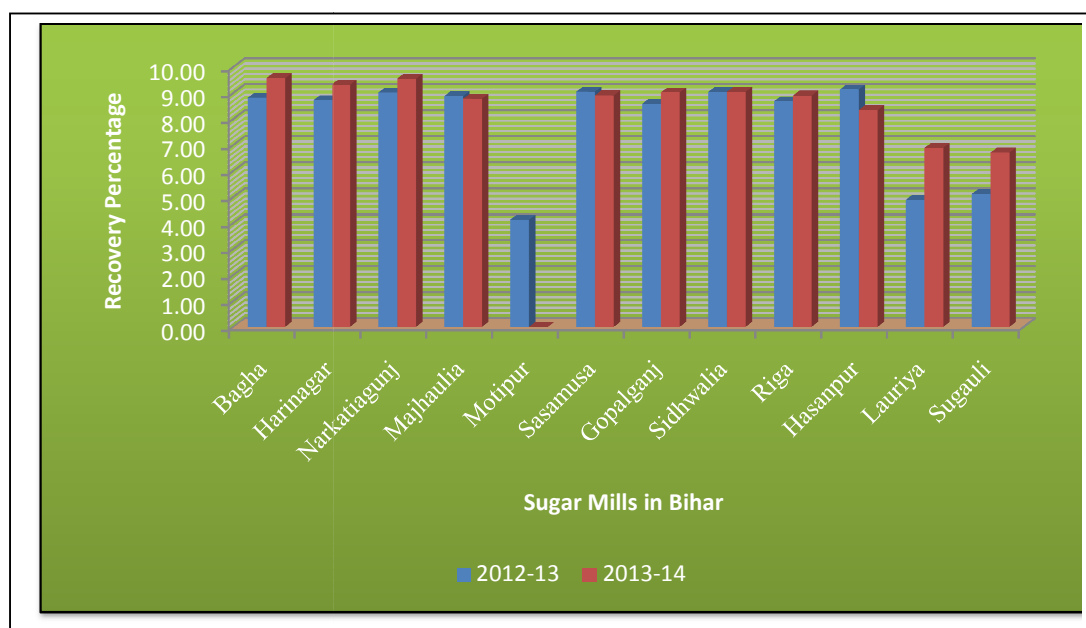
Out of 28 old sugar mills in the state, 18 are sick and closed and only 10 are working, all in the private sector. There are 2 new sugar mills under Bihar State Sugar Corporation, which were handed out to HPCL in 2011 on lease. During the crushing season of 2013-14, a total of 664.00 lakh tonnes of sugarcane was crushed in 11 working sugar mills (Table 3.17). The mills were, on an average, functional for 127 days during the year and, with the recovery rate of 8.96 percent, a total of 59.50 lakh tonnes of sugar was produced. The district-wise area, production and yield of sugarcane crop is given in Table A 3.6 (Appendix).

Table 3.17 : Performance of Sugar Mills (2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14)

Name of Sugar Mill	Sugar-cane Crushed (lakh qntl.)	Sugar Produced (lakh qntl.)	Recovery (Percentage)	Sugar-cane Crushed (lakh qntl.)	Sugar Produced (lakh qntl.)	Recovery (Percentage)	Sugar-cane Crushed (lakh qntl.)	Sugar Produced (lakh qntl.)	Recovery (Percentage)
	2011-12			2012-13			2013-14		
Bagha	50.61	4.99	9.84	48.90	4.31	8.81	82.49	7.89	9.56
Harinagar	94.61	8.96	9.47	90.15	7.86	8.72	139.00	12.94	9.31
Narkatiagunj	78.79	7.65	9.71	69.50	6.26	9.01	95.44	9.11	9.55
Majhaulia	44.87	4.23	9.30	30.73	2.73	8.88	60.75	5.33	8.77
Motipur	Closed			2.43	0.10	4.12	Closed		
Sasamusa	21.09	2.06	9.51	19.13	1.73	9.04	28.75	2.56	8.90
Gopalganj	39.19	3.72	9.50	35.65	3.06	8.58	50.25	4.53	9.01
Sidhwalia	47.01	4.43	9.43	38.85	3.51	9.03	62.62	5.66	9.04
Riga	48.13	4.48	9.31	29.53	2.56	8.67	52.84	4.70	8.89
Hasanpur	31.17	2.95	9.48	26.82	2.45	9.13	35.27	2.94	8.34
Sub Total	455.47	43.47	9.54	391.69	34.57	8.83	607.41	55.66	9.16
New Sugar Mills									
Lauriya	15.29	0.66	4.32	13.12	0.64	4.88	26.17	1.80	6.88
Sugauli	17.54	0.97	5.53	13.11	0.67	5.11	30.42	2.04	6.71
Sub Total	32.83	1.63	4.96	26.23	1.31	4.99	56.59	3.84	6.79
Total	488.30	45.10	9.24	417.92	35.88	8.59	664.00	59.50	8.96

Source : Department of sugarcane, GOB

Chart 3.1 : Performance Level of Sugar Mills in the two crushing years



At present, the following schemes are in operation for supporting sugar mills and sugarcane growers :

- (a) The farmers are given a subsidy at the rate of Rs. 135 per quintal on purchase of certified sugarcane seed of improved variety, declared by sugar mills. A farmer will get the benefit of this scheme for a maximum of 5 acres and, once a farmer has availed the subsidy, he will not be entitled for the subsidy on that variety for the next three years.
- (b) There is a provision of incentive subsidy of Rs. 55 per quintal to the farmer for growing certified seed.
- (c) There is also a provision for incentive subsidy to the sugar mills for growing base seed at the rate of Rs. 15,000 per hectare. Further, there is also a provision of subsidy for growing breeder seed.
- (d) There is a training facility for farmers for use of improved variety of sugarcane, selected from outside the state, and sowing the seeds by twain method.
- (e) There is an incentive amount for inter-cropping with sugarcane as well as diesel subsidy for irrigating the crop.
- (f) There is an arrangement for technical publicity and extension scheme, both of which are closely supervised and monitored.

Despite good soil, favourable to the sugarcane cultivation, the productivity is low in Bihar. The main reasons behind such low productivity of sugarcane are :

- (i) Presently, only 25-30 percent of the area under sugarcane is having irrigation facility and even this irrigated area gets only 1-2 waterings on an average because, during April-June, water is not available in the canal.
- (ii) The state is facing shortage of high-yielding varieties of sugarcane. The state government, in coordination with Sugarcane Research Institute (SRI) and sugar mills, is making an attempt to solve this problem.
- (iii) Department has initiated GPS to ensure timely procurement and payment to farmers.
- (iv) Owing to the delay in payment to farmers by the sugar mills, there is no desired increase in the acreage under sugarcane.
- (v) Inadequacy of technical knowledge and publicity affects the productivity of sugarcane adversely. The officers and staff of the department and the sugarcane scientists are aware of this and are working to overcome this problem.

Dairy

Traditionally, the animal husbandry in Bihar is undertaken primarily to meet the household need for milk. But at present, the dairy is viewed as an industry. The Bihar State Milk Cooperative Federation (COMFED), established in 1983, has played a pivotal role in the development of dairy sector in the state. It is the implementing agency of Operation Flood programme in the state, and has worked towards promoting the White Revolution. It has also contributed towards developing the rural areas through enhancing the income level of households, particularly of the small and marginal farmers. For the establishment of the milk cooperatives, COMFED adopted the pattern of Anand in Gujarat. This is a three-tier pattern, under which there is milk producers' cooperative society at the village level, milk union at the district level, and milk federation at the state level. During 2013-14, COMFED has proceeded a step ahead and reached the 7th position among the milk federations in the country.

A Road Map for the dairy development in the state (2012-17) has been prepared and, in order to achieve the targets fixed, the capacity of the milk plants has been enhanced. As a result, COMFED in March 2014 achieved the maximum milk collection of 20.61 lakh litres in a day and processed it successfully. In 2011-12, two big dairies at Nalanda and Dehri-on-Sone were made functional; in 2013-14, the construction work on two dairies (each of 7 lakh-litres capacity), a powder machinery of 90-tonne capacity, an ice cream machinery of 40 thousand capacity, and a factory with 300-tonne capacity of animal feed, has been started. Till date, the automatic milk collection machines have been established in 1676 cooperative societies and milk testers in 2312 cooperative societies. Thus, although the milk collection in the cooperative sector registered an increase of only 2.6 percent at the national level in 2013-14, COMFED had managed to register a growth of 20 percent.

Dairy Cooperative Societies

The number of organised dairy cooperative societies is constantly increasing and it almost doubled in 2013-14 (15,675) over 2009-10 (8561) (Table 3.18). Out of the total organised societies in 2013-14, 1407 were women societies. Again, during the first six months of 2014-15 (up to September, 2014), the number of organised milk societies increased by 4.45 percent. However, in 2013-14, of the total organised cooperative societies, around 76 percent were functional and only 32 percent were registered. It may further be noted that the dairy cooperative societies are not evenly spread. In 2013-14, Patna reported the highest number of societies, followed by Ara, Barauni and Samastipur. Koshi union has the least number of societies.

Table 3.18 : Status of Dairy Cooperative Societies (2013-14)

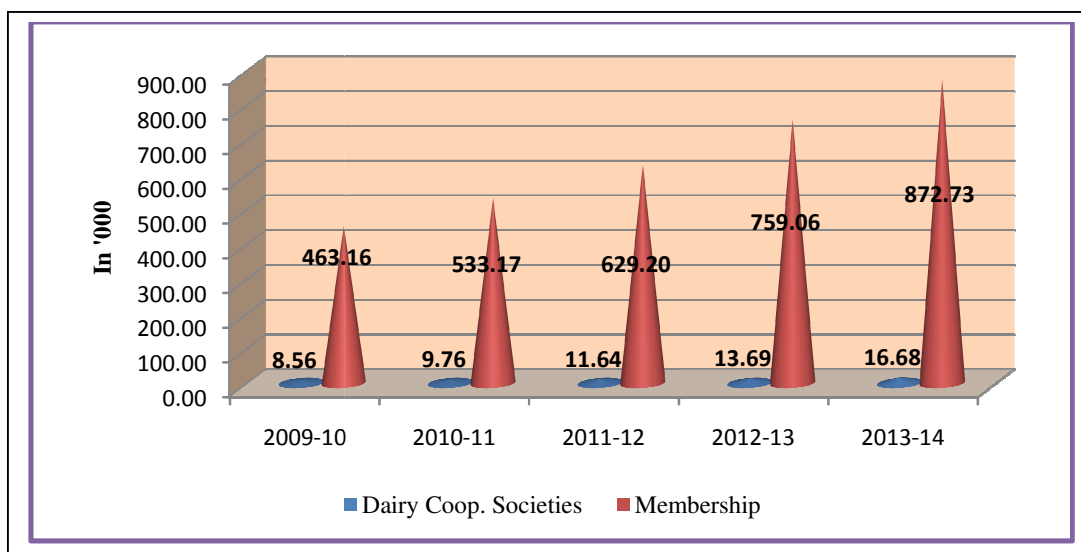
Union/Project	Number of		
	Organised Societies	Working Societies	Registered Societies
Vaishal Patliputra Milk Union, Patna	3623	2631	1200
Deshratna Dr. Rajendra Prasad Milk Union, Barauni	2020	1854	1039
Mithila Milk Union, Samastipur	1926	1689	848
Tirhut Milk Union, Muzaffarpur	1709	1754	791
Shahabad Milk Union, Ara	2686	2173	1205
Vikramshila Milk Union, Bhagalpur	1205	784	163
Magadh Dairy Project, Gaya	1286	971	135
Kosi Dairy Project, Purnea	1162	752	27
Ranchi / Jamshedpur / Bokaro	58	46	12
Total	15675	12654	5420

Source : COMFED, GOB

Membership of Dairy Cooperative Societies

Not only the number of organised dairy cooperative societies has increased substantially over the years, their membership also almost doubled from 4.63 lakh in 2009-10 to 8.73 lakh in 2013-14. However, the membership per organised cooperative society, which worked out to 54 in 2009-10, dropped marginally to 52 in 2013-14. It is also observed that, of the total membership in 2013-14, around 50 percent were from backward castes, and 9.6 percent from scheduled castes/tribes. The women members comprised of 15 percent of the total members.

Chart 3.2 : Dairy Cooperative Societies and Membership



Milk Collection

The quantity of daily milk collection by COMFED has increased constantly. Compared to 4.79 lakh kgs. in 2007-08, it increased to 14.94 lakh kgs. in 2013-14, showing an increase of more than 200 percent over the 7 year-period. The daily milk collection was the highest in nearly all the years by Barauni Union, closely followed by Mithila Milk Union at Samastipur. In 2014-15 (up to September, 2014), the daily collection of milk by these unions has been relatively more. The total daily collection in 2014-15 (up to September, 2014) was higher by about 3 percent compared to the collection in 2013-14.

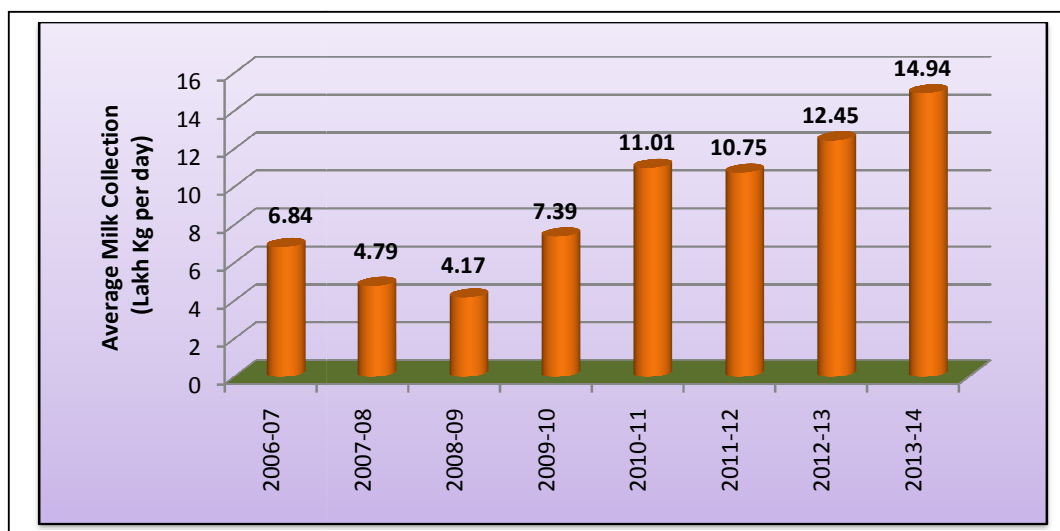
Table 3.19 : Progress of Unions and Projects in Daily Milk Collection

(in 000 kgs)

Union/Project	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Vaishal Patliputra Milk Union, Patna	127.79	92.15	151.31	221.23	210.15	224.85	282.09
Deshratna Dr. Rajendra Prasad Milk Union, Barauni	136.99	119.89	222.85	333.08	314.12	343.8	375.2
Mithila Milk Union, Samastipur	106.04	104.21	175.79	248.14	250.98	282.99	340.57
Tirhut Milk Union, Muzaffarpur	53.66	45.94	80.72	118.13	115.12	133.53	181.87
Sahbad Milk Union, Ara	38.23	28.63	66.28	123.75	129.44	176.17	206.24
Vikramshila Milk Union, Bhagalpur	10.52	19.5	29.82	35.05	35.73	48.34	54.88
Magadh Dairy Project, Gaya	2.56	2.22	4.88	10.76	7.5	13.19	22.55
Kosi Dairy Project, Purnea	0	0	2.53	6.29	7.13	15.55	20.98
Ranchi/ Bokaro /Jamshedpur Dairy	3.64	2.94	4.61	4.95	4.76	6.48	9.61
Total	479.43	415.48	738.79	1101.38	1074.93	1244.9	1493.99

Source : COMFED, GOB

Chart 3.3 : Average Milk Collection



As regards the daily milk procurement per functional dairy cooperative society, it has increased to around 142 kl. in 2013-14 from 118 kl. in 2012-13, but it is yet to reach 159 kl. mark of 2010-11 (Table 3.20). Among the milk unions, the average daily milk collection was the highest in Barauni (230 kl.) and the least in Magadh (40 kl.) in 2013-14.

Table 3.20 : Milk Procurement per Functional Dairy Cooperative Society

(Kl. per day)

Union/Unit	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 (Up to Sept, 2014)
Patna	102.09	136.47	101.50	97.37	122.17	101.22
Barauni	214.69	300.07	213.10	210.40	229.62	205.13
Muzaffarpur	78.90	91.17	87.60	87.91	119.73	95.76
Samastipur	203.22	250.64	216.50	202.28	243.44	185.04
Shahabad	74.64	102.02	78.80	90.02	105.39	99.56
Bhagalpur	108.05	116.83	84.30	74.83	84.95	85.80
Magadh	17.67	29.90	18.80	23.64	40.41	33.25
Ranchi Dairy	96.00	130.30	212.50	140.89	213.55	275.00
Kosi	18.67	34.75	23.50	34.02	45.90	32.61
Total	122.49	158.77	121.80	118.29	141.96	116.59

Source : COMFED, GOB

It was observed that the total milk procurement per day in the year 2013-14 was 14.94 lakh kgs., against which the average marketing per day worked out to 10.76 lakh kgs. (Table 3.21). Besides the state of Bihar, the milk products are also being marketed in Jamshedpur, Ranchi, Bokaro and Delhi.

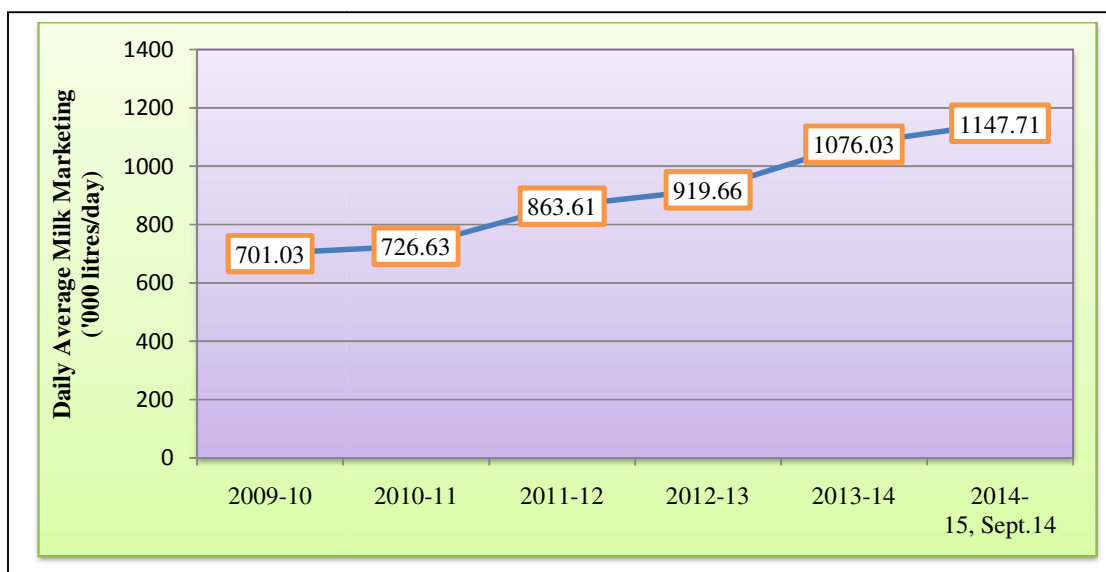
Table 3.21 : Marketing of Milk by Union

(in 000 kgs)

Union/Project	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Vaishal Patliputra Milk Union, Patna	140.31	148.83	151.16	160.36	177.36	186.72	205.43
Deshratna Dr. Rajendra Prasad Milk Union, Barauni	54.29	59.15	55.79	55.46	66.78	81.91	96.93
Mithila Milk Union, Samastipur	65.93	79.37	85.12	85.07	100.22	110.51	124.8
Tirhut Milk Union, Muzaffarpur	62.32	73.05	83.27	80.28	88.4	102.51	114.94
Sahbad Milk Union, Ara	17.52	22.08	27.36	28.52	34.19	37.36	49.37
Vikramshila Milk Union, Bhagalpur	10.06	11.61	15.25	16.18	20.63	23.67	29.07
Magadh Dairy Project, Gaya	16.55	20.17	25.47	26.17	32.32	38.64	43.4
Kosi Dairy Project, Purnea			14.62	16.91	25.87	31.46	40.93
Jamshedpur Dairy	85.88	90.96	103.57	111.83	121.35	123.06	129.59
Ranchi Dairy	66.84	65.34	78.45	83.79	90.18	99.85	109.59
Bokaro Dairy	53.45	51.56	56.14	56.71	59.23	63.36	69.31
Delhi						20.86	53.1
Biharsharif							9.57
Total	573.15	622.12	696.2	721.28	816.53	919.91	1076.03

Source : COMFED, GOB

Chart 3.4 : Daily Average Milk Marketing



The milk products under 'Sudha' brand marketed by COMFED is in great demand. As is observed in the Table 3.22, besides milk, milk products like plain curd, lassi, paneer, ghee, etc. are touching new heights each year in terms of marketing. The marketing of milk and milk products is being carried out in about 105 towns and cities through 6700 outlets in Bihar, Jharkhand, Uttar Pradesh and Delhi. The dairies have resorted to the production of various long shelf-life, high value added and fresh milk products.

Table 3.22 : Marketing of Different Milk Products by COMFED

(In tonnes)

Milk Products	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Ghee	1270.14	1322.73	1716.93	2042.72
Table Butter	66.00	58.39	106.18	133.92
Ice-Cream	584.82	663.30	1083.23	1247.60
Lassi	4093.98	3242.49	6426.01	6747.38
Misti Dahi	1219.10	1217.65	1503.49	1679.52
Peda	769.70	745.33	1241.53	1637.94
Paneer	1936.35	2090.10	3022.00	3592.32
Plain Curd	2856.70	3251.69	4628.10	6915.82
Kalakand	167.83	173.10	184.36	242.47
Rasogulla	731.93	672.71	1278.42	1592.03
Gulabjamun	462.59	565.93	1104.59	1330.96

Source : COMFED, GOB

Makhana (Gorgon Nut)

Within fruits, some positive trend for makhana industry has also emerged in the state. Bihar is the only state producing makhana on commercial lines. The item is quite nutritive and compares well with fish/ mutton in terms of protein content. In China, raw makhana seed powder has been considered to be an essential ingredient of the baby food. It has a big market, local as well as outside. But the technology adopted is old and labour intensive.

Tea

Tea is an agro-based industry which started taking roots in the state during the 1990s. Now the tea industry is growing fast in the state and tea is cultivated in more than 25 thousand acres, mostly in Kishanganj district. Pothia block, in the district, alone accounts for 50 percent of the area under tea cultivation, followed by Thakurganj (40 percent) and Kishanganj (10 percent). More than 4 million kgs. of tea is grown every year in Bihar. There are 7 tea processing plants in Kishanganj, with an annual output exceeding 2300 tonnes. There is still a scope for another 50 new tea processing plants in Kishanganj. If new plants are established, the tea cultivators need not ferry the tea leaves to the neighbouring north Bengal. A tea promotion policy for the advancement of the tea industry is being finalised by the state government. The state government has announced subsidies and incentive package for new tea processing plants.

3.6 Non-Agro-Based Industry

Handloom

The handloom sector in the state has witnessed a gradual decline in recent decades. Despite various schemes of the state government, the production in handloom sector is continuously declining. However, the fact remains that more than 1.32 lakh weavers are completely dependent on this sector for their livelihood. There are 1089 primary handloom weavers societies in the state, with nearly 34 thousand handlooms operating under them. There are two apex-level marketing organisations, viz., Bihar State Handloom Cooperative Union, Patna and Bihar State Wool and Sheep Union, Patna. There is one Corporation — Bihar State Handloom and Handicraft Corporation — with 6 Regional Handloom Unions located in Nalanda, Sitamarhi, Siwan, Madhubani, Purnea and Bhagalpur. Certain districts of the state have handloom concentration in respect of specific products, as presented in Table 3.23.

Table 3.23 : Handloom Concentrated Districts in Bihar

District	Products
Bhagalpur	Silk, Cotton, Furnishing cloth, Staple chadar, Exportable Silk and cotton cloth.
Banka	Tasar Silk, Exportable Silk Cloth
Gaya	Cotton and Silk Cloth
Nalanda	Ornamental Curtain, Bed Cover, Interior decoration material and exportable ornamented cloth
Nawada	Tasar Silk and ladies dress material
Darbhanga, Madhubani, Sitamarhi	Fine Cotton long cloth, dhoti, shirting
Aurangabad, Rohtas	Woolen Blanket, Woolen Carpet and Sari
Kaimur	Woolen Carpet, Banarasi Sari
Patna, Siwan	Cotton cloth and Furnishing Cloth
Purnea, Katihar	Jute bags, Jute-blended material, Interior decorative material

Source: Department of Industries, Handloom, GOB

It is worth noting that a bulk of weavers are outside the cooperative fold. IL&FS was mandated by the Department of Industries for a diagnostic survey of seven handloom clusters in Gaya, Patna, Darbhanga, Madhubani, Bhagalpur, Siwan and Biharsharif. The study revealed that most of the weavers were still operating on a very small scale which is not commercially viable. Since the weaver cooperatives have, by and large, failed to deliver, it is necessary to federate the weavers and bring their operations to a sustainable scale. The study also brings out the fact that only 54 percent of the weavers owned their handlooms and the remaining 46 percent were provided handlooms by traders. The weaving was found to be the main source of income for about 62 percent of the weavers. More than 50 percent of weavers earned less than Rs. 2000 per month, because they are not fully engaged and reported non-availability of work for 10-12 days in a month. During floods, there is a cessation of work for 45-60 days. This has rendered a majority of weavers poor, with no resources for opting modern looms and better quality raw material.

There are 8 state government institutions for imparting training and capacity building of the handloom weavers in the state. They are located at Chakand (Gaya), Amarpur (Banka), Obra (Aurangabad), Patna town (Patna), Baran (Bhagalpur), Kako (Jehanabad), Jhinganagar (Nalanda) and Purnea town (Purnea). During the training, a sum of Rs. 300 per month is paid to the trainees. The targets and achievements of the training programme are presented in

Table 3.24. Most of these centres do not have adequate infrastructure and they run in dilapidated buildings. Most of the looms are also not in a good condition.

Table 3.24 : Targets and Achievements of Training Programmes

Year	Target	Achievement (No. of trainees)
2006-07	204	191
2007-08	204	192
2008-09	204	182
2009-10	204	159
2010-11	204	162
2011-12	204	164
2012-13	204	180 (continued)

Source : Department of Industries, Handloom, GOB

The main problems confronting the handloom sector in Bihar are : (a) Scarcity of raw material; (b) Lack of training in taking up new products; (c) Insufficient production base for supply of quality products in time; (d) No proper pricing methodology; (e) Non-availability of credit facilities; and (f) Inadequate market linkages. In this background, various schemes have been launched during the last three years for the development of the handloom sector. An ambitious scheme — Mukhyamantri Integrated Handloom Development Scheme — was started in 2012-13 under plan fund, which extends the following facilities to the weavers:

- (a) Rs. 15,000 per handloom weaver for purchasing new loom
- (b) Corpus money of Rs. 5000 per weaver for purchasing material
- (c) Rs. 40,000 per weaver for construction of workshed
- (d) Establishment of 40 common facility centers for Intensive Handloom zone
- (e) Establishment of Bunkar Hatt in Bhagalpur (100 stalls), Gaya, Aurangabad, Madhubani, Patna and Siwan (50 stalls each) for marketing assistance
- (f) Provision of a Corpus fund for Yarn Depot in Bhagalpur and Banka

Besides, there are Bunkar Puraskar Yojana, Bunkar Stipend Yojana and Electric Tariff Scheme for powerloom weavers for re-imbursement of Rs. 150 per unit. The progress of Mukhyamantri Integrated Handlooms Development Schemes is given Table A3.7 (Appendix).

Powerloom

There are 11,000 powerlooms in the state, concentrated mainly in Bhagalpur, Gaya and Banka districts and their main products are staple chadar, furnishing clothes, etc. There is a training centre at Nathnagar (Bhagalpur), run by the Ministry of Textiles, Government of India, where 120 powerloom weavers are trained each year.

Sericulture

Bihar possesses a great potential for sericulture. In order to provide employment in the rural areas, the Chief Minister Tassar Development scheme was started in 2012-13. Under this, a sum of Rs. 170.90 crore has been approved under State Plan for Tassar Area Development in the districts of Banka, Munger, Nawada, Kaimur, Jamui and Gaya, and some water-logged areas in north Bihar where plantation of Arjun and Asan tees is feasible. The scheme will be completed during the Twelfth Plan period. The main programmes under this scheme include :

- (i) Plantation of Tassar Food Plant in 13,525 hectares, and seed production and rearing through 540 SHGs under the leadership of Resham Mitra,
- (ii) Formation of 135 SHGs for the production of yarn through Common Facility Centre (CFC),
- (iii) Strengthening of Pilot Project Centre, and
- (iv) Establishment of Cocoon Bank.

Table 3.25 : Silk Sector Achievements

Year	Type of Silk	Plantation (Hectare)	Cocoon Rearing (Lakh)	Total Cocoon Production	Raw Silk (tonnes)
2012-13	Mulberry	92.31	4.09	100.51 (MT)	12.34
	Tasar	768.00	2.41	91.01 (LAKH)	7.30
	Castor	191.50	0.40	3.17(MT)	2.38
2013-14	Mulberry	117.00	5.07	122.73(MT)	15.08
	Tasar	608.00	7.10	386.94(LAKH)	37.89
	Castor	575.00	0.81	6.50 (MT)	5.20

Source : Department of Industries, Sericulture, GOB

For the development of mulberry in the districts of Saharsa, Supaul, Madhepura, Araria, Kishanganj, Katihar and Purnea, the Mukhyamantri Koshi Mulberry Scheme has been approved at a cost of Rs. 118.04 crore, which will be operational till 2016-17. Under this, the

mulberry plantation will be taken up in a total of 2900 acres of private land with MGNREGS fund. The state government will make available the facilities like training, study tour, economic assistance, etc. for worm rearing. The assistance will also be provided for the production of yarn and clothings. For the production of yarn, one reeling plant will be established in each of the districts identified. The yarn produced will be marketed under the brand name of 'Koshiki'. The weavers of Bhagalpur will be assisted for the purchase of improved/new looms.

The Bihar Institute of Silk & Textiles at Nathnagar, Bhagalpur, established in 1922, conducts certificate course in sericulture, covering reeling, spinning, weaving, dyeing and printing. In 1978, a four-year degree course in Silk Technology was started at this Institute. Presently, the Institute is imparting a vocational course in Silk Technology of 2-year duration. There are also two Mulberry Reeling Training centres in Kishanganj and Bhagalpur. These centres impart training in mulberry silk reeling and spinning to 40 persons every year. There are 8 Mulberry Extension-cum-Training centres which impart training in mulberry cultivation and rearing to 80 persons every year.

Under centrally sponsored Catalytic Development Programme (CDP), the mulberry plantation was carried out in 211 acres in 2013-14. Under this programme, 28 groups were assisted and 134 farmers were given the worm-rearing kits. As many as 768 persons were imparted training and 275 were taken to study tour. The worm-rearing kits were also distributed to 200 eri farmers and they were also rendered assistance for worm-rearing house.

Jute

IL&FS has conducted an analytical study to identify the obstacles for the jute sector and recommend a business plan for it. The needed interventions recommended are: establishment of jute park, modernization of looms, establishment of processing and design centre, establishment of a nodal centre for design and product development, establishment of raw material bank for jute, etc. It has been suggested that the execution of these projects may be given to professional agencies. The estimated cost of the project is Rs. 59.00 crore, of which Rs. 16.20 crore will be borne by the state government.

A jute park at the cost of Rs. 42.36 crore is being established at Maranga in Purnea district on Private-Public-Partnership basis. The central government has agreed to grant a subsidy Rs. 7.50 crore for this park and the contribution of the state government is Rs. 2.00 crore. As a

part of its equity, the state government will also provide 44.20 acres of land to M/S Punarasar Jute Park Ltd., whose price would be Rs. 1.67 crore. This park will have basic infrastructure and will provide direct employment to 4500 persons and indirect employment to about 9000 persons. Three units under the Jute Park at Maranga have already been established and started production — M/S Punarasar Jute Park Ltd. (yarn/thread), M/S Tirupati Company Pvt. Ltd. (fire thread / cloth), M/S Purple Creation (carpet / mat).

Leather Industries

Bihar is rich in bovine population, accounting for around 8 percent of the country's total bovine population. Again, the goat population in Bihar accounts for nearly 12.1 percent of the country's total goat population, ranked third in the country, next only to West Bengal and Rajasthan. Buffalo and sheep account for 4.2 and 1.9 percent, respectively, of the country's total population of those animals. According to a recent survey conducted by Central Leather Research Institute (CLRI), Chennai, Bihar annually produces 2.64 million bovine hides and 5.09 million bovine skins. The state is known for best quality goat skins, cow hides and buffalos calf skins. Goat skins are smaller in size and the best material for the production of glazed kid leather products, which are mostly exported.

There are seven main markets for hides and skins in the state — Patna, Ara, Aurangabad, Munger, Muzaffarpur, Katihar (Pabai) and Purnea. In case of buffalo hides, Ara is the biggest market, whereas Muzaffarpur is the major market for buffalo calf skin. Patna is the major market for goat skin. According to a rough estimate, three trucks loaded daily with 7-8 thousand pieces of goat skins and 2-3 thousand pieces of cow hides are transported from Muzaffarpur to other destinations. Some of the important companies like Tamilnadu Tanners collect hides and skins from the important markets in Bihar through their own agents. The local tanning industries are confined to a few working tanneries in Muzaffarpur and Bata Tannery at Mokama Ghat. As a result, most raw materials find their ways to Kolkata, Kanpur and Chennai, depriving Bihar of the benefits.

Khadi and Village Industries

The Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) is a statutory organisation under the Ministry of MSME as the single national nodal agency for the sector. At the state level, the KVIC functions through State KVIC Directorates and State KVI Boards. Its activities include skill development, transfer of technology, research and development, marketing, etc. and it helps in generating employment/self-employment opportunities in rural areas. In case of

village industries, KVIC is implementing the Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP). As a nodal agency, KVIC also implements cluster development activities for traditional products of khadi and village industries, under the Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries (SFRTI).

The total employment in the KVI sector is estimated to have increased to 140.38 lakh persons (10.98 lakh in Khadi and 129.40 lakh in village industries) in 2013-14, as against 124.76 lakh persons (10.71 lakh persons in Khadi and 114.05 lakh in village industries) in the previous year. The aggregate performance of KVI sector in respect of production, sales and employment at all India level during 2011-12 to 2013-14 is given in Table 3.26.

Table 3.26 : Aggregate Performance of KVI Sector at all-India

Year	Production (value in Rs. crore)		Sales (value in Rs. crore)		Employment (in lakh persons)	
	Khadi	V.I	Khadi	V.I	Khadi	V.I
2011-12	716.98	21135.06	967.87	25829.26	10.45	108.65
2012-13	761.93	23262.31	1021.56	26818.13	10.71	114.05
2013-14 (Provisional)	809.70	25298.00	1079.24	30073.16	10.98	129.40

Source : Ministry of MSME, GOI

In order to help the weavers of the state, a 10 percent additional rebate is allowed on the sale of Khadi products, the benefits of which may be availed by the institutions/ societies registered under the State KVI Board. For the financial year 2013-14, a sum of Rs. 543.36 lakh has been sanctioned for Khadi rebate.

Mines and Minerals

The minerals are vital raw materials for a number of basic industries. The present state of Bihar contains minor minerals like soil, sand and stone, and the major minerals of the state include granite, bauxite, quartzite, pyrite, mica and limestone. There is also a possibility of petroleum reserves to be located in the districts of West Champaran, Purnea, Saharsa and Supaul. (Table A 3.8 Appendix).

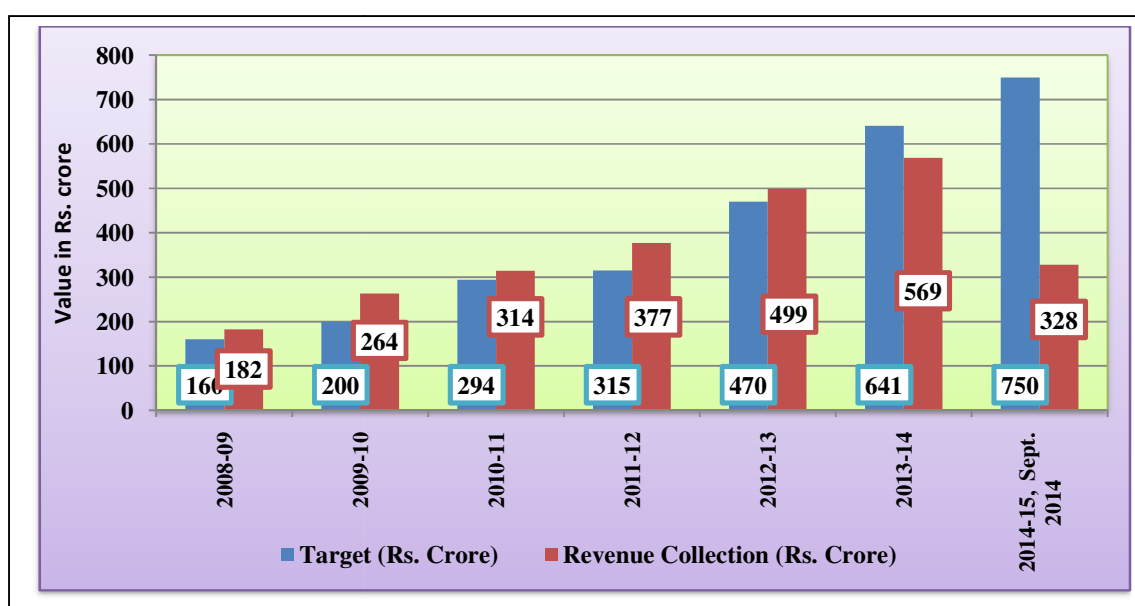
Though a very small amount of minerals is available in the state, the revenue collection from it increased from Rs. 499.27 crore in 2012-13 to Rs. 569.14 crore in 2013-14, registering an increase of around 14 percent. During the first half of 2014-15, the revenue return from mines and minerals has been Rs. 328.00 crore (Table 3.27).

Table 3.27 : Revenues from Minerals in Bihar (2013-14)

Sources	Amount (In Rs. lakh)	Sources	Amount (In Rs. lakh)
1. Major Minerals	128.17	(vi) Works Deptt.	26709.12
2. Minor Minerals		(vii) Transit Pass	41.10
(i) bricks	3299.47	(viii) Others	207.76
(ii) sand	22666.27	3. Arrears	1222.85
(iii) stone	1881.27		
(iv) morum	21.41		
(v) soil	736.46	Total	56913.88

Source: Department of Mines and Geology, GOB

Chart 3.5 : Target and Revenue Collection



3.7 Support Institutions

The state government has constituted various support institutions for the industrial development of the state. Some of these institutions, with the passage of time, have become weak, but the state government is making efforts to rehabilitate them, considering their importance in improving the industrial climate. Some new institutions are also being set up to attract investments both from within and outside the state.

Udyog Mitra

In order to help the local entrepreneurs, the state government has constituted a body under the Department of Industries, called Udyog Mitra. The Udyog Mitra also prepares monitoring reports of the schemes being implemented through the District Industries Centre (DIC). During

2013-14, a total of 583 entrepreneurs were benefited by helping them to prepare project profiles, or through in provision of data and information. During the first half of 2014-15 (April-September), 323 entrepreneurs were also benefited. The physical and financial achievements of Udyog Mitra since 2008-09 are given in Table 3.28.

Table 3.28 : Physical and Financial Achievements of Udyog Mitra

Year	Amount Allotted (Rs. lakh)	Amount spent (Rs. lakh)	No. of Entrepreneurs benefited
2008-09	25	25.00	685
2009-10	60	60.00	679
2010-11	66	66.00	630
2011-12	100	67.48	753
2012-13	104	78.73	596
2013-14	120	101.13	583
2014-15, up to Sept. 2014			323

Source : Udyog Mitra, GOB

Udyog Mitra also published a book, 'Success Story', which contains the stories of successful entrepreneurs in the state. It has also prepared a documentary film of half-an-hour duration on those success stories. It has also been involved in the preparation of District Profile for all the districts in the state, besides the land-mapping work. The Udyog Mitra has also been nominated as an implementing agency for the National Mission for Food Processing, a scheme launched by the Government of India. Under the Cluster Development scheme of the Government of India, the work on the development of 13 clusters is being taken up by the Udyog Mitra. This work includes training through soft and hard interventions, establishment of 'Suvidha Kendras', marketing, and redressal of the problems faced by the entrepreneurs. M/S Shaw & Co. Patna has been appointed as consultant to help Udyog Mitra in this cluster development work.

Land Bank

For the industrialisation of the state, availability of land is an important input. Consequently, land acquisition assumes greater significance and it necessitates establishing a Land Bank for which a corpus fund with a limit of Rs. 1500 crore was mooted. Later, this limit has been increased to Rs. 2500 crore. During 2012-13, an amount of Rs. 30 crore was sanctioned under the Land Bank Programme and, up to 2013-14, a sum of Rs. 1649.86 crore has been made available to Bihar Industrial Area Development Authority (BIADA).

District Industries Centre

The District Industries Centres (DIC) were established with a view to render all possible help in setting up of industries, particularly the medium, small and micro units in different districts. The DICs are also involved as a major agency in the implementation of Prime Minister Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) and they account for around 82 percent of the total disbursement of money to the beneficiaries and 84 percent of the total additional employment generation under the programme in 2013-14. Under the PMEGP, the DICs in 2013-14 disbursed a sum of Rs. 63.07 crore, as against a target of Rs. 102.89 crore to 2576 entrepreneurs. This generated additional direct and indirect employment for 16,684 persons. During 2013-14, under the MSME sector, out of a target of 8000, only 3133 new units have been established with a total capital investment of Rs. 316 crore (Table 3.29).

Table 3.29 : Achievements of DIC under MSME

Year	Target (Nos.)	Achievement		
		Nos.	Amount Loans/ Investments (Rs. lakh)	Achievement as % of target
Establishment of MSME				
2007-08	7000	7202	13482.98	102.89
2008-09	8000	6154	11886.06	76.93
2009-10	8000	5091	12864.46	63.64
2010-11	8000	4835	18556.77	60.44
2011-12	8000	3962	38563.91	49.53
2012-13	8000	3737	24173.19	46.71
2013-14	8000	3133	31558.97	39.16
2014-15, (Up to September)	8000	1004	12614.22	

Source : Department of Industry, GOB

Bihar Industrial Area Development Authority (BIADA)

BIADA was constituted under the statutory provision of Bihar Industrial Area Development Act, 1974 with a mission to promote industrialisation of the state. BIADA is a pioneering agency for acquiring land to be allotted to the investors for establishing the units after developing necessary infrastructures like roads, power, water, etc. This programme is carried out through its four regional offices at Patna, Darbhanga, Muzaffarpur and Bhagalpur. Up to September 2014, BIADA has acquired a total of 5931 acres of land, of which 3371 acres (57 percent) could be allotted to the investors (Table 3.30). After allowing the land for infrastructure etc., 4.55 percent of land remained vacant. As on September 2014, 1502 units were in a running condition.

Table 3.30 : Region wise Details of BIADA Activities (as on September, 2014)

Regional Office	Land Acquired (in acres)	Total Land Alloted		Total Vaccant Land		No. of Running Units
		Land (in acres)	Land Reserved for Infrastructure, Administrative Blocks, Roads etc.(in acres)	Vaccant Land (in acres)	% Share to Alloted Land	
Patna	3144.82	2127.65	252.51	51.42	2.42	656
Bhagalpur	1347.29	415.84	101.42	16.6	3.99	248
Dharbhanga	411.96	305.51	76.67	29.78	9.75	324
Muzaffarpur	1026.74	521.65	183.22	55.4	10.62	274
Total	5930.81	3370.65	613.82	153.2	4.55	1502

Source : BIADA, GOB

3.8 Information and Communication Technology

The Information Technology-enabled services industry has become one of the significant growth catalysts for India. India continues to be a leader in global sourcing, accounting for above 55 percent of the total global sourcing market in 2013. This sector is also a big generator of employment with over 1.66 lakh jobs added in 2013-14, of which around 30 percent are for women. But, this rapid growth was confined only to a few states earlier and Bihar was largely by-passed in the past. In recent years, the IT sector is picking up fast in the state. For the year 2014-15, the total approved plan outlay for the sector is Rs. 199 crore and it has since been revised to Rs. 361 crore (Table A3.9) (Appendix). Under the e-governance programme in Bihar, there are several initiatives, as detailed below.

BSWAN (Bihar State Wide Area Network)

A total of 484 Points of Presence (PoP) are operational in the state under BSWAN with some assistance from the central government. Of the total, 1 is located in the state headquarters, 37 in the district headquarters and 446 in the block headquarters.

Table 3.31 : Status of BSWAN Project

Particulars	SHQ	DHQ	BHQ	Total
Total No. of PoPs as per approval	1	37	495	533
No. of PoPs for which exact room location has been identified	1	37	446	484
No. of PoPs for which sites are ready for equipment installation	1	37	446	484
No. of PoPs for which equipment installation is completed	1	37	446	484
No. of PoPs which have been connected by Bandwidth Service Provider using leased line connectivity	1	37	446	484
No. of Operational PoPs	1	37	446	484

Source: Department of IT, GOB

Secretariat Local Area Networks (Sec. LAN)

The BELTRON, Patna is the nodal agency for establishing Secretariat Local Area Network (Sec LAN) under BSWAN scheme. A total of 3300 data nodes were to be established in important government offices in and around the secretariat building in Patna and all of them have been completed. As is observed from Table 3.32, maximum number of local area network facilities have been established in the old Secretariat (885), Vikash Sadan (930) and Vishweshwaraiya Sadan (714).

Table 3.32 : Status of Sec LAN (Secretariat Local Area Network)

Name of Building Covered	Total Data Nodes Completed	Name of Building Covered	Total Data Nodes Completed
Old Secretariat	885	Lalit Bhawan	105
Vikash Bhawan	930	Advocate General	37
CM Secretariat	39	Accountant General	5
Technology Bhawan	117	CM Residence	8
Vishwesariya Bhawan	714	Antaghat VAT Office	14
Sichai Bhawan	288	Kankarbagh	14
Soochna Bhawan	132	Total	3300
Beltron Bhawan	12		

Source : Department of IT, GOB

Common Service Centre

The Common Service Centre (CSC) facility has been established in all the 9 divisions of the state. This a core infrastructure of the national e-governance. As is discerned from Table 3.33, out of a total of 8463 CSC projects proposed, all have been established during 2013-14. Of the total CSCs established, the maximum number of 1728 is reported from Tirhut division, followed by Patna (1347) and Darbhanga (1110). On the other hand, Bhagalpur is having the least number of only 427 CSCs.

Table 3.33 : Status of Common Service Centre Project

Name of Division	Total CSC Established	Name of Division	Total CSC Established
Patna	1347	Munger	774
Bhagalpur	427	Magadh	883
Darbhangha	1110	Tirhut	1728
Kosi	504	Purnea	833
Saran	857	Total	8463

Source : Department of IT, GOB

e-District

The project of e-District was started in 4 Districts of Nalanda, Aurangabad, Madhubani and Gaya on a pilot basis and a total of 94 Common Facility Centres have already been established in these districts. The project of e-Districts helps to provide services like providing certificates, pensions and other facilities through the Common Facilitation Centres (CFC) started at the block and Vasudha Kendras in Panchayats.

Table 3.34 : e-District - Physical status

Name of District	Total Common Facility Centre
Nalanda	24
Aurangabad	14
Madhubani	27
Gaya	29
Total	94

Source : Department of IT, GOB

3.9 Investment in Industrial Sector

Based on the provisional estimates of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at current prices for 2013-14, the rate of Gross Fixed Capital Formation (GFCF) declined from 31.8 percent in 2011-12 to 28.3 percent in 2013-14 at the national level. This means further deceleration of investment in the economy during the year. However, in Bihar, as a result of improved infrastructure and the new Industrial Incentive Policy (2011), the investment in industrial sector has been increasing fast. A number of investment proposals are received continuously for being processed.

The State Investment Promotion Board (SIPB) approved a total of 1891 proposals for the establishment of industrial units in the state, involving an investment of Rs. 2.88 lakh crore, with an expected employment potential of 2.17 lakh persons. A perusal of the Table 3.35 reveals that a major portion (60 percent) of the proposals approved are for food processing, whereas power plants constituted around 6 percent of the proposals. The proposals for establishing technical institutions and medical colleges and hospitals formed around 4 percent of the total.

Table 3.35 : Proposals Approved by SIPB (Up to September 2014)

Items	Up to 2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15, Sept. 2014	Total
No. of Proposals approved	690	417	454	330	1891
Proposed Investment (Rs. crore)	261458	17452	6059	3186.6	288155.6
Proposed Employment	127331	58699	17121	14222	217373
Sector-wise					
(i) New Sugar Mill	16	0	0	0	16
(ii) Expansion of working sugar mills	10	0	0	0	10
(iii) New Ethanol Plant of working sugar mill	3	0	0	0	3
(iv) Ethanol-cum-sugarcane Juice	4	0	0	0	4
(v) Power Plant	69	31	8	5	113
(vi) Food Processing	368	237	308	224	1137
(vii) Steel Processing & Cement	41	18	17	18	94
(viii) Technical Institution	33	6	11	3	53
(ix) Medical College and Hospital	12	6	0	1	19
(x) Others	134	119	110	79	442

Source : Department of Industry, GOB

Of the total of 1891 proposals approved, 272 units (14.4 percent) are already functional and 176 units (9.3 percent) are in the advanced stage of implementation. Taking these two types of units together, an investment of Rs. 7466 crore has already been made. The remaining 1443 units (76.3 percent) are either in the initial stage of implementation, or the work on them is yet to start. (Table 3.36).

Table 3.36 : Implementation Stages (Up to September, 2014)

Stages of Implementation	No. of Units
No of completed/working units	272
No of units where implementation work of projects are in progress	176
No of units where implementation work of projects are in initial stage/ implementation work of projects yet to start/work is not started/ interest is not being taken/ work stopped for any other reasons	1443
Total	1891
Investment made so far (Rs. crore)	7465.65

Source : Department of Industry, GOB

3.10 Tourism

According to World Travel and Tourism estimates, the tourism sector in India contributed around 6.6 percent of India's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in 2012 and provided almost 4 crore jobs, which constituted 7.7 percent of its total employment. The tourism sector is projected to grow at an annual rate of 7.9 percent during 2013-14. Bihar too has a great potential for tourism in view of its rich cultural heritage and historical monuments/places spread all over. The various historical, archeological and religious sites in Bihar attract equally the national and international tourists. The Tourism Department of the state government has identified the following 7 tourism circuits in the state:

(a) Buddhist Circuit – Bodh Gaya, Rajgir, Nalanda, Patna, Vaishali, Lauriya, Vikramshila and Jehanabad; (b) Sufi Circuit — Manersharif, Biharsharif, Jehanabad, Phulwarisharif, Sasaram and Munger; (c) Jain Circuit — Pawapuri, Rajgir, East Champaran, Mandar, and Basokund; (d) Ramnagar Circuit — Valmikinagar, Sitamarhi, Darbhanga, Gaya, Buxar, Bhojpur, Jamui, Aurangabad and Jehanabad; (e) Shakti Circuit — Patna, Aami, Thave, Uchchait and Ugratara (Mahishi); (f) Sikh Circuit — Patna Sahib, Rajgir, Laxmipur, Gaya and Sasaram; and (g) Gandhi Circuit — Patna, Motihari and Bhitiharwa.

The Department of Tourism is making endeavours to provide the basic facilities, necessary information, and security to the tourists so that footfalls may increase, continuously. As a result, the footfalls (both domestic and foreign tourists) have increased continuously in Bihar in recent years, except a marginal fall in 2013 over the previous year. The district-wise details also show a similar trend (Table A 3.10) (Appendix).

Table 3.37 : Year-wise Tourist Arrival

(Nos. in thousand)

Year	Domestic Tourist	Foreign Tourist	Total	Percent Change
2008	11890	346	12236	16.2
2009	15518	423	15941	30.28
2010	16043	541	16584	4.03
2011	18397	972	19369	16.79
2012	21447	1097	22544	16.39
2013	21588	766	22354	-0.84
2014, up to September	10140	578	10718	

Source : Department of Tourism (GOB)

The Department of Tourism has utilised almost its entire budget in the recent years. However, in 2013-14, as against the approved budget of almost Rs. 65.53 crore, the Department could utilise only Rs. 59.42 crore which works out to about 91 percent of the budget allotment.

Table 3.38 : Details of Budget and Expenditure of Department of Tourism

Year	Approved Budget (Rs. lakh)	Expenditure (Rs. lakh)	Expenditure as percentage of Budget
2008-09	2513.02	2512.78	99.99
2009-10	2978.00	2978.00	100.00
2010-11	2975.18	2954.81	99.32
2011-12	3043.89	2994.08	98.36
2012-13	10006.66	9930.53	99.24
2013-14	6553.00	5942.00	90.68
2014-15, Sept.	11805.00	3008.28	25.48

Source : Department of Tourism, GOB

3.11 Challenges and Outlook

Bihar, despite many investment proposals in recent years, continues to remain industrially weak. The State Investment Promotion Board has so far approved 1891 proposals for setting up a number of units. Out of this, above 60 percent of the proposals are for food processing units. Bihar has identified several thrust areas for industrialisation, including the all important food processing sector, and other sectors like information technology, tourism, non-conventional energy, agro-based and textile.

The development of food processing industry is largely dependent on the level of production of fruits and vegetables. It is significant to note that there are large areas in Bihar under different fruits like mango, banana, litchi, guava and others. For vegetables too, the production levels are quite high. In the absence of required storage, preservation and proper marketing facilities within the state, a good quantity of these fruits and vegetables are wasted and, more often than not, sold at unremunerative prices. If these wastages are taken care of, there is a great potential for the establishment of food processing units in the state. Similarly, there is a high prospect of cereal-based processing industries, which include paddy, wheat and maize.

As regards the livestock-based industry, dairy industry in the cooperative sector, under the brand name of Sudha, has achieved considerable success in the state. In the unorganised sector

also, there is a high prospect for milk processing. In sectors other than food processing, Bihar has a small share (0.56 percent) in leather products. But considering the amount of livestock wealth, there is again a high prospect for leather-based industries in the state. Similarly, if the traditional expertise of weavers are utilised properly by providing them with necessary inputs and infrastructure, the textile-based industry also has a good prospect in Bihar. The non-food processing sectors like leather and textiles have great potential of providing employment to the rural youth. The Government of India encourages the activities in the non-farm sector, and agro-processing is one of them. Agro-processing is essentially a process of value addition to the agricultural produce, making agriculture a more effective contributor to the industrial growth. This will motivate the farmers for better productivity and open up the prospects of industrial development of the state.

In order to facilitate investment in the industrial sector in Bihar, one of the provisions of states' New Industrial Policy of 2011 is the exemption of stamp duty and registration fee on acquisition of land for industrial use. The land conversion charges are also reimbursed. Provision of capital subsidy on investment in plant and machinery and on captive power generation is also available to the investors. So far as the availability of land is concerned, as a part of 'Aao Bihar' initiative, the government has made available an online platform through which the land owners are encouraged to publish their land details for the ready reference of the entrepreneurs. The state is also in the process of setting up of a 'land bank' and the government will acquire land wherever there is a demand.

APPENDIX

Table A 3.1 : Value of output and Net value added of selected agro and non-agro based industries (2011-12) (Bihar and India)

(Rs. crore)

NIC 2008	Industrial Group	Value of Output			Net Value Added		
		India	Bihar	Bihar's Percentage Share	India	Bihar	Bihar's Percentage Share
Agro-Based							
10+11+12	Food Products/Beverages/ Tobacco Products	761927	9430.57	1.24	79976	1581	1.98
13+14	Textiles/Wearing Apparael	372675	156.18	0.04	46519	30	0.06
15	Leather & Leather Products	35911	71.57	0.20	5690	10	0.18
16+31	Wood & Wood Products / Furniture	27244	125.58	0.46	3488	18	0.52
17+18+58	Paper & Paper Products/ printing and Reproduction of Recorded Media/Publishing Activities	104479	360.16	0.34	17766	105	0.59
	Sub Total	1302236	10144.06	0.78	153439	1744	1.14
Non- Agro Based							
19	Coke and Refined Petroleum Products	905219	27722.61	3.06	52892	669	1.27
20	Chemicals and Chemical products	464194	87.14	0.02	88464	24	0.03
21	Basic Pharmaceutical Products	181536	71.46	0.04	58153	19	0.03
22	Rubber and Plastic Products	181944	61.34	0.03	25758	9	0.04
23	Non-Metallic Mineral Products	179301	1349.51	0.75	42481	675	1.59
24+25	Metals/ Fabricated Metal Products Except Machinery and Equipment	1015082	1219.39	0.12	173815	35	0.02
27+28+33	Electrical Equipment/ Machinery and Equipment NEC/Repair and Installation of machinery equipment	468266	733.66	0.16	92997	429	0.46
29+30	Motor vehicle, Trailor, Semi-Trailor/ Other Transport Equipment	507001	44.41	0.01	71897	7	0.01
	Others	270215	18733.91	6.93	44645	2033	4.55
	Sub-Total	4172756	50023.43	1.20	651100	3900	0.60
	Grand Total	5474992	60167.49	1.10	804539	5644	0.70

Source : Annual Survey of Industries, 2011-12

Table A 3.2 : Structure of Industries in Bihar (2005-06 and 2011-12)

Industrial Group	No. of factories		Factories in operation		Total output (Rs crores)		Net Value added (Rs crores)		Percentage share					
	2005-06	2011-12	2005-06	2011-12	2005-06	2011-12	2005-06	2011-12	Factories in operation		Total output		Net Value added	
									2005-06	2011-12	2005-06	2011-12	2005-06	2011-12
Agro based														
Food Products/ Beverages/ Tobacco Products	273	804	259	724	166096	9431	50896	1581	18.27	25.21	10.29	15.67	47.36	28.00
Textiles/Wearing Apparael	19	30	14	25	5881	156	1286	30	0.99	0.87	0.36	0.26	1.20	0.53
Leather & Leather Products	7	7	5	6	7264	72	692	10	0.35	0.21	0.45	0.12	0.64	0.18
Wood & Wood Products / Furniture	121	213	116	205	2045	126	342	18	8.18	7.14	0.13	0.21	0.32	0.32
Paper & Paper Products/ printing and Reproduction of Recorded Media/Publishing Activities	50	72	46	54	23078	360	10450	105	3.24	1.88	1.43	0.60	9.72	1.87
Sub Total	470	1126	440	1014	204364	10144	63666	1744	31.03	35.31	12.67	16.86	59.24	30.90
Non-agro based														
Coke and Refined Petroleum Products	43	64	43	64	1298938	27723	32623	669	3.03	2.23	80.50	46.08	30.36	11.86
Chemicals and Chemical products	50	35	42	30	6873	87	701	24	2.96	1.04	0.43	0.14	0.65	0.43
Basic Pharmaceutical Products	17	26	16	18	3497	71	601	19	1.13	0.63	0.22	0.12	0.56	0.33
Rubber and Plastic Products	786	48	606	32	26126	61	4750	9	42.74	1.11	1.62	0.10	4.42	0.17
Non-Metallic Mineral Products	91	1472	83	1282	60562	1350	3303	675	5.85	44.64	3.75	2.24	3.07	11.96
Metals/ Fabricated Metal Products Except Machinery and Equipment	55	151	54	145	5238	1219	764	35	3.81	5.05	0.32	2.03	0.71	0.61
Electrical Equipment/ Machinery and Equipment NEC/Repair and Installation of machinery equipment	4	60	3	56	1715	734	50	429	0.21	1.95	0.11	1.22	0.05	7.60
Motor vehicle, Trailor, Semi-Trailor/ Other Transport Equipment	5	11	5	11	335	44	38	7	0.35	0.38	0.02	0.07	0.04	0.12
Others	148	239	126	220	5851	18734	974	2033	8.89	7.66	0.36	31.14	0.91	36.02
Sub-Total	1199	2106	978	1858	1409135	50023	43804	3900	68.97	64.69	87.33	83.14	40.76	69.10
Grand Total	1669	3232	1418	2872	1613499	60167	107470	5644	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Source : Annual Survey of Industries, 2005-06 & 2011-12

Table A 3.3 : Total Progress of Entrepreneurs of Micro/ Small/ Medium Enterprises, 2013-14

Division	District	Micro	Small	Med.	Total
Patna	Patna	232	44	2	278
	Nalanda	138	5	0	143
	Bhojpur	143	1	0	144
	Buxar	148	1	0	149
	Kaimur	42	10	1	53
	Rohtas	56	3	1	60
Munger	Munger	88	0	0	88
	Jamui	39	0	0	39
	Sheikhpura	29	1	0	30
	Lakhisarai	25	1	0	26
	Begusarai	89	2	0	91
	Khagaria	29	0	0	29
Bhagalpur	Bhagalpur	94	0	0	94
	Banka	8	0	0	8
Purnea	Purnea	71	1	0	72
	Araria	47	1	0	48
	Kishanganj	68	3	0	71
	Katihar	57	0	0	57
Magadh	Gaya	79	9	0	88
	Nawada	181	3	0	184
	Aurangabad	29	2	0	31
	Jehanabad	42	0	0	42
	Arwal	33	0	0	33
Darbhanga	Darbhanga	65	1	0	66
	Madhubani	52	0	0	52
	Samastipur	80	8	0	88
Kosi	Saharsa	57	3	0	60
	Supaul	15	0	0	15
	Madhepura	252	0	0	252
Tirhut	Muzaffarpur	125	0	1	126
	Vaishali	89	4	0	93
	W.Champaran	101	0	0	101
	Sitamarhi	53	0	0	53
	E.Champaran	127	1	1	129
Saran	Sheohar	32	0	0	32
	Gopalganj	44	2	0	46
	Siwan	58	2	0	60
	Saran	58	0	0	58
BIADA	BIADA	16	23	5	44
	Total	2991	131	11	3133

Source : Department of Industry, GOB

Table A 3.4 : Performance of PMEGP

Agencies	Target /Margin Money		Margin Money disbursed by Nodal banks	
	Physical (No.)	Financial (Rs. lakh)	Physical (No.)	Financial (Rs. lakh)
2010-11				
KVIC	1878	2628.19	197	758.03
KVI Board	1878	2628.19	94	265.01
DIC	2503	3504.26	1137	2184.16
Total	6259	8760.64	1428	3207.20
2011-12				
KVIC	1589	2225.190	594	1509.05
KVI Board	1589	2225.190	427	1073.10
DIC	2120	2966.920	3866	7291.58
Total	5298	7417.300	4887	9873.73
2012-13				
KVIC	1887	4340.66	284	774.28
KVI Board	1887	4340.66	305	922.89
DIC	2516	5787.56	2561	5971.91
Total	6290	14468.88	3150	7669.08
2013-14				
KVIC	559	1285.81	341	900.89
KVI Board	559	1285.81	176	467.93
DIC	4473	10288.76	2576	6306.64
Total	5591	12860.38	3093	7675.46

Source : Department of Industry, GOB

Table A 3.5 : The Highlights of the Sixth Economic Census of Bihar (2013)

Item	Rural	Urban	Total
1. a. No of Establishment	1211169	504289	1715458
Percentage Share.	70.6	29.4	100
Outside HH with Fixed Structure	657200	324195	981395
Outside HH with Fixed Structure (%)	54.26	64.29	57.2
Outside HH without fixed Structure	189769	62386	252155
Outside HH without fixed Structure (%)	15.67	12.37	14.7
Inside HH	364200	117708	481908
Inside HH (%)	30.07	23.34	28.1
2. Handicraft/Handloom	44106	14129	58235
Handicraft/Handloom (%)	3.64	2.8	3.39
3. Growth rate (%) in number of establishment over fifth Economic census 2005	44.97	29.58	40.08
4. No of Person employed	1993334	1000905	2994239
Percentage Share	66.57	33.43	100
5. Percentage of Hired Workers in the Total Person employed	35.92	46.66	39.51
6. Percentage of Total Female Workers in the total person employed	17.19	9.37	14.58
7. Growth rate (%) in total employed over Fifth economic Census 2005	41.89	15.75	31.93

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, GOB

Table A 3.6 : District-wise area production and yield of sugarcane crop

(Area in '000 ha. / Production in '000 Ton/ Yield in Ton/ha)

Districts	2012-13			2013-14		
	Area	Prod.	Yield	Area	Prod.	Yield
Patna	0.70	37.11	52.86	0.48	34.40	70.97
Nalanda	0.08	4.29	56.70	0.22	14.21	65.95
Bhojpur	0.59	37.36	63.48	0.53	30.77	57.64
Buxar	0.70	73.86	105.83	0.42	22.28	52.83
Rohtash	0.33	33.11	100.12	0.33	17.46	52.62
Kaimur	0.30	11.86	39.94	0.11	3.29	30.95
Gaya	0.17	13.38	79.45	0.49	38.10	77.73
Jahanabad	0.02	0.61	37.63	0.03	2.89	98.63
Arwal	0.02	1.22	72.96	0.01	1.55	103.28
Nawada	0.11	7.54	71.73	0.16	11.60	70.82
Aurangabad	0.16	11.42	72.48	0.10	6.01	60.58
Saran	0.44	33.83	76.17	1.46	98.69	67.57
Siwan	5.68	475.67	83.78	5.12	353.29	69.03
Gopalganj	22.77	1986.19	87.22	26.43	1510.00	57.12
W.Champaran	151.83	12207.28	80.40	149.61	9560.47	63.90
E.Champaran	23.42	2044.04	87.28	34.32	2337.43	68.11
Muzaffarpur	5.44	614.05	112.83	5.70	545.75	95.83
Sitamarhi	18.23	1680.37	92.18	17.05	976.43	57.28
Sheohar	1.98	177.03	89.19	3.54	161.16	45.58
Vaishali	0.55	52.80	95.66	0.66	61.24	92.50
Darbhanga	5.41	330.17	61.05	2.18	150.76	69.25
Madhubani	4.46	287.74	64.50	4.83	388.06	80.36
Samastipur	8.07	583.09	72.26	8.07	259.33	32.13
Begusarai	8.69	674.55	77.62	6.48	233.65	36.07
Munger	0.24	8.72	36.51	0.19	11.45	61.18
Sheikhpura	0.54	30.80	57.19	0.44	24.12	55.14
Lakhisarai	0.05	1.56	31.54	0.04	2.52	60.77
Jamui	0.74	48.03	65.15	1.00	64.42	64.21
Khagaria	0.39	33.55	85.44	0.31	14.30	45.97
Bhagalpur	5.26	286.38	54.40	5.43	445.29	82.01
Banka	2.37	182.41	77.07	2.73	212.32	77.75
Saharsa	0.76	40.81	53.42	0.73	38.91	53.66
Supaul	0.00	0.06	38.99	0.00	0.00	0.00
Madhepura	3.11	179.14	57.60	3.71	212.77	57.40
Purnia	0.03	1.53	49.80	0.90	52.61	58.46
Kishanganj	0.08	4.06	54.00	0.22	20.50	91.51
Araria	0.31	11.85	38.36	0.28	15.17	54.07
Katihar	0.22	12.25	55.25	0.08	5.50	68.74
Bihar	274.24	22219.72	81.02	284.38	17938.65	63.08

Source: Department of Sugarcane, GOB

Table A 3.7 : Mukhyamantri Integrated Handloom Development Scheme

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	Implementing Agency	Cluster/Name of Place where schemes are established	In first Phase 20 cluster		For Four years	
				Total Tentative Amount (Rs. crore)	No. of Beneficiaries	Total Tentative Amount (Rs. crore)	No. of Beneficiaries
1	Rs. 15,000 for purchasing New loom per Handloom Weaver	G.M, DIC/ D.D.O (Textile) Gaya & Bhagalpur	Biharsharif, Ekangarsarai (Nalanda), Bhouara (Madhubani), Champanagar, Kharik, Nathnagar Husainabad, Pirpaiti (Bhagalpur), Katoriya, Dumrawan, Dhoraiya (Banka). Sigori, Fatuha (Patna), Manpur, Chakand (Gaya), Jamalhata (Siwan), Nabinagar, Amba-kutumba (Aurangabad), Akodhi gola (Rohtas), Kadirganj (Nawada)	9.00	6000	36.00	24000
2	Rs. 5,000 corpus money for purchasing material per weaver	Do-	Do-	3.0	6000	12.00	24000
3	Work shed Scheme	Do-	Do-	8.0	2000	32.00	8000
4	Common Facility Centre	Do-	Do-	16.0	20 Cluster Weaver	32.00	40 Cluster
5	Bunkar Hatt	D.M, Bhagalpur (one Bunkar Hatt)	Bhagalpur	7.00 (100 Stall)	100 Stall	22.00	100 stall Mega Bunkar Hatt, 50 Stall, 5 Bunkar Hatt
6	Yarn Depot	Bhagalpur Handloom Infrastructure Development (SPV)	Bhagalpur, Banka	5.0	12,000	15.00	27725
7	Publicity & Marketing	Director, Handloom & Sericulture		.50	6000	1.25	
Total				48.50		150.25	

Source : Department of Industry, GOB

Table A 3.8 : Types of Minerals Available in Bihar

District	Availability of Minerals
Bhagalpur	Red Soil, Brick, Sand, Stone, Mica
Banka	Granite, Galena, Brick, Sand, Stone, Mica
Munger	Quartzite, Bauxite, Asbestos, Slate, China clay
Jamui	Gold, Magnetite, Soapstone, Quartzite, brick, Stone, Mineral Water, Sand
Lakhisarai	Quartzite, Sand, Brick
Sheikhpura	Stone, Brick, Moram
Rohtas	Limestone, Sandstone, Sail, Pyrite, Brick, Stone, Sand
Kaimur	Brick, Stone, Sand
Gaya	Brick, Stone, Sand, Magnetite, Moram
Aurangabad	Brick, Stone, Sand, Moram
Jehanabad, Arwal	Brick, Sand
Patna	Brick, Sand
Bhojpur	Brick, Sand
Nalanda	Quartzite, Brick, Stone, Sand
Nawada	Mica, Beryl, Brick, Sand, Stone
Siwan	Brick
Saran	Brick, Sand
Gopalganj	Brick
West Champaran	Brick, Stone, Sand, Petroleum
East Champaran	Brick, Gold
Muzaffarpur	Brick, Sand
Vaishali	Brick, Sand
Darbhanga	Brick, Sand
Madhubani	Brick
Samastipur	Brick, Sand
Sitamarhi	Brick
Begusarai	Brick
Khagaria	Brick
Purnea	Brick, Sand, Petroleum
Katihar	Brick
Saharsa, Supaul	Brick, Sand, Petroleum
Madhepura	Brick, Sand

Source : Department of Mines and Geology, GOB

Table A 3.9 : Plan Outlay for Information Technology Department (2014-15)

Name of Project	Outlay (Rs. lakh)	
	Approved Outlay 2014-15	Revised Outlay 2014-15 (Additional)
National e-Governance project (NeGP)	2306	2433
Common Service Centre	100	0
Chief Minister Public Grievances	200	200
D.P.R. Preparation	200	0
e-Purchase	100	0
State Portal	200	0
Knowledge City	4717	4717
Capacity Building	300	300
State Data Centre (SDC)	100	0
E-Governance State Plan	3580	3580
e-District Plan	100	1000
Sec.LAN	1000	1000
SWAN	1000	1000
Skill Development Mission	6000	1620
I.T. Road Map (Additional)	0	1347
Big Data Analytics Society (Additional)	0	853
Development of I.T. Infrastructure (Additional)	0	1490
Human Development Mission	0	363
	19903	19903

Source : Department of IT, GOB

Table A 3.10 : Statistics of Domestic and Foreign Tourist Visit to Bihar

(Number in '000)

Place	Tourist	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014, upto September
Patna	Domestic	4162	5778	5091	1459	639
	Foreign	21	10	16	10	6
Gaya	Domestic	4872	5023	5063	12544	3297
	Foreign	225	255	269	248	162
Bodh Gaya	Domestic	832	1006	933	399	1241
	Foreign	96	294	208	140	150
Rajgir	Domestic	1971	1341	3700	1381	717
	Foreign	131	201	373	162	114
Nalanda	Domestic	255	892	934	502	357
	Foreign	48	178	190	105	72
Raxual	Domestic	15	22	81	14	17
	Foreign	3	4	3	2	2
Munger	Domestic	65	89	101	81	68
	Foreign	0	0	0	2	0
Vaishali	Domestic	81	63	53	90	78
	Foreign	16	30	38	72	41
Muzaffarpur	Domestic	269	303	362	235	380
	Foreign	0	0	0	0	0
Bhagalpur	Domestic	454	1317	1997	758	779
	Foreign	0	0	0	0	0
Sonapur Fair	Domestic	2786	895	0	2495	0
	Foreign	0	0	0	0	0
Saurasth Sabha Madhubani	Domestic	0	0	0	0	0
	Foreign	0	0	0	0	0
Singheswar Asthan Fair Madhepura	Domestic	0	0	0	0	0
	Foreign	0	0	0	0	0
Shrawani Mela Sultanganj (Bhagalpur)	Domestic	261	1631	3112	1624	2564
	Foreign	0	0	0	26	32
Other	Domestic	19	36	19	5	4
	Foreign	1	0	0	0	0
Total	Domestic	16043	18397	21447	21588	10141
	Foreign	541	972	1097	766	578
Grand Total		16584	19369	22544	22354	10718

Source : Department of Tourism (GOB)

CHAPTER IV

INFRASTRUCTURE AND COMMUNICATIONS

The creation of adequate infrastructure is a sine qua non for the growth of economy, in general, and manufacturing sector, in particular. Therefore, the policy focus in the state has been on investment in infrastructure development. Such investment has increased manifold in recent years, with increased private sector participation. The special emphasis has been laid, during the 12th Plan Period, on the development of quality infrastructure. For development of infrastructure, problems like delays in according approvals, land acquisition, and environmental clearance need to be addressed speedily. Besides, the time overruns in the implementation of the projects must be avoided. Equally important is their proper maintenance, in the absence of which their utility and life expectancy are reduced.

4.1 Roads

The network of roads in any state is the mirror of its development. In the absence of adequate roads, no state can think of its economic growth. In this background, the state government has resolved to connect the capital city of Patna to the remotest areas in the state, so that people can reach the capital within a maximum of six hours from any place. In recent years, the state government has been making endeavours to achieve this goal and, as a result, a network of roads and bridges have come up at a large scale. It has also adopted a Bihar Road Resource Protection Policy, 2013 to ensure better maintenance of roads. However, the state still continues to remain far behind the all-India average in terms of road length per lakh of population. In 2012-13, Bihar reported only 175 kms. of road length per lakh of population, as against 388 for all-India (Table 4.1). However, in terms of road length per 100 sq.kms., Bihar with 193 kms. of road length remained ahead of all-India average of 143 kms.

Table 4.1: Average Length of Roads in Bihar and India

Year	Road length per lakh population (Km.)		Road length per 100 sq.km. (Km.)	
	Bihar	All-India	Bihar	All-India
2011-12	108.60	347.05	119.72	127.76
2012-13	174.88	387.53	192.78	142.67

Source: Department of Road Construction, GOB

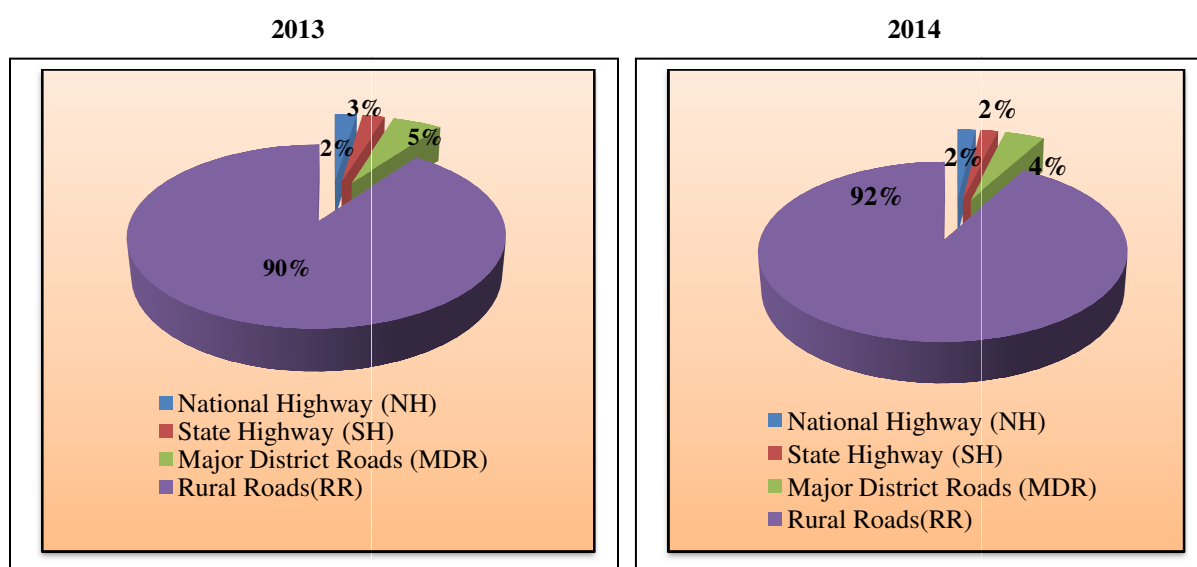
Bihar reported a total road length of 2.26 lakh kms., as on September 2014, registering an increase of 45.75 thousand kms. or around 25 percent over the last year (Table 4.2). As may be observed, over the years, the length of National Highway (NH) increased by around 120 kms. The State Highway (SH) registered a decline in length by about 94 kms., indicating that this much length of SH has been upgraded to NH during the year. It may also be seen that the length of Major District Roads (MDR) increased by around 8 percent over the year; whereas the rural roads increased by around 28 percent. The district-wise status of road network in Bihar during 2012, 2013 and 2014 is given in Table A 4.1 (Appendix), which highlights the inter-district variation in three types of roads — NH, SH and MDR.

Table 4.2 : Length of Roads in Bihar (as on September)

Category	Road Length (kms.)		
	2013	2014	Increase/ Decrease over the year
National Highway (NH)	4200.71	4320.99	120.28
State Highway (SH)	4483.19	4389.28	-93.91
Major District Roads (MDR)	9401.40	10127.56	726.16
Rural Roads (RR)	162407.15	207406.75	44999.60
Total	180492.45	226244.58	45752.13

Source: Departments of Road Construction and Rural Works, GOB

Chart 4.1 : Road Length in Bihar (as on September)



There are four categories of highways, comprising single, intermediate, double and multiple lanes, depending upon the width of the road ranging from 3.75 meters to more than 7.0 meters. Though the highest proportion of National Highways (37.5 percent) and State Highways (63.7 percent) belong to the category of double lane of 7.00 meters width, a major proportion (51.1 percent) of Major District Roads were to single lane of 3.75 meters width (Table 4.3).

Table 4.3 : Status of Highways in Bihar (September 2014)

Category of Road	National Highways		State Highways		Major District Roads	
	Length (Km)	Percentage share	Length (Km)	Percentage share	Length (Km)	Percentage share
Single Lane (3.75m. width)	620.13	14.4	868.45	19.8	5175.3	51.1
Intermediate Lane (5.50m. width)	872.59	20.2	679.59	15.5	3400.40	33.6
Double Lane (7.00m. width)	1620.75	37.5	2797.18	63.7	1367.69	13.5
Multiple Lane (More than 7.00m. width)	1183.02	27.4	43.98	1.0	184.17	1.8
Missing Link	24.5	0.6	—	—	—	—
Total	4320.99	100.0	4389.20	100.0	10127.56	100.0

Source : Department of Road Construction, GOB

National Highways (NH)

The National Highways assume strategic significance for state's economic development as they connect Bihar with other states. Up to September, 2012, there were a total of 28 National Highways, measuring 3734 kms. With the addition of 7 more Highways during the last two years, the total length of NH has become 4321 kms. It is also pertinent to note that the share under different categories in National Highway remained nearly the same in 2013 and 2014, with single lane and intermediate lane roads accounting for about 35 percent of the total length of NH.

It is a fact that the length of NH in Bihar is inadequate, keeping in view its strategic location bordering Nepal. Endeavours have been made to increase the existing length of NH. The works under Phase I to VI have been taken up during 2013-14 for four-lanning and six-lanning of NH in the state. As may be seen from Table 4.4, the entire length of 206 kms. under Golden Quadrilateral has been widened, and a major portion of East-West corridor has also been widened. The remaining works under the National Highway Development (NHD) Project are in different stages of implementation. Under Phase VII of NHD Project, the Detailed Project Report (DPR) for construction of Patna Ring Road is being prepared by the National Highway Authority of India (NHAI).

Table 4.4 : Status of Upgradation of NH into Four/Six-Lanning in Bihar

Phase	Project	Length (kms.)	Remarks
I	Golden Quadrilateral	206	206 kms. completed
II	East-West Corridor	487	464 kms. completed. Rest 23 kms. in progress
III	NHD Project	1015	366 kms. completed
IV	NHD Project	527	76 kms. completed
V	NHD Project Bordering U P / Jharkhand	206	6 kms. completed
VI	NHD Project	65	
		2506	

Source : Department of Road Construction, GOB

During the period from 2006-07 to 2013-14, the total sanction limit by the state government for NH was Rs. 1917.32 crore, against which the amount approved by the central government was Rs. 1513.94 crore (Table 4.5). The total expenditure incurred was Rs. 1488.25 crore, resulting in either the upgradation of existing NH or the addition to its total length.

Table 4.5 : Status of Sanction Limit and Approved Amount for Road Construction by the Centre

(Rs. crore)

Year	Sanction Limit	Amount Approved by Ministry	Expenditure	Physical Progress (kms.)
2006-07	243.00	112.29	120.77	337.00
2007-08	239.00	174.72	95.99	191.00
2008-09	316.00	276.07	104.23	216.00
2009-10	284.81	201.58	268.43	378.17
2010-11	109.00	86.97	288.87	383.35
2011-12	0.00	0.00	226.03	186.29
2012-13	427.51	267.34	118.60	33.00
2013-14	298.00	394.97	265.33	192.00
Total	1917.32	1513.94	1488.25	1916.81

Source : Department of Road Construction, GOB

In March 2014, the central government had notified the conversion of 3 State Highways into the National Highways. The stretches of these converted highways are indicated in Table 4.6.

Table 4.6 : State Highways Converted into National Highways in March 2014

Sl. No.	No. of State Highways	Name of Road
1.	333A	Barbigaha-Jamui-Banka
2.	527A	Pokhrauni-Madhubani-Jhanjharpur
3.	219	Mohania-Bhabhua-Chand-Dharauli

Source : Department of Road Construction, GOB

State Highways (SH)

The total length of the State Highways (SH) in Bihar up to September, 2014 was 4389.20 kms. Around 64 percent of SH were double-lane roads, 20 percent single-lane roads, and 15 percent intermediate-lane roads. Multiple-lane roads with more than 7-meter width constituted only 1 percent of the SH.

The state government has started an ambitious plan to convert the entire length of SH into double-lane, with funding from Rashtriya Sam Vikas Yojana (RSVY) through a tripartite agreement signed with the Central Public Works Department (CPWD) and M/s IRCON International. The CPWD had to work on 35 packages in 33 districts and the work on entire 1760 kms. of roads is complete. Similarly, IRCON has completed the work on all the 17 packages in 5 districts, involving a total of 354 kms. of roads. The district-wise details are given in Table A 4.2 (Appendix).

Table 4.7 : Progress of Work under Conversion of State Highways

Agencies	No. of districts	Total Approved Length (kms.)	No. of Packages	Revised Administrative Approved Fund (Rs. crore)	Released Fund (Rs. crore)	Physical Progress (kms.)
IRCON	5	354	17	888.79	880.03	All packages completed
CPWD	33	1760	35	2727.80	2716.95	All packages completed
Total	38	2114	52	3616.59	3596.98	

Source : Department of Road Construction, GOB

In addition to the above work, with the fund saved, the CPWD has taken up the work on widening of SH-79 (44.40 kms. of Dumraon-Bikramganj Road) and IRCON started similar work on SH-104 (23.40 kms. of Dighwara-Bheldi-Amnaur Road).

Road Projects Supported by Backward Region Grant Fund (BRGF)

- (i) The railways has taken up the work on construction of rail-cum-road bridge on the Ganga river between Digha and Sonepur, near Patna. The total cost of the project is Rs. 2921 crore. The state's share in this cost (Rs. 1240 crore) is to be paid by the Planning Commission, which will be adjusted against the BRGF grant from the Planning Commission to the state government. A sum of Rs. 1119 crore has already been paid by the Planning Commission and it has sent a recommendation letter to the central government for the remaining amount of Rs. 121 crore.
- (ii) An elevated/semi-elevated corridor (rail-cum-road bridge approach road) is being constructed from All India Institute of Medical Sciences in Patna (NH-98) to Dighaghat (11.90 kms.) at a total cost of Rs. 1289.25 crore. This project is scheduled to be completed by M/s Gammon India Ltd. in three years. A sum of Rs. 215.00 crore has already been released by the Planning Commission up to March, 2014 and the work is in progress.
- (iii) From the expected savings out of the BRGF, the proposal has been approved for multi-underpass flyover, elevated section, pedestrian crossings, software-controlled solar light, landscaping, and integrated drainage system from Vidyut Bhavan to Lalit Bhavan on Bailey Road in Patna. The total cost of the project is Rs. 391.48 crore. The tender is being invited for the work.

Asian Development Bank (ADB) - Sponsored Projects

- (i) The state government, from 2006 to 2008, has declared 1880 kms. of existing roads as the State Highways. The ADB has granted its approval to upgrade these roads in to two-lane standard. This ambitious project has been named as the Bihar State Highways Project (BSHP).
- (ii) Under BSHP-I, the work for upgradation of 9 roads, measuring 824.22 kms., has started in 2008-09 at a total cost of Rs. 2629.86 crore. This project is to be completed by May 2015. The status of 9 roads is presented in Table 4.8.

Table 4.8 : Status of Roads Sponsored by ADB

State Highway No.	Name of State Highways	Approved Length (kms.)	Administrative Approval (Rs. crore)	Financial Progress (in percent)	Remark
64	Shivganj-Baiderabad	82.25	252.38	63.44	In progress
69	Dumaria-Rani Talab	152.80	442.27	52.14	In progress
70	Gaya-Rajauli	58.23	144.19	100.00	Work completed
71	Jehanabad-Islampur	85.20	234.80	100.00	Work completed
73	Siwan-Shitalpur	88.00	290.34	100.00	Work completed
74	Hajipur-Kesaria-Areraj	87.06	269.28	100.00	Work completed
75	Darbhanga-Kamtaul-Madhwapur	46.75	211.57	100.00	Work completed
76	Araria-Supaul-Bhaptiahi	121.00	436.36	100.00	Work completed
77	Kursaila-Raniganj-forbesganj	102.93	348.67	100.00	Work completed
	Total	824.22	2629.86		

Source : Department of Road Construction, GOB

- (iii) Under BSHP-II, upgradation work on 5 State Highways of a total length of 387.49 kms. is being carried out at a cost of Rs. 2547.02 crore, to make them two-lane roads. For BSHP-II, the loan component of ADB is fixed at 70.75 percent and the state share at 29.25 percent. Owing to unsatisfactory progress of work, the agreement of civil works of SH-78 and SH-90 has been terminated by the state government. The required document is being sent to the ADB for the agreement of re-tendering. The status of the five roads are given in Table 4.9.

Table 4.9 : Status of Upgradation of Roads under BSHP-II

State Highway No.	Name of SH	Approved Length (kms.)	Administrative Approval (Rs. crore)	Financial Progress (March 2014) (%)	Latest Progress
78	Bihta-Dumri-Noorsarai-Sarmera	100.400	1117.58	44.5	Re tendering
81	Sakkadi-Nasriganj	83.239	307.66	19.4	In progress
90	Mohammadpur-Chapra	64.400	361.54	31.4	Retendering
91	Birpur-Udakishunganj	106.388	592.228	35.1	In progress
89	Siwan-Siswan	33.065	167.96	12.1	In progress
	Total	387.49	2547.02		

Source : Department of Road Construction, GOB

- (iv) Under additional financing for BSHP-II, ADB has granted loan for upgradation of 4 more State Highways to two-lane standard. The loan agreement has been signed by the ADB, central government and state government.

Table 4.10 : Status of Work under Additional Financing

State Highway No.	Name of SH	Approved Length (kms.)	Administrative Approval (Rs. crore)	Financial Progress (March, 2014) (%)	Latest Progress
83	Bagi-Barbigha	37.65	170.32	11.66	In progress
86	Saraiya-Motipur	28.20	210.88	10.93	In progress
87	Runnisaidpur-Nanpur-Pupri-Sursand-Bhiswa	67.76	443.02	6.33	In progress
88	NH 103-Baruna Pul-Rasiyari	120.90	834.47	6.34	In progress
	Total	254.51	1658.69		

Source : Department of Road Construction, GOB

Major District Roads (MDR)

The total length of Major District Roads (MDR) in the state as on September, 2014 was 10,128 kms., with a major portion (51 percent) having a width of 3.05 to 3.50 meters. This width is quite inadequate for the present transport density in the state. The state government is making endeavours to upgrade 5175 kms. of MDR to a minimum standard of intermediate lane with 5.50 meters width. The work is being taken up as per the availability of fund. Further, the roads which are not being upgraded into intermediate lane are being either renewed or repaired.

The financial support for various works on MDR are being obtained from State-Plan NABARD (RIDF), Central Road Fund, Left Wing Extremism-Affected Area Fund, Indo-Nepal Border Road Development Programme, Roads of Economic Importance, Roads of International Importance, and Finance Commission. In addition to the on-going schemes, the work for upgradation of 1258 kms. of road has been approved in 2013-14. There is a target of completing the work on around 1000 kms. of roads during 2014-15.

Development of Roads in Left Wing Extremism-affected Area Scheme

Under the Road Requirement Plan-I, a total of 5 extremism-affected districts of Arwal, Aurangabad, Gaya, Jamui and Jehanabad have been selected. Under this scheme, 41 projects covering a total length of 674.34 kms. have been approved by the central government, involving a

total cost of Rs. 616.34 crore. This includes 71.83 kms. of NH, 68.10 kms. of SH and 534.42 kms. of MDR. By May, 2014, the work on 636.42 kms. under 37 projects was completed, with an expenditure of Rs. 511.65 crore. The work on remaining 4 projects is targeted to be completed in 2014-15.

Under Road Requirement Plan-II, proposals for 86 road projects in the districts of Aurangabad, Arwal, Gaya, Jamui, Jehanabad and Rohtas were submitted to the central government for approval. Of these, 35 projects involving 878.75 kms. of road have been short listed by the central government and approval is awaited.

State Plan Schemes

Under State Plan Schemes, presently there are 4389 kms. of SH and 10,128 kms. of MDR. The Construction-cum-Maintenance Bidding approach has been adopted by the Department of Road Construction for these roads. For proper maintenance of roads, the state government has adopted the policy of a long term performance-based Road Assets Maintenance Contract System. This ensures proper maintenance of roads for a relatively longer period (normally 5 years).

During 2013-14, the upgradation and strengthening of 1815.16 kms. of MDR and 10 kms. of NH were completed. During 2014-15, a sum of Rs. 650 crore under MDR sector and Rs. 400 crore for the roads for scheduled caste-dominated areas are provisioned. Presently, the work on 1683 kms. of road at a cost of Rs. 2247.56 crore is under progress.

Rural Roads

The rural roads serve to connect the villages, particularly the remote villages, to the towns and markets. It helps the farmers to take their agricultural produce, particularly fruits and vegetables, to the nearest markets, where the prices of their produce are competitive. This important network, which was 1.62 lakh kms. in September, 2013 increased to 2.07 lakh kms. in September, 2014, registering an increase of around 28 percent. It may be mentioned that a substantial portion of the rural roads is still unpaved and they are being gradually upgraded to pucca roads, under different schemes. Up to September, 2014, a total of around 45 thousand kms. of rural roads could be upgraded, of which 33 percent was under Mukhya Mantri Gram Sampark Yojana and remaining 67 percent under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana. Under Mukhya Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana, as many as 109 bridges were also constructed, along with the upgradation of rural roads.

Table 4.11 : Scheme-wise Roads Constructed by Rural Works Department (Up to September 2014)

Name of the scheme	Road Construction (kms.)	Bridge Construction (Nos.)	Expenditure (Rs. crore)
Mukhya Mantri Gram Sampark Yojana (including other state schemes)	14919.6	109	7039.18
Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana	30080	—	14814.43
Total	44999.6	109	21853.61

Source : Department of Rural Works, GOB

Bihar Rural Roads Development Agency (BRRDA) under the Department of Rural Works was established in 2003, which provides technical and management support for effective implementation of the schemes related to various rural roads. As mentioned above, the BRRDA built almost 45 thousand kms. of roads under different schemes. During 2013-14, a total of 6504.51 kms. of rural roads has been constructed at a total expenditure of Rs. 3231.76 crore, and the programme wise break-up of these roads is given in Table 4.12.

Table 4.12 : Programme-wise Length of Roads Constructed during 2013-14

Sl. No.	Programme	Length of Roads/ Bridges constructed (in kms.)	Amount spent (Rs. crore)
1	Minimum Need Programme	690.23	200.00
2	NABARD Loan Sponsored State Scheme	752.17 (412.50 m Bridges)	425.97
3	Mukhya Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana	933.05	255.34
4	Special Component for Scheduled Caste Programme	473.21	150.00
5	Apki Sarkar Apke Dwar	106.60	30.00
6	Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana	3549.25	1870.80
	Total	6504.51	2932.11

Source : Department of Rural Works, GOB

Mukhya Mantri Gram Sampark Yojana has primarily been taken up to provide all-weather connectivity to all unconnected habitations, having a population of less than 250 in the state, excluding 11 IAP (Integrated Action Plan) districts, where the rural road network is relatively

wider. Through the construction of 14,920 kms. of road under this scheme, out of a total of 108.6 thousand habitations, 54.5 thousands (50.2 percent) have been connected by roads (Table 4.13).

Table 4.13 : Mukhyamantri Gram Sampark Yojana

Population	1000+	500-999	250-499	< 250	Total
No of connected habitations	14114	13640	13665	13069	54488
No of unconnected habitations	6619	13352	20886	13246	54103
Total	20733	26992	34551	26315	108591

Source : Department of Rural Works, GOB

Under the Central Road Fund scheme, a total of 76 projects were approved by the central government, of which 65 have been completed and work on 11 are in progress. During 2013-14, based on the utilisation certificate submitted, the central government released a total amount of Rs. 45.47 crore. During the same year, the central government also approved two schemes involving a road length of 11.90 kms. at an estimated cost of Rs. 24.38 crore. During 2014-15, based on the possible allotment from the Central Road Fund, the state government has made a budget provision of Rs. 100 crore as central share and Rs. 350 crore as the state share.

With a view to ensuring effective security along the international border between India and Nepal, the Indo-Nepal border road assumes great significance. Based on the state government proposal, the central government has approved the construction of 564-kms. long road, including the bridges and culverts, parallel to Indo-Nepal border at a total cost of Rs. 1702 crore. Later, the approved road length was revised to 552.29 kms., which included 8 major bridges, 6 small bridges, and 852 culverts. The revised estimated cost for the project is Rs. 1655.99 crore.

4.2 Bridges Sector

From 2005-06 to 2013-14, the construction of 213 major and small bridges under state plan and 61 bridges under RIDF (NABARD) has been completed. The schemes completed last year include 2 mega bridges under RIDF (NABARD) — a bridge at Bagaha-Ratwal ghat on Gandak river (West Champaran), and a bridge at Baluaha ghat on Kosi river. Further, an approach road to the bridge at Mandar ghat in Sitamarhi has also been built under the state plan.

Besides these, under RIDF (NABARD), the works for the construction of bridge on Gandak river at Bishnupur (Gopalganj), Vijay Ghat bridge on Kosi river at Naugachhia (Bhagalpur), and an approach road to Gandak river from Chakia-Kesharia-Sultanghat road with high level RCC bridge (East Champaran) are under progress. Similarly, another bridge on Kosi river between Baluaha Ghat and Gandaul (Saharsa), bridges/ culverts and guide bunds on approach road between Gandaul (Saharsa) and Hathi Kothi near Biraul (Darbhanga), a 4-lane high level bridge on Sone river between Daudnagar (Aurangabad) and Nasriganj (Rohtas) and a bridge on the Ganga between Ara and Chhapra are in progress.

Under additional assistance from the central government, extension of four-lane over-bridge from Mithapur rail overbridge to Exhibition Road arm of Chirayatand overbridge in Patna town, and an approach road between Sheikhpura More and Jagdeo Path on Baily Road in Patna are in progress. Under the Central Road Fund, the work on construction of a new bridge between Gaya and Manpur on river Falgu, in place of the old steel bridge, is in progress. Under RIDF (NABARD), the tender has been floated for work for a high level four-lane bridge on river Ganga between Aguni Ghat (Khagaria) and Sultanganj (Bhagalpur). During 2014-15, a sum of Rs. 421.31 crore is proposed to be spent under central government assistance for roads and bridges.

Under RIDF-XII, there are 39 road projects, totalling a road lengths of 455.47 kms., which also include bridges/culverts. The present status of these projects is presented in Table 4.14.

Table 4.14 : Status of Selected Projects for Implementation under RIDF-XII

District	No. of Projects	Approved Length (kms.)	Approved Amount (Rs. crore)	Progress
Bhojpur	12	121.48	61.99	All completed
Rohtas	10	125.50	47.67	8 (completed) / 1 (80 percent) / 1 (70 percent)
Nalanda	5	44.04	33.93	All completed
Purnea	1	9.50	3.44	Completed
Bhagalpur	5	112.08	37.70	4 (completed) / 1 (85 percent)
Munger	3	20.37	6.64	All completed
Lakhisarai	3	22.50	12.79	All completed
Total	39	455.47	204.16	

Source : Bihar Rajya Pul Nirman Nigam Ltd., GOB.

Road Overbridge (ROB)

Under the tripartite agreement made in 2005, the construction of road overbridges on 22 railway crossings in the state was taken up on cost-sharing basis. The work on 14 of these road overbridges was undertaken, out of which 10 are completed and remaining 4 under progress. Besides, 8 road overbridges on Major District Roads and approach road to these roads have been completed at a total cost of Rs. 241.82 crore. The work for 11 new road overbridges on railway crossings are also under progress, for which the share of railways is Rs. 257.29 crore and that of the state is Rs. 609.16 crore.

Mukhyamantri Setu Nirman Yojana

The state government has started the Mukhyamantri Setu Nirman Yojana in order to provide all-weather connectivity to remote rural areas. Under this programme, works up to Rs. 25 lakh are implemented by the district administration, and schemes costing higher amounts are given to the Bihar State Bridge Construction Corporation. During 2012-13, a total of 52 bridges at an estimated cost of Rs. 112.37 crore have been completed (Table 4.15). Thus, up to 2013-14, a total of 913 bridges at a cost of Rs. 1915 crore have been completed.

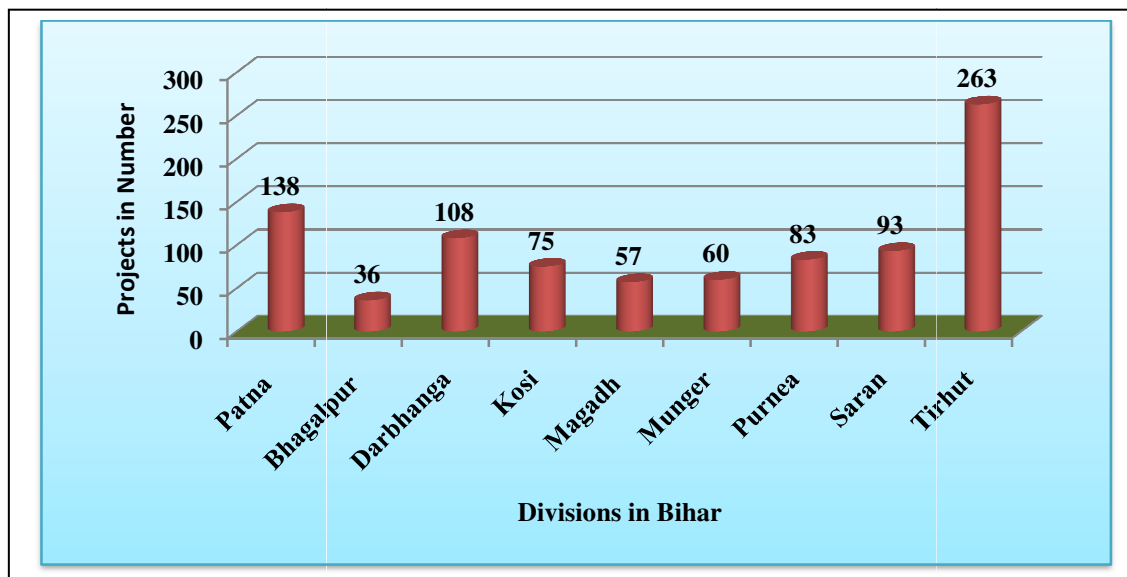
Table 4.15 : Bridge Constructed under Mukhyamantri Setu Nirman Yojana

(As on end of March)

Sl No.	Division	2013		2014	
		No. of Projects	Estimated Amount (Rs. crore)	No. of Projects	Estimated Amount (Rs. crore)
1	Patna	6	13.33	138	262.29
2	Bhagalpur	1	3.51	36	71.98
3	Darbhanga	2	7.10	108	270.14
4	Kosi	12	26.86	75	166.75
5	Magadh	2	5.09	57	186.76
6	Munger	4	7.25	60	167.94
7	Purnea	1	4.99	83	181.4
8	Saran	16	27.95	93	172.04
9	Tirhut	8	16.29	263	435.98
	Total	52	112.37	913	1915.28

Source : Bihar Rajya Pul Nirman Nigam, GOB

Chart 4.2 : Distribution of Projects in 9 Divisions



Bihar State Bridge Construction Corporation

The Bihar State Bridge Construction Corporation Ltd. is functioning under the Road Construction Department. It was established as a public limited company in November, 1974. The Corporation has been entrusted with the responsibility of constructing bridges having an estimated cost of more than Rs. 25 lakh. During the period from 2008-09 to September, 2014, the Bihar State Bridge Construction Corporation has constructed a total of 1258 bridges at a total cost of Rs. 5237.74 crore (Table 4.16).

Table 4.16 : Number of Completed Bridges

Year	No. of Bridges	Expenditure (Rs. crore)
2008-09	193	466.27
2009-10	233	666.18
2010-11	195	797.70
2011-12	261	883.21
2012-13	136	787.87
2013-14	119	1151.81
2014-15 (up to September, 2014)	121	484.70
Total	1258	5237.74

Source : Bihar Rajya Pul Nirman Nigam, GOB

Apart from building bridges, the Corporation is also displaying an efficient financial management with its total revenue, gross profit and net profit steadily increasing over the years (Table 4.17). It was actually a loss-making organisation before 2007-08. But now it is a profit-making one and its net profit has increased from Rs. 45 crore in 2007-08 to Rs. 73 crore in 2013-14.

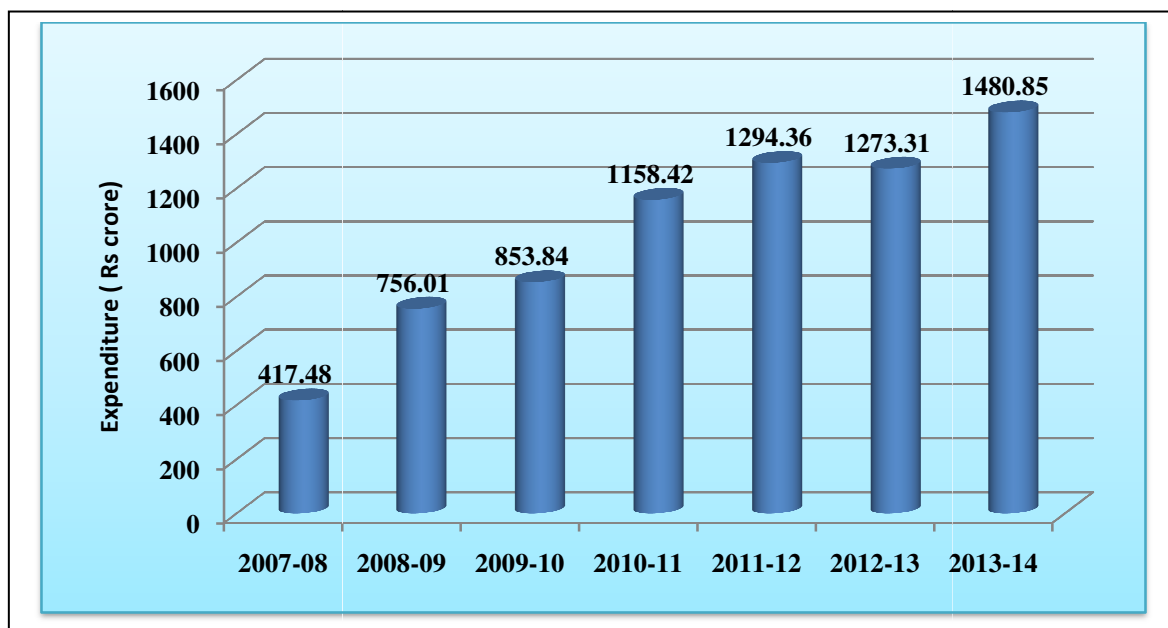
Table 4.17 : Turnover of Bihar Rajya Pul Nirman Nigam Limited

(Rs. crore)

Year	Total Expenditure on Projects	Total Revenue	Personnel and Administrative Expenditure	Gross Profit	Net Profit
2007-08	417.48	88.26	12.21	(+) 76.05	(+) 45.34
2008-09	756.01	110.73	20.30	(+) 90.43	(+) 45.59
2009-10	853.84	111.59	23.79	(+) 87.81	(+) 42.27
2010-11	1,158.42	114.68	44.05	(+) 70.63	(+) 35.58
2011-12	1,294.36	175.62	49.62	(+) 125.99	(+) 84.24
2012-13	1,273.30	141.94	34.95	(+) 106.99	(+) 63.81
2013-14	1,480.85	159.22	39.03	(+) 120.18	(+) 72.54

Source : Bihar Rajya Pul Nirman Nigam Limited, GOB

Chart 4.3 : Total Expenditure on Projects by Bihar Rajya Pul Nirman Nigam Limited



4.3 Road Transport

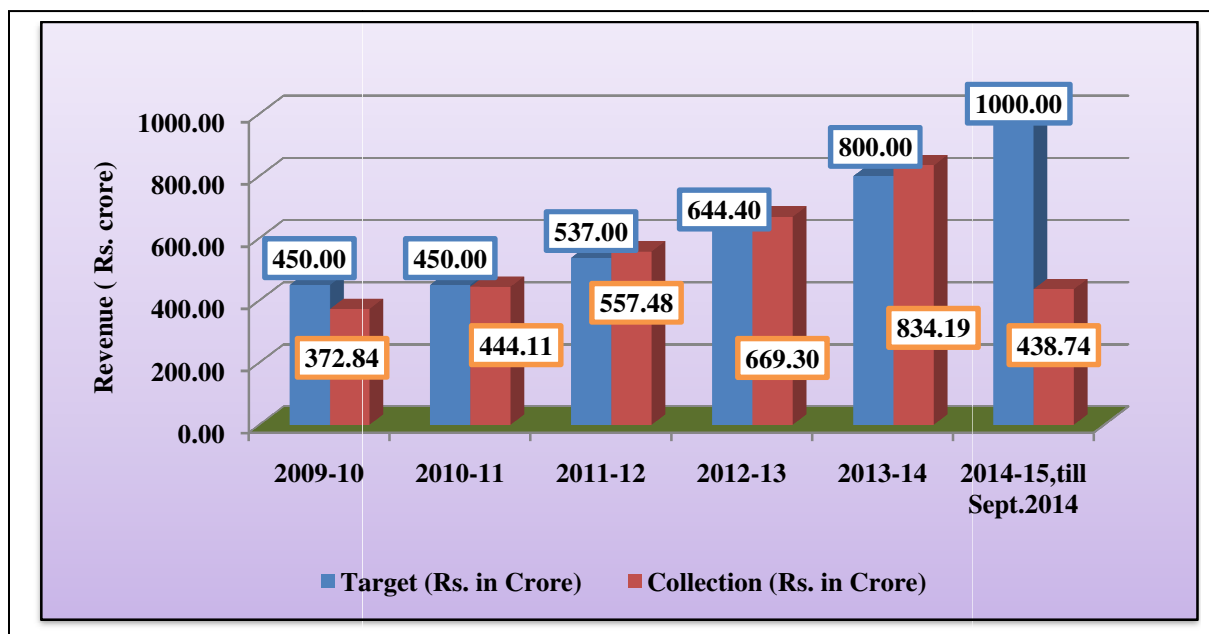
The road transport has an important role to play in the development of a region. It has a crucial role in facilitating the movement of people as well as goods. It is also one of the important revenue earning departments of the state government. During the last 6 years, there has been a phenomenal increase in the revenue collected by the Transport Department (Table 4.18).

Table 4.18 : Revenue Collection of the Department of Transport

Year	Collection (Rs. crore)	Annual Growth (Percentage)
2009-10	372.84	22.8
2010-11	444.11	19.1
2011-12	557.48	25.5
2012-13	669.3	20.1
2013-14	834.19	24.6
2014-15, (Up to Sept.)	438.74	—

Source : Department of Transport, GOB

Chart 4.4 : Revenue Collected By Transport Department



For the purpose of tax collection and having a control over vehicles, every motor vehicle in the state is required to be registered with the Department of Transport. The number of registered

vehicles has been increasing every year. As may be seen from Table 4.19, during 2008-09, a total of 2.20 lakh vehicles were registered in the state, which increased to 5.54 lakh in 2013-14, registering a two-and-a-half-fold increase over the period. During the first six months of 2014-15 (April-September), around 2.96 lakh new vehicles have been registered. A look at the table also reveals that though the number of all categories of vehicles recorded increase over the period, the number of trucks and taxis recorded over three-fold increase, and the increase was even higher at four-fold for auto-rickshaws. The yearly growth rate was the highest (48.6 percent) in 2009-10 and the lowest (11.4 percent) in 2013-14. The district-wise number of registered vehicles is presented in Table A 4.3 (Appendix).

Table 4.19 : Number of Registered Vehicles

Year	Truck	Bus	Car	Taxi	Jeep	Auto	Two-Wheeler	Tractor	Trailer	Others	Total
2008-09	3598	1121	10549	3791	5748	8423	166882	11203	7510	1588	220413
2009-10	8473	1555	14954	7347	9862	12392	241856	19496	10529	969	327433
2010-11	6987	1494	18814	5419	9746	17422	293204	21055	10942	1940	387023
2011-12	9719	1394	23495	8595	9071	20698	331052	22954	11404	1289	439671
2012-13	10190	1895	24452	14346	9815	30387	362068	30478	10854	2333	496818
2013-14	10732	1646	23413	11761	9476	35353	419724	31354	8011	2228	553698
2014-15 (Up to Sept. 2014)	5822	1122	12160	3534	4212	16673	229599	17607	4043	880	295652

Source : Department of Transport, GOB

Chart 4.5 : Growth of Registered Vehicles in Bihar

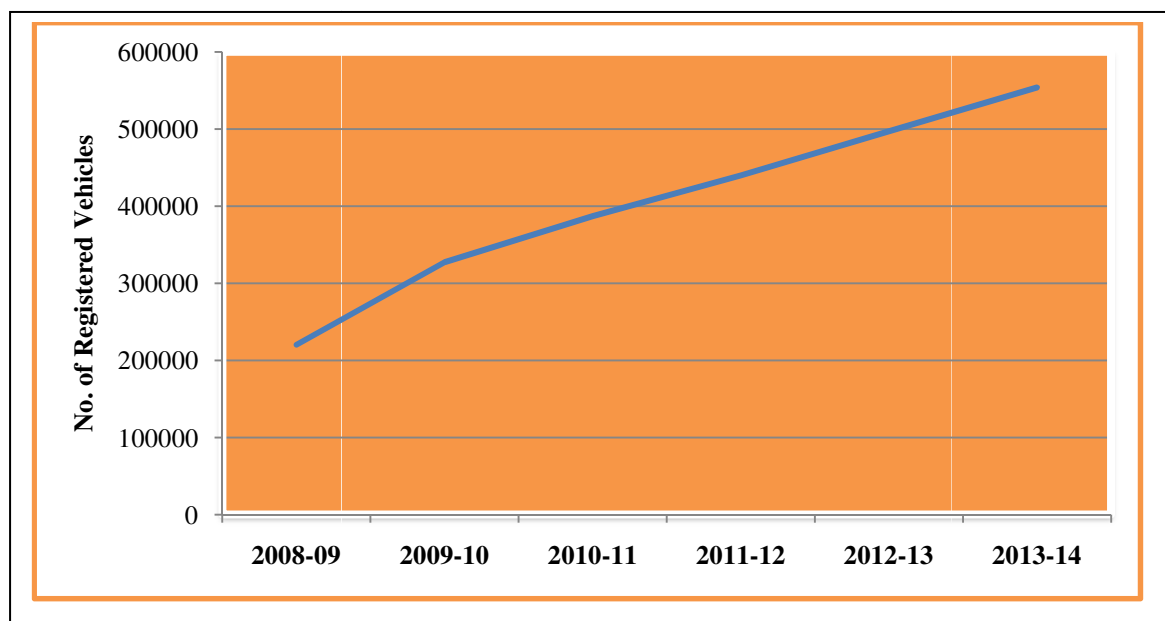
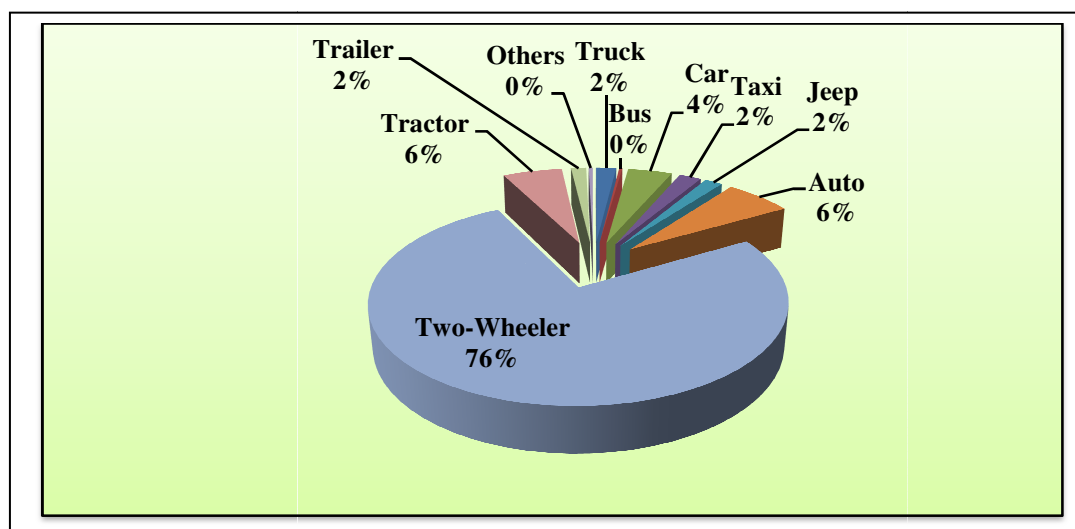


Chart 4.6 : Break Up of Registered Vehicles (2013-14)



Dealer Point Registration

Under the Central Motor Vehicle Act 1988, no vehicle can ply on the road without its registration number. To facilitate the process of registration, the Department has decided to get all the vehicles registered right at the time of purchase at the dealer point. This ensures that all vehicles leave the showroom with their registration numbers inscribed on the number plate.

Control on Illegal Operation of vehicles

An enforcement machinery has been constituted, consisting of the District Transport Officer, Motor Vehicle Inspector and Enforcement Sub-Inspector to control any illegal operation of vehicles. During 2013-14, a total of 40 Enforcement Sub-Inspectors have been appointed in the state. The officials of the enforcement machinery has the responsibility to check the operation of illegal vehicles and prevent the overloading of vehicles carrying goods. To enhance the efficiency of the officials of the enforcement machinery, each of the officials is given a hand-held device. This helps them in imposing on-the-spot fine and issue court challans. The amount of fines realized during the last 7 years is presented in Table 4.20.

Table 4.20 : Amount of Fines Collected by Enforcement Machinery

	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Amount of Fines collected (Rs. crore)	22.47	41.01	62.36	64.06	94.17	114.97	125.69

Source : Department of Transport, GOB

Construction of Integrated Check Posts

The Integrated Check Posts have been established on six entry points of the state, viz., Dobhi (Gaya), Rajauli (Nawada), Karmnasha (Kaimur), Jalalpur (Gopalganj), Buxar and Dalkola (Purnea). All these check posts function under the Department of Commercial Taxes. To prevent the overloading on the vehicles, the check posts have also been established near Gandhi Setu at Hajipur (Vaishali) and near Zero mile at Barauni (Bagusarai). Due to the establishment of these check posts, the revenue collection has increased substantially. During 2013-14, a sum of Rs. 6.61 crore has been realized from as many as 9642 erring vehicles during checkings. In order to prevent the overloading of vehicles, computerised way bridges with weighing capacity of 100 tonnes have been installed in Patna (Transport Nagar), Fatuha and Bihta. Installation of way-bridge in Masaurhi is in progress.

High Security Registration Plate

In compliance of the order of the Hon'ble High Court, the Department of Transport has entered into an agreement with Utsav Safety System, New Delhi, to establish 9 e-bossing stations with affixing facility in all the 38 districts. The work on high security registration plate has been started from July, 2012. Presently, this work is going on in Patna and Muzaffarpur and, till date, around 2.34 lakh vehicles have been fitted with high security registration plates.

Bihar State Road Transport Corporation (BSRTC)

The BSRTC, established in 1959, is a statutory commercial body for providing safe and adequate bus services to the people. In order to achieve its objectives and strengthen its financial status, the Corporation started the scheme of Public-Private Partnership (PPP) in 2009-10. In 2012-13, there were as many as 370 buses and it increased to 410 buses in 2013-14, operated either by the corporation or on PPP basis. Under the PPP mode, the high class Volvo/Mercedes buses are presently in operation. Under an agreement, 12 Volvo and Mercedes buses are plying from Patna to different towns of Bihar and Jharkhand. The scheme of operating inter-state buses from Bihar to the neighbouring states of West Bengal, Odisha and Chhattisgarh is expected to be operational soon.

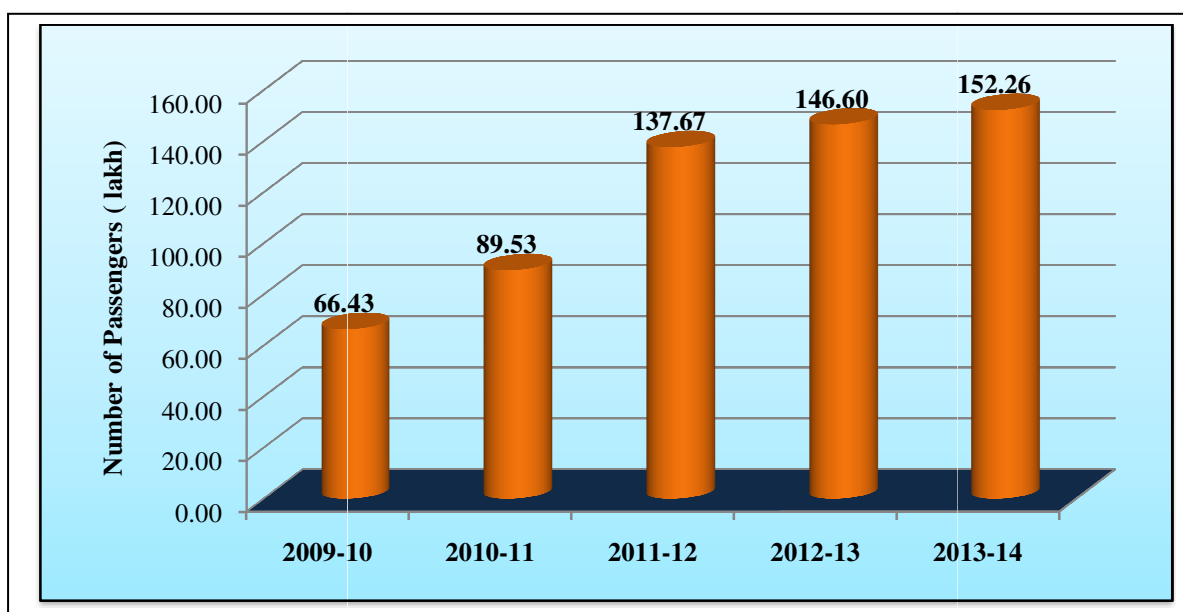
As a result of various endeavours made by the Corporation, the number of passengers carried by its buses has increased substantially, from 66.43 lakh in 2009-10 to 152.26 lakh in 2013-14 (Table 4.21).

Table 4.21 : Number of Passengers Carried by BSRTC

	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
No. of Passengers (lakh)	66.43	89.53	137.67	146.61	152.26

Source : Bihar State Road Transport Corporation, GOB

Chart 4.7 : Number of Passengers Carried by BSRTC



Inland Waterways

With a view to make the inland waterways system run smoothly and prevent any accident, the state government has framed Bihar Model Boat Rules 2011 based on Bengal Boat Rules 1885. The following provisions have been made under the said rule:

- (i) All the boats operating in the state have to be registered, with a provision for cancellation of the registration.
- (ii) The ownership of the registered boats will be transferable.
- (iii) The boatmen will be granted permission to operate boats under certain conditions. There is a provision of renewal, transfer and cancellation of permission to operate boats.
- (iv) The standard of boats' specifications has been prescribed.
- (v) Necessary directives have been issued to determine the number of passengers that a boat can carry, based on its capacity.

- (vi) Load line has to be marked based on the carrying capacity of the boat. The traditional country boats of any length and horse power will also operate as per the provision of Bihar Model Boat Rules 2011. Passengers of such traditional boats will also be guided by those Rules.

4.4 Railways

The headquarters of the East Central Region (ECR) of the railways is located in Hajipur, Vaishali district of Bihar. The growing economy of the state requires Indian railways to expand its network in Bihar, facilitating both passenger and freight services.

The railways had earlier announced plans to establish some units of wheel factory, coach maintenance workshop, and railway slipper factory in Bihar. Some of them have been made functional, and the work is in progress for other units. It was for the first time in the history of Indian railways that a highly sophisticated wheel factory was set up at Belapur in Chhapra, without any foreign collaboration. This factory at Belapur is the second such factory in the country, after the one in Bengaluru. The plant was built at an estimated cost of Rs. 1500 crore on an area of 285 acres. The factory has the capacity to produce about 50,000 wheels of goods wagons, passenger coaches and locomotives per year, fulfilling the needs of the entire eastern and northern regions of the country. Production of the plant had started on August 01, 2014, though the works for the construction of residential colony and track connectivity are still pending.

4.5 Airways

The domestic passenger traffic handled at Indian Airports reached 12.24 crore during 2013-14, recording an increase of only 5.2 percent over 11.64 crore in 2012-13. The international passenger traffic handled at Indian airports was 4.66 crore during 2013-14, as against 4.03 crore during 2012-13, recording a growth of only 8.3 percent. These growth rates are not high and Bihar is also a victim of this trend. This is apparent from the number of passengers and aircraft movements at Patna airport. There were 16 flights per day at Patna Airport in 2012-13, and it has remained at that level in 2014-15.

There is no international flight from Patna airport. As regards the domestic flights, the number of aircraft movement increased from 9972 in 2012-13 to 12,900 in 2013-14, but the number of

passengers decreased substantially from 10.03 lakh in 2012-13 to only 5.16 lakhs in 2013-14 (Table 4.22).

Table 4.22 : Aircraft Movements, Number of Passengers and Freights at Patna Airport

Year	Aircraft Movements (in no.)	Passengers (in no.)	Freight (in tonnes)
2007-08	12604	444458	1770
2008-09	9666	369408	1943
2009-10	10726	552542	2532
2010-11	9547	838509	3279
2011-12	10369	1021544	3425
2012-13	9972	1003169	2251
2013-14	12900	516018	NA

Source : Airport Authority of India, Patna

4.6 Telecommunication

The Indian telecom sector has registered a phenomenal growth during the recent past and has the second largest telephone network in the world, next only to China. A series of reform measures by the government, innovations in wireless technology and active participation of the private sector have accelerated the growth of telecom sector. The central government had announced the National Telecom Policy (NTP) in 2012, which envisages adequate availability of spectrum and its allocation in a transparent manner through a market-related process.

Bihar too registered a tremendous growth in the telecom sector during the recent past. As may be seen from Table 4.23, there were 547.73 lakh telephone connections in Bihar in 2012-13, of which around 92 percent were under private operators. In 2013-14, the total number of telephone connections increased by about 10 percent to 603.62 lakh, with the private operators increasing their share to around 96 percent. It may also be seen that the number of landline connections, mostly under BSNL, is coming down sharply over the years. Though the number of mobile connections by both private sector and BSNL is increasing, the growth rate is far higher for the private sector. It may also be observed that, out of the total telephone connections under BSNL in the state, mobile constituted 87 percent, landline 8 percent and WLL connections around 5 percent. However, for the private operators, almost 100 percent of the connections were mobile phones.

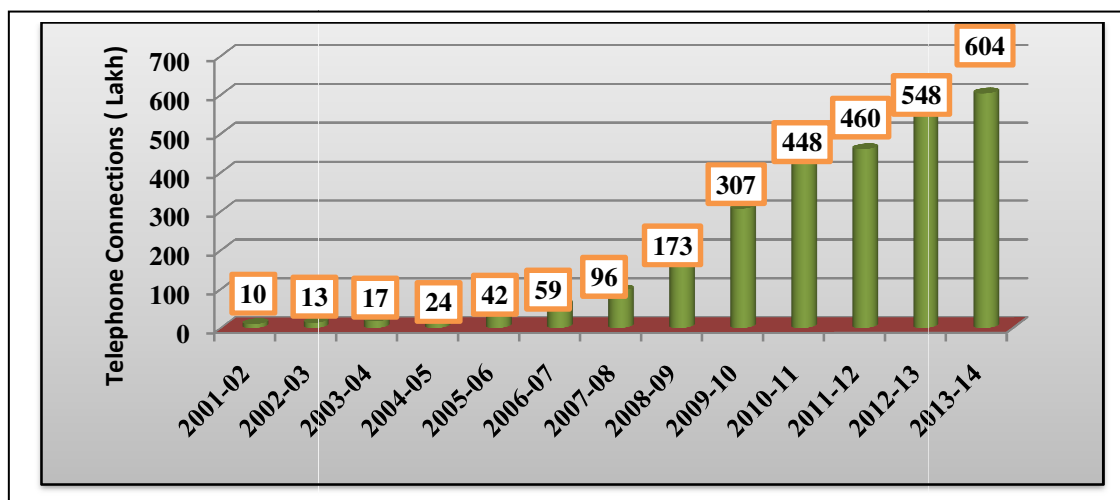
Table 4.23 : Telephone Connections in Bihar

(In lakh)

Year	BSNL				Private Operators			Total
	Landline	WLL	Mobile	Total	Landline	Mobile	Total	
2001-02	8.05	0.40	0.08	8.53	—	1.15	1.15	9.68
2002-03	9.66	0.79	0.76	11.21	—	1.84	1.84	13.05
2003-04	11.1	0.89	2.58	14.57	—	2.58	2.58	17.15
2004-05	12.89	0.98	4.05	17.92	—	5.65	5.65	23.57
2005-06	17.38	1.30	9.28	27.96	—	14.18	14.18	42.14
2006-07	9.86	1.53	12.68	24.07	—	34.50	34.50	58.57
2007-08	9.73	1.88	16.3	27.91	—	68.03	68.03	95.94
2008-09	9.63	2.38	26.92	38.93	0.05	133.69	133.74	172.67
2009-10	9.61	2.82	43.44	55.87	0.10	251.25	251.35	307.22
2010-11	9.66	2.84	55.82	68.32	0.13	379.5	379.63	447.95
2011-12	3.80	2.84	41.47	48.11	0.10	411.89	411.99	460.1
2012-13	2.17	1.16	42.23	45.56	0.15	502.02	502.17	547.73
2013-14	2.08	1.14	21.37	24.59	0.18	578.85	579.03	603.62

Note : For Mobile, only GSM figures have been used

Source : BSNL and TRAI Reports

Chart 4.8 : Telephone Connections in Bihar

Tele-density

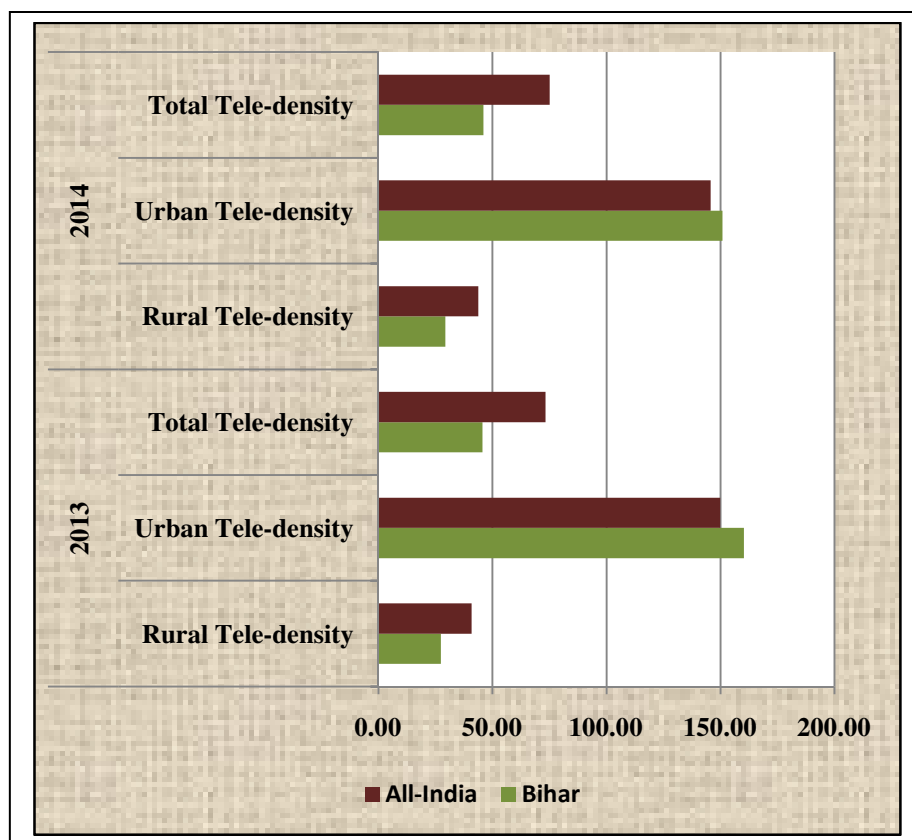
The country has witnessed a substantial increase in the tele-density in the recent past. In 2014, it recorded an increase of around 3 percent over 2013, though it remained heavily tilted towards urban areas, where the tele-density was 146 compared to 44 in rural areas. Among the states, the highest tele-density in 2014 was posted by Tamil Nadu (111), closely followed by Punjab (107) and Kerala (96). As against these, Bihar continues to have the lowest tele-density of only 46. However, in terms of urban tele-density, Bihar records a rather high figure (151), ahead of such rich states like Gujarat (138) or Maharashtra (130).

Table 4.24 : Tele-density of Major Indian States

Service Area	2013			2014		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
Andhra Pradesh	41.83	169.00	77.19	45.53	167.61	79.52
Bihar	27.54	160.28	45.72	29.41	150.96	46.10
Gujarat	53.12	136.39	87.23	57.44	137.63	90.54
Haryana	56.78	113.51	76.44	59.77	121.39	81.44
Karnataka	43.00	170.38	91.24	46.24	167.20	92.45
Kerala	61.93	196.11	96.09	64.34	189.65	96.19
Madhya Pradesh	30.91	115.09	53.55	33.67	116.34	56.04
Maharashtra	52.64	128.64	88.56	56.37	129.66	91.30
Odisha	38.72	164.01	60.21	39.87	161.14	60.90
Punjab	66.90	152.31	102.99	71.67	154.73	107.22
Tamil Nadu	66.33	139.94	108.17	74.02	138.16	111.14
Uttar Pradesh	33.34	137.69	56.83	35.55	131.53	57.27
West Bengal	42.01	138.03	69.43	44.37	132.96	69.72
All-India	41.02	149.96	73.32	43.96	145.78	75.23

Note : Tele-density refers to the number of telephone per 100 population
Source : Telecom Regulatory Authority of India

Chart 4.9 : Tele-density of Bihar and India



Private Companies

There have been quite a number of private companies like Vodafone, Bharti, Idea, Aircel, Reliance, etc. to provide the telecom services in Bihar. Among them, the Reliance and Bharti are the major players, as is evident from Table 4.25.

Table 4.25 : Number of Connections by Private Companies in Bihar (2013-14)

Private Players	Connections ('000)
Wireless	
Vodafone (GSM)	7261.3
Bharti (GSM)	22105.3
Idea (GSM)	6749.5
Aircel/Dishnet (GSM)	5284.2
Reliance (GSM)	6492.4
Tata (GSM)	1848.5
Telewings (GSM)	5103.5
Sub-Total	54844.7
Wireline	
Reliance	6.0
Tata	11.5
Vodafone	0.5
Sub-Total	18.0
Total	54862.7

Source: TRAI Report, January-March, 2014

BSNL

Though many private players have joined in providing telecom services, the role of BSNL cannot be underestimated, which covers all the 38 districts of Bihar. Its network covers 56.0 percent of the area and 84.7 percent of the population. It covers all the inhabited villages with Village Public Telephone (VPT) facilities, 94 percent of the National Highways and 76 percent of the State Highways.

Table 4.26 : BSNL Bihar : Telecom Demography

Item	Total	Coverage (Percentage)
Area (sq. km)	94163	56.04
Population (2011) (crore)	10.41	84.68
Revenue District	38	100.00
Revenue Sub-Division	102	100.00
Block HQ	534	100.00
Inhabited Villages (2001)	39015	54.44
Inhabited villages (2001) with VPTs facilities	38941	99.74
National Highway (km)	3734	94.00
State Highway (km)	3989	75.71

Note : 1650 Mobile BTSs are now under installation, which will provide seamless coverage along whole N.H/S.H./Rail route in Bihar state.

Source : Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited

As is discerned from Table 4.27, the number of Wireline Exchanges has declined from 1242 in 2009-10 to 1193 in 2013-14 and the total number of wireline connections also registered a sharp decline from 9.61 lakh in 2009-10 to 2.04 lakh in 2014-15 (Up to September 2014). Though the number of wireline internet connections showed an increase by about 5 percent in 2012-13 over 2011-12, it posted a modest decline in 2013-14. As regards the number of wireless connections, it registered an increase from 34.32 lakh in 2009-10 to 44.31 lakh in 2011-12; but thereafter, it recorded substantial decline. In 2013-14, there were only 22.51 lakh wireless connections.

Table 4.27 : Growth of BSNL

Particulars	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 (Up to Sept. 2014)
No. of Wireline Exchanges	1242	1214	1197	1193	1193	1193
Total Wireline connections (lakh)	9.61	9.66	3.80	2.17	2.08	2.04
No. of DSLAMs for Wireline Broadband	1193	1193	1193	1253	1146	1160
No. of Wireline Internet Connections (lakh)	0.60	0.61	0.62	0.68	0.57	0.59
Total Wireless Connections (lakh)	34.32	43.33	44.31	42.23	22.51	21.50

Source : Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited

4.7 Postal Network

India post has the largest postal network in world, with 1.55 lakh post offices across the country, as on March, 2014. On an average, each post office serves 7814 persons. The rural India has a total of 1.39 lakh post offices, as against only 15,826 in urban areas. Besides, the postal department also serves through 1155 franchisee outlets in the areas where it is not possible to open post offices. The postal department has got 'National Award for e-Governance for 2012-13' for Mail Network Optimization Project (MNOP).

In Bihar Circle, there were 9030 post offices as on March, 2014. Around 90 percent Branch Post Offices, which are all functional in rural areas, are run by the Grameen Dak Sewak (GDS) and the remaining 10 percent are run by the departmental staff. There are 6 night post offices also. As may be observed from Table 4.28, around 95 percent of the post offices are located in rural areas of the state. The number of letter boxes was a little above 25 thousand, with the rural share being at 89 percent.

Table 4.28 : Postal Facilities in Bihar

(In number)

Postal Facilities	March, 2013			March, 2014		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Head Post Offices	30	1	31	30	1	31
Sub Post Offices	398	617	1015	398	619	1017
Total Departmental Post Offices	428	618	1046	428	620	1048
Branch Post Offices	45	7969	8014	0	7982	7982
Night Post Offices	6	-	6	6	-	6
Letter Boxes	2851	22163	25014	2851	22163	25014
Post Boxes	1439	-	1439	1439	-	1439

Source : Chief Postmaster General, Bihar Circle

With the launch of Project Arrow in 2008, Mail Network Optimization Project in 2010, and IT Modernisation Project in 2012, postal operations such as mail delivery, remittances and banking services are being upgraded. India Post is emerging as a one-stop-shop for retail products and a single window facility for financial facilities like banking and money remittances. The post offices are also given the responsibility of distributing wages to the beneficiaries under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) through post office savings bank

accounts. Postal department has launched Express Parcel Service (Air-lifted) and Business Parcel Service (Surface) for revamping of the parcel service. Under Bihar Circle, all the 31 Head Post Offices and 89 out of 1017 Sub-Post Offices have been modernised under the Project Arrow to upgrade and enhance the quality of their services.

The details of postal traffic for the years 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15 (up to September, 2014) are given in Table 4.29. With an increasing use of e-mails, the number of postal articles has decreased in 2013-14 over the previous year, except the registered articles and speed post articles. It is worth mentioning that 27 thousand letters under speed post are being booked every day from the state, of which Patna alone booked 15 thousands letters. Despite an increase in the stamp fee with effect from 01 October, 2012, Bihar has recorded 49 percent increase in speed post letters in 2013-14 in comparison to the previous year. During 2013-14, the revenue earned from speed post letters alone was Rs. 46.94 crore in Bihar Circle.

Table 4.29 : Postal Traffic — Inland and Foreign

Sl. No.	Articles	2012-13	2013-14	Percentage Change	2014-15, up to September 2014
1	Registered (000)	4116.95	4254.61	3.34	2188.27
	Unregistered (crore)	7.49	6.27	-16.29	3.14
2	Speed Post (000)	11647.64	17365.38	49.09	3463.60
4	International Speed Post (000)	2.47	1.09	-55.71	0.53
5	Foreign Postal Unregistered (000)	3657.91	3514.20	-3.93	1811.30
	(i) To Foreign Counters(000)	1814.62	1772.16	-2.34	956.20
	(ii) From Foreign Counters(000)	1843.29	1832.60	-0.58	1000.35

Source : Chief Postmaster General, Bihar Circle

The postal department has an arrangement for addressing complaints of the users. During 2013-14, there were 11,929 complaints, including 93 pending from the previous year. Out of these, 11,116 complaints (99 percent) were settled and only 813 complaints remained pending. It may also be noted that the number of complaints received each year has decreased in the recent past.

Table 4.30 : Public Complaints Handled in Postal Department

Items	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Complaints Pending	1300	649	93
Complaints received during the year	22836	15002	11836
Total	24136	15651	11929
Complaints settled during the year	23487	15558	11116
Complaints Pending	649	93	813

Source : Chief Postmaster General, Bihar Circle

As on March 2014, excluding MGNREGS accounts, there were 210.73 lakh live accounts with the post offices under Bihar Circle and the amount in deposit was Rs. 9169 crore. The number of live accounts increased to 213.22 lakh in September, 2014, showing around one percent increase in six months. The number of accounts and the amount in deposit under different schemes are given in Table 4.31.

Table 4.31 : Number of Live Accounts and Amounts in Deposit

Scheme	No. of Accounts (lakh)	Amount (Rs. lakh)	No. of Accounts (lakh)	Amount (Rs. lakh)	No. of Accounts (lakh)	Amount (Rs. lakh)
	2012-13		2013-14		2014-15 (up to Sept. 2014)	
Saving Bank	146.77	244464.62	153.69	443172.83	155.94	261507.32
MGNREGS	65.92	150052.42	66.53	83708.51	67.04	16423.87
MIS	11.09	427292.44	11.15	80804.20	11.49	47644.64
SCSS	0.25	4014.78	0.26	2756.58	0.27	1904.77
1 yr TD	6.90	180571.02	7.22	185333.57	7.08	128559.13
2 yr TD	1.13	5267.03	1.04	4728.62	0.93	2626.81
3 yr TD	2.23	20240.99	2.30	24715.56	2.25	7759.13
5 yr TD	2.93	18284.27	2.95	14200.37	2.90	8570.47
RD	31.50	105119.71	31.64	151947.57	31.87	80112.62
PPF	0.46	38318.28	0.48	9190.85	0.49	4826.01
10 yr CTD	0.01	65.17	-	-	-	-
Total	269.19	1193690.73	277.26	1000558.66	280.26	559934.77

Source : Chief Postmaster General, Bihar Circle

As regards the accounts under the MGNREGS scheme, there were 66.53 lakh live accounts with the post offices in Bihar in March, 2014. The amount disbursed in 2013-14 was Rs. 837 crore. The number of live accounts increased to 67.04 lakh in September, 2014. The number of MGNREGS accounts and the amount disbursed are given in Table 4.32.

Table 4.32 : Number of Live Accounts and Amounts Disbursed under MGNREGS Scheme

Scheme	Number of Accounts (lakh)	Amount disbursed (Rs. lakh)	Number of Accounts (lakh)	Amount disbursed (Rs. lakh)	Number of Accounts (lakh)	Amount disbursed (Rs. lakh)
	2012-13		2013-14		2014-15 (Sept., 2014)	
MGNREGS	65.92	150052.42	66.53	83708.51	67.04	16423.87

Source : Chief Postmaster General, Bihar Circle

New Measures of the postal department

- New Parcel services (Express Parcel and Business Parcel services) have been launched from December, 2013. Express Parcel service is an air express parcel service for guaranteed and time-bound delivery of parcels, which is provided to both the retail as well as business (corporate) customers. Business Parcel aims at providing fast and secured transmission of parcels through surface. This service is available only to those customers who sign an agreement with the Department and guarantee a minimum business.
- India Post ATM (Automatic Teller Machine) is planned to be installed at 44 locations in Bihar Circle for the implementation of Core Banking Services (CBS). This project is likely to be completed by March, 2015.
- e-FMS (Electronic Fund Management System) has to be introduced in all the districts of Bihar for electronic payment of wages to more than 65 lakh MGNREGS Job Card holders. The digitization and verification works of MGNREGS accounts at Post Offices have been expedited for the implementation of e-FMS.
- Under the rural ICT solution, rural post offices would be provided with modern technologies (communication channels like GPRS, WAN, Broadband, CDMA, Wi Fi and LAN) and peripheral devices (printers, biometrics and scanners). This will facilitate smooth and speedy retail, banking, and insurance services in rural areas. This will also help in improving the

quality of service in remote areas and facilitate payment to the citizen under different government schemes.

- Saving Bank operation is one of the core products of the postal department. A large number of people still do not have any bank account and are waiting for financial inclusion. A special drive for opening of account under 'Khata Kholo, Sona-Chandi Pao' scheme was launched in Bihar Circle on November 20 and ended on December 20, 2014. Kisan Vikas Patras (KVPs) have been re-introduced from November 18, 2014 to promote small savings.

4.8 Urban Infrastructure

The rate of urbanisation is the least in Bihar, only 11.3 percent, as per 2011 census. Yet the role of basic infrastructure and services available in urban areas of the state cannot be overlooked. A dynamic urban economy can bring about the socio-economic changes in the state in an integrated manner. Keeping this in view, the state government, with its limited resources, is constantly making endeavours to improve the infrastructure in the urban areas.

There are 11 urban corporations, 42 municipal boards and 88 urban panchayats under the administrative control of the Department of Urban Development and Housing. The efforts are on to develop them as per the national standard. The Department has got a slum survey done in 28 important towns in the state with the help of DFID-SPUR and has approved a sum of Rs. 401.74 crore for the development of basic infrastructure in 1402 selected urban slums.

(a) State Plan Schemes

A number of schemes relating to the construction of roads, drainages and other developmental works have been started under the State Plan, for which grants are being given by the Department. These schemes are :

- Water Supply : For the implementation of the water supply scheme in 25 towns in the state, a sum of Rs. 238 crore was released in 2013-14. This scheme is being implemented by the Bihar State Water Board. Besides these, the water supply scheme is also being implemented in 5 other towns of the state. The Asian Development Bank has also approved a sum of Rs. 493 crore for the implementation of Bhagalpur urban water supply scheme and the work is under progress.

- Basic Infrastructure in Slums : The administrative approval of a total of 1402 schemes for in development of basic infrastructure in the slums situated on private lands was accorded in 2013-14 and a sum of Rs. 290 crore released for their implementation. These slums are spread over 11 urban corporations, 16 municipal boards and 1 urban Panchayat.
- Patna Bus Terminal : In village Pahari, adjoining Patna town, around 25 acres of land has been acquired for the construction of an Inter-State Bus Terminal at a cost of Rs. 220 crore.
- Street Light : Bihar Urban Development Corporation (BUDCO) has been assigned the work of installing LED street lights in Patna and all other district headquarters of the state, and work has started in 2014-15.
- Traffic Light : In order to free Patna town from frequent traffic jams, BUDCO has been assigned the work of installing the Electronic Traffic Light System at 97 crossings. The work is expected to be completed by the end of 2014-15.
- Nagar Sarkar Buildings of Nagar Parishads / Panchayats : The state government has taken a decision to construct Nagar / Panchayat Sarkar buildings in 24 Nagar Parishads and 53 Nagar Panchayats and allotted a total sum of Rs. 170 crore for this purpose during 2013-14.
- Construction of Town Halls : For organising the cultural and social programmes, the state government has decided to construct town halls in all the urban centres. All the urban bodies have been asked to provide the lists of available land for this purpose. On receipt of the list, the construction of town halls will start under 'citizens facilities' head.

(b) State Non-Plan Schemes

In the light of the recommendations of the Fourth State Finance Commission, an amount of Rs. 325.85 crore was made available to the urban bodies of the state during 2013-14. For 2014-15, there is a provision of Rs. 406.79 crore.

(c) Centrally Sponsored Schemes

- Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP)

Under IHSDP, the central government has selected 32 projects, under which a total of 28,623 residential units are proposed to be constructed at a total cost of Rs. 757.89 crore. The Hindustan Pre-tab Ltd. (HPL) has been identified as an executing agency for 14 towns and it has completed the construction of 2964 residential units. The state government has also decided to construct residential units under 18 projects in 17 towns through beneficiaries themselves, which will be completed in 2014-15.

- Basic Services for Urban Poor (BSUP)

The Urban Poverty Alleviation Directorate has proposed to construct a total of 22,372 residential units for the urban poor of Patna and Bodh Gaya towns under the scheme of BSUP, at an estimated cost of Rs. 709.98 crore. The construction of a total of 480 units in four areas of Patna has been completed and the rest of all sanctioned DUs has been surrendered to the MOHUPA.

- National Urban Livelihood Mission (NULM)

In 2013-14, the central government has started NULM in place of Swarn Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY). There is a target of imparting training to 55,400 beneficiaries during 2014-15 at a total cost of Rs. 83.00 crore.

- Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG)

Under UIG, the central government has approved a total of 10 schemes – 7 schemes for Patna Municipal Corporation and 3 for Bodh Gaya (Table 4.33). Work on all these schemes has started, except on the scheme for urban transport. For urban transport, the approval for purchase of a total of 300 new buses has been granted, 260 for Patna and 40 for Bodh Gaya. A Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) has been constituted for the scheme. Operation of buses in Patna is going on and Bodh Gaya is to be started in the near future. The approval of the central government for the purchase of 798 new buses for 17 towns and urban agglomerations have also been obtained and Ministry of Urban Development, GOI has released Rs. 44.92 crores for execution of this scheme.

Table 4.33 : Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG)

Name of the Scheme	Estimated Cost (Rs. lakh)
Solid Waste Management for Danapur, Khagaul and Phulwari	1155.81
Khagaul Water Supply Scheme	1315.43
Danapur Water Supply Scheme	6896.45
Phulwarisharif Water Supply Scheme	2470.26
Patna Water Supply Scheme	42698.00
Solid Waste Management for Patna	3695.70
Purchase of buses for Patna Urban Transport	3990.00
Bodhgaya Water Supply Scheme	3355.72
Bodhgaya Sewerage Scheme	9594.34
Purchase of buses for Bodhgaya Urban Transport	675.00

Source : Department of Urban Development and Housing, GOB

- Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT)

Under UIDSSMT, 11 schemes have earlier been approved for Bihar. The work for all these schemes are in progress and about to be completed soon. Under this scheme, the approval of the central government for 7 new water supply and 5 sewerage schemes have also been obtained recently and the work is likely to start soon.

Table 4.34 : Details of Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Estimated cost (Rs. lakh)
1	Road and Drainage Construction in Fatuha	759.82
2	Road and Drainage Construction in Murliganj	1143.99
3	Road and Drainage Construction in Narkatiaganj	4712.54
4	Road and Drainage Construction in Rosra	2921.32
5	Road and Drainage Construction in Barbigaha	1573.00
6	Road and Drainage Construction in Bhabua	1088.00
7	Road and Drainage Construction in Bakhtiyarpur	511.00
8	Road and Drainage Construction in Lalganj	1263.00
9	Road and Drainage Construction in Chakia	1285.00
10	Water Supply Scheme in Muzaffarpur	9872.25
11	Solid Waste Management in Arrah	983.99

Source : Department of Urban Development and Housing, GOB

- National Ganga River Basin Authority (NGRBA)
The Sewerage Treatment Project is being implemented in Hajipur, Buxar, Begusarai and Munger under the scheme of NGRBA, with the share of central and state governments being 70:30. Besides, the central government has also approved the scheme of 'Ganga River Front Development', involving a cost of Rs. 243.27 crore and the work on this has already been started. An approval of 7 Sewerage Treatment Plants for Pahari, Karmalichak and Saidpur area in Patna has also been obtained.
- ADB - Sponsored Bhagalpur Project – I
A sum of Rs. 493 crore is approved for the implementation of Bhagalpur Project-I, sponsored by ADB. On completion, this project will ensure clean and safe water to the citizens of Bhagalpur. BUDCO has been given a sum of Rs. 60 crore for its implementation. The DPR for this ADB-sponsored project for Gaya town has been submitted to the central government for approval.
- Metro Rail
The RITES has been assigned the responsibility to prepare the DPR for Metro Rail Project in Patna. Suggestions from common people on route alignment have been received and sent to RITES for inclusion in the DPR.
- Rajiv Awaas Yojana (RAY)
This scheme has been started with a vision of making urban areas in the country free of slums. Under this scheme, consultants were selected for preparing the DPRs for the urban bodies in all the 38 districts of the state. The DPRs prepared by the consultants have been sent to the Central Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee (CSMC) of the central government for approval. The projects of Patna (Phase I, II and III), Gaya (Phase I), Bhagalpur (Phase I), Purnea (Phase I) and Katihar (Phase I) have already been approved and the approval for the remaining urban centres is awaited.

The urban development plans for 2014-15, along with the amount, are given at Table A 4.4 (Appendix).

4.9 Irrigation

Irrigation implies supplying water to the agricultural land at the right moment in an appropriate volume for the farmers to maximise the yield of crops. The increased agricultural production helps

in developing the allied activities in rural areas, opening more employment opportunities for the people. Irrigation and watershed management form a significant part of the rural infrastructure, which is in the domain of both private and public sectors.

The proportion of the net irrigated area and the cropping intensity are much higher in several states of India than in Bihar. The inefficient utilization of abundant water resources in Bihar can be ascribed mainly to the continued neglect of the operation and maintenance (O&M) of canals and water bodies. The other important reason is the lack of participation of the beneficiary farmers in the management of irrigation resources. Bihar has witnessed some noteworthy examples of participatory management of irrigation; however, their replication has been rather slow, mainly because the water users have not been given the responsibility of managing the water resources.

Bihar is richly endowed with water resources, coupled with a high rainfall average of 1013 mms per annum. However, neither rainfall nor the distribution of the water resources is uniform across the state, causing uneven coverage of irrigation in different districts. Bihar had 46.80 lakh hectares of irrigated area against its total geographical area of 93.60 lakh hectares in 2013-14. During the 13-year long period (2001-02 to 2013-14), the total irrigated area increased from 44.60 lakh hectares to 46.80 lakh hectares, registering an increase of only 4.5 percent.

Irrigation Potential

The ultimate irrigation potential in the state is estimated to be around 117.54 lakh hectares, including major, medium and minor irrigation schemes, utilising both surface and ground water. While major and medium irrigation schemes have an ultimate potential of 53.53 lakh hectares, the minor irrigation has a potential of 64.01 lakh hectares. If this potential is exploited fully, it can more than cover the total cultivated area in the state (Table 4.35).

Table 4.35 : Ultimate, Created and Utilised Irrigation Potential in Bihar

(Area in lakh ha.)

Type of Irrigation Potential	Ultimate Potential	Created Potential	Utilised Potential
(a) Major and Medium Irrigation	53.53	29.21	21.20
(b) Minor Irrigation			
(i) Surface Irrigation	15.44	7.03	7.03
(ii) Ground Water	48.57	30.97	30.97
Total	117.54	67.21	59.20

Source: Department of Water Resources, GOB

As may be observed, out of the total created potential of 29.21 lakh hectares through the major and medium schemes, only 21.20 lakh hectares of irrigation is utilised and an irrigation potential of 8 lakh hectares is lost. In minor irrigation sector, through the entire created potential is utilized, yet a substantial portion of ultimate potential remains to be exploited. The state government plans to make concerted efforts under the Agriculture Road Map II to exploit the ultimate irrigation potential during the Twelfth Plan (2012-17). As per the Agriculture Road Map of Bihar, the created irrigation potential has to be increased to 101.09 lakh hectares by March 2017. From 2011-12 to 2013-14, a total of 35.08 thousand hectares of irrigation potential in major and medium irrigation sector has been created as against the total ultimate potential of 53.53 lakh hectares (Table 4.36).

Table 4.36 : Physical Progress of Creation of Irrigation Potential

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	Created Irrigation Potential ('000 ha)			
		2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	Total
1	Bachhraj Weir Scheme	2.53	-	-	2.53
2	Jamania Pump Canal Scheme	-	8.70	0.75	9.45
3	Kachnama Weir Scheme	-	0.30	2.80	3.10
4	Mor Weir Scheme	-	0.70	0.65	1.35
5	North Koel Reservoir Scheme	2.00	-	2.00	4.00
6	Sammat Bigha Morhar Scheme	-	3.80	-	3.80
7	Solhanda Weir Scheme	-	0.20	0.25	0.45
8	Sugarwey Weir Scheme	-	-	1.40	1.40
9	Western Kosi Canal Scheme	2.00	7.00	-	9.00
Total		6.53	20.70	7.85	35.08

Source : Department of Water Resources, GOB

Along with the creation of new irrigation potential, it is necessary to ensure that the created irrigation potential is fully utilised. Due to heavy sedimentation and breach in the irrigation canals, the created irrigation potential is not fully utilised. Thus, the state government is making efforts to restore the irrigation potential, which has been created but lost. During 2013-14, a total of 444.34 thousand hectares of lost irrigation potential has been restored. From Table 4.37, presenting the details of restored irrigation potential, it emerges that, during the last 5 years, a total of 1237 thousand hectares of lost irrigation potential has been restored.

Table 4.37 : Restoration of Lost Irrigation Potential

(in 000 hectares)

Year	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	Total
Restored Irrigation Potential	15.50	19.50	55.00	702.66	444.34	1237.00

Source : Department of Water Resources, GOB

Major and Medium Irrigation

The state government has undertaken various major and medium irrigation projects to tap the entire irrigation potential in the state. There exists a vast gap between the irrigation potential created and the total area irrigated under major and medium irrigation. The utilisation efficiency, which was 63.1 percent in 2005-06, registered a sharp decline to around 52.1 percent in 2011-12. Fortunately, it improved thereafter to 60.4 percent in 2012-13 and still higher at 72.6 percent in 2013-14. But the unutilised potentials is still more than 25 percent. During 2013-14, the irrigated area under Kharif has gone up to 16.14 lakh hectares from 13.94 lakh hectares in 2012-13. Similarly, under Rabi, the area under irrigation increased to 4.90 lakh hectares in 2013-14 from 3.66 lakh hectares in 2012-13, posting around 34 percent increase (Table 4.38).

Table 4.38 : Water Utilization Efficiency of Major and Medium Irrigation Schemes

(Figures in '000 ha)

Year	Created Irrigation Potential	Kharif		Rabi		Hot Weather		Total Irrigation	Efficiency (%)
		Target	Irrigation	Target	Irrigation	Target	Irrigation		
2004-05	2619.00	1654.01	1161.58	448.13	355.08	12.96	11.79	1528.45	58.36
2005-06	2637.00	1642.77	1253.46	512.94	399.99	12.79	11.63	1665.08	63.14
2006-07	2833.00	1389.00	1220.77	477.63	453.05	11.60	10.91	1684.73	59.47
2007-08	2863.00	1440.69	1245.28	477.63	453.05	12.27	10.82	1709.15	59.70
2008-09	2873.00	1479.91	1275.28	442.63	388.51	12.91	2.25	1666.04	57.99
2009-10	2880.00	1450.51	884.77	384.87	317.68	0.00	0.00	1202.45	41.75
2010-11	2886.00	1365.03	907.13	408.65	318.93	0.00	0.00	1226.06	42.48
2011-12	2892.53	1305.46	1168.85	394.97	337.11	0.00	0.00	1505.96	52.06
2012-13	2913.23	1490.92	1393.58	439.28	366.11	0.00	0.00	1759.69	60.40
2013-14	2921.08	1864.88	1614.31	567.38	490.81	15.00	14.79	2119.91	72.57

Source : Department of Water Resources, GOB

The state government will continue to execute the on-going 9 major / medium irrigation schemes during the 12th Plan period (2012-17). This will create an additional irrigation potential of 2.26 lakh hectares, involving a cost of Rs. 3883 crore. The details may be obtained from Table 4.39. Similarly, 7 new proposed major/ medium schemes will also be executed and, on completion, an additional irrigation potential of 9.30 lakh hectares will be created. This will involve a total cost of Rs. 10,152 crore (Table 4.40).

Table 4.39 : Execution of Ongoing Major-Medium Irrigation Schemes (2012-17)

Name of Schemes	Financial Requirement (Rs. crores)						Creation of Additional irrigation Potential (lakh hec)
	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	Total Amount	
1. Durgawati Reservoir Scheme	152.09	100.00	82.91	-	-	335.00	0.21
2. Uderasthan Barrage Scheme	100.00	70.00	-	-	-	170.00	0.27
3. Mandai Weir Scheme	20.00	40.00	-	-	-	60.00	0.04
4. Kundghat Reservoir Scheme	5.00	45.00	-	-	-	50.00	0.02
5. Bateshwarsthan Pump Canal Scheme	50.00	60.00	130.00	-	-	240.00	0.23
6. Punpun Barrage Scheme	100.00	180.00	160.00	-	-	440.00	0.14
7. Jamania Pump Canal scheme	20.00	-	-	-	-	20.00	0.09
8. Western Kosi Canal Project	90.00	-	-	-	-	90.00	0.60
9. Other Major - Medium Schemes	100.00	300.00	445.00	600.00	680.00	2125.00	0.66
Capacity Building (10%)	63.71	79.50	81.70	60.00	68.00	352.91	-
Total	700.80	874.50	899.61	660.00	748.00	3882.91	2.26

Source : Agricultural Road Map, 2012-17, GOB

Table 4.40 : Execution of New Proposed Major-Medium Irrigation Schemes (2012-17)

Name of Schemes	Financial Requirement (Rs. crores)						Creation of Additional irrigation Potential (lakh hec)
	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	Total Amount	
1. Extension of Eastern Gandak Canal System (Phase-II)	9.00	190.00	400.00	600.00	600.50	1799.50	1.22
2. Extension of Western Gandak Canal System (Phase-II)	-	50.00	100.00	84.00	-	234.00	0.80
3. Construction of 2nd Gandak Barrage near Areraj	1.00	199.00	400.00	600.00	800.00	2000.00	3.75
4. Bagmati irrigation & Drainage Project (Phase-I)	-	50.00	250.00	450.00	525.00	1275.00	1.03
5. Drainage Improvement and Economic Use of Water in Mokama Tal	-	50.00	150.00	200.00	291.00	691.00	1.06
6. Medium Schemes of Weir/ Sluice Gates on South Bihar Rivers	77.00	300.00	500.00	600.00	700.00	2177.00	1.20
7. Medium Schemes of Barrage/ Weirs on Small Perennial River of North Bihar	50.00	150.00	200.00	304.00	350.00	1054.00	0.24
Capacity Building (10%)	13.70	98.90	200.00	283.80	326.70	922.20	-
Total	150.70	1087.90	2200.00	3121.80	3593.70	10152.70	9.30

Source : Agricultural Road Map, 2012-17, GOB

Participatory Irrigation Management (PIM)

In accordance with the National Water Policy for Participatory Irrigation Management Programme, the management of all the completed canal systems is to be transferred to the beneficiary societies in a phased manner. Out of 79 registered societies, which have given their consent, the management of irrigation system has already been transferred to 53 societies and the remaining 26 will soon get this facility. Besides, 7 societies are in the process of giving consent and 510 are being motivated (Table 4.41).

Table 4.41 : Status of Farmers Societies

Sl. No.	Status	Number
1	Management of irrigation System Transferred	53
2	Societies ready for transfer of system	26
3	Applied for Registration	26
4	Registered Societies in the process of giving consent	07
5	Under the process of motivation	510
	Total	622

Source : Department of Water Resources, GOB

Minor Irrigation

The ultimate potential of minor irrigation is around 64.01 lakh hectares, of which 15.44 lakh hectares is through surface irrigation and 48.57 lakh hectares through ground water. Out of a total of 64.01 lakh hectares of minor irrigation potential, 38.00 lakh hectares (59 percent) has already been created, of which 7.03 lakh hectares is under surface irrigation and 30.97 lakh hectares under groundwater irrigation (Table 4.42). It is also seen that, of the total groundwater irrigation, a substantial proportion (76 percent) is from the private tubewells. During 2012-13 and 2013-14, an additional irrigation potential created under minor irrigation was 2.81 lakh hectares and 1.42 lakh hectares, respectively (Table 4.43).

Table 4.42 : Status of Minor Irrigation in Bihar

(lakh hectares)

Irrigation Sources	Ultimate Potential	Created Potential (2007-14)	Utilized Potential (2007-14)
1. Surface Irrigation	15.44	7.03	7.03
(i) Ahar / Pynes/ Irrigation Tanks	–	2.50	2.50
(ii) Lift Irrigation	–	2.37	2.37
(iii) Surface minor Irrigation Bear/ Sluice Gates	–	2.16	2.16
2. Ground Water Irrigation	48.57	30.97	30.97
(i) State Tubewells	–	7.38	7.38
(ii) Private Tubewells	–	23.59	23.59
Total	64.01	38.00	38.00

Source : Department of Minor Water Resources, GOB

Table 4.43 : Irrigated Area through Minor Irrigation Sources

(Area in '000 hectares)

Source	2012-13	2013-14
Surface Canal (Minor/medium irrigation)	36.32	26.09
Tanks (including Ahars and Pynes)	59.41	41.59
Tubewells (Private and State)	161.96	64.25
Other Sources (Lift Irrigation and Barge Lift Irrigation)	24.22	9.63
Total	281.90	141.56

Source : Department of Minor Water Resources, GOB

During 2012-17, the state government plans to increase the irrigation potential by 25.29 lakh hectares and restore the lost irrigation potential of 5.07 lakh hectares. Of 25.29 lakh hectares of additional potential, it is proposed to create 10.25 lakh hectares through surface irrigation — 7.23 lakh hectares (Ahars and Pynes), 2.02 lakh hectares (construction of sluice gates and bears) and 1.00 lakh hectares (lift irrigation). The restoration of 5.07 lakh hectares of irrigation potential will comprise 2.83 lakh hectares of surface irrigation and 2.24 lakh hectares of groundwater irrigation. Thus, an additional 30.36 lakh hectares of irrigation potential will be created by the end of 2016-17 (Table 4.44). The details of these schemes to increase irrigation potential during 2012-17 are presented in Table A 4.5 (Appendix).

Table 4.44 : Physical Target of Water Resources Sector during 12th Plan Period

(lakh hectares)

Years	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	Total
Additional creation of irrigation potential	2.40	3.70	5.00	6.20	7.99	25.29
Rehabilitation of lost irrigation Capacity	0.54	0.77	1.05	1.31	1.40	5.07
Total irrigation potential	2.94	4.47	6.05	7.51	9.39	30.36

Source : Department of Water Resources, GOB

Ahars and Pynes

Ahars and Pynes system is an indigenous irrigation technology. There are presently 20,938 such systems in the state, of which 17,683 (84 percent) are functional. This system is existing in 17 districts, all in south Bihar, among which Gaya has the maximum number (7264), followed by Nawada (2859), Jamui (2522) and Banka (2263). Extensive renovation of about 1770 defunct Ahars- Pynes irrigation systems is to be completed by March 2017.

Table 4.45 : District-wise Data on Ahars-Pynes Irrigation Systems

Sl. No.	District	Number of Systems		Total
		Functional	Defunct	
1	Patna	212	86	298
2	Nalanda	238	82	320
3	Bhojpur	93	31	124
4	Buxar	69	0	69
5	Kaimur	1330	71	1401
6	Rohtas	398	19	417
7	Aurangabad	1251	442	1693
8	Gaya	6502	762	7264
9	Nawada	1488	1371	2859
10	Jahanabad	406	95	501
11	Arwal	91	11	102
12	Bhagalpur	472	50	522
13	Banka	2146	117	2263
14	Munger	162	4	166
15	Jamui	2449	73	2522
16	Lakhisarai	251	15	266
17	Sheikhpura	125	26	151
	Total	17683	3255	20938

Source : Department of Minor Water Resources, GOB

Interlinking of Rivers

With a view of resolving the issue of drought in south Bihar and flood devastations in North Bihar, there is a proposal of interlinking the rivers and transferring the surplus water of north Bihar rivers to south Bihar rivers by pumping through the Ganga. For improving the drainage, providing canal irrigation to raise cropping intensity to 250 percent, and optimizing the use of available water resources, action is being taken by the respective departments to implement the scheme of interlinking of rivers. This will first require identifying the rivers to be interlinked and, then, preparing the detailed project reports for them. These schemes will be formulated in such a way that they do not cross the state or international boundaries. In future, however, these could be extended to include the inter-state or international schemes as per the requirements of the state.

The Water Resources Department of the state government is about to execute an ambitious river interlinking plan in the state. The project will interlink four rivers — Budhi Gandak, None, Baya and Ganga. The state government is of the view that the linking of the four rivers will reduce the devastation caused by floods in Begusarai, Samastipur and Khagaria districts. The National Water Development Authority (NWDA) has prepared the DPR for interlinking of these rivers. NWDA is also preparing the DPR for four more river interlinking projects in Bihar. These are:

- (a) Kohra-Chandrawat Link : The preparation of pre-feasibility report for this project is in process and the estimated cost is Rs 168.89 crore. The project will benefit East and West Champaran districts.
- (b) Bagmati-Budhi Gandak Link via Belbadhar : The preliminary report for this project has been prepared. The project will cost Rs. 125.96 crore. It will benefit Sheohar, Sitamarhi and Muzzafarpur districts.
- (c) Kosi-Ganga Link : The preliminary report of this project for the construction of 10 km channel is being prepared. This project will benefit Khagaria and Bhagalpur districts.
- (d) Transfer of Kosi basin water through Kosi-Mechi Link canal : The preliminary report for this project is being prepared. The estimated cost of the project is Rs. 88.93 crore.

4.10 Power Sector

Economic growth depends upon the availability of adequate, reliable and quality power at a competitive rate. Electricity now has become necessary for all the facets of life and has been recognized as a basic human need. It is key to accelerate the economic growth, generation of

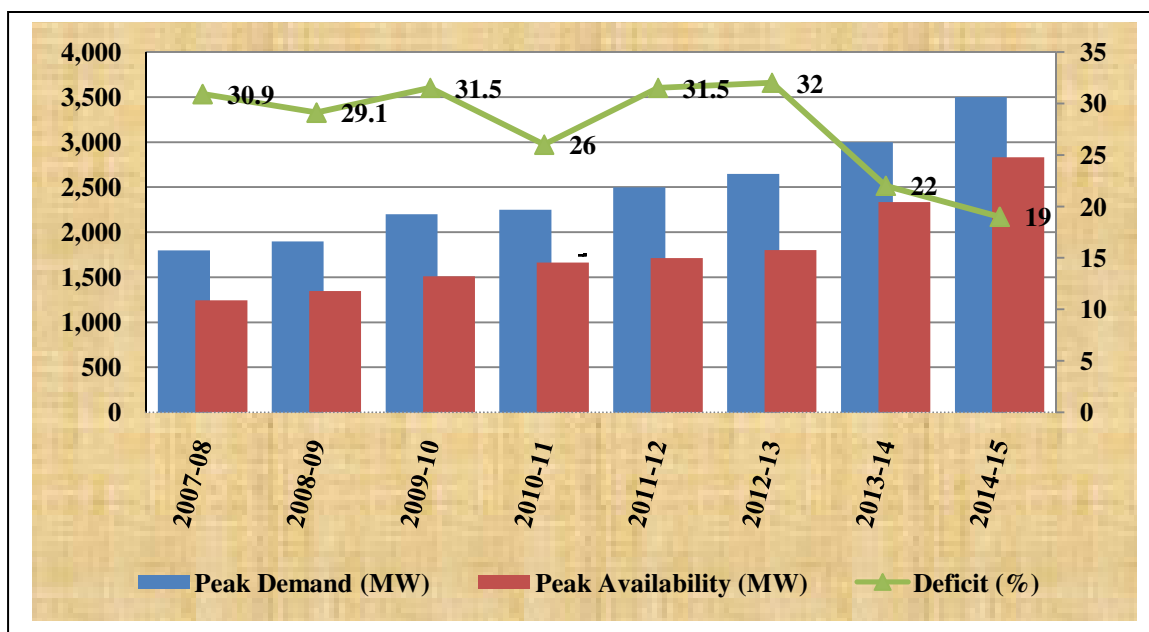
employment, elimination of poverty, and human development. Bihar's economy is now growing fast; however, this growth may not be sustainable due to shortage of power. The per capita power consumption in the state is only 144 kwh, much lower than the all-India average of 927 kwh. The acuteness of the power problem in Bihar can be understood better in the context of demand. As is apparent from Table 4.46, the peak deficit has been around 30 percent for several years till 2012-13. In 2013-14 and 2014-15, the deficit was brought down, but it is still as high as 22 percent and 19 percent respectively.

Table 4.46 : Power Supply Position in Bihar

Year	Peak Demand (MW)	Peak Availability (MW)	Deficit (MW)	Deficit (%)
2007-08	1800	1244	556	30.9
2008-09	1900	1348	552	29.1
2009-10	2200	1508	692	31.5
2010-11	2250	1664	586	26.0
2011-12	2500	1712	788	31.5
2012-13	2650	1802	848	32.0
2013-14	3000	2335	665	22.0
2014-15	3500	2831	669	19.0

Source : Bihar State Power Holding Company, GOB

Chart 4.10 : Peak Demand Deficit



The Bihar State Power Holding Company has recently submitted to the Central Electricity Authority (CEA) that the peak load is expected to rise by around 14 percent per annum till 2016-17 (Table 4.47). This implies that the energy deficit is likely to widen in Bihar in the near future.

Table 4.47 : Forecast of Peak Load and Energy Requirement

Year	Peak Load (MW)	Energy Requirement (MU)
2014-15	3873	23214
2015-16	4472	26330
2016-17	5108	29539

Source: Department of Energy, GOB

Institutional Structure of Power Sector

In April, 1958, the Bihar State Electricity Board (BSEB) was originally constituted under Section 5 of the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948 and was mandated for the management of generation, transmission, distribution and other electricity-related activities in Bihar. Under the new Bihar State Electricity Reforms Transfer Scheme 2012, the BSEB has been unbundled into five companies in November 1, 2012 — (i) Bihar State Power (Holding) Company Limited (BSPHCL), (ii) Bihar State Power Generation Company, (iii) Bihar State Power Transmission Company, (iv) South Bihar Power Distribution Company and (v) North Bihar Power Distribution Company. The responsibilities of the newly-formed companies are briefly described as below:

Bihar State Power (Holding) Company Limited (BSPHCL): This Company will own shares of the newly-incorporated, reorganized four companies — Bihar State Power Generation Company Limited, Bihar State Power Transmission Company Limited, South Bihar Power Distribution Company Limited, and North Bihar Power Distribution Company Limited. It is vested with the assets, interest in property, rights and liabilities of the erstwhile BSEB. The Company will primarily be an investment company. It will co-ordinate their activities, handle disputes and provide all necessary support to them.

Bihar State Power Generation Company Limited (BSPGL) : This company is responsible for coordinating and advising other companies and concerns, including subsidiaries, engaged in the generation of electricity. The coordination and advisory roles include all matters concerning the construction, operation and maintenance of generating stations and associated facilities. It is also responsible for procuring fuel and its transportation to various sites and settling pending disputes.

Bihar State Power Transmission Company Limited (BSPTL) : This company is responsible for the transmission of electricity and is vested with the transmission assets, interest in property, and rights and liabilities of the erstwhile BSEB. Besides planning and coordination activities, this company is expected to develop an efficient system of intra-state transmission lines for electricity, connecting load centres to the generating stations.

North and South Bihar Power Distribution Companies Limited (NBPDC and SBPDC) : These two companies undertake the activities of distribution to all consumers, trading of electricity, and implementation of rural electrification schemes (RGGVY), Special (BRGF), R-APDRP, State Plan and ADB funded schemes. The introduction of open access in distribution as per the Electricity Act 2003 and the directions of the regulator is also the responsibility of these two companies. They also tender, finalise and execute Power Purchase Agreements and other agreements for sale or purchase of electricity.

The allocation of fund for BSPHCL and its subsidiary companies, BREDA and BSHPC was Rs. 3110.92 crore in 2013-14, which increased to Rs. 4189.92 crore in 2014-15. The breakup of this amount under various heads is given in Table 4.48, including the funds for Restructured Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Project (R-APDRP).

Table 4.48 : Approved Outlay

(Rs. crore)

Years	BRGF	BSPHCL	Generati on	Transmis sion	Distribut ion	EAP	BSHPC	BSHPC (RIDF)	BREDA	Total
2013-14	2125.00	367.346	25.00	25.00	215.00	225.00	15.00	63.57	50.00	3110.916
2014-15	1650.00	369.2143	61.68	661.00	1099.18	220.00	38.9257	69.92	20.00	4189.92

Source : Department of Energy, GOB

Generation

Despite various measures taken up by the state government, Bihar is almost entirely dependent on the central sector allocations to meet its energy demand. The power generation in Bihar is primarily fossil fuel-based. The state government has several plans for power generation through Bihar State Power Generation Company. As may be seen from Table 4.49, the power availability during the peak period was 2335 MW in 2013-14, which increased to 2829 MW in September, 2014. Own generation as percentage of peak demand was only 3.1 percent in 2013-14. Table 4.49 also presents the break up of power generated and purchased by the state in last 9 years.

Table 4.49 : Power Generation and Purchase vis-à-vis peak demand

(MW)

Year	Peak Demand	Met by			Peak Deficit	Peak Deficit as % of Peak Demand	Own Generation as % of Peak Demand
		Own Generation	Import (purchase)	Total			
2005-06	1175	42.72	1052.28	1095	80	6.81	3.64
2006-07	1275	37.48	1175.52	1213	62	4.86	2.94
2007-08	1800	64.17	1179.83	1244	556	30.89	3.57
2008-09	1900	72.15	1275.85	1348	552	29.05	3.80
2009-10	2200	56.35	1451.65	1508	692	31.45	2.56
2010-11	2250	152.00	1512.00	1664	586	26.04	6.76
2011-12	2500	66.00	1646.00	1712	788	31.52	2.64
2012-13	2650	NA	1802.00	1802	848	32.00	0.0
2013-14	3000	94.00	2241.00	2335	665	22.16	3.13
2014-15 (up to Sept)	3200	68.00	2761.00	2829	371	11.53	2.13

Source : BSPHCL, GOB

This poor situation regarding the power generation can be better comprehended from the present status of the three generating units that remained in Bihar after the states bifurcation in 2000.

(1) Barauni Thermal Power Station

Barauni Thermal Power Station (BTPS) is the only power station under the State sector. Although BTPS has 7 different units, 5 of them have already run through their working life and are not in anymore. Renovation and modernization work of remaining two units viz. 6 and 7 of 110 MW each is in progress. Construction works of two new units of 250 MW each is also going on under the extension programme. With consistent efforts of the state government, the coal linkage and environmental clearance have been obtained for these two new units. It is expected that one of the two units will be operational by September, 2015.

(2) Kanti Bijlee Utpadan Nigam Limited (KBUNL)

KBUNL is now a wholly owned subsidiary of the National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC). It has two units of 110 MW each. The power production has started in one of the units after renovation and modernization last year.

(3) Kosi Hydel Power Station (KHPS)

Kosi Hydro Power Station (Kataiya), Birpur, consisting of 4 units of 4.8 MW each was commissioned during 1970-78. This project was handed over to Bihar State Hydel Power Corporation (BSHPC) on November 16, 2003. The renovation work of 3 out of 4 units has been completed and power generation has started.

At present, the work is in progress for four more generating units in Bihar. On completion of all these projects, the dependence of Bihar on the central sector for power will be lessened. The details of these new projects are presented below:

- (1) Nabinagar Stage-1 Plant : This project is located in Aurangabad district of Bihar. For this power project, construction works of three units of 660 MW each in progress. Due to sustained efforts of the state government, coal linkage has been allotted by the Ministry of Coal of the central government for starting own production in the state.
- (2) Power Projects in Buxar, Bhagalpur and Lakhisarai : The agreement has also been signed with Satluj Hydro Electric Corporation for the construction of power project at Chausa (Buxar), having two units of 660 MW each. In addition, agreement has also been signed with NHPC and NTPC for the construction of two thermal power plants of 660 MW each. The plant in Pirpainti (Bhagalpur) will be constructed by NHPC and that in Kajara (Lakhisarai) by NTPC.
- (3) Ultra Mega Power Project (Banka) : A proposal has been sent for the establishment of a power project in Banka (approximately 4000 MW), for which 2500 acres of land has been identified. The Department of Water Resources of the state government has given consent for 120 cusecs from the Ganga river.
- (4) Mathauli Hydel Power Project (West Champaran) : The construction work for this power project is near completion. It has a capacity of 800 KW.

Power Position

The energy demand of the state is estimated to increase manifold in the near future from around 3000 MW in 2013-14 to 6000 MW. In view of this, the state government has planned for many projects for enhancing the capacity of power generation. The energy requirement in the state was 20,460 million units during 2013-14, as against 14,066 million units in 2009-10; but the availability of energy during these two years has been only 13,981 MU and 9603 MU, respectively. Table 4.50 shows the deficit in power supply in the state. The overall power supply position has not been satisfactory during the past several years. But since 2013-14, the power supply position has shown improvement.

Table 4.50 : Requirement, Availability and Shortfall in Power

Year	Installed Capacity (MW)	Power generated (MU)	Power purchased (MU)	Availability (MU)	Energy Requirement (MU)	Shortfall (MU)	State Sector Capacity (MW)	Available Supply (MW) from State sector
2005-06	1424.1	149.0	7235.0	7383.0	10293.0	2910.0	364.1	264.1
2009-10	2932.8	242.0	9361.0	9603.0	14066.0	4463.0	372.8	272.8
2013-14	7050.0	456.0	14437.0	13981.0	20460.0	6023.0	110.0	90.0

Source : BSPHCL, GOB

Transmission

Power is supplied to various categories of consumers through a transmission network, which also involves the transformation of high voltage power to lower voltage. The transmission network serves as an important link between the generation and distribution of electricity. The challenges pertaining to the transmission process are, thus, mostly related to the growing needs of the other two segments — generation and distribution.

Consequent upon the establishment of 6 new Grid Sub-Stations and 29 new Power Sub-Stations for strengthening the transmission system in 2013-14, a total of 203 Power Transformers and 2932 Distribution Transformers were either installed or augmented in the state. Besides, 40,551-kms long dilapidated transmission wires were also replaced. The time limit for replacement of burnt defective transformers is fixed at 24 hours in urban areas and 72 in rural areas. The transmission of power in Bihar is done at 400 KV, 220 KV, 132 KV, and 132/25 KV voltage levels. The

transmission network of the BSPTC consists of 101 sub-stations and approximately 8394 circuit kilometers (CKM) long transmission lines. The transmission system is capable of transmitting 9750 MVA of power. The details of existing transmission infrastructure in Bihar are presented in Table 4.51.

Table 4.51 : Existing Infrastructure for Transmission

Voltage	No. of Sub-Stations	Line length (CKM)	Transformer Capacity (MVA)
400 KV	—	75	—
220 KV	11	1,662.97	3530
132 KV	83	6,742.03	6370
132 / 25 KV	3	NA	110
Total	97	8,480.00	

Source : Department of Energy, GOB

Distribution

The distribution is an extremely important component of the whole electricity supply chain, as this is the only arm that generates revenue. This revenue enables the state government to improve the entire supply chain, by purchasing more electricity from the central sector. Thus, a major challenge of the power sector reforms lies in the efficient management of the distribution sector.

The two distribution companies, one for north Bihar and other for south Bihar, are already implementing several schemes for expanding and strengthening their distribution networks which had started in 2012-13. These ongoing schemes include transformer replacement, procurement of new transformers, replacement of old conductors of existing HT & LT lines, and construction of new HT & LT lines, PSS and bays.

During the recent years, the demand for electricity has continuously been increasing in the state, because of both fast economic growth and the growth of population. The problems arising from this increasing demand for power are further complicated by the fact that energy sales have been increasing only modestly, at about 7 percent per annum. The most important reason for this is the huge transmission and distribution (T&D) losses in the state. In 2013-14, it was as high as 42 percent (Table 4.52). The new distribution companies have been trying to address this issue by improving the billing and collection system, along with the metering of all consumer connections. Energy accounting and auditing at feeders and distribution transformers (DT) are essential for reducing these losses, and the distribution companies have already started this exercise. For

overall improvement in transmission and distribution system, schemes worth Rs. 8308.67 crore have been sanctioned under special plan during the 12th Plan and the work is in the advanced stage of implementation.

Table 4.52 : Approved and Actual T&D Losses (Percentages)

Year	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14		2014-15	
					NBPDCL	SBPDCL	NBPDCL	SBPDCL
T&D Losses	38.32	43.59 (35.26)	44.05	41.00	38.00	47.69	31.48	44.65
T&D Losses approved by BSERC	35.00	32.00	29.00	27.50	23.00	23.00	21.40	21.40

Note : This figures for 2010-11 to 2013-14 are on the basis of the revised norms of consumption for un-metered categories of consumers. The two figures for 2010-11 are based two different norms.

Source : Department of Energy, GOB

Operational and Financial Status

The generation and purchase of power in Bihar increased from 9837 MKwh in 2009-10 to 15,045 Mkw in 2013-14. With increase in sales, the revenue collection also increased, despite huge T&D losses. But the financial losses, measured in terms of cost coverages, have been constantly high. In 2013-14, it was 52.2 percent for the north Bihar distribution network, and 50.4 percent for south Bihar distribution network. The operational and financial status of BSEB are described in Table 4.53.

Table 4.53 : Operational and Financial Status of Power Sector

Item	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	
					NBPDCL	SBPDCL
Generation and Purchases (MWh)	9837	10883	11966	12614	5778.16	9266.43
Sales (MKwh)	6067	6139	6698	7213	3604.83	4636.66
Losses (Percentage)	38.32	43.59 (35.26)	44.05	41.28 (AV)	37.61	49.96
Average Revenue (Rs./kwh)	3.03	3.87	4.64	4.54 (AV)	4.17	4.86
Sale of Power (Rs. crore)	1839.00	2376.00	3109.00	3307.00	1503.66	2254.77
Total Income (including subsidies) (Rs. crore)	2796.00	3618.00	5421.00	6518.00	2803.62	4203.50
Total Cost (Rs. crore)	4292.00	5240.00	7799.00	7036.00	2877.88	4472.19
Cost Coverage (tariff/cost) (Percentage)	43.00	46.00	40.00	50.00	52.25	50.42

Note : The figures for leakage in 2010-11 are on the basis of revised norms of consumption for un-metered categories of consumers. Based on earlier norms the T&D loss is 35.26 percent only

Source : Department of Energy, GOB

Programmes for Electrification

Three important programmes of the central government for expanding the coverage of electricity supply are — Restructured Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme (R-APDRP), Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY), and Special Plan (Backward Region Grant Fund). The working of these programmes are presented below:

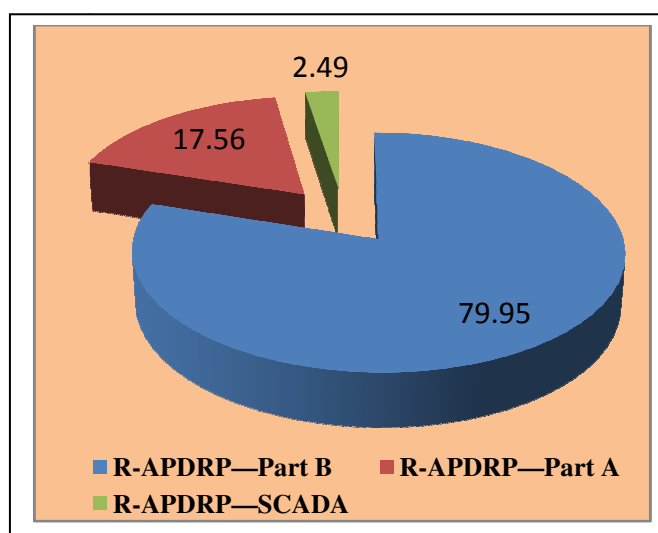
Restructured Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme (R-APDRP) : Under Part-A of the R-APDRP scheme, the work in 71 towns (33 in north Bihar and 37 in south Bihar) is under progress. The distribution system is being strengthened under Part-B of the scheme in 64 towns and under the ADB-funded scheme in 7 towns. The work in 7 towns under the ADB-funded scheme is on the verge of completion. The aim is to provide real-time monitoring and control, minimizing loss, balancing load, and improving voltage profiles. The details of expenditure under R-APDRP are presented in Table 4.54.

Table 4.54 : Capital Expenditure of R-APDRP

Project Component under R-APDRP	Outlay (Rs. crore)
R-APDRP—Part A	253.68
R-APDRP—Part B	1155.21
R-APDRP—SCADA	36.00
Total	1444.89

Source : Department of Energy, GOB

Chart 4.11 : Outlay (Percentage) under R-APDRP



Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) : Bihar, with only 11.3 percent urban population as per 2011 census, remains the least urbanized state in India, the national average being around 31.1 percent. Thus, improving connectivity of rural areas to the power grid is of great importance. In view of this, the rural electrification work is being carried out in all the 38 districts of the state under RGGVY (10th Plan and 11th Plan), Phase-I. The work of total electrification under RGGVY (11th Plan), Phase-II for 11 districts of Bihar (7 districts under SBPDCL and 4 districts under NBPDCCL) is in advance stage of completion and for the remaining 27 districts, the work order has been sanctioned, survey work has been completed and some villages have already been electrified. Progress of Rural Electrification under RGGVY is given in the Table 4.55.

Table 4.55 : Progress of Rural Electrification under RGGVY

Activities	PGCIL	NHPC	BSPHCL	Total
Construction of Power Sub-Stations				
Covered under Tenth Plan	75	11	NIL	86
Covered under Eleventh Plan	10	29	64	103
Number of Power Sub-stations Charged	81	37	32	150
Electrification of Villages				
No. of Villages Electrification 10th Plan	14746	1860	NIL	16606
No. of Villages Electrification 11th Plan	3562	1814	2053	7429
Total no. of villages electrified	18308	3674	2053	24035
Electrification of BPL Households				
No. of households electrified 10th Plan	539307	197736	0	737043
No. of households electrified 11th Plan	394176	558864	422726	1375766
No. of households to be electrified (Target)	947779	1100256	1780442	3828477
No. of households electrified (Achievement)	933483	756600	449626	2139709
Achievement %	98.49	68.77	25.25	55.89
Total No. of households electrified	933483	756600	449626	2139709

Source : Department of Energy, GOB

Special Plan (BRGF)

Various schemes under special plan (BRGF) has been approved by Planning Commission, GOI for strengthening and immediate removal of constraints under Transmission and Distribution Sectors in 12th Plan. Till date, a sum of Rs. 8308.67 crore has been sanctioned for energy sector.

Bihar Renewable Energy Development Agency (BREDA)

As mentioned above, most of Bihar's installed generation capacity is concentrated in thermal power plants. This leads to a concern not only about the clean generation of electricity, but also puts a fiscal burden on the state, given that the prices of coal may be very volatile. Thus, aside from promoting hydel power projects, the state government has also created an agency called Bihar Renewable Energy Development Agency (BREDA), which is responsible for the development of projects that would use non-conventional energy sources for production of electricity. The state government provides funds to BREDA for expenditure on subsidies for the schemes and also for the expenditure on establishments.

Recent Developments in Power Sector

- The idea of new service connection by organizing special camps resulted in 2.25 lakhs of new service connections in October 2014.
- For facilitation of new and redressal of grievances regarding HT connections, online facility has been started.
- For payment of electricity bills, provision has been made for alternatives like ATM, Sahaj Vasudha Kendra, ATP Machine, Net Banking, Mobile Phone and Grameen Banks. In addition, services of mobile vans have also been provided to the consumers for bill payment at their doorsteps.
- 5000 Solar Lanterns have been distributed to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe households in Gaya, Nawada, Jamui, Jehanabad, Araria and Madhubani districts on 100 percent subsidy basis, through the medium of 'Jeevika'.
- Under the Solar Photo Voltaic Programme, 4900 Solar Domestic Lights have been provided to beneficiaries in Gaya, Nawada, Jamui, Jehanabad, Araria, Madhubani and Purnea districts, at a subsidized rate through the medium of 'Jeevika'.
- Installation work for 25 KWP Solar Rooftop Power Plant at all District Collectorates, District Hospitals and District Government Houses is going on.
- In Patna, under the BEE Programme for replacement of conventional street light to LED street lights, 366 LED street lights have already been installed.

- Construction work of hydel project started at Dehra (1 MW) and Sipaha (1 MW) at Patna canal is in final stage.
- '24x7 Fuse Call Centre' has been established for providing uninterrupted power supply and redressal of consumer grievances.
- Installation work is going on for 560 sets of Solar Pumping System in five districts under Bihar Sourya Kranti Sinchai Yojna, out of which 400 have already been installed.
- Bi-monthly camps will be organized for delivering new service connection to the people.
- Revenue-Linked Supply scheme has been proposed in the state for increasing the revenue. Under this scheme, power would be supplied in proportion to the revenue obtained.
- It has been decided to organise 'Lok Adalat' for quick disposal of long pending Departmental Proceedings, which will add to the job satisfaction of the employees.
- To promote energy conservation, an Energy Conservation Policy is being prepared by the Bureau of Energy Efficiency, under the Ministry of Power of the central government.
- A Solar policy is being prepared to promote solar energy and attract investors in the state.
- A Biomass policy is under preparation for encouragement of biomass energy and attract investors in the state.

APPENDIX

Table A 4.1 : District-wise Road Network in Bihar

(Length in km)

Districts	2012			2013			2014		
	NH	SH	MDR	NH	SH	MDR	NH	SH	MDR
Patna	394.90	162.16	427.40	394.90	162.16	458.41	394.90	162.16	495.59
Nalanda	177.07	172.00	203.08	177.07	172.00	318.26	177.07	172.00	389.95
Bhojpur	85.00	152.80	280.18	85.00	152.80	258.28	85.00	152.80	250.00
Buxar	55.00	78.50	126.39	55.00	78.50	126.39	55.00	78.50	126.60
Rohtas	145.24	234.80	425.16	145.24	234.80	398.41	145.24	234.80	415.11
Kaimur	52.24	99.40	232.60	52.24	99.40	232.60	52.24	99.40	239.29
Gaya	119.50	218.60	304.19	119.50	218.60	351.33	119.50	218.60	600.92
Arwal/Jehanabad	134.23	104.30	186.61	134.23	104.30	203.21	134.23	104.30	279.99
Nawada	84.30	170.33	173.58	84.30	170.33	136.60	84.30	170.33	158.10
Aurangabad	137.23	150.50	218.10	137.23	150.50	258.73	137.23	150.50	245.13
Saran	180.50	201.80	202.79	180.50	201.80	262.08	180.50	201.80	219.24
Siwan	54.00	159.40	328.66	54.00	159.40	328.66	54.00	159.40	250.01
Gopalganj	96.43	81.64	312.21	96.43	81.64	312.21	96.43	52.64	321.69
W. Champaran	112.00	101.60	317.01	112.00	101.60	317.01	112.00	101.60	298.56
E. Champaran	94.00	144.05	309.84	94.00	144.05	309.84	94.00	144.05	330.45
Muzaffarpur	229.20	70.33	364.01	258.23	70.33	394.24	259.40	70.33	431.02
Sitamarhi	102.00	49.30	203.56	136.00	49.30	222.36	167.82	49.30	286.51
Sheohar	22.00	13.64	33.00	22.00	13.64	33.00	22.00	13.64	33.00
Vaishali	127.61	151.20	177.30	127.61	151.20	177.30	127.61	151.20	177.35
Darbhanga	49.00	198.06	403.55	49.80	198.06	402.75	49.80	198.06	372.70
Madhubani	207.75	131.95	282.94	207.75	131.95	314.63	207.75	131.95	371.20
Samastipur	65.51	221.90	321.45	65.51	221.90	321.45	65.51	221.90	384.65
Begusarai	95.89	42.00	201.63	95.89	42.00	201.63	95.89	42.00	246.58
Munger	38.57	69.40	45.20	96.91	11.06	45.20	72.97	35.00	53.00
Shekhpura	12.00	52.90	108.51	12.00	52.90	108.51	12.00	52.90	126.83
Lakhisarai	45.21	58.84	58.29	45.21	58.84	58.29	45.21	58.84	87.45
Jamui	–	221.45	183.78	88.36	133.09	183.78	112.35	109.15	198.21
Khagaria	92.30	15.00	129.05	92.30	15.00	129.05	92.30	15.00	212.07
Bhagalpur	146.00	81.05	214.90	146.00	81.05	252.96	146.00	81.05	265.27
Banka	–	215.21	245.77	–	215.21	264.49	10.96	204.25	206.29
Saharsa	59.70	153.75	339.10	78.70	134.75	357.52	92.80	120.65	332.33
Supaul	133.00	221.99	469.79	204.60	150.38	469.79	215.50	139.49	546.59
Madhepura	109.00	99.48	53.80	109.00	99.48	73.98	109.00	99.48	87.46
Purnea	103.00	161.48	286.25	120.20	161.48	269.05	115.50	148.98	256.90
Kishanganj	0.00	117.06	233.50	68.00	49.06	233.50	67.87	49.95	286.17
Araria	85.00	163.15	252.29	153.50	94.65	252.29	153.50	93.65	240.99
Katihar	90.00	115.98	375.12	101.50	115.98	363.62	157.61	99.63	304.36
Total	3734.38	4857.00	9030.59	4200.71	4483.19	9401.40	4320.99	4389.28	10127.56

Source: Department of Road Construction, GOB

Table A 4.2 : District-wise approved length and physical achievement of State Highways (2013-14) under RSVY

Name of the Districts	Implementing Agency	Approved Length (km.)	Physical Achievement (km.)
Patna	CPWD	79.40	78.30
Nalanda	CPWD	39.50	38.80
Bhojpur	CPWD	47.00	47.40
Buxar	CPWD	78.84	77.06
Rohtas	CPWD	207.36	194.30
Kaimur	CPWD	52.29	51.70
Gaya	CPWD	68.22	68.22
Arwal/Jehanabad	CPWD	3.50	3.50
Nawada	CPWD	45.45	45.00
Aurangabad	CPWD	37.10	35.59
Saran	IRCON	24.00	7.35
Siwan	CPWD	54.60	54.60
Gopalganj	CPWD	24.90	24.90
W. Champaran	CPWD	35.85	35.25
E. Champaran	CPWD	102.45	103.45
Muzaffarpur	CPWD	NA	NA
Sitamarhi	CPWD	26.54	26.54
Sheohar	CPWD	12.00	12.00
Vaishali	IRCON	31.01	31.01
Darbhanga	IRCON	96.77	97.87
Madhubani	IRCON	105.86	105.86
Samastipur	IRCON	97.17	97.45
Begusarai	CPWD	41.30	41.30
Munger	CPWD	34.00	33.70
Sheikhpura	CPWD	38.54	38.50
Lakhisarai	CPWD	58.98	58.74
Jamui	CPWD	151.86	150.90
Khagaria	CPWD	NA	NA
Bhagalpur	CPWD	46.35	46.33
Banka	CPWD	167.06	165.20
Saharsa	CPWD	24.10	24.10
Supaul	CPWD	33.10	33.10
Madhepura	CPWD	27.77	27.77
Purnea	CPWD	91.40	91.00
Kishanganj	CPWD	79.59	78.00
Araria	CPWD	30.50	30.50
Katihar	CPWD	19.71	19.85
Total	—	2114.07	2075.14

Source : Department of Road Construction, GOB

Table A 4.3 : Statistics of Registered Vehicles in Bihar During 2013-14

(in No.)

District Name	Truck	Bus	Car	Taxi	Jeep	Thr_ whl	Two_ whl	Tractor	Trailer	Other	Total
Patna	2868	308	11033	1242	1800	6087	66889	2033	516	2	92778
Nalanda	310	70	128	282	102	816	8819	734	95		11356
Bhojpur	74	80	94	256	364	959	9307	717	640	327	12818
Buxar	73	18	104	38	146	260	5257	812	702	35	7445
Rohtas	169	48	239	51	77	818	4997	891	240	27	7557
Kamur/ Bhabhua	80	28	118	95	106	139	4459	548	351	41	5965
Gaya	847	141	1098	691	782	2147	19226	842	510	1	26285
Jehanabad	38	42	15	50	50	415	1504	321	244	51	2730
Arwal	6	1		12	25	118	413	209	71	17	872
Nawada	46	27	53	122	151	285	3885	799	195	109	5672
Aurangabad	226	54	86	175	463	1055	7925	927	224	73	11208
Saran/ Chapra	80	64	349	427	545	1556	11485	1000	177		15683
Siwan	322	42	142	315	734	656	16154	1031	7		19403
Gopalganj	19	30	875	178		509	12236	659	6	213	14725
W. Champarn	61	14	51	346	454	543	16375	1252	143	140	19379
E. Champarn	221	41	78	645	411	1014	3757	1114	80		7361
Muzaffarpur	1285	218	3695	1824	746	1907	55575	1731	88		67069
Sitamarhi	33	19	27	68	115	1333	9378	876	92		11941
Sheohar		4		35	32	86	3457	398	14	2	4028
Vaishali	89	36	1371	287	552	1421	20881	1588	280	617	27122
Darbhanga	592	40	626	899	247	1896	14400	696	185	66	19647
Madhubani	6	8	27	144	116	604	12487	1319	177	41	14929
Samastipur	287	13	131	194	56	1072	16445	1347	122		19667
Begusarai	815	71	658	742	166	499	12894	1102	294		17241
Munger	85	4	79	137	26	261	5122	125	52	2	5893
Shekhpura	7	6	10	124	34	14	1380	186	112	4	1877
Lakhisarai	202	8	11	411	32	23	1430	180	135		2432
Jamui	90	10		175	99	451	3741	352	352		5270
Khagaria	65	10	20	72	9	361	4573	746	169		6025
Bhagalpur	96	51	785	380	510	1705	10761	754	315	362	15719
Banka	20	16	16	13	39	32	2711	326	166	5	3344
Saharsa	170	31	77	199	82	402	4489	867	329		6646
Supaul	60	3	41	103	76	97	5288	737	19		6424
Madhepura	16	12	117	47	29	392	5769	526	111	34	7053
Purnea	1341	62	807	892	171	4310	5908	2020	467		15978
Kishanganj	4	4	87	22	27	113	9293	132	64	22	9768
Araria	3	6	143	42	94	740	5632	832	124	27	7643
Katihar	26	6	222	26	8	257	15422	625	143	10	16745
Total	10732	1646	23413	11761	9476	35353	419724	31354	8011	2228	553698

Source : Department of Transport, GOB

Table A 4.4 : Proposed Amount for the year 2014-15 under Annual Plan

Sl No.	Name of Scheme		Budgeted Amount
	STATE PLAN		
	Water Supply & Sanitation		
1			16237.82
2	Water Supply		3200.00
3			562.18
4			8075.00
5	Drainage, Sewerage and other sanitation schemes		1330.00
6			95.00
7	NCRP		17610.00
8	(NGRBA)		2190.00
9			200.00
	Total		49500.00
	Social Services (Urban Development)		
10	JNNURM	UIDSSMT	43200.00
11		UIDSSMT (SCSP)	1200.00
12		UIG & BSUP (General)	9000.00
13		UIG & BSUP (SCSP)	6000.00
14		IHSDP (General)	18200.00
15		IHSDP (SCSP)	1237.00
		Total (JNNURM)	
16	Swarna Jayanti Sahari		8000.00
17	Rojgar Yojana		300.00
18	Externally Aided Programme for Urban Reforms		8000.00
19	Externally Aided Programme for Bihar Urban Development Project		19000.00
20	Civic Amenities		32702.97
21	Construction/Renovation of ULBs Buildings		3600.00
22	Master Plan, Preparation of Project Reports		1000.00
23	Capacity Building		1.00
24	e-governance		1100.00
25	Monitoring/Evaluation/Supervision/Establishment of resource centre		1000.00
26	Strengthening/Modernisation of Bihar State Housing Board and completing		1.00
27	Strengthening of Urban Poverty Alleviation Directorate		1.00
28	Establishment of Engineering Cell		700.00
29	Fixed Allowance to Elected Members		480.00
30	Chief Minister Urban		19899.00
31	Development Scheme		201.00
32	ILCS		8.00
33	Rajeev Awas Yojana		17750.00
34	BPL list		1.00
35	Land acquisition for building construction		100.00
	Total		113844.97
36	Road and Bridges		16043.21
37			976.79
38			79.00
	Total		17099.00
	Grand Total		259280.97

Source : Department of Urban Development and Housing, GOB

Table A 4.5 : Implementation of Schemes under the Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012–2017)

Schemes		Number	Irrigation Potential (In lakh Ha.)	Estimated Amount (Rs. in crore)
A	Surface Irrigation Scheme (New Scheme)			
(i)	Ahars and Pynes irrigation project	1770	7.23	3360
(ii)	Surface Irrigation Schemes like sluice gate, weir, etc.	800	2.02	700
(iii)	New Lift irrigation Schemes	1000	1.00	500
B	Ground Water Utilisation Scheme			
(i)	6" diameter Community/Private deep tube-well (electrically operated in South Bihar and in sugarcane producing areas)	12700	5.08	1320
(ii)	Shallow Private Tube-well of 4" diameters under Bihar ground water irrigation Schemes under 90% government subsidy	414000	8.28	2236
C	Rehabilitation of Ground Water Irrigation Schemes			
(i)	Old Lift irrigation rehabilitation Scheme	1800	1.63	500
(ii)	Surface weir, Sluice gate	500	1.20	500
D	Schemes of Ground Water utilisation			
(i)	Old State Tube-well Renovation	2800	2.24	1000
E	Ground Water Management			
(i)	Water Management Cum irrigation check dam/ Surface Water Storage Schemes	3350	1.68	201
(ii)	Investigative wells for ground water management, irrigation well, acufier test etc.		0	97.88
F	10% for Capacity development technology strengthening of quality control etc.		0	1045.12
	Grand Total		30.36	11460.00

Source : Department of Minor Water Resources, GOB

CHAPTER V

SOCIAL SECTORS

It is the parallel developments in the social sector that indicates how inclusive is the process of economic development. The Indian Constitution, puts most of the agenda of the social sector under the state governments; consequently, the State governments are required to play a very important role in social sector development. In Bihar, the thrust of this sector is on all-round social transformation of rural areas, through a multi-pronged strategy, aimed at reaching out to the most disadvantaged sections of society. And, this needs an efficient service delivery mechanism. After the bifurcation of the state, for continued economic growth, the present Bihar has to depend on its fertile land and human resources. For developing its human resources, high priority needs to be accorded to the social sectors which include health, education and some essential welfare programmes, like provision of safe drinking water, house to homeless, Public Distribution System (PDS), etc. All these services together ensure that the growing population of Bihar is healthy, educated, skilled, and empowered, both socially and economically, to ultimately become productive workers and responsible citizens.

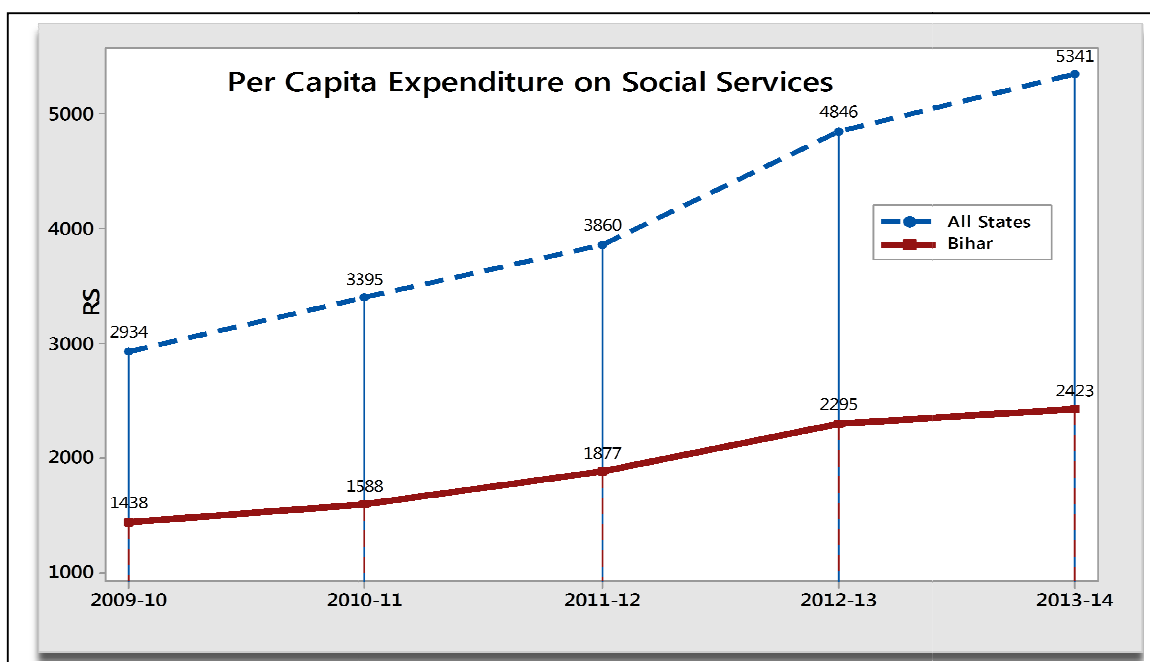
The rate of growth of Bihar economy has been very high during the recent years. During the period 2009-10 to 2013-14, the economy has grown annually at 11.3 percent. Simultaneously, the state government has also enhanced its development expenditure in recent years. In consequence, human development in the state has been substantial in recent period, particularly in the field of education and health, the two most important components of human development. Because of limited resources of the state government, the Per Capita Development Expenditure (PCDE) in Bihar has been low compared to the national average. However, during the last five years, the PCDE of Bihar has grown at 15.2 percent, nearly the same rate (16.8 percent) at which it has grown at all-India level (Table 5.1).

Table 5.1 : Trend of Social Services Expenditure (All States and Bihar)

Year	Total Expenditure on Social Services (Rs crore)		Total Expenditure (Rs. crore)		Percentage share of Social Services in Total Expenditure		Per Capita Expenditure on Social Services (Rs.)	
	All States	Bihar	All States	Bihar	All States	Bihar	All States	Bihar
2009-10	343750	14309	1015330	42795	33.9	33.4	2934	1438
2010-11	404410	16161	1158730	50705	34.9	31.9	3395	1588
2011-12	467260	19536	1074571	60180	43.5	32.5	3860	1877
2012-13	596300	24438	1322503	69205	45.1	35.3	4846	2295
2013-14	667990	26395	1478283	81154	45.2	32.5	5341	2423

Source : State Finances, A Study of Budgets, RBI (different issues)

Chart 5.1 : Trend of Per Capita Expenditure on Social Services



The Manav Vikas Mission (MVM) for 2013-17 is an innovative plan of the state government for human development in Bihar. The state government has constituted a Cabinet Sub-Committee on human development which will identify crucial gaps, set the priorities and select a few key monitorable indicators that will help in tracking progress in human development. These monitorable indicators would be so simple that they could be measured and monitored at the lowest possible level, like a Gram Panchayat, or even a village. Without this special emphasis on human development, it is not possible to make the growth process an inclusive one. Under MVM, the state government has identified six components — (i) Demography, Health and

Nutrition; (ii) Elementary Education and Literacy; (iii) Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation; (iv) Information Technology; (v) Security for Weaker Sections and Ultra Poor; and (vi) Art, Culture and Sports.

5.1 Demography

Linkages between population and development have long been recognised, but the nature of this linkage or the priority accorded to this has varied. According to Census 2011, Bihar is the third most populous state of India, with a total population of 104.1 million (Table 5.2). Three demographic features of Bihar which are substantially different from that of other states are — decadal growth rate of population, density of population, and rate of urbanisation. The decadal growth rate of population for Bihar (25.1 percent) is much higher than that for India (17.6 percent), indicating the absence of the demographic transition that many parts of India have already experienced. With a density of population of 1106 persons per sq. km., the highest among the major states, the population pressure is a major challenge in Bihar. This high degree of population pressure demands higher resources for the state's development. Finally, the urbanisation ratio is only 11.3 percent in Bihar, making it the most ruralised state in India.

Table 5.2 : Demographic Profile of India and Bihar (2001 and 2011)

Demographic Indicator	India		Bihar	
	2001	2011	2001	2011
Population (million)	1028.7	1210.6	82.9	104.1
Literacy Rate (Percentage)	64.8	73.0	47.0	61.8
Decadal Growth Rate (Percentage)	21.5	17.6	28.6	25.1
Sex Ratio (females per '000 males)	933	943	919	918
Child Sex Ratio	927	919	942	935
No. of Districts	593	640	37	38
No. of CD blocks	5463	5924	533	534
No. of towns (statutory/census)	5161	7935	130	199
Density (persons per sq. km.)	325	382	880	1106
Urbanisation Ratio (Percentage)	27.8	31.2	10.5	11.3

Source: Census 2001 and 2011

The demographic feature of Bihar varies much among the districts. Madhepura records the highest decadal growth of population (31.1 percent), followed by Kishanganj (30.4 percent)

and Araria (30.2 percent). The districts recording least decadal growth of population are — Gopalganj (19.0 percent), Darbhanga (19.5 percent) and Munger (20.2 percent) (Table A 5.1, Appendix). The sex ratio in Bihar at 918 varies from 1015 in Gopalganj to less than 900 in 9 districts. The adverse sex ratio reflects the ‘intergenerational cycle of multiple deprivations against women and girls’. This needs to be rectified through continuous campaign against gender discrimination. The child sex ratio in Bihar (935) is higher than the national average (919) and is more uniform among the districts (Table A 5.2, Appendix). Against an overall population density of 1106 persons per sq. km. in 2011, there were 24 districts having population densities higher than 1000 persons per sq. km. Sheohar is the most densely populated district with 1882 persons per sq. km, followed by Patna (1802) and Darbhanga (1721). It is worth mentioning that, in 2001, only two districts — Darbhanga (1442) and Patna (1471) – were having more than 1380 persons per sq. km; however, in 2011, 10 districts were above this level (Table 5.3). The increasing population density is a major problem for Bihar.

Table 5.3 : Classification of Districts by Density Range (2001 and 2011)

Density Range	2001	2011
Up to 630	Kaimur (382), Jamui (451), Banka (533), West Champaran (582), Aurangabad (607)	Kaimur (488), Jamui (567)
631-880	Rohtas (636), Lakhisarai (652), Kishanganj (687), Gaya (699), Supaul (724), Nawada (726), Araria (751), Sheikhpura (762), Katihar (782), Purnia (787), Munger (800), Madhepura (853), Khagaria (859), Buxar (864)	Banka (672), West Champaran (750), Aurangabad (760), Rohtas (763), Lakhisarai (815), Gaya (880)
881-1130	Saharsa (885), Bhojpur (903), Bhagalpur (946), Jehanabad (963), East Champaran (991), Nalanda (1006), Madhubani (1020), Gopalganj (1057)	Nawada (889), Kishanganj (898), Supaul (919), Sheikhpura (922), Munger (958), Araria (992), Buxar (1003), Katihar (1004), Purnia (1014) Arwal (1099), Khagaria (1115), Madhepura (1116), Saharsa (1125)
1131-1380	Sheohar (1161), Samastipur (1175), Muzaffarpur (1180), Sitamarhi (1214), Siwan (1221), Begusarai (1222), Saran (1231), Vaishali (1332)	Bhojpur (1136), Bhagalpur (1180), Jehanabad (1206), Nalanda (1220), Gopalganj (1258), Madhubani (1279), East Champaran (1281)
Above 1380	Darbhanga (1442), Patna (1471)	Samastipur (1465), Sitamarhi (1491), Saran (1493), Siwan (1495), Muzaffarpur (1506), Begusarai (1540), Vaishali (1717), Darbhanga (1721) Patna (1803), Sheohar (1882)

Note : Figures in the parenthesis indicate density

5.2 Health

Improvement in the health and nutritional status of the population has been one of the major thrust areas for the social development programmes of the state. This is to be achieved through improving the access to and utilization of health, family welfare and nutrition services, with special focus on underprivileged segments of the population. In the last five years, Bihar has much strengthened the infrastructure and manpower for the health services at all the levels — primary, secondary and tertiary. The health institutions are manned by professionals and para-professionals trained in the medical colleges. Better infrastructure, easy availability of drugs, and expansion of human resources for health services have all led to improvement in public health services, on which most people in Bihar depend. This may be attributed to increased expenditure on health as well as constant monitoring of the health services.

Health services play an important role by providing both preventive and curative services. The former includes diet, hygienic environment, sanitation, access to safe drinking water, etc. On the other hand, curative healthcare includes availability of health facilities that ensure successful healing. In this section, both these aspects of healthcare will be discussed.

Selected Health Indicators of Bihar

Bihar has witnessed significant improvement in health indicators in recent years. The Life Expectancy at Birth (LEB) is one of the sensitive indicators of the health status of a population. The relevant data on this indicator, both for Bihar and India, has been presented in Table 5.4. It becomes apparent from the table that the gap between India and Bihar which was 2.1 years in 2001-05 has narrowed down to 0.3 years in 2006-10. When one compares the LEB for male and female, it is usually found to be higher for females, because of biological reasons. In case of India, this general pattern was observed, in both 2001-05 and 2006-10. Remarkably, in case of Bihar, the LEB for female was lower than that of male in 2001-05, indicating severe levels of gender disparity; however, in 2006-10, this disparity has been lessened and now LEB for females for Bihar is a little higher than that for males.

Table 5.4 : Life Expectancy at Birth of Bihar and India

State / India	2001-05			2006-10		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Bihar	62.0	60.1	61.0	65.5	66.2	65.8
India	62.3	63.9	63.1	64.6	67.7	66.1

Source : Sample Registration System (SRS), Office of the Registrar General, India, Ministry of Home Affairs, GOI

Besides LEB, three other indicators of health for which there exists comparable data are — Crude Birth Rate (CBR), Crude Death Rate (CDR) and Infant Mortality Rate (IMR). The relevant data on these three indicators, for both Bihar and India, is presented in Table 5.5, covering the period 2007-08 to 2012-13. For Crude Birth Rate (CBR), the figures are constantly higher for Bihar; in 2012-13, it was 27.6 for Bihar, compared to 21.4 for India, registering a difference of 6.2. As mentioned before, this indicates the absence of demographic transition in Bihar. Between 2007-08 to 2012-13, however, the difference between CBR of Bihar and India has been slightly reduced. When one compares the Crude Death Rate (CDR), in 2012-13, it emerges that CDR is lower in Bihar (6.6) than in India (7.0). Earlier, in 2007-08, the CDR in Bihar (7.5) was marginally higher than that for India (7.4). A low CDR obviously implies a better health status. But, unfortunately, the combined effect of higher birth rate and lower death rate is much higher growth rate of population in Bihar. This is undesirable and the state government intends to strengthen its family planning programme to reduce the growth rate of population.

While comparing the Infant Mortality Rate (IMR), the third indicator of health, it is interesting to note that, in spite of being an economically and socially disadvantaged state, the IMR in Bihar is very close to the all-India average. Further, the improvement in the IMR in recent years has been as fast in Bihar as in India as a whole. In 2012-13, the IMRs in Bihar were — male (40), female (43), and overall (42). The corresponding figures for India were — male (39), female (42), and overall (40).

Table 5.5 : Selected Health Indicators for Bihar and India

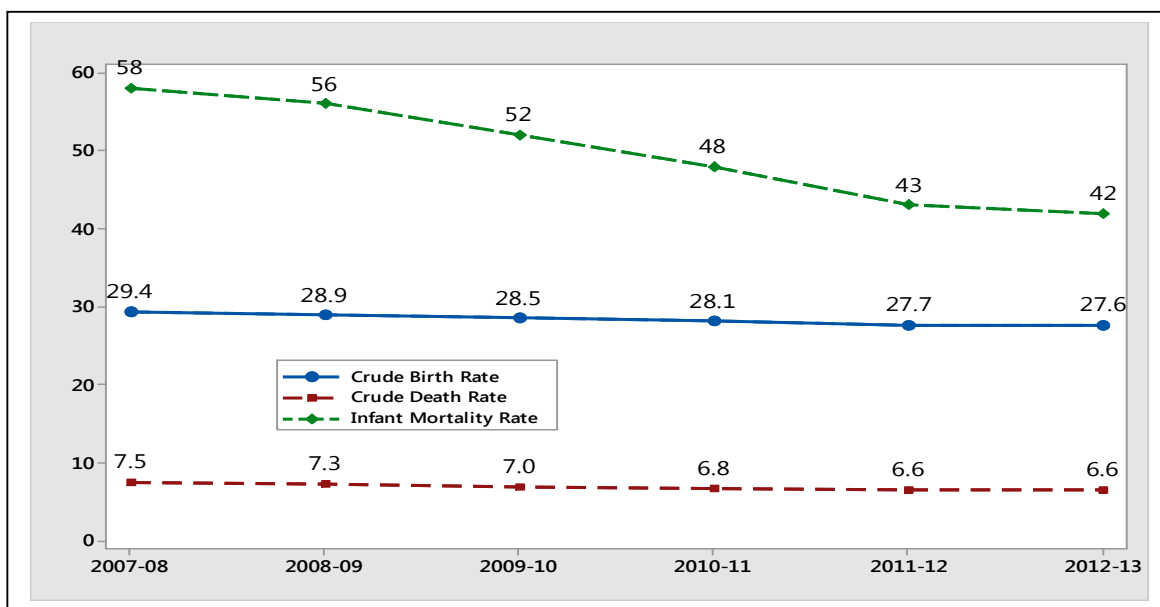
Category		2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Crude Birth Rate							
Bihar	Rural	30.2	29.7	29.3	28.8	28.4	28.3
	Urban	22.9	22.5	22.2	22	21.6	21.5
	Combined	29.4	28.9	28.5	28.1	27.7	27.6
India	Rural	24.7	24.4	24.1	23.7	23.1	22.9
	Urban	18.6	18.5	18.3	18	17.4	17.3
	Combined	23.1	22.8	22.5	22.1	21.6	21.4
Crude Death Rate							
Bihar	Male	7.6	7.6	7.2	7.1	6.7	6.7
	Female	7.4	6.9	6.8	6.6	6.5	6.5
	Combined	7.5	7.3	7.0	6.8	6.6	6.6
India	Male	8.0	8.0	7.8	7.7	7.7	7.5
	Female	6.9	6.8	6.7	6.7	6.4	6.4
	Combined	7.4	7.4	7.3	7.2	7.0	7.0
Infant Mortality Rate							
Bihar	Male	57	53	52	46	42	40
	Female	58	58	52	50	45	43
	Combined	58	56	52	48	43	42
India	Male	55	52	49	46	41	39
	Female	56	55	52	49	44	42
	Combined	55	53	50	47	42	40

Source : Office of the Registrar General, India, Ministry of Home Affairs, GOI

As expected, the health status in various districts of Bihar varies considerably. Table A 5.3 (Appendix) presents the data on six indicators of health in different districts of Bihar — Crude Birth Rate (CBR), Crude Death Rate (CDR), Natural Growth Rate, Infant Mortality Rate (IMR), Total Fertility Rate (TFR) and Under-5 Mortality Rate. Taking Crude Birth Rate (CBR) first, it is observed that the rate varies from 21.1 in Patna to 31.2 in Saharsa. Three best performing districts are — Patna (21.1), Lakhisarai (23.2) and Bhojpur (23.5). At the other end, three districts with the highest CBRs are — Saharsa (31.2), Sheohar (30.7) and Araria (30.6). The comparative position of different districts in terms of Infant Mortality Rate (IMR), often considered to be the most sensitive indicator of health status, can also be judged from Table A 5.3 (Appendix). The IMR varies from 31 in Patna to 64 in Madhepura. The relatively better performing districts are — Patna (31), Begusarai (40), Vaishali (40) and Aurangabad

(40); at the other end, the most disadvantaged districts are — Khagaria (59), Sitamarhi (60), Madhepura (64).

Chart 5.2 : Crude Birth Rate, Crude Death Rate and IMR of Bihar



Health Infrastructure

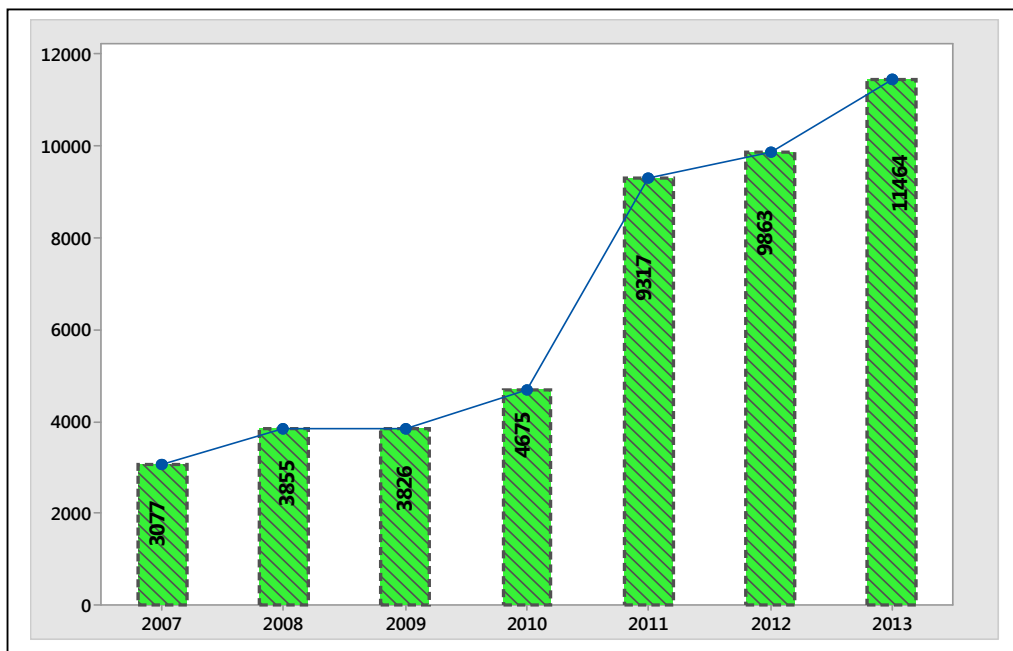
Public health infrastructure is fundamental to the provision of health services at all levels. A three-tier public health infrastructure, based on predetermined population norms, has been developed in the state. The Primary Health Centre (PHC), Sub-Centres, Additional PHCs (APHCs) and Community Health Centres (CHC) constitute the primary level of health infrastructure; thereafter, the sub-district level and district-level hospitals serve as a secondary tier; and finally, tertiary health care is provided by hospitals in urban areas. The low income of the majority of population in Bihar leads to their dependence on public health services. In recent years, the state government has taken a number of steps to improve the functioning of the public health institutions and, consequently, the number of patients visiting government hospitals has increased significantly (Table 5.6). The average number of patients visiting government hospitals per month was 3077 in 2007, which has become 11,464 in 2013. This nearly four-fold increase in the patient footfall in hospitals is the result of better infrastructure, services and proper monitoring.

Table 5.6 : Monthly Average Number of Patients Visiting Government Hospitals

Year	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
No. of patients visiting government hospitals	3077 (69.2)	3855 (25.3)	3826 (-0.8)	4675 (22.2)	9317 (99.3)	9863 (5.9)	11464 (16.2)

Note : Figures in the parenthesis represent percent change
Source : State Health Society, GOB

Chart 5.3 : Monthly Average Number of Outpatient Visits



Infrastructure is a basic requirement for the delivery of public health services. Five broad components of health infrastructure are — skilled workforce, integrated electronic information systems, public health institutions, resources, and research. However, the approach of the state government in this regard has been a pragmatic one, with the thrust on ensuring functionality of facilities rather than mere expansion of infrastructure. The 533 Block-level Primary Health Centres are all being developed into 30-bed Hospitals, like Community Health Centres. Table 5.7 presents the number of health service units under each category in Bihar. Presently, there are 36 district hospitals, 55 sub-divisional hospitals, 70 referral hospitals, 533 PHCs, 9729 Sub-centres and 1350 APHCs; the last three categories add up to 11,612 health centres. Thus, for per lakh of population, there are about 11 health centres in the state.

Table 5.7 : Overall Status of Health Infrastructure

Year	District Hospital	Referral Hospital	Sub Divisional Hospital	Health Centres				Total PHCs APHCs and Sub-Centre per ten lakh of population
				PHC	Sub Centre	APHC	Total	
2009	33	70	46	533	9588	1243	11364	130
2010	36	70	46	533	9598	1243	11470	118
2011	36	70	55	533	9696	1330	11559	111
2012	36	70	55	533	9696	1330	11559	111
2013	36	70	55	533	9696	1330	11559	111
2014	36	70	55	533	9729	1350	11612	112

Source : State Health Society, GOB

From the data on the number of health institutions of different districts of Bihar, as presented in Table A 5.4 (Appendix), it is obvious that there is a considerable variation across the districts in terms of the availability of health infrastructure. The average size of population served by a hospital / PHC varies from 5.5 thousand in Jamui to as high as 14.6 thousand in Sheohar. The best three districts in terms of availability of health infrastructure are — Jamui (5501), Sheikhpura (5785) and Nawada (5886). On the other hand, the three most disadvantaged districts are — Sheohar (14,583), Sitamarhi (12,680) and East Champaran (12,347). The availability of health services also varies considerably across the districts. Three indicators have been computed to indicate the availability of health care services. These indices are — average number of outpatients visiting per hospital, average number of outpatients visiting hospitals per day, and the in-patient bed occupancy rate. In 2013-14, three districts with the highest average number of outpatients visiting hospitals per day are — Muzaffarpur (518), Arwal (472), and Aurangabad (469) (Table 5.8). At the other end, three districts with the lowest average number of outpatients visiting hospitals per day are — Begusarai (194), Nawada (201), and Gopalganj (209). Along with the services provided to outpatients, the hospitals also admit people with serious illness for their treatment. The extent of such services for the in-patient can be judged from the occupancy rate of hospital beds. Table 5.9 presents the in-patient bed occupancy rate for five years —2010-11 to 2014-15 (Up to September, 2014) for all the 38 districts.

Table 5.8 : District-wise Average Number of Outpatients visiting per Hospital and per Day

District	Average no. of Outpatient visits at per Hospital				Average no. of Outpatient visits per day			
	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 (Up to Sept, 2014)	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 (Up to Sept, 2014)
Patna	73710	107349	125468	68246	202	294	344	373
Nalanda	120216	123697	95211	48786	329	339	261	267
Bhojpur	96243	114583	108112	47217	264	314	296	258
Buxar	91054	93448	107377	52794	249	256	294	288
Rohtas	113575	108076	104646	51194	311	296	287	280
Kaimur	60450	93978	97201	39440	166	257	266	216
Gaya	94595	98241	105777	53457	259	269	290	292
Jehanabad	89269	105918	129751	65479	245	290	355	358
Arwal	149027	151534	172415	72058	408	415	472	394
Nawada	90829	73166	73194	33882	249	200	201	185
Aurangabad	146083	166846	171263	80715	400	457	469	441
Saran	93007	104451	116303	63174	255	286	319	345
Siwan	71937	128044	123711	54297	197	351	339	297
Gopalganj	70186	73199	76388	34633	192	201	209	189
W.Champaran	77865	90296	95088	44734	213	247	261	244
E.Champaran	66963	84953	89193	48270	183	233	244	264
Muzaffarpur	130368	155645	189147	92625	357	426	518	506
Sitamarhi	83525	103081	119424	50231	229	282	327	274
Sheohar	104828	102061	100541	53787	287	280	275	294
Vaishali	96296	121703	117668	57650	264	333	322	315
Darbhanga	117242	100887	123063	49895	321	276	337	273
Madhubani	63116	93311	110258	56921	173	256	302	311
Samastipur	119668	136145	141256	64281	328	373	387	351
Begusarai	69916	82583	70847	33945	192	226	194	185
Munger	78872	94326	102867	49315	216	258	282	269
Sheikhpura	91452	93371	89990	46070	251	256	247	252
Lakhisarai	81525	83372	84900	43957	223	228	233	240
Jamui	47080	88182	93400	39320	129	242	256	215
Khagaria	120599	154106	159823	75675	330	422	438	414
Bhagalpur	72103	89672	101471	46382	198	246	278	253
Banka	84294	89061	99458	57839	231	244	272	316
Saharsa	103135	118405	114184	54480	283	324	313	298
Supaul	127007	130226	134827	64396	348	357	369	352
Madhepura	79952	116308	108364	62412	219	319	297	341
Purnea	98485	117442	146727	76604	270	322	402	419
Kishanganj	128221	154207	168454	79359	351	422	462	434
Araria	152314	91907	96616	60776	417	252	265	332
Katihar	109114	109276	106693	51608	299	299	292	282
Bihar	96424	109028	115028	55945	264	299	315	306

Source : State Health Society, GOB

Table 5.9 : In-patient Bed Occupancy Rate

District	In-patient Bed Occupancy Rate (%)				
	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 (Upto Sept. 14.)
Patna	49.1	39.4	103.3	78.4	49.3
Nalanda	81.5	98.1	105.8	118.9	128.1
Bhojpur	56.8	30.3	78.5	41.5	30.8
Buxar	40.1	56.8	75.6	90.8	79.5
Rohtas	69.2	60.7	64.3	81.3	63.2
Kaimur	33.8	43.9	78.7	93.7	81.5
Gaya	133.1	56.4	87	84.5	77.4
Jehanabad		64.8	63.9	102.5	104.8
Arwal	21.8	62.3	69.2	85.4	75.8
Nawada	42.2	31.8	68.9	94.1	83.2
Aurangabad	68.2	70.1	104.8	102.2	98.4
Saran	53.5	64.6	69.7	83.2	99.9
Siwan	33.2	64.1	92.4	88.8	81.5
Gopalganj	46.4	62.1	67	77.5	73.0
West Champaran	115.9	74.5	73.6	76.9	55.5
East Champaran	39.6	140	105	110.3	111.4
Muzaffarpur	30.1	59.6	76	90.4	75.4
Sitamarhi	25.7	54.2	64.8	108.1	99.0
Sheohar	14.6	173.8	82.2	89.7	76.1
Vaishali	100.9	78.2	91.2	110.1	99.5
Darbhanga	75	46.2	57	123.8	113.2
Madhubani	86	27.6	82.7	97.0	76.7
Samastipur	77.9	62.6	95	117.3	108.0
Begusarai	76.5	21.8	49.3	51.4	59.5
Munger	51.8	48.5	84.1	110.8	101.6
Sheikhpura	19.9	33.9	90.7	84.8	55.7
Lakhisarai	26.3	55.9	56	49.9	52.3
Jamui	19.4	82.2	69.8	75.4	48.3
Khagaria	64	64	90.8	114.9	129.8
Bhagalpur	39	236.8	277.5	234.7	149.0
Banka	24.4	20	73.9	103.0	91.3
Saharsa	245.6	133	111.4	108.6	77.2
Supaul	88.5	131.1	111.1	121.1	114.4
Madhepura	104	85	120.4	148.8	138.8
Purnea	49.2	148.2	109.8	130.0	130.9
Kishanganj	29.9	102.2	107.9	112.4	102.3
Araria	57.4	194.2	112.6	112.2	95.4
Katihar	20.4	52.7	91	90.1	75.4
Bihar	58.9	77.1	90.6	98.4	87.0

Source : State Health Society, GOB

For the state as a whole, the bed occupancy rate has increased from 58.9 percent in 2010-11 to as high as 98.4 percent in 2013-14. The demand for health services is so high that in 18 districts, the bed occupancy rates exceed 100 percent. This is a clear indicator of the need for further expansion of beds in the hospitals in Bihar.

One of the important dimensions of health infrastructure is the availability of health personnel — doctors, nurses, Auxiliary Nurse-cum-Midwife (ANM), and Accredited Social Health Activist (ASHA). The availability of such personnel for the entire state as well as the districts is presented in four tables in the appendix — Table A 5.5 (Doctors), Table A 5.6 (Nurses), Table A 5.7 (ANM) and Table A 5.8 (ASHA). As regards the doctors, there are now 2289 regular doctors in Bihar, against 4851 sanctioned posts, indicating that nearly half the posts are yet to be filled up. In addition, there is also the sanction for 2375 contractual doctors, of which 1595 posts have been filled up, indicating a vacancy ratio of 33 percent. The state government has also not been able to fill up all the sanctioned posts for Grade A nurses, either regular or contractual. For the state as a whole, the vacancy rate is 57 percent. In some of the districts, the vacancy rates are much higher. In contrast to the situation of doctors and nurses, the strength of health personnel is much higher for ANM and ASHA. In March, 2014, the strength of regular ANM was 8986, against the sanctioned strength of 11,800. This implies that 76 percent of the sanctioned posts are filled up. In addition to regular ANMs, the state government has also sanctioned posts of 11,479 contractual ANMs, and 9543 of them have already been filled. The working strength of ANM in different districts is not uniform but, fortunately, inter-district variation is modest. When it comes to the ASHA workers, it is found that there are in all 83.7 thousand of them working in the entire state, against a sanctioned strength of 87.1 thousand. This implies that the vacancy ratio is less than 5 percent. In 2013-14, out of 96 percent of ASHA workers, 63 percent were trained.

Thus, the provision of accessible and affordable health services have led to increase in the utilization of health services in recent years. However, the physical infrastructure and personnel for health services are still not enough for the large and needy population of Bihar, particularly in rural areas where the private medical services are extremely limited.

Institutional Delivery

The number of institutional deliveries in Bihar has increased phenomenally during 2007-08 to 2013-14 (Table 5.10). In 2008-09, there was a massive increase in the number of institutional deliveries. Since then, it has followed a moderate trend. In 2013-14, the institutional deliveries had numbered 16.5 lakh, denoting an increase of 9.5 percentage over 2012-13. In Table A 5.9 (Appendix), the information is presented for the number of institutional deliveries in different districts of Bihar. From the table, one may notice that the districts where the extent of

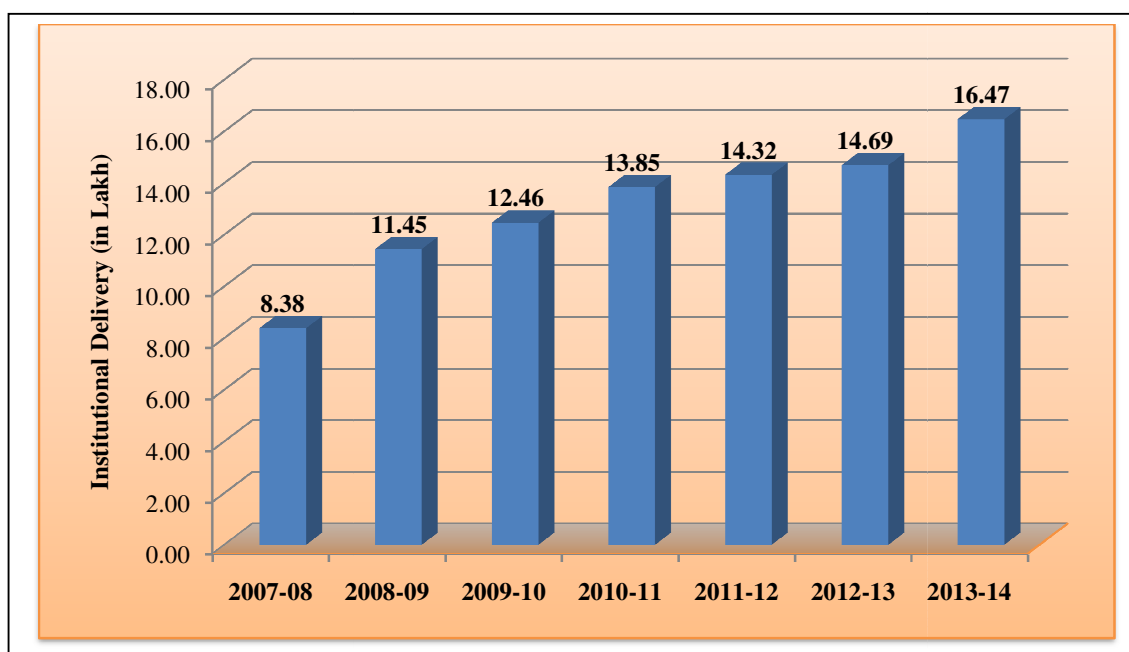
institutional deliveries is relatively higher are Samastipur (5.7 percent), Patna (4.7 percent), West Champaran (4.5 percent) and Purnea (4.4 percent); it is interesting to note that three out of these four districts are in north Bihar. With the operationalisation of Janani Evam Bal Suraksha Yojana (JBSY), the institutional deliveries are continuously increasing, but this needs to be further accelerated. The JBSY is an ambitious scheme launched under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM). The scheme is an intervention for safe motherhood, by providing a cash incentive to mothers who come to health institutions for the delivery of their children. The large number of ASHA workers serving at the village level have contributed effectively in the successful implementation of JBSY. There is also the provision for cost reimbursement for transport and incentives to ASHAs for encouraging mothers to go for institutional delivery. The data on coverage of JBSY in different districts is presented in Table A 5.10 (Appendix).

Table 5.10 : Number of Institutional Delivery

Year	Number (lakh)	Percent Change
2007-08	8.38	–
2008-09	11.45	36.5
2009-10	12.46	8.9
2010-11	13.85	11.1
2011-12	14.32	3.4
2012-13	14.69	2.6
2013-14	16.47	12.1

Source : State Health Society, GOB

Chart 5.4 : Number of Institutional Delivery



Immunisation

The coverage of immunisation of children is another key component of health services. The immunisation programme covers BCG, Oral Polio Vaccination (OPV), DPT and measles. In India, nearly 1.7 million children die every year without seeing their fifth birthday. In most of these cases, the children die due to a disease which is avertable through immunisation. Along with other states in India, Bihar has also made significant progress towards universal immunisation in recent years. The relevant data in this regard is presented in Table 5.11. This data refers to five components of immunisation – TT (Anti-tetanus), BCG, OPV, DPT and measles. Looking at the most recent figures (2013-14), one notices that Bihar has achieved complete immunization for TT (143 percent). For other components, Bihar is yet to reach the stage of complete immunisation; but with the current positive trend in coverage, the state is expected to achieve complete immunisation in near future.

Table 5.11 : Antigen-wise Immunisation Coverage in Bihar

Antigen name	2012-13			2013-14			2014-15 (as on September, 2014)		
	Target ('000)	Achievement ('000)	Percentage of achievement	Target ('000)	Achievement ('000)	Percentage of achievement	Target ('000)	Achievement ('000)	Percentage of achievement
TT (P.W)	3129	4018	128.4	3121	4460	142.9	1553	2370	152.6
BCG	2844	2466	86.7	2916	2597	89.1	1463	1245	85.1
OPV 0	2844	1661	58.4	2916	1990	68.2	1463	895	61.2
OPV 1	2844	2224	78.2	2916	2601	89.2	1463	1147	78.4
OPV 2	2844	2087	73.4	2916	2499	85.7	1463	1186	81.1
OPV 3	2844	1929	67.8	2916	2384	81.8	1463	1230	84.1
DPT 1	2844	2520	88.6	2916	2603	89.3	1463	1177	80.5
DPT 2	2844	2399	84.4	2916	2503	85.8	1463	1220	83.4
DPT 3	2844	2250	79.1	2916	2388	81.9	1463	1267	86.6
Measles	2844	2176	76.5	2916	2244	77.0	1463	1221	83.5

Source : State Health Society, GOB

Prevalence of Main Diseases in Bihar

The information on main diseases in Bihar is presented in Table 5.12. It is observed from the table that, in 2013-14, it was the Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) that was the most important cause of illness in Bihar, accounting 21.5 lakh patients. The next important category was fever of unknown origin, accounting for 16.4 lakh patients. It also emerges from the table that the cases of sporadic water-borne diseases like diarrhoea or dysentery are also very frequent in the state, underlining the inadequate availability of safe drinking water in the state. The district-wise figures are provided in Table A 5.11 (Appendix).

Table 5.12 : Prevalence of Main Diseases in Bihar

Diseases	Number of patients (in lakh)	
	2013-14	2014-15 (Upto Oct. 14)
Acute Diarrheal Disease	6.87 (11.7)	4.44 (14.4)
Bacillary Dysentery	4.00 (6.8)	2.36 (7.7)
Viral Hepatitis	0.14 (0.2)	0.14 (0.5)
Enteric Fever	3.12 (5.3)	1.77 (5.8)
Malaria	0.33 (0.6)	0.19 (0.6)
Fever of Unknown Origin (FUO)	16.43 (28.0)	8.13 (26.4)
Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI)	21.52 (36.6)	10.56 (34.3)
Pneumonia	0.73 (1.2)	0.28 (0.9)
Dog bite	4.15 (7.1)	2.23 (7.2)
Any other State-Specific Disease	0.42 (0.7)	0.19 (0.6)
Unusual Syndromes not captured above	1.03 (1.8)	0.48 (1.6)
Total	58.74 (100.0)	30.77 (100.0)

Source : State Health Society, GOB

New Interventions in Health Sector

- Introduction of Hospital Management System (HMS) in IGIMS, 6 Medical Colleges and Hospitals and in 6 district hospitals of the state.
- Full implementation of Mother and Child Tracking System (MCTS) to reduce Maternal and Infant Mortality Rates.
- Utilisation of Human Resource Information System (HRIS) at all levels to provide proper direction and take right decision in human resource-related issues.
- On-line facility has been provided under Sanjivani Programme for OPD Registration, Drug Distribution, and Radiology/Pathology. Along with this, new modules have been developed under the same programme for Doctors Attendance, Patient Diagnosis Information, Drug Inventory, Bed Availability, Service Availability etc.
- Establishment of six super-speciality departments (Neurology, Cardiology, Nephrology, Neuro Surgery, Radio Therapy and Geriatrics) and creation of posts accordingly in 6 medical colleges — Patna Medical College Hospital (Patna), Nalanda Medical College Hospital (Patna), Sri Krishna Medical College (Muzaffarpur), Darbhanga Medical College Hospital (Darbhanga), Jawahar Lal Nehru Medical College (Bhagalpur) and Anugrah Narayan Magadh Medical College Hospital (Gaya).
- Plans to establish a new Dental College at Paaithna, Rahui (Nalanda) to increase the availability of dentists and dental care services.

Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS)

The ICDS is a holistic scheme for delivery of integrated health services to children (0-6 years) and expectant mothers. The scheme was launched in 1975 to promote proper physical and mental development of the child. The basic services provided to the target group comprising pre-school children and pregnant and lactating mothers under the programme include — immunisation, supplementary nutrition, health check-up, referral services, nutrition and health education, and pre-school education. The target group of ICDS is reached through Anganwadi Centres (AWC). The personnel for ICDS include Child Development Project Officer (CDPO), Lady Supervisor, Anganwadi Worker and Anganwadi Helper.

Presently, 544 ICDS projects are operational in Bihar, covering all development blocks in 38 districts. A total of 91,677 AWCs are functioning under those projects. Table 5.13 presents the staffing position for ICDS in Bihar, from 2010-11 to 2013-14. Compared to the previous year, there has been an increase in the number of Anganwadi Workers and Anganwadi Helpers, but there is a marginal decrease in the number of Lady Supervisors in 2013-14. The vacancy ratios in 2013-14 were — CDPO (7.9 percent), Lady Supervisor (13.0 percent), Anganwadi Worker (10.4 percent) and Anganwadi Helper (9.5 percent).

Table 5.13 : Staffing Position in ICDS in Bihar

Year	Posts	CDPO	Lady Supervisor	Anganwadi Worker	Anganwadi Helper
2010-11	Sanctioned	544	3288	91677	86237
	Working	508	254	80211	80211
	Vacant	36	3034	11466	6026
	Percentage of Vacant Post	6.6	92.3	12.5	7.0
2011-12	Sanctioned	544	3288	91677	86237
	Working	536	2754	81817	81817
	Vacant	8	534	9860	4420
	Percentage of Vacant Post	1.5	16.2	10.8	5.1
2012-13	Sanctioned	544	3288	91677	86237
	Working	507	2916	75183	67753
	Vacant	37	372	16494	18484
	Percentage of Vacant Post	6.8	11.3	18.0	21.4
2013-14	Sanctioned	544	3288	91677	86237
	Working	504	2859	82177	78076
	Vacant	40	429	9500	8161
	Percentage of Vacant Post	7.9	13.04	10.36	9.46

Source : Directorate, ICDS, GOB

The budget provisions for ICDS has steadily increased from Rs. 483.59 crore in 2007-08 to Rs. 1714.28 crore in 2013-14, implying an annual growth rate of 22.7 percent. In 2013-14, the funds released by the central government are 66.9 percent of the budgetary amount, which is lower than that in the previous year. On the contrary, 107.6 percent of the released fund has been spent in 2013-14, which clearly indicates the effective utilisation of this fund. The details of the contribution of central and state governments for ICDS are presented in Table 5.14.

Table 5.14 : Resource Utilisation in ICDS

Year	Total Budget for ICDS Bihar (Rs crore)	Total Amount of Funds Released to Bihar by GOI (Rs crore)	Total Expenditure Reported by Bihar (Rs crore)	Fund Released as Percentage of Budget	Expenditure as Percentage of Fund Released
2007-08	483.59	411.02	349.11	85.0	84.9
2008-09	616.21	274.58	482.63	44.6	175.7
2009-10	934.40	696.61	858.71	74.6	123.3
2010-11	880.24	727.17	615.28	82.6	84.6
2011-12	1255.87	767.4	945.09	61.1	123.2
2012-13	1393.30	1094.00	1086.10	78.5	99.3
2013-14	1714.28	1147.43	1234.46	66.9	107.6

Source: Directorate, ICDS, GOB

Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (RGSEAG) (SABLA)

With the objective to improve the nutritional and health status of adolescent girls in the age group 11-18 years and empower them by providing education in life-skills, health and nutrition, the Government of India introduced the Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (SABLA) in November, 2010. The scheme aims at equipping girls with information on family welfare, health and hygiene, existing public services, etc., and to draw out-of-school girls into the formal or non-formal education systems. The scheme is being implemented using the platform of ICDS, with AWCs being the agents for the delivery of services. However, wherever the infrastructure under AWCs is inadequate, alternative arrangements are made in schools/panchayat/community buildings. The SABLA scheme has two major components — nutrition and non-nutrition. Nutrition is being given in the form of 'take-home rations' or 'hot cooked meals' to out-of-school 11-14 years age group girls and all adolescent girls in the 14-18 years age group. The non-nutrition component addresses the developmental needs of 11-18 years old adolescent girls who are provided iron-folic acid supplementation, health check-up and referral services, nutrition and health education,

counselling/ guidance on family welfare, skill education, guidance on accessing public services, and vocational training. The scheme aims to provide nutrition to 1 crore adolescent girls in a year. The SABLA scheme was introduced in 12 districts of Bihar (Patna, Buxar, Gaya, Aurangabad, West Champaran, Sitamarhi, Vaishali, Munger, Banka, Saharsa, Kishanganj and Katihar). In 2013-14, Rs. 129.48 crore was spent under this scheme, benefiting 13.91 lakh adolescent girls. The SABLA scheme is a 100 percent Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) for all inputs, except the nutrition component which is shared between the central and state governments on a 50:50 basis.

Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana (IGMSY)

To do away with the severe problem of undernutrition and anemia, the Ministry of Women and Child Development (MWCD) of the central government formulated a new scheme for pregnant and lactating mothers, called Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana (IGMSY). The IGMSY is a conditional cash transfer scheme for pregnant and lactating women. Under this scheme, a cash incentive of Rs 4000 is provided directly to the mothers, 19 years and above for the first two live births, subject to fulfilling specific conditions relating to maternal health, child health and nutrition by the mother. The cash incentive is provided in three installments, till the infant completes 6 months of age. The scheme is operative in the two districts of the state — Vaishali and Saharsa. So far, the beneficiaries covered under the scheme up to November 2013 were 1 lakh.

The district-wise funds disbursed to Health Societies is presented in Table A 5.12 (Appendix) for the years 2010-11 to 2013-14.

5.3 Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation

The provision of clean drinking water and sanitation is one of the principal ways to improve the health status of a population. Both these services are the responsibility of the state government. An adequate allocation of resources under the state budget to improve these services is, therefore, very important. According to census, it is observed that in 2001 drinking water facility by tap, handpump and tubewells added up to 86.2 percent and in 2011 it was 94.0 percent, implying an increase of 7.4 percentage points which is appreciable. But regarding the sanitation facility, no less than 76.9 percent of households in Bihar were found to have no latrines at all in 2011, compared to 80.8 percent households in 2001. This decadal decrease of only 3.9 percentage point is very small and is a matter of serious concern.

The progress of work under water supply and sanitation is presented in Table 5.15. In 2013-14, as many as 34.3 thousand handpumps have been installed under the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP). Under the NRDWP, the goal is to ensure that by 2022, every rural person in the country has access to 70 litres of water per capita per day (lpcd) within their household premises or at a distance of not more than 50 metres. In 2013-14, there were also additions in the construction of individual household latrines, sanitary complexes, school toilets and Anganwadi toilets. In order to control open defecation, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MNREGS) has been converged with Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan to construct individual household toilets costing Rs. 10,900. The district-wise coverage of habitations for water supply and sanitation through state and central schemes is presented in Table A5.13, A5.14 and A5.15 (Appendix).

Table 5.15 : Achievement under Water Supply and Sanitation in Bihar

Year	Number of handpumps installed	Slipped back Habitations/ Water quality problems covered	Number of Individual Household Latrine (IHHL) constructed			Construction of		
			APL	BPL	Total	Sanitary Complex	School Toilet	Anganwadi Toilet
2009-10	46188	-	168865	455175	624040	20	4653	203
2010-11	58597	13922	173219	557312	730531	66	8401	315
2011-12	28286	11243	193875	646052	839927	132	22575	1521
2012-13	31926	10960	236021	560678	796699	214	17009	4822
2013-14	34289	12787	63190	98456	161646	36	5076	1437

Source : Public Health Engineering Department, GOB

Table 5.16 shows the fund utilisation under National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP), during the period 2009-10 to 2013-14. The utilisation of fund has increased steadily, from 51.8 percent in 2009-10 to 84.5 percent in 2013-14. This significant increase in fund utilisation has definite impact on physical achievement. This success should be sustained in the coming years so as to ensure the coverage of hygienic sanitation facility throughout the state.

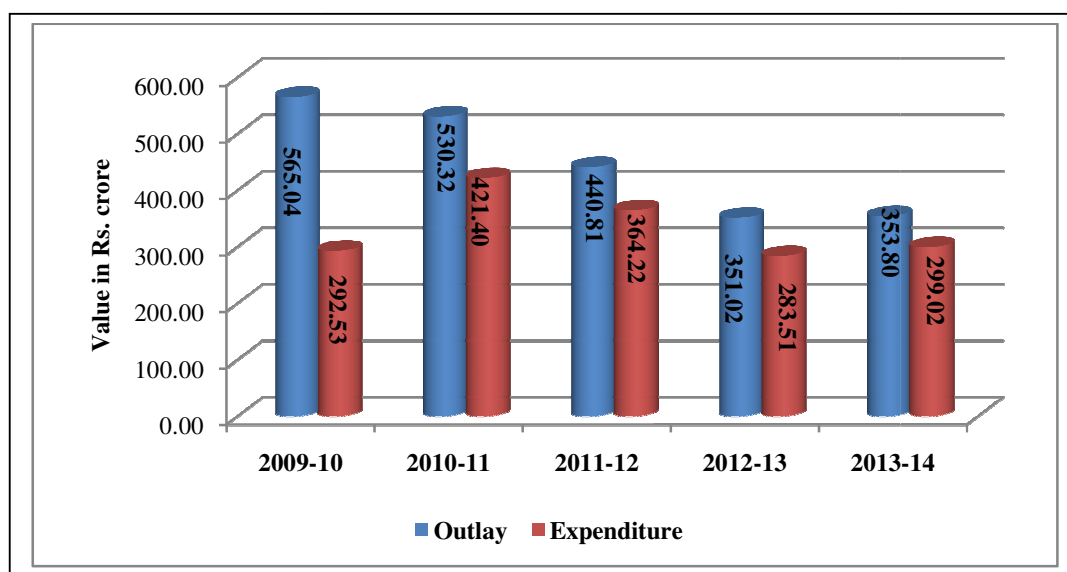
Table 5.16 : Financial Progress under NRDWP

(Rs. crore)

Year	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Outlay	565.04	530.32	440.80	351.02	353.80
Expenditure	292.53	421.40	364.22	283.50	299.02
Percentage of Utilisation	51.8	79.5	82.6	80.8	84.5

Source : Public Health Engineering Department, GOB

Chart 5.5 : Financial Progress under NRDWP



The financial and physical progress for water supply and sanitation schemes under state plan are presented in Tables 5.17 and 5.18. The utilisation of funds was rather low in 2008-09 (32.5 percent), but it has been very high thereafter. The utilisation of fund in 2013-14 was much higher at 86.6 percent. The annual growth rate in expenditure in the recent past (31.8 percent) is higher than the rate of growth in outlay (17.5 percent). The physical progress under the state plan schemes has also improved, except for the Rural Piped Water Supply Scheme. The achievement rate for installation of new hand pumps has increased from 32 percent in 2010-11 to 47 percent in 2013-14. Achievement rate of covering uncovered habitations is also higher in 2013-14 (92 percent), compared to 2010-11 (74 percent).

Table 5.17 : Financial Progress in State Plan Schemes for Water Supply and Sanitation

(Rs. crore)

Year	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	CAGR
Outlay	425.28	227.00	223.41	259.49	554.10	745.59	17.5
Expenditure	138.02	162.59	207.86	224.71	302.54	645.94	31.8
Percentage of expenditure	32.5	71.6	93.0	86.6	54.6	86.6	–

Source : Public Health Engineering Department, GOB

Table 5.18 : Physical Achievements in State Plan Schemes for Water Supply and Sanitation

Years/Schemes		Rural Piped Water Supply Scheme	Installation of New instead of Old Hand Pumps	Uncovered Tolas (Habitations)
2010-11	Target	39	10178	18749
	Achievement	25 (64.1)	3298 (32.4)	13922 (74.3)
2011-12	Target	23	6880	15810
	Achievement	12 (52.2)	3330 (48.4)	11243 (71.1)
2012-13	Target	22	50492	15015
	Achievement	8 (36.4)	12114 (24.0)	10960 (73.0)
2013-14	Target	14	94526	13832
	Achievement	3 (21.4)	44066 (46.6)	12787 (92.4)

Note : Numbers in parentheses indicate percentage achievement
Source : Public Health Engineering Department, GOB

Drinking Water and Sanitation : New initiatives

- For providing piped water supply and sanitation facility in rural habitations, 10 districts (Patna, Nalanda, Nawada, Begusarai, Banka, Saran, Munger, Muzaffarpur, Purnia and West Champaran) have been selected. The scheme is sanctioned with the assistance of World Bank and an amount of Rs. 1606 crore has been earmarked.
- Work on Multi-Village Piped Water Supply Scheme, based on Ganga river as water source, in 86 arsenic-affected habitations of Sultanganj and Nathnagar blocks of Bhagalpur district is under progress.
- For supply of potable drinking water in arsenic-affected areas, 200 India Mark II hand pumps (a human-powered pump designed to lift water from a depth of more than 100 metres) has been installed and scheme for installation of another 716 handpumps (of 125 metres depth) has been sanctioned.
- Swachh Bharat Abhiyan has been launched for facilitating clean environment in rural areas. Action has been taken for providing toilet facility in every household and control open defecation by motivating regular use of toilet.

5.4 Education, Art, Culture and Youth

The objective of Manav Vikas Mission is a range of interventions that facilitate holistic development of human potential in each individual, especially those belonging to the most disadvantaged groups. Exploiting the fullest human potential requires attention to the education, nutrition, health and other needs of every individual. The four main priorities for education policy in Bihar are — access, equity, quality and governance. In this section, an attempt is made to detail the initiatives of the state government to expand education in Bihar. The discussion takes into consideration both the indicators of education — output (such as literacy rate, enrolment ratio, dropout rates, etc.) and input (such as accessibility of education facility) to describe the educational status in the state.

Literacy Rate

The state has improved appreciably its literacy rate between 2001 (47.0 percent) and 2011 (61.8), with an increase of 14.8 percentage points. It is worthwhile to note that this decadal increase is not only the highest among all the decadal growth rates in Bihar since 1961, it is also the highest among all the states for the decade 2001-11. In Bihar, the 2011 Census recorded male literacy at 71.2 percent and female literacy at 51.5 percent, recording a gender disparity of 19.7 percentage points. The district-wise literacy rates by gender and residence are presented in Table A 5.16 and A 5.17 (Appendix), respectively. The highest decadal increase has been recorded in Kishanganj (24.4 percentage points). Patna (7.8 percentage points) has registered the lowest increase in literacy rate, mainly because it was already a high literacy district in 2001. Kishanganj and Patna have also recorded the highest and the lowest increase in female literacy rate.

Table 5.19 classifies the districts on the basis of literacy rates in 2011 by area, gender and decadal growth. It is clear from the table that the top 5 districts in terms of literacy rate are all districts except Siwan, located in south Bihar. It also emerges from the table that the districts in the north-eastern region of the state are severely disadvantaged in terms of literacy rate, in spite of some progress made in the last decade. But in case of decadal growth, it is observed that top five districts are all from North Bihar, whereas the bottom five are from South Bihar. This indicates a desirable trend, viz., the progress of literacy is faster in those districts where the literacy rate is lower. Indeed, one of the reasons behind Bihar recording the highest decadal growth in literacy is that the districts which were low in literacy rates have performed better. This positive trend will also lead to gradual reduction in educational disparity among the districts.

Table 5.19 : District-wise Classification of Literacy Rates in 2011

Area/Gender	Literacy Rates					Decadal Growth Combined
	Rural	Urban	Male	Female	Combined	
Top Five Districts	Rohtas (72.5), Aurangabad (69.4), Bhojpur (69.2), Buxar (69.1), Siwan (68.9)	Kaimur (82.6), Munger (81.0), Patna (81.0), Samastipur (80.7), Muzaffarpur (80.2)	Rohtas (82.9), Bhojpur (81.7), Buxar (80.7), Siwan (80.2), Aurangabad (80.1)	Rohtas (63.0), Munger (62.1), Patna (62.0), Aurangabad (59.7), Siwan (58.7)	Rohtas (73.4), Patna (70.7), Bhojpur (70.5), Munger (70.5), Aurangabad (70.3)	E. Champaran (29.4), Khagaria (30.2), Araria (30.2), Kishanganj (30.4), Madhepura (31.1)
Bottom Five Districts	Purnea (48.4), Katihar (49.6), Sitamarhi (50.8), Saharsa (51.1), Madhepura (51.2)	Sheohar (62.0), Sheikhpura (71.0), West Champaran (71.1), Madhubani (71.1), Kishanganj (71.2)	Madhepura (61.8), Sheohar (61.3), Sitamarhi (60.6), Katihar (59.4), Purnea (59.1)	Saharsa (41.7), Madhepura (41.7), Purnea (42.3), Sitamarhi (42.4), Kishanganj (43.9)	Purnea (51.1), Sitamarhi (52.1), Katihar (52.2), Madhepura (52.3), Saharsa (53.2)	Gopalganj (19.0), Darbhanga (19.5), Munger (20.2), Jehanabad (20.6), Rohtas (20.8)

Note : Figures in parentheses indicates Literacy Rate and decadal growth rate in last column

Table 5.20 presents the trend of literacy rate in India and Bihar since 1961. It is to be noted that the difference in literacy rate between India and Bihar was 17.8 percentage points in 2001, which has been significantly reduced to 11.1 percentage points in 2011. The gender gap in literacy rate has significantly come down, both in India and Bihar. This gender disparity in literacy rate was as much as 21.6 and 26.7 percentage points in India and Bihar, respectively, in 2001. The gap has come down to 16.3 and 19.7 percentage points for India and Bihar, respectively, in 2011. This implies that Bihar has been able to narrow the gap at a faster pace than the country as a whole.

Table 5.20 : Trend of Literacy Rates in India and Bihar

Year		1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
India	Male	40.40	46.00	56.40	64.10	75.30	80.90
	Female	15.40	22.00	29.80	39.30	53.70	64.60
	Person	28.30	34.50	43.60	52.20	64.80	72.90
Bihar	Male	35.20	35.80	43.80	52.50	60.30	71.20
	Female	8.20	10.20	15.80	22.90	33.60	51.50
	Person	22.00	23.20	32.30	37.50	47.00	61.80
Gender Gap	India	25.10	24.00	26.60	24.80	21.60	16.30
	Bihar	27.00	25.50	28.00	29.60	26.70	19.70

Source : Census of India, 2001 and 2011

Primary and Secondary Education

The educational advancement of the state is dependent on the developments at all the levels — elementary, secondary, and higher education. The state government has given more importance to elementary education in the recent years since, for a socially disadvantaged state like Bihar, it is the elementary education that deserves the highest importance. It is the elementary education sector which feeds students for the secondary sector which, in turn, feeds students for the higher education sector. The progress in elementary education also implies that the process is an inclusive one, since it is more relevant for a large number of students who are first- generation learners coming from the disadvantaged sections of society. The success of elementary education is indicated by two crucial indices — high enrolment ratio and low dropout rate. The performance on these two indices, in turn, is most influenced by the availability of educational facilities like schools, teachers, etc. This is particularly important for Bihar where most of the families reside in rural areas and depend entirely on government schools.

Enrolment Ratio

Table 5.21 shows total enrolment at Primary and Upper Primary Levels in Bihar, during 2007-08 to 2012-13. The annual growth rate in primary enrolment was 2.5 percent during this period. The total enrolment in primary level was 154.51 lakhs in 2012-13, which had increased from 146.3 lakhs in 2007-08. At the upper primary level also, the enrolment has shown a rising trend during the last four years. The total enrolment at this level in 2012-13 was 60.36 lakhs, compared to 30.34 lakhs in 2007-08, implying an annual growth rate of 14.3 percent. As a whole, the total enrolment, taking primary and upper primary together, rose to 214.87 lakhs in 2012-13 from 176.64 lakhs in 2007-08, with an annual growth rate of 5.0 percent. The enrolment for SC students during this period has also grown, both at primary and upper primary levels.

Table 5.21 : Total Enrolment in Primary and Upper Primary Levels (in lakhs)

Level/Type of Students		2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	CAGR
Primary								
Boys	Total	78.19	74.27	77.56	80.76	82.29	79.74	1.28
	SC	14.28	13.13	13.68	15.23	16.1	14.5	2.30
	ST	1.93	0.89	1.31	1.07	1.34	1.59	0.16
Girls	Total	68.11	57.74	61.52	68.57	74.21	74.77	3.87
	SC	11.52	9.35	9.85	12.17	13.29	13.21	5.73
	ST	1.62	0.6	0.73	0.73	1.14	1.33	2.72
All	Total	146.3	132.01	139.08	149.34	156.5	154.51	2.47
	SC	25.81	22.49	23.54	27.4	29.39	27.71	3.81
	ST	3.55	1.5	2.03	1.81	2.48	2.92	1.20
Upper Primary								
Boys	Total	17.28	20.66	23.42	26.65	27.04	31.34	11.83
	SC	2.39	3.08	3.24	3.82	4.26	4.81	14.16
	ST	0.28	0.19	0.36	0.25	0.36	0.55	15.12
Girls	Total	13.06	14.56	17.85	22.14	23.51	29.02	17.50
	SC	1.56	1.83	2.09	2.78	3.37	4.23	22.51
	ST	0.2	0.12	0.18	0.18	0.3	0.46	21.84
All	Total	30.34	35.22	41.27	48.8	50.55	60.36	14.34
	SC	3.94	4.92	5.33	6.61	7.63	9.04	17.63
	ST	0.48	0.31	0.54	0.44	0.66	1.01	17.96
Total								
Boys	Total	95.47	94.93	100.98	107.41	109.33	111.08	3.61
	SC	16.67	16.21	16.92	19.05	20.36	19.31	4.49
	ST	2.21	1.08	1.67	1.32	1.7	2.14	2.80
Girls	Total	81.17	72.3	79.37	90.71	97.92	103.79	6.71
	SC	13.08	11.18	11.94	14.95	16.66	17.44	8.51
	ST	1.82	0.72	0.91	0.91	1.44	1.79	5.87
All	Total	176.64	167.23	180.35	198.14	207.25	214.87	5.03
	SC	29.75	27.41	28.87	34.01	37.02	36.75	6.25
	ST	4.03	1.81	2.57	2.25	3.14	3.93	4.06

Source : Department of Education, GOB

It is encouraging to note that the enrolment of girls is increasing at a faster rate than that of the boys. The growth rate of enrolment of girls was 6.7 percent during 2007-08 to 2012-13, compared to 3.6 percent for the boys. The total enrolment of boys (79.74 lakhs) at the primary level was only marginally higher than that of the girls (74.77 lakhs) in 2012-13. This pattern of

higher growth rate of enrolment for girls, and a marginally lower share of girls in total number of students, is also observed for upper primary schools. Taking primary and upper primary together, boys' enrolment accounted for 54.0 percent of the total enrolment in 2007-08; but in 2012-13, this share was 51.7 percent. This indicates progress towards gender parity in the school enrolment in Bihar.

The district-wise total enrolment for all, SC and ST categories is given in Table A5.18, A5.19 and A5.20 (Appendix), respectively. There exists high variation in enrolment among the districts at both primary and upper primary level in 2012-13. East Champaran (15.48 lakh) has registered the highest enrolment at both the levels, followed by Muzaffarpur (11.66 lakh) and Patna (10.31 lakh) in 2012-13. On the other end, Sheohar (1.18 lakh) and Sheikhpura (1.29 lakh) have registered the lowest enrolment in primary and upper primary in 2012-13. Regarding SC students, the best performing district at both the levels was Nalanda (2.82 lakh) and the worst performing district was Kishanganj (0.22 lakh).

The district-wise annual growth rate of enrolment from 2008-09 to 2012-13 is presented in Table A 5.21 (Appendix). The three districts recording the highest annual growth in enrolment at primary classes are — Nalanda (16.3 percent), Saharsa (14.8 percent) and Patna (13.0 percent). At the upper primary level, Kishanganj (54.9 percent), Madhepura (54.4 percent) and Katihar (34.9 percent) are the best three districts. In general, a higher annual growth rate is observed in those districts where literacy rate is relatively low. The universal coverage of enrolment at the primary level has almost been achieved for the children in age-group of 6-14 years in Bihar. This is one of the reasons for a higher growth rate of enrolment at the upper primary level.

Dropout Rate

The phenomenon of students discontinuing studies before completing elementary level of education is a major impediment in achieving the goals of Universalisation of Elementary Education (UEE). The success with respect to high enrolment becomes meaningful, only when the enrolled children are retained in the school. But substantial dropout before completing the desired education level is a problem in Bihar. All the factors behind such dropout may be broadly clubbed into three categories — economic factors, social and cultural factors, and school environment and infrastructure. In case of Bihar, all these factors are operative in varying degrees.

The dropout rates at primary, upper primary, secondary and higher secondary levels during 2006-07 to 2012-13 in Bihar are presented in Table 5.22. At all levels of education, these rates have continuously decreased during the recent years. At the primary level, dropout rate recorded a decrease of 14.4 percentage points between 2006-07 to 2012-13. At the upper primary level, this decrease during the same time period was 15.1 percentage points. This denotes that the dropout rates are declining rapidly at both the levels, entailing achievement of Sarva Siksha Abhiyan. It is encouraging to note that, at both the levels of education, the dropout rate of girl students is lower than that of the boys.

The dropout rates at secondary and higher secondary levels are much higher than that at the elementary level. But, fortunately, the dropout figures are also showing a declining trend in these two categories. Such dropout rate was 62.8 percent in 2012-13 at secondary level, implying a decrease of 14.0 percent point from the rate at 2006-07. This means that, presently, barely 37 percent of students enrolled in Standard I complete their secondary education in Bihar. The proportion of students completing the higher secondary education is even lower at about 30 percent. Initially, the dropout rate of girl students was higher than that of the boys at both the levels. But girl students have registered a lower dropout rate than the boys from 2009-10 onwards. Though this rate is decreasing over the years at secondary and higher secondary levels, it is still very high, requiring some policy intervention. Moving beyond elementary education, universalisation of secondary education should now be attempted in Bihar as this will generate human capital to accelerate growth and social development in the state.

Table 5.22 : Dropout Rates at Primary, Upper Primary, Secondary and Higher Secondary Levels

Year		2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Primary	Girls	45.7	45.2	44.6	41	35.3	30.74	26.27
	Boys	46.4	45.6	45.1	43.5	42.13	38.01	36.01
	Total	46.1	45.4	45	42.5	39.27	34.8	31.68
Upper Primary	Girls	60.1	61.1	NA	56.7	51.31	51.07	38.68
	Boys	62.8	61.5	NA	60.2	57.87	58.61	52.41
	Total	61.8	61.4	60.3	58.8	55.14	55.48	46.67
Secondary	Girls	79.2	75.6	NA	67	58.85	62.71	59.51
	Boys	75.4	72.6	NA	69.9	64.38	66.87	65.15
	Total	76.8	73.7	72.1	68.8	62.24	65.18	62.80
Higher secondary	Girls	82.3	83.7	80.7	73.4	69.42	64.67	NA
	Boys	82.7	82	79.9	76.3	72.93	68.37	NA
	Total	81.9	82.6	80.2	75.2	71.61	66.98	NA

Source : Department of Education, GOB

As mentioned above, there are many factors responsible for the high dropout rates and, as such, constant monitoring for the retention of enrolled students is essential. A special attention needs to be given to the socially and economically disadvantaged sections of society, like those belonging to the SC and ST category. Table 5.23 presents the dropout rate of SC and ST students at the primary, upper primary and secondary levels during 2006-07 to 2012-13 in Bihar. The SC and ST dropout rate has decreased progressively during this period. The dropout rate of SC girls has been lower than that of SC boys throughout the period, at both primary and upper primary stages. At the secondary level, the girl dropout rate was higher than that of the boys from 2006-07 to 2008-09; but thereafter, the dropout rate for girls started decreasing. For ST students, the girl dropout rate was lower than that of the boys throughout the period at all the levels, particularly at primary and upper primary stages. This trend of steady decline in dropout rates among SC/ST students is a symbol of educational achievements.

Table 5.23 : Dropout Rates (SC & ST) at Primary, Upper Primary and Secondary Levels

Year	SC								
	Primary			Upper Primary			Secondary		
	Girls	Boys	Total	Girls	Boys	Total	Girls	Boys	Total
2006-07	51.2	51.6	51.5	77.8	72.8	72.8	86.7	85.4	85.9
2007-08	51.0	53.3	52.4	70.3	71.8	71.2	86.0	83.0	84.1
2008-09	49.5	50.5	50.1	69.4	70.5	70.1	83.2	82.8	83.0
2009-10	49.7	50.9	50.4	69.8	72.7	71.6	80.7	81.4	81.1
2010-11	35.9	40.9	38.8	63.8	68.2	66.5	76.8	78.0	77.6
2011-12	30.55	36.7	34.1	60.4	67.2	64.6	72.6	75.9	74.6
2012-13	24.3	36.2	31.2	49.0	61.4	56.4	65.0	70.6	68.4
Year	ST								
2006-07	32.4	35.7	34.5	61.6	79.8	66.9	81.9	83.8	83
2007-08	25.6	35.1	31.6	57.2	67.8	64.3	82.2	82.8	82.6
2008-09	29.2	30.9	30.3	55.8	65.0	61.9	75.9	79.6	78.4
2009-10	15.6	8.1	10.9	20.1	11.9	14.8	62.1	66.4	65.0
2010-11	19.8	31.6	27.1	46.1	56.5	52.6	66.8	70.9	69.5
2011-12	NA	14.4	NA	22.7	43.5	35.7	32.6	49.3	43.5
2012-13	NA	NA	NA	NA	23.8	13.1	26.6	38.2	33.9

Source: Department of Education, GOB

Number of Schools and Teachers

The total number of primary and upper primary schools in Bihar rose to 68,705 in 2011-12, from 68,323 in 2010-11. During this period, many primary schools have been upgraded to

upper primary school. The district-wise number of primary and upper primary schools is presented in Table A 5.22 (Appendix).

The Student-Teacher ratio is an important indicator of quality education. The number of teachers needs to be increased with the growth in enrolment ratio. According to Manav Vikas Mission, the target for 2014-15 for Pupil-Teacher Ratio (PTR) in elementary education should be 45:1 based on enrolment and 32:1 based on attendance. The number of teachers at primary and upper primary schools rose to 3.47 lakhs in 2011-12 from 3.38 lakhs in 2010-11. The district-wise number of teachers at primary and upper primary schools is presented in Table A 5.23 (Appendix).

Expenditure on Education

In Bihar, the level of expenditure on education has continuously increased in recent years. Table 5.24 shows the expenditure on education, along with its share in total budget and in total expenditure on social services. The growth rate of total expenditure on education has been satisfactory at 16.3 percent. As regards its share in total expenditure and social services expenditure, there has been a marginal decline in both the shares. From the breakdown of total expenditure on education in three components (primary, secondary and higher) in 2013-14, as presented in the bottom of Table 5.24, it is apparent that primary education accounts for more than 60 percent of the total expenditure.

Table 5.24 : Expenditure on Education

Year	Expenditure on Education (Rs. crore)			Expenditure on Education		
	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	as percentage of total budget	as percentage of expenditure on social services	
2007-08	1046.26	4741.76	5788.02	18.30	54.30	
2008-09	1565.52	5099.47	6664.99	17.90	51.70	
2009-10	1585.02	5958.68	7543.70	17.63	52.70	
2010-11	3356.97	4667.28	8024.25	15.83	49.70	
2011-12	2901.18	6836.34	9737.52	16.18	49.84	
2012-13	4949.63	8439.03	13388.66	19.35	54.79	
2013-14	5038.99	8628.24	13667.23	17.00	48.37	
CAGR	31.29	11.07	16.30	-	-	
2013-14	Primary	3428.20	5001.49	8429.70	10.48	29.84
	Secondary	1308.84	1315.38	2624.22	3.26	9.29
	Higher	301.95	2311.36	2613.31	3.25	9.25

Source : State Government Finances, GOB

Mid-Day Meal Scheme (MDMS)

The National Programme of Nutritional Support to Primary Education is known as the Mid-Day Meal Scheme (MDMS). It is an important intervention in elementary education sector to address two of the pressing problems for majority of children in Bihar, viz., hunger and education. The objective of the scheme is to encourage children, belonging to disadvantaged sections, to attend school regularly and improve their nutritional status. This scheme presently covers all children studying in Classes I-VIII in all schools, supported under Sarva Siksha Abhiyan (SSA), including Madarsas and Maqtabs. The overall position regarding the coverage of the scheme is indicated in Table 5.25 for the period 2008-09 to 2013-14. In 2008-09, the coverage of MDMS at primary level was 58.2 percent, which increased to 67.0 percent in 2013-14. Similarly, the coverage of MDMS at upper primary level was 53.4 in 2008-09 and it is 67.0 percent in 2013-14. Thus, the coverage of MDMS at both the levels have increased in the recent years, although there was shrinkage in coverage in some intervening years.

Table 5.25 : Coverage of MDMS in Bihar

Year		2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Class I to V	Total Enrolment (in lakhs)	143.00	144.77	144.77	153.16	147.70	141.62
	No. of Children Availing MDM (per day) (in lakhs)	83.22	88.33	80.35	68.55	85.22	94.89
	Coverage Percentage	58.19	61.01	55.51	44.76	57.70	67.00
Class VI to VIII	Total Enrolment (in lakhs)	42.03	42.71	43.37	52.45	52.87	57.57
	No. of Children Availing MDM (per day) (in lakhs)	22.42	25.38	21.07	20.55	30.32	38.57
	Coverage Percentage	53.36	59.41	48.57	39.18	57.35	67.00

Source : MDMS, GOB

The district-wise coverage of MDMS at primary and upper primary levels is presented in Table A 5.24 and A 5.25, respectively (Appendix). During 2013-14, the coverage of MDMS in 20 districts was above the state average of 66.3 percent at the primary level, compared to 24 districts in the previous year. The coverage of MDMS is above 70 percent in eight districts — West Champaran (79.1 percent), Jamui (78.4 percent), Gopalganj (71.8 percent), Lakhisarai (71.0 percent), Sheikhpura (71.0 percent), Begusarai (70.9 percent), Samastipur (70.8 percent) and Nawada (70.1 percent). The lowest coverage is recorded in Vaishali (60.3 percent). At the upper primary level, there are 19 districts where the MDMS coverage was above the state

average of 66.5 percent. The best three districts in terms of coverage are — Katihar (86.5 percent), Sheohar (78.8 percent) and West Champaran (77.6 percent). The lowest coverage is recorded in Araria (51.7 percent). Although there has been expansion in the coverage of MDMS in recent years, the scheme needs to be monitored more carefully to ensure its universal coverage.

Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA)

Right to Education Act was enacted in April, 2010 with the objective of making free and compulsory elementary education a right for children. The Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) is a comprehensive flagship programme of the central government, which aims at universalising access to education at primary and upper primary levels through new schools, additional classrooms, teachers, special arrangement for out-of-school children, provisions for textbooks, uniforms, residential facilities, transportation, training, etc. It also aims at bridging the social, regional and gender gaps in literacy and elementary education.

The SSA in Bihar is being implemented through the Bihar Education Project (BEP) Council. Along with SSA, the BEP is also responsible for other programmes like National Programme for Education of Girls at Elementary Level (NPEGEL), a special module of SSA which provides additional support for enhancing girl's education over and above the normal SSA interventions. The programme provides for setting up of a model school in every cluster with more intense community mobilization and supervision of girls' enrolment in schools. This scheme is implemented in Educationally Backward Blocks (EBBs) where the level of rural female literacy is less than the national average and the gender gap is above the national average. The NPEGEL also covers those blocks which are not under EBB, but where at least 5 percent of population is SC/ST and SC/ST female literacy is below 10 per cent and also selected urban slums. Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya (KGBV) is another scheme for setting up residential schools at upper primary level for girls belonging to the SC/ST, OBC and minority community. The scheme was merged with SSA with effect from April 1, 2007. Table 5.26 shows that, out of the total approved budget of Rs. 6936 crore of BEP, 65.7 percent has been spent on SSA during the year 2013-14.

Table 5.26 : Status of Fund Received and Expenditure by BEP (2013-14)

(Rs. crore)

Programmes	Approved AWP & B	Fund Releases				Total Expenditure	Percentage of Exp. Against AWP&B
		13th Finance Commission	GOI	GOB	Total		
SSA	6735.60	946.00	2518.80	1154.36	4619.17	4554.37	67.62
KGBV	200.22	0.00	91.33	49.86	141.19	90.78	45.34
Total	6935.82	946.00	2610.13	1204.23	4760.36	4645.15	66.97

Note : AWP&B: Annual Work Plan and Budget

Source : Bihar Education Project, GOB

Out-of-School Children

As SSA envisages universalizing elementary education, it becomes imperative that all out-of-school children are brought under the ambit of elementary education, either through formal schools, or Education Guarantee Centers (EGCs), or other interventions. The out-of-school children group comprises never enrolled children and dropouts. A major chunk of such children belongs to SC and ST communities, working children and girls, especially adolescent girls who are deprived of education owing to various factors. The participation of girls also tends to decline in case of social groups such as SCs, STs, Minorities, OBCs etc. Thus, special attention is needed to devise appropriate strategies to enroll and retain these hard-to-reach children in the educational system.

In order to help these out-of-school children, education centres like Utthan Kendras (for children belonging to the Mahadalit categories), Talimi Markaj (for Muslim children in 6-10 years age group), Utprean Kendra (for children in the age group 11-14 years) and Maktab Madarsa Kendra (for non-residential and residential bridge courses for Muslim children) have been opened. Table 5.27 presents the details about the number of such centres and the number of children covered by them, except for Utthan Kendras and Talimi Markaj which are being run under the Directorate of Mass Education of the state government since December, 2014. During 2012-13 and 2013-14, there has been a decrease in the number of Utprean Kendra and Maktab Madarsa Kendras and the number of children covered by them. However, the number of children covered by the centres, such as non-resident bridge course, has increased during this period. Ultimately, the total number of children covered by all these alternative innovative

centres has decreased to 57.4 thousand in 2013-14 from 80.3 thousand in 2012-13. This may be explained by the fact that all these centres are non-formal centres and, with the expansion of infrastructure for formal schools, the students are moving from the non-formal to formal institutions. So, the decrease in the number of children in alternative innovative centres is a positive signal for the educational scenario in the state.

Table 5.27 : Status of Alternative Innovative Centres

Intervention	2012-13		2013-14	
	No. of Centres	Children covered	No. of Centres	Children covered
Utpreeran Kendras	1596	78782	1068	53442
Maktab Madrasa Kendras	71	1420	18	350
Innovative NRBC by NGO	0	0	232	3487
RBC by NGOs	1	150	1	150
Total	1668	80352	1319	57429

Note : NRBC = Non-Residential Bridge Course;

RBC = Residential Bridge Course.

Source : Bihar Education Project (BEP) Council, GOB

Rahstriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA)

The RMSA is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme which aims at enhancing access to secondary education and improving its quality to ensure Gross Enrolment Ratio to be more than 90 per cent by 2017 and universal retention by 2020. For 2014-15, a sum of Rs. 8229.20 crore has been approved under RMSA.

Higher Education

Higher education is critical for developing a modern economy, a just society and a vibrant polity. It equips young people with skills relevant for the labour market and the opportunity for social mobility. The higher education sector in Bihar comprises of college and university education, both for general and technical streams (Table 5.28). Presently, 22 universities are functioning in the state, of which 21 are traditional universities and 1 of them is an open university. In 2013, there were 278 government colleges and 387 local body colleges. Providing professional training to the prospective school teachers is another component of the higher education system. Presently, there are 35 teacher training centres in Bihar. Compared to the number of institutions for general education, the number of institutions for technical education is rather limited in Bihar, and there are only 10 colleges for engineering and

technical education. Of these 10 colleges, 2 have been established in 2009, widening the opportunity for technical education in Bihar. The district-wise details of affiliated and constituent colleges for 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14 are given in Table A5.26 (Appendix).

Table 5.28 : Institutions of Higher Education in Bihar

Type of Institutions/Year	2010	2011	2012	2013
Universities	13	20	20	21
Open Universities	2	1	1	1
Research Institute	15	15	15	15
Colleges/ Institute	628	815	815	NA
Government Colleges	273	273	276	278
Local Body Colleges	258	336	385	387
Other Colleges	97	206	206	NA
Education/Teacher Training Centres	33	35	35	35
Engineering /Technical college	10	10	10	10
Others	251	252	252	NA

Source : Department of Education, GOB

Due to resource constraints, the state government alone is not able to fulfill the demand for higher education. Thus, a number of private educational institutes have been set up in Bihar, which are generally institutes of technical, medical and vocational education.

Interventions in Secondary and Higher Education

Under Manav Vikas Mission (MVM) (2013-17), the targets and time frames have been set separately for Secondary and Higher Education and Literacy:

Indicators	Present Status (Baseline 2012)	Target 2014-15	Target 2016-17
Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) of Class IX	All - 59.37% Boys - 56.98% Girls - 62.14%	All - 72.50% Boys - 72.00% Girls - 73.00%	85% for children of all categories
No. of girls of SC/ST/EBC/ Minorities passing class Xth	All Girls - 4,14,279 SC Girls - 42,173 ST Girls - 4,508	All Girls - 5,65,000 SC Girls - 63,000 ST Girls - 5,500	All Girls - 7,15,000 SC Girls - 92,000 ST Girls - 7,000
Gender Ratio of candidates appearing class Xth Board Exam	56:44	54:46	52:48
Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR) - Secondary/ Higher Secondary (A teacher for every group of 60 student in each subject)	100:1	70:1	60:1
Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) in Higher Education	15%	22%	30%

Art, Culture and Youth

The youths are the most dynamic and valuable human resource of every society. The art and culture of Bihar are a vast continuum, evolving incessantly since time immemorial. Therefore, the preservation of Bihar's rich cultural heritage and promotion of all forms of art and culture, both tangible and intangible, are of considerable importance. For overall development of youth and culture, the state government has taken several steps. This includes acquiring of 89.97 acres of land in Pilkhi (Nalanda) for construction of cricket stadium-cum-sports complex of international standard, construction of stadium in Manpur (Gaya), acquisition of 20 acres of land for film city at Rajgir (Nalanda), beautification of Golghar (Patna), renovation of birth places of George Orwell at Motihari (East Champaran) and Syed Ibrahim Hussain Khan in Fatehganj (Bhagalpur). The state government has also sanctioned Rs. 1.71 crore for the acquisition of 5.35 acres of land in 2014-15 for development of Loknayakan Jaiprakash Narayan Memorial building-cum-library at Sitab Diara (Saran), the birth place of Loknayakan Jaiprakash Narayan. A sum of Rs. 152.37 crore has been sanctioned for the construction of Buddha Smriti Stupa and Samyak Darshan Sanghralaya at Vaishali. An amount of Rs. 498.49 crore has also been allocated for the construction of Bihar Museum at Patna.

The physical targets for development of sports in the state to achieve the goals of Manav Vikas Mission are presented in Table 5.29.

Table 5.29 : Physical Targets for Development of Sports

Year	International Stadium	Stadium at block level		Play field	Indoor Stadium	Stadium and coaching Centre		Sports Academy
		Target	Achievement			Targets	Achievement	
2013-14	-	100	-	2000	2	9	4	1
2014-15	1	100	79	2206	4	15	15	-
2015-16	-	134	-	2200	3	14	-	-
2016-17	-	-	-	2000	-	-	-	-
Total	1	334	79	8406	9	38	19	1

Source : Department of Art, Culture and Youth, GOB

5.5 Security for Weaker Sections

Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe

On April 1, 2007, a separate Department was formed for an integrated development of scheduled castes and tribes in Bihar. There are 22 castes in Bihar which are listed as Scheduled Castes (SC) and account for 15.9 percent of the population, while the communities listed as Scheduled Tribes (ST) make up 1.3 percent of the state's population, according to 2011 census. The district-wise details of the 22 castes in Bihar are given in the Tables A 5.27 and A5.28

(Appendix). The Department of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe runs the following programmes for their social advancement :

- In 2013-14, 18,779 students were benefited under the Chief Minister's SC & ST Merit Scholarship Scheme. In 2014-15, a provision of Rs. 22.50 lakh was made for this scheme.
- The state government has made a provision for scholarships and stipends. In 2013-14, a sum of Rs. 458.90 crore for pre-matric stipend and Rs. 156.30 crore for post-matric stipend was provided to SC/ST students.
- Coaching has been imparted to 933 SC/ST students in 2013-14 to help them achieve success in different competitive examinations.
- Provision has been made for 65 residential schools for SC students and 15 for ST students which have a capacity to accommodate 23,640 SC students and 4880 ST students, respectively. Each class has seats for 40 students.
- Provision has been made for hostels and book banks for children of Mahadalit families, a major group within SC population.
- There is a scheme for pre-matric scholarships to children whose parents are engaged in unclean occupation.
- A sum of Rs. 12.03 crore under the provision of SC/ST Prevention of Atrocities Act 1989 in 2013-14 and another sum of Rs. 20.00 lakh for publicity has been released.
- An amount of Rs. 25.30 crore has been sanctioned for the implementation of the programmes under the Integrated Tharuhat Area Development Scheme for the holistic development of the Tharu Area (Tharuhat) in Bihar.
- Under Pradhan Mantri Aadarsh Gram Yojana, 225 villages have been selected in Gaya district, where the share of SC population is above 50 percent. Under this programme, each of the selected villages will be strengthened by converging state and central government schemes, with a budget provision of Rs. 20 lakh from the central and Rs. 10 lakh from the state government. Till now, 2363 programmes have been completed and work for 881 more programmes are on-going, with an expenditure of Rs. 46.74 crore.
- The total budget for SC/ST welfare increased from Rs. 1105.68 crore in 2013-14 to Rs. 1169.98 crore in 2014-15 (Table 5.30). However, the actual expenditure was Rs. 921.89 crore against Rs. 1105.68 crore in 2013-14, indicating 83.4 percent utilisation of outlay. The district-level overview of physical and financial progress in major SC/ST welfare schemes in the state for 2013-14 and 2014-15 is presented in Table A 5.29 (Appendix).

Table 5.30 : Overview of Outlay Allocation of SC and ST Welfare

(Rs.crore)

Item	Budget (2013-14)			Actual Exp (2013-14)	Budget (2014-15)		
	Plan	Non-plan	Total		Plan	Non-plan	Total
SC & ST	94.96	147.52	1042.48	904.78 (86.8)	926.76	186.67	1113.43
Secretariat Service	0.00	3.10	3.10	2.44 (78.7)	0.00	3.15	3.15
Capital Outlay	57.10	0.00	57.10	13.67 (23.9)	50.40	0.00	50.40
Capital Outlay on Co-operatives	1.00	2.00	3.00	1.00 (33.3)	1.00	2.00	3.00
Total	953.06	152.62	1105.68	921.89 (83.4)	978.16	191.82	1169.98

Note : The figures in parentheses denote actual expenditure as percentage of total allocation

Source : Department of SC/ST Welfare, GOB

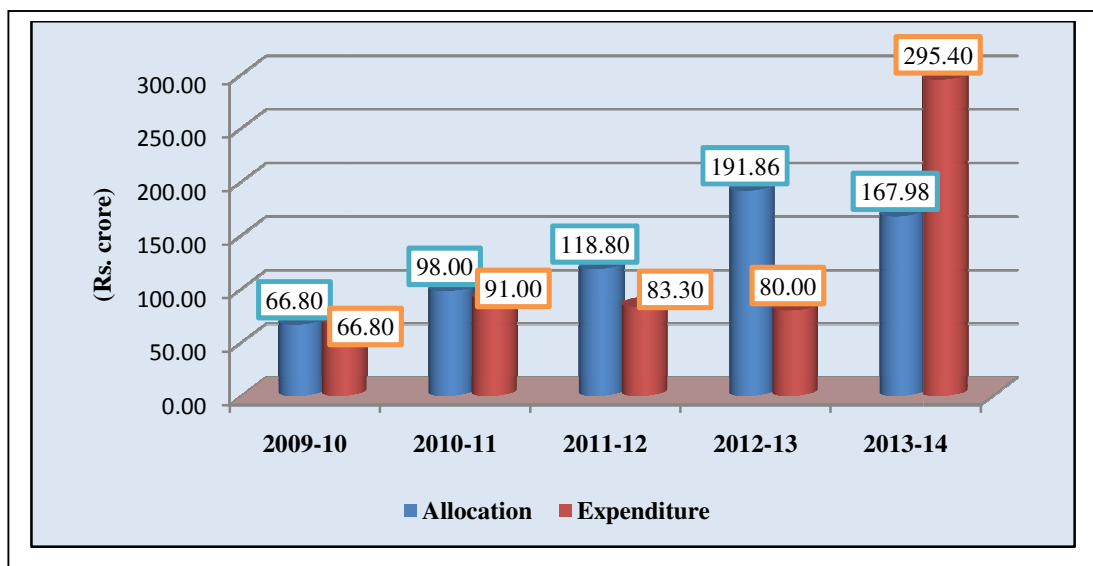
Mahadalit

The state had constituted State Mahadalit Commission for the inclusive development of the most deprived amongst the scheduled castes. The state government observed that, out of the 22 scheduled castes in Bihar, 20 are acutely deprived in terms of economic, social, cultural and political status. This was because the population belonging to these castes have not benefited much from the welfare programmes meant for the SC population. This led to the constitution of the State Mahadalit Commission. The interventions of the state government for the Mahadalits include :

- A call centre named 'Sahayata' has been established with modern computer facilities to help the deprived class against the atrocities. Uptill now, 46394 calls have been received.
- Under Dashrath Manjhi Kaushal Vikas Yojana, up to 2013-14, 72.8 thousand students have been benefited.
- In 2013-14, for community building and workshed, an amount of Rs. 128.07 crore has been distributed in all the districts.
- Under 'Mukhyamantri Mahadalit Radio Scheme', radios were given to 17.0 lakh families with a total expenditure of Rs. 65.1 crore till 2014-15.
- The state government is contemplating to establish 'Community Radio Stations' in rural areas of Bihar for social and cultural upliftment of Mahadalit community. The programmes to be broadcast by these stations would also be prepared by people from this community.

Up to 2010-11, nearly cent percent of total allocation for mahadalit welfare was utilized; but in the next two years, there was a fall in the utilisation percentage. However, in 2013-14, there is a remarkable increase in both allocation and expenditure. Chart 5.6 shows the allocation and expenditure of funds for mahadalit welfare.

Chart 5.6 : Budget Allocation for Development of Mahadalits



National Safai Karmachari Finance and Development Corporation (NSKFDC)

- **Mahila Samriddhi Yojana (MSY)** - An amount of Rs. 10,000 is provided as subsidy and Rs. 20,000 as loan to the families of SC community to empower them through self-employment. Only a modest 4 percent rate of interest is charged on this loan which is collected in 36 equal installments. Up to 2013-14, Rs. 74.10 lakh have been provided to 247 female workers for self-employment under this scheme.
- **Micro Credit Finance Scheme (MCFS)** - Under MCFS, the amount for loan and subsidy are same as in MSY, but instead of 4 percent, the rate of interest is 5 percent. The loan is recovered in 36 equal installments. Under this scheme, in 2013-14, 517 people have availed Rs. 158.70 lakh of assistance for self-employment.
- **Mahila Adhikarita Yojana (MAY)** – Under this scheme, the female safai workers are provided a loan amount of Rs. 40,000 and subsidy amount of Rs. 10,000 with a rate of interest of 5 percent. The loan is recovered in 60 equal installments. In 2013-14, 43 female workers have obtained a total of Rs. 30.10 lakh for self-employment under this scheme.
- **Term Loan (Rs. 50 thousand)** – An amount of Rs. 10,000 is provided as subsidy and Rs. 40,000 as loan to the families of SC community to empower them through self-employment. Only a modest 6 percent rate of interest is charged for this loan which is collected in 60 equal installments. In 2013-14, 37 people have availed Rs. 18.50 lakh as assistance for self-employment under this scheme.
- **Term Loan (Rs. 1.00 lakh)** – An amount of Rs. 10,000 is provided as subsidy and Rs. 90,000 as loan to the families of SC community to empower them through self-employment. Only a modest 6 percent rate of interest is charged for this loan which is collected in 60 equal installments. In 2013-14, 63 people have availed Rs. 59.85 lakh as assistance for self-employment under this scheme.

The Bihar State Schedule Caste Cooperative Development Corporation, Patna was established in 1978 under the Cooperative Act for all-round development of scheduled castes. The district offices of the Corporation are working in 35 districts of Bihar. In the financial year 2013-14, Corporation has benefited 4218 people with a loan and subsidy amount of Rs. 13.04 crore. The details are given in Table 5.31.

Table 5.31 : Achievements of Bihar State Scheduled Caste Cooperative Corporation (2013-14)

(Rs. lakh)

Name of the scheme	No. of Beneficiaries	Term Loan	Bank Loan	Margin Money	Subsidy	Total
Mahila Samridhi Scheme (NSFDC)	13	2.60	0.00	0.00	1.30	3.90
Mahila Samridhi Scheme (NSKFDC)	234	46.80	0.00	0.00	23.40	70.20
Small Business Scheme (NSFDC)	10	3.80	0.00	0.20	1.00	5.00
Micro Credit Finance Scheme (NSKFDC)	517	107.00	0.00	0.00	51.70	158.70
Mahila Adshikarita Yojana (NSKFDC)	43	25.80	0.00	0.00	4.30	30.10
Term Loan SHEME (up to Rs. 1.00 Lakh) (NSKFDC)	63	49.80	0.00	3.75	6.30	59.85
Term Loan SHEME (up to Rs. 0.50 Lakh) (NSKFDC)	37	14.80	0.00	0.00	3.70	18.50
Subsidy Scheme (executed through Bank)	3301	0.00	627.91	0.00	330.10	958.01
Total	4218	250.60	627.91	3.95	421.80	1304.26

Note : NSFDC - National Scheduled Caste Finance Development Corporation
NSKFDC - National Safai Karmachari Finance Development Corporation

Source : Department of SC/ST Welfare, GOB

Welfare of Backward and Extremely Backward Classes

The state government has constituted the Department of Welfare of Backward and Extremely Backward Classes for overall development of these communities in 2007-08. The backward classes are those castes that got notified by the state government. In Bihar, 131 backward castes account for almost 60 percent of its population. The summary of financial progresses for welfare of backward and extremely backward population is presented in Table 5.32.

Table 5.32 : Financial Progress of BC and EBC Welfare

(Rs. crore)

Details	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 (Up to Sep, 14)
Total Outlay	61.51	67.42	125.62	365.91	825.92	1375.79	1469.15
Total Approved Amount	60.23	67.42	125.62	365.91	825.92	1193.10	1469.15
Total Expenditure	47.86	66.84	115.17	355.05	817.48	1193.10	342.39
Expenditure as percentage of Approved Amount	79.5	99.1	91.7	97.0	99.0	86.7	23.3
Expenditure as percentage of Total Outlay	77.8	99.1	91.7	97.0	99.0	86.7	23.3

Source : Department of BC and EBC Welfare, GOB

The welfare measures undertaken for backward and extremely backward classes are as follows:

- Scholarships are provided to students from backward and extremely backward classes in primary and secondary schools, colleges and technical institutions.
- Under Mukhyamantri Merit Scholarship Scheme for Extremely Backward Class students, an amount of Rs. 35.00 crore was disbursed as scholarship among 35 thousand students in 2013-14, and an amount of Rs. 40.00 crore has been approved in 2014-15.
- 36 thousand students of BC/EBC category were given Post-matric scholarship in 2013-14.
- A provision of Rs. 1042.70 crore has been made in the budget to cover 1 crore BC/EBC students in 2014-15, and an amount of Rs. 1030.70 crore has already been allotted to the districts. Out of this allocation, Rs. 184.46 crore has already been spent till August, 2014.
- Construction of hostels in 4 districts at a cost of Rs. 9.35 crore under Jan Nayak Karpoori Thakur Extremely Backward Class Welfare Hostel Scheme has been completed. During 2014-15, 3 more hostels at a cost of Rs. 5 crore are planned.
- An amount of Rs. 5.85 crore has been spent during 2013-14 benefiting 3080 girl students under arrangement for free uniforms, food and other essential for students, and arrangement of residential facilities in high schools. A provision of Rs. 7.25 crore has been made for 2014-15.
- In 2014-15, an amount of Rs. 30 lakh has been sanctioned to benefit 1550 students for acquiring technical education.

The physical and financial details of allocation for different welfare schemes for the backward and extremely backward population is presented in Table 5.33.

Table 5.33 : Physical and Financial details of BC and EBC Department

	No. of beneficiaries	Fund Allocation (Rs. lakh)	No. of beneficiaries	Fund Allocation (Rs. lakh)	No. of beneficiaries	Fund Allocation (Rs. lakh)
	Stipend for students of primary, middle and high school		Post-Matric Scholarship		OBC Girls' Higher Secondary Residential School (12 nos.)	
2009-10	296315	2200.00	75483	2522.55	2400	300.00
2010-11	312630	2400.00	86210	4000.00	2440	512.00
2011-12	323313	2516.66	126938	15206.88	3080	485.00
2012-13	4300000	58696.46	225000	24628.17	800	100.00
2013-14	9800000	116823.53	36368	5814.95	2019	584.80
	Mukhyamantri Medhavriti Yojana for EBC students		Stipend for students in technical courses		Construction of 38 Jannayak Karpuri Thakur Hostels for Extremely Backward class students	
2009-10	9000	900.00	830	17.40	Under Construction	1791.27
2010-11	46943	4694.34	830	17.40		1073.77
2011-12	53000	5300.00	850	17.40		160.44
2012-13	42000	4200.00	1650	30.00		187.00
2013-14	35000	3500.00	1500	30.00		935.00

Source : Department of Backward and Extremely Backward Class Welfare, GOB

Minority Welfare

The Indian Constitution is committed to the equality of citizens and the responsibility of the state is to protect the rights of minorities in matters of language, religion and culture. According to 2001 census, the religious minorities constitute 16.77 percent of the population of Bihar, with 16.53 percent Muslims, 0.03 percent Christians and 0.21 percent belonging to other religions. Muslims constitute a large part of the population in Kishanganj (67.6 percent), Katihar (42.5 percent), Araria (41.1 percent) and Purnea (36.8 percent). Kishanganj and Katihar also have the largest share of Christians in the population. In order to safeguard the welfare of the minorities, the Department of Minority Welfare was established in Bihar in 1991. The achievement of the Department in recent years is as follows:

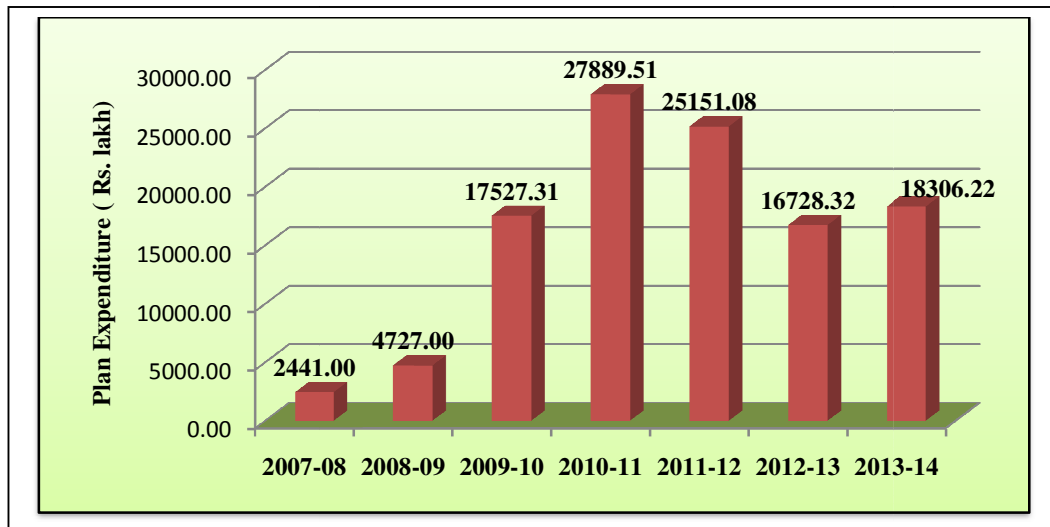
- In 2013-14, Mukhyamantri Alpsankhayak Vidyarthi Protsahan Yojana had benefitted 29,498 minority students with a first class degree from Bihar School Examination Board.
- Under Muslim Divorcee Women Assistance Programme, for self-employment, a sum of Rs. 10 thousand is provided to each woman. A total amount of Rs. 10.6 crore has been given to 10,607 women under this scheme till 2013-14.
- Under a scheme for hostels for minority students in all the districts of Bihar, 28 such hostels have already been constructed, including Mother Teresa Girls Hostel in Patna.
- Under the State Coaching Programme, Mazharul Haque Arbi-Farsi University has been appointed as Nodal Agency. Physical training has been imparted to 74 students for

appearing in the examination of Bihar Fire Brigade Service in May, 2014. Coaching was also imparted to 50 students for appearing in preliminary examination of UPSC and BPSC.

- Under the talent-cum-means scholarship scheme for technical and vocational education, Rs. 17.89 crore has been distributed among 4363 new and 3609 renewal of scholarship for students of minority community till 2013-14.
- Up to 2013-14, 34,485 students have been benefitted under Post-matric scholarship scheme at the cost of Rs. 13.11 crore and 65,663 students got the assistance under Pre-matric scholarship scheme at the cost of Rs. 4.22 crore.
- 75 minority-dominated blocks and 8 towns of 20 districts are covered under Multi-Sectoral Development Scheme in the 12th Five Year Plan. Under this scheme, a tentative total outlay of Rs. 419.17 crore has been sanctioned.
- Annual aid to Bihar State Sunni Wakf Board has been enhanced from Rs. 23 lakh to Rs. 50 lakh, from Rs. 10 lakh to Rs. 20 lakh for Bihar State Shia Wakf Board, from Rs. 10 lakh to Rs. 40 lakh to Bihar State Haj Samiti, and from Rs. 4 lakh to Rs. 8 lakh to Anjuman-Tarakki-E-Urdu, Bihar.
- Upto 2013-14, Rs. 37.54 crore has been distributed among 3769 unemployed youth under Mukhyamantri Rojgar Rin Yojana.
- Up to 2013-14, Rs. 4.29 crore has been provided to 526 minority students under Mukhya Mantri Shiksha Rin Yojana.

Chart 5.7 represents the expenditure under the plan head for minority welfare. The expenditure since 2007-08 is showing an increasing trend, although in 2010-11 and 2011-12, it was remarkably high.

Chart 5.7 : Plan Expenditure on Minority Welfare



5.6 Women Empowerment

The principle of mainstreaming gender in development demands gender becoming its integral part, not a separate and additional agenda. Assuming that this approach is adopted for all age-groups, and for all levels of society from home to the workplace, the present section highlights the areas where the gender dimension is of special concern. For example, the drop in sex ratio from 919 in 2001 to 918 in 2011 in Bihar is a matter of concern for the state government.

The gender inequality arising out of social and cultural traditions is now being addressed, both directly and indirectly, by the state government. It is trying to ensure that women share equal benefits of development, and sufficient fund is provided for programmes aimed at improving their situation. Since gender equality and women's empowerment is an important agenda of the state government, it has been publishing its gender budget since 2008-09. A brief overview of the gender budget for 2013-14 and 2014-15 is presented in Table 5.34. From the table, it emerges that the total outlay for women development has increased 29.0 percent in 2014-15, compared to the year before. For Category I schemes, the increase is even higher at 43.1 percent.

Table 5.34 : Gender Budget Summary

(Rs. crore)

Details	2013-14	2014-15	Percent Change
Category I schemes for Women (100 % beneficiaries)	2740.20	3920.05	43.06
Category II schemes for Women (30 % beneficiaries)	7007.98	8658.27	23.55
Total Outlays for women	9748.18	12578.32	29.03
Total Outlays for related departments	19003.48	23330.73	22.77
Outlays for women as a percentage of total outlays of relevant departments	51.30	53.91	-
Total size of the state budget	81154.19	116886.17	44.03
Share of outlays in the state budget (%)	12.01	10.76	-
GSDP	343053.98	383709.00	11.85
Outlays for women as percentage of GSDP (%)	2.84	3.28	15.36

Source : Department of Finance, GOB

In Table 5.35, the data again refers to the gender budget items under different departments. Here again, one notices considerable increase in outlays for both Category I and Category-II schemes in 2014-15, compared to 2013-14. It also emerges from the table that Social Welfare and Education are the two principal Departments, through which women-oriented programmes are implemented.

Table 5.35 : Overview of Gender Budget

(Rs. crore)

Name of Department	2013-14			2014-15 (BE)		
	Total Budget Outlay	Category I Outlays	Category II Outlays	Total Budget Outlay	Category I Outlays	Category II Outlays
Social Welfare	3856.85	715.68	1552.98	2841.18	412.83	1646.30
Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes Welfare	975.83	0.00	301.15	1009.03	0.00	301.21
Public Health Engineering	480.63	0.00	144.19	641.11	0.00	192.33
Minority Welfare	195.10	2.00	57.93	40.10	2.00	11.43
Education	9438.91	327.97	4172.86	12117.62	540.47	5371.01
Health	468.69	418.02	20.19	441.28	441.28	0.00
Rural Development	1388.55	1077.05	109.40	2842.40	2492.40	105.00
Urban Development and Housing	251.60	0.00	75.80	5.79	0.00	2.70
Panchayati Raj	175.45	0.00	87.73	98.57	0.00	49.29
Labor Resource	4.22	0.70	1.06	8.15	3.20	1.49
Planning and Development	554.04	0.00	166.21	700.00	0.00	210.00
Backward Class and Extremely Backward Class Welfare	858.19	8.37	268.74	1463.41	8.26	436.55
Revenue and Land Reforms	30.50	30.50	0.00	19.61	19.61	0.00
Art, Culture and Youth	19.31	0.00	5.79	30.43	0.00	9.13
Industry	63.20	0.00	18.96	78.95	0.00	23.69
Finance	159.91	159.91	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Agriculture	82.00	0.00	24.60	992.63	0.00	297.79
Information Tecnology	0.49	0.00	0.40	0.46	0.00	0.37
Total	19003.48	2740.20	7007.98	23330.73	3920.05	8658.27

Source : Department of Finance, GOB

Table 5.36 : Flagship Schemes to Address Gender Disparity

(Rs. crore)

Scheme	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14 (RE)	2014-15 (BE)
Lakshmbai Social Security Pension Scheme	85.92	106.43	149.60	144.63	96.00
Nari Shakti Yojana	10.00	30.00	0.00	10.20	1.20
Mukhyamantri Kanya Vivah Yojana	70.00	88.49	82.43	115.20	50.40
Mukhyamantri Kanya Suraksha Yojana	105.41	100.00	6.56	60.00	12.00

Source : Department of Finance, GOB

The direct interventions by the state government to address gender disparity can be clubbed under two main heads: child protection (Kanya Suraksha Yojana to stop female foeticide) and social and economic security (Lakshmibai Social Security Pension scheme, Kanya Vivah Yojana and Nari Shakti Yojana) (Table 5.36). With an objective to check female foeticide to improve sex ratio and encourage birth registration, Mukhyamantri Kanya Suraksha Yojana was launched in 2007. Under this scheme, the state government contributes Rs. 2000 for every girl child (belonging to the BPL category) born on or after November 22, 2007. The benefit of the scheme is limited to two girls per family. In 2013-14, 14.8 lakh beneficiaries availed this facility.

Economic Empowerment

- Up to 2013-14, the Women Development Corporation had formed 66,912 SHGs and an amount of Rs. 57.55 crore was disbursed as loan among the SHGs.
- Initial capitalisation fund is an important component under Mukhyamantri Nari Shakti Yojana (MNSY). Up to 2013-14, an amount of Rs. 405.14 crore has been distributed as loan among 14,473 SHGs.
- Women Development Corporation is concurrently running various programmes for training and capacity building of young girls and women belonging to the poor community. Under this scheme, the selected candidates are provided free of cost training in housekeeping, beautician course, computer operation and sales management by reputed training institutes.
- Uptill 2013-14, cooperative societies have been formed by block level SHGs in 66 blocks of 18 districts. By this process, 376 village organizations have already been formed.
- In order to raise their status, women and girls from the lower strata of society are assisted to take up diploma courses in any ITI/Polytechnic course, or any short-term skill imparting course, including secretarial practice. Financial assistance in the form of fees, scholarships and hostel charges are provided. Widows and disabled are given preference. This also applies to women whose family income does not exceed Rs. 60,000 per year or those who are staying in short stay homes, orphanage, and juvenile centres.
- Under the Asset Creation and Livelihood programme, the support is provided for establishing Training-cum-Production Centres which are managed by Women

Organizations / SHGs or their Federations. This develops the sense of ownership and raises the social status of women. Activities like production of low-cost sanitary napkins and its marketing, intervention in dairy and agriculture centres, and community-based retail enterprises are entertained under this programme.

Social Empowerment

- At present, women helplines are functional in 36 districts and it will be operational soon in the remaining 2 districts.
- Short Stay Homes have been established in 17 districts to help the women who are victims of any abuse. The principal thrust here is reintegrating the woman with her family.
- Women Development Corporation has planned to establish 50-bed rehabilitation centres to help the women who are victims of atrocities. This centre will also provide social, psychological, religious and medical suggestions and treatment to the beneficiaries.
- Hostels have been established for working women in two districts – Patna and Gaya.
- The Social Awareness Programmes of Women Development Corporation is aimed at dealing with social evils like dowry system, child marriage, witch craft, sexual harassment at work place etc. Folk media, documentary films, posters and banners are used as medium of campaign.
- Women Development Corporation has made provision for a Support Fund under the Social Rehabilitation Programme for rehabilitating women and their children who are victims of adverse circumstances. A sum of Rs. 95.10 lakh has been disbursed to the district-level Anti-Human Trafficking units for victims of trafficking, domestic violence, rape, etc.

Table 5.37 shows that there has been an increase in the number of cases registered and disposed of relating to offences against women. Out of all the cases, the registration of cases is the highest for domestic violence. It is interesting to note that about 76 percent of all cases were disposed of in 2013-14.

Table 5.37 : Number of Cases Registered and Disposed under Social Empowerment

Types of Cases	2012-13		2013-14		2014-15 (up to September)	
	Registered	Disposed	Registered	Disposed	Registered	Disposed
Domestic Violence	3052	2192 (71.8)	3486	2654 (76.13)	2236	1622 (72.54)
Dowry Abuse	623	452 (72.6)	735	508 (69.12)	371	352 (94.88)
Dowry Death	14	14 (100.0)	25	17 (68.00)	14	10 (71.43)
Second Marriage	172	121 (70.3)	153	122 (79.74)	76	18 (23.68)
Assets-Related	260	206 (79.2)	232	169 (72.84)	78	75 (96.15)
Rape & Trafficking	85	85 (100.0)	99	65 (65.66)	53	67 (126.42)
Sexual abuse at offices and other places	44	39 (88.6)	132	94 (71.21)	68	19 (27.94)
Others	1371	1049 (76.5)	1692	1353 (79.96)	1005	755 (75.12)
Total Cases	5621	4162 (74.0)	6554	4982 (76.01)	3901	2918 (74.8)

Note : Figures in parentheses denote the percentage of cases disposed

Source : Bihar State Women Development Corporation, GOB

Cultural Empowerment

Empowerment is incomplete without cultural development. Therefore, the Women Development Corporation is playing an active role in cultural empowerment of women of the state. Special programmes are arranged on March 8 every year in all the districts of Bihar on the occasion of International Women's Day. The Women Development Corporation helps the SHG members perform many cultural programmes including fairs, dance, folksong, drama, etc. 'Prabhatpheris' are also arranged on this day.

5.7 Rural Development and Other Social Welfare Programmes

Apart from special welfare programmes for the weaker sections and women, the state government also implements five other welfare programmes — three of them for employment and livelihood, one for housing, and another one for food security. The details of these welfare programmes are presented below.

Swarnajayanti Grameen Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY)

The SGSY, a renovation from the original Integrated Rural Development Program (IRDP), was launched in 1999. The objective of the SGSY is to organise the rural poor and build their capacities systematically so that they can have self-employment opportunities. The programme has provisions for providing income-generating assets to the rural poor through a mix of bank credit and government subsidy. The assisted rural poor families are organised into Self-Help Groups (SHGs). The scheme was closed in 2013-14, but its substantial contribution to rural employment during 2008-09 to 2012-13 is evident from Table 5.38.

The coverage of the programme was maximum in 2010-11, when 1.84 lakh members of SHGs were assisted, in which the share of women was 65.6 percent. In the same year, the number of individuals assisted for self-employment was 15.4 thousand, in which the share of women was 25.6 percent. In other years also, the programme has achieved considerable success, with increasing share of women beneficiaries.

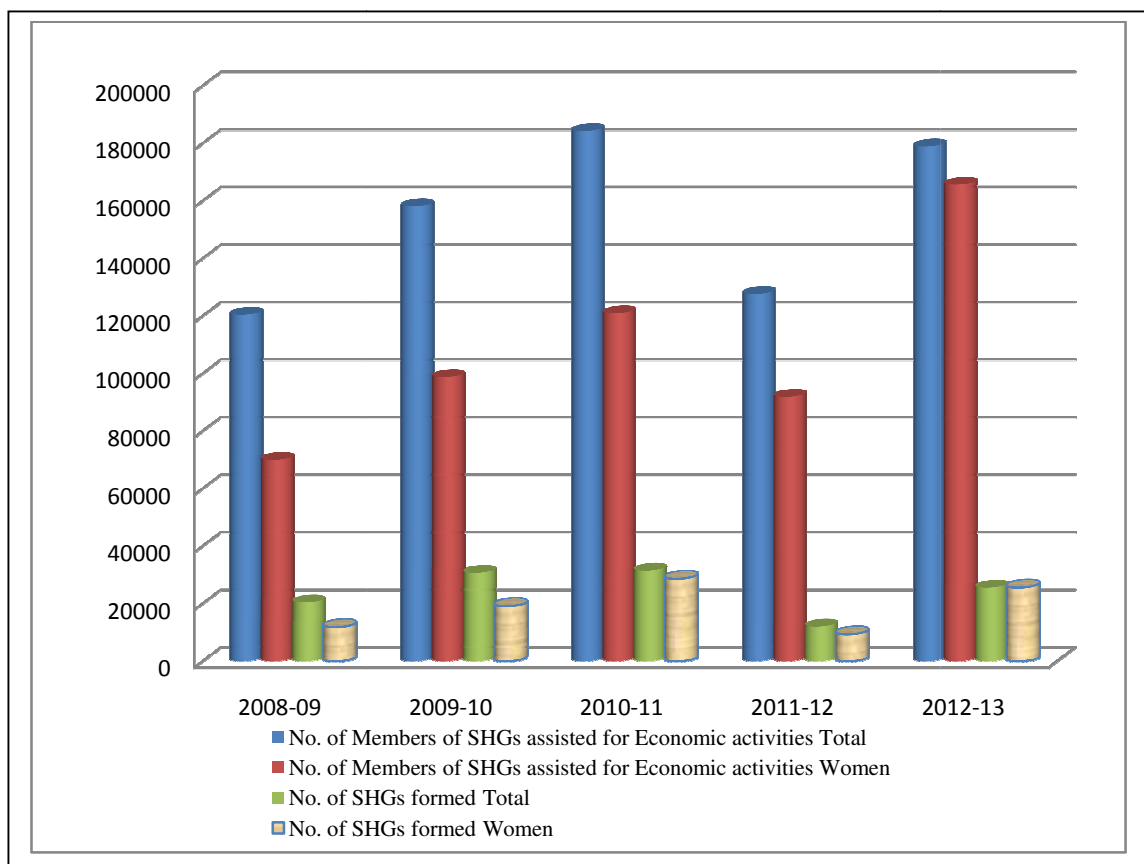
Table 5.38 : Performance of SGSY Programme

Year	No. of Members of SHGs assisted for Economic activities		No. of Individual Swarojgaris assisted for Economic Activities		No. of SHGs formed	
	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women
2008-09	120402	69949 (58.1)	4976	1281 (25.7)	20407	11791 (57.8)
2009-10	158061	98695 (62.4)	6090	1266 (20.8)	30701	19073 (62.1)
2010-11	184225	120901 (65.6)	15398	3937 (25.6)	31453	28576 (90.9)
2011-12	127567	91836 (72.0)	8698	2122 (24.4)	12017	9297 (77.4)
2012-13	178900	165600 (92.6)	7685	6143 (79.9)	25531	25531 (100.0)
2013-14	SCHEME CLOSED					

Note : Figures in parentheses denote percentage

Source : Department of Rural Development, GOB

Chart 5.8 : Overview of New SHGs Formation in Bihar



JEEVIKA – State Rural Livelihoods Mission

The Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India has launched National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) by restructuring Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY), effective from April 1, 2011. The objective of the programme is to provide gainful self-employment opportunity for the skilled and semi-skilled labourers in rural areas by organising them into community groups.

The Bihar Rural Livelihoods Promotion Society (BRLPS) is functioning as the State Rural Livelihoods Mission under the overall framework of National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM). It will scale up its JEEViKA model of poverty alleviation throughout the state in a phased manner. The programme will be operational in all the 534 blocks across the state. Overall, 1.5 crore rural poor families would be organised into 10 lakh SHGs, 65 thousand Village Organisations (VO), 1600 Custer Level Federations (CLF) and 534 Block Level Federations (BLF). Nearly 3 lakh Community Professionals and 75 thousand Community Resource Persons (CRP) would be identified and trained. It is envisaged that the households would cumulatively save nearly Rs 3100 crore, access Rs 5800 crore of CLF, and Rs. 12,000 crore of credit from banks.

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS OF JEEVIKA

- At present, JEEViKA has its presence in 534 blocks across 38 Districts.
- 31 lakh poor households have been mobilized into 2.66 lakh Self-Help Groups (SHG), federated into 11750 Village Organizations (VO) and 178 CLFs.
- 1,71,726 SHG bank accounts have been opened and 99,959 SHGs are presently credit-linked with banks. 3 lakh SHG households have been covered under the Janani Bal Suraksha Yojana (JBSY).
- SHGs now manage own fund of Rs. 62 crore, and leverage Rs. 560 crore more from the commercial banks.
- Out of the total 11,750 VOs, 6765 VOs are managing the Food Security Fund Intervention and Health Risk Fund Intervention amounting to Rs 139.73 crore.
- More than 5.73 lakh farmers have adopted modern farming techniques such as 'SRI' techniques in rice/wheat. It has helped to double the yield rates.
- 500 new Dairy Cooperative Societies (DCS) have been formed, mobilizing 26,287 dairy farmers.
- 42,893 youths have been trained and 35,029 have been placed in the organised sector. About 44 Training Centres are being run and 2696 youths are undergoing training in those centres.

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS)

The MGNREGS is designed to solve the rural unemployment problem, widely prevalent in Bihar and India. In Bihar, the problem exists because of the skewed land distribution in rural areas, resulting in a mass of agricultural labourers and marginal farmers needing additional employment opportunities for their livelihood. This programme aims at providing a guaranteed 100 days of employment for unskilled labourers. Simultaneously, the scheme is designed to create community assets for the benefit of the rural society. This is expected to decrease distress migration and have multiplier effect on the rural economy.

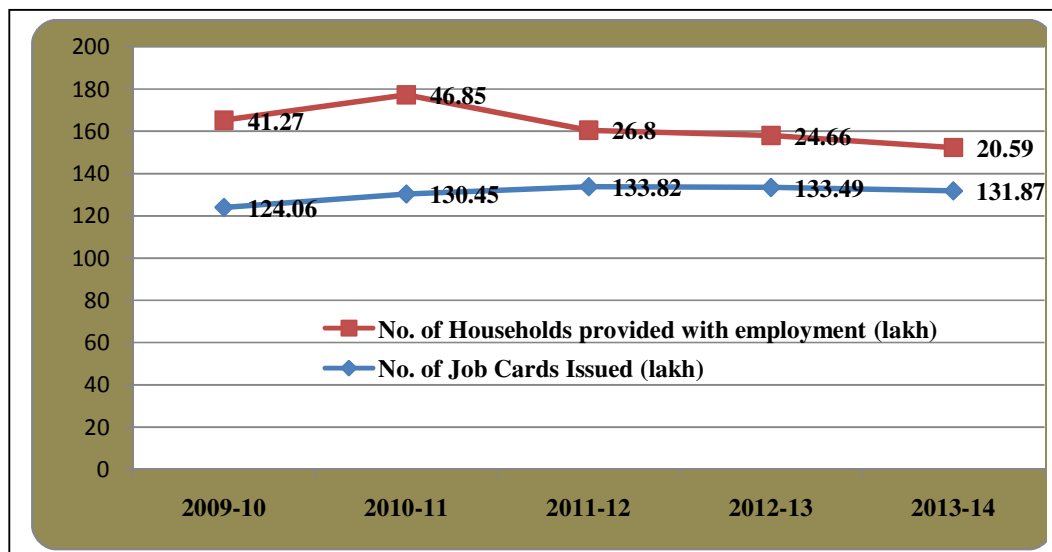
The details about the performance of the programme are provided in Table 5.39. The Job Cards have been issued to 131.87 lakh households till 2013-14, and 15.6 percent of job card holders were provided with employment in that year. Out of those provided with employment in 2013-14, only 6.0 percent were provided 100 days of employment, the corresponding figure being 6.3 percent in 2012-13. In 2012-13 and 2013-14, more than 80 percent of fund was utilised, which is much higher than the figures for previous years. The total employment generated was 862.21 lakh persondays in 2013-14, compared to 965.42 lakh persondays in 2012-13. Till 2013-14, 110.98 lakh bank and post-office accounts have been opened for payment of wages under this programme.

Table 5.39 : Performance of MGNREGS

Year	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
No. of Job Cards Issued (lakh)	124.06	130.45	133.82	133.49	131.87
No. of households provided with employment (lakh)	41.27 (33.3)	46.85 (35.9)	26.80 (20.1)	24.66 (18.5)	20.59 (15.6)
No. of Households obtaining 100 days of employment	287019 (7.0)	260919 (5.6)	137649 (5.1)	156935 (6.3)	123447 (6.0)
Employment generated (lakh persondays)	1137.53	1597.49	866.38	965.412	862.21
Percentage share of women in total employment generated	30.0	29.6	28.20	29.94	34.97
Average employment per household (persondays)	27.6	34.1	32.3	39.15	41.88
Number of completed works	70491	83593	54589	64846	104832
Fund utilized (percentage)	75.8	82.7	65.02	82.90	81.75
No. of accounts opened (in lakh)	84.91	102.57	107.55	110.70	110.98

Note : Figures in parentheses denote percentages with respect to total job cards issued
Source : Department of Rural Development, GOB

Chart 5.9 : Overview of Employment Provided to Households under MGNREG



The district-wise detail about the implementation of MGNREGS is presented in Table A 5.30 (Appendix). In that table, one can observe a wide variation across the districts in the performance of MGNREGS. In 2013-14, the maximum number of job cards was issued in Muzaffarpur (6.5 lakhs), followed by East Champaran (6.23 lakhs) and Gaya (5.98). Less than one lakh job cards were issued in small districts of Sheohar (0.87 lakhs), Sheikhpura (0.96 lakhs) and Arwal (0.96 lakhs). The SC households represent 33.5 percent of the households with job cards. The percentage of households demanding employment was the highest in Gaya (66.0 percent), followed by Samastipur (49.5 percent). Kishanganj (12.5 percent) was the lowest among the districts in this category. Aurangabad ranked first (9.5 percent) in providing 100 days of employment to those who had demanded it, followed by Nalanda (9.5 percent) and Madhepura (9.4 percent). Sheohar (63.3 percent), Begusarai (56.9), Saharsa (47.2 percent) have registered the highest participation of women in MGNREGS, each one recording more than 40 percent participation of women in 2013-14. Less than 20 percent participation of women has been registered in Buxar (18.5 percent), Rohtas (19.6 percent) and Kaimur (19.5 percent). There is also wide inter-district variation as regards the total employment generation in 2013-14. Gaya (73.75 lakhs) is the best district in employment generation, followed by East Champaran (40.99 lakhs) and West Champaran (39.44 lakhs). The two districts with the lowest employment generation in 2013-14 were Munger (3.74 lakhs) and Arwal (4.95 lakhs). The district-wise financial progress under MGNREGS is shown in Table A 5.31 (Appendix). Bhagalpur (101.5 percent) is the best district in the utilisation of fund in 2013-14. Jamui (96.9 percent), Banka (95.8 percent), Buxar (95.8 percent) also utilized more than 95 percent of the MGNREGS fund.

Table 5.40 lists the category-wise completed works under MGNREGS, from 2009-10 to 2013-14. The projects for Rural Connectivity and Drought Proofing have dominated the scheme during this period, accounting for nearly 27.3 and 27.8 percent of the total projects, respectively. The third most important category is Water Conservation. These three types of projects help in developing the rural infrastructure, expanding livelihood options for the rural people.

Table 5.40 : List of Category-wise Completed Works under MGNREGS

Year / Categories	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Water conservation	8637 (12.3)	11424 (13.7)	6059 (11.1)	7009 (10.8)	6879 (6.56)
Drought proofing	6601 (9.4)	6609 (7.9)	5360 (9.8)	16246 (25.1)	29121 (27.78)
Micro-irrigation works	6552 (9.3)	7368 (8.8)	4605 (8.4)	4335 (6.7)	5618 (5.36)
Provision of irrigation facility	1489 (2.1)	1841 (2.2)	1902 (3.5)	1813 (2.8)	3210 (3.06)
Renovation of traditional water bodies	7593 (10.8)	7650 (9.1)	5065 (9.3)	6828 (10.5)	2428 (2.32)
Land development	2575 (3.7)	4674 (5.6)	3229 (5.9)	4090 (6.3)	7654 (7.30)
Flood control and protection	5175 (7.3)	5072 (6.1)	2554 (4.7)	2265 (3.5)	1318 (1.26)
Rural connectivity	31869 (45.2)	38955 (46.6)	25521 (46.8)	22056 (34.0)	28631 (27.31)
Any other activity	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	294 (0.5)	204 (0.3)	19973 (19.05)
Total Works Completed	70491 (100.0)	83593 (100.0)	54589 (100.0)	64846 (100.0)	104832 (100)

Note : Figures in the parentheses denote percent share to total works completed

Source : Department of Rural Development, GOB

Indira Awas Yojana (IAY)

The IAY, a flagship scheme of the central government, was started to provide shelters to BPL families through construction/upgradation of their houses. The scheme is a significant step towards improving the basic amenities for rural people. The summary of the performance of IAY over the last five years is presented in Table 5.41.

Table 5.41 : Performance of the IAY Scheme

Year	Annual Physical Target	Houses Completed		Percentage of Fund Utilisation
		Total	SC & ST	
2009-10	1098001	645621 (58.8)	335675 (52.0)	69.5
2010-11	758904	529392 (69.8)	259867 (49.1)	66.4
2011-12	737486	450248 (61.1)	200393 (44.5)	68.0
2012-13	835925	839515 (100.4)	372409 (44.3)	75.9
2013-14	605550	695462 (114.9)	312388 (44.9)	66.4

Note : Figures in parentheses denote percentages with respect to the previous column

Source : Department of Rural Development, GOB,

In both 2012-13 and 2013-14, more than cent per cent of physical targets were achieved in Bihar under IAY, compared to much lower achievements in previous years. The share of SCs and STs in the total houses completed has declined over the years, but it is still above 40 percent. The detailed information on IAY is presented in Table A 5.32 (Appendix), recording achievements for each of its components.

Public Distribution System

The Public Distribution System (PDS), a target group strategy to alleviate poverty, is an instrument to make available essential commodities to people, particularly those living below the poverty line. In Bihar, the PDS is extremely necessary as there exists wide poverty. Four essential commodities (wheat, rice, sugar and kerosene oil) are distributed through PDS outlets.

The social backgrounds of PDS dealers are presented in Table 5.42. The total number of PDS dealers is 42,451 as on September, 2014. The share of backward and extremely backward castes among the dealers is about 36.5 percent, that of scheduled castes 16.2 percent, and general castes 19.5 percent. The distribution of PDS dealers by their social background in different districts is presented in Table A 5.33 (Appendix). The ownership pattern of PDS outlets at the district level is nearly the same as in the state level.

Table 5.42 : Overview of PDS Dealerships (as on September 2014)

Social Background of PDS Dealers	No of PDS Outlets	Percentage Share
Scheduled Caste	6857	16.2
Scheduled tribes	323	0.8
Backward Caste	12445	29.3
Extremely Backward Caste	3068	7.2
Minority	3036	7.2
Women	3387	8.0
Women Self Help Groups	202	0.5
Other Self Help Groups	118	0.3
Co-operative Society (Ex-Army Personnel)	4579	10.8
Handicapped	177	0.4
General	8259	19.5
Total	42451	100.0

Source : Department of Food and Consumer Protection, GOB

Till 2012-13, PDS was implemented under three schemes, namely (i) BPL, (ii) Antyoday and (iii) Annapurna. After the enactment of National Food Security Act (2013) in February 2014, PDS is run under two schemes: (1) Antyoday – providing 35 kgs of foodgrains per month to

extremely poor BPL families (21 kgs of rice at the rate of Rs. 3 per kg and 14 kgs of wheat at the rate of Rs. 2 per kg) and (2) Priviledge Household (PHH) – in which eligible members of a family are provided 5 kg of foodgrains, each month. Under PHH Scheme, 3 kgs of rice at the rate of Rs. 3 per kg and 2 kg of wheat at the rate of Rs. 2 per kg. The total coverage is 871 lakh people with 4.60 lakh tonne of foodgrains.

The operational details of PDS in Bihar for the years 2010-11 to 2013-14 are presented in Table 5.43. It shows that the lifting of foodgrains under BPL scheme has risen continuously over the years. The lifting percentage for wheat is 94.8 percent in 2013-14, much higher than 34.9 percent for 2012-13. The lifting percentage of rice under the BPL scheme was 96.4 percent in 2013-14, which is again higher than 52.7 percent in 2012-13. The lifting percentage of foodgrains was above 90 percent under Antyodaya Yojana for all the years, since foodgrains are highly subsidised under the Antyodaya Yojana. Under Annapurna, the lifting percentage of both the foodgrains was around 70 percent in 2012-13. The scheme has ceased to operate from 2013-14.

Table 5.43 : Working of Public Distribution System

(Figures in '000 tonnes)

Year	Wheat			Rice		
	Allotment	Lifting	Lifting Percentage	Allotment	Lifting	Lifting Percentage
BPL						
2010-11	610.8	559.6	91.6	1495.1	1217	81.3
2011-12	985.9	638.4	64.8	2187.7	1500.2	68.6
2012-13	1348.4	470.5	34.9	2022.6	1065.9	52.7
2013-14*	1056.56	1002.08	94.8	1340.68	1291.89	96.4
Antyodaya						
2010-11	417.1	408.6	97.9	625.7	595.2	95.1
2011-12	420.2	395.7	94.2	630.2	573.5	91.0
2012-13	420.2	407.5	97.0	630.3	593.8	94.2
2013-14*	385.15	378.88	98.4	577.71	573.00	99.2
Annapurna						
2010-11	106.2	65.1	61.3	70.8	44.2	62.4
2011-12	106.2	62.7	59.0	70.8	39.1	55.2
2012-13	114.2	76.4	66.9	76.1	53.4	70.1
2013-14	-	-	-	-	-	-

Note : * Since February, 2014, Antyodaya and PHH are the 2 PDS schemes running in the state.

Source : Department of Food and Consumer Protection, GOB

The district-wise information on allotment and lifting of foodgrains under BPL and Antyodaya schemes in 2013-14 are presented in Tables A 5.34 and A 5.35 (Appendix), respectively. For both the schemes, considerable amount of inter-district variation is observed in terms of lifting of foodgrains. Under the BPL scheme, Muzaffarpur (100 percent) tops the list, followed by

Bhojpur (99.48 percent) in case of the lifting of wheat. Under Antyodaya, in 2013-14, all districts have lifted more than 90 percent of wheat.

Intervention in the Public Distribution System

- 423 godowns are targeted to be built, having a total capacity of 2.84 lakh tonnes, utilising NABARD and RIDF loan. 55 godowns have already been built by the BSFC. The rest of the godowns will be constructed by this year.
- Transportation vehicles are being fitted with GPS devices in 9 districts to ensure the arrival of the foodgrain at the desired location and to prevent the diversion and black marketing.

The programmes discussed in this section on rural development and poverty alleviation can have far reaching consequences for poverty alleviation, if they are properly implemented. The state government has recently adopted many measures to control the leakage of resources at the grassroot level. The convergence of various schemes meant for same target group could ensure better implementation of poverty alleviation programme. The Twelfth Plan also puts emphasis on this issue of optimal use of scarce resource. The B K Chaturvedi Committee, appointed by the Planning Commission, has made several suggestions to restructure the Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSSs) and has recommended for greater flexibility to the states for the implementation of the schemes.

5.8 Labour Resource and Welfare

From a comparison of the figures from 2001 and 2011 census, it is observed that there was not much change in the share of labour force engaged in agricultural labour and household industry. However, there was a decrease in share of cultivators and some increase in the share of other workers. This reflects the desired movement of labour force from farm sector to non-farm sector. In this survey, moving from sectoral distribution of workers, the focus has been given to the work participation ratio in Bihar.

Low Work Participation Rate (WPR) has always been a characteristics for the population in Bihar. As per 2011 census, 3.45 crore workers in Bihar constitute 33.3 percent of its population. Among them, 2.50 crore are male and 95 lakh are female. The WPR in rural Bihar is 34.0 percent which is rather low; in the urban areas, it is even lower at 23.2 percent. The state is also facing the problem of low work participation rates for females, for whom the WPR is only 19.1 percent. The same situation prevails in the case of both main workers and marginal workers. Table 5.44 shows the work participation ratio in Bihar across the region and gender.

Table 5.44 : Work Participation Rates in Bihar (2011)

(in percentage)

WPR	Rural		Urban		Rural	Urban	Male	Female	Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female					
Main Workers	31.18	8.44	36.79	6.36	20.28	11.92	31.82	8.21	20.52
Marginal Workers	15.49	11.72	8.11	4.08	13.68	11.27	14.65	10.87	12.84
All Workers	46.67	20.16	44.90	10.44	33.96	23.20	46.47	19.07	33.36

Source : Primary Census Abstract, 2011, Census of India

The work participation rates may increase through skill upgradation and promotion of small and cottage industries. The state government has taken positive initiative in this regard and started Bihar Skill Development Mission for skill upgradation of 1 crore youth by 2017 to help them obtain gainful employment. For this, the Industrial Training Institutes (ITI) have been established in all 38 districts and 9 women ITIs in all divisional headquarters. There are 65 government ITIs, including 16 women ITIs and 596 non-government ITIs in the state as on September 2014. The state government plans to set up 4 new women ITIs (in Begusarai, Farbesganj, Supaul, and Jehanabad) and 1 ITI in Chhapra (Saran).

BIHAR SKILL DEVELOPMENT MISSION (BSDM)

To enhance the skill of the youth of the state, an autonomous society has been constituted under the chairmanship of Hon'ble Chief Minister – 'Bihar Skill Development Mission (BSDM)' to develop the skill of one crore youth by 2017. This target has been distributed year-wise among 15 line departments and an amount of Rs. 65.16 crore has been allotted for this purpose. Memorandum of understanding has already been signed with a Non-Government Organisation, Pipal Tree Venture Pvt. Ltd., Mumbai, for skill upgradation in construction sector. As per this contract, Pipal Tree Venture Pvt. Ltd. has to provide training and 100 percent job placements. One lakh unemployed youth should be provided job in the construction field with a salary of not less than Rs. 7600 per month. The training duration is one month and, during this period, Rs. 6600 is to be provided to the trainees as stipend. The second contract has been signed with Yashashwi Institute of Technology, Pune. As per this contract, skill upgradation training is to be provided on the basis of learn-and-earn scheme for those unemployed youth who have been trained by ITI and have passed 10th standard. The duration of this training is 2 years and the trainees are to be provided Rs. 7000 as stipend. After the completion of training (2-year Diploma), candidates will be provided certificate from Yashvant Rao Open University. Yashashwi Institute is also assigned to provide a 100 percent placement for the trainees. The progress of BSDM is shown in the Table 5.45.

Table 5.45 : Progress of Skill Development

Sl. No.	Departments	2013-14		2014-15	
		Target (lakh)	Achievement (No.)	Target (lakh)	Achievement (No.) (upto Sep., 2014)
1	Labour Resource	3.25	66457	3.66	9734
2	Information Technology	1.00	1476	1.13	-
3	Rural Development	2.00	12017	2.25	39320
4	Agriculture	3.00	208839	3.38	186188
5	Health	0.20	-	0.23	-
6	Science & Technology	0.50	700	0.56	-
7a	Animal Husbandry Directorate	0.50	607	0.56	-
7b	Fisheries Directorate	0.10	2402	0.11	-
7c	Dairy Directorate, including COMFED	0.25	2861	0.28	3150
8	Minority Welfare	0.25	81	0.28	-
9	Urban Development and Housing	0.50	11103	0.56	-
10	Education	1.50	10082	1.69	-
11	Social Welfare	1.40	34677	1.58	-
12	SC/ST Welfare	0.60	47070	0.68	-
13	Industries	0.80	2832	0.90	-
14	Tourism	0.15	720	0.17	-
15	Home (jail)	0.12	3013	0.12	-
Total		16.00	404937	18.00	238392

Source : Department of Labour Resource, GOB

Employment

The district and state-level employment-cum-guidance fairs have been organised under the vocational guidance programme. This programme provided 50,164 jobs in 2013-14 and 31,726 in 2014-15, as on September 2014. The state government has taken several initiatives to create the job opportunity for the unemployed. An employment bureau has already been established for overseas employment to help the unemployed youth having interest in such employment. Every employment exchange has been computerized and provided with online facilities. This online facility provides a platform to both the job seeker as well as the employer without any outside interference. More than 60,000 unemployed youths have already been registered online. Table 5.46 depicts the initiatives taken by the state government for computerization and online facilities in the employment exchange.

Table 5.46 : Physical & financial Progress of Schemes for Modernization of Employment Exchanges

(Amount in Rs. lakh)

2012-13			2013-14			2014-15		
Budget outlay	Financial Achievement	Physical Achievement	Budget outlay	Financial Achievement	Physical Achievement	Budget outlay	Financial Achievement	Physical Achievement
Expansion of Employment services								
8.00	7.86	-	8.80	7.72	-	50.60	-	-
E- Process of Employment Services operation								
50.00	43.61	-	20.00	15.50	-	32.40	0.12	-
Strengthening of vocational guidance programme								
35.00	31.68	66594	67.00	49.11	50164	90.00	11.33	31726
Study, Evaluation Research and documentation & E.M.I promotion and Area skill Survey								
5.00	-	-	17.00	6.75	-	-	-	-
Establishment of Overseas Bureau								
15.00	15.00	-	15.00	15.00	-	15.00	-	-
Scheme for development of weaker section								
15.00	13.66	-	12.00	8.56	-	12.00	-	-
Construction of Buildings combined Labour								
474.7	Nil	Amount Surrendered by B.C.D	362.9	340.06	-	400.00	-	-
Total								
602.7	111.82	66594	502.7	442.70	50164	600.00	287.09	31726

Source : Department of Labour Resource, GOB

Apart from the above programmes, the state government has also taken a number of other initiatives for the welfare of the labourers. These include 'Bihar Centenary Social Security Scheme for Unorganised and Craft Labour, 2011', 'Inter-State Migratory Workers Scheme', 'Rehabilitation of Bonded Labour', 'Training Camps for Rural and Unorganised Sector Labourers', 'Bidi Worker's House Construction Scheme', 'Rehabilitation of Child Labour', 'Employee Insurance Schemes', 'Bihar State Child Labour Commission', 'Minimum Wage Act, 1948' and 'Bihar Building and Other Construction Workers Welfare Board'. The budget outlay, financial and physical achievements of these programmes of the Department is shown in the Table 5.47.

Table 5.47 : Overview of Major Public Initiatives/ Schemes of Labour

(Outlay / Expenditure in Rs. lakh)

Scheme	2012-13			2013-14			2014-15
	Budget Outlay	Expenditure	Physical Achievement	Budget Outlay	Expenditure	Physical Achievement	Budget Outlay
Organisation of Rural Training Camps	36.0	30.0	7882 Labour Trained	39.2	35.2	8442 Labour Trained	43.4
Strengthening Child Labour Rehabilitation System	131.6	77.5	976 Benefited	103.1	78.5	873 Benefited	189.2
Establishment of Bihar State Child Labour Commission	110.3	98.6	Established	108.6	58.7	Estt.	112.6
Rehabilitation of Bonded Labour	35.0	23.0	230 Benefited	36.0	16.8	168 Benefited	43.8
Bidi Workers House Construction Scheme	61.6	59.0	1476 Benefited	40.0	15.9	397 Benefited	40.0
Inter State Migratory Workers' Scheme	208.0	183.0	183 Benefited	170.0	124.0	124 Benefited	222.5
Common Man Insurance Scheme	—	-	—	-	-	—	-
Strengthening of Enforcement of Labour Acts	75.5	36.5	—	64.5	30.0	—	347.4
Social Security Scheme for Unorganised and Craft Labour	500.0	500.0	Deposited to Labour Welfare Corpus Fund	496.6	496.6	Deposited to Labour Welfare Corpus Fund	555.2
Total	1158.0	1007.6	—	1058.0	855.7	—	1554.0

Source : Department of Labour Resource, GOB

Towards the social security of labourers, two insurance schemes are run in the state – Employee State Insurance Scheme (ESIS) and National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS). As on September 2014, 1.18 lakh employees have been insured under ESIS and 184.38 lakh families under NHIS.

5.9 Social Security for Old and Disabled

Social security is increasingly seen as an integral part of the development process. Any welfare state should have specific focus on various components of social security. Thus, in association with central government, the state government is presently promoting several social security schemes for persons of old age, widows and disabled people. Table 5.48 shows the summary of these welfare schemes, implemented by the central and state governments.

Table 5.48 : Pension Schemes for Old Age, Widow and Persons with Disabilities

Scheme	Financial Achievement (Rs. lakh)		Physical Achievement (in lakh)	
	2013-14	2014-15 (Upto Sept.)	2013-14	2014-15 (Up to Sept.)
Central Sector Schemes (NSAP)				
Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme	95759	101927	42.94	51.01
Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme	15899		5.06	
Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme	926		0.40	
National Family Benefit Scheme	5877		0.29	
State Sector Schemes				
Laxmi Bai Pension Scheme	13769	9525	6.00	6.88
Bihar State Disability Pension Scheme	10603	5470	5.34	8.31
Bihar State Social Security Pension Scheme	850	600	0.59	0.73
Kabir Funeral Grant Scheme	2990	1600	1.00	0.53
Chief Minister Family Benefit Scheme	107	200	0.01	0.01
Chief Minister Disabled Strengthening Scheme (SAMBAL)	1558	1200	9.72	-
Bihar Shatabdi Leper Welfare Scheme	184	325	0.13	0.22
Mukhyamantri Bhikshavritti Nivaran Yojana & Old Age Home (SAHARA)	0.27	150	-	-

Source : Department of Social Welfare, GOB

Apart from the above, new initiatives are also being taken by the state government for the social security of senior citizens and those suffering from physical disabilities.

- Under the state and central government pension schemes, the amount has been increased by Rs. 100 to Rs. 200 per month.
- Block Development Officer has been made the sanctioning authority in place of the Sub-divisional Officer (SDO) for speeding up of certification for disabled persons under the Indira Gandhi National Disabled Pension Scheme and Bihar Disabled Pension Scheme.

- For the welfare of senior citizens and parents, Maintenance Authority has been constituted at the sub-division level under the Chairmanship of Sub-Divisional Officer (SDO).
- Two special types of schools have been sanctioned — one DRISHTI for visually challenged girls, and the other, KOSHISH for girls with hearing impairment. DRISHTI schools are in Darbhanga, Banka, West Champaran, Supaul, Gaya, Kishanganj and Patna. Under KOSHISH, a school has been opened in Motihari.

5.10 Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRI)

The three-tier Panchayati Raj Institutions in Bihar consist of a Gram Panchayat at the lowest level, Panchayat Samiti at the block level and Zila Parishad at the district level. The Chairpersons of the Gram Panchayat, Panchayat Samiti and Zila Parishad are called Mukhiya, Pramukh and Adhyaksha, respectively. In response to the 73rd constitutional amendment, Bihar Panchayati Raj Act, 2006 was enacted to strengthen the three-tier panchayat system in the state. Presently, there are 38 Zila Parishads, 531 Panchayat Samitis, and 8398 Gram Panchayats. There is a provision of 50 percent reservation for women, including the reservation in single posts (Table 5.49).

Table 5.49 : Overviews of Panchayati Raj Institutions in Bihar

Item	No.	Item	No.
Zilla Parishad	38	Gram Kachahari Members	115057
Panchayat Samiti	531	Gram Panchayat Sarpanch	8398
Gram Panchayat	8398	Gram Panchayat Secretary	8463
Gram Kachahari	8398	Nyaya Mitra	8398
Gram Panchayat Members	115057	Gram Kachahari Secretary	8398
Gram Panchayat Mukhia	8398	Zilla Panchayati Raj Officers	38
Panchayat Samiti Members	11501	Block Panchayati Raj Officers	528
Zilla Parishad Members	1162		

Source : Department of Panchayati Raj, GOB

The state government has taken several steps to strengthen the PRIs :

- (a) With the help of grants from the Thirteenth Finance Commission and state government's own grants, 1435 Panchayat Sarkar Bhawans are in the process of construction.
- (b) Training institution at the state level with a cost of Rs 1 crore and at the district level with a cost of Rs. 2 crore will be established to strengthen the PRIs. Further, a Block Resource Centre (BRC) in each of the 534 blocks will be established at a cost of Rs 10 lakh.
- (c) 121 Block Panchayati Raj Officers have been appointed and imparted training for three months.
- (d) An independent Panchayati Raj Engineering Organisation has been constituted to make PRIs more effective.
- (e) Under the Rajiv Gandhi Panchayat Sashaktikaran Abhiyan, all Gram Panchayats are being provided with one Accountant-cum-Computer Operator and Panchayat Assistant. In addition, for every cluster of 10 Gram Panchayats, one Junior Engineer is being provided.
- (f) With the objective of making the three-tier PRIs inclusive, responsive and accountable, the state government has started a Mission Mode Project for e-Panchayat.

Majority of the schemes implemented by PRIs are financed by the Backward Region Grants Fund (BRGF), grants from the Union Finance Commission, and grants from the State Finance Commission. These funds account for more than 80 percent of the financial resources available to the PRIs. Presently, there are 216 Master Resource Persons for carrying out the training programme proposed under BRGF plan. Most of them have been imparted a 60-day training by the Bihar Institute of Public Administration and Rural Development (BIPARD). The Department has further created a pool of Master Resource Persons to impart training to the IT personnel and implement the e-Panchayat Mission Mode Project. In addition, it has also created a post of 2136 District Resource Persons (DRP) to impart training to functionaries and elected representatives at block level. A total of Rs. 3801 crore was approved for the PRIs, with an increase of 29 percent over the previous year. The actual expenditure was about 80 percent of the approved outlay in 2013-14. The financial progress of the PRIs is presented in Table 5.50.

Table 5.50 : Overview of Financial Progress of PRIs

(Rs. crore)

2012-13			2013-14		
Outlay	Expenditure	Expenditure as percentage of Outlay	Outlay	Expenditure	Expenditure as percentage of Outlay
Untied Grants under BRGF					
568.87	480.95	84.60	745.61	555.14	74.45
MMGY					
-	-	-	192.95	172.81	89.56
Capacity Building Under BRGF					
36.00	0.00	0.00	5.00	0.00	0.00
Allowances for elected members of PRIs/G.K.					
92.00	92.00	100.00	194.88	180.95	92.85
Rent for G.K. Bhawan					
8.00	0.00	0.00	1.35	1.35	100.00
Total					
704.87	572.95	81.28	1139.79	910.25	79.86
Establishment of Headquarter					
3.54	3.00	84.50	3.73	3.37	90.35
Establishment of District Panchayat					
178.24	163.94	92.00	213.69	175.26	82.02
Establishment of Training Institute					
2.66	2.26	85.10	3.09	2.62	84.79
Grants for Nyaymitra & G.K.					
44.59	42.28	94.80	45.05	17.91	39.76
Matching Grant to Zila Parishad					
5.00	5.00	99.90	-	-	-
4 th State Finance Commission					
672.56	672.56	100.00	815.35	815.16	99.98
13 th Finance Commission Grant					
1320.40	1151.38	87.20	1566.77	1061.04	67.72
Total					
2226.99	2040.40	91.60	2647.68	2075.36	78.38
Establishment of Election Headquarter					
1.95	1.81	92.80	2.16	1.99	92.13
Expenditure on Election of ZP/Panchayat Samiti & GP					
10.00	8.19	81.90	10.00	3.42	34.20
Secretariat Economic Services					
1.41	1.30	92.40	1.39	0.10	79.14
Total					
13.36	11.30	84.60	13.55	5.51	48.04
Grand Total					
2945.22	2624.65	89.12	3801.02	2991.12	78.69

Source : Department of Panchayati Raj, GOB

5.11 Revenue and Land Reforms

Land reforms are central to any development programme in Bihar, since around 90 percent of the state's population reside in villages and 70 percent workforce are employed in agriculture and related works. The proportion of the landless or near landless among the rural poor is steadily increasing. Landlessness aggravates poverty and retards the development of agriculture.

Chart 5.10 : Land Distribution Pattern in Bihar by People Engaged (%)

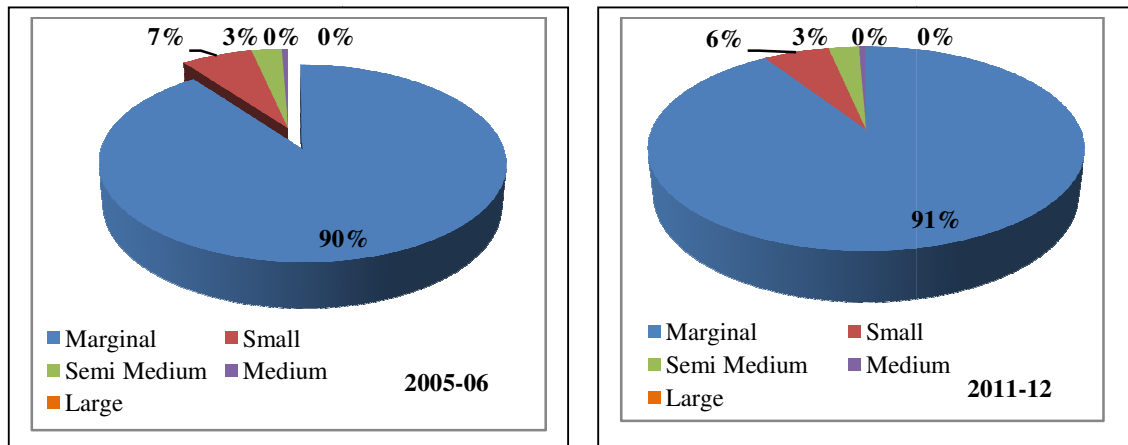


Chart 5.11 : Land Distribution Pattern in Bihar by Area (%)

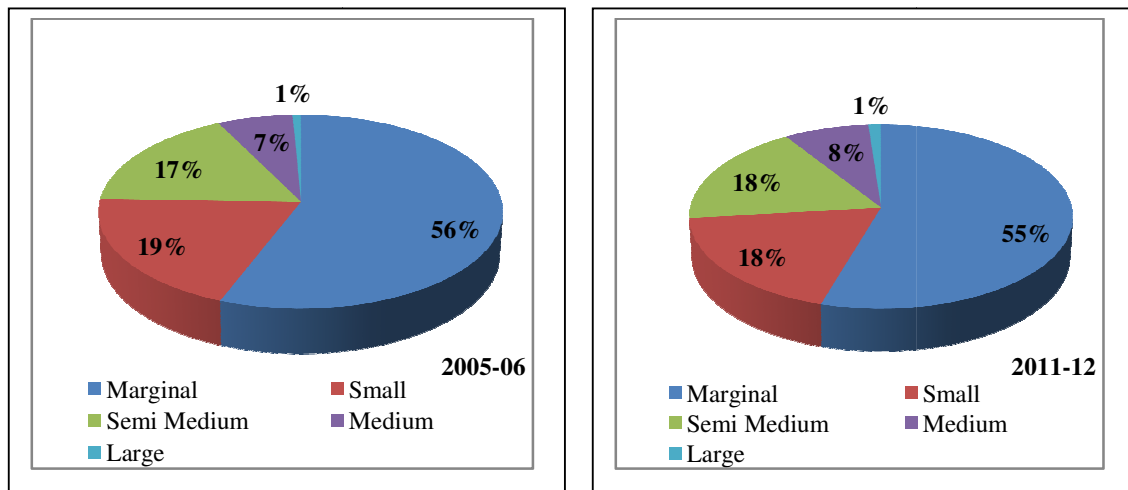


Table 5.51 : Land Distribution Pattern in Bihar

Class	All		SC		ST	
	2005-06	2011-12	2005-06	2011-12	2005-06	2011-12
Number of Holding ('000)						
Marginal	13180 (89.9)	14703 (90.8)	1634 (94.8)	1867 (95.4)	167 (87.4)	185 (87.3)
Small	978 (6.7)	948 (5.9)	73 (4.2)	70 (3.6)	16 (8.4)	18 (8.5)
Semi Medium	415 (2.8)	438 (2.7)	15 (0.9)	19 (1)	6 (3.1)	8 (3.8)
Medium	81 (0.6)	98 (0.6)	1 (0.1)	2 (0.1)	1 (0.5)	1 (0.5)
Large	3 (0.0)	4 (0.0)	-	-	-	-
Total	14657 (100.0)	16191 (100.0)	1723 (100.0)	1958 (100.0)	191 (100.0)	212 (100.0)
Area ('000 ha)						
Marginal	3494 (55.9)	3488 (54.6)	418 (75.9)	443 (74.6)	54 (54.5)	56 (52.8)
Small	1224 (19.6)	1186 (18.6)	91 (16.5)	88 (14.8)	21 (21.2)	23 (21.7)
Semi Medium	1073 (17.2)	1135 (17.8)	39 (7.1)	48 (8.1)	16 (16.2)	21 (19.8)
Medium	415 (6.6)	505 (7.9)	3 (0.5)	13 (2.2)	7 (7.1)	6 (5.7)
Large	45 (0.7)	74 (1.2)	-	2 (0.3)	6 (6.1)	6 (5.7)
Total	6251 (100.0)	6388 (100.0)	551 (100.0)	594 (100.0)	99 (100.0)	106 (100.0)

Source : Agriculture Census 2011-12, Government of India

The state government has been working with a vision of development with justice. Towards this, in recent years, a special focus of the Department of Revenue has been to make a provision of 3 decimals of homestead land to each Mahadalit family which do not have such site. Such land has been distributed to Mahadalit families either through 'parcha' or through 'settlement'. Operation 'Bhumi Dakhal' has also been launched to restore possession of land to those families who had been dispossessed of such land. Under the scheme of homestead land to Mahadalit families, 2.22 lakh families have already been covered against a target of 2.47 lakh families, involving 6641 acres of land, as on March 2014. The Department sought to provide land to the target group by the following four land streams — (a) Gair Mazarua malik/khas land, (b) Gair Mazarua aam land, (c) land under Bihar Priviledged Persons Homestead Tenancy Act, 1947, and (d) in the absence of the above lands, Raiyati land purchased under the Bihar Raiyati Land Purchase Policy, 2010. The progress under this scheme is presented in Table 5.52.

Table 5.52 : Progress under the Scheme of Provision of House Sites to Mahadalit Families

Type of Land	Number of Mahadalit families			Area of land distributed (acres)
	To be covered	Already covered	Percentage of achievement	
Gair Mazarua Malik / Khas land	78398	80173	102.26	2644.62
Gair Mazarua Aam land	47027	43167	91.79	1091.16
Bihar Priviledged Person Homestead Tenancy Act	52902	57417	108.53	1685.32
Purchase of Raiyati land	68735	40764	59.31	1220.01
Total	247062	221521	89.66	6641.11

Source : Department of Revenue and Land Reforms (GOB)

Along with this, the Department is also running other land-related schemes for SC, ST, BC and EBC households. Some of the important programmes of the Department are as follows:

- Under the Griha-Sthal Scheme, in 2013-14, Rs. 180 lakh has been allocated to different districts, and 978 families have already been benefited involving an area of 40.6 acres.
- Under the Approach Road Construction Scheme, in 2013-14, Rs. 140 lakh has been allocated, for connecting 125 tolas.
- For different departments and enterprises, 125 transfers or settlements have already been done with possession of 491.8 acres of land till June 2014.
- In 2013-14, 684.8 acres of land has been distributed among 21,075 beneficiaries through 'Basgit Parcha'.
- Under the Bhudan scheme, 386 acres of land has already been distributed.
- Currently, the supply of revenue maps has been started at the circle offices of the district of Patna, Nalanda, Bhojpur, Buxar and Kaimur. Computerised revenue maps of 22 out of 38 districts have been provided by the Bihar Survey Office, Gulzarbagh, Patna.
- For 12 districts, current Khatiyans have been made available on the departmental website (www.lrc.bih.nic.in).

Table 5.53 presents an overview of the initiatives for land-related issues, like revenue collection, settlement of homestead land, settlement of government land etc. The land revenue

collected shows an upward trend, and the collection in 2013-14 is more than double the amount in 2012-13. There is a continuous increase in the number of settled 'Sairats', with a marginal decline in 2013-14, whereas the amount accruing from sairats is increasing in the recent years.

Table 5.53 : Various Initiatives by State Government

Year	Land Revenue Collection (Rs. crore)	Settlement of Sairats		
		Total No. of Sairats	Total No. of Sairats who have been settled	Total Amount from Sairats (Rs. crore)
2010-11	19.61	6927	3368	9.46
2011-12	28.03	6903	3607	1.02
2012-13	87.02	6115	4157	14.02
2013-14	204.08	5938	3948	15.28

Source : Department of Revenue and Land Reforms, GOB

5.12 Disaster Management

Due to its topographic and climatic conditions, Bihar is prone to multiple disasters. It faces various types of natural and human-induced disasters, like Floods, Drought, Earthquake, Fire, Cyclone, Heat Waves and Cold Waves etc.

The state government has created the State Disaster Management Authority (SDMA) on the lines of National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA). The NDMA has set up a battalion of National Disaster Response Force (NDRF) at Bihta, near Patna, on an area of 25 acres. On its part, the state government has also created a battalion of its own, State Disaster Response Force (SDRF), comprising retired army officers, naval personnel and retired persons of the central police force.

- In 2013-14, for evacuation and transportation of people affected by flood, 2088 boats were brought into service. In addition, the state government distributed to the affected families — 378 thousand quintals of foodgrains, 4802 quintals of chura, 861 quintals of gur, 46,242 polythene sheets, and a cash dole of Rs. 7335 lakh.
- 40 fibre-reinforced plastic motor boats and 305 inflatable motor boats were made available to flood-prone districts.

- A total of 830 GPS sets were made available to all Divisional Commissioners, District Magistrates, Police Superintendents, Sub-Divisional Officers, Sub-Divisional Police and Block Development Officers and Rs. 1.49 crore was made available to BELTRON for providing 85 satellite phones.
- Construction of warehouses for safe storage of materials like tents, large net, etc. is completed in 28 districts.
- Training of 30 divers from each flood-prone district has been completed. In addition, 15 divers from non-flood-prone districts were also trained.
- Till now, 13,410 community persons in 20 flood-prone districts have been trained in search and rescue work.
- 10 Master Trainers each in earthquake Zone V and 7 flood prone districts (Sitamarhi, Darbhanga, Madhubani, Supaul, Saharsa, Araria and Kishanganj) were trained in relief and rescue work, needed after flood and earthquake.
- Under Shatabdi Anna Kalash Yojana, cyclic stock of foodgrain of the designated PDS dealer is enhanced from 1 quintal to 2 quintals in each panchayat, for all districts of the state. Under this scheme, mukhiya, sarpanch or the concerned ward members have been authorized to supply foodgrains in a fixed quantity for one week from the cyclic stock to the victims.
- Quick Medical Response teams have been set up in all districts, for which 328 personnel have been trained uptill now.
- A total of 1050 persons have been trained in flood relief and rescue work through NDRF by selecting 50 persons per panchayat in 21 panchayats of 'diara' areas of Patna district.

5.13 Environment

Available evidence suggests that there is high probability of increase in the frequency and intensity of environment-related natural hazards due to climate change. This implies an increase in potential threat due to natural disasters. Bihar is highly vulnerable to hydro-meteorological natural disasters, with North Bihar being highly flood-prone and South Bihar being highly drought-prone. In the absence of state-level climate models and vulnerability

studies, as well as low community awareness, Bihar is potentially more susceptible to the climate change and its impacts.

Out of 94.2 thousand hectares of Bihar's geographical area, forests cover only 6845 hectares, which is 7.3 percent of the total geographical area. Forests provide a wide range of economic, social, cultural and environmental services, including wood and non-wood forest products, protection of other natural resources, and contribution to local climate control. The district-wise forest coverage is given in Table A 5.36 (Appendix). The Department of Environment and Forests has taken the following steps to protect the environment in the state.

- Under the Agri-Forestry Scheme, 71.06 lakh plants have been planted benefitting 7412 families.
- Under the Chief Minister Private Nursery (Poplar) Scheme, 31.71 lakh entire transplants (ETP) stump were rooted benefitting 4399 people.
- 1.70 crore plants have been planted during the rainy season against the target of 1.71 crore, in the natural forest area and along the embankments of canals and rivers. Out of 23 divisions, 19 have cent-percent achievement.
- 165.75 lakh spring season plants are being nurtured by 1055 farmers in Poplar Nursery.
- During 2014-15, 3796 farmers were trained in the state and 747 farmers received training outside the state for the construction and development of nursery.
- There is a target of planting 148.20 lakh plants under 20-Point Programme, against which 214.79 lakh plants have already been planted, implying an achievement rate of 145 percent.
- The establishment of a tissue culture laboratory-cum-production centre at a cost of Rs. 2.02 crore at TNB College, Bhagalpur has been sanctioned. From this centre, one lakh high grade bamboo plants and plants of other species like sagwan etc. will be obtained in the coming years.
- To overcome the problem of drying of sheesham plants, disease-resistant species of sheesham have been developed by the Forest Research Institute, Dehradun. The state government has brought 25,000 such plants from Dehradun for plantation in Bihar.

- For encouraging plantation in towns, a new scheme named 'Har Parisar, Hara Parisar' has been started, under which 1.71 lakh plants have been planted in 234 campuses.
- 6.50 lakh good quality fruit plant saplings of mango, amla and guava were distributed in the villages situated near the natural forest areas.
- Under the Chief Minister Student Plantation Scheme, plants and information materials were distributed among 4812 students, which included 20,500 books on 146 different subjects.
- For environmental control on the upcoming industries, 'Raj Paryawaran Samaghat Nirdharan Pradhikaran' has been constituted.
- Noise Pollution Control Board has been established at five places in Patna.
- Haryali Mission, Bihar has been established for increasing forestry/green tree-coverage in the state and for creating awareness about plantations among general public.

APPENDIX

Table A 5.1 : District-wise Demographic Profile of Bihar (2001 and 2011)

(Population in lakh)

Name of the District	2001				2011				Total Decadal Growth
	Urban		Rural		Urban		Rural		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Patna	10.6	9.0	14.6	13.0	13.3	11.8	17.5	15.8	23.7
Nalanda	1.9	1.7	10.5	9.6	2.4	2.2	12.6	11.6	21.4
Bhojpur	1.7	1.4	10.1	9.2	2.1	1.8	12.2	11.1	21.6
Buxar	0.7	0.6	6.7	6.0	0.9	0.8	8.0	7.4	21.7
Rohtas	1.7	1.5	11.1	10.1	2.3	2.0	13.2	12.1	20.8
Kaimur	0.2	0.2	6.5	5.9	0.3	0.3	8.1	7.5	26.2
Gaya	2.5	2.2	15.4	14.6	3.1	2.8	19.6	18.5	26.4
Jehanabad	0.6	0.5	7.3	6.8	0.7	0.6	5.1	4.8	20.6
Arwal*	-	-	-	-	0.3	0.2	3.4	3.1	
Nawada	0.7	0.7	8.6	8.1	1.1	1.0	10.3	9.7	22.6
Aurangabad	0.9	0.8	9.5	8.9	1.2	1.1	11.9	11.1	26.2
Saran	1.6	1.4	14.9	14.6	1.8	1.7	18.4	17.6	21.6
Siwan	0.8	0.7	12.6	13.1	1.0	0.9	15.8	15.7	22.7
Gopalganj	0.7	0.6	10.1	10.1	0.8	0.8	11.8	12.1	19.0
W. Champaran	1.6	1.5	14.4	13.0	2.1	1.9	18.5	16.9	29.3
E. Champaran	1.4	1.2	19.4	17.5	2.1	1.9	24.7	22.3	29.4
Muzaffarpur	1.9	1.6	17.6	16.3	2.5	2.2	22.8	20.5	28.1
Sitamarhi	0.8	0.7	13.4	11.9	1.0	0.9	17.0	15.3	27.6
Sheohar	0.1	0.1	2.6	2.3	0.1	0.1	3.3	3.0	27.2
Vaishali	1.0	0.9	13.2	12.1	1.2	1.1	17.2	15.4	28.6
Darbhanga	1.4	1.2	15.8	14.5	2.0	1.8	18.6	17.0	19.5
Madhubani	0.7	0.6	17.8	16.8	0.9	0.8	22.4	20.8	25.5
Samastipur	0.7	0.6	16.9	15.8	0.8	0.7	21.5	19.6	25.5
Begusarai	0.6	0.5	11.7	10.7	3.0	2.7	12.7	11.3	26.4
Munger	1.7	1.5	4.4	3.8	2.0	1.8	5.3	4.6	20.2
Sheikhpura	0.4	0.4	2.3	2.1	0.6	0.5	2.7	2.5	21.1
Lakhisarai	0.6	0.6	3.6	3.3	0.8	0.7	4.5	4.1	24.8
Jamui	0.6	0.5	6.7	6.2	0.8	0.7	8.4	7.8	25.9
Khagaria	0.4	0.3	6.4	5.7	0.5	0.4	8.4	7.4	30.2
Bhagalpur	2.4	2.1	10.5	9.2	3.2	2.8	13.0	11.4	25.4
Banka	0.3	0.3	8.1	7.4	0.4	0.3	10.3	9.3	26.5
Saharsa	0.7	0.6	7.2	6.6	0.8	0.7	9.1	8.3	26.0
Supaul	0.5	0.4	8.6	7.9	0.6	0.5	11.0	10.2	28.7
Madhepura	0.4	0.3	7.6	7.0	0.5	0.4	10.0	9.1	31.1
Purnea	1.2	1.0	12.1	11.1	1.8	1.6	15.2	14.0	28.3
Kishanganj	0.7	0.6	6.0	5.7	0.8	0.8	7.8	7.5	30.4
Araria	0.7	0.6	10.6	9.7	0.9	0.8	13.7	12.7	30.2
Katihar	1.2	1.0	11.3	10.4	1.4	1.3	14.6	13.4	28.4
Bihar	46.5	40.3	385.9	357.2	62.0	55.5	480.7	442.7	25.4

* New District after 2001 Census

Source : Census 2001 and 2011

Table A 5.2 : District-wise Demographic Profile of Bihar (2001 and 2011)

State/Districts	Sex Ratio				Child Sex Ratio				Urbanisation	
	2001		2011		2001		2011		2001	2011
	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural		
Patna	893	844	904	887	934	900	923	883	41.6	43.5
Nalanda	917	896	924	913	945	921	932	925	14.9	15.9
Bhojpur	911	843	910	892	943	914	920	904	13.9	14.3
Buxar	902	871	925	893	924	937	936	906	9.2	9.6
Rohtas	913	885	921	899	951	940	933	914	13.3	14.4
Kaimur	905	832	921	889	940	911	943	912	3.2	4.0
Gaya	948	878	943	901	972	940	965	922	13.7	13.1
Jehanabad	933	879	926	893	919	892	924	901	7.4	12.0
Arwal	--	--	929	915	--	--	940	934	--	7.4
Nawada	950	898	942	908	981	931	947	926	7.4	9.7
Aurangabad	937	899	928	909	945	926	945	933	8.4	9.4
Saran	974	890	958	912	958	954	927	910	9.2	8.9
Siwan	1040	899	993	917	933	954	942	904	5.5	5.5
Gopalganj	1006	928	1025	969	965	938	955	943	6.1	6.3
West Champaran	903	885	911	897	954	943	955	924	10.2	10.0
East Champaran	900	855	903	884	938	917	934	918	6.4	7.9
Muzaffarpur	926	865	901	889	930	897	917	898	9.3	9.8
Sitamarhi	894	861	900	876	925	915	933	879	5.7	5.6
Sheohar	886	879	893	889	915	937	928	943	4.1	4.3
Vaishali	923	889	895	890	938	929	904	899	6.9	6.7
Darbhanga	917	878	912	903	915	914	932	918	8.1	9.7
Madhubani	944	893	928	899	940	924	936	925	3.5	3.7
Samastipur	930	879	911	901	938	922	924	908	3.6	3.5
Begusarai	914	870	896	891	947	908	920	914	4.6	19.2
Munger	875	866	873	884	909	931	927	906	27.9	28.3
Sheikhpura	924	883	936	900	957	940	945	910	15.5	17.1
Lakhisarai	927	883	903	895	953	936	925	884	14.7	14.3
Jamui	922	876	923	905	966	925	957	936	7.4	8.2
Khagaria	888	842	887	874	933	918	926	921	6.0	5.3
Bhagalpur	878	866	880	881	971	942	943	915	18.7	19.8
Banka	909	868	908	875	965	941	944	899	3.5	3.5
Saharsa	916	848	908	879	909	946	934	916	8.3	8.2
Supaul	923	876	931	892	920	908	945	932	5.1	4.7
Madhepura	919	838	912	890	927	930	930	942	4.5	4.4
Purnea	921	851	923	907	969	940	954	955	8.7	10.4
Kishanganj	945	863	952	926	947	947	972	967	10.0	9.7
Araria	917	867	923	895	964	943	957	953	6.1	6.0
Katihar	924	869	921	893	969	932	962	939	9.1	8.9
Bihar	926	868	921	895	944	924	938	912	10.5	11.3

Source : Census 2001 and 2011

Table A 5.3 : District-wise Results of Annual Health Survey (2012-13)

Districts	Crude Birth Rate (CBR)			Crude Death Rate (CDR)				
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Male	Female	Rural	Urban
Patna	21.1	25.0	16.9	4.7	4.5	4.9	4.9	4.6
Nalanda	25.5	26.0	22.6	7.5	8.2	6.8	7.6	6.9
Bhojpur	23.5	24.3	19.3	5.4	5.7	5.1	5.5	5.1
Buxar	24.1	24.4	21.6	6.2	6.5	6.0	6.3	5.8
Rohtas	25.3	25.7	22.2	6.4	6.9	6.0	6.5	6.1
Kaimur	24.3	24.5	17.9	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.3	5.0
Gaya	24.0	25.3	19.5	6.8	7.4	6.2	7.0	6.2
Jehanabad	23.9	24.1	22.3	5.3	5.4	5.2	5.3	5.4
Arwal	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Nawada	24.1	24.5	20.7	5.7	6.1	5.3	5.8	4.8
Aurangabad	24.7	25.0	22.7	5.6	5.8	5.5	5.7	5.5
Saran	23.9	24.0	23.3	7.3	7.6	7.0	7.4	6.5
Siwan	25.5	26.1	20.9	7.3	7.8	6.8	7.4	6.3
Gopalganj	25.0	25.1	23.9	6.2	6.4	5.9	6.2	5.1
W. Champaran	28.0	28.6	20.5	8.6	8.3	8.9	8.4	10.9
E. Champaran	29.2	29.8	23.4	7.6	7.4	7.8	7.6	7.5
Muzaffarpur	24.9	25.7	16.7	8.5	8.0	8.9	8.8	5.0
Sitamarhi	27.6	28.0	23.9	9.2	9.3	9.1	9.5	6.2
Sheohar	30.7	30.6	32.5	7.4	7.0	7.9	7.5	6.5
Vaishali	26.5	27.0	18.0	7.4	7.6	7.3	7.5	6.3
Darbhanga	26.2	26.6	20.6	8.5	8.3	8.6	8.5	8.7
Madhubani	24.2	24.3	21.5	7.1	7.0	7.2	7.0	8.4
Samastipur	28.3	28.8	18.3	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.7	4.2
Begusarai	25.8	26.2	21.1	5.9	6.2	5.7	6.0	4.9
Munger	24.3	25.1	22.4	6.2	6.7	5.8	6.3	6.2
Sheikhpura	28.0	29.2	21.7	7.6	8.0	7.3	7.7	7.3
Lakhisarai	23.2	23.8	19.6	5.9	6.0	5.8	5.9	6.1
Jamui	25.7	26.0	22.2	6.0	6.5	5.5	6.0	5.7
Khagaria	30.3	30.8	22.7	9.1	8.8	9.5	9.3	6.6
Bhagalpur	25.5	26.0	23.4	4.7	4.9	4.6	4.7	4.8
Banka	25.1	25.2	24.7	5.6	5.8	5.3	5.6	5.5
Saharsa	31.2	32.6	22.6	7.4	7.0	7.9	7.9	4.7
Supaul	27.7	27.9	25.3	6.3	6.6	5.9	6.4	4.6
Madhepura	29.4	29.8	20.2	7.0	6.8	7.3	7.0	8.2
Purnea	27.3	28.5	21.3	7.0	7.1	6.8	7.2	6.0
Kishanganj	30.4	31.5	22.9	6.3	6.7	5.9	6.5	4.9
Araria	30.6	30.9	26.8	7.5	7.3	7.6	7.5	6.5
Katihar	28.1	28.7	20.4	6.3	6.8	5.9	6.3	6.7
Bihar	26.1	26.9	20.4	6.8	6.9	6.7	7.0	5.7

Source : Annual Health Survey, Fact Sheet, 2013-14, GOB

(Contd.)

Table A 5.3 : District-wise Results of Annual Health Survey (2012-13) (Contd.)

Districts	Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)					Total Fertility Rate
	Total	Male	Female	Rural	Urban	
Patna	31	30	33	35	25	2.6
Nalanda	47	49	44	47	44	3.1
Bhojpur	41	41	42	41	43	3
Buxar	48	51	45	48	44	3.2
Rohtas	44	43	46	44	47	3.3
Kaimur	48	51	44	48	-	3.2
Gaya	49	51	48	50	44	3
Jehanabad	47	46	48	48	36	3.1
Arwal	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Nawada	46	47	46	46	-	3.1
Aurangabad	40	42	39	40	-	3.1
Saran	49	45	53	48	54	3.2
Siwan	43	44	42	45	-	3.5
Gopalganj	46	44	48	46	36	3.5
West Champaran	48	42	53	46	-	4
East Champaran	48	48	48	46	-	4.2
Muzaffarpur	55	52	60	58	-	3.4
Sitamarhi	60	61	60	63	-	3.9
Sheohar	43	36	51	44	-	4.6
Vaishali	40	40	41	39	75	3.4
Darbhanga	44	43	46	43	63	3.8
Madhubani	48	42	55	48	-	3.4
Samastipur	49	44	55	50	-	3.8
Begusarai	40	39	41	40	-	3.3
Munger	43	42	44	44	40	3.2
Sheikhpura	51	47	55	51	52	3.6
Lakhisarai	45	44	46	46	-	3
Jamui	51	50	52	51	-	3.1
Khagaria	59	59	59	60	-	4.2
Bhagalpur	49	53	46	51	44	3.3
Banka	44	46	41	43	-	3.2
Saharsa	55	55	55	55	-	4.3
Supaul	58	58	59	60	-	3.8
Madhepura	64	63	65	65	-	4
Purnea	53	52	54	52	-	3.7
Kishanganj	56	57	56	58	-	4.4
Araria	52	50	54	53	-	4.3
Katihar	52	54	50	52	46	3.9
Bihar	48	47	49	49	41	3.5

Source : Annual Health Survey, Fact Sheet, 2013-14, GOB

(Contd.)

Table A 5.3 : District-wise Results of Annual Health Survey (2012-13) (Contd.)

Districts	Natural Growth Rate			Under 5 Mortality Rate (U5MR)				
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Male	Female	Rural	Urban
Patna	16.4	20.1	12.3	46	44	48	58	29
Nalanda	18	18.5	15.7	73	75	71	75	63
Bhojpur	18.1	18.8	14.2	55	52	57	56	46
Buxar	17.9	18.1	15.8	70	72	68	72	50
Rohtas	18.9	19.3	16.1	59	58	60	60	49
Kaimur	18.9	19.2	12.9	64	68	61	65	-
Gaya	17.2	18.3	13.3	62	63	62	65	54
Jehanabad	18.6	18.8	16.9	61	58	64	62	44
Arwal	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Nawada	18.4	18.7	15.9	53	53	53	53	-
Aurangabad	19.1	19.3	17.3	51	50	52	51	-
Saran	16.6	16.6	16.7	63	58	69	63	66
Siwan	18.2	18.7	14.6	66	67	65	70	-
Gopalganj	18.9	18.9	18.9	59	54	64	60	40
West Champaran	19.4	20.2	9.5	72	64	80	71	-
East Champaran	21.6	22.2	15.9	65	61	69	62	-
Muzaffarpur	16.5	16.9	11.7	84	74	95	89	-
Sitamarhi	18.4	18.5	17.7	97	92	103	102	-
Sheohar	23.3	23.1	26	79	67	92	80	-
Vaishali	19	19.5	11.7	60	54	67	59	96
Darbhanga	17.7	18.1	11.8	77	70	85	77	76
Madhubani	17.1	17.2	13.1	66	59	74	66	-
Samastipur	21.7	22.1	14.1	71	65	78	73	-
Begusarai	19.9	20.2	16.2	61	58	64	62	-
Munger	18	18.8	16.2	57	57	58	62	47
Sheikhpura	20.4	21.5	14.4	72	68	77	74	62
Lakhisarai	17.3	17.9	13.5	62	60	65	64	-
Jamui	19.7	20	16.5	69	71	66	70	-
Khagaria	21.2	21.5	16.2	95	90	100	97	-
Bhagalpur	20.8	21.3	18.5	64	67	60	67	50
Banka	19.5	19.6	19.2	57	59	56	57	-
Saharsa	23.7	24.7	17.9	82	75	88	83	-
Supaul	21.4	21.5	20.7	82	82	82	84	-
Madhepura	22.4	22.8	12	92	86	99	93	-
Purnea	20.3	21.4	15.2	91	90	92	94	-
Kishanganj	24.1	25	18.1	84	87	81	88	-
Araria	23.2	23.4	20.2	76	72	80	78	-
Katihar	21.8	22.4	13.7	79	81	77	80	58
Bihar	19.3	19.9	14.7	70	67	73	72	51

Source : Annual Health Survey, Fact Sheet, 2013-14, GOB

Table A 5.4 : Number of Health Institutions in Bihar (September, 2014)

Districts	District Hospitals	Referral Hospitals	Sub-divisional Hospitals	PHC	HSC	APHC	PHC + HSC + APHC	All Hospitals + All Health Centres	Population Per Health Institution
Patna	0	4	4	23	387	67	477	485	12038
Nalanda	1	3	2	20	374	43	437	443	6496
Bhojpur	1	3	2	14	302	27	343	349	7818
Buxar	1	0	1	11	161	28	200	202	8447
Rohtas	1	2	2	19	186	32	237	242	12231
Kaimur	1	2	1	11	197	19	227	231	7041
Gaya	1	2	2	24	440	47	511	516	8511
Jehanabad	1	2	0	7	92	30	129	132	8525
Arwal	1	0	0	5	64	28	97	98	7151
Nawada	1	2	1	14	325	34	373	377	5886
Aurangabad	1	3	1	11	216	60	287	292	8699
Saran	1	3	2	20	413	43	476	482	8199
Siwan	1	3	1	19	367	48	434	439	7586
Gopalganj	1	3	1	14	186	22	222	227	11286
West Champaran	1	2	2	18	368	31	417	422	9325
East Champaran	1	1	3	27	327	54	408	413	12347
Muzaffarpur	1	2	0	16	480	83	579	582	8249
Sitamarhi	1	1	2	17	212	37	266	270	12680
Sheohar	1	0	0	5	29	10	44	45	14583
Vaishali	1	2	2	16	336	28	380	385	9078
Darbhanga	0	2	1	18	259	50	327	330	11931
Madhubani	1	4	4	21	429	69	519	528	8499
Samastipur	1	1	4	20	362	46	428	434	9819
Begusarai	1	2	4	18	287	22	327	334	8894
Munger	1	0	2	9	154	21	184	187	7314
Sheikhpura	1	1	0	6	85	17	108	110	5785
Lakhisarai	1	1	0	6	102	13	121	123	8137
Jamui	1	3	0	10	279	27	316	320	5501
Khagaria	1	1	0	7	171	25	203	205	8131
Bhagalpur	1	3	2	16	258	55	329	335	9068
Banka	1	3	0	11	265	32	308	312	6522
Saharsa	1	0	1	10	152	26	188	190	10003
Supaul	1	2	1	11	178	20	209	213	10465
Madhepura	1	0	1	13	272	34	319	321	6236
Purnea	1	2	3	14	334	38	386	392	8328
Kishanganj	1	1	0	7	136	9	152	154	10977
Araria	1	2	1	9	199	30	238	242	11618
Katihar	1	2	2	16	345	45	406	411	7472
Bihar	36	70	55	533	9729	1350	11612	11773	340879

Source : State Health Society, GOB

Table A 5.5 : District-wise Employment of Regular and Contractual Doctors in Bihar

Districts	No. of sanctioned posts currently		Number of doctors employed				No. of doctors per lakh of population (Sept, 2014)
	Regular	Contractual	Regular		Contractual		
			Apr. 2014	Sept. 2014	Apr. 2014	Sep-14	
Patna	304	92	262	262	87	87	5.98
Nalanda	137	95	84	84	73	73	5.46
Bhojpur	127	60	86	86	44	44	4.76
Buxar	82	54	56	56	33	33	5.22
Rohtas	162	89	47	47	47	47	3.18
Kaimur	93	48	28	28	16	19	2.71
Gaya							
Gaya	198	106	82	82	69	75	3.44
Jehanabad	99	45	49	49	42	41	8.09
Arwal	67	20	22	22	16	16	5.42
Nawada	113	45	48	48	24	24	3.24
Aurangabad	177	49	68	68	31	30	3.90
Saran							
Saran	142	94	85	85	55	55	3.54
Siwan	137	89	45	45	49	48	2.82
Gopalganj	101	69	48	48	40	38	3.43
West Champaran							
West Champaran	132	83	53	53	59	56	2.85
East Champaran	184	128	86	86	117	117	3.98
Muzaffarpur	172	70	79	79	48	51	2.65
Sitamarhi	124	52	43	43	23	23	1.93
Sheohar	75	19	31	31	15	15	7.01
Vaishali	131	69	117	117	41	41	4.52
Darbhanga							
Darbhanga	146	72	61	61	51	51	2.84
Madhubani	218	81	76	76	71	71	3.28
Samastipur	192	95	105	105	54	54	3.73
Begusarai							
Begusarai	122	94	53	53	54	54	3.60
Munger	69	44	34	34	32	30	4.83
Sheikhpura	80	24	28	28	17	13	7.07
Lakhisarai	58	30	31	31	21	21	5.20
Jamui	99	38	30	30	29	30	3.35
Khagaria	101	44	29	29	33	34	3.72
Bhagalpur							
Bhagalpur	152	64	53	53	54	57	3.52
Banka	103	47	42	42	37	36	3.88
Saharsa							
Saharsa	95	45	36	36	25	25	3.21
Supaul	109	48	56	56	29	29	3.81
Madhepura	106	67	27	27	32	33	2.95
Purnea							
Purnea	135	64	74	74	51	51	3.83
Kishanganj	68	28	29	29	9	9	2.25
Araria	121	36	46	46	19	18	2.31
Katihar	120	78	60	60	48	48	3.52
Bihar	4851	2375	2289	2289	1595	1597	3.73

Source : State Health Society, GOB

Table A 5.6 : District-wise Employment of Grade A Nurses in Bihar

Districts	No. of sanctioned posts currently		Number of Grade A Nurses employed				No. of Grade A Nurses per lakh of population (Sept. 2014)
	Regular	Contractual	Regular		Contractual		
			13-Mar	Mar.14	13-Mar	Mar.14	
Patna	41	120	27 (65.9)	27 (65.9)	68 (56.7)	83 (69.2)	1.88
Nalanda	37	86	28 (75.7)	28 (75.7)	80 (93)	80 (93)	3.58
Bhojpur	12	54	6 (50)	6 (50)	27 (50)	20 (37)	0.99
Buxar	2	30	3 (150)	3 (150)	16 (53.3)	16 (53.3)	1.35
Rohtas	20	21	7 (35)	7 (35)	27 (128.6)	27 (128.6)	1.86
Kaimur	44	38	4 (9.1)	4 (9.1)	14 (36.8)	14 (36.8)	1.72
Gaya	25	146	17 (68)	17 (68)	67 (45.9)	73 (50)	1.96
Jehanabad	13	62	2 (15.4)	4 (30.8)	36 (58.1)	36 (58.1)	4.53
Arwal	25	56	5 (20)	5 (20)	21 (37.5)	21 (37.5)	3.28
Nawada	125	82	9 (7.2)	9 (7.2)	47 (57.3)	53 (64.6)	2.21
Aurangabad	22	128	5 (22.7)	5 (22.7)	52 (40.6)	52 (40.6)	1.65
Saran	25	86	7 (28)	7 (28)	30 (34.9)	21 (24.4)	0.71
Siwan	16	110	3 (18.8)	3 (18.8)	9 (8.2)	9 (8.2)	0.36
Gopalganj	18	84	7 (38.9)	7 (38.9)	19 (22.6)	19 (22.6)	0.98
West Champaran	37	120	14 (37.8)	14 (37.8)	41 (34.2)	41 (34.2)	1.52
East Champaran	24	164	15 (62.5)	15 (62.5)	48 (29.3)	48 (29.3)	1.26
Muzaffarpur	32	152	16 (50)	16 (50)	19 (12.5)	19 (12.5)	0.67
Sitamarhi	17	116	9 (52.9)	9 (52.9)	51 (44)	49 (42.2)	2.04
Sheohar	9	34	6 (66.7)	0 (0)	13 (38.2)	7 (20.6)	1.22
Vaishali	26	118	8 (30.8)	8 (30.8)	67 (56.8)	67 (56.8)	2.12
Darbhanga	8	154	4 (50)	4 (50)	9 (5.8)	9 (5.8)	0.58
Madhubani	34	114	14 (41.2)	13 (38.2)	10 (8.8)	20 (17.5)	0.87
Samastipur	24	146	22 (91.7)	22 (91.7)	72 (49.3)	72 (49.3)	2.35
Begusarai	23	102	22 (95.7)	21 (91.3)	66 (64.7)	61 (59.8)	3.47
Munger	20	38	19 (95)	19 (95)	29 (76.3)	36 (94.7)	4.02
Sheikhpura	32	34	1 (3.1)	1 (3.1)	27 (79.4)	20 (58.8)	4.24
Lakhisarai	10	61	9 (90)	9 (90)	30 (49.2)	30 (49.2)	3.8
Jamui	34	85	15 (44.1)	15 (44.1)	60 (70.6)	63 (74.1)	4.54
Khagaria	13	48	10 (76.9)	10 (76.9)	47 (97.9)	42 (87.5)	3.42
Bhagalpur	18	108	13 (72.2)	13 (72.2)	64 (59.3)	64 (59.3)	3.39
Banka	18	64	8 (44.4)	8 (44.4)	43 (67.2)	43 (67.2)	2.6
Saharsa	30	48	21 (70)	21 (70)	33 (68.8)	33 (68.8)	2.84
Supaul	28	107	2 (7.1)	2 (7.1)	31 (29)	31 (29)	1.66
Madhepura	9	58	3 (33.3)	2 (22.2)	12 (20.7)	35 (60.3)	1.15
Purnea	32	110	16 (50)	11 (34.4)	92 (83.6)	83 (75.5)	3.28
Kishanganj	34	44	4 (11.8)	4 (11.8)	19 (43.2)	22 (50)	1.6
Araria	39	96	5 (12.8)	5 (12.8)	21 (21.9)	21 (21.9)	1.35
Katihar	28	104	17 (60.7)	17 (60.7)	76 (73.1)	49 (47.1)	2.31
Bihar	1004	3395	398 (39.6)	391 (38.9)	1491 (43.9)	1489 (43.9)	1.93

Note : Figure in perenthesis denotes percentage.

Source : State Health Society, GOB

Table A 5.7 : District-wise Employment of ANM in Bihar

Districts	No. of sanctioned posts currently		Number of ANM Employed						Number of ANM per lakh of population (Sept, 2014)
	Regular	Contractual	Regular			Contractual			
			Mar-13	Mar. 2014	Sept. 14	Mar-13	Mar-14	Sept. 14	
Patna	544	393	506	506	506	379	415	415	15.77
Nalanda	396	370	396	391	391	326	318	318	24.64
Bhojpur	361	284	313	313	313	274	270	270	21.37
Buxar	212	208	176	188	188	136	161	161	20.45
Rohtas	286	308	222	222	222	244	291	291	17.33
Kaimur	144	287	123	135	135	174	227	229	22.26
Gaya	583	541	496	450	450	386	487	487	21.34
Jehanabad	156	151	148	140	140	100	128	131	23.82
Arwal	125	64	45	37	37	64	61	61	13.98
Nawada	202	223	202	178	178	142	118	118	13.34
Aurangabad	340	285	253	253	253	235	302	301	21.85
Saran	512	507	368	323	323	136	142	278	11.77
Siwan	370	438	245	235	235	351	262	262	14.92
Gopalganj	266	186	223	212	212	58	127	127	13.23
West Champaran	457	457	353	254	254	361	585	585	21.32
East Champaran	419	503	289	291	291	472	476	476	15.04
Muzaffarpur	583	583	583	582	582	357	379	381	20.02
Sitamarhi	300	341	242	242	242	103	118	57	10.52
Sheohar	46	112	24	34	34	124	127	127	24.53
Vaishali	421	418	419	386	386	317	324	324	20.31
Darbhanga	358	419	217	208	208	276	312	312	13.21
Madhubani	584	429	323	323	323	275	344	344	14.86
Samastipur	476	486	456	456	456	405	405	405	20.20
Begusarai	366	360	360	333	333	220	357	215	23.23
Munger	167	165	162	156	156	146	163	161	23.32
Sheikhpura	121	85	108	106	106	94	94	94	31.43
Lakhisarai	132	102	132	130	130	94	102	102	23.18
Jamui	230	212	213	180	180	174	195	195	21.30
Khagaria	206	193	171	168	168	191	191	181	21.54
Bhagalpur	394	362	356	338	338	325	349	325	22.62
Banka	279	265	264	262	262	171	227	227	24.03
Saharsa	198	152	150	141	141	142	147	138	15.15
Supaul	212	246	83	76	76	149	189	189	11.89
Madhepura	196	153	89	83	83	52	103	102	9.29
Purnea	356	370	251	219	219	365	367	367	17.95
Kishanganj	166	186	97	91	91	124	163	166	15.03
Araria	274	290	141	137	137	26	194	203	11.77
Katihar	362	345	207	207	207	258	323	323	17.26
Bihar	11800	11479	9406	8986	8986	8226	9543	9448	17.80

Source : State Health Society, GOB

Table A 5.8 : District-wise Employment of ASHA Workers in Bihar

Districts	No. of ASHA workers				Percentage of ASHA workers selected against target			No. of ASHA workers per lakh of population (Sept.'14)
	Target	Mar-13	Mar-14	Sept-14	Mar-13	Mar-14	Sept-14	
Patna	3233	3182	3018	3018	98.42	93.35	93.35	51.69
Nalanda	2365	2356	2313	2316	99.62	97.80	97.93	80.48
Bhojpur	2264	2264	2199	2199	100	97.13	97.13	80.60
Buxar	1493	1487	1474	1474	99.6	98.73	98.73	86.38
Rohtas	2490	2435	2430	2431	97.79	97.59	97.63	82.13
Kaimur	1462	1462	1462	1462	100	100.00	100.00	89.89
Gaya	3514	3493	3442	3445	99.4	97.95	98.04	78.45
Jehanabad	871	871	870	870	100	99.89	99.89	77.31
Arwal	773	773	746	749	100	96.51	96.90	106.87
Nawada	1959	1920	1928	1952	98.01	98.42	99.64	87.96
Aurangabad	2160	2158	2142	2142	99.91	99.17	99.17	84.33
Saran	3459	3422	3385	3402	98.93	97.86	98.35	86.09
Siwan	3008	2939	2834	2822	97.71	94.22	93.82	84.73
Gopalganj	2371	2297	2336	2350	96.88	98.52	99.11	91.72
West Champaran	3206	3064	3043	3088	95.57	94.92	96.32	78.47
East Champaran	4326	3762	3906	4060	86.96	90.29	93.85	79.62
Muzaffarpur	3984	3812	3856	3857	95.68	96.79	96.81	80.34
Sitamarhi	2965	2827	2912	2912	95.35	98.21	98.21	85.06
Sheohar	580	570	572	572	98.28	98.62	98.62	87.16
Vaishali	2969	2856	2888	2945	96.19	97.27	99.19	84.26
Darbhanga	3550	3546	3100	3103	99.89	87.32	87.41	78.81
Madhubani	4046	3632	3682	3734	89.77	91.00	92.29	83.21
Samastipur	3835	3829	3779	3783	99.84	98.54	98.64	88.77
Begusarai	2629	2361	2410	2415	89.81	91.67	91.86	81.30
Munger	961	956	956	947	99.48	99.48	98.54	69.24
Sheikhpura	520	476	476	476	91.54	91.54	91.54	74.80
Lakhisarai	802	756	756	802	94.26	94.26	100.00	80.13
Jamui	1520	1513	1504	1504	99.54	98.95	98.95	85.43
Khagaria	1412	1409	1399	1412	99.79	99.08	100.00	84.71
Bhagalpur	2311	2236	2236	2228	96.75	96.75	96.41	73.34
Banka	1820	1814	1782	1783	99.67	97.91	97.97	87.63
Saharsa	1622	1472	1479	1471	90.75	91.18	90.69	77.39
Supaul	1928	1920	1912	1928	99.59	99.17	100.00	86.49
Madhepura	1711	1638	1655	1655	95.73	96.73	96.73	82.68
Purnea	2723	2696	2634	2653	99.01	96.73	97.43	81.27
Kishanganj	1368	1334	1280	1280	97.51	93.57	93.57	75.72
Araria	2376	2362	2365	2365	99.41	99.54	99.54	84.12
Katihar	2549	2547	2549	2547	99.92	100.00	99.92	82.94
Bihar	87135	84447	83702	84152	96.92	96.06	96.58	80.84

Source : State Health Society, GOB

Table A 5.9 : District-wise Number of Institutional Deliveries

Districts	Percentage of total population (Census 2011)	Number of institutional deliveries				
		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Patna	5.6	50209 (4.0)	60796 (4.4)	74704 (5.2)	68557 (4.7)	77716 (4.7)
Nalanda	2.8	33171 (2.7)	42025 (3.0)	45754 (3.2)	46747 (3.2)	46188 (2.8)
Bhojpur	2.6	31674 (2.5)	33088 (2.4)	38708 (2.7)	40846 (2.8)	42786 (2.6)
Buxar	1.6	13880 (1.1)	22392 (1.6)	26772 (1.9)	27227 (1.9)	24180 (1.5)
Rohtas	2.9	32938 (2.6)	30134 (2.2)	32284 (2.3)	32567 (2.2)	32568 (2.0)
Kaimur	1.6	27316 (2.2)	22507 (1.6)	24000 (1.7)	22174 (1.5)	25609 (1.6)
Gaya	4.2	35029 (2.8)	39423 (2.8)	42936 (3.0)	43840 (3.0)	51636 (3.1)
Jehanabad	1.1	20777 (1.7)	20816 (1.5)	17092 (1.2)	18604 (1.3)	20557 (1.2)
Arwal	0.7	8140 (0.7)	12470 (0.9)	10123 (0.7)	9645 (0.7)	10388 (0.6)
Nawada	2.1	24886 (2.0)	28876 (2.1)	28915 (2.0)	29319 (2.0)	33031 (2)
Aurangabad	2.4	29058 (2.3)	30775 (2.2)	39018 (2.7)	36628 (2.5)	35704 (2.2)
Saran	3.8	39940 (3.2)	54257 (3.9)	51666 (3.6)	53740 (3.7)	52046 (3.2)
Siwan	3.2	36966 (3)	41917 (3)	43509 (3)	41348 (2.8)	45015 (2.7)
Gopalganj	2.5	35135 (2.8)	35563 (2.6)	39807 (2.8)	37756 (2.6)	40303 (2.4)
West Champaran	3.8	53014 (4.3)	58858 (4.3)	62077 (4.3)	66070 (4.5)	73388 (4.5)
East Champaran	4.9	83664 (6.7)	79239 (5.7)	57629 (4)	54881 (3.7)	67336 (4.1)
Muzaffarpur	4.6	43552 (3.5)	53583 (3.9)	51933 (3.6)	52071 (3.5)	55821 (3.4)
Sitamarhi	3.3	20530 (1.6)	29016 (2.1)	22580 (1.6)	31046 (2.1)	48544 (2.9)
Sheohar	0.6	3220 (0.3)	8692 (0.6)	7052 (0.5)	7513 (0.5)	9984 (0.6)
Vaishali	3.4	43726 (3.5)	51010 (3.7)	58105 (4.1)	61597 (4.2)	62862 (3.8)
Darbhanga	3.8	38921 (3.1)	41904 (3)	33541 (2.3)	44175 (3)	50747 (3.1)
Madhubani	4.3	40254 (3.2)	48550 (3.5)	47066 (3.3)	50875 (3.5)	54495 (3.3)
Samastipur	4.1	82876 (6.6)	79018 (5.7)	81921 (5.7)	80857 (5.5)	93664 (5.7)
Begusarai	2.8	37260 (3.0)	42910 (3.1)	51178 (3.6)	51134 (3.5)	57357 (3.5)
Munger	1.3	18848 (1.5)	27116 (2)	21907 (1.5)	19899 (1.4)	22839 (1.4)
Sheikhpura	0.6	13206 (1.1)	16138 (1.2)	12994 (0.9)	14006 (1.0)	13179 (0.8)
Lakhisarai	1	10134 (0.8)	12250 (0.9)	11021 (0.8)	13017 (0.9)	15996 (1.0)
Jamui	1.7	22300 (1.8)	20605 (1.5)	21430 (1.5)	24577 (1.7)	29343 (1.8)
Khagaria	1.6	33973 (2.7)	32121 (2.3)	29133 (2)	29210 (2)	36192 (2.2)
Bhagalpur	2.9	36917 (3)	32465 (2.3)	42941 (3)	40748 (2.8)	49883 (3.0)
Banka	2	24235 (1.9)	28915 (2.1)	29423 (2.1)	30678 (2.1)	36294 (2.2)
Saharsa	1.8	26813 (2.2)	31742 (2.3)	35971 (2.5)	35565 (2.4)	40902 (2.5)
Supaul	2.1	30607 (2.5)	34754 (2.5)	40564 (2.8)	42736 (2.9)	46227 (2.8)
Madhepura	1.9	26065 (2.1)	31650 (2.3)	32881 (2.3)	31937 (2.2)	37532 (2.3)
Purnea	3.2	54126 (4.3)	53257 (3.8)	57157 (4)	62121 (4.2)	73135 (4.4)
Kishanganj	1.6	22033 (1.8)	26017 (1.9)	27985 (2)	23588 (1.6)	26822 (1.6)
Araria	2.7	36350 (2.9)	38881 (2.8)	40368 (2.8)	40099 (2.7)	50818 (3.1)
Katihar	3	24751 (2)	31061 (2.2)	39815 (2.8)	51728 (3.5)	55576 (3.4)
Bihar	100	1246494 (100.0)	1384791 (100.0)	1431960 (100.0)	1469126 (100.0)	1646663 (100.0)

Note : Number in perenthese indicate percentage number of institutional deliveries

Source : State Health Society, GOB

Table A 5.10 : District-wise Coverage under Janani Bal Suraksha Yojana (JBSY)

Districts	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014 (Sept. 14)
Patna	53931	67941	69543	138876	38180
Nalanda	42467	44323	46472	46027	21261
Bhojpur	32143	37354	39613	41733	18333
Buxar	20928	26189	24185	26841	10580
Rohtas	31228	31524	56561	32397	13823
Kaimur	24955	23250	21813	25450	11218
Gaya	38954	42360	42149	99712	25168
Jehanabad	22788	16116	18081	20391	8466
Arwal	12516	9714	9567	10167	4249
Nawada	29212	27638	29584	32006	14628
Aurangabad	30533	36475	37659	34998	15799
Saran	52826	50721	51732	50762	24574
Siwan	42759	42048	42061	43339	21078
Gopalganj	35665	39237	38049	38731	19173
West Champaran	54525	70542	67063	68767	33819
East Champaran	87587	60373	56195	62511	29818
Muzaffarpur	54988	44088	49210	106770	27180
Sitamarhi	28720	22496	26950	43622	21951
Sheohar	8212	6705	7366	9478	4523
Vaishali	49182	55193	61944	60827	29927
Darbhanga	43039	38587	40332	89499	22432
Madhubani	48216	47690	47157	53698	24171
Samastipur	82021	79087	81729	89165	44071
Begusarai	41803	49780	50572	55024	28109
Munger	24164	23986	20427	21799	10217
Sheikhpura	16197	12835	13266	13010	6250
Lakhisarai	11903	11092	11337	15457	7031
Jamui	21691	20804	23143	27989	14297
Khagaria	34776	28316	29085	34173	16906
Bhagalpur	31232	39277	40830	92949	25204
Banka	28099	27855	31310	33833	17830
Saharsa	30065	35107	35469	39572	18779
Supaul	34027	39698	40239	45694	21082
Madhepura	30695	32062	31792	36159	18694
Purnea	52921	51964	56561	69071	35959
Kishanganj	25359	25479	23818	25293	11571
Araria	37726	41232	38084	50097	23952
Katihar	29486	35380	43146	54957	26189
Bihar	1377539	1394518	1454094	1840844	766492

Source : State Health Society, GOB

Table A 5.11 : Prevalence of Diseases (Reporting Period : 1st January, to 31st October, 2014)

District	Acute Diarrhoeal Disease (including acute gastroenteritis)	Bacillary Dysentery	Viral Hepatitis	Enteric Fever	Malaria
Patna	25736	10423	2850	4530	458
Nalanda	13940	10006	345	9091	1604
Bhojpur	17964	11828	1	822	0
Buxar	3494	1101	0	1279	80
Rohtas	22836	14366	1994	19317	1512
Kaimur	9624	8167	69	21654	306
Gaya	14381	10690	34	5566	7339
Jehanabad	25043	28327	16	2373	243
Arwal	891	3147	0	1475	1
Nawada	14597	7409	3008	1573	1639
Aurangabad	7633	2989	1	1342	189
Saran	6073	652	2	7305	64
Siwan	26800	18421	30	10207	963
Gopalganj	9823	2451	246	1784	141
West Champaran	33369	3403	0	22	8
East Champaran	13093	8385	169	12580	35
Muzaffarpur	15886	8096	288	7443	416
Sitamarhi	23245	11657	0	6261	0
Sheohar	10283	5199	0	10199	0
Vaishali	16115	20120	6242	39682	881
Darbhanga	7492	21492	206	3713	195
Madhubani	26215	13410	394	9166	1618
Samastipur	32425	22983	0	22923	237
Begusarai	36740	13204	4	22134	99
Munger	6931	7095	17	205	2315
Sheikhpura	1890	1713	0	43	40
Lakhisarai	4266	654	0	648	25
Jamui	8367	8946	17	2325	1928
Khagaria	39872	4243	1	131	0
Bhagalpur	557	140	1	214	15
Banka	38780	5184	1	1301	102
Saharsa	16884	10737	0	1930	0
Supaul	8700	4687	1	6215	0
Madhepura	2669	1012	0	143	0
Purnea	17314	12652	21	7771	528
Kishanganj	5446	1391	45	945	123
Araria	7531	5837	1	1925	1189
Katihar	22952	8625	1024	7625	487
Bihar	595857	330842	17028	253862	24780

Source : State Health Society, GOB

(Contd.)

Table A 5.11 : Prevalence of Diseases (Reporting Period: 1st January, to 31st October, 2014) (Contd.)

District	Fever of Unknown Origin (PUO)	Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) / Influenza Like Illness (ILI)	Pneumonia	Dog bite	Any other State Specific Disease (Specify)	Unusual Syndromes NOT Captured Above (Specify clinical)
Patna	34544	40782	2103	35633	3987	6339
Nalanda	17460	21636	2145	16827	0	0
Bhojpur	2003	78365	209	9020	430	0
Buxar	3223	51067	351	7847	0	0
Rohtas	40739	62609	3273	10667	0	0
Kaimur	43308	34613	1040	3584	0	0
Gaya	80619	69826	3433	11189	6883	0
Jehanabad	107320	38628	1467	8729	0	0
Arwal	3270	23433	378	5550	0	0
Nawada	49732	15614	2364	3125	4348	7562
Aurangabad	7676	11393	2133	3912	298	0
Saran	11687	22776	915	29318	96	1849
Siwan	52829	66963	2232	11457	1520	1771
Gopalganj	68260	72442	771	9945	0	0
West Champaran	6314	49495	2084	13289	2	0
East Champaran	13690	10913	4453	7677	0	0
Muzaffarpur	28517	23798	280	14757	3364	0
Sitamarhi	14791	40193	3192	16865	183	0
Sheohar	8675	9002	0	4835	0	0
Vaishali	41500	83820	2631	17125	0	8782
Darbhanga	19402	54615	1385	8520	420	10518
Madhubani	34139	76097	487	12449	984	0
Samastipur	40340	64032	800	12169	1363	0
Begusarai	66407	89411	1112	12674	8	0
Munger	12759	26914	426	5446	30	15
Sheikhpura	12876	31709	54	1784	0	307
Lakhisarai	950	18622	6	1455	0	0
Jamui	68056	71645	663	2923	0	602
Khagaria	79757	74855	711	2466	0	0
Bhagalpur	20475	10044	27	2856	66	3177
Banka	11421	47470	1083	3257	1824	3
Saharsa	68642	58626	404	3002	0	0
Supaul	27509	5553	120	4711	987	102
Madhepura	12600	9898	28	1479	0	8538
Purnea	23655	48855	770	7839	117	0
Kishanganj	669	8665	0	1987	21	0
Araria	23464	2897	198	3781	809	516
Katihar	17630	33160	939	4686	373	7454
Bihar	1176908	1560436	44667	334835	28113	57535

Source : State Health Society, GOB

Table A 5.12 : Districtwise Fund Disbursed to Health Societies

(Rs lakh)

Districts	Funds disbursed						
	2010-11	2011- 12	2012-13	2013-14			
	Total NRHM			NRHM-A	NRHM-B	NRHM-C	Total
Patna	2538.66	3866.41	3918.44	2814.81	466.58	754.31	4035.70
Nalanda	2488.23	2997.72	3122.66	1977.78	704.90	280.56	2963.24
Bhojpur	1813.29	1927.37	2404.79	1863.51	2.90	191.95	2058.36
Buxar	1363.65	1384.30	1611.58	1047.52	118.36	217.04	1382.92
Rohtas	1133.20	2417.70	2168.35	1489.06	220.71	222.90	1932.67
Kaimur	1473.47	897.22	1741.79	1569.51	3.15	131.16	1703.82
Gaya	2362.64	3274.05	4074.41	2834.39	1338.55	417.69	4590.63
Jehanabad	993.48	1330.99	1670.92	818.46	382.19	129.31	1329.96
Arwal	623.88	751.42	723.23	629.70	216.28	74.84	920.82
Nawada	1618.54	2041.43	1884.60	1559.15	3.15	180.38	1742.68
Aurangabad	1388.76	2383.57	2453.71	1900.93	488.35	204.85	2594.13
Saran	1616.62	2812.18	2745.75	1906.08	781.81	163.72	2851.61
Siwan	2804.36	2374.99	2487.41	2077.85	340.02	303.17	2721.04
Gopalganj	1957.14	1490.57	2091.29	1611.79	727.24	181.79	2520.82
West Champaran	1967.91	2775.58	4548.41	2461.44	905.93	397.33	3764.70
East Champaran	2012.87	2768.28	5185.27	2380.57	1019.30	518.07	3917.94
Muzaffarpur	1846.77	2863.67	4822.50	2031.15	1093.99	313.72	3438.86
Sitamarhi	1311.13	1708.40	2082.75	1992.43	256.42	257.77	2506.62
Sheohar	485.64	458.96	1158.50	312.53	291.38	41.88	645.79
Vaishali	1396.05	2785.30	4096.68	3212.07	319.33	480.21	4011.61
Darbhanga	1486.46	2122.62	2751.79	2019.61	772.69	320.80	3113.10
Madhubani	3029.55	3068.91	3023.80	2347.00	843.11	340.03	3530.14
Samastipur	3307.04	3916.07	4833.92	3464.50	935.93	314.22	4714.65
Begusarai	2053.81	2911.53	3200.97	2469.46	472.41	291.47	3233.34
Munger	1285.08	1202.14	1419.77	1435.30	378.69	131.44	1945.43
Sheikhpura	475.12	913.00	1145.46	745.00	2.15	67.71	814.86
Lakhisarai	461.28	756.18	1079.11	698.46	241.75	105.95	1046.16
Jamui	877.85	1802.58	2105.52	1321.27	130.21	170.41	1621.89
Khagaria	1923.19	1697.23	2045.49	1300.59	362.73	91.09	1754.41
Bhagalpur	2370.44	2209.49	3959.01	1966.34	976.74	384.23	3327.31
Banka	930.15	2287.43	2576.64	1470.28	572.40	278.95	2321.63
Saharsa	1435.29	1578.74	1908.11	1561.88	405.00	127.05	2093.93
Supaul	1046.12	2060.39	2376.78	1669.77	3.15	185.36	1858.28
Madhepura	1293.28	1909.24	1574.83	1473.25	341.70	137.04	1951.99
Purnea	2978.53	3842.55	4097.55	2556.39	583.80	253.03	3393.22
Kishanganj	894.53	1141.45	1586.09	834.54	1.65	129.53	965.72
Araria	1262.66	1745.15	2623.92	1692.56	2.65	277.09	1972.30
Katihar	1706.01	2106.78	3618.38	2184.68	693.22	253.55	3131.45
Bihar	62012.68	80581.59	100920.2	67701.61	17400.52	9321.60	94423.73

Source: State Health Society, GOB

Table A 5.13 : District-wise Installation of Hand Pumps under National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP)

Districts	Number of handpumps constructed			Slipped back Habitations / Water quality problems covered		
	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Patna	1422	1481	1553	407	852	666
Nalanda	1473	1122	998	457	300	459
Bhojpur	1299	830	840	214	280	221
Buxar	63	425	341	75	121	147
Rohtas	1641	1024	1185	328	97	227
Kaimur	409	426	452	164	28	158
Gaya						
Gaya	1869	1315	2105	738	300	511
Jehanabad	599	769	831	67	84	140
Arwal	738	132	259	47	50	81
Nawada	842	464	726	372	136	256
Aurangabad	1407	468	789	183	239	202
Saran						
Saran	592	1719	953	458	451	591
Siwan	961	1452	1643	355	628	379
Gopalganj	342	829	1165	170	273	350
W.Champaran						
W.Champaran	1154	1616	710	156	88	295
E. Champaran						
E. Champaran	1268	3397	1646	536	851	694
Muzaffarpur	1245	108	2297	347	104	153
Sitamarhi	1197	541	979	171	230	312
Sheohar	181	94	149	67	39	121
Vaishali	477	1082	1534	396	343	427
Darbhanga						
Darbhanga	981	2134	1160	131	432	412
Madhubani	2891	1885	1612	237	529	508
Samastipur	983	1046	931	447	183	157
Begusarai						
Begusarai	533	858	810	413	375	564
Munger	334	220	253	80	24	223
Sheikhpura	235	523	189	75	30	146
Lakhisarai	177	450	828	169	260	409
Jamui	742	639	444	416	568	334
Khagaria	39	299	416	80	30	119
Bhagalpur						
Bhagalpur	549	1199	735	301	90	523
Banka	355	780	472	325	323	418
Saharsa						
Saharsa	0	639	713	112	375	311
Supaul	307	736	741	298	769	700
Madhepura	24	273	788	288	267	292
Purnea						
Purnea	317	143	1396	1101	595	320
Kishanganj	447	216	680	345	243	410
Araria	193	387	567	534	341	377
Katihar	0	205	399	183	32	174
Bihar	28286	31926	34289	11243	10960	12787

Source : Public Health Engineering Department, GOB

Table A 5.14 : District-wise Achievement under Central Rural Sanitation Programme in Individual Household Lantrine (IHHL)

Districts	Percentage of total population	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14		
		Total (BPL and APL)		BPL	APL	Total
Patna	5.6	27518 (3.3)	26263 (3.3)	7450	6066	13516 (8.4)
Nalanda	2.8	19618 (2.3)	9991 (1.3)	448	254	702 (0.4)
Bhojpur	2.6	29261 (3.5)	24566 (3.1)	1299	1434	2733 (1.7)
Buxar	1.6	3779 (0.4)	12335 (1.5)	1439	484	1923 (1.2)
Rohtas	2.9	25707 (3.1)	19842 (2.5)	2488	1463	3951 (2.4)
Kaimur	1.6	15666 (1.9)	15794 (2.0)	3267	2714	5981 (3.7)
Gaya						
Gaya	4.2	31914 (3.8)	17949 (2.3)	4995	1798	6793 (4.2)
Jehanabad	1.1	12924 (1.5)	1859 (0.2)	1063	671	1734 (1.1)
Arwal	0.7	10057 (1.2)	8142 (1.0)	282	172	454 (0.3)
Nawada	2.1	25374 (3.0)	5604 (0.7)	1059	270	1329 (0.8)
Aurangabad	2.4	17549 (2.1)	10322 (1.3)	801	642	1443 (0.9)
Saran						
Saran	3.8	34427 (4.1)	19817 (2.5)	1520	415	1935 (1.2)
Siwan	3.2	40325 (4.8)	36264 (4.6)	4985	5843	10828 (6.7)
Gopalganj	2.5	19392 (2.3)	25202 (3.2)	463	476	939 (0.6)
West Champaran						
West Champaran	3.8	33897 (4.0)	32441 (4.1)	14396	6007	20403 (12.6)
East Champaran	4.9	43759 (5.2)	44148 (5.5)	6577	2532	9109 (5.6)
Muzaffarpur	4.6	45798 (5.5)	15434 (1.9)	1145	148	1293 (0.8)
Sitamarhi	3.3	8925 (1.1)	29876 (3.7)	7940	2214	10154 (6.3)
Sheohar	0.6	14843 (1.8)	13050 (1.6)	688	0	688 (0.4)
Vaishali	3.4	25758 (3.1)	37032 (4.6)	4444	2354	6798 (4.2)
Darbhanga						
Darbhanga	3.8	56949 (6.8)	47217 (5.9)	2541	2386	4927 (3)
Madhubani	4.3	6960 (0.8)	3983 (0.5)	3	1729	1732 (1.1)
Samastipur	4.1	40026 (4.8)	62167 (7.8)	2397	4130	6527 (4)
Begusarai						
Begusarai	2.8	22293 (2.7)	28653 (3.6)	132	22	154 (0.1)
Munger	1.3	3905 (0.5)	6163 (0.8)	2172	171	2343 (1.4)
Sheikhpura	0.6	5016 (0.6)	10871 (1.4)	282	218	500 (0.3)
Lakhisarai	1	15841 (1.9)	11900 (1.5)	1305	2224	3529 (2.2)
Jamui	1.7	12443 (1.5)	20491 (2.6)	2245	1814	4059 (2.5)
Khagaria	1.6	16399 (2.0)	14652 (1.8)	1275	665	1940 (1.2)
Bhagalpur						
Bhagalpur	2.9	24685 (2.9)	22177 (2.8)	2566	2700	5266 (3.3)
Banka	2	15809 (1.9)	13780 (1.7)	1512	1671	3183 (2)
Saharsa						
Saharsa	1.8	14812 (1.8)	15806 (2)	972	1247	2219 (1.4)
Supaul	2.1	22936 (2.7)	20534 (2.6)	1030	469	1499 (0.9)
Madhepura	1.9	25793 (3.1)	19442 (2.4)	1204	939	2143 (1.3)
Purnea						
Purnea	3.2	27328 (3.3)	31051 (3.9)	6725	3721	10446 (6.5)
Kishanganj	1.6	11735 (1.4)	17347 (2.2)	1121	387	1508 (0.9)
Araria	2.7	10777 (1.3)	14341 (1.8)	17	4	21 (0)
Katihar	3	19729 (2.3)	30193 (3.8)	4208	2736	6944 (4.3)
Bihar	100	839927(100.0)	796699(100.0)	98456	63190	161646 (100)

Source : Public Health Engineering Department, GOB

Table A 5.15 : District-wise Achievement under Central Rural Sanitation Programme (Sanitary Complex, School Toilets, Anganwadi Toilets)

Districts	2011-12			2012-13			2013-14		
	Sanitary Complex	School Toilet	Angan-wadi Toilet	Sanitary Complex	School Toilet	Angan-wadi Toilet	Sanitary Complex	School Toilets	Angan-wadi Toilets
Patna	0	265	190	4	584	53	9	632	30
Nalanda	0	582	84	1	466	48	0	555	60
Bhojpur	0	265	190	0	1046	113	0	0	0
Buxar	0	81	59	0	772	7	0	31	0
Rohtas	2	361	52	1	460	229	0	208	171
Kaimur	0	511	41	0	89	227	0	0	8
Gaya	0	784	4	0	334	224	0	224	34
Jehanabad	2	370	5	7	216	49	1	3	318
Arwal	0	221	0	3	139	35	0	10	0
Nawada	2	334	59	1	64	68	1	18	16
Aurangabad	2	12	31	0	1120	121	0	274	93
Saran	3	990	0	0	220	117	0	200	0
Siwan	0	1328	83	3	318	165	0	0	105
Gopalganj	10	2	0	0	122	278	2	0	0
West Champaran	0	1130	17	0	669	42	0	221	244
East Champaran	0	2306	64	0	716	173	0	133	4
Muzaffarpur	0	1481	0	2	275	120	0	22	0
Sitamarhi	26	1766	2	154	760	115	0	70	0
Sheohar	5	77	18	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vaishali	0	600	26	0	618	320	0	256	30
Darbhanga	0	1178	43	2	504	278	3	358	48
Madhubani	5	7	173	0	1622	249	0	726	2
Samastipur	26	1766	2	2	1534	247	0	0	0
Begusarai	0	37	74	1	376	216	0	28	50
Munger	0	569	1	0	158	57	0	54	0
Sheikhpura	0	569	1	0	61	95	0	35	13
Lakhisarai	0	107	9	0	116	29	0	111	10
Jamui	0	1193	32	0	73	179	0	0	35
Khagaria	17	68	10	5	118	115	2	147	2
Bhagalpur	55	761	0	3	269	52	0	0	44
Banka	1	1356	7	1	370	139	15	0	28
Saharsa	1	358	0	6	132	113	0	20	0
Supaul	0	309	0	13	100	257	0	0	0
Madhepura	0	314	36	0	142	31	0	8	28
Purnea	0	10	0	0	1070	47	1	478	54
Kishanganj	0	29	17	5	10	66	2	232	0
Araria	0	0	0	0	1094	37	0	0	0
Katihar	1	818	31	0	272	111	0	22	10
Bihar	132	22575	1521	214	17009	4822	36	5076	1437

Source : Public Health Engineering Department, GOB

Table A 5.16 : District-wise Literacy Rate by Gender in Bihar : 2001 and 2011

District	2001			2011			Decadal Increase		
	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female
Patna	62.9	73.3	50.8	70.7	78.5	62.0	7.8	5.2	11.2
Nalanda	53.2	66.4	38.6	64.4	74.9	53.1	11.2	8.5	14.5
Bhojpur	59.0	74.3	41.8	70.5	81.7	58.0	11.5	7.4	16.2
Buxar	56.8	71.9	39.9	70.1	80.7	58.6	13.3	8.8	18.7
Rohtas	61.3	75.3	45.7	73.4	82.9	63.0	12.1	7.6	17.3
Kaimur	55.1	69.7	38.8	69.3	79.4	58.4	14.2	9.7	19.6
Gaya	50.4	63.3	36.7	63.7	73.3	53.3	13.3	10.0	16.6
Jehanabad	55.3	70.1	39.4	66.8	77.7	55.0	11.5	7.6	15.6
Arwal	NA	NA	NA	67.4	79.1	54.9	-	-	-
Nawada	46.8	60.6	32.2	59.8	70.0	48.9	13.0	9.4	16.7
Aurangabad	57	71.1	41.9	70.3	80.1	59.7	13.3	9.0	17.8
Saran	51.8	67.3	35.8	66.0	77.0	54.4	14.2	9.7	18.6
Siwan	51.6	67.3	36.9	69.5	80.2	58.7	17.9	12.9	21.8
Gopalganj	47.5	63	32.2	65.5	76.5	54.8	18.0	13.5	22.6
West Champaran	38.9	51.1	25.2	55.7	65.6	44.7	16.8	14.5	19.5
East Champaran	37.5	49.3	24.3	55.8	65.3	45.1	18.3	16.0	20.8
Muzaffarpur	48	59.1	35.8	63.4	71.3	54.7	15.4	12.2	18.9
Sitamarhi	38.5	49.4	26.1	52.1	60.6	42.4	13.6	11.2	16.3
Sheohar	35.3	45.3	23.9	53.8	61.3	45.3	18.5	16.0	21.4
Vaishali	50.5	63.3	36.6	66.6	75.4	56.7	16.1	12.1	20.1
Darbhangha	44.3	56.7	30.8	56.6	66.8	45.2	12.3	10.1	14.4
Madhubani	42.0	56.8	26.3	58.6	70.1	46.2	16.6	13.3	19.9
Samastipur	45.1	57.6	31.7	61.9	71.3	51.5	16.8	13.7	19.8
Begusarai	48	59.1	35.6	63.9	71.6	55.2	15.9	12.5	19.6
Munger	59.5	69.9	47.4	70.5	77.7	62.1	11.0	7.8	14.7
Sheikhpura	48.6	61.9	33.9	63.9	73.6	53.4	15.3	11.7	19.5
Lakhisarai	48.0	60.7	34.0	62.4	71.3	52.6	14.4	10.6	18.6
Jamui	42.4	57.1	26.3	59.8	71.2	47.3	17.4	14.1	21.0
Khagaria	41.3	51.8	29.4	57.9	65.2	49.6	16.6	13.4	20.2
Bhagalpur	49.5	59.2	38.1	63.1	70.3	54.9	13.6	11.1	16.8
Banka	42.7	55.3	28.7	58.2	67.6	47.7	15.5	12.3	19.0
Saharsa	39.1	51.7	25.3	53.2	63.6	41.7	14.1	11.9	16.4
Supaul	37.3	52.5	20.8	57.7	69.6	44.8	20.4	17.1	24.0
Madhepura	36.1	48.8	22.1	52.3	61.8	41.7	16.2	13.0	19.6
Purnea	35.1	45.6	23.4	51.1	59.1	42.3	16.0	13.5	18.9
Kishanganj	31.1	42.7	18.6	55.5	62.3	43.9	24.4	19.6	25.3
Araria	35.0	46.4	22.4	55.5	63.7	46.8	20.5	17.3	24.4
Katihar	35.1	45.3	23.8	52.2	59.4	44.4	17.1	14.1	20.6
Bihar	47.0	59.7	33.1	61.8	71.2	51.5	14.8	11.5	18.4

Source : Census 2001 and Census 2011

Table A 5.17 : District-wise Literacy Rate by Residence in Bihar

District	2001 Census			2011 Census			Decadal Change		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
Patna	62.9	51.4	78.1	70.7	62.4	81.0	7.8	11.0	2.9
Nalanda	53.2	50.4	68.5	64.4	62.4	74.6	11.2	12.0	6.1
Bhojpur	59.0	56.8	71.6	70.5	69.2	78.1	11.5	12.4	6.5
Buxar	56.8	55.0	73.6	70.1	69.1	79.4	13.3	14.1	5.8
Rohtas	61.3	59.2	74.1	73.4	72.5	78.4	12.1	13.3	4.3
Kaimur	55.1	54.3	76.9	69.3	68.8	82.6	14.2	14.5	5.7
Gaya	50.5	46.2	75.7	63.7	61.0	80.2	13.2	14.8	4.5
Jehanabad	55.2	53.2	69.5	66.8	65.5	76.3	11.6	12.3	6.8
Arwal	55.3	55.3	0.0	67.4	66.8	75.3	12.1	11.5	75.3
Nawada	46.8	44.7	71.1	59.8	58.1	75.1	13.0	13.4	4.0
Aurangabad	57.0	55.5	73.5	70.3	69.4	79.1	13.3	13.9	5.6
Saran	51.8	50.3	66.1	66.0	65.0	75.1	14.2	14.7	9.0
Siwan	51.7	50.5	69.7	69.5	68.9	77.9	17.8	18.4	8.2
Gopalganj	47.5	46.5	62.0	65.5	64.8	75.1	18.0	18.3	13.1
West Champaran	38.9	36.0	63.5	55.7	53.9	71.1	16.8	17.9	7.6
East Champaran	37.5	35.4	67.1	55.8	54.4	71.6	18.3	19.0	4.5
Muzaffarpur	48.0	44.7	77.3	63.4	61.5	80.2	15.4	16.8	2.9
Sitamarhi	38.5	36.7	66.2	52.1	50.8	72.4	13.6	14.1	6.2
Sheohar	35.3	34.9	43.7	53.8	53.4	62.0	18.5	18.5	18.3
Vaishali	50.5	49.3	65.6	66.6	66.0	74.2	16.1	16.7	8.6
Darbhanga	44.3	41.5	74.9	56.6	54.4	75.7	12.3	12.9	0.8
Madhubani	42.0	41.2	63.1	58.6	58.1	71.1	16.6	16.9	8.0
Samastipur	45.1	43.9	75.7	61.9	61.1	80.7	16.8	17.2	5.0
Begusarai	48.0	46.5	77.7	63.9	61.8	72.4	15.9	15.3	-5.3
Munger	59.5	52.8	76.0	70.5	66.2	81.0	11.0	13.4	5.0
Sheikhpura	48.6	46.0	62.4	63.9	62.3	71.0	15.3	16.3	8.6
Lakhisarai	48.0	45.6	61.1	62.4	60.9	71.3	14.4	15.3	10.2
Jamui	42.4	40.3	68.8	59.8	58.4	74.9	17.4	18.1	6.1
Khagaria	41.4	39.5	69.8	57.9	56.8	76.7	16.5	17.3	6.9
Bhagalpur	49.5	44.4	70.7	63.1	59.8	75.9	13.6	15.4	5.2
Banka	42.7	42.1	59.9	58.2	57.6	72.6	15.5	15.5	12.7
Saharsa	39.1	36.1	70.8	53.2	51.1	75.6	14.1	15.0	4.8
Supaul	37.3	35.9	61.4	57.7	56.9	72.7	20.4	21.0	11.3
Madhepura	36.1	34.5	66.9	52.3	51.2	73.5	16.2	16.7	6.6
Purnea	35.1	31.4	70.9	51.1	48.4	72.7	16.0	17.0	1.8
Kishanganj	31.1	27.8	59.3	55.5	53.7	71.2	24.4	25.9	11.9
Araria	35.0	33.2	61.4	53.5	52.3	72.1	18.5	19.1	10.7
Katihar	35.1	31.1	72.3	52.2	49.6	77.3	17.1	18.5	5.0
Bihar	47.0	43.9	71.9	61.8	59.8	76.9	14.8	15.9	5.0

Source: Census 2001 and Census 2011

Table A 5.18 : Total Enrolment in Primary and Upper Primary Levels (All) (in Lakh)

District	2010-11			2011-12			2012-13		
	Primary	Upper Primary	Total	Primary	Upper Primary	Total	Primary	Upper Primary	Total
Patna	5.48	1.79	7.27	5.63	1.83	7.46	7.23	3.08	10.31
Nalanda	4.34	2.72	7.06	4.99	2.52	7.51	5.46	2.71	8.17
Bhojpur	4.64	1.34	5.98	4.73	1.37	6.1	3.37	1.41	4.78
Buxar	3.01	1.18	4.19	3.01	1.22	4.23	3.23	1.33	4.56
Rohtas	3.09	1.01	4.1	3.13	1.03	4.16	3.17	1.06	4.23
Kaimur	2.67	1.03	3.7	2.72	1.06	3.78	2.86	1.11	3.97
Gaya	6.59	2.03	8.62	7	2.09	9.09	5.74	2.04	7.78
Jehanabad	1.7	0.5	2.2	1.79	0.56	2.35	1.65	0.61	2.26
Arwal	1.06	0.35	1.41	1.07	0.35	1.42	1.78	0.72	2.5
Nawada	2.19	0.95	3.14	2.32	1.02	3.34	3.02	0.97	3.99
Aurangabad	2.77	1.35	4.12	4.07	1.29	5.36	2.93	1.67	4.6
Saran	5.5	3.8	9.03	5.81	2.1	7.91	5.15	2.19	7.34
Siwan	3.29	0.99	4.28	4.5	1.72	6.22	4.6	2.12	6.72
Gopalganj	3.2	1.41	4.61	3.24	1.43	4.67	3.24	1.43	4.67
West Champaran	5.91	2.01	7.92	5.71	1.23	6.94	5.48	1.49	6.97
East Champaran	10.96	4.05	15.01	10.97	4.51	15.48	10.97	4.51	15.48
Muzaffarpur	7.29	2.01	9.3	7.8	2.11	9.91	8.75	2.91	11.66
Sitamarhi	4.56	1.46	6.02	4.74	1.55	6.29	4.95	1.68	6.63
Sheohar	0.95	0.25	1.2	0.94	0.33	1.27	0.92	0.26	1.18
Vaishali	5.02	1.73	6.75	5.04	1.74	6.78	5.03	1.74	6.77
Darbhanga	5.39	1.41	6.8	5.4	1.66	7.06	5.14	1.84	6.98
Madhubani	6.74	1.75	8.49	6.77	1.77	8.54	6.85	1.89	8.74
Samastipur	5.28	1.17	6.45	5.35	1.23	6.58	5.98	2.54	8.52
Begusarai	5.01	0.84	5.85	4.91	1.71	6.62	4.64	1.77	6.41
Munger	1.91	0.68	2.59	2.02	0.79	2.81	1.87	0.72	2.59
Sheikhpura	0.95	0.29	1.24	0.95	0.3	1.25	0.99	0.3	1.29
Lakhisarai	1.54	0.42	1.96	1.6	0.47	2.07	1.33	0.5	1.83
Jamui	3.03	1.39	4.42	3.06	0.85	3.91	2.71	0.91	3.62
Khagaria	1.85	0.4	2.25	2.39	0.78	3.17	2.36	0.89	3.25
Bhagalpur	4.14	1.44	5.58	4.32	1.48	5.8	4.2	1.49	5.69
Banka	2.93	0.85	3.78	3.16	1.02	4.18	2.89	1.09	3.98
Saharsa	3.52	0.61	4.13	3.55	0.62	4.17	3.76	0.65	4.41
Supaul	3.85	0.94	4.79	3.92	0.96	4.88	4.25	1.09	5.34
Madhepura	3.85	0.99	4.84	3.08	1.62	4.7	3.09	1.19	4.28
Purnea	5.13	0.91	6.04	5.4	1.22	6.62	4.93	1.64	6.57
Kishanganj	1.51	0.54	2.05	1.7	1.14	2.84	1.81	1.79	3.6
Araria	4.38	0.76	5.14	4.49	0.8	5.29	2.7	2.68	5.38
Katihar	3.93	0.82	4.75	5.21	1.07	6.28	5.49	2.35	7.84
Bihar	149.16	48.62	197.78	156.49	50.55	207.04	154.51	60.36	214.87

Source : Department of Education, GOB

Table A 5.19 : Total Enrolment in Primary and Upper Primary Levels (SC)

(In lakh)

District	2010-11			2011-12			2012-13		
	Primary	Upper Primary	Total	Primary	Upper Primary	Total	Primary	Upper Primary	Total
Patna	0.9	0.23	1.13	0.95	0.24	1.19	1.3	0.66	1.96
Nalanda	1.02	0.4	1.42	1.12	0.43	1.55	1.97	0.85	2.82
Bhojpur	0.62	0.29	0.91	0.63	0.3	0.93	0.71	0.22	0.93
Buxar	0.39	0.16	0.55	0.39	0.17	0.56	0.41	0.18	0.59
Rohtas	0.47	0.11	0.58	0.49	0.11	0.6	0.49	0.12	0.61
Kaimur	0.51	0.17	0.68	0.56	0.18	0.74	0.59	0.16	0.75
Gaya									
Gaya	2.52	0.56	3.08	2.63	0.63	3.26	1.23	0.39	1.62
Jehanabad	0.41	0.08	0.49	0.46	0.11	0.57	0.33	0.13	0.46
Arwal	0.25	0.08	0.33	0.26	0.1	0.36	0.26	0.08	0.34
Nawada	1.03	0.18	1.21	1.08	0.2	1.28	0.68	0.22	0.9
Aurangabad	0.93	0.18	1.11	1.2	0.3	1.5	1.13	0.37	1.5
Saran									
Saran	1.23	0.44	1.67	1.26	0.45	1.71	0.62	0.24	0.86
Siwan	0.26	0.08	0.34	0.71	0.22	0.93	0.67	0.3	0.97
Gopalganj	0.43	0.2	0.63	0.44	0.2	0.64	0.44	0.2	0.64
West Champaran									
West Champaran	1.38	0.44	1.82	1.03	0.2	1.23	1.15	0.27	1.42
East Champaran	1.26	0.17	1.43	1.26	0.17	1.43	1.17	0.35	1.52
Muzaffarpur	1.33	0.3	1.63	1.43	0.32	1.75	1.57	0.52	2.09
Sitamarhi	0.75	0.14	0.89	0.76	0.24	1	0.54	0.18	0.72
Sheohar	0.13	0.04	0.17	0.1	0.05	0.15	0.18	0.05	0.23
Vaishali	1.29	0.36	1.65	1.29	0.36	1.65	1.28	0.35	1.63
Darbhanga									
Darbhanga	0.94	0.19	1.13	1.04	0.25	1.29	1.03	0.27	1.3
Madhubani	1.18	0.22	1.4	1.19	0.23	1.42	1.23	0.23	1.46
Samastipur	0.81	0.11	0.92	0.82	0.12	0.94	1.28	0.46	1.74
Begusarai									
Begusarai	0.8	0.1	0.09	0.86	0.4	1.26	0.76	0.24	1
Munger	0.35	0.1	0.45	0.37	0.12	0.49	0.32	0.1	0.42
Sheikhpura	0.23	0.05	0.28	0.23	0.06	0.29	0.24	0.06	0.3
Lakhisarai	0.3	0.12	0.42	0.31	0.06	0.37	0.27	0.07	0.34
Jamui	0.43	0.06	0.49	0.63	0.13	0.76	0.55	0.16	0.71
Khagaria	0.28	0.06	0.34	0.31	0.14	0.45	0.34	0.07	0.41
Bhagalpur									
Bhagalpur	0.39	0.06	0.45	0.48	0.14	0.62	0.54	0.18	0.72
Banka	0.38	0.09	0.47	0.9	0.12	1.02	0.4	0.13	0.53
Saharsa									
Saharsa	0.71	0.06	0.77	0.72	0.07	0.79	0.72	0.07	0.79
Supaul	0.68	0.1	0.78	0.71	0.11	0.82	0.71	0.11	0.82
Madhepura	0.59	0.12	0.71	0.6	0.2	0.8	0.48	0.16	0.64
Purnea									
Purnea	0.71	0.09	0.08	0.71	0.21	0.92	0.72	0.22	0.94
Kishanganj	0.14	0.02	0.16	0.14	0.03	0.17	0.17	0.05	0.22
Araria	0.67	0.12	0.79	0.72	0.13	0.85	0.25	0.19	0.44
Katihar	0.53	0.14	0.67	0.57	0.15	0.72	0.98	0.4	1.38
Bihar	27.23	6.42	33.65	29.36	7.65	37.01	27.71	9.04	36.75

Source : Department of Education, GOB

Table A 5.20 : Total Enrolment in Primary and Upper Primary Levels (ST)

(In lakh)

District	2010-11			2011-12			2012-13		
	Primary	Upper Primary	Total	Primary	Upper Primary	Total	Primary	Upper Primary	Total
Patna	0.02	0.03	0.05	0.03	0.00	0.03	0.04	0.00	0.04
Nalanda	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Bhojpur	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.03	0.04	0.01	0.05
Buxar	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.03
Rohtas	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.03	0.03	0.01	0.04
Kaimur	0.07	0.02	0.09	0.08	0.02	0.10	0.08	0.02	0.10
Gaya	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01
Jehanabad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Arwal	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Nawada	0.03	0.01	0.04	0.04	0.01	0.05	0.03	0.01	0.04
Aurangabad	0.04	0.01	0.05	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02
Saran	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.17	0.05	0.22	0.08	0.04	0.12
Siwan	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.08	0.28	0.19	0.09	0.28
Gopalganj	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
West Champaran	0.30	0.11	0.41	0.44	0.10	0.54	0.50	0.13	0.63
East Champaran	0.03	0.00	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.03	0.05	0.02	0.07
Muzaffarpur	0.02	0.01	0.03	0.03	0.01	0.04	0.03	0.01	0.04
Sitamarhi	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sheohar	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.02
Vaishali	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Darbhangha	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.01	0.04
Madhubani	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
Samastipur	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Begusarai	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.03
Munger	0.05	0.02	0.07	0.05	0.02	0.07	0.05	0.01	0.06
Sheikhpura	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Lakhisarai	0.04	0.02	0.06	0.03	0.00	0.03	0.04	0.01	0.04
Jamui	0.12	0.01	0.13	0.24	0.05	0.29	0.20	0.05	0.25
Khagaria	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Bhagalpur	0.11	0.03	0.14	0.21	0.05	0.26	0.18	0.06	0.24
Banka	0.16	0.03	0.19	0.18	0.05	0.23	0.17	0.05	0.22
Saharsa	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
Supaul	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.03
Madhepura	0.03	0.01	0.04	0.04	0.01	0.05	0.02	0.00	0.02
Purnea	0.23	0.04	0.27	0.25	0.09	0.34	0.30	0.11	0.41
Kishanganj	0.07	0.02	0.09	0.07	0.02	0.09	0.09	0.04	0.13
Araria	0.06	0.01	0.07	0.07	0.02	0.09	0.19	0.13	0.32
Katihar	0.28	0.05	0.33	0.21	0.03	0.24	0.48	0.17	0.65
Bihar	1.75	0.44	2.19	2.49	0.65	3.14	2.92	1.01	3.93

Source : Department of Education, GOB

Table A 5.21 : District-wise Annual Growth Rate of Enrolment : 2008-09 to 2012-13

District	ALL			SC			ST		
	Primary	Upper Primary	Total	Primary	Upper Primary	Total	Primary	Upper Primary	Total
Patna	13.00	17.10	14.14	13.25	33.46	17.85	19.62	–	23.46
Nalanda	16.31	18.43	16.99	25.03	30.53	26.55	–	–	–
Bhojpur	4.64	10.74	6.17	6.68	13.49	8.43	–	–	–
Buxar	6.30	9.21	7.01	3.76	6.48	4.99	–	–	–
Rohtas	3.22	5.20	3.73	1.26	1.76	1.71	6.19	-1.65	17.16
Kaimur	5.92	4.63	5.55	2.74	-7.58	-0.15	11.33	17.08	12.37
Gaya	-0.44	5.88	1.02	-8.01	4.12	-5.81	–	–	–
Jehanabad	0.04	9.86	2.24	-1.13	16.84	2.64	–	–	–
Arwal	12.99	19.04	14.55	2.89	12.33	4.87	–	–	–
Nawada	11.95	6.60	10.50	8.15	12.27	9.09	–	–	–
Aurangabad	4.54	4.58	4.83	7.12	19.60	9.75	-35.46	-12.43	-30.09
Saran	-0.56	5.74	1.08	0.70	9.37	2.88	–	–	–
Siwan	10.54	24.60	14.09	33.61	39.12	35.20	–	–	–
Gopalganj	0.75	0.64	0.72	0.46	0.00	0.00	–	–	–
West Champaran	-0.73	-8.73	-2.56	-4.04	-10.87	-5.46	16.68	6.61	14.34
East Champaran	7.00	26.18	10.90	-1.63	15.54	1.02	10.76	–	17.48
Muzaffarpur	4.64	11.92	6.20	5.75	17.74	8.02	-1.37	-7.72	5.91
Sitamarhi	0.73	18.35	4.02	-5.20	17.33	-1.09	–	–	–
Sheohar	-2.06	9.19	0.15	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vaishali	4.08	10.53	5.59	5.82	18.61	8.26	–	–	–
Darbhanga	8.96	9.60	8.99	4.58	20.84	7.15	–	–	–
Madhubani	5.22	8.26	5.80	12.56	21.55	14.05	-14.40	–	-10.65
Samastipur	3.05	18.38	6.44	9.86	24.92	12.99	–	–	–
Begusarai	1.03	24.18	5.56	1.65	36.85	7.45	–	–	–
Munger	3.59	8.07	4.75	7.73	13.99	9.10	6.22	3.71	7.01
Sheikhpura	2.59	2.84	2.74	4.18	3.71	4.46	–	–	–
Lakhisarai	-0.10	10.63	2.27	1.79	11.50	2.69	4.28	–	2.71
Jamui	4.09	4.04	4.09	16.12	36.34	19.34	24.19	60.75	28.51
Khagaria	8.01	27.06	12.04	5.02	7.18	5.84	–	–	–
Bhagalpur	7.59	11.46	8.54	11.61	35.59	14.99	21.14	20.89	21.16
Banka	2.87	24.59	7.07	21.15	27.76	22.76	9.94	45.20	14.50
Saharsa	14.78	9.24	13.96	25.24	-3.93	20.87	0.00	–	2.88
Supaul	4.23	6.80	4.68	22.63	-8.21	15.58	-14.43	–	-23.10
Madhepura	3.98	54.40	12.04	16.59	44.96	21.52	-7.08	-27.52	-10.98
Purnea	0.80	20.96	4.22	1.90	33.25	6.51	6.34	32.77	11.25
Kishanganj	4.30	54.85	16.18	6.30	25.08	8.62	16.32	44.14	29.17
Araria	-5.81	20.59	2.67	-13.97	8.75	-7.66	27.88	79.02	38.97
Katihar	10.54	34.89	15.30	26.87	60.17	32.94	15.83	29.77	18.71
Bihar	4.74	13.66	6.86	6.59	17.09	8.71	16.59	29.09	19.27

Source : Department of Education, GOB

Table A 5.22 : District-wise Primary and Upper Primary Schools in Bihar

District	2010-11						2011-12					
	Primary	Primary with Upper primary	Primary with Upper Primary sec / higher sec.	Upper Primary Only	Upper Primary with sec./higher sec.	Total	Primary	Primary with Upper primary	Primary with Upper Primary sec / higher sec.	Upper Primary Only	Upper Primary with sec. / higher sec.	Total
Patna	2165	1162	0	14	0	3341	1537	909	8	11	3	2468
Nalanda	1335	835	1	5	6	2182	1785	1265	0	3	0	3053
Bhojpur	1279	728	8	21	5	2041	1046	794	2	4	12	1858
Buxar	725	449	1	10	1	1186	1195	785	6	33	7	2026
Rohtas	1240	758	31	10	0	2039	1140	772	0	0	0	1912
Kaimur	755	423	0	1	0	1179	544	347	3	4	1	899
Gaya	1764	1256	0	3	0	3023	1413	916	8	6	7	2350
Jehanabad	542	338	3	4	1	888	914	795	0	0	0	1709
Arwal	338	184	1	2	0	525	1147	573	6	0	0	1726
Nawada	938	649	0	2	0	1589	1331	839	2	7	5	2184
Aurangabad	1053	847	1	12	2	1915	335	183	4	4	0	526
Saran	1565	941	23	0	0	2529	1524	970	3	19	0	2516
Siwan	1224	847	3	20	4	2098	1201	873	19	6	14	2113
Gopalganj	1006	653	0	5	0	1664	1689	1388	0	2	0	3079
W. Champaran	1535	909	6	12	11	2473	975	682	0	4	0	1661
E. Champaran	1946	1150	0	0	1	3097	2172	1145	0	20	0	3337
Muzaffarpur	1921	1131	0	1	0	3053	574	476	0	4	0	1054
Sitamarhi	1207	859	15	8	4	2093	231	187	1	1	1	421
Sheohar	220	188	1	1	1	411	246	230	0	2	0	478
Vaishali	1100	927	4	1	2	2034	1062	648	4	12	0	1726
Darbhanga	1395	866	25	0	7	2293	702	472	6	15	9	1204
Madhubani	2077	878	76	8	2	3041	744	703	0	9	0	1456
Samastipur	1502	957	11	15	2	2487	736	507	0	4	0	1247
Begusarai	907	635	1	0	0	1543	1233	826	2	1	1	2063
Munger	619	424	0	2	0	1045	1965	1015	62	0	1	3043
Sheikhpura	226	220	0	2	0	448	1565	941	26	0	0	2532
Lakhisarai	492	264	0	0	0	756	811	473	0	0	0	1284
Jamui	972	744	0	0	0	1716	1081	672	0	5	0	1758
Khagaria	530	508	0	5	0	1043	1105	697	1	0	2	1805
Bhagalpur	1072	752	1	7	14	1846	846	698	1	0	0	1545
Banka	1123	778	3	3	0	1907	1011	891	0	13	0	1915
Saharsa	747	495	0	4	0	1246	1281	799	29	9	1	2119
Supaul	1049	638	3	13	0	1703	1225	863	1	18	0	2107
Madhepura	792	611	0	9	1	1413	484	292	0	0	0	776
Purnea	1279	634	0	0	0	1913	1817	1322	0	0	1	3140
Kishanganj	866	310	2	0	0	1178	522	510	0	7	0	1039
Araria	1068	515	1	1	0	1585	1018	4	4	359	5	1390
Katihar	1207	592	0	1	0	1800	638	547	0	1	0	1186
Bihar	41781	26055	221	202	64	68323	40845	27009	198	583	70	68705

Source : District Information System for Education (<http://www.dise.in>)

Table A 5.23 : District-wise number of Teachers at the Primary and Upper Primary Level

District	2010-11						2011-12					
	Primary	Primary with Upper primary	Primary with Upper Primary sec / higher sec.	Upper Primary Only	Upper Primary with sec./higher sec.	Total	Primary	Primary with Upper primary	Primary with Upper Primary sec / higher sec.	Upper Primary Only	Upper Primary with sec. / higher sec.	Total
Patna	5871	6853	0	75	0	12799	6027	6915	0	106	0	13048
Nalanda	3620	4258	15	31	77	8001	3914	4651	22	49	52	8688
Bhojpur	3941	4538	59	136	33	8707	4029	4935	15	235	17	9231
Buxar	2383	3558	18	79	4	6042	2246	3627	40	120	59	6092
Rohtas	4127	5572	143	83	0	9925	4085	5242	166	52	8	9553
Kaimur	2458	3255	0	5	0	5718	1950	3732	0	7	0	5689
Gaya	5620	7648	0	37	0	13305	4378	6906	0	18	0	11302
Jehanabad	1604	2588	21	58	6	4277	1632	2834	19	59	6	4550
Arwal	1015	1591	13	16	0	2635	991	1515	42	36	0	2584
Nawada	2792	3456	0	25	0	6273	3039	3846	0	31	0	6916
Aurangabad	3089	5155	4	102	8	8358	2898	5218	0	110	0	8226
Saran	6143	7705	76	0	0	13924	6399	7621	105	0	0	14125
Siwan	4627	6436	14	220	13	11310	4874	7158	2	239	0	12273
Gopalganj	3661	5616	0	41	0	9318	4295	6057	0	43	0	10395
W. Champaran	5705	6463	49	80	104	12401	6298	6930	76	79	24	13407
E. Champaran	8310	9339	0	0	11	17660	7444	10297	0	0	11	17752
Muzaffarpur	6737	8226	0	4	0	14967	6349	9375	0	11	0	15735
Sitamarhi	3397	6382	121	73	73	10046	3484	7002	202	65	104	10857
Sheohar	644	1317	13	7	10	1991	725	1357	13	8	10	2113
Vaishali	4084	8224	33	17	16	12374	3956	8388	32	17	131	12524
Darbhanga	5919	7118	113	0	18	13168	5402	6647	48	60	43	12200
Madhubani	8054	7258	370	81	19	15782	7881	8539	282	0	15	16717
Samastipur	5568	7881	74	135	13	13671	5594	7948	12	181	0	13735
Begusarai	3948	6856	7	0	0	10811	3768	7771	8	0	0	11547
Munger	1866	2794	0	8	0	4668	1516	2604	0	10	0	4130
Sheikhpura	625	1253	0	13	0	1891	697	1355	0	13	0	2065
Lakhisarai	1891	2461	0	0	0	4352	1672	2462	0	0	0	4134
Jamui	1917	3992	0	0	0	5909	2030	4289	0	0	0	6319
Khagaria	1745	4145	0	56	0	5946	1708	3969	0	66	0	5743
Bhagalpur	3744	5178	7	54	99	9082	3943	5880	19	36	81	9959
Banka	2631	2863	9	17	0	5520	2705	3235	0	7	0	5947
Saharsa	2597	5154	0	34	0	7785	2561	5133	0	33	0	7727
Supaul	3113	4423	16	66	0	7618	3144	4408	22	59	0	7633
Madhepura	2589	4785	0	66	8	7448	2207	5491	0	67	0	7765
Purnea	4130	4824	0	0	0	8954	3801	6020	0	0	0	9821
Kishanganj	3408	2708	4	0	0	6120	2578	3752	0	0	0	6330
Araria	4443	3999	16	8	0	8466	4455	4609	67	0	0	9131
Katihar	5576	5651	0	6	0	11233	5039	6305	10	0	13	11367
Bihar	143592	191523	1195	1633	512	338455	139714	204023	1202	1817	574	347330

Source : District Information System for Education (<http://www.dise.in>)

Table A 5.24 : District-wise Coverage of MDMS (Class I-V)

District	2011-12			2012-13			2013-14		
	Total Enrolment (in lakhs)	No. of Children Availing MDM (perday) (in lakhs)	Coverage Percentage	Total Enrolment (in lakhs)	No. of Children Availing MDM (perday) (in lakhs)	Coverage Percentage	Total Enrolment (in lakhs)	No. of Children Availing MDM (perday) (in lakhs)	Coverage Percentage
Patna	6.32	2.21	35.00	5.27	2.92	55.40	5.27	3.40	64.46
Nalanda	3.35	1.95	58.10	3.43	2.01	58.80	3.43	2.28	66.34
Bhojpur	3.68	0.99	26.90	3.24	1.88	58.00	3.17	2.21	69.77
Buxar	2.82	1.19	42.10	2.48	1.46	59.00	2.47	1.63	66.05
Rohtas	3.97	1.94	48.80	3.71	2.22	59.70	3.72	2.52	67.94
Kaimur	2.48	1.60	64.40	2.37	1.69	71.20	2.27	1.55	68.12
Gaya	5.28	3.57	67.50	5.73	3.53	61.60	5.80	3.74	64.56
Jehanabad	1.82	0.87	47.40	1.60	1.17	72.80	1.60	1.06	66.11
Arwal	1.13	0.82	72.30	1.01	0.77	76.90	0.97	0.65	67.44
Nawada	3.35	1.94	57.80	3.06	2.05	67.10	3.04	2.13	70.10
Aurangabad	4.00	0.70	17.50	3.73	2.32	62.20	3.73	2.48	66.33
Saran	6.15	2.97	48.30	5.41	2.79	51.70	5.22	3.56	68.17
Siwan	4.54	2.33	51.30	4.05	2.40	59.30	3.91	2.71	69.20
Gopalganj	3.70	1.81	49.00	3.56	2.11	59.30	3.23	2.32	71.80
W. Champaran	5.57	3.02	54.20	5.37	3.10	57.80	5.37	4.24	79.07
E. Champaran	7.57	4.00	52.90	7.20	4.03	55.90	7.26	4.86	66.92
Muzaffarpur	8.21	4.60	56.10	6.11	3.41	55.80	6.15	4.10	66.72
Sitamarhi	5.09	2.41	47.40	5.03	2.96	58.70	5.04	3.38	67.03
Sheohar	1.07	0.32	29.60	1.04	0.63	60.50	1.04	0.65	62.17
Vaishali	5.56	1.91	34.40	4.15	2.36	56.80	4.07	2.45	60.29
Darbhanga	5.04	1.99	39.40	5.11	2.61	51.10	5.11	3.33	65.19
Madhubani	6.93	1.40	20.20	6.27	2.59	41.40	6.39	4.01	62.81
Samastipur	6.04	2.54	42.00	5.86	3.26	55.60	5.86	4.15	70.77
Begusarai	4.88	2.12	43.50	4.23	2.56	60.50	4.09	2.90	70.94
Munger	2.14	1.73	81.00	1.71	1.09	63.40	1.70	1.10	64.94
Sheikhpura	1.02	0.60	58.20	0.86	0.56	65.40	0.86	0.61	70.98
Lakhisarai	1.44	1.28	88.60	1.27	0.94	73.80	1.37	0.98	71.01
Jamui	2.87	1.06	36.80	2.74	1.49	54.30	2.48	1.95	78.40
Khagaria	2.72	0.98	36.10	2.49	1.36	54.50	2.50	1.55	61.92
Bhagalpur	3.90	2.18	55.80	3.93	2.91	74.10	3.99	2.72	68.24
Banka	2.84	1.06	37.30	2.66	1.59	59.90	2.67	1.85	69.36
Saharsa	2.36	1.48	62.60	3.65	1.93	52.90	3.65	1.95	0.00
Supaul	3.87	1.18	30.50	3.23	2.02	62.40	3.21	2.11	0.00
Madhepura	3.26	1.93	59.20	3.41	2.01	58.80	3.39	2.15	0.00
Purnea	4.67	1.97	42.30	5.09	2.78	54.60	5.07	3.08	0.00
Kishanganj	2.89	1.39	48.10	2.89	1.85	63.90	2.89	1.80	0.00
Araria	5.02	1.39	27.70	4.38	2.61	59.70	3.94	2.49	0.00
Katihar	5.59	1.45	25.80	5.49	3.30	60.10	4.75	2.62	0.00
Bihar	153.16	68.85	45.00	142.82	83.25	58.30	140.70	93.28	66.30

Source : Directorate of Mid Day Meal Scheme, GOB

Table A 5.25 : District-wise Coverage of MDMS (Class VI-VIII)

District	2011-12			2012-13			2013-14		
	Total Enrolment (in lakhs)	No. of Children Availing MDM (perday) (in lakhs)	Coverage Percentage	Total Enrolment (in lakhs)	No. of Children Availing MDM (perday) (in lakh)	Coverage Percentage	Total Enrolment (in lakhs)	No. of Children Availing MDM (perday) (in lakhs)	Coverage Percentage
Patna	2.74	0.8	29.1	2.12	1.12	52.6	2.17	1.42	65.71
Nalanda	1.2	0.81	67.7	1.29	0.65	50.3	1.32	0.89	67.63
Bhojpur	1.16	0.67	58	1.39	0.75	54.1	1.39	0.91	65.46
Buxar	1.24	0.44	36	1.1	0.6	54.4	1.10	0.71	64.73
Rohtas	1.32	0.68	51.2	1.76	0.99	56.3	1.83	1.13	61.72
Kaimur	1.11	1.07	96.8	1	0.59	59.1	1.00	0.64	64.30
Gaya	1.96	0.93	47.5	2.22	1.24	55.9	2.26	1.29	56.98
Jehanabad	0.54	0.36	65.8	0.64	0.4	62.8	0.64	0.44	69.26
Arwal	0.35	0.26	72.4	0.45	0.32	70.7	0.48	0.27	56.20
Nawada	0.95	0.65	68	1	0.54	53.8	1.05	0.69	65.52
Aurangabad	1.66	0.75	45	1.47	0.86	58.5	1.47	1.04	70.93
Saran	1.33	0.44	33.4	2.3	1.22	52.9	2.34	1.53	65.61
Siwan	2.21	1.12	50.4	1.88	0.95	50.2	1.86	1.22	65.51
Gopalganj	1	0.53	53.4	1.45	0.79	54.8	1.47	1.00	68.27
W. Champaran	1.2	0.74	61.7	1.64	1	60.9	1.64	1.27	77.62
E. Champaran	1.81	0.94	51.9	2.5	1.4	56.1	2.52	1.84	73.10
Muzaffarpur	1.75	0.91	51.8	2.49	1.21	48.8	2.39	1.63	68.20
Sitamarhi	1.04	0.63	60.5	1.61	0.93	57.6	1.67	1.12	66.76
Sheohar	0.18	0.1	53.1	0.28	0.15	54.4	0.28	0.22	78.81
Vaishali	1.3	0.79	60.8	1.97	0.96	48.8	1.98	1.23	62.22
Darbhanga	1.32	0.62	47.3	1.88	0.97	51.7	1.88	1.23	65.16
Madhubani	1.36	1.04	76	2.49	1.44	57.8	2.64	1.84	69.63
Samastipur	1.35	0.44	32.9	2.31	1.34	58	2.35	1.66	70.59
Begusarai	1.41	0.63	45	1.67	0.88	52.6	1.73	1.17	67.59
Munger	0.63	0.35	56.2	0.73	0.41	55.6	0.76	0.49	64.14
Sheikhpura	0.78	0.14	17.6	0.34	0.2	59.3	0.35	0.23	65.49
Lakhisarai	0.51	0.28	55.3	0.51	0.25	48.6	0.54	0.39	72.99
Jamui	0.65	0.21	32.5	0.98	0.49	49.9	0.97	0.67	68.71
Khagaria	0.7	0.17	24.6	0.94	0.53	56.1	0.94	0.50	53.15
Bhagalpur	1.23	0.41	33.8	1.54	0.91	58.9	1.57	1.17	74.90
Banka	0.62	0.23	36.6	1.06	0.59	55.4	1.11	0.73	65.41
Saharsa	1.1	0.7	63.8	0.87	0.51	58.2	0.87	0.60	68.55
Supaul	0.85	0.24	28.6	1.28	0.66	51.6	1.31	0.79	60.11
Madhepura	1.16	0.34	29.6	1.21	0.76	62.5	1.24	0.81	65.13
Purnea	1.06	0.61	58	1.57	0.85	54.4	1.59	0.95	59.68
Kishanganj	0.79	0.36	45.3	0.89	0.47	52.3	0.89	0.54	61.25
Araria	0.76	0.25	33.7	1.28	0.74	57.6	1.36	0.70	51.66
Katihar	1.05	0.29	27.3	1.33	0.81	60.9	1.33	1.15	86.51
Bihar	43.37	20.94	48.3	53.45	29.46	55.1	54.27	36.11	66.54

Source : Directorate of Mid Day Meal Scheme, GOB

Table A 5.26 : District-wise Colleges of Bihar

District	Affiliated College	Constiuent College	Affiliated College	Constiuent College	Affiliated College	Constiuent College
	2011 - 12		2012 - 13		2013 - 14	
Patna	49	37	49	37	49	39
Nalanda	20	6	20	6	20	6
Bhojpur	20	6	20	6	20	6
buxar	11	5	11	5	11	5
Rohtas	29	8	29	8	29	8
Kaimur	8	2	8	2	8	2
Gaya						
Gaya	23	7	23	7	23	7
Jehanabad	7	3	7	3	7	3
Arwal	3	1	3	1	3	1
Nawada	5	4	5	4	5	4
Aurangabad	9	5	9	5	9	5
Saran						
Saran	19	5	20	5	20	5
Siwan	7	7	7	7	7	7
Gopalganj	4	12	4	12	4	12
W. Champaran						
W. Champaran	7	4	7	4	7	4
E. Champaran						
E. Champaran	2	7	2	7	2	7
Muzaffarpur	12	19	12	19	12	19
Sitamarhi	3	6	3	6	3	6
Sheohar	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vaishali	9	7	9	7	9	7
Darbhanga						
Darbhanga	26	22	26	22	26	22
Madhubani	19	18	19	18	19	18
Samastipur	15	15	15	15	15	15
Begusarai						
Begusarai	4	6	4	6	4	6
Munger	2	7	2	7	2	7
Sheikhpura	2	2	2	2	2	2
Lakhisarai	3	2	3	2	3	2
Jamui	2	2	2	2	2	2
Khagaria	0	5	0	5	0	5
Bhagalpur						
Bhagalpur	11	13	12	13	13	13
Banka	7	2	7	2	7	2
Saharsa						
Saharsa	5	9	5	9	6	9
Supaul	4	3	4	3	4	3
Madhepura	8	5	8	5	8	5
Purnea						
Purnea	10	6	10	6	10	6
kishanganj	4	2	4	2	4	2
Araria	7	2	7	2	7	2
Katihar	7	4	7	4	7	4
Bihar	383	276	385	276	387	278

Source : Department of Education, GOB

Table A 5.27 : Literacy Rate of SC in Bihar- 2001 Census

Name of the Scheduled caste	Total Population	Illiterates' Population	Literate	Literacy Rate
1	2	3	4	5
All Scheduled Castes	13048608	10167713	2880895	22.08
Bantar	101223	86715	14508	14.33
Bauri	2096	1239	857	40.89
Bhogta	12659	10746	1913	15.11
Bhuiya	568403	509920	58483	10.29
Bhumij*	2333	1719	614	26.32
Chamar etc.	4090070	3068048	1022022	24.99
Chaupal	100111	82543	17568	17.55
Dabgar	3590	2263	1327	36.96
Dhobi	647491	421986	225505	34.83
Dom etc.	155383	136079	19304	12.42
Dusadh etc.	4029411	2997012	1032399	25.62
Ghasi	674	482	192	28.49
Halalkhor	3960	2556	1404	35.45
Hari etc.	181748	126207	55541	30.56
Kanjar	1620	1378	242	14.94
Kurariar	6567	5420	1147	17.47
Lalbegi	809	618	191	23.61
Musahar	2112136	1966868	145268	6.88
Nat	38615	32132	6483	16.79
Pan etc.	3653	1877	1776	48.62
Pasi	711389	487000	224389	31.54
Rajwar	213795	176508	37287	17.44
Turi	33638	28715	4923	14.64
Generic Castes etc.	27234	19682	7552	27.73

Note : * According to notification of Ministry of Personnel and Public Grievances 'Bhumiji' has been deleted from the state SC list.

Source : Census-2001

Table A 5.28 : Literacy Rate of ST in Bihar- 2001 Census

Name of the Scheduled Tribe	Total Population	Illiterates' Population	Literate	Literacy Rate
1	2	3	4	5
All Scheduled Tribe	758351	588456	169895	22.40
Asur	181	172	9	4.97
Baiga	274	235	39	14.23
Banjara	2328	1703	625	26.85
Bathudi	348	246	102	29.31
Bedia	2572	2129	443	17.22
Binjhia	43	27	16	37.21
Birhor	406	387	19	4.68
Birjia	17	10	7	41.18
Chero	8975	7219	1756	19.57
Chik Baraik	707	519	188	26.59
Gond	51792	33207	18585	35.88
Gorait	940	670	270	28.72
Ho	3418	2766	652	19.08
Karmali	368	324	44	11.96
Kharia	1501	936	565	37.64
Kharwar	100735	66411	34324	34.07
Khond	1319	1143	176	13.34
Kisan	12287	9621	2666	21.70
Kora	10948	9596	1352	12.35
Korwa	703	620	83	11.81
Lohara etc.	13993	9423	4570	32.66
Mahli	4380	3547	833	19.02
Mal Paharia	4631	3704	927	20.02
Munda	17754	14468	3286	18.51
Oraon	120362	96582	23780	19.76
Parhaiya	2429	2131	298	12.27
Santal	367612	299254	68358	18.60
Sauria Paharia	585	454	131	22.39
Savar	420	332	88	20.95
Generic Tribes etc.	26323	20620	5703	21.67

Source : Census-2001

Table A 5.29 : District Level of Overview of SC/ST Welfare

Districts	Maint. Of Res. School (SC)				Hostel Maint. (SC)			
	Allotment (Financial) (Rs. in Lakh)		Achievement (Physical) (No.)		Allotment (Financial) (Rs. in Lakh)		Achievement (Physical)(No.)	
	2012-13	2013-14	2012-13	2013-14	2012-13	2013-14	2012-13	2013-14
Patna	369.19	413.97	745	978	50.26	77.97	670	670
Nalanda	227.36	222.93	489	639	12.34	10.99	50	50
Bhojpur	272.64	265.01	517	750	33.5	33.11	375	450
Buxar	130.95	154.22	243	336	9.78	3.97	50	50
Rohtas	234.4	238.15	518	680	30.41	35.09		189
Kaimur	204.28	220.86	421	484	12.22	27.4	175	237
Gaya								
Gaya	888.23	896	1957	3302	12.75	13.62	543	543
Jehanabad	43.01	80.61	106	421	8.03	9	106	102
Arwal	43.01	57.7		152	0	0		
Nawada	205.67	249.96	496	872	21.521	29.59		
Aurangabad	43.01	45.65	97	262	5.96	8.04	60	60
Saran								
Saran	117.53	126.56	274	369	11.06	11.91	156	156
Siwan	85.91	49.52	105	170	15.85	17.12	150	150
Gopalganj	105.9	120.71	272	358	15.55	19.53	211	211
W. Champaran								
W. Champaran	161.49	165.49	524	561	15.81	28.14	163	163
E. Champaran								
E. Champaran	114.45	101.21	290	311	25.6	27.87	100	100
Muzaffarpur	305.45	308.17	776	1009	24.54	29.03	317	317
Sitamarhi	90.64	82.75	275	351	17.47	25.12	190	190
Sheohar	43.01	44.07			0.99	1.53		
Vaishali	111.53	127.86	270	301	12.92	11.71	0	0
Darbhanga								
Darbhanga	45.48	90.07	99	107	29.48	34.14	318	318
Madhubani	335.84	329.38	833	871	18.53	18.02	50	50
Samastipur	154.29	150.26	374	542	15.01	15.57	104	104
Begusarai								
Begusarai	88.09	131.35	267	297	0.99	1.28	105	105
Munger	109.45	121.85	276	298	11.7	14.09	100	100
Sheikhpura	43.01	52.5	157	197	0.99	1.28	25	25
Lakhisarai	43.01	53.99	69	122	3.94	4.5		
Jamui	43.01	52.88	76	216	0.99	1.28	50	50
Khagaria	115.23	117.25	269	369	16.97	9.09		
Bhagalpur								
Bhagalpur	143.76	153.83	369	414	19.83	25.85	211	211
Banka	43.01	48.2	81	187	14.59	12.92	50	50
Saharsa								
Saharsa	98.85	106.32	281	282	9.09	13.22	75	75
Supaul	23.01	44.82	102	133	15.33	4.28	25	45
Madhepura	43.01	52.5	70	58	6.94	13.05	75	75
Purnea								
Purnea	157.22	141.95	289	376	21.7	13.92	407	407
Kishanganj	130.36	117.95	276	274	3.28	4.19	15	15
Araria	111.95	121.86	273	285	10.77	10.05	55	55
Katihar	137.36	102.36	261	394	18.55	10.76	100	100
Bihar	5663.6	5960.72	12797	17728	555.241	628.23	5081	5423

Source : Department of SC/ST Welfare, GOB

Table A 5.29 : District Level of Overview of SC/ST Welfare (Contd.)

Districts	Stipend SC & ST					
	Allotment (Financial) (Rs. in Lakh)			Achievement (Physical) (No.)		
	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Patna	5038.94	3966.34	4532.66	204680	164495	148864
Nalanda	2386.68	2552.94	2389.27	164020	105018	80007
Bhojpur	1075.76	1103.72	1641.32	98113	84691	99951
Buxar	1088.4	1379.05	1627.11	93772	47981	64098
Rohtas	2131.95	1763.35	2178.79	167670	87908	102915
Kaimur	1712.12	1731.78	1887.87	122086	83292	101664
Gaya						
Gaya	4244	4493.19	5322.76	210299	229581	263042
Jehanabad	763.94	776.38	1083.65	50559	47005	47356
Arwal	385.08	397.4	407.21	36261	24231	31073
Nawada	1538.65	1476.07	2339.27	160136	97822	146906
Aurangabad	1829.19	1655.26	3710.27	120352	106322	274834
Saran						
Saran	2527.8	2175.73	2467.65	190935	83333	149643
Siwan	1706.55	1560.59	1889.68	103668	62669	82920
Gopalganj	1008.07	1324.72	1606.8	73801	70033	140125
W. Champaran						
W. Champaran	2448.51	3003.3	2258.56	259830	162035	190811
E. Champaran	1883.15	1790.09	1391.37	132933	100393	99540
Muzaffarpur	2015.51	3131.19	2579.1	144025	108638	146146
Sitamarhi	869.9	1078.32	1313.85	80839	61195	101304
Sheohar	259.35	318.35	223.7	22170	18489	22308
Vaishali	1898.7	1885.84	1734.01	204993	105253	126819
Darbhanga						
Darbhanga	1656.67	2008.37	1816.37	93556	89647	113632
Madhubani	1806.3	1945.41	1714.09	132126	144181	138877
Samastipur	1981.91	2230.03	1844.19	130677	114556	137162
Begusarai						
Begusarai	947.75	982.53	1232.65	72879	64095	89955
Munger	754.1	855.38	1023.41	63536	38912	43729
Sheikhpura	347.45	444.54	508.78	20581	19159	24901
Lakhisarai	430.91	548.3	589.84	34232	30968	42094
Jamui	957.11	1266.82	896.71	71914	89772	76155
Khagaria	673.93	741.57	608.49	52102	25441	39165
Bhagalpur						
Bhagalpur	1186.25	1727.08	1781.79	110704	75255	86185
Banka	996.85	766.02	969.9	64045	47807	53245
Saharsa						
Saharsa	844.09	810.3	664.61	62848	56712	62870
Supaul	689.93	945.92	989.74	60724	56402	68970
Madhepura	1169.48	974.35	1009.12	78580	68924	65041
Purnea						
Purnea	1401.37	1632.84	1355.04	58647	77247	91009
Kishanganj	353.82	383.32	388.93	34236	28644	25069
Araria	665.22	606.88	617.89	52462	37237	54756
Katihar	1109.78	1116.02	945.46	87425	35688	72874
Bihar	54785.17	57549.29	61541.91	3922416	2951031	3706015

Source : Department of SC/ST Welfare, GOB

Table A 5.30 : District-wise Progress under MGNREGS

Districts	No. of households issued jobcards (lakh)		Percentage share of SC households among households with jobcards		Percentage of households with jobcards demanding employment	
	2012-13	2013-14	2012-13	2013-14	2012-13	2013-14
Patna	5.59	5.40	46.07	42.60	10.69	14.43
Nalanda	3.98	4.08	46.84	46.00	15.2	13.00
Bhojpur	3.24	3.43	48.47	44.94	25.16	19.96
Buxar	2.41	2.36	20.65	28.54	16.43	19.61
Rohtas	3.7	3.78	49.24	48.95	21.54	19.94
Kaimur	2.2	2.10	46.69	43.97	16.78	18.52
Gaya	5.38	5.98	65.09	66.00	24.74	21.07
Jehanabad	1.33	1.22	43.37	43.80	26.91	18.84
Arwal	0.95	0.96	41.59	41.55	10.99	15.06
Nawada	3.2	3.36	61.09	29.60	19.73	23.76
Aurangabad	3.24	3.15	57.35	42.24	19.09	22.28
Saran	4.76	4.76	48.61	48.61	13.8	17.01
Siwan	3.72	4.10	14.87	25.95	10.27	9.65
Gopalganj	3.22	3.40	21.33	20.56	11.91	19.37
W. Champaran	4	4.38	38.1	35.01	40.64	34.57
E. Champaran	5.88	6.23	18.45	19.50	18.26	14.83
Muzaffarpur	6.4	6.50	52	24.11	24.3	12.82
Sitamarhi	4.21	4.30	36.6	35.95	11.22	22.48
Sheohar	0.88	0.87	25.4	22.31	40.32	25.10
Vaishali	5.05	5.24	50.5	46.63	10.44	8.58
Darbhanga	4.78	4.67	38.27	30.42	9.59	9.91
Madhubani	6.91	5.39	40.64	23.88	14.76	14.67
Samastipur	5.46	5.33	51.81	49.46	10.65	9.79
Begusarai	3.11	3.11	22.29	23.92	14.8	19.40
Munger	1.82	1.81	22.88	19.26	11.23	8.27
Sheikhpura	0.95	0.96	49.59	47.28	21.21	23.49
Lakhisarai	1.47	1.45	32.87	24.25	21.29	16.21
Jamui	2.37	2.44	31.92	31.54	23.23	26.30
Khagaria	2.24	2.02	35.98	33.07	11.44	15.28
Bhagalpur	3.62	3.62	23.28	23.31	17.34	12.75
Banka	3.01	3.01	26.27	26.27	26.43	20.90
Saharsa	2.98	3.09	23.71	23.58	27.21	22.59
Supaul	3.14	2.90	30.31	25.16	14.75	17.50
Madhepura	3	3.02	58.63	27.44	31.69	20.39
Purnea	4.32	4.49	30.22	23.65	26.11	20.81
Kishanganj	2.62	2.52	11.86	12.52	12.89	15.62
Araria	4.34	4.41	29.48	29.68	16.83	12.43
Katihar	3.98	2.98	23.00	15.96	28.71	35.73
Bihar	133.49	133.83	38.52	33.53	18.5	17.67

Source : Department of Rural Development, GOB

(Contd.)

Table A 5.30 : District-wise Progress under MGNREGS (Contd.)

Districts	Household getting 100 days of employment as percentage those obtaining employment		Persondays of employment generated (lakh)		Percentage share of women in total employment generated	
	2012-13	2013-14	2012-13	2013-14	2012-13	2013-14
Patna	8.32	3.21	28.57	28.243	33.78	35.08
Nalanda	10.71	9.45	24.83	25.19	35.41	39.18
Bhojpur	2.26	2.19	21.77	13.77	24.99	25.75
Buxar	8.48	6.63	17.18	19.83	5.03	18.45
Rohtas	3.88	1.78	25.44	23.86	13.35	19.03
Kaimur	8.76	7.70	14.94	18.25	17.15	19.54
Gaya	5.73	7.54	80.15	73.75	35.00	39.46
Jehanabad	5.41	5.50	11.96	8.03	33.95	37.98
Arwal	2.26	4.79	5.38	4.95	30.11	33.94
Nawada	1.15	1.94	20.36	22.43	28.70	41.94
Aurangabad	5.93	9.47	34.55	28.23	30.01	25.61
Saran	6.17	7.87	30.21	31.82	18.25	22.17
Siwan	7.05	5.07	21.37	15.95	18.48	21.87
Gopalganj	10.99	8.54	19.92	26.77	25.72	31.41
W. Champaran	15.19	4.17	51.89	39.34	24.65	30.96
E. Champaran	32.27	6.16	82.00	40.99	27.30	32.35
Muzaffarpur	4.01	4.67	45.03	32.44	31.65	33.69
Sitamarhi	0.78	4.91	14.25	26.54	33.62	34.09
Sheohar	8.80	3.84	15.25	8.66	40.95	63.34
Vaishali	7.43	6.75	25.15	17.05	17.30	32.32
Darbhanga	3.46	0.84	31.43	14.69	39.18	41.29
Madhubani	2.33	2.54	31.14	18.82	36.61	40.63
Samastipur	0.74	3.82	16.74	25.36	31.10	37.83
Begusarai	7.50	4.30	21.66	21.88	49.79	56.90
Munger	4.74	1.26	7.88	3.74	29.80	27.31
Sheikhpura	3.49	4.31	8.72	9.48	36.97	40.98
Lakhisarai	4.51	5.12	12.16	9.04	37.78	38.20
Jamui	5.53	9.19	24.09	31.77	38.44	39.28
Khagaria	1.73	2.16	8.50	10.22	39.04	41.85
Bhagalpur	7.94	7.27	27.80	18.78	27.60	28.23
Banka	2.68	5.53	22.64	21.74	31.43	35.30
Saharsa	0.75	1.52	22.08	22.04	34.14	47.18
Supaul	3.38	4.03	14.77	17.81	35.74	36.26
Madhepura	2.08	9.38	20.56	24.13	32.98	32.99
Purnea	2.35	1.85	37.33	27.11	29.71	35.89
Kishanganj	4.62	3.22	13.88	14.81	26.10	27.85
Araria	5.17	2.83	27.93	16.99	23.37	27.46
Katihar	2.06	2.28	25.91	31.15	41.99	39.74
Bihar	6.36	4.82	965.41	845.69	29.93	34.35

Source : Department of Rural Development, GOB

Table A 5.31 : District-wise Financial Progress under MGNREGS

Districts	2012-13			2013-14		
	Fund available (Rs. lakh)	Fund utilised (Rs. lakh)	Percentage of utilisation	Fund available (Rs. lakh)	Fund utilised (Rs. lakh)	Percentage of utilisation
Patna	8483.48	7202.50	84.90	11383.77	10090.12	88.64
Nalanda	7079.36	6105.99	86.25	6222.95	5178.18	83.21
Bhojpur	5825.38	4479.08	76.89	4900.92	3896.17	79.50
Buxar	4578.28	4188.07	91.48	6199.22	5939.90	95.82
Rohtas	6343.87	5788.42	91.24	6264.81	5849.76	93.37
Kaimur	3396.66	2909.07	85.65	4624.53	4069.94	88.01
Gaya	16975.38	13884.31	81.79	12914.77	10424.79	80.72
Jehanabad	3034.63	2590.51	85.36	2361.52	2039.59	86.37
Arwal	1158.17	996.37	86.03	873.74	815.62	93.35
Nawada	4545.27	4254.13	93.59	6117.59	5846.19	95.56
Aurangabad	7783.19	6892.84	88.56	7981.48	6813.12	85.36
Saran	7503.52	6792.58	90.53	8250.26	8240.94	99.89
Siwan	5277.10	4172.42	79.07	5655.19	4249.63	75.15
Gopalganj	4204.58	3264.85	77.65	5932.23	5321.54	89.71
W. Champaran	10613.48	9324.19	87.85	10524.06	9226.41	87.67
E. Champaran	15187.15	13068.54	86.05	13160.41	12350.22	93.84
Muzaffarpur	14405.87	8427.26	58.50	10227.85	7792.41	76.19
Sitamarhi	3899.43	2681.58	68.77	5342.56	4439.64	83.10
Sheohar	3667.29	3120.50	85.09	3015.41	2349.05	77.90
Vaishali	6773.51	6048.59	89.30	5534.74	4420.06	79.86
Darbhanga	8797.67	7275.67	82.70	5436.09	4050.27	74.51
Madhubani	7766.45	6724.60	86.59	6816.21	5090.51	74.68
Samastipur	6809.46	5092.79	74.79	7757.89	6768.82	87.25
Begusarai	5777.86	4468.88	77.34	7034.22	5751.38	81.76
Munger	1734.37	1317.25	75.95	1547.37	1174.54	75.91
Sheikhpura	1887.53	1749.01	92.66	2367.41	2165.16	91.46
Lakhisarai	3512.66	3191.08	90.85	3351.77	2899.95	86.52
Jamui	4707.88	4447.80	94.48	6454.65	6255.58	96.92
Khagaria	2163.46	1841.44	85.12	3005.33	2652.17	88.25
Bhagalpur	6524.64	5610.46	85.99	5490.85	5574.22	101.52
Banka	5475.93	5172.93	94.47	6191.14	5928.51	95.76
Saharsa	3565.13	3067.65	86.05	4311.93	3694.28	85.68
Supaul	5632.62	3670.69	65.17	3748.92	3368.83	89.86
Madhepura	6115.52	4243.05	69.38	5785.55	5384.31	93.06
Purnea	8484.52	7672.57	90.43	7910.03	6975.23	88.18
Kishanganj	3316.94	2848.86	85.89	4751.56	4239.97	89.23
Araria	7546.42	5958.42	78.96	5666.65	3971.22	70.08
Katihar	7213.31	6567.94	91.05	9306.69	8550.24	91.87
Bihar	237767.96	197112.88	82.90	234422.26	203848.492	86.96

Source : Department of Rural Development, GOB

Table A 5.32 : Overview of IAY (2013-14)

IAY Components	IAY (New)	IAY (Upgraded)	IAY (C & S)	Total
Total Target	60550	—	—	60550
House Completed	695462	—	—	695462
House Completed (SC)	292948	—	—	292948
House Completed (ST)	19640	—	—	19640
House Completed (Others)	257340	—	—	257340
House Completed (Minority)	125534	—	—	125534
Total Funds Available (Rs in Lakh)	542561.24	—	—	542561.24
Total Funds Utilised (Rs in Lakh)	360184.51	—	—	360184.51
Percentage of Utilisation	66.4%	—	—	66.4%

Source : Department of Rural Development, GOB

Table A 5.33 : District-wise Distribution of PDS Dealers by Their Social Background in Bihar

District	Need of PDS Dealers as per 2001 Census	No. of PDS Dealers (September, 2014)	Percentage of Dealers belonging to							
			Scheduled Castes/Tribes	Backward Caste / Extremely Backward Castes	Minority	Women	Women/ Other SHG	Helper Samiti/ PAC/ Samiti of Ex-Army Personnel	General	Total
Patna	3525	2574	17	45	3	11	0	8	15	100
Nalanda	1459	1196	15	42	4	10	2	16	12	100
Bhojpur	1344	1427	13	38	4	8	0	11	26	100
Buxar	929	791	19	29	3	5	2	16	27	100
Rohtas	1601	1025	24	37	5	3	0	14	17	100
Kaimur	866	615	24	40	7	9	0	4	16	100
Gaya	2416	1889	31	33	5	6	1	10	14	100
Jehanabad	630	502	19	30	4	8	0	15	24	100
Arwal	382	327	20	37	5	6	0	20	12	100
Nawada	1108	916	14	33	5	13	0	14	21	100
Aurangabad	1363	1178	17	37	1	4	0	11	30	100
Saran	2147	2336	11	29	3	15	0	12	30	100
Siwan	1691	1585	13	38	9	6	1	7	28	100
Gopalganj	1381	1246	12	25	5	9	0	16	33	100
W. Champaran	1745	1944	21	34	12	7	0	11	15	100
E. Champaran	2610	2168	13	38	9	5	1	10	24	100
Muzaffarpur	2886	2014	17	31	4	9	1	12	25	100
Sitamarhi	1702	948	18	41	7	5	2	12	14	100
Sheohar	324	229	12	29	5	5	1	20	28	100
Vaishali	1879	1456	16	38	2	7	1	15	21	100
Darbhanga	1963	1289	11	31	11	10	1	9	27	100
Madhubani	2318	1574	19	36	8	5	2	12	18	100
Samastipur	2266	1448	18	37	3	5	1	14	22	100
Begusarai	1660	1092	27	29	5	13	0	4	22	100
Munger	700	602	8	50	5	9	0	12	16	100
Sheikhpura	359	289	17	36	2	7	0	12	26	100
Lakhisarai	399	408	13	33	2	11	0	13	27	100
Jamui	913	776	19	34	3	5	0	14	25	100
Khagaria	886	626	18	54	4	5	4	6	9	100
Bhagalpur	1712	1320	15	46	10	7	0	10	11	100
Banka	1079	792	15	46	8	9	4	5	13	100
Saharsa	956	690	17	39	9	4	1	16	13	100
Supaul	1195	757	11	50	9	4	0	14	12	100
Madhepura	1116	596	14	49	5	8	0	17	8	100
Purnea	1792	1068	18	37	17	10	3	7	9	100
Kishanganj	927	634	15	18	39	16	0	9	3	100
Araria	1409	1085	16	33	24	12	0	8	7	100
Katihar	1567	1039	18	33	18	6	1	13	12	100
Bihar	55205	42451	17	37	7	8	1	11	19	100

Source : Department of Food and Consumer Protection, GOB

Table A 5.34 : District-wise Allotment and Lifting of Wheat and Rice for BPL Households (2013-14)

(’000 qntrs)

Districts	Wheat			Rice		
	Allotment	Lifting	Lifting Percentage	Allotment	Lifting	Lifting Percentage
Patna	534.49	500.61	93.66	677.63	634.39	93.62
Nalanda	299.73	289.19	96.48	379.73	379.69	99.99
Bhojpur	268.09	266.69	99.48	335.54	326.86	97.41
Buxar	156.63	156.63	100.00	199.06	199.06	100.00
Rohtas	274.16	260.61	95.06	332.78	332.78	100.00
Kaimur	174.54	174.54	100.00	218.38	218.38	100.00
Gaya	382.02	378.69	99.13	485.57	485.57	100.00
Jehanabad	85.04	85.04	100.00	105.34	105.34	100.00
Arwal	68.32	68.32	100.00	84.67	84.67	100.00
Nawada	183.33	183.33	100.00	218.83	218.83	100.00
Aurangabad	234.08	234.08	100.00	285.90	285.90	100.00
Saran	335.16	335.16	100.00	411.76	411.76	100.00
Siwan	266.00	264.34	99.37	331.70	331.70	100.00
Gopalganj	224.80	185.99	82.74	274.83	273.33	99.45
W. Champaran	420.63	380.17	90.38	516.19	472.86	91.61
E. Champaran	573.84	563.58	98.21	719.25	719.25	100.00
Muzaffarpur	519.16	519.16	100.00	630.76	630.76	100.00
Sitamarhi	422.90	387.98	91.74	538.78	526.07	97.64
Sheohar	81.70	72.24	88.43	103.98	102.48	98.56
Vaishali	445.29	441.20	99.08	566.58	550.74	97.20
Darbhanga	415.68	397.60	95.65	479.43	479.43	100.00
Madhubani	444.58	432.45	97.27	762.07	610.00	80.05
Samastipur	386.65	364.76	94.34	486.69	486.69	100.00
Begusarai	275.33	265.78	96.53	354.77	311.26	87.74
Munger	139.67	125.91	90.15	169.21	169.21	100.00
Sheikhpura	60.73	54.62	89.95	76.23	76.23	100.00
Lakhisarai	83.00	74.17	89.37	105.96	103.65	97.82
Jamui	190.72	182.59	95.74	230.70	230.70	100.00
Khagaria	168.95	160.35	94.91	203.42	184.74	90.82
Bhagalpur	291.20	271.78	93.33	374.61	310.11	82.78
Banka	180.47	158.47	87.81	229.97	212.64	92.46
Saharsa	207.63	186.09	89.63	254.66	250.61	98.41
Supaul	279.56	186.44	66.69	359.80	331.99	92.27
Madhepura	257.50	257.50	100.00	312.12	312.12	100.00
Purnea	357.16	308.80	86.46	460.79	433.62	94.10
Kishanganj	226.41	224.55	99.18	296.43	296.43	100.00
Araria	337.43	334.36	99.09	435.57	433.42	99.51
Katihar	313.02	287.03	91.70	397.15	395.69	99.63
Bihar	10565.59	10020.80	94.84	13406.83	12918.94	96.36

Source : Department of Food and Consumer Protection, GOB

Table A 5.35 : District-wise Allotment and Lifting of Wheat and Rice for Antoday Households (2013-14)

(’000 qncls)

Districts	Wheat			Rice		
	Allotment	Lifting	Lifting Percentage	Allotment	Lifting	Lifting Percentage
Patna	62.64	62.64	100.00	93.96	93.96	100.00
Nalanda	60.18	60.18	100.00	90.27	89.83	99.51
Bhojpur	138.77	138.77	100.00	208.16	208.16	100.00
Buxar	36.68	36.68	100.00	55.02	55.02	100.00
Rohtas	114.78	114.78	100.00	172.16	172.16	100.00
Kaimur	216.39	216.10	99.87	324.58	324.16	99.87
Gaya						
Gaya	71.91	71.91	100.00	107.86	107.86	100.00
Jehanabad	98.45	98.45	100.00	147.68	147.68	100.00
Arwal	131.85	129.28	98.05	197.78	194.23	98.21
Nawada	81.25	81.25	100.00	121.88	121.88	100.00
Aurangabad	101.31	101.31	100.00	151.97	151.97	100.00
Saran						
Saran	60.31	60.31	100.00	90.47	89.16	98.55
Siwan	114.57	106.76	93.18	171.86	169.14	98.42
Gopalganj	155.43	155.43	100.00	233.15	233.15	100.00
W. Champaran						
W. Champaran	54.34	52.68	96.94	81.51	74.10	90.91
E. Champaran						
E. Champaran	84.43	84.43	100.00	126.65	126.65	100.00
Muzaffarpur	163.51	152.91	93.52	245.26	243.28	99.19
Sitamarhi	18.42	18.42	100.00	27.62	27.62	100.00
Sheohar	24.52	24.52	100.00	36.78	36.78	100.00
Vaishali	86.02	78.30	91.03	129.03	118.59	91.91
Darbhanga						
Darbhanga	27.96	27.96	100.00	41.94	41.94	100.00
Madhubani	142.28	142.28	100.00	213.42	213.42	100.00
Samastipur	83.28	83.28	100.00	124.92	124.92	100.00
Begusarai						
Begusarai	80.84	80.84	100.00	121.26	121.26	100.00
Munger	237.14	237.14	100.00	355.71	354.98	99.79
Sheikhpura	74.73	74.73	100.00	112.09	112.09	100.00
Lakhisarai	183.03	174.80	95.50	274.54	269.33	98.10
Jamui	82.90	82.90	100.00	124.35	124.35	100.00
Khagaria	117.16	117.16	100.00	175.74	175.74	100.00
Bhagalpur						
Bhagalpur	66.19	66.19	100.00	99.28	99.28	100.00
Banka	46.89	46.89	100.00	70.33	70.33	100.00
Saharsa						
Saharsa	100.26	100.26	100.00	150.39	150.39	100.00
Supaul	74.51	72.32	97.06	111.77	99.42	88.95
Madhepura	216.77	208.11	96.01	325.15	325.15	100.00
Purnea						
Purnea	100.97	94.41	93.50	151.46	151.46	100.00
Kishanganj	21.57	21.57	100.00	32.36	32.36	100.00
Araria	189.01	186.83	98.85	283.51	282.74	99.73
Katihar	130.30	126.02	96.71	195.45	195.45	100.00
Bihar	3851.54	3788.79	98.37	5777.31	5729.96	99.18

Source : Department of Food and Consumer Protection, GOB

Table A 5.36 : District-wise Coverage of Forests in Bihar

District	Districtwise Forest Cover in Bihar (2011) (Hectare)				
	Geographic Area	Extremely Dense Forest Area	Medium Dense Forest Area	Open Forest Area	Total Forest Area
Patna	3202	0	13	3	16
Nalanda	2367	0	5	23	28
Bhojpur	2390	0	16	3	19
Buxar	1708	0	2	1	3
Rohtas	5512	0	323	394	717
Kaimur	3381	0	555	507	1062
Gaya	4976	0	124	506	630
Jehanabad	1569	0	2	1	3
Arwal					
Nawada	2494	231	187	323	741
Aurangabad	3305	0	54	97	151
Saran	2641	0	38	17	55
Siwan	2219	0	1	1	2
Gopalganj	2033	0	2	2	4
W. Champaran	5228	0	524	166	690
E. Champaran	3968	0	83	88	171
Muzaffarpur	3172	0	102	75	177
Sitamarhi	2071	0	23	67	90
Sheohar	572	0	2	17	19
Vaishali	2036	0	74	12	86
Darbhanga	2279	0	41	144	185
Madhubani	3501	0	18	118	136
Samastipur	2904	0	39	18	57
Begusarai	1918	0	20	23	43
Munger	1347	0	251	14	265
Sheikhpura	612	0	0	0	0
Lakhisarai	1356	0	180	14	194
Jamui	3107	0	383	249	632
Khagaria	1486	0	2	6	8
Bhagalpur	2567	0	29	13	42
Banka	3022	0	111	110	221
Saharsa					
Supaul	2432	0	8	92	100
Madhepura	1788	0	6	20	26
Purnea	3229	0	6	41	47
Kishanganj	1884	0	26	49	75
Araria	2830	0	12	76	88
Katihar	3057	0	18	44	62
Bihar	94163	231	3280	3334	6845

Note : The geographical area of the table may not match with the geographical area given in Chap 2 (Agriculture & Allied Sectors), as sources vary.

Source : Department of Environment and Forest, GOB

CHAPTER VI

BANKING AND ALLIED SECTORS

Slowing down of growth and high inflation continued to mark the macroeconomic scenario in the country during 2013-14, like in the last year, with growth rate of GDP lying below 5 percent. Manufacturing and mining sectors registered negative growth, partly due to the policy paralysis at the centre and ‘uncertainty in the legal and regulatory framework in key areas such as environmental clearances, land acquisition and use of natural resources, especially mining activity’. This led to poor private investment due to lack of investor confidence. All these developments seriously affected the profitability of the banking system as a whole and asset qualities of the banks deteriorated further during 2013-14. Adverse situation prevailing in the global economic scenario, combined with these negative domestic developments, aggravated the challenges faced by the banking sector in India during the year. The only silver lining was the moderate improvement in central government finances, with the Gross Fiscal Deficit (GFD) declining from the budget estimate of 4.8 percent of GDP to 4.5 percent, along with a moderation of the Current Account Deficit to 1.7 percent of GDP. As regards the future prospects, the Annual Report of the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) for the period July 2013 to June 2014 states : “To secure a sustainable growth of at least 7 percent over the medium term, microeconomic policies that improve activity levels and productivity will be needed so that they can work in tandem with a supportive macroeconomic regime with a reasonably positive real interest rate, low inflation, moderate CAD and low fiscal deficit.” The growth rate for 2014-15 has been projected only around 5.5 percent, just recovering from the less than 5 percent experienced during the last two fiscals.

With more than nine-tenths of market share of banking assets, it is the Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs) which dominate the financial sector in India. Within the SCBs, the dominant market share of 67 percent is held by the public sector banks, while the share of private sector banks is only 19 percent. Public sector banks also play a major role in financial inclusion, particularly in the rural sector. In the near absence of a capital market, the financial sector in a state like Bihar is almost entirely driven by the SCBs. Any adverse development in the international and national banking scenario affecting the SCBs is, therefore, bound to impact the financial sector in Bihar as well.

The financial system is driven by the flow of finances through intermediaries like banks, insurance companies, securities firms, mutual funds, finance companies and pension funds, all the institutions that channel resources from those who save to those who invest. The commercial banks, together with cooperative banks, accounted for 63 percent of the total assets of the financial institutions in India during 2012, followed by insurance companies (19 percent), Non-banking Financial Institutions (8 percent), Mutual Funds (6 percent) and Provident and Pension Funds (4 percent). The following analysis of the financial sector in Bihar takes into account three kinds of institutions functioning in the state: (1) Banks that include Commercial Banks, Regional Rural Banks, Cooperative Banks as well as other Cooperative institutions, (2) State financial institutions, and (3) National financial institutions.

6.1 Banking Infrastructure

Commercial Banks

Table 6.1 shows the distribution of commercial bank branches in Bihar from 2009 to 2014 and their growth. In March 2014, 59 percent of the total of 5908 branches of commercial banks in Bihar were located in rural areas, compared to 64 percent in 2009. The decline in the share of rural branches continued unabated till 2012, when about 300 branches were being opened every year in the state. Thereafter, the share of rural branches has been stagnating at around 59 percent. During 2013-14, an unprecedented 638 branches were opened, with as many as 325 branches opened in rural areas, 213 in semi-urban areas, and 100 in urban areas. The growth rate in bank expansion in 2013-14 was 12 percent, the highest during the last five years.

Table 6.1 : Distribution of Commercial Bank Branch Offices in Bihar (2009-2014)

Years (End March)	Total	Growth Rate	Percentage distribution of branches by location			
			Rural	Semi- urban	Urban	All
2009	3809	2.45	63.8	19.9	16.3	100.0
2010	4173	9.56	61.2	21.3	17.5	100.0
2011	4549	9.01	60.4	21.5	18.1	100.0
2012	4860	6.84	59.6	22.0	18.4	100.0
2013	5270	8.44	59.6	21.8	18.6	100.0
2014	5908	12.11	58.7	23.0	18.2	100.0

Source : State Level Bankers' Committee

As of 2014, the private non-nationalised banks have 189 urban and semi-urban and only 16 rural branches. These banks obviously take advantage of the relatively higher purchasing power in the urban and semi-urban areas. Their location pattern does not serve the objective of financial inclusion. From Table 6.2, it can be noted that Bihar accounted for only 4.8 percent of all the bank branches in the country in March 2013, though its share in country's population was 8.6 percent. This share has nearly been the same over the past few years.

Table 6.2 : Distribution of Branches of Commercial Banks among States (2012-13)

States	Percentage Share in State Total			State Total	Percentage Share in India
	Rural	Semi Urban	Urban		
Andhra Pradesh	34.0	25.0	41.0	9165	8.3
Bihar	59.64	21.80	18.56	5270	4.8
Gujarat	32.4	25.2	42.4	6094	5.5
Haryana	33.1	24.2	42.6	3431	3.1
Himachal Pradesh	73.5	20.1	6.4	1265	1.2
Jharkhand	48.5	24.4	27.1	2384	2.2
Karnataka	34.3	21.7	44.0	7827	7.1
Kerala	6.9	67.3	25.8	5452	5.0
Madhya Pradesh	38.5	27.6	33.9	5105	4.6
Maharashtra	24.8	20.6	54.7	10314	9.4
Odisha	53.5	25.3	21.2	3568	3.2
Punjab	35.5	31.6	32.9	4905	4.5
Rajasthan	39.5	29.4	31.2	5389	4.9
Tamil Nadu	27.1	32.7	40.1	8281	7.5
Uttar Pradesh	45.6	20.6	33.8	13167	12.0
Uttarakhand	46.9	31.0	22.1	1593	1.5
West Bengal	41.4	14.5	44.0	6413	5.8
India	39439	28691	41681	110073	100.0

Source : Statistical Tables Relating to Banks in India, 2012-13, RBI

Cooperative Banks

The data for the State and District Central Cooperative Banks are shown in Table 6.3. It emerges from the table that the number of State and District Central Cooperative Banks in the country as a whole increased by 8.2 and 2.7 percent, respectively between 2012 and 2013. However, in Bihar, the State Cooperative Banks actually experienced a contraction, with their numbers shrinking from 16 to 12 during the year. But the District Central Cooperative Banks expanded by 11.5 percent, taking their numbers to 311. The total number of Cooperative Bank branches in Bihar was 323 in 2013.

Table 6.3 : Number of Branches of State and District Central Cooperative Banks (As on March 31)

State	State Cooperative Banks		District Central Cooperative Banks		Total	
	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013
Andhra Pradesh	24	37	571	577	595	614
Bihar	16	12	279	311	295	323
Gujarat	1	3	1191	1247	1192	1250
Haryana	13	14	594	621	607	635
Himachal Pradesh	175	197	187	205	362	402
Jharkhand	-	-	114	122	114	122
Karnataka	40	40	605	604	645	644
Kerala	20	24	670	703	690	727
Madhya Pradesh	20	25	835	856	855	881
Maharashtra	53	53	3728	3710	3781	3763
Odisha	14	15	323	339	337	354
Punjab	20	21	805	812	825	833
Rajasthan	16	17	414	444	430	461
Tamil Nadu	46	47	738	784	784	831
Uttar Pradesh	29	29	1350	1385	1379	1414
Uttarakhand	15	16	232	243	247	259
West Bengal	43	48	322	285	365	333
India	999	1081	13302	13655	14301	14711

Source : National Federation of State Cooperative Banks Ltd. (NAFSCOB)

Regional Rural Banks (RRB)

With the promulgation of Regional Rural Banks (RRB) Act of 1976, the regional rural banks came into existence. With equity holdings by the central government, the concerned state governments and the sponsoring banks in the proportion of 50:15:35, respectively, the RRBs provide a multi-agency approach for agricultural and rural credit in India.

The data for RRBs are shown in Tables 6.4 and 6.5. At the end of September, 2013, Bihar had 1718 RRB branches; by September, 2014, the number had increased to 1889. Uttar Bihar Gramin Bank alone accounted for 54 percent of the total RRB branches in the state (Table 6.4). While the total number of branches of RRBs had increased by 10 percent over the previous year, the deposits of RRBs in Bihar increased by Rs 2730 crore (17 percent), and credits increased by Rs 2178 crore (27.7 percent) in 2013-14 (Table 6.5). This growth of deposits and credits was comparable to the peak performance achieved in 2008-09, when deposits had increased by Rs 3200 crore and credits by Rs 1600 crore. After 2008-09, the growth in deposits of RRBs has slowed down much — from

a high growth of about 23 percent in 2008-09, it had fallen to 6.3 percent in 2012-13. Only in 2013-14, there was a recovery from these slow growth rates. It is to be noted that more than 50 percent of what the rural people in Bihar deposit with the RRBs flows back to them in the form of credit.

Table 6.4 : Number of RRBs Branches in Bihar (As on September, 2014)

	Rural	Semi-Urban	Urban	Total
Madhya Bihar Gramin Bank	472	55	29	556
Bihar Kshetriya Gramin Bank	217	87	9	313
Uttar Bihar Kshetriya Gramin Bank	883	104	33	1020
Total	1572	246	71	1889

Source : State Level Bankers' Committee

Table 6.5 : Deposit and Credit of Regional Rural Banks

(Rs. crore)

State	2011-12		2012-13		Percentage Increase	
	Total Deposits	Total Credit	Total Deposits	Total Credit	Total Deposits	Total Credit
Andhra Pradesh	15258	16756	17403	20555	14.1	22.7
Bihar	15076	7044	16024	7867	6.3	11.7
Gujarat	5427	2506	6122	3195	12.8	27.5
Haryana	7027	4873	8485	5546	20.7	13.8
Himachal Pradesh	1914	819	2073	898	8.3	9.6
Jharkhand	3702	1295	3961	1471	7.0	13.6
Karnataka	15009	13053	17728	15143	18.1	16.0
Kerala	5508	6127	6821	7560	23.8	23.4
Madhya Pradesh	11172	5931	12686	7110	13.6	19.9
Maharashtra	5569	3312	6208	4275	11.5	29.1
Odisha	9703	5643	10073	6149	3.8	9.0
Punjab	3501	2620	3878	3094	10.8	18.1
Rajasthan	11375	8230	12415	9270	9.1	12.6
Tamil Nadu	3372	4343	3941	5262	16.9	21.2
Uttar Pradesh	39227	20364	44349	23261	13.1	14.2
Uttarakhand	1837	1011	2163	1245	17.7	23.1
West Bengal	10865	5248	12178	5978	12.1	13.9
India	183009	116567	206461	136690	12.8	17.3

Source : Statistical Tables Relating to Banks in India, 2012-13, RBI

For whole of India, the deposits of RRBs equalled 30.8 percent of the total rural deposits of all scheduled commercial banks as of March 2013, compared to 31.9 percent a year ago. For Bihar, this ratio stood at 39.2 percent (2013), compared to 43.3 percent (2012) (Table 6.6). The rural

deposits of the Scheduled Commercial Banks constituted only 24.7 percent of the total bank deposits in Bihar in both 2011-12 and 2012-13. Bihar accounted for about 6 percent of all rural deposits of the Scheduled Commercial Banks in the country in both 2011-12 and 2012-13. In 2012-13, the total amount of rural deposits of such banks in Bihar amounted to Rs. 40,841 crore. In the same year, the deposits in the savings bank constituted the bulk (65.5 percent) of the total rural deposits of Scheduled Commercial Banks in Bihar.

Table 6.6 : Rural Deposits of Scheduled Commercial Banks by Type of Deposit (as on March, 2013)

State	No. of Branches	Current		Savings		Term		Total	
		No. of Accounts (lakh)	Amount (Rs crore)	No. of Accounts (lakh)	Amount (Rs crore)	No. of Accounts (lakh)	Amount (Rs crore)	No. of Accounts (lakh)	Amount (Rs crore)
Andhra Pradesh	3,097	4.51	1727	246.20	14664	27.89	19098	278.61	35489
Bihar	2,696	9.57	2221	199.93	26758	21.15	11862	230.64	40841
Chhattisgarh	844	1.61	908	60.94	8702	5.66	3830	68.22	13439
Gujarat	1,970	2.24	1549	93.15	14559	24.37	23860	119.76	39968
Haryana	1,132	4.56	998	56.41	10644	6.01	8713	66.98	20355
Jharkhand	1,149	1.45	760	81.78	10954	11.02	8039	94.25	19753
Karnataka	2,671	3.29	2120	163.90	12820	27.28	19667	194.47	34608
Kerala	374	0.53	267	23.81	3164	4.42	5479	28.77	8910
Madhya Pradesh	1,956	2.76	1379	129.52	12848	13.67	9778	145.95	24004
Maharashtra	2,544	3.64	2307	164.53	17814	18.49	20733	186.66	40854
Odisha	1,905	2.71	1415	165.93	17484	28.78	11771	197.42	30670
Punjab	1,718	10.42	1272	80.98	17949	15.32	22664	106.72	41885
Rajasthan	2,114	4.81	962	113.17	13323	15.25	11781	133.22	26066
Tamil Nadu	2,231	3.50	1674	173.52	14973	19.77	19754	196.79	36401
Uttar Pradesh	5,975	16.69	4150	637.82	65781	43.44	30539	697.95	100469
West Bengal	2,656	5.86	2106	235.77	28088	43.44	28834	285.06	59028
India	39,233	91.71	31702	2884.56	335692	377.20	302495	3353.47	669889

Source : Basic Statistical Returns of Scheduled Commercial Banks in India, RBI

Employees of Scheduled Commercial Banks

From Table 6.7, it can be seen that there were 38,368 bank employees in Bihar in March 2013, compared to 37,091 in March 2012. Out of them, 48.2 percent belonged to the category of officers, increasing from 42.6 percent in the previous year. Bihar accounted for only 3.1 percent of all the employees of scheduled commercial banks in India in March, 2013. From Table 6.8, it is seen that the total number of female employees of scheduled commercial banks in Bihar in 2013 was 3936, compared to 3102 in 2012. Female employees account for a share of only 1.7 percent of all female employees in the country.

Table 6.7 : Distribution of Employees of SCBs (March, 2013)

State	Officers	Clerks	Sub-ordinates	Total
Andhra Pradesh	41906 (48.2)	30861 (35.5)	14221 (16.3)	86988 (100.0)
Bihar	16972 (44.2)	13985 (36.4)	7411 (19.3)	38368 (100.0)
Chhattisgarh	6379 (48.4)	4832 (36.6)	1976 (15.0)	13187 (100.0)
Gujarat	28310 (46.0)	23407 (38.0)	9850 (16.0)	61567 (100.0)
Haryana	16847 (47.7)	13606 (38.6)	4832 (13.7)	35285 (100.0)
Jharkhand	9301 (46.7)	7438 (37.4)	3160 (15.9)	19899 (100.0)
Karnataka	38828 (47.2)	31519 (38.3)	11848 (14.4)	82195 (100.0)
Kerala	25143 (47.5)	20841 (39.4)	6962 (13.1)	52946 (100.0)
Madhya Pradesh	20319 (45.9)	16269 (36.8)	7664 (17.3)	44252 (100.0)
Maharashtra	92837 (52.4)	63108 (35.6)	21272 (12.0)	177217 (100.0)
Odisha	14001 (36.3)	11574 (30.0)	13029 (33.8)	38604 (100.0)
Punjab	24716 (33.3)	42243 (56.9)	7346 (9.9)	74305 (100.0)
Rajasthan	21317 (52.5)	11756 (29.0)	7501 (18.5)	40574 (100.0)
Tamil Nadu	41458 (46.9)	34889 (39.4)	12126 (13.7)	88473 (100.0)
Uttar Pradesh	49138 (44.6)	42167 (38.3)	18931 (17.2)	110236 (100.0)
West Bengal	33575 (28.0)	71156 (59.4)	15054 (12.6)	119785 (100.0)
India	551712 (45.2)	484975 (39.7)	184044 (15.1)	1220731 (100.0)

Note : Figures in Parenthesis indicate percentage share

Source : Basic Statistical Returns of Scheduled Commercial Banks in India

Table 6.8 : Distribution of Female Employees of SCBs (March, 2013)

State	Officers	Clerks	Sub-ordinates	Total
Andhra Pradesh	6925 (38.3)	8427 (46.6)	2749 (15.2)	18101 (100.0)
Bihar	1690 (42.9)	1815 (46.1)	431 (11.0)	3936 (100.0)
Gujarat	724 (34.4)	1213 (57.6)	169 (8.0)	2106 (100.0)
Haryana	3427 (34.4)	5448 (54.6)	1100 (11.0)	9975 (100.0)
Himachal Pradesh	2932 (47.4)	2576 (41.7)	674 (10.9)	6182 (100.0)
Jharkhand	1288 (40.8)	1632 (51.8)	233 (7.4)	3153 (100.0)
Karnataka	7643 (35.2)	12061 (55.6)	1986 (9.2)	21690 (100.0)
Kerala	7201 (38.4)	9844 (52.5)	1691 (9.0)	18736 (100.0)
Madhya Pradesh	2529 (35.6)	4033 (56.8)	536 (7.6)	7098 (100.0)
Maharashtra	21822 (46.0)	23091 (48.7)	2538 (5.3)	47451 (100.0)
Odisha	1639 (42.5)	1907 (49.5)	309 (8.0)	3855 (100.0)
Punjab	3439 (38.4)	4170 (46.5)	1358 (15.1)	8967 (100.0)
Rajasthan	2298 (46.2)	1901 (38.2)	778 (15.6)	4977 (100.0)
Tamil Nadu	8542 (35.2)	13418 (55.2)	2327 (9.6)	24287 (100.0)
Uttar Pradesh	5132 (39.9)	6198 (48.1)	1548 (12.0)	12878 (100.0)
West Bengal	4564 (44.2)	4468 (43.3)	1288 (12.5)	10320 (100.0)
India	95507 (41.0)	115233 (49.4)	22436 (9.6)	233176 (100.0)

Note : Figures in Parenthesis indicate percentage share

Source : Basic Statistical Returns of Scheduled Commercial Banks in India

6.2 Deposits and Credits

Per Capita Deposits and Credits of Scheduled Commercial Banks

Table 6.9 shows the deposits and credits of scheduled commercial banks in major states of India in 2012 and 2013. From this table, it is seen that there has been a significant growth (16.9 percent) in the total deposits in Bihar in 2012-13 (Rs. 1,65,209 crore) over the previous year (Rs. 1,41,308 crore). Simultaneously, the credit in 2012-13 has also expanded by more than Rs. 8500 crore, implying a growth of 20.9 percent. Bihar's share in the total deposits of Scheduled Commercial Banks increased slightly from 2.29 percent in 2011-12 to 2.34 percent in 2012-13, and its share of credit also improved marginally from 0.86 percent to 0.90 percent in this period. Thus, the total bank credit in Bihar does not account for even 1 percent of the total bank credits in the country.

Table 6.9 : Statewise Deposits and Credit of Scheduled Commercial Banks in India (March 31)

State	Deposits				Credits				CD Ratio
	Amount (Rs. crore)	Share Percent age	Amount (Rs. crore)	Share Percent age	Amount (Rs. crore)	Share	Amount (Rs. crore)	Share Percent age	
	2011-12		2012-13		2011-12		2012-13		
Andhra Pradesh	346800	5.62	398497	5.65	381406	7.97	438107	7.96	109.94
Bihar	141308	2.29	165209	2.34	41151	0.86	49735	0.90	30.10
Gujarat	306113	4.96	361054	5.12	213447	4.46	260642	4.73	72.19
Haryana	146703	2.38	169911	2.41	115923	2.42	129274	2.35	76.08
Himachal Pradesh	38432	0.62	45528	0.65	14283	0.30	15772	0.29	34.64
Jharkhand	88921	1.44	105701	1.50	29899	0.63	33415	0.61	31.61
Karnataka	411724	6.67	464639	6.59	290806	6.08	331540	6.02	71.35
Kerala	200573	3.25	234217	3.32	151526	3.17	171712	3.12	73.31
Madhya Pradesh	168953	2.74	200820	2.85	94954	1.99	115776	2.10	57.65
Maharashtra	1593694	25.81	1785043	25.31	1387777	29.02	1576489	28.63	88.32
Odisha	125420	2.03	143978	2.04	58846	1.23	66325	1.20	46.07
Punjab	174433	2.83	200680	2.85	142352	2.98	162550	2.95	81.00
Rajasthan	151983	2.46	177139	2.51	136996	2.86	163268	2.97	92.17
Tamil Nadu	401182	6.50	446577	6.33	465897	9.74	549245	9.97	122.99
Uttar Pradesh	434732	7.04	515015	7.30	190455	3.98	224708	4.08	43.63
Uttarakhand	56735	0.92	66453	0.94	20206	0.42	23147	0.42	34.83
West Bengal	378078	6.12	438344	6.22	237330	4.96	269934	4.90	61.58
India	6174147	100.0	7051332	100.0	4782775	100.0	5506496	100.0	78.09

Source : Statistical Tables Relating to Banks in India, 2012-13, RBI

From Table 6.9, one can also note that the Credit-Deposit (CD) ratio of scheduled commercial banks in Bihar in 2012-13 was the lowest (30.10 percent) among all the major states in India, as in the previous years. It was nowhere near the national average of 78.09 percent, not to mention the high CD ratios of Tamil Nadu (122.99 percent), Andhra Pradesh (109.94 percent), Rajasthan (92.17 percent) or Maharashtra (88.32 percent).

Chart 6.1 : Deposits and Credits of Scheduled Commercial Banks as on March 2013 (Rs Crore)

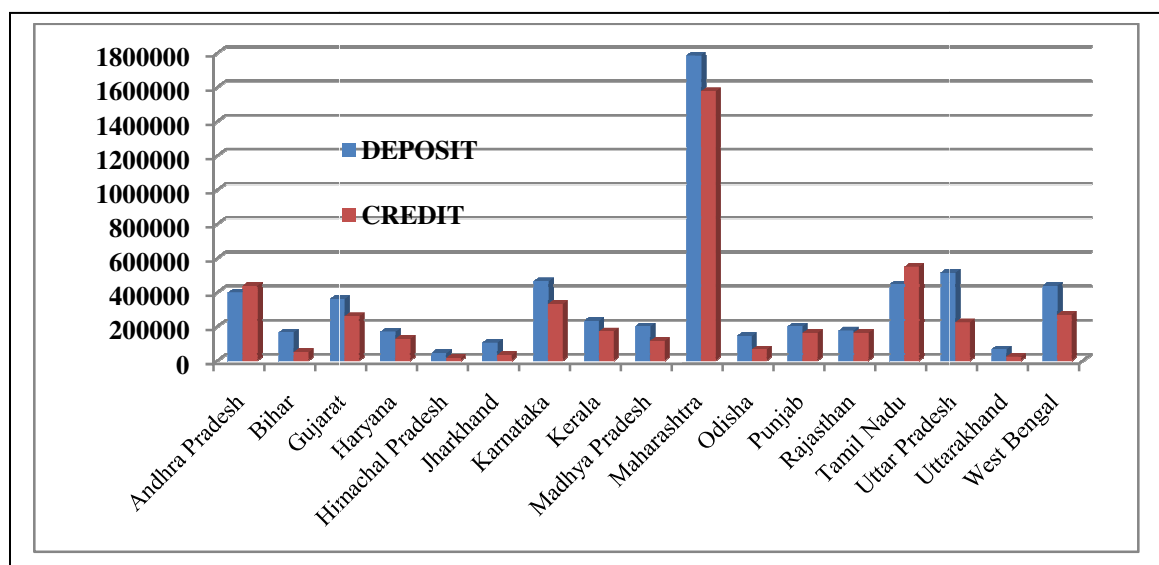
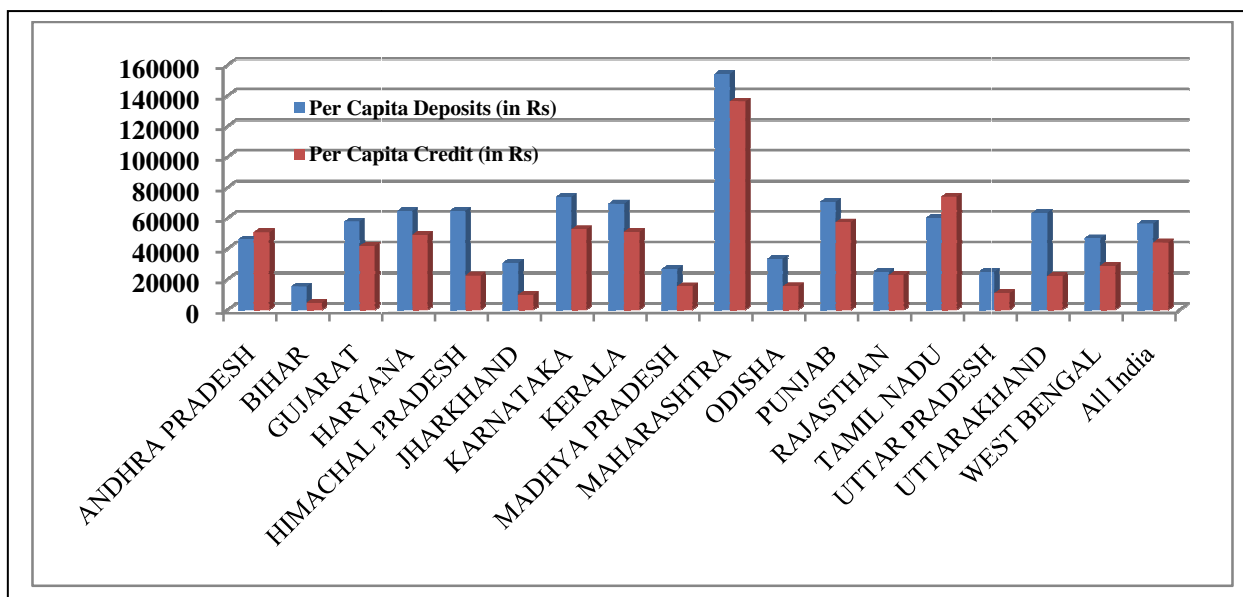


Table 6.10 : State-wise Per Capita Deposits and Credit of Scheduled Commercial Banks in India (March 31)

State	Population per office		Per capita deposit (Rs.)		Deposit per branch (Rs. lakh)		Per capita credit (Rs.)		Credit per branch (Rs. lakh)	
	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013
Andhra Pradesh	10773	9909	40507	46029	4364	4561	44549	50604	4799	5014
Bihar	23577	22491	13310	15215	3138	3422	3876	4580	914	1030
Gujarat	11643	10784	49806	57716	5799	6224	34729	41664	4043	4493
Haryana	8961	7988	56806	64591	5090	5160	44888	49143	4022	3926
Himachal Pradesh	6104	5683	55380	64818	3380	3683	20582	22455	1256	1276
Jharkhand	15884	15058	26431	30788	4198	4636	8887	9733	1412	1466
Karnataka	9110	8554	66364	73794	6046	6312	46873	52655	4270	4504
Kerala	7014	6473	59789	69487	4193	4498	45169	50943	3168	3298
Madhya Pradesh	16075	15362	22848	26662	3673	4096	12841	15371	2064	2361
Maharashtra	12600	11846	139715	154165	17604	18263	121663	136154	15329	16129
Odisha	13301	12498	29503	33419	3924	4177	13842	15395	1841	1924
Punjab	6794	6150	62140	70556	4222	4339	50711	57150	3445	3515
Rajasthan	14771	13745	21721	24828	3208	3412	19579	22883	2892	3145
Tamil Nadu	10096	9493	54786	60079	5531	5703	63624	73892	6424	7015
Uttar Pradesh	17575	16399	21385	24873	3758	4079	9369	10852	1647	1780
Uttarakhand	7339	6797	55098	63407	4044	4310	19623	22086	1440	1501
West Bengal	15967	15195	40855	46756	6523	7104	25646	28792	4095	4375
India	12808	11951	50183	56380	6427	6738	38874	44028	4979	5262

Source : Statistical Tables Relating to Banks in India, 2012-13, RBI

Chart 6.2 : Per capita Deposits and Credit of SCBs as on March 31, 2013 (Rs.)



The per capita deposits and credits of Scheduled Commercial Banks in major Indian states are shown in Table 6.10. It is again seen that, in terms of both per capita deposit and per capita credit, Bihar ranks the lowest among major Indian states. The average population served by a bank office in Bihar (22.5 thousand) also remains the highest in the country, and far higher than the national average (12.0 thousand). The per capita deposit in Scheduled Commercial Banks of Bihar has increased by Rs 1905 in 2013 compared to an increase of Rs. 2078 a year before; but the increase in per capita credit was only Rs. 704. Again, while the deposits per branch increased by Rs 2.84 lakh, the credit per branch has increased by only Rs 1.16 lakh. The credit flowing into any economy depends on its demand as well as absorption capacity which, in turn, are determined by factors like availability of physical infrastructure, skill and education of local workers, and the extent of local entrepreneurial venture. These endowments may not be high in Bihar, but banks also need to take more pro-active measures in increasing the credit flow by opening more branches and relaxing some of their stringent credit norms.

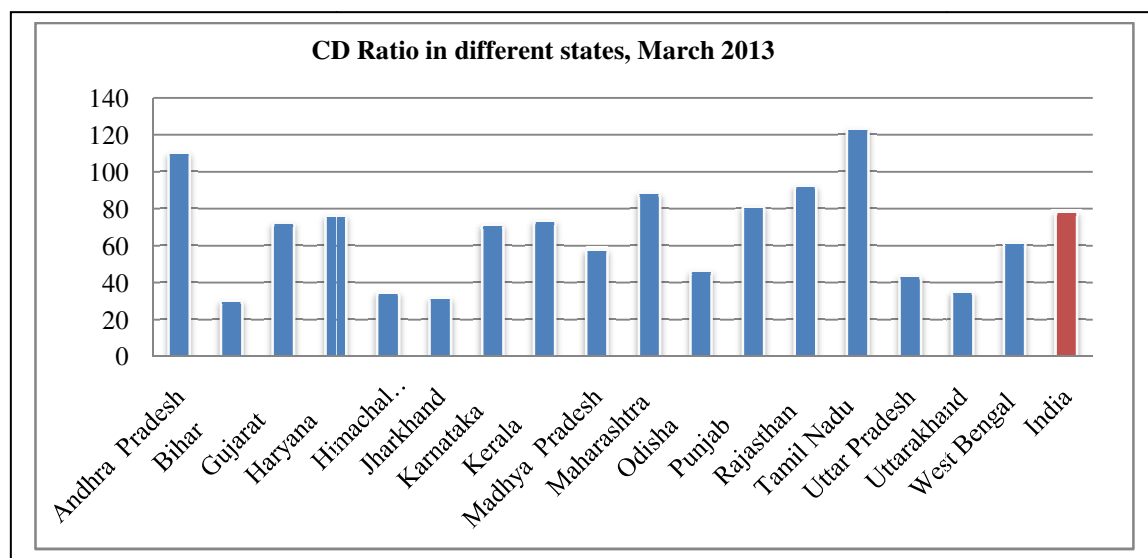
The Credit-Deposit (CD) ratios in Bihar since 2001-02, according to data released by the State Level Bankers' Committee (SLBC), are presented in Table 6.11. As on March 2014, the aggregate deposits of all banks in Bihar were Rs. 1,83,458 crore, against a credit of Rs 85,334 crore, resulting in a CD ratio of 46.51 percent, substantially higher than the 28.96 percent in 2008-09. In September 2014, it was marginally lower at 45.74 percent. Even though there has been some improvement in CD ratio in recent years, its low level continues to plague the banking scenario in Bihar.

Table 6.11 : CD Ratio of All Banks in Bihar

Year	Deposit (Rs. crore)	Credit (Rs. crore)	CD Ratio
2001-02	30482	6946	22.79
2002-03	33815	8089	23.92
2003-04	35824	9604	26.81
2004-05	40295	12031	29.86
2005-06	46134	14808	32.10
2006-07	56342	19048	33.81
2007-08	68244	22077	32.35
2008-09	83048	24051	28.96
2009-10	98588	31679	32.13
2010-11	113909	38723	33.99
2011-12	138163	50704	36.70
2012-13	161036	65364	40.59
2013-14	183458	85334	46.51
2014-15 (up to Sep, 2014)	191828	87739	45.74

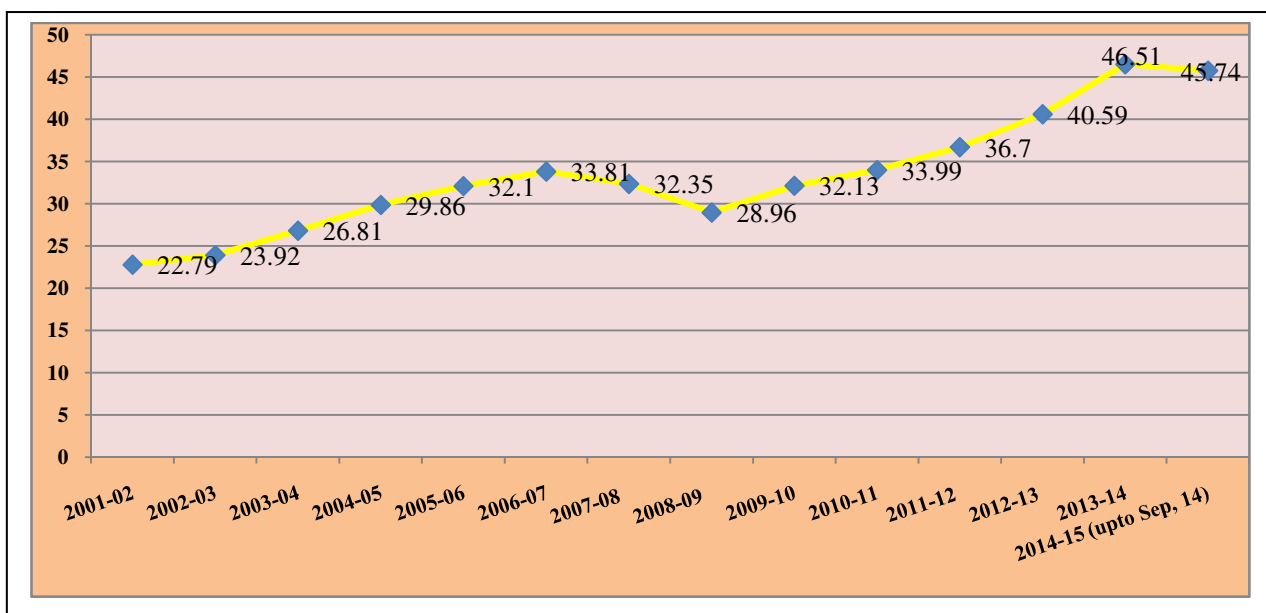
Note : As per the RBI data given in Table 6.9, CD Ratio of Bihar is 30.10 percent as of March, 2013, whereas the SLBC data presented in this table depicts the same as 40.59 percent. The difference is mainly due to the inclusion of funds loaned by banks under the RIDF Scheme (discussed in Section 6.6). Excluding the RIDF, the CD ratio would be 38.40 percent. Also Table 6.9 contains data only for the commercial banks in Bihar, while Table 6.11 contains data for all banks in Bihar including RRBs and Cooperative Banks.

Source : State Level Bankers' Committee

Chart 6.3 : CD Ratio of Major Indian States as on March 31, 2013

In absolute terms, the low CD ratio means that if the current CD ratio of about 47 percent in the state were to increase to match the national level of around 78 percent, investments in the state would have to go up by nearly Rs. 57,700 crore. This is more than the annual plan outlay of the state during 2013-14, of Rs 34,000 crore and it could provide the much-needed impetus to economic activities. The low disbursement of credit also indicates that either the industrial activities are stagnating or the credit requirements of the enterprises are being met at higher rates of interest from private lending agencies, eating into their profitability. This, naturally, is a serious hindrance to industrial growth in the state. Further, this also indicates the flight of capital away from an already disadvantaged state.

Chart 6.4 : CD Ratio of Bihar



The CD ratios in Bihar in 2013-14 by the bank groups and their locations are shown in Table 6.12. The CD ratios of scheduled commercial banks in 2012-13 in different states are shown in Table 6.13. Both those tables are based on the RBI data which does not take into account the credit available from NABARD under RIDF. In 2013-14, the CD ratio in Bihar was the highest (53.56 percent) for Regional Rural Banks, followed closely by the Cooperative Banks (52.36 percent), and trailed by the Commercial Banks (34.17 percent). Their respective shares in total deposits were 10.2 percent (Regional Rural Banks), 1.1 percent (Cooperative Banks), and 88.7 percent (Scheduled Commercial Banks); for credit, the respective shares were 15.1 percent, 1.6 percent and 83.4 percent. Commercial Banks and RRBs have improved their CD ratio in 2013-14, while the Cooperative Banks have slid down from a CD Ratio of 86.19 percent last year to only 52.36

percent in 2013-14. The combined credits or deposits of the Regional Rural Banks and Cooperative Banks were a fraction of the total credits and deposits of the Scheduled Commercial Banks; consequently, unless the CD ratio of the latter improves significantly, the overall CD ratio in the state is unlikely to improve.

Table 6.12 : Bank Group-wise and Area-wise CD Ratio in Bihar (2013-14)

Bank Groups	Area	Deposits (Rs. crore)	Credits (Rs. crore)	CD Ratio	Investment (Rs. crore)	ICD Ratio
Commercial Bank	Rural	34145	13289	38.92	-	38.92
	Semi-Urban	42108	13369	31.75	-	31.75
	Urban	86434	28929	33.47	-	33.47
	Total	162687	55587	34.17	6398	38.1
RRB	Rural	12756	7315	57.35	-	57.35
	Semi -Urban	3888	1787	45.98	-	45.98
	Urban	2111	942	44.64	-	44.64
	Total	18754	10045	53.56	214	54.7
Cooperative Bank	Rural	793	419	52.79	-	52.79
	Semi-Urban	485	242	49.86	-	49.86
	Urban	739	395	53.54	-	53.54
	Total	2017	1056	52.36	44	54.53
All Banks	Rural	47694	21023	44.08	-	44.08
	Semi-Urban	46480	15398	33.13	-	33.13
	Urban	89284	30267	33.90	-	33.9
	Total	183458	66688	36.35	6656	39.98

Source : State Level Bankers' Committee

The CD ratio is conventionally calculated on the basis of credit sanctions in a state. A low CD ratio, based on credit sanctions, would indicate the migration of deposits from one state to another. On the other hand, a CD ratio based on credit utilization takes into account the actual location where the credit is utilised. A comparison between these two types of ratios, therefore, assumes importance. For the country as a whole, these two ratios would evidently be identical, but the utilization ratio may be larger in respect of less developed states. This was indeed the case in Bihar as the CD ratio based on utilisation was a little higher than the same based on sanction in both 2011 and 2012. (Table 6.13).

Table 6.13 : CD Ratio of the Scheduled Commercial Banks as on March 31

	2011		2012		2013
	As per Sanction	As per Utilization	As per Sanction	As per Utilization	As per Sanction
Andhra Pradesh	109.7	114.9	111.3	119.8	109.9
Bihar	29.5	31.6	29.7	31.7	30.1
Gujarat	66.2	74.4	70.4	78.1	72.2
Haryana	71.7	85.6	79.4	94.5	76.1
Himachal Pradesh	41.6	48.6	38.9	45.0	34.6
Jharkhand	34.4	35.6	33.9	34.3	31.6
Karnataka	72.7	76.3	71.4	74.7	71.4
Kerala	73.1	73.8	76.4	75.7	73.3
Madhya Pradesh	55.6	60.1	56.6	60.7	57.7
Maharashtra	83.0	75.0	91.8	82.5	88.3
Odisha	52.5	55.7	47.3	50.6	46.1
Punjab	77.8	92.9	80.9	83.2	81.0
Rajasthan	90.4	95.8	90.9	96.1	92.2
Tamil Nadu	115.1	119.4	116.9	119.5	123.0
Uttar Pradesh	44.0	48.2	44.0	47.4	43.6
Uttarakhand	35.4	39.1	35.6	39.0	34.8
West Bengal	63.7	65.1	63.8	65.1	61.6
India	75.6	75.6	79.0	79.0	78.1

Source : Report on Trend and Progress of Banking in India 2012-13, RBI

Investment Plus Credit to Deposit (ICD) Ratio

The banks assist the economy not simply by giving credit, but also by investing in state government securities and in shares and bonds of state undertakings, quasi-government bodies and joint stock companies. Therefore, the total involvement of the banks in the economic activities of a state is truly reflected not by CD ratios alone, but by the Investment plus Credit to Deposit (ICD) ratios. From Table 6.14, it is seen that if the ICD ratio is taken into account, there is a narrowing down of the inter-state disparities indicated by CD ratios. The ICD ratios in respect of the relatively less developed states were generally higher than their respective CD ratios, whereas for the developed states the differences were marginal. As of March 2012, Bihar had an ICD ratio of 38.5 percent by utilisation and 36.5 percent by sanction. In March 2012, the ICD ratio of Bihar, however, is much lower compared to that of states like Rajasthan (110.5 percent), Tamil Nadu (128.7 percent), Gujarat (89.3 percent) or Karnataka (79.0 percent), as well as the national average (85.2 percent). The ICD ratio in Bihar has actually dropped from its high level of 52.8 percent in 2008 to 40.3 percent in 2012. In order to incentivise the banks, the state government has launched a ranking scheme for banks, based on their performance in terms of CD ratio, agricultural credit and other relevant parameters.

Table 6.14 : ICD Ratios of Scheduled Commercial Banks

	Investment plus Credit-Deposit Ratio				Investment plus Credit plus RIDF-Deposit Ratio			
	March 2011		March 2012		March 2011		March 2012	
	As per Sanction	As per Utilization	As per Sanction	As per Utilization	As per Sanction	As per Utilization	As per Sanction	As per Utilization
Andhra Pradesh	120.3	125.5	122.2	130.7	121.8	127.0	123.6	132.1
Bihar	36.9	39.0	36.5	38.5	38.4	40.5	38.3	40.3
Gujarat	76.1	84.3	81.6	89.3	77.7	85.9	83.1	90.8
Haryana	78.5	92.4	88.0	103.1	79.3	93.2	88.8	104.0
Himachal Pradesh	58.0	65.0	54.4	60.6	61.1	68.2	57.8	63.9
Jharkhand	40.9	42.0	39.7	40.1	42.8	44.0	41.9	42.3
Karnataka	76.8	80.4	75.6	79.0	77.5	81.1	76.3	79.7
Kerala	81.5	82.2	86.7	86.1	82.2	83.0	87.5	86.9
Madhya Pradesh	63.3	67.8	64.5	68.6	65.1	69.6	66.6	70.7
Maharashtra	85.5	77.5	94.7	85.3	85.7	77.6	94.9	85.6
Odisha	54.9	58.0	49.1	52.4	56.8	60.0	51.3	54.6
Punjab	88.5	103.6	92.6	94.9	89.7	104.7	93.8	96.1
Rajasthan	105.8	111.2	105.3	110.5	108.0	113.4	107.9	113.1
Tamil Nadu	123.5	127.7	126.1	128.7	124.5	128.7	127.1	129.7
Uttar Pradesh	50.7	55.0	51.7	55.1	51.8	56.1	53.0	56.4
Uttarakhand	44.3	48.0	44.7	48.1	46.1	49.8	46.8	50.2
West Bengal	73.6	75.0	74.5	75.7	74.4	75.8	75.3	76.5
India	81.2	81.2	85.2	85.2	82.4	82.4	86.4	86.4

Source : Report on Trend and Progress of Banking in India 2012-13, RBI

CD Ratio of Districts

Table 6.15 depicts the CD ratios of all Scheduled Commercial Banks as well as Regional Rural Banks in all 38 districts of Bihar as in September 2014. From the table, it can be seen that the CD ratios showed a wide variation across the districts, from a low 23.10 percent in Siwan to a high of 60.07 percent in Khagaria. However, there has been some improvement in these ratios compared to the last year. As of September 2014, the CD ratio was less than 30 percent in only 3 of the 38 districts (Bhojpur, Munger and Siwan), compared to 7 last year. It was above 40 percent in 15 districts (Araria, Banka, Begusarai, Kaimur, Kishanganj, Khagaria, Katihar, Muzaffarpur, Purnea, Rohtas, Samastipur, Sheohar, Supaul, East Champaran and West Champaran). However, the high CD ratios in some districts are sometimes related to high Non-Performing Assets (NPA) of many banks, including cooperative banks; they do not necessarily reflect the banks' increased credit flow in the district.

Table 6.15 : District-wise CD Ratio

District	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 (Sep, 14)
Patna	27.64	25.11	24.18	26.53	31.33	33.13	34.64	34.79
Nalanda	25.77	24.59	27.13	29.75	30.87	32.22	34.04	33.48
Bhojpur	24.51	20.74	24.5	23.90	25.17	24.53	22.28	25.79
Buxar	30.99	24.17	31.48	31.56	32.23	31.65	28.96	33.45
Rohtas	40.5	36.24	36.02	38.37	40.04	40.20	42.94	44.51
Kaimur	43.04	47.13	48.16	52.16	49.07	54.59	52.44	52.31
Gaya	28.46	28.67	31.45	32.07	31.38	33.37	33.76	33.22
Jehanabad	25.28	23.78	28.84	29.98	32.36	33.72	27.60	32.20
Arawal	26.8	26.35	32.06	45.38	31.50	32.20	34.03	36.48
Nawada	26.06	22.91	31.66	34.44	39.27	37.76	38.62	38.31
Aurangabad	23.76	23.22	27.95	31.82	33.24	34.94	37.34	37.43
Saran	23.12	23.85	26.25	24.35	24.35	22.96	25.80	26.07
Siwan	20.68	18.78	20.08	21.63	21.10	21.68	23.26	23.10
Gopalganj	30.19	25.68	25.65	28.66	28.43	27.71	26.69	32.22
West Champaran	48.99	47.31	47.12	45.69	49.14	45.46	45.80	47.99
East Champaran	42.34	36.87	38.94	44.07	42.25	43.50	45.51	47.18
Muzaffarpur	34.29	43.33	45.34	35.69	33.20	38.88	39.56	40.88
Sitamarhi	35.16	32.23	32.91	34.00	34.65	38.88	38.10	38.99
Sheohar	29.44	38.29	42.31	34.09	36.81	34.90	40.31	43.36
Vaishali	32.17	28.45	30.72	29.90	29.98	30.74	32.29	32.90
Darbhanga	26.45	22.99	26.40	28.54	26.91	36.85	43.69	37.09
Madhubani	30.32	25.55	28.32	29.40	30.59	29.82	31.47	32.61
Samastipur	36.05	37.09	39.69	44.36	42.74	37.41	39.55	40.93
Begusarai	40.32	35.59	37.83	39.63	38.95	45.24	49.90	47.48
Munger	23.17	23.28	21.02	29.64	28.08	21.25	26.39	27.80
Sheikhpura	26.72	24.94	29.77	28.60	28.93	29.82	34.50	35.76
Lakhisarai	24.23	22.83	24.26	24.95	25.25	28.09	34.74	36.83
Jamui	28.30	25.61	25.85	26.79	29.16	29.75	29.83	39.65
Khagaria	32.70	32.37	36.55	36.05	39.84	39.03	47.53	60.07
Bhagalpur	35.79	30.98	30.09	28.97	24.92	28.76	46.96	30.59
Banka	40.55	33.86	35.83	35.15	36.45	38.85	43.41	41.84
Saharsa	36.31	29.03	37.52	34.53	33.53	34.80	36.36	38.39
Supaul	35.66	28.16	31.99	36.10	35.83	39.97	41.47	46.32
Madhepura	42.29	26.43	28.06	43.39	31.78	37.10	39.01	38.80
Purnea	51.53	45.09	49.79	53.12	50.92	54.24	57.32	58.02
Kishanganj	52.77	49.1	49.85	53.34	50.65	52.58	58.46	59.01
Araria	50.72	38.03	38.57	45.84	48.96	48.52	46.68	45.90
Katihar	55.59	43.98	45.59	44.92	44.29	42.37	44.87	44.31

Source : State Level Bankers' Committee

CD Ratio of Commercial Banks in Bihar

Tables 6.16 shows the CD ratios of nationalized commercial banks in Bihar. Among the Lead Banks, Canara Bank had the highest CD ratio of 41.63 percent as on September 2014, followed closely by Central Bank of India (41.26 percent) and Punjab National Bank (39.44 percent). Both Canara Bank and Central Bank of India had also maintained consistently high CD ratios since 2008-09. Among other nationalized banks, Punjab and Sind Bank had the highest CD ratio (111.77 percent), followed by State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur (85.47 percent). The Indian Overseas Bank had improved its CD ratio from 17.81 percent in March 2012 to 51.68 percent in September, 2014. Andhra Bank and Bank of Maharashtra had CD ratios of less than 25 percent as of September 2014.

Table 6.16 : CD Ratio of Nationalised Commercial Banks

Banks	No. of Branches in 2014	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 (Sep, 14)
Lead Banks								
State Bank of India	882	24.72	24.76	28.09	31.21	26.50	35.65	35.46
Central Bank of India	435	35.52	35.91	34.69	33.91	37.31	41.11	41.26
Punjab National Bank	539	27.13	32.50	29.74	33.05	30.46	37.05	39.44
Canara bank	194	30.80	32.28	33.71	39.40	39.07	42.78	41.63
UCO Bank	223	32.52	27.59	36.05	28.88	36.31	36.63	36.17
Bank of Baroda	226	31.42	31.14	34.27	33.57	35.08	35.77	36.01
Union Bank of India	129	26.93	27.51	26.67	36.78	22.29	36.02	36.81
Other Banks								
Bank of India	317	30.38	33.53	35.02	35.02	37.53	38.52	38.54
Allahabad Bank	206	27.39	27.97	26.62	30.50	34.17	41.36	39.90
Andhra Bank	18	24.44	23.00	20.18	21.35	23.32	14.53	15.76
Bank of Maharashtra	13	17.18	19.41	14.55	17.18	7.89	7.97	21.86
Corporation Bank	32	16.49	8.84	7.79	75.00	20.44	57.42	62.06
Dena Bank	36	18.78	19.34	11.64	09.49	41.94	31.13	30.01
Indian Bank	54	25.15	23.61	20.26	32.33	21.57	60.58	61.58
Indian Overseas bank	58	11.29	12.15	13.60	17.81	36.77	50.23	51.68
Oriental Bank of Commerce	41	37.67	NA	24.40	30.41	42.67	45.13	47.33
Punjab and Sind Bank	11	NA	NA	10.73	11.10	10.82	112.00	111.77
Syndicate Bank	56	45.27	44.57	41.67	39.92	41.43	40.11	40.16
United Bank of India	92	24.36	27.10	27.82	34.48	46.94	51.61	52.93
Vijaya Bank	21	21.64	20.84	21.28	21.93	22.77	25.68	26.31
State Bank of B&J	8	25.84	24.80	27.41	41.28	43.19	81.18	85.74
State Bank of Patiala	1	NA	81.33	86.30	63.29	55.32	58.74	39.93
State	1797	28.96	30.99	31.37	34.90	40.59	40.73	40.74

Source : State Level Bankers' Committee

The CD ratios of private commercial banks in Bihar need a separate mention (Table 6.17). As of 2013-14, there were 205 branches of 10 private banks in Bihar, compared to 167 branches in 2012-13. Their CD ratios varied from only 1.22 to 69.03 percent. The combined CD ratio for these banks was 32.35 percent in March 2014. Except for the 16 rural branches of only three banks (Axis Bank, HDFC Bank and IndusInd Bank), all other branches of private commercial banks were either in the semi-urban or urban areas.

Table 6.17 : CD Ratio of Private Commercial Banks (2013-14)

Banks	Rural			Urban and Semi-urban			Total			
	No. of branches	Deposit (Rs. crore)	Advance (Rs. crore)	No. of branches	Deposit (Rs. crore)	Advance (Rs. crore)	No. of branches	Deposit (Rs. crore)	Advance (Rs. crore)	CD Ratio
ICICI Bank	0	0	0	59	2064	414	59	2064	414	20.06
Federal Bank	0	0	0	6	147	18	6	147	18	12.24
Jammu Kashmir Bank	0	0	0	1	56	17	1	56	17	30.36
South Indian Bank	0	0	0	1	141	16	1	141	16	11.35
ING Vysya Bank	0	0	0	2	82	1	2	82	1	1.22
AXIS Bank	9	30	0	46	3011	792	55	3041	792	26.04
HDFC Bank	3	4	0	61	2538	1223	64	2542	1223	48.11
IndusInd Bank	4	57	24	11	793	336	15	851	360	42.30
Karnataka Bank	0	0	0	1	20	10	1	20	10	50.00
Kotak Mahindra Bank	0	0	0	1	113	78	1	113	78	69.03
All banks	16	91	24	189	8966	2906	205	9057	2930	32.35

Source : State Level Bankers' Committee

CD Ratios of Regional Rural Banks (RRB)

There are 3 Regional Rural Banks in Bihar, each serving a particular zone: Madhya Bihar Kshetriya Gramin Bank (sponsored by Punjab National Bank), Uttar Bihar Kshetriya Gramin Bank (sponsored by Central Bank of India) and Bihar Kshetriya Gramin Bank (sponsored by UCO Bank). Table 6.18 shows the CD ratios of these 3 Regional Rural Banks. Bihar Keshtriya Gramin Bank has the highest CD ratio of 79.20 percent in September 2014, while Madhya Bihar Keshtriya Gramin Bank has the lowest CD ratio of 40.35 percent. The overall CD ratio of RRBs in the state in September 2014 was 53.63 percent, nearly the same as in the last year.

Table 6.18 : CD and ICD Ratios of RRBs

RRBs	CD Ratio			ICD Ratio		
	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 (Sep, 14)	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 (Sep, 14)
Madhya Bihar KGB	42.40	42.52	40.35	42.42	42.52	40.35
Bihar KGB	50.92	72.11	79.20	50.52	79.33	86.23
Uttar Bihar KGB	51.80	55.30	54.78	51.80	55.30	54.78
Total	48.51	53.56	53.63	48.51	54.70	54.72

Source : State Level Bankers' Committee

6.3 Sectoral Share in Priority Sector Advances

Achievement under Annual Credit Plan (ACP)

Table 6.19 presents the sectoral profile of credit deployment in 2013-14. The priority sector advances constituted 70.1 percent of the total bank advances in the state. The share of agriculture in the total advances within the state was 50.5 percent, up from 49.4 percent in the previous year. It can be seen that the advances made to the small and medium scale industries were 10.9 percent of the total loans disbursed in 2013-14, which was significantly higher than 6.61 percent registered in 2012-13. This lower volume of credit to industry in Bihar is certainly a cause for concern. For augmenting the credit flow to this sector, development of infrastructure in power and roadways would be necessary, along with the revival of Industrial Estates. The overall achievement under the Annual Credit Plan was 92.0 percent in 2013-14, which was higher than 86.6 percent achieved in 2012-13. It is also seen that there was an overachievement in respect of credit to small and medium enterprises during the last three years. This obviously indicates a growing demand for credit for small and medium enterprises and the need to enhance the allocation for this sector.

Table 6.19 : Sectoral Share of Advances under Annual Credit Plans (2013-14)

Sector	ACP Target (Rs. crore)	Achievement (Rs. crore)	Achievement (percentage)	Share in Advances (percentage)
Agriculture	30286	28770	95.0	50.5
Small & Medium Enterprises	4820	6238	129.4	10.9
Other Priority Sector Advances	5723	4978	87.0	8.7
Total Priority Sector Advances	40829	39986	97.9	70.1
Non Priority Sector Advances	21170	17022	80.4	29.9
Total	62000	57007	92.0	100.0

Source : State Level Bankers' Committee

The total credit flow in Bihar during the past five years is shown in Table 6.20. Under the Annual Credit Plan of banks in Bihar, the total credit flow in the state has increased from Rs 44,521 crore in 2012-13 to Rs 57,007 crore in 2013-14, registering a 28 percent growth which was lower than the 37 percent growth registered a year before. The achievement percentages have been rising steadily from 69.1 percent in 2010-11 to 92.0 percent in 2013-14. It is also seen that there were wide variations in achievement rates among various bank groups, ranging from as low as 38.6 percent in the case of Cooperative Banks to 99.0 percent in case of Regional Rural Banks (Table 6.21).

Table 6.20 : ACP Achievement - All Banks

Year	Target (Rs. crore)	Achievement (Rs. crore)	Achievement (percentage)
2007-08	13100	10763	82.2
2008-09	17492	13548	77.4
2009-10	21128	17537	83.0
2010-11	37000	25552	69.1
2011-12	43200	32416	75.0
2012-13	51400	44521	86.6
2013-14	62000	57007	92.0

Source: State Level Bankers' Committee

Table 6.21 : Agency-wise Analysis of ACP Achievement (2013-14)

Agencies	Target (Rs. crore)	Achievement (Rs. crore)	Achievement (percentage)
Commercial Banks	47938	43573	90.9
Regional Rural Bank	13260	13124	99.0
Cooperative Banks	802	310	38.6
Total	62000	57007	91.95

Source : State Level Bankers' Committee

Outstanding Agricultural Advances

The data on credit flow to agriculture in Bihar during the five year period 2008-09 to 2013-14 is presented in Table 6.22. The agricultural credit flow expanded faster since 2009-10. In 2013-14, except for the Cooperative Banks, the achievement rates have been more than 95 percent in respect of both Commercial Banks and RRBs. It was, of course, the commercial banks that accounted for the major share in the total credit, which was 61.8 percent in 2013-14. The outstanding agricultural advances stood at Rs 25,380 crore at the end of 2013-14. This implied an annual growth rate of 23.2 percent in total outstanding credit to agriculture during the five-year period.

Table 6.22 : Agriculture Credit Flow

(Rs. crore)

Year	Commercial Bank		RRBs		CCB		Total	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
2008-09	4355	3943 (90.5)	1822	1438 (78.1)	899	317 (35.3)	7076	5697 (80.5)
2009-10	5425	4960 (91.4)	2220	1851 (84.0)	1082	353(32.6)	8727	7163 (82.1)
2010-11	9111	7058 (77.5)	5228	3188 (61.0)	1529	422 (27.6)	15868	10667 (67.2)
2011-12	12241	9689 (79.2)	7013	4882 (69.6)	1848	387 (20.9)	21102	14958 (70.9)
2012-13	14674	13203 (90.0)	8407	8035 (95.6)	2319	328 (14.2)	25401	21566 (84.9)
2013-14	18709	17786 (95.1)	10777	10676 (99.1)	800	307 (38.4)	30286	28770 (95.0)

Note : Figures in bracket indicate percentage of achievement

Source : State Level Bankers' Committee

Table 6.23 : Outstanding Agricultural Advances

Year	Outstanding Agricultural Advances (Rs. crore)				Annual Growth Rate
	Commercial Banks	RRBs	Cooperative & LDBs	Total	
2008-09	6409	2206	308	8923	15.6
2009-10	8521	3104	292	11916	33.5
2010-11	10664	3270	48	13982	17.3
2011-12	12426	3445	2418	18290	30.8
2012-13	15422	4219	2824	22538	23.2
2013-14	19231	5101	1047	25380	12.6

Source: State Level Bankers' Committee

Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (PACS)

Table 6.24 shows some selected indicators of functioning of Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (PACS) in different states, as on March 2013. Though with 8463 PACS, Bihar accounts for 9.2 percent of all PACS in India, it is much behind the other states in terms of both deposits and borrowings. Also, out of the total 8463 PACS in Bihar, as many as 3962 societies are making losses, their total loss amounting to Rs 94 lakh, while 1180 societies have earned a total profit of Rs 6.04 crore. The total deposits of all PACS were only Rs 175 crore, and their total borrowings amounted to Rs 501 crore.

Table 6.24 : Selected Indicators of Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (March 31, 2013)

State	No. of PACS	Deposits (Rs crore)	Borrowings (Rs crore)	Loans and Advances Outstanding (Rs crore)		Societies in Profit		Societies in Loss	
				Agriculture	Non-Agriculture	No.	Amount (Rs lakh)	No.	Amount (Rs lakh)
Andhra Pradesh	2807	1260	5491	4237	184	1222	5024	1585	43970
Bihar	8463	175	501	---	---	1180	604	3962	94
Gujarat	8810	1502	6257	5674	228	5672	9702	1964	5756
Haryana	656	580	6321	6801	434	95	3298	561	25059
Himachal Pradesh	2135	2283	100	586	11	1718	26	343	3
Jharkhand		0	0	0	0		0		0
Karnataka	4789	2586	5022	4190	616	2860	10865	1689	5027
Kerala	2915	44686	12972	8234	34693	1163	95823	857	162339
Madhya Pradesh	4457	817	10524	3400	119	2153	13124	2129	17824
Maharashtra	21394	186	10125	10290	2045	9272	243	11734	510
Odisha	2701	1182	14657	2739	80	645	2630	2028	35049
Punjab	1609	434	1555	1183	36	925	19856	472	82891
Rajasthan	5671	1395	5377	3012	187	4049	8323	1113	3354
Tamil Nadu	4307	4725	9789	3421	5012	2377	18950	1650	23406
Uttar Pradesh	8929	68	971	800	0	4536	1774	1968	153
Uttarakhand	758	545	556	386	111	586	4455	167	757
West Bengal	7402	1891	1799	1387	241	2344	2040	4036	1445
India	93488	67113	93359	66567	44087	42586	208378	37955	421414

Source : National Federation of State Cooperative Banks Ltd.(NAFSCOB)

The poor resource base of PACS, their poor management and low level of participation of their members are major bottlenecks before increasing the credit flow through PACS. As indicated by NABARD, the capacity of PACS is limited to meet only partially the credit requirements of their members. In order to improve their functioning and financial status, it is necessary to develop them as Multi-Service Centres to provide ancillary services to their members and help them to diversify their activities.

State Cooperative Banks

Table 6.25 shows the working results of State Cooperative Banks in major Indian states. The recovery percentage for these banks in Bihar improved significantly from 36.0 percent in 2008 to 67.3 percent in 2012, and then declined to 54.8 percent in 2013. But, in both these years, it was far lower than the national average of about 94.6 percent. The share of Non-Performing Assets (NPA)

in the total outstanding loans in Bihar was 13.0 percent in 2013. It was much higher than the national average of only 6.2 percent.

Table 6.25 : Working Results of State Cooperative Banks

State	Profit/Loss (Rs. crore)		NPAs as percentage to Loans Outstanding		Recovery (percentage) As at end-June	
	2012	2013	2012	2013	2011	2012
Andhra Pradesh	123	74	0.98	1.94	96.8	97.3
Bihar	46	41	10.25	13.03	67.3	54.8
Chhattisgarh	10	24	4.72	4.5	92.7	90.9
Gujarat	19	66	2.13	1.62	99.1	98.5
Haryana	19	30	0.05	0.05	99.9	100.0
Jharkhand	0	0	-	37.46	NA	NA
Karnataka	29	58	3.66	3.3	97.7	97.6
Kerala	-101	53	12.72	8.41	85.1	84.4
Madhya Pradesh	68	39	1.48	1.71	97.4	97.7
Maharashtra	175	391	1.1	18.94	83.8	89.1
Odisha	11	40	5.85	4.61	97.1	97.1
Punjab	27	19	0.87	0.75	98.5	98.7
Rajasthan	20	24	0.83	0.88	98.2	97.0
Tamil Nadu	52	43	3.29	4.62	98.3	99.8
Uttar Pradesh	30	32	6.23	5.09	95.3	96.0
West Bengal	-31	10	12.17	9.57	87.5	93.1
India	620	1064	6.98	6.16	95.6	94.6

Source : Statement 7A, Statistical Statement 2013-14, NABARD

State Cooperative Agriculture and Rural Development Banks

Table 6.26 shows the working results of State Cooperative Agriculture and Rural Development Banks (SCARDB) in major Indian states. Here also, the recovery rate in Bihar was very poor at only 2.0 percent in 2011-12, compared to the national average of 32.3 percent. In Bihar, the Non-Performing Assets (NPA) constituted as much as 99.4 percent of their total outstanding loans in 2012, far higher than 82.8 percent registered in 2011. It was much higher than the national average of only 33.2 and 36.0 percent, respectively, in these two years. The total losses of these banks in Bihar was Rs. 50 crore in 2010-11, which had turned into a modest profit of Rs 2 crore in 2011-12.

Table 6.26 : Working Results of SCARDBs

State	Branches	Profit/Loss (Rs. crore)		NPAs as percentage of Loans outstanding		Recovery (Percentage)	
	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012
Bihar	131	-50	2	82.8	99.4	2.0	2.0
Chhattisgarh	0	-7	-9	59.0	66.3	31.3	22.0
Gujarat	181	37	37	43.1	40.4	47.0	43.6
Haryana	0	16	-7	32.3	29.5	51.0	55.7
Jharkhand	23	3	0	28.5	27.0	41.0	39.0
Karnataka	23	3	0	28.5	27.0	41.0	39.0
Kerala	14	19	19	3.3	3.3	96.0	94.4
Madhya Pradesh	7	-129	-140	66.2	77.9	21.0	8.4
Maharashtra	-	-164	-113	96.1	94.3	4.0	1.2
Odisha	5	1	1	100.0	100.0	4.0	0.4
Punjab	0	21	29	2.9	3.8	78.0	81.4
Rajasthan	7	19	3	29.4	38.3	52.4	48.8
Tamil Nadu	18	2	2	15.8	15.8	14.0	5.6
Uttar Pradesh	323	-65	82	51.0	66.0	50.0	17.3
West Bengal	2	1	0	16.5	18.8	60.1	60.1
India	823	-307	-102	33.2	36.0	40.2	32.3

Source : Statement 7C, Statistical Statement 2013-14, NABARD

Kisan Credit Cards

The Kisan Credit Cards (KCC) scheme, introduced in 1998-99, aims at providing crop loans to farmers in a flexible and cost-effective manner. The scheme is implemented by all Scheduled Commercial Banks, Regional Rural Banks, State Cooperative Banks, Central Cooperative Banks, and Primary Agricultural Cooperative Societies. Beneficiaries under the KCC are issued with a credit card-cum-passbook, incorporating the borrowing limit and validity period. The credit limits are fixed, taking into account the production credit needs for a full year, plus ancillary activities relating to crop production. At the discretion of lending banks, sub-limits for credits are also fixed. The crop loan is provided in the form of a revolving cash credit facility, involving any number of draws and repayments within the fixed limit.

The number of KCCs issued by banks in Bihar during the period 2004-05 to 2013-14 is shown in Table 6.27. For the Scheduled Commercial Banks, the achievement rates were consistently high, exceeding 80 percent till 2006-07, after which there was a decline, with the achievement rate dropping to remains at only 56.9 percent in 2010-11. It later recovered and, in 2013-14, the figure

stood at a respectable figure of 80.9 percent. The Regional Rural Banks have consistently improved their performance throughout the period and their achievement against the target stood at more than 100 percent in both 2012-13 and 2013-14. However, the Central Cooperative Banks lagged behind their targets till 2008-09, despite the targets having been reduced significantly. Fortunately, they partly made up for their past shortfalls by achieving 175.7 and 128.3 percent of their target in 2009-10 and 2010-11, respectively. Afterwards, their targets were increased substantially and their achievements again fell to the level of 55.1 percent in 2011-12 and then to 38.8 percent in 2012-13. In 2013-14, despite the non-achievement of targets during the past two years, the targets were again raised, and their overall achievement fell to only 16.2 percent of the target. The overall achievement for all banks in 2013-14 was 71.6 percent, down from 82.7 percent a year ago. The district-wise figures of achievements of KCC scheme are shown in Table A 6.2 (Appendix).

Table 6.27 : Number of Kisan Credit Cards issued by Banks

Year	Commercial Banks			RRBs		
	Target	Achievement	Percentage	Target	Achievement	Percentage
2004-05	174850	140793	80.5	150500	76891	51.1
2005-06	143866	131618	91.5	129719	66332	51.1
2006-07	250000	203935	81.6	190000	140071	73.7
2007-08	300000	222478	74.2	228000	168529	73.9
2008-09	861429	505008	58.6	478571	310257	64.8
2009-10	861429	660997	76.7	478571	397420	83.0
2010-11	1148574	653484	56.9	638093	475636	74.5
2011-12	1352013	969763	71.7	778467	674095	86.6
2012-13	1460172	1126753	77.2	840746	950259	113.0
2013-14	1478593	1195696	80.9	1071020	1162691	108.6
	CCB			Total		
2004-05	470350	245907	52.3	795700	463591	58.3
2005-06	293166	120653	41.2	566751	318603	56.2
2006-07	160000	55374	34.6	600000	399380	66.6
2007-08	160000	75533	47.2	688000	466540	67.8
2008-09	160000	81725	51.1	1500000	896990	59.8
2009-10	160000	281122	175.7	1500000	1339539	89.3
2010-11	213333	273710	128.3	2000000	1402830	70.1
2011-12	369520	203579	55.1	2500000	1847437	73.9
2012-13	399082	154774	38.8	2700000	2231786	82.7
2013-14	963999	156376	16.2	3513612	2514763	71.6

Source: State Level Bankers' Committee

Investments in State Government Securities

Table 6.28 presents the investments of Scheduled Commercial Banks in state government securities and shares/debentures/bonds of state-sponsored companies as on March, 2011 and 2012. Bihar's share in total investments in the country has been reduced from of 2.9 percent in 2010-11 to 2.5 percent in 2011-12.

Table 6.28 : State-wise Distribution of Investments of SCBs

States	Total Investments (Rs. crore)		Percentage Share in India total	
	2011	2012	2011	2012
Andhra Pradesh	31023	37724	10.19	9.99
Bihar	8830	9424	2.90	2.50
Gujarat	25804	33865	8.48	8.97
Haryana	8785	12582	2.89	3.33
Himachal Pradesh	5307	5905	1.74	1.56
Jharkhand	4884	5144	1.60	1.36
Karnataka	14234	17404	4.68	4.61
Kerala	14354	20735	4.72	5.49
Madhya Pradesh	10593	13188	3.48	3.49
Maharashtra	35903	43655	11.80	11.56
Odisha	2407	2326	0.79	0.62
Punjab	16342	20153	5.37	5.34
Rajasthan	19674	21700	6.46	5.75
Tamil Nadu	28606	36745	9.40	9.73
Uttar Pradesh	25017	33105	8.22	8.77
Uttarakhand	4322	5104	1.42	1.35
West Bengal	31264	39881	10.27	10.56
India	304318	377677	100.00	100.00

Source : Statistical Tables Relating to Banks in India 2012-13 RBI

6.4 Financial Institutions

National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD)

NABARD has a mandate for facilitating credit flow for development of agriculture, agro-industries, village and cottage industries, handicrafts and other rural crafts by providing refinance to lending institutions in rural areas. It also coordinates the operations of rural credit institutions and offers training and research facilities. In addition, it manages the Rural Infrastructure

Development Fund (RIDF), created to compensate for the shortfall in lending by commercial banks to agriculture. NABARD provide loans to state governments for projects relating to irrigation, soil conservation, watershed management, drinking water supply, cold storage chains, and other rural infrastructure projects.

The details of sector-wise refinancing by NABARD till March, 2014 are shown in Table 6.29. Refinancing by NABARD has been continuously increasing and stood at Rs 2500 crore at the end of 2012-13. In 2013-14, there were substantial increases in both crop loan refinance and RIDF loan, raising the level of total financial support by 65 percent. Almost a third of the financial support has been provided by way of RIDF loans, discussed in the next section.

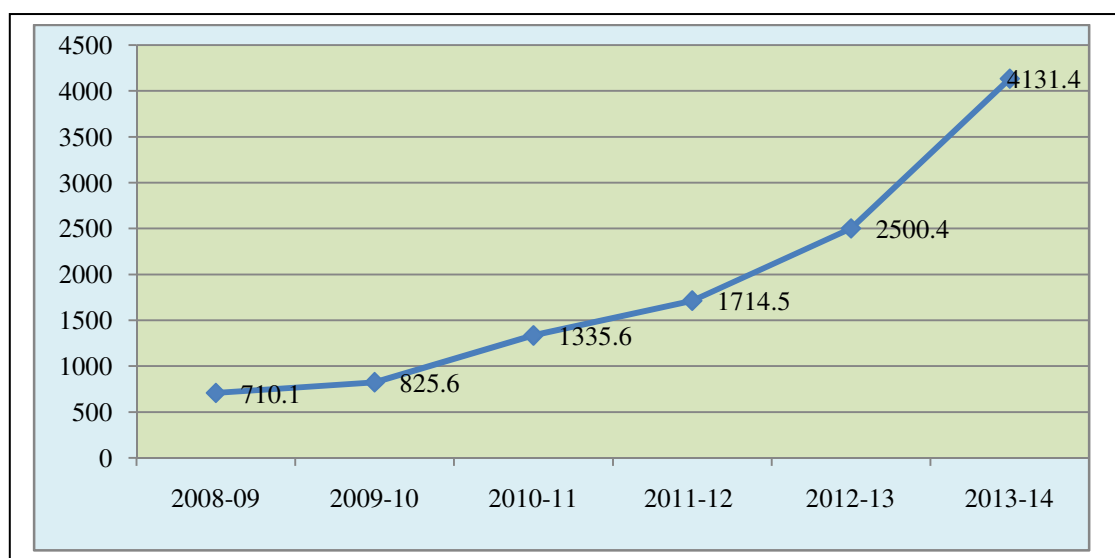
Table 6.29 : Sector-wise Refinancing by NABARD

(Rs crore)

Year	Crop Loan Refinance	Investment Credit Refinancing	RIDF Loan (sanctioned)	Total Financial Support
2008-09	109.3	105.6	495.2	710.1
2009-10	226.9	56.8	541.9	825.6
2010-11	409.7	285.9	640.0	1335.6
2011-12	700.0	376.5	638.0	1714.5
2012-13	1077.0	521.4	902.0	2500.4
2013-14	2338.0	370.6	1422.8	4131.4

Source : NABARD

Chart 6.5 : Refinancing by NABARD (Rs crore)



Under the Investment Credit Refinancing, NABARD covers a number of activities and Table 6.30 presents the extent of refinancing for each of these activities during the last five years. It emerges from the table that four most important activities refinanced by NABARD in 2013-14 were — farm mechanisation, self-help groups, dairy and rural non-farm sector. The shares of these four important activities in total refinancing of Rs. 370.64 crore were — farm mechanisation (18.1 percent), Self-Help Groups (17.1 percent), dairy (8.4 percent) and rural non-farm sector (5.7 percent). The level of refinancing in 2013-14 was, however, nearly 30 percent less than in 2012-13.

Table 6.30 : Details of Sector-wise Investment Credit Refinance in Bihar by NABARD

(Rs. crore)

Sectors	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Minor Irrigation	0.00	1.08	39.38	32.72	46.57	17.89
Farm Mechanization	26.65	47.41	81.92	97.76	250.84	67.27
SGSY	1.55	0.00	3.05	-	-	-
Dairy	0.33	2.89	92.56	70.62	-	31.11
SC/ST Action Plan	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.36	-	-
Self Help Groups	19.31	0.00	40.57	43.66	-	63.38
PMRY	5.57	0.00	0.55	0.00	-	-
Rural Non-Farm Sector	11.68	0.00	22.84	97.80	53.56	21.26
Others	40.50	5.42	5.07	33.62	170.46	169.73
Total	105.59	56.80	285.99	376.54	521.43	370.64

Source : NABARD, Bihar

6.5 Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF)

The RIDF was set up by the central government in 1995-96 for financing ongoing rural infrastructure projects by providing low cost fund support to the state governments and state-owned corporations. The fund is managed by NABARD. The scheduled commercial banks contribute to the fund to the extent of their shortfall in stipulated priority sector lending to agriculture. At present, RIDF covers a wide range of 31 activities classified broadly under three categories — (i) Agriculture and Related sectors, (ii) Social Sectors and (iii) Rural Connectivity.

- (i) Agriculture and related sectors : These include agriculture, irrigation, soil conservation, flood protection, watershed, reclamation of water-logged areas, animal husbandry, plantation, horticulture, seed, forest development, fishing harbour/jetties, riverine fisheries, market yards, godowns, marketing infrastructure, cold storages, grading/certifying mechanisms, testing laboratories, hydel projects (up to 10 MW), village knowledge centres, infrastructure for IT, desalination plants in coastal areas and setting up of KVIC industrial estates/centres. The loans are provided at 95 percent of the project cost to all states.
- (ii) Social Sectors : These activities include drinking water projects, public health institutions, construction of toilets in existing schools (especially for girls), Pay & Use toilets in rural areas, and construction of Anganwadi Centres. The loans for these sectors are provided at 90 percent of the project cost for the North-East Region and hilly states, and at 85 percent to all other states.
- (iii) Rural Connectivity : These projects include rural roads and bridges, and a loan for this sector is being provided at 90 percent of the project cost to the North Eastern Region and hilly states and at 80 percent to all other states.

The RIDF was created to provide the following benefits: (i) unlocking of sunk investment already made by the state governments, (ii) creation of additional irrigation potential, (iii) generation of additional employment for the rural people, (iv) contribution to the economic wealth of the state, (v) improved connectivity between villages and marketing centres, and (vi) improvements in quality of life through facilities in education, health and drinking water supply.

Till the end of March, 2014, 19 tranches of RIDF have been sanctioned, totaling to Rs 1,84,107 crore for the entire country, out of which only Rs 1,28,343 crore (69.7 percent) have been disbursed (Table 6.31). For Bihar, however, the disbursed amount of Rs 5290 crore formed only 60.2 percent of the total sanction of Rs 8790 crore. As Bihar was able to utilise only 70.0 percent of the total disbursed fund, the actual resource support through RIDF was rather limited in Bihar.

Table 6.31 : Cumulative Disbursements under RIDF till March 2014

	Sanctions (Rs. crore)	Disbursement (Rs. crore)	Disbursement Percentage	Utilisation Percentage
Andhra Pradesh	16862	12190	72.3	82.0
Bihar	8790	5290	60.2	70.0
Chhatisgarh	3960	2380	60.1	91.0
Gujarat	14166	11399	80.5	90.0
Haryana	4299	3028	70.5	85.0
Himachal Pradesh	4426	3062	69.2	80.0
Jharkhand	5645	3874	68.6	83.0
Karnataka	8702	6347	72.9	88.0
Kerala	6335	3653	57.7	72.0
Madhya	14146	8854	62.6	138.0
Maharashtra	10665	7687	72.1	82.0
Odisha	9676	6090	62.9	85.0
Punjab	6449	4525	70.2	80.0
Rajasthan	13255	8927	67.3	79.0
Tamil Nadu	12647	9864	78.0	93.0
Uttar Pradesh	15966	11686	73.2	91.0
West Bengal	10631	7115	66.9	82.0
Total	184107	128343	69.7	87.0

Source : Annual Report, 2014, NABARD

The total disbursements made by NABARD to Bihar under 19 tranches of the RIDF are shown in Table 6.32. For many tranches, there is a huge gap between sanction and disbursement. Till March 2013, the total disbursements stood at 57.4 percent of the sanctions, which rose marginally to 61.0 percent by March 2014. Such shortfall in disbursements of RIDF funds is a matter of concern for Bihar.

Table 6.32 : Sanctions and Disbursements in Bihar under RIDF till March, 2014

(Rs. crore)

RIDF Tranche	Sanction	Disbursement	Disbursement Percentage
RIDF I -X	508	351	69.1
RIDF XI	459	418	91.1
RIDF XII	305	231	75.7
RIDF XIII	578	512	88.6
RIDF XIV	752	720	95.7
RIDF XV	674	637	94.5
RIDF XVI	1089	656	60.2
RIDF XVII	1048	598	57.1
RIDF XVIII	1490	533	35.8
RIDF XIX	1764	634	35.9
Total till March 2013	6907	3965	57.4
Total till March 2014	8671	5290	61.0

Source : NABARD Bihar

The progress of RIDF during 2013-14 under tranche XIX is shown in Table 6.33. During this year, the 442 RIDF projects in the state could create irrigation potential for 7.28 lakh hectares, besides building 66,477 meters of bridges and 5408 kms of roads. The total value of all of these infrastructural gains was Rs 2034 crore. These projects also created employment potential for 3.35 lakh people. However, in respect of the generation of employment potential, Bihar's achievements are very modest when compared to other states like Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Odisha, West Bengal or Uttar Pradesh.

Table 6.33 : Estimated Benefits under RIDF –XIX as on March, 2014

State	No. of Project	Potential			Value of Production (Rs crore)	Employment Generated (lakh)
		Irrigation ('000 ha.)	Roads (Km.)	Bridges (mt.)		
Andhra Pradesh	2267	2409	33543	59770	4301	20.69
Bihar	442	728	5408	66477	2034	3.35
Chhattisgarh	3517	367	10031	31603	965	0.73
Gujarat	3	1861	20124	4346	1331	14.51
Haryana	81	958	3117	4903	1835	1.69
Himachal Pradesh	142	118	9343	21761	719	7.83
Jharkhand	269	310	9751	92861	226	0.98
Karnataka	1526	486	39785	48451	1157	1.57
Kerala	987	308	4830	31463	664	1.03
Madhya Pradesh	200	1658	16252	41257	5590	11.82
Maharashtra	655	714	28397	71696	1508	2.72
Odisha	8279	1567	7368	96357	3099	8.23
Punjab	1126	1363	9052	8543	6239	2.80
Rajasthan	5174	462	63041	14224	799	3.10
Tamil Nadu	2829	584	41377	78122	926	5.05
Uttar Pradesh	134	5528	28125	64506	7339	11.07
West Bengal	502	1411	16152	21427	2059	9.10
India	28819	21840	375932	884174	41977	110.25

Source : NABARD Annual Report, 2014, Table 4.8

6.6 Micro-Finance in Bihar

The conventional anti-poverty programmes suffer from problems of delivery and are often unsuccessful in making a serious dent on poverty, especially the kind of poverty caused by the absence of a credit support for the poor households. This is particularly true in Bihar. In this scenario, microfinance is a potent alternative for poverty alleviation, through timely and adequate credit and other financial services for the weaker sections of society at an affordable cost. In this background, the Self Help Groups (SHGs) and the SHG-Bank Linkage Programme (SHG-BLP), implemented by Scheduled Commercial Banks, Regional Rural Banks and Cooperative Banks, have emerged as the major microfinance programme in the country.

As of March 2014, there were 74.3 lakh SHGs in India, out of which more than 62.5 lakh were exclusively women SHGs. These SHGs were linked to the formal banking system with their savings balance of nearly Rs. 9900 crore, compared to Rs 8200 crore in the previous year. The total bank loan disbursed during 2013-14 amounted to more than Rs 24,000 crore and the total outstanding loan amounted to more than Rs 42,928 crore. In other words, the SHG-BLP has so far been the most preferred and viable model for financial inclusion of the hitherto unreached rural poor.

Bihar, a slow starter, is gradually catching up with other states in both formation of SHGs and ensuring their bank linkages. The performance of SHGs in Bihar till 2013-14 is shown in Table 6.34. As of March, 2014, savings-linked SHG coverage in rural Bihar was 32.4 lakh households. The average savings of Rs 6127 per SHG in Bihar was much below the national average of Rs 13,321. The average credit of Rs 70 thousand per SHG was also far below the national average of Rs 1.75 lakh. The total loans disbursed during 2013-14 to the SHGs by banks amounted to Rs 284 crore, which was higher than Rs 222 crore disbursed in the previous year. Their outstanding loans at the end of 2013-14 stood at Rs 898.14 crore, lower than the corresponding figure one year earlier (Rs 932.30 crore). Their non-productive assets increased from Rs 64.27 crore in March, 2013 to Rs 70.58 crore in March, 2014. The non-productive asset in 2014 was 7.86 percent of total outstanding loans. NABARD has identified 16 districts in Bihar for promoting and financing women SHGs through positioning an anchor NGO in each identified district.

Table 6.34 : Performance of SHGs in Bihar (March 2014)

Rural households covered (SHG: savings linked) (in lakh)	32.4
No. of SHGs having savings bank account (in lakh)	2.69
Average savings / SHG (Bihar) (Rs)	6127.0
Average savings / SHG (India) (Rs.)	13321.0
No. of SHGs provided bank loan	190171
Amount of bank loan outstanding (Rs. lakh)	89814.2
No. of SHGs provided bank loan during 2013-14	40036
Amount of bank loan (2013-14) (Rs. lakh)	28400.0
Average bank loan per SHG in Bihar (Rs. lakh)	0.70
Average bank loan per SHG in India (Rs. lakh)	1.75
Gross NPA (Rs. lakh)	7057.6
Percentage of gross NPA to total outstanding in Bihar	7.86
No. of women SHG Districts in Bihar	16

Source: NABARD, Bihar

Table 6.35 shows the status of SHG-Bank Linkage in major Indian states in terms of the number of credit-linked SHGs till 2013-14. Bihar had 2.69 lakh SHGs at the end of 2013-14, about 3.6 percent of the country's total. The total savings of these SHGs were Rs 164.67 crore and total bank credit of Rs 284.00 crore were made available to these SHGs during 2013-14. The outstanding loans of all the SHGs in Bihar amounted to Rs 898.14 crore. The year-wise progress made in credit linking of SHGs is shown in Table 6.36. During 2013-14, banks have credit-linked additional 41,714 SHGs within the state. This is an improved performance compared to 2012-13, when 30,297 SHGs were bank-linked.

Table 6.35 : SHG-Bank Linkage in Selected States of India (March 2014)

	No. of SHGs with Bank Linkage	Savings of SHGs with Banks (Rs crore)	Bank loans disbursed during the year (Rs crore)
Andhra Pradesh	1418676	3499.62	13324.82
Bihar	268721	164.67	284.00
Chhattisgarh	111884	182.84	111.71
Gujarat	196510	168.72	129.38
Haryana	43029	45.39	30.61
Jharkhand	86386	89.33	34.62
Karnataka	709171	1087.57	2964.02
Kerala	601325	569.42	1072.55
Madhya Pradesh	157481	130.10	142.05
Maharashtra	692274	748.06	718.13
Odisha	517391	457.34	504.86
Punjab	23041	22.84	15.09
Rajasthan	257262	179.07	194.60
Tamil Nadu	942469	1051.45	3192.81
Uttar Pradesh	379270	438.59	344.88
West Bengal	591464	814.07	685.16
Total	7429500	9897.42	24017.36

Source : Status of Micro Finance in India, 2013-14, NABARD

Table 6.36 : Growth of Micro-financing in Bihar

Year	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Number of SHGs linked to bank during the year	26417	49738	25696	30241	26055	22714	30297	41714

Source : State Level Bankers' Committee

Table 6.37 shows the microfinancing done by the Regional Rural Banks in Bihar in 2013-14. During that year, the three Regional Rural Banks have together financed 20,045 SHGs (67.8

percent of target). The total amount of credit was Rs 177.06 crore, which is about 62 percent of the total credit of Rs. 284 crore to SHGs in Bihar.

Table 6.37 : Microfinancing by RRBs during 2013- 14

RRBs	SHGs with Bank-linkage			
	Target	Sanction	Credit Amount (Rs crore)	Percentage Achievement
Bihar KGB	4605	5324	37.30	115.6
Madhya Bihar KGB	8175	6240	40.26	76.3
Uttar Bihar KGB	16800	8481	99.50	50.5
Total	29580	20045	177.06	67.8

Source : State Level Bankers' Committee

Some major handicaps that exist in linking the SHGs to banks include the absence of reputed NGOs and low awareness of the stakeholders about the benefits of SHG lending. It is expected that initiatives taken by NABARD and other implementing banks in organising sensitisation programmes shall result in a more favourable environment towards the SHG movement in the state. However, as noted by NABARD, despite the unique characteristics of SHGs and their accomplishments so far, several issues continue to affect the programme like inadequate outreach in many regions, delays in opening of SHG accounts, delays in disbursement of loans, impounding of savings by banks as collateral, non-approval of repeat loans even when the first loans were repaid promptly, multiple membership, limited interface with bankers, and monitoring.

The State Level Bankers' Committee in Bihar had identified certain factors that have contributed to the success of SHGs in other states and which are, by and large, absent in Bihar. These factors are — attitude of the rural people and their education, availability of professionally-run quality micro-finance institutions, conducive regulatory framework, government support, and channelising government assistance through the SHGs. It will be necessary to remove the above constraints to ensure the spread of the SHG movement in the state. The SHG-BLP was given a renewed thrust by NABARD with the launch of SHG-2 to address some of these bottlenecks. All the SCBs, RRBs and CCBs are part of this renewed thrust. The focus of SHG-2 would be on voluntary savings, cash credit as a preferred mode of lending, scope for multiple borrowings by SHG members in keeping with the repayment capacity, and avenues to meet higher credit requirements for livelihood creation. Further, the scheme will also promote SHG Federations as non-financial intermediaries, audit and rating of SHGs as part of risk mitigation system, and strengthening the monitoring mechanisms.

6.7 Corporate Climate in Bihar

Table 6.38 shows the total number of limited companies registered in major states of India during 2012-13. From this table, it can be seen that 1566 limited companies (1.7 percent of the country's total) had registered themselves in Bihar in 2012-13. Of these, as many as 1497 companies (95.6 percent) were private limited companies with a total authorised capital of Rs 209 crore, and only 69 companies (4.4 percent) were public limited companies, with a total authorised capital of Rs 3863 crore. There were 12,981 registered companies in Bihar in March 2012. With the registration of 1566 new companies, the total number of companies in Bihar in March 2013 would be 14,547. Many of these companies, including some in the public sector, would be either closed or non-working, and many others may have not yet started operations.

Table 6.38 : State-wise Number of Registration of New Limited Companies during 2012-13

States	No. of Companies			Authorised Capital (Rs crore)		
	Public	Private	Total	Public	Private	Total
Andhra Pradesh	126	6460	6586	237	1668	1905
Bihar	69	1497	1566	3863	209	4072
Gujarat	117	4337	4454	277	1511	1788
Haryana	45	2944	2989	387	1170	1557
Himachal Pradesh	6	265	271	32	17	49
Jharkhand	114	652	766	49	152	201
Karnataka	39	4909	4948	85	1415	1500
Kerala	49	2677	2726	160	849	1008
Madhya Pradesh	111	2126	2237	100	270	371
Maharashtra	341	15616	15957	18395	4326	22721
Odisha	117	1398	1515	47	226	272
Punjab	104	1061	1165	37	237	275
Rajasthan	62	3432	3494	283	283	566
Tamil Nadu	186	6023	6209	323	1914	2237
Uttar Pradesh	230	5933	6163	406	1174	1580
Uttarakhand	13	385	398	103	46	149
West Bengal	1177	11181	12358	571	1309	1881
India	3385	88998	92383	26119	31418	57537

Source: Annual Report, Ministry of Corporate Affairs, Government of India, 2013-14

6.8 Financial Inclusion

A Roadmap for Financial Inclusion was prepared by the banks in Bihar in consultation with the state government and approved by the District Level Coordination Committees (DLCC), as per the guidelines issued by the Reserve Bank of India. It aimed at expanding banking outlets by way of opening new branches and through any of the available ICT-based models, including Business Correspondents (BC) in the villages having a population of more than 2000 by March 2012. Accordingly, 9213 villages were identified and allotted to the banks for providing banking

facilities. Of this, 2124 villages were covered during 2010-11 and, by March 2012, all but 36 of the identified 9213 villages were covered. The remaining 36 villages were covered in 2012-13.

Later, the target for the scheme was revised during 2012-13 and it was proposed to cover all villages with a population of 1600 or more to further promote financial inclusion. Out of 38,475 villages in Bihar, 27,326 villages were, thus, identified and 20,005 of them were to be covered by March, 2015. Another major initiative of the state government in this direction was the decision to open at least one account in every family. The progress towards financial inclusion as on September, 2014, is presented in Table 6.39. The figures show that by September, 2014 out of the target for 27,326 villages, only 19,329 villages could be covered, leaving 7,997 villages (29.3 percent) yet to be covered.

Table 6.39 : Roadmap of Financial Inclusion as on September, 2014

Sl. No.	Name of Bank	Total No. of villages with population of 1600-2000 allotted to the Bank	No. of Villages to be Covered up to March, 2015	No. of Villages to be covered later	No. of Villages Covered (up to Sep., 2014)
A. Nationalised Banks					
1	Allahabad Bank	937	686	251	627
2	Andhra Bank	13	11	2	0
3	Bank of Baroda	582	343	239	417
4	Bank of India	1123	511	612	221
5	Canara Bank	621	593	28	110
6	Central Bank of India	2207	1230	977	518
7	Dena Bank	10	8	2	0
8	Indian Bank	121	78	43	64
9	Indian Overseas Bank	27	27	0	3
10	Oriental Bank of Commerce	47	46	1	17
11	Punjab National Bank	3855	3285	570	2527
12	State Bank of India	3719	3143	576	2638
13	Syndicate Bank	73	39	34	8
14	UCO Bank	1467	1238	229	64
15	Union Bank of India	346	237	109	346
16	United Bank of India	428	305	123	22
Sub Total		15576	11780	3796	7582
B. RRBs					
1	Bihar Gramin Bank	1792	1040	752	1792
2	Madhya Bihar Gramin Bank	4547	3313	1234	4547
3	Uttar Bihar Gramin Bank	5408	3871	1537	5408
Sub Total		11747	8224	3523	11747
C. Private Banks					
10	Jammu & Kashmir Bank	3	1	2	0
Sub Total		3	1	2	0
Grand Total		27326	20005	7321	19329

Source : State Level Banker's Committee

APPENDIX

**Table A 6.1 : District-wise Performance Under Annual Credit Plan as on 31.3.2014
A : Priority Sector Advances**

(Rs. crore)

District	Agriculture			Small & Medium Enterprise			Other Priority Sector			Total Priority Sector		
	Target	Achievement	Achievement Percentage	Target	Achievement	Achievement Percentage	Target	Achievement	Achievement Percentage	Target	Achievement	Achievement Percentage
Patna	931	2007	215.54	682	1388	203.53	1328	1332	100.29	2942	4728	160.72
Nalanda	814	702	86.25	115	146	126.44	85	114	134.72	1014	962	94.86
Bhojpur	1289	1128	87.47	109	113	104.10	127	101	79.50	1526	1342	87.99
Buxar	1208	1028	85.06	127	114	89.49	111	91	81.90	1446	1232	85.21
Rohtas	1318	1237	93.81	306	296	96.68	129	110	85.34	1753	1643	93.68
Kaimur	991	845	85.22	97	91	94.09	60	58	96.83	1148	993	86.57
Gaya	1262	1064	84.28	379	336	88.74	50	129	258.21	1691	1529	90.42
Jehanabad	359	264	73.67	42	46	109.13	61	50	82.12	463	361	78.04
Arwal	241	192	79.59	24	21	86.64	24	21	87.28	289	234	80.82
Nawada	441	361	81.83	52	64	121.75	88	56	63.12	581	480	82.60
Aurangabad	990	868	87.66	56	79	141.95	159	159	99.97	1205	1106	91.80
Saran	1176	1015	86.27	131	167	126.88	169	155	91.56	1476	1336	90.49
Siwan	850	746	87.75	80	104	129.93	171	143	83.74	1101	993	90.19
Gopalganj	1060	967	91.20	54	96	177.30	128	107	83.51	1242	1170	94.17
W. Champaran	1288	1301	101.03	329	380	115.42	100	92	92.30	1717	1773	103.28
E.Champaran	1115	1164	104.39	128	221	173.29	220	105	47.57	1462	1490	101.86
Muzaffarpur	1209	1358	112.27	211	301	142.81	225	253	112.47	1645	1912	116.21
Sitamarhi	731	624	85.39	55	98	177.68	71	56	78.37	857	778	90.73
Sheohar	127	118	92.86	7	11	158.34	10	11	109.97	145	141	97.33
Vaishali	789	765	97.00	83	174	208.94	227	110	48.59	1099	1049	95.47
Darbhanga	552	539	97.65	90	184	204.53	131	136	103.85	773	859	111.15
Madhubani	877	760	86.70	157	132	84.24	122	92	75.27	1155	984	85.16
Samastipur	1599	1198	74.92	340	243	71.41	176	129	73.17	2115	1569	74.21
Begusarai	1184	1207	101.90	170	317	186.46	346	182	52.52	1700	1705	100.31
Munger	292	278	95.37	74	82	110.46	159	111	69.60	525	471	89.68
Sheikhpura	189	161	84.85	13	14	112.02	23	22	92.54	226	197	87.20
Lakhisarai	317	317	100.11	43	43	99.12	55	35	64.08	415	395	95.23
Jamui	303	378	124.80	63	64	100.97	85	62	73.27	451	504	111.77
Khagaria	645	585	90.66	60	60	100.75	55	55	100.15	760	700	92.15
Bhagalpur	804	651	81.00	181	236	130.31	190	189	99.35	1175	1076	91.58
Banka	474	473	99.96	117	96	81.86	124	95	76.79	715	665	92.97
Saharsa	503	451	89.64	33	70	211.55	77	42	54.07	613	563	91.77
Supaul	450	455	101.00	30	39	130.29	90	36	40.46	570	530	92.99
Madhepura	522	490	93.70	21	23	106.61	67	51	76.21	611	563	92.23
Purnea	1003	952	94.93	111	138	124.51	160	193	120.64	1274	1283	100.73
Kishanganj	738	613	83.06	102	80	78.30	87	84	96.02	927	776	83.75
Araria	755	696	92.19	96	94	98.23	80	71	88.34	931	861	92.48
Katihar	888	814	91.62	50	76	151.37	152	141	92.71	1091	1031	94.53
Bihar	30286	28770	95.00	4820	6238	129.40	5723	4978	86.98	40829	39986	97.93

Source: State Level Bankers' Committee

B : Non-Priority Sector Advances as on 31.3.2014

(Rs. lakh)

District	Non-Priority Sector			Grand total		
	Target	Achievement	Achievement Percentage	Target	Achievement	Achievement Percentage
Patna	6234	5618	90.13	9176	10346	112.76
Nalanda	435	341	78.39	1449	1303	89.92
Bhojpur	459	328	71.52	1984	1670	84.18
Buxar	246	191	77.63	1693	1424	84.11
Rohtas	407	263	64.66	2161	1906	88.21
Kaimur	239	191	80.24	1386	1185	85.48
Gaya	710	507	71.35	2401	2036	84.78
Jehanabad	147	127	86.23	610	488	80.02
Arwal	96	84	87.25	386	318	82.43
Nawada	253	224	88.67	834	704	84.44
Aurangabad	371	307	82.82	1576	1413	89.69
Saran	601	463	77.10	2077	1799	86.62
Siwan	627	393	62.62	1728	1386	80.19
Gopalganj	387	287	74.06	1630	1457	89.39
W. Champaran	575	312	54.20	2292	2085	90.97
E.Champaran	682	518	75.91	2145	2008	93.60
Muzaffarpur	964	685	71.06	2609	2597	99.53
Sitamarhi	472	325	68.70	1330	1102	82.91
Sheohar	62	47	76.48	207	188	91.09
Vaishali	476	364	76.44	1575	1413	89.72
Darbhanga	686	1077	157.03	1459	1937	132.72
Madhubani	604	441	72.92	1760	1425	80.96
Samastipur	640	411	64.24	2755	1980	71.89
Begusarai	501	404	80.52	2202	2109	95.81
Munger	439	285	64.87	964	756	78.38
Sheikhpura	73	60	81.92	299	257	85.91
Lakhisarai	143	102	71.22	558	497	89.09
Jamui	209	169	81.09	660	674	102.06
Khagaria	207	212	102.56	967	912	94.37
Bhagalpur	532	323	60.74	1707	1399	81.97
Banka	237	151	63.73	952	816	85.69
Saharsa	282	199	70.49	895	761	85.06
Supaul	326	257	78.88	896	787	87.86
Madhepura	304	230	75.59	915	794	86.70
Purnea	375	312	83.27	1649	1595	96.76
Kishanganj	190	162	85.65	1117	939	84.07
Araria	303	209	68.93	1234	1070	86.69
Katihar	677	443	65.46	1768	1474	83.40
Bihar	21170	17022	80.40	62000	57007	91.95

Source : State Level Bankers' Committee

Table A 6.2 : District-wise Achievement Kisan Credit Card (Numbers)

District	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Patna	18048	26233	60143	50522	54949	54317	72920
Nalanda	16175	22281	34946	42065	46476	63100	52078
Bhojpur	15918	27575	50759	59020	84537	86527	96033
Buxar	6775	10916	38447	32040	40533	79492	64988
Rohtas	19590	33141	56523	57664	76546	95856	78681
Kaimur	12094	24102	31488	29355	44165	63615	57317
Gaya	16371	52571	40101	41012	60645	85438	95487
Jehenabad	5348	12261	16095	25154	26430	18910	16732
Arwal	2932	4443	6691	8363	12753	13458	11095
Nawada	11217	25992	24837	28980	23731	36426	44285
Aurangabad	8638	28077	42494	42353	54786	67639	31695
Saran	14127	24233	32706	34841	39064	66255	72475
Siwan	14545	27750	38536	34165	36959	72170	55790
Gopalganj	13396	29824	42890	53928	60448	82846	97366
West Champaran	32431	47446	70194	75740	97812	86741	104247
East Champaran	26210	45138	74330	82860	104239	129858	147007
Muzaffarpur	20050	36197	61028	58142	71134	91760	96007
Sitamarhi	24403	19944	34675	30368	43467	62523	66492
Sheohar	2617	6646	6315	12123	7682	11305	27414
Vaishali	17144	30629	38763	45605	66709	82387	88732
Darbhanga	8011	20738	43993	26360	41682	56134	52021
Madhubani	15598	35420	38578	55261	72368	101067	95600
Samastipur	22783	38363	79075	80395	95785	94512	155580
Begusarai	14712	20694	57130	72811	89799	111447	152526
Munger	5608	10756	16559	16701	28053	19329	36372
Shiekhpora	3532	7882	6036	5216	12738	13617	12604
Lakhisarai	4587	10054	11401	15848	18074	16615	35836
Jamui	7382	13458	15779	22590	28020	30842	50855
Khagaria	9296	12375	30313	39919	57270	45848	69174
Bhagalpur	11477	22734	44740	37938	48747	45360	66863
Banka	4282	9463	21232	22829	36202	34782	36685
Saharsa	7250	13835	21763	18904	25224	32859	41012
Supaul	6296	57130	22830	16790	27256	40505	45482
Madhepura	6056	11620	12307	14707	24802	29932	36537
Purnea	13477	27434	51210	30384	55209	64566	64262
Kishanganj	7393	13680	14645	20790	36764	44189	51111
Araria	8558	16384	20225	29469	47758	54054	82371
Katihar	12213	19833	29760	31618	48620	45505	53031
Bihar	466540	897252	1339537	1402830	1847436	2231786	2514763

Source : State Level Bankers' Committee

CHAPTER VII

STATE FINANCES

Even though the national economy had recovered rather swiftly from the global economic crisis of 2008, which destabilized its macroeconomic environment and slowed down the pace of economic growth, the challenges posed by the structural constraints are yet to be overcome. These constraints, accompanied by persistent inflation and high deficit in the current account, continued to retard the national economy which grew at less than 5 percent in two successive years, 2012-13 and 2013-14. As the Economic Survey of the Government of India for 2013-14 noted, the economic growth rate had declined from an average of 8.3 percent during 2004-05 to 2011-12 to an average of only 4.6 percent in 2012-13 and 2013-14. Tightening of the monetary policy by the RBI to contain inflationary pressures also had led to the slowing down of investments, which contributed to low growth of GDP. The low growth of GDP, coupled with the abysmal performance of the manufacturing sector, had affected the public finances through low growth in revenue collection, hampering the process of fiscal consolidation of the central government. The grim economic scenario during the last year had affected the economy of most states, including Bihar. The low growth in domestic economy had not only affected the revenue receipts by the state, it also resulted in lower-than-expected transfers from the central government.

Development effort in an economically backward state like Bihar hinges on the management of its finances through proper analysis and policy intervention. Such management generates future optimism by strengthening the government's capacity for policy implementation. Allocation of resources to different activities strictly according to economic and social priorities and monitoring the outcome of all public expenditure are essential functions of any government. In this direction, the state government has already made some significant progress by improving the quality of expenditure and increasing the revenue, including the revenues from its own sources. The capital outlay has continuously been increased for the much-needed investments in infrastructure. The economic growth rate in Bihar has also surpassed the national growth rate and has been sustained during the last several years. Significant increases in social sector spending had led to improvement in the quality of life, as reflected by most socio-economic indicators. The poverty scenario has also been improving, especially in the rural areas.

The state government had passed the Bihar Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (FRBM) Act in February 2006, committing itself to : (a) eliminate the revenue deficit by 2008-09 and build up adequate revenue surpluses thereafter; (b) bring down the Gross Fiscal Deficit (GFD) to a level of less than 3 percent of GSDP by 2008-09; (c) raise non-tax revenue with due regard to cost and equity; and (d) lay down norms for prioritization of capital expenditure and pursue expenditure policies that would provide impetus for economic growth, poverty reduction and human development. These resolutions have largely been adhered to. However, the upper limit of 3 percent of GSDP for GFD, as prescribed in the Act, has in general limited the scope to borrow more and invest in capital assets. It should, however, be mentioned that the current fiscal has witnessed some attenuation of inflationary pressures, and the economy may soon enter into a lower interest rate regime. But the FRBM limit of 3 percent in such a regime may prevent the state government from borrowing more for capital investment. The state government is looking forward to the recommendations of the Fourteenth Finance Commission in this regard.

The state government gets its resources from its own tax and non-tax revenues, its share of the divisible pool of central taxes allocated under the recommendations of the Finance Commissions, grants received from the central government for plan and non-plan purposes, loans raised from the market, and other borrowings, mainly against the collections of provident fund and other accounts kept in the state government account. These resources are utilized for either the plan expenditure for development purposes or for the non-plan expenditure. The latter head includes expenditure for administration, payment of interests and servicing of outstanding debt, providing grants and loans to local bodies, government companies and corporations, and advances for various purposes to the state government employees. With the winding up of the Planning Commission by the central government, this framework may now change, particularly with respect to the plan fund.

As per Article 266 of the Constitution, all revenues received by the state government, all loans raised by it and all money received by it as repayment of loans are credited to its Consolidated Fund. No money can be spent out of this fund except with the approval of the Legislature through the budgetary process. Other than this, there are two separate funds managed by the state government. The first is a Contingency Fund of the nature of an imprest, with a fixed corpus, that can be created by the legislature under Article 267 of the Constitution to meet unforeseen expenditure, pending their subsequent authorization by the legislature and recoupment from the Consolidated Fund. Presently, the corpus of this fund is Rs 350 crore (2013-14). All other money received by or on behalf of the state government are credited to its

Public Account, constituted under Article 266(2) of the Constitution. No legislative authorization is required to withdraw any money from the Public Account, the balance of which is not held separately, but stands merged with the cash balance of the state government. The Gross Fiscal Deficit of the state government, after borrowings on the Consolidated Fund, is met by the net borrowing from the Public Account and also by drawing down the cash balances in the Public Account. The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) acts a banker to the state government. Under an agreement with the RBI, the state government is required to maintain a minimum cash balance of Rs 1.73 crore with it; if the balance falls below this limit, the shortage is made good by taking Ways and Means Advances (ordinary or special) as well as overdrafts from time to time. During 2013-14, the state government always maintained the minimum cash balance with the RBI. Balances above the minimum limit are automatically invested in the Treasury Bills with the RBI.

7.1 Overview of Financial Position

The financial and fiscal performance of the state government have been analysed in the following sections, first by summarizing its receipts and expenditures (Table 7.1), and then by comparing the trends in eight major performance indicators relating to Bihar and other major Indian states (Table 7.2). The actual figures of receipt and expenditure have been used for the period 2009-10 to 2013-14, taken from the Finance Accounts of the state, prepared by the Accountant General (A&E) of the state. For 2014-15, the budget estimates of the state government have been used. For other states, however, actual figures have been used only for 2012-13, while Revised Estimates (RE) and Budget Estimates (BE) have been used for 2013-14 and 2014-15 respectively. The state government finances have also been analysed here with reference to : (i) Fiscal Performance; (ii) Deficit Management; (iii) Debt Management; (iv) Resource Management; (v) Expenditure Management; (vi) State Budget; and (vii) Performance of State Public Sector Undertakings.

The revenue surplus of Bihar had slumped to its lowest level of Rs 2943 crore in 2009-10, but 2010-11 was a year of recovery, when the revenue surplus climbed to its hitherto highest level of Rs 6316 crore. However, 2011-12 had witnessed the beginning of the slowing down of national economy and, in that year, the revenue surplus again decreased to Rs 4820 crore, leading to a steep rise in the Gross Fiscal Deficit (GFD) by nearly Rs 2000 crore. Revenue surplus has since increased continuously and, in 2013-14, it increased by more than Rs 1300 crore to Rs 6442 crore. However, the fiscal deficit increased by about Rs 1800 crore to Rs 8351 crore due to substantial increases (Rs. 4416 crore) in capital investments. In spite of this, as pointed out already, the GFD of the state government is still comfortably within the

FRBMA limits. In the budget estimates for 2014-15, it was projected to reach the limit of 3 percent to generate the necessary resources for higher capital investments, estimated to rise to an unprecedented high level of Rs 21,151 crore.

The primary surplus of Rs 349 crore in 2010-11 was reversed in 2011-12, recording a primary deficit of Rs 1611 crore, and this deficit rose further to Rs 2892 crore in 2013-14. It is projected to rise steeply to Rs 4786 crore, as per the budget of 2014-15. While the revenue receipts increased by Rs 9352 crore during 2013-14 over the previous year to stand at Rs 68,919 crore, the revenue expenditure went up by Rs 8011 crore to Rs 62,477 crore, 58 percent of it due to increases in the development expenditure (Rs 4638 crore).

The 16 percent growth in the revenue receipts witnessed during 2013-14 was nearly the same, as in 2011-12 and 2012-13, but considerably less than the 25 percent growth registered in 2010-11. The growth in 2013-14 was mostly due to the growth in tax receipts by Rs 6637 crore (14 percent), which was less than the 19 percent growth in tax receipts registered last year. Tax receipts constituted about 80 percent of the total revenue of the state government. Non-tax receipts showed an increase of Rs 413 crore during the year, which was substantially higher than the increase of Rs 245 crore registered last year, mostly due to increases in contributions and recoveries towards pension and other retirement benefits. Compared to a meagre increase of Rs. 315 crore in 2012-13, the grants from the central government increased substantially by Rs 2376 crore in 2013-14 and the total grant was Rs 12,584 crore. However, as a result of the elimination of direct transfers to state implementing agencies by the central government with effect from the current fiscal, it is projected to increase very substantially to Rs 31,420 crore in the budget estimates of 2014-15. While the growth of revenue receipts was 16 percent during 2013-14, the revenue expenditure grew at 15 percent, resulting in the increase in revenue surplus. The revenue surplus was projected to increase substantially to nearly Rs 10,200 crore in the budget estimates of 2014-15. The capital outlay during 2013-14 increased substantially by 46 percent, compared to only 8 percent growth during the previous year; as per budget estimates, it is projected to rise substantially by 51 percent in 2014-15 to Rs 21,151 crore. The trend and summary of state finances during the six-year period (2009-15) is shown in Table 7.1.

Revenue Account

Starting with a revenue surplus of Rs 1076 crore for the first time in 2004-05, Bihar has been showing a continuous revenue surplus ever since. This surplus had increased to the highest level of Rs 6316 crore in 2010-11, before falling to Rs 4820 crore during 2011-12. In 2013-14

it reached Rs 6442 crore. As pointed out already, the revenue receipts increased by Rs 9355 crore mainly due to the increase in tax revenues (Rs 6637 crore). Within the broad heads of tax revenue, 44 percent of the increase came from increase in the state's share of central taxes and 56 percent from the state's own revenues. In the previous year, these contributions stood at 52 percent and 48 percent, respectively. Thus, in 2013-14, contribution of the state's own revenues to the growth of overall revenues improved compared to the previous year. This was a continuation of the existing trend and a very welcome feature of the state's public finances towards attaining self-sufficiency. The own revenues of the state government, tax plus non-tax, also showed a healthy growth rate of more than 24 percent during 2013-14, though less than the growth of 29 percent a year before.

The revenue expenditure in 2013-14 increased by Rs 8011 crore over that in 2012-13, of which social services accounted for Rs 3288 crore (41 percent), and economic services for Rs 1350 crore (17 percent). For both these services, the increases were less than the increases in the previous year. The general services accounted for an increase of more than Rs 3373 crore (42 percent) in 2013-14, compared to Rs 915 crore during the previous year, of which pension payments alone accounted for an additional expenditure of Rs 1118 crore, nearly double the increase of Rs. 555 crore in 2012-13. The pension liability of the state government has been increasing rapidly over the years, from only Rs 4319 crore in 2009-10 to Rs 9482 crore in 2013-14, averaging an annual growth rate of about 35 percent. The total pension payment in 2014-15 is estimated to exceed Rs 11,600 crore. The interest payment showed an increase of Rs 1031 crore during 2013-14, after remaining nearly at the same level during the previous three years.

The salary payments to the state government employees also accounted for increases in revenue expenditure by Rs 481 crore in 2013-14, compared to an increase of Rs 1364 crore in 2012-13. During 2013-14, salary payments by the state government amounted to Rs 13,339 crore. The salary and pension expenditure of the state government will be discussed later in this chapter in greater details. The budget estimates of 2014-15 aims at substantially higher levels of revenue expenditure as well as capital outlay, to be financed by much higher revenue collection as well as substantially higher level of central grants. The total expenditure, revenue plus capital, is budgeted to be about Rs 1,16,886 crore in 2014-15 compared to actual expenditure of Rs 80,405 crore in 2013-14, an increase of 45 percent.

Developmental Revenue Expenditure and Capital Outlay

The developmental revenue expenditure on social and economic services increased by Rs 4638 crore in 2013-14, over that in the last fiscal. Between 2009-10 and 2013-14, the developmental

revenue expenditure increased two-fold from Rs. 20,274 crore to Rs. 40,455 crore, while the non-developmental revenue expenditure grew at a little slower rate, rising from Rs. 12,202 crore to Rs. 22,018 crore, bulk of it owing to pension as well as interest payments. Of the total capital outlay of Rs 14,001 crore in 2013-14, as much as Rs 10,811 crore was spent on economic services, almost 40 percent of it (Rs 4090 crore) on creating the infrastructure of roads and bridges. The capital outlay on social services amounted to Rs 1858 crore. Out of this, 25 percent (Rs 460 crore) was spent on creating and improving health infrastructure, 33 percent (Rs. 618 crore) on improving the water supply and sanitation, and 38 percent (Rs 704 crore) on creating educational infrastructure in the state.

The surplus in the revenue account has all along played a substantial role in the growth story of Bihar. The revenue surplus was achieved primarily due to increase in revenue receipts, supplemented by the containment of revenue expenditure. Between 2009-10 and 2013-14, the total revenue receipts of the state government increased at an annual rate of 18.0 percent, while its revenue expenditure increased at a slightly lower annual rate of 17.7 percent, thus leaving a substantial revenue surplus every year. This sustained phenomenon of revenue surplus has enabled the state government to increase its capital outlay continuously till 2011-12; however, in 2012-13, due to the decrease in revenue surplus, the capital outlay was also reduced by Rs 344 crore. But, the capital outlay was substantially increased again by Rs 4416 crore in 2013-14. The total development expenditure of the state government stood at Rs 53,124 crore in 2013-14, about 65.5 percent of its total expenditure. The state government has targeted to maintain a high growth rate in development expenditure, both in revenue and capital account, and this is reflected in the budget estimates of 2014-15, where it has been projected to rise to Rs 82,460 crore, i.e by more than 55 percent. However, the expenditure on non-developmental general services also increased in 2013-14 by Rs 3373 crore, compared to only Rs 915 crore in 2012-13 and, at Rs 22,018 crore, it was 18 percent higher than the last year. The rise in non-developmental expenditure was due to the increases in pension payments (Rs 1118 crore), interest payments (Rs 1031 crore) and expenditure on police administration (Rs 617 crore).

The beginning of the reform process in public finances in Bihar had started in 2006-07, when capital outlay was increased substantially to Rs 5211 crore from a meagre Rs 2084 crore in the previous year. The state government has kept its focus on investing in capital assets in every budget since 2006-07, which translated into a higher growth for the state's economy because of its multiplier effect. During the Eleventh Plan period, the GSDP of Bihar at current prices had grown annually at 22.0 percent, compared to the nation's GDP growth rate at 15.6 percent, making the state ones of the fastest growing ones in the country. This growth rate was also

much higher than that during the Tenth Plan period (12.0 percent). During the last five years from 2009-10 to 2013-14, capital outlay grew annually at 17.6 percent and the total developmental expenditure, revenue plus capital, grew at 18.1 percent. The capital outlay of Bihar constituted 4.1 percent of its GSDP in 2013-14, compared to 3.2 percent in 2012-13. It accounted for 17 percent of total expenditure made by the state in 2013-14, compared to 14 percent in the previous year. The state government is aware that there is an urgent need to increase the pace of capital expenditure, further. Thus, in the budget estimates of 2014-15, capital outlay was projected to rise by more than 50 percent, when it would account for 5.5 percent of the GSDP.

Plan and Non-Plan Expenditure

The gap between plan and non-plan expenditure had started closing in 2007-08, the first year of the Eleventh Plan. In that year, non-plan expenditure was 1.9 times the plan expenditure, compared to 3.6 times in 2005-06. During 2013-14, the non-plan expenditure was 1.4 times the plan expenditure, same as in 2012-13. During 2013-14, the total plan and non-plan expenditures were Rs 33,677 crore and Rs. 46,728 crore, respectively. In 2011, Rangarajan Committee on Efficient Management of Public Expenditure had submitted its report, recommending the removal of distinction between plan and non-plan expenditure on the ground that the budget neither provided a satisfactory classification of 'developmental and non-developmental dimensions of government expenditure' nor 'an appropriate budgetary framework'. The report was not acted upon, but the newly elected government at the centre had announced the disbanding of the Planning Commission and replacing it by another institution with a different set of objectives. There is still no clarity about the impact of this change on the public finances of the state governments or on the distribution between plan and non-plan expenditure. The future of the planning process or planning machinery also remains unclear as of now.

Resource Mobilisation

The tax revenue of the state government has increased substantially from Rs. 26,292 crore in 2009-10 to Rs. 54,790 crore in 2013-14, growing annually at 20 percent. The own tax revenue of the state government grew from Rs 8090 crore to Rs 19,961 crore during this period, at a much higher annual rate of 25 percent. The growth in own tax revenues has picked up in recent years and, during the last three years, it grew by 28, 29 and 23 percent, respectively. The total tax revenue of the state government registered an increase of 14 percent in 2013-14 over the previous year, compared to an impressive growth of 23 percent in the state government's own tax revenue. During the five-year period from 2009-10 to 2013-14, the transfers to the state

government from the divisible pool of central taxes grew annually at 17.6 percent, while central grants recorded a growth rate of only 13.6 percent.

In contrast to the growth in tax revenue, the non-tax revenue seemed to have reached a plateau in Bihar, and has actually been on the decline since 2009-10 when it was Rs 1670 crore. Till that year, it was boosted by the debt relief available to the state government from the central government, as recommended by the Twelfth Finance Commission; but it was not available since 2010-11. In 2012-13, it was only Rs. 1135 crore and increased to Rs 1545 crore in 2013-14. In the budget estimates for 2014-15, however, a substantial increase was projected in the non-tax revenue at Rs 3082 crore, twice the level realized during 2013-14. The additional revenues in this respect were to come from Contributions and Recoveries for Pension etc. (Rs 1500 crore in 2013-14, compared to Rs 400 crore in 2012-13), other than the traditional sources of non-tax revenue in the state— interest receipts (Rs 202 crore) and receipts from non-ferrous mining and metallurgical industries (Rs 750 crore). Contributions and Recoveries for Pension and other retirement benefits have in fact started to contribute significantly only with effect from 2012-13, when it rose to Rs 150 crore, compared to only Rs 1.43 crore in the previous year, consequent upon the recovery of pension liabilities from Jharkhand (Rs 150 crore in 2012-13 and Rs 398 crore in 2013-14).

The Own Tax: GSDP ratio in Bihar has been much below than that of the other states, although during the five-year period 2009-10 to 2013-14, it had improved from 5.0 percent to 5.8 percent. But, there still remains a large untapped potential for further increasing the state government's own tax revenue. In the budget estimates of 2014-15, the total revenue is projected to be Rs 101,940 crore, an increase of more than Rs 33,000 crore (48 percent). In this total revenue, state's own tax revenue receipts are estimated to be Rs 25,663 crore, an increase of 29 percent over the level achieved in 2013-14. Of the total revenue to be realized in 2014-15, state's own revenues are projected to constitute nearly 25 percent, lower than the corresponding figure of 29 percent registered in 2013-14.

Outstanding Public Debt

The public debt of the state government comprises only two elements — internal debt raised by the state government from the market (including financial institutions) and the loans taken from the central government, The second component has been falling as a consequence of the recommendations made by the Twelfth Finance Commission. The state also acts as a trustee in respect of certain items in the public account which constitute the other liabilities that will be discussed later.

The state government had an outstanding public debt of Rs. 43,442 crore in 2009-10, equaling 26.7 percent of its GSDP. In 2013-14, the outstanding debt had increased to Rs. 64,262 crore, but the Debt: GSDP ratio had declined substantially to 18.7 percent, well below the limit of 28 percent, specified by the Twelfth Finance Commission. The ratio of interest payment to revenue receipts was at 10.4 percent in 2009-10, which got reduced to 7.9 percent in 2013-14, much below the upper limit of 15 percent, recommended by the Twelfth Finance Commission. This clearly indicates that the debt problem is well under the control of the state government. The debt servicing payments rose from Rs 5668 crore to Rs 9022 crore between 2009-10 and 2013-14. The interest payments accounted for Rs 3685 crore (65 percent of debt service payments) and Rs 5459 crore (61 percent of debt service payments) in these two years, respectively, while repayment of principal increased from Rs 1983 crore to Rs 3120 crore during the same period. In 2014-15, the outstanding public debt liabilities are projected to rise to Rs 75,426 crore (19.7 percent of GSDP) and debt servicing payments are expected to rise to Rs 9144 crore as per the budget estimates.

The structure of debt has undergone a significant change since 2002-03. This occurred first by swapping of the high-cost central government loans with low-cost market loans and then, as a result of the recommendations of the Twelfth Finance Commission, by consolidation and rescheduling of all central government loans for payment over a 20-year period at 7.5 percent rate of interest. The Commission also recommended that if the state governments want to raise loans, they should get it from the market and the central government's help should be limited to only grants. As a result, the proportion of central government loans diminished substantially since then. During the period 2009-10 to 2013-14, the central loans declined from Rs 764 crore to Rs 550 crore, and its share in the total public debt receipts also declined from 12.5 percent to 5.5 percent. The central loans are now being availed only for state's plan schemes.

For the treatment of debt liabilities, a new approach was adopted in 2012-13 which was a departure from the way it was treated earlier, when the net receipts from Small Savings, Provident Fund and other accounts were included in the total debt liabilities of the state government. However, a new Indian Government Accounting Standard (IGAS) 10, proposed by the Government Accounting Standards Advisory Board (GASAB), has introduced a distinction between the receipts of debt into the Consolidated Fund and the liabilities that accrue to the state government automatically by virtue of its Public Account. Though the standard has not yet been formally adopted and is not free from contradictions, it has redefined

the outstanding liabilities of the state government. Earlier, the total debt of the state government comprised its internal debt, loans from the central government, and loans from small savings and provident fund account. While the first two are part of the borrowings against the Consolidated Fund of the state government, the small savings and provident fund account share maintained in its Public Account.

The Small Saving schemes have always been an important source of household savings in India. The small savings instruments can be classified under three heads — (i) postal deposits comprising savings account, recurring deposits, time deposits of varying maturities and monthly income scheme; (ii) savings certificates (National Small Savings Certificate VIII and Kisan Vikas Patra); and (iii) social security schemes like Public Provident Fund (PPF) and Senior Citizens' Savings Scheme.

Following the Report of the Committee on Small Savings in February 1999, a 'National Small Savings Fund' (NSSF) has been established in the Public Account of India with effect from April, 1999. All deposits under small savings schemes are credited to NSSF and all withdrawals by the depositors are made out of accumulations in the Fund. The collections under the small saving schemes, net of the withdrawals, are the sources of funds for the NSSF. The NSSF invests the net collections of small savings in the Special State Government Securities (SSGS), as per the sharing formula decided by the central government. As per the current formula, states have to borrow 80 percent of the accumulated balances under this fund mandatorily (and, hence, pay interest to the central government), with the option to go up to 100 percent. Since 2002-03, the net collections are being invested only in state government securities and, thus, the state governments are forced to borrow the entire proceeds. They carry interest rates higher than the market rates and these rates are administered by the central government. These borrowings are internal debt, a part of the overall public debt of the state government and are used partly to finance the fiscal deficit of the state. The remaining amount is invested in Special Central Government Securities (SCGS) with the same terms as that for the state governments. These securities are issued for a period of 25 years, including a moratorium of five years on the principal amount. The special securities carry a rate of interest fixed by the central government from time to time. The rate of interest has remained unchanged at 9.5 percent per annum since April 1, 2003. The income of NSSF comprises the interest receipts on the investments in central government, state governments' and other securities. While the interest rate on the investments in the central and state share of net small

saving collection is as per the rates fixed from time to time, the interest rate on the reinvestment of redeemed amounts is equal to the market rate for 20-year Government Securities. The expenditure of NSSF comprises interest payments to the subscribers of Small Savings and PPF Schemes and the management cost of operating the schemes. The loans from NSSF outstanding against the state government at the end of 2013-14 amounted to Rs 19,756 crore, as against Rs 19,125 crore in 2012-13. During 2013-14, the state government had availed loans against special securities issued to NSSF, amounting to Rs 1386 crore, compared to Rs. 1006 crore in 2012-13.

As per the new accounting standard, public debt now comprises the borrowings from the Consolidated Fund only, while the three major public account balances constitute the 'Other Liabilities' of the state government, since they all stand merged into the cash balance of the state government. The 'Other Liabilities' include Provident Fund and Other Accounts, Reserve Funds, and Deposits and Advances. The accounts of the state government are already reflecting this new classification of public debt and other liabilities, and the same classification will be followed in the Economic Surveys from now on. It may be mentioned that public accounts create a lot of distortions in the government financial system and there is a need to deal with it at a structural level.

The year 2006-07, being the year of the enactment of FRBM legislation, also marked the beginning of fiscal discipline in Bihar, as seen in the containment of its Gross Fiscal Deficit (GFD) within the FRBMA limits of 3 percent of GSDP. The GFD: GSDP ratio of Bihar was brought down to 2.92 percent in 2006-07 from 4.43 percent in the previous year. It was, thereafter, kept well within the 3 percent limit in all the subsequent years, barring 2009-10 when it was just marginally higher at 3.2 percent of GSDP. This was basically a consequence of the economic meltdown in 2008. In 2013-14, the ratio of GFD to GSDP stood at 2.4 percent and is estimated to increase to only 3.0 percent of GSDP as per budget estimates of 2014-15. In absolute terms, the GFD increased from Rs 5272 crore in 2009-10 to Rs 8351 crore in 2013-14. It is estimated to rise substantially to Rs 11,368 crore as per the budget estimates of 2014-15. Summing up, it can be said that even though the financial consolidation process is suffering setbacks since 2010-11 in response to adverse macroeconomic situations prevailing in the country' affecting the states receipts and liabilities, the public finances of the state government are still being managed prudently and are in a healthier shape compared to what it was five years ago.

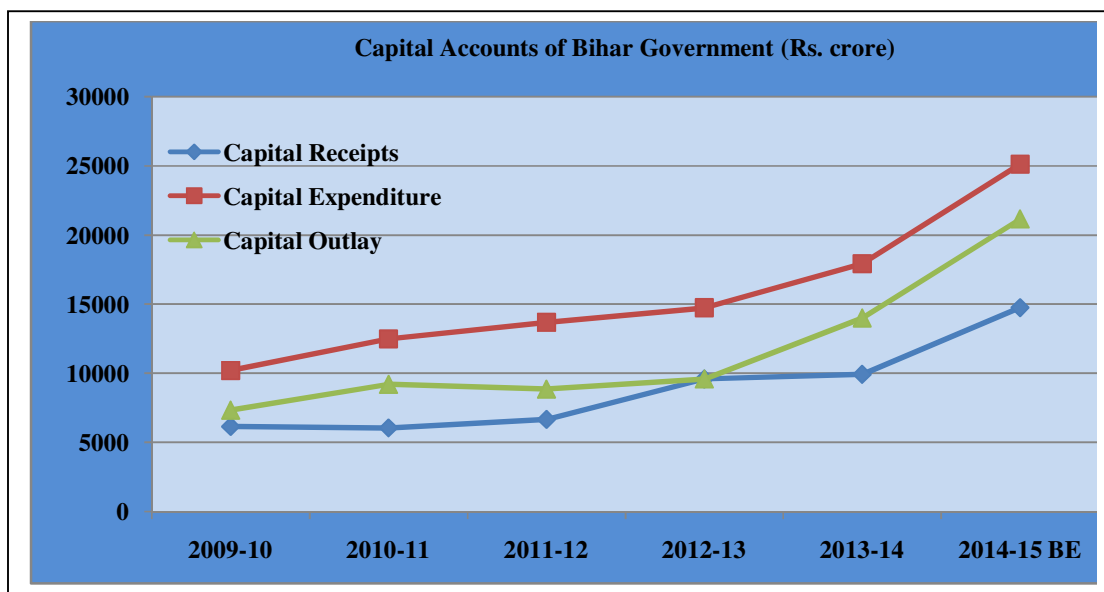
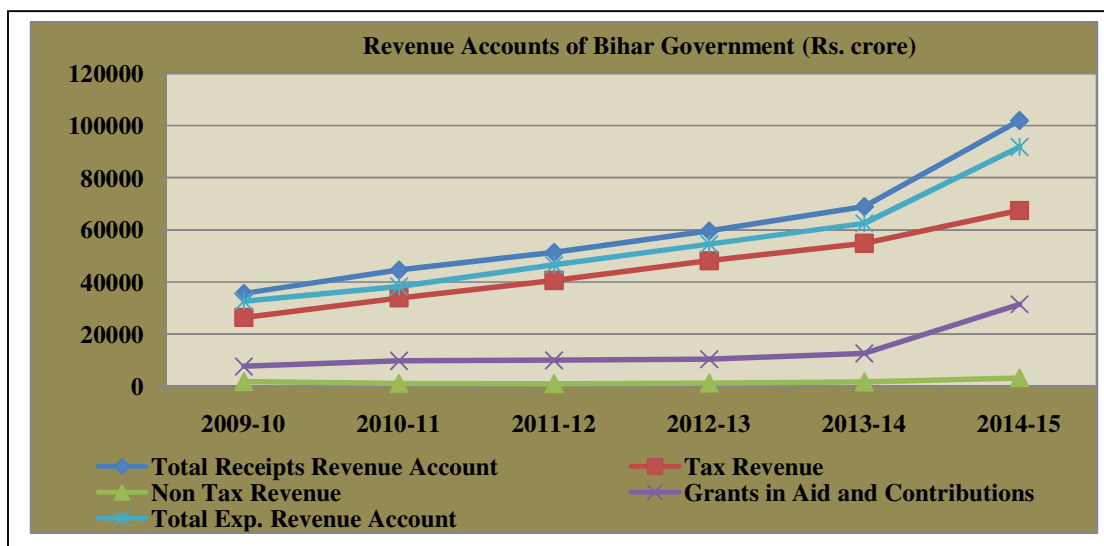
Table 7.1 : Receipts and Expenditure of the Bihar Government

(Rs. crore)

Sl. No.	Item	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 BE
1	Total Receipts Revenue Account	35527	44532	51320	59567	68919	101940
a	Tax Revenue	26292	33848	40547	48153	54790	67438
b	Non Tax Revenue	1670	986	890	1135	1545	3082
c	Grants in Aid and Contributions	7564	9699	9883	10278	12584	31420
2	Total Exp. Revenue Account	32584	38216	46500	54466	62477	91765
a	General Services, of which	12202	15287	17730	18645	22018	28155
	Interest Payments	3685	4319	4304	4428	5459	6581
b	Social Services	13186	15089	18729	23107	26395	43618
c	Economic Services	7088	7836	10038	12710	14060	19988
d	Grants-in-aid	107	3	3	4	4	4
3	Revenue Deficit	-2943	-6316	-4820	-5101	-6442	-10175
4	Capital Receipts	6148	6044	6650	9579	9922	14743
a	Public Debt etc.	6134	6032	6628	9554	9907	14727
b	Recovery of Loan and Advances	13	12	23	25	15	16
5	Capital Expenditure, of which	10211	12489	13681	14740	17928	25120
a	Capital Outlay	7332	9196	8852	9585	14001	21151
b	Loans and Advances	897	1103	1906	2086	807	406
c	Public Debt.	1983	2190	2922	3070	3120	3563
6	Total Expenditure	42795	50705	60180	69206	80405	116886
a	Plan Expenditure	16194	20911	23008	28380	33677	57655
b	Non Plan Expenditure	26601	29794	37174	40826	46728	59231
7	Gross Fiscal Deficit	5272	3970	5915	6545	8351	11368
8	Primary Deficit	1587	-349	1611	2117	2892	4787
9	Total Borrowings	6134	6032	6628	9554	9907	14727
a	Internal Debt Receipt	5370	5251	5801	9046	9357	12878
b	Loans from Central Government	764	782	827	508	550	1849
10	Repayment of Public Debt	1983	2190	2922	3070	3120	3563
11	Public Debt Outstanding	43442	47285	50990	57474	64262	75426
12	GSDP	162923	203555	243269	296153	343054	383709
As percentage of GSDP							
1	Total Receipts Revenue Account	21.8	21.9	21.1	20.1	20.1	26.6
a	Tax Revenue	16.1	16.6	16.7	16.3	16.0	17.6
b	Non Tax Revenue	1.0	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.8
c	Grants in aid and contr.	4.6	4.8	4.1	3.5	3.7	8.2
2	Total Exp. Revenue Account	20.0	18.8	19.1	18.4	18.2	23.9
a	General Services, of which	7.5	7.5	7.3	6.3	6.4	7.3
	Interest payments	2.3	2.1	1.8	1.5	1.6	1.7
b	Social Services	8.1	7.4	7.7	7.8	7.7	11.4
c	Economic Services	4.4	3.8	4.1	4.3	4.1	5.2
d	Grants-in-aid	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
3	Revenue Deficit	-1.8	-3.1	-2.0	-1.7	-1.9	-2.7
4	Capital Receipts	3.8	3.0	2.7	3.2	2.9	3.8
a	Public Debt etc.	3.8	3.0	2.7	3.2	2.9	3.8
b	Recovery of Loan and Advances	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5	Capital Expenditure, of which	6.3	6.1	5.6	5.0	5.4	6.5
a	Capital Outlay	4.5	4.5	3.6	3.2	4.1	5.5
b	Loans and Advances	0.6	0.5	0.8	0.7	0.2	0.1
c	Public Debt.	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.0	0.9	0.9
6	Total Expenditure	26.3	24.9	24.7	23.4	23.4	30.5
a	Plan Expenditure	9.9	10.3	9.5	9.6	9.8	15.0
b	Non Plan Expenditure	16.3	14.6	15.3	13.8	13.6	15.4
7	Gross Fiscal Deficit	3.2	2.0	2.4	2.2	2.4	3.0
8	Primary Deficit	1.0	-0.2	0.7	0.7	0.8	1.2
9	Total Borrowing	3.8	3.0	2.7	3.2	2.9	3.8
a	Internal Debt Receipt	3.3	2.6	2.4	3.1	2.7	3.4
b	Loans from Central Government	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.5
10	Repayment of Public Debt	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.0	0.9	0.9
11	Debt Outstanding	26.7	23.2	21.0	19.4	18.7	19.7

Source : State Government Budgets

Chart 7.1



7.2 Fiscal Performance

The revenue and capital deficits represent the excess of expenditure over receipts under those accounts. The conventional deficit is the algebraic sum of the revenue and capital deficits of the Consolidated Fund of the state government. This, however, does not actually show the total resource gap, as it includes the borrowings under the capital receipts. The overall resource gap is reflected by the Gross Fiscal Deficit (GFD) which is bridged by borrowings of one sort or another. For analyzing the fiscal performance of the state government during last three years (2011-12 to 2013-14), the present analysis has used the following 8 indicators:

- (i) Ratio of Revenue Deficit to GFD
- (ii) Ratio of Capital Outlay to GFD

- (iii) Ratio of Non-Development Revenue Expenditure to Aggregate Disbursement
 - (iv) Ratio of Non-Development Revenue Expenditure to Revenue Receipt
 - (v) Ratio of Interest Payment to Revenue Expenditure
 - (vi) Ratio of State's Own Revenue to Revenue Expenditure
 - (vii) Ratio of Gross Transfer from Central Government to Aggregate Disbursement
 - (viii) Ratio of Debt Servicing Expenditure to Gross Transfers from Central Government
- (i) Ratio of Revenue Deficit to GFD : This ratio indicates the extent to which revenue deficit contributes to GFD. Ideally, the revenue account should leave a surplus for the creation of capital assets. As noted already, there were substantial surpluses in the revenue account of state government for the last few years, enabling it to increase its capital expenditure continuously. The revenue surplus increased to Rs 6442 crore in 2013-14 from Rs. 5101 crore in 2012-13, and it constituted 77 percent of GFD during in 2013-14, a marginal decline from 78 percent in 2012-13. Thanks to the recommendations of the Twelfth Finance Commission, most major states in the country today are 'revenue surplus' states. During the last three years, among 17 major states, other than Bihar, 10 other states (Jharkhand, Odisha, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Chhattisgarh) have consistently maintained reasonable surpluses in their revenue accounts. Among the states that failed to achieve consistent surpluses in their revenue accounts are included — Maharashtra, West Bengal, Punjab, Haryana, Kerala and Himachal Pradesh.
- (ii) Ratio of Capital Outlay to GFD : As an obvious consequence of the improvements in its revenue accounts, Bihar has had a high capital outlay during the last three years. In 2012-13, the capital outlay was nearly 1.5 times its GFD; this increased to 1.7 times in 2013-14. In 2014-15, the ratio is expected to increase further to 1.9. Among the major states, those which could register a similar high level of capital outlay were — Jharkhand, Odisha, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Gujarat and Chhattisgarh.
- (iii) Ratio of Non-Development Revenue Expenditure to Aggregate Disbursements : The non-development expenditure, incurred mainly for administrative or general services, should preferably be a small part of the total expenditure. In Bihar, non-developmental revenue expenditure constituted 27.4 percent of the total expenditure in 2013-14, little more than

26.9 percent recorded in 2012-13. This was comparable to most states which have managed to curtail their non-developmental revenue expenditure and return similar figures. Some states' like Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Himachal Pradesh had this ratio above 30 percent. Only Chhattisgarh could curtail its non-developmental revenue expenditure to a level below 20 percent of their total expenditure during 2013-14.

- (iv) Ratio of Non-Development Revenue Expenditure to Revenue Receipts : This ratio indicates the extent to which the state government's revenue receipts could not be utilized for developmental purposes. In Bihar, the non-developmental revenue expenditure consumed 31.3 percent of total revenue receipts in 2012-13 and, in 2013-14, this ratio increased marginally to 32.0 percent. In 2014-15 (BE), this ratio is projected to decrease significantly to 27.6 percent. While many states, like West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Tamil Nadu and Himachal Pradesh, had ratios higher than 40 percent, Kerala had a very high ratio of 67 percent in 2013-14. The ratio was less than 30 percent for Jharkhand, Gujarat and Chhattisgarh in 2013-14.
- (v) Ratio of Interest Payment to Revenue Expenditure : Interest payments constitute a perennial burden on governments' finances in most of the states, because of their high indebtedness. For Bihar, however, interest payments have been consuming progressively lesser proportion of the revenue expenditure since 2004-05. In 2012-13, it was 8.6 percent. It increased marginally to 9.4 percent in 2013-14, but is expected to come down to 7.6 percent in the current fiscal. Nearly all states, except Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka and Chhattisgarh, had this ratio above 10 percent in 2013-14, the highest being 20.9 percent for West Bengal.
- (vi) Ratios of State's Own Revenue to Revenue Expenditure : The ratio of the state's own revenue to its total revenue expenditure indicates the self-sufficiency of the state government vis-à-vis its revenue expenditure needs. In 2007-08, own tax and non-tax revenue receipts of Bihar together covered barely 24 percent of its total revenue expenditure. The ratio has improved since then, reaching the peak of nearly 31.9 percent in 2013-14. But it is still a long way from attaining the desired level of financial self-sufficiency. The position of all other major states is far better on this count. There are seven states whose own revenue meets more than 50 percent of their total revenue

expenditure. While Gujarat raised nearly 80 percent of its revenue expenditure requirements from its own resources, Maharashtra and Karnataka raised more than 60 percent of their revenue expenditure requirements from their own resources. Other than Bihar, the states that could not raise even one-third (33 percent) of their total revenue from their own resources were Odisha, Himachal Pradesh and Jharkhand.

(vii) Ratio of Gross Transfers from Central Government to Aggregate Disbursements: This ratio brings out the state government's dependence on central resources. For Bihar, such dependence has always been very high. The central transfers always accounted for more than 60 percent of Bihar's total expenditure. However, from the peak of almost 72 percent in 2007-08, this ratio had decreased to 60 percent in 2013-14. In the budget estimates of 2014-15, it was projected to rise to 64 percent. No other major state has had such a high dependence on the central government transfers. Among other major states, only Jharkhand, Odisha, Himachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh had more than 40 percent of their total expenditure financed by the central transfers. Even if only central grants are considered, since states in any case have a statutory right to the share of central taxes, it accounted for about 15 percent of Bihar's aggregate disbursements in both 2012-13 and 2013-14. This is a more appropriate indicator of state government's dependence on central government.

(viii) Ratio of Debt Servicing to Gross Transfers from Central Government : Till 2003-04, debt servicing used to consume a very substantial portion of the gross transfers from the central government to Bihar. However, due to the recommendations of the Twelfth Finance Commission and better financial management, this ratio has been successfully brought down from being more than 100 percent in 2003-04 to only about 27 percent in 2007-08. It has declined further and stood at 18.2 percent in 2012-13, 18.8 percent in 2013-14 and 14.1 percent in the budget estimates 2014-15. The performance of Bihar in this respect is significantly better than many of the major Indian states. In case of West Bengal, Gujarat, Punjab and Haryana, the situation was especially alarming in 2013-14, since this ratio exceeded 100 percent, indicating that the entire central transfers was not sufficient to discharge the existing debt servicing obligations of these states. Additional resources were, therefore, needed to pay for debt-servicing, seriously jeopardizing their ability to undertake development expenditure.

Table 7.2 : Major Fiscal Indicators

State	A. Revenue Deficit : GFD (%)			B. Capital Outlay : GFD (%)		
	2012-13 (Actuals)	2013-14 (RE)	2014-15 (BE)	2012-13 (Actuals)	2013-14 (RE)	2014-15 (BE)
Bihar	-77.9	-77.2	-89.5	146.4	167.7	186.1
Jharkhand	-46.3	-86.1	-92.0	142.5	185.9	191.2
West Bengal	72.2	55.1	0.0	23.7	42.2	98.9
Odisha	157606.2	-36.3	-11.4	-155472.1	132.2	110.0
Uttar Pradesh	-27.0	-22.2	-103.3	124.3	118.9	199.5
Madhya Pradesh	-78.9	-59.1	-33.4	122.4	107.0	105.3
Rajasthan	-40.4	13.7	-3.7	125.1	83.9	101.8
Maharashtra	-30.6	11.4	17.6	126.6	85.1	82.6
Gujarat	-33.8	-57.9	-43.7	133.7	158.9	144.7
Punjab	79.3	64.2	41.0	20.5	51.7	58.5
Haryana	42.8	48.7	43.9	55.5	46.9	50.3
Karnataka	-13.0	-0.4	-1.4	106.5	98.7	99.5
Andhra Pradesh	-6.4	-4.2	50.3	86.5	86.9	58.6
Kerala	62.3	47.2	49.4	30.7	44.8	46.0
Tamil Nadu	-10.7	-1.1	-1.1	88.2	91.3	92.1
Himachal Pradesh	18.9	28.4	58.3	66.5	58.3	35.6
Chhattisgarh	-98.0	-15.3	-42.8	184.9	117.5	144.9

State	C. Non-Dev. Exp: Agg. Disbursements (%)			D. Non-Dev. Exp: Revenue Receipts (%)		
	2012-13 (Actuals)	2013-14 (RE)	2014-15 (BE)	2012-13 (Actuals)	2013-14 (RE)	2014-15 (BE)
Bihar	26.9	27.4	24.1	31.3	32.0	27.6
Jharkhand	28.8	25.8	23.3	35.0	30.0	26.7
West Bengal	32.3	28.9	28.5	52.5	49.7	42.2
Odisha	27.6	29.3	28.3	29.7	34.2	34.2
Uttar Pradesh	37.9	36.1	31.1	45.3	43.2	37.7
Madhya Pradesh	26.1	26.0	23.1	30.9	31.1	28.1
Rajasthan	25.5	24.1	20.5	31.0	31.2	25.4
Maharashtra	29.9	29.1	30.3	34.4	36.3	38.0
Gujarat	23.9	23.4	27.1	31.3	29.7	33.7
Punjab	33.7	31.6	30.8	59.6	52.4	50.6
Haryana	23.7	23.4	23.0	35.7	36.1	35.3
Karnataka	25.1	26.1	26.3	31.0	32.2	32.6
Andhra Pradesh	25.7	25.1	27.3	32.0	31.7	33.1
Kerala	43.2	41.2	38.8	64.1	67.3	67.8
Tamil Nadu	33.6	32.7	33.6	41.3	40.7	42.5
Himachal Pradesh	31.9	33.2	34.1	42.5	43.7	48.8
Chhattisgarh	21.6	19.8	17.0	25.4	23.9	19.6

State	E. Interest Payments: Revenue Exp (%)			F. State Own Revenue: Revenue Exp. (%)		
	2012-13 (Actuals)	2013-14 (RE)	2014-15 (BE)	2012-13 (Actuals)	2013-14 (RE)	2014-15 (BE)
Bihar	8.6	9.4	7.6	29.8	31.9	28.0
Jharkhand	10.2	8.3	6.9	35.0	34.2	29.9
West Bengal	21.5	20.9	20.6	40.0	42.0	42.9
Odisha	8.6	10.1	8.5	39.3	33.1	31.6
Uttar Pradesh	17.9	15.2	13.5	41.3	41.5	41.0
Madhya Pradesh	8.9	8.6	7.0	48.6	46.1	39.4
Rajasthan	13.1	11.5	9.9	48.1	43.2	38.6
Maharashtra	14.6	14.2	14.8	74.6	68.4	67.6
Gujarat	17.5	17.7	17.2	77.3	79.7	71.9
Punjab	17.3	16.8	17.2	57.2	58.5	57.9
Haryana	13.0	13.6	14.3	61.9	56.3	57.6
Karnataka	9.0	8.3	9.2	70.5	65.3	63.1
Andhra Pradesh	12.0	12.1	10.4	58.3	57.2	38.1
Kerala	13.5	13.4	13.3	56.2	58.1	59.0
Tamil Nadu	11.3	10.9	11.9	73.4	71.5	72.3
Himachal Pradesh	14.7	14.2	13.9	28.6	27.5	27.0
Chhattisgarh	5.0	4.2	4.2	49.0	43.7	39.9

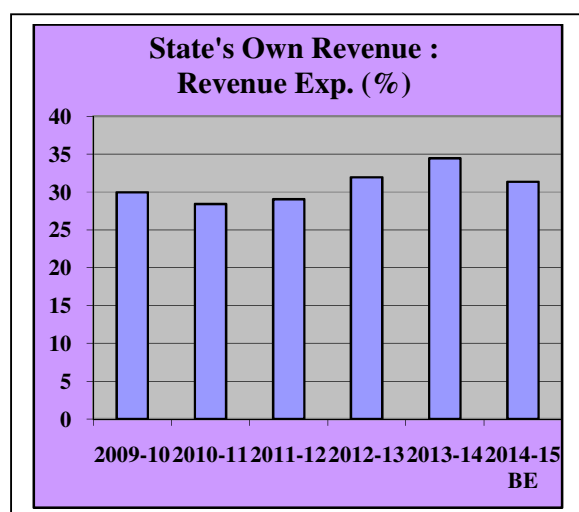
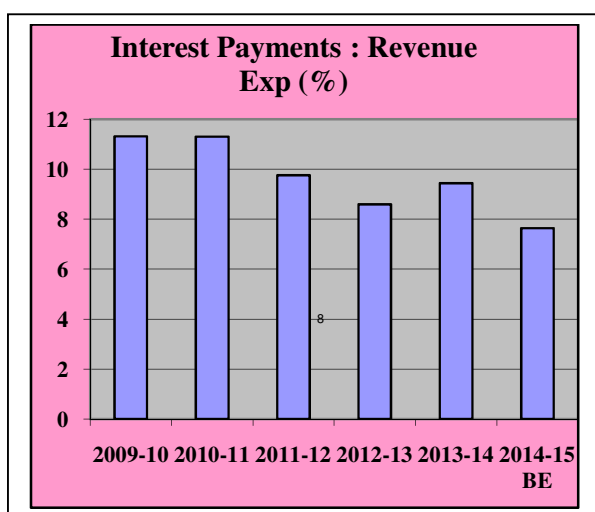
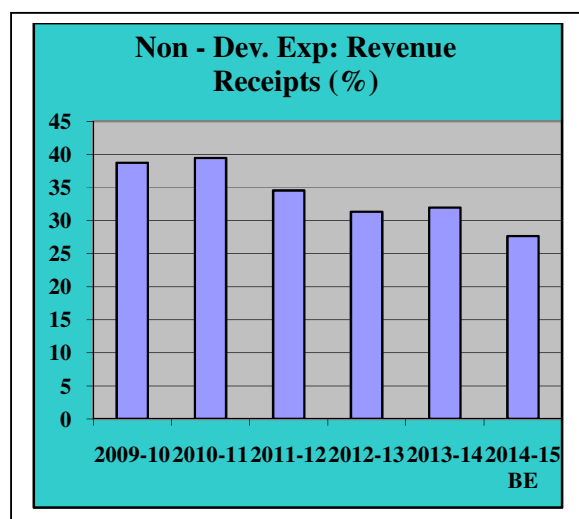
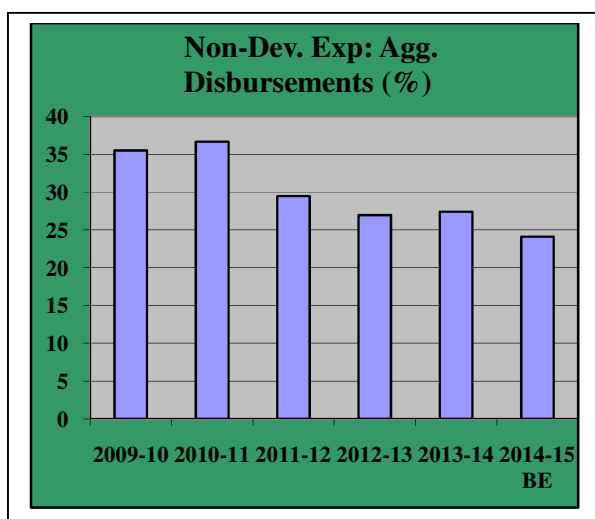
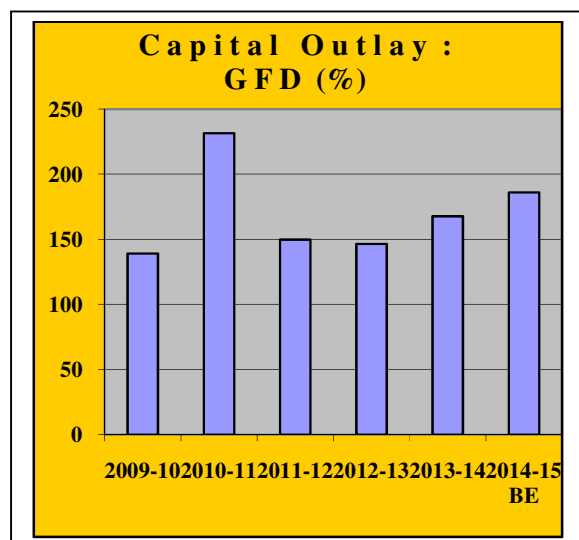
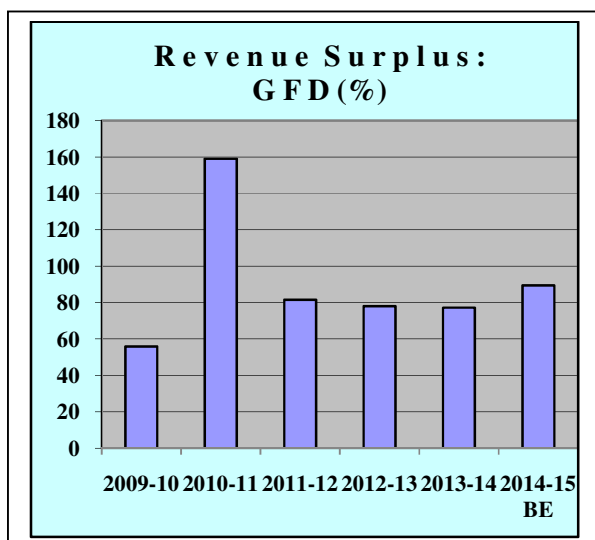
State	G. Gross Transfers: Aggregate Disbursements (%)			H. Debt Servicing: Gross Transfers (%)		
	2012-13 (Actuals)	2013-14 (RE)	2014-15 (BE)	2012-13 (Actuals)	2013-14 (RE)	2014-15 (BE)
Bihar	61.7	59.7	64.2	18.2	18.8	14.1
Jharkhand	44.2	47.8	53.6	34.4	23.8	17.6
West Bengal	31.6	29.8	38.6	116.8	133.5	94.5
Odisha	45.0	47.7	49.3	30.5	26.8	22.0
Uttar Pradesh	43.1	45.0	47.5	45.4	36.1	35.3
Madhya Pradesh	41.2	41.6	47.9	26.6	25.9	26.7
Rajasthan	30.1	30.3	39.9	53.3	43.8	29.4
Maharashtra	18.4	19.3	19.0	90.4	90.2	93.0
Gujarat	16.2	16.7	21.7	117.4	108.8	79.7
Punjab	12.4	15.6	19.1	311.0	234.2	189.6
Haryana	10.8	16.0	16.1	206.4	166.6	181.3
Karnataka	22.6	25.9	27.8	48.4	38.6	44.1
Andhra Pradesh	22.5	26.4	41.7	68.7	56.1	34.2
Kerala	16.8	19.3	18.4	96.1	105.2	138.5
Tamil Nadu	18.4	18.8	18.2	71.5	68.8	77.5
Himachal Pradesh	46.8	47.7	41.6	46.1	42.3	43.3
Chhattisgarh	33.7	34.6	43.0	20.4	15.4	13.1

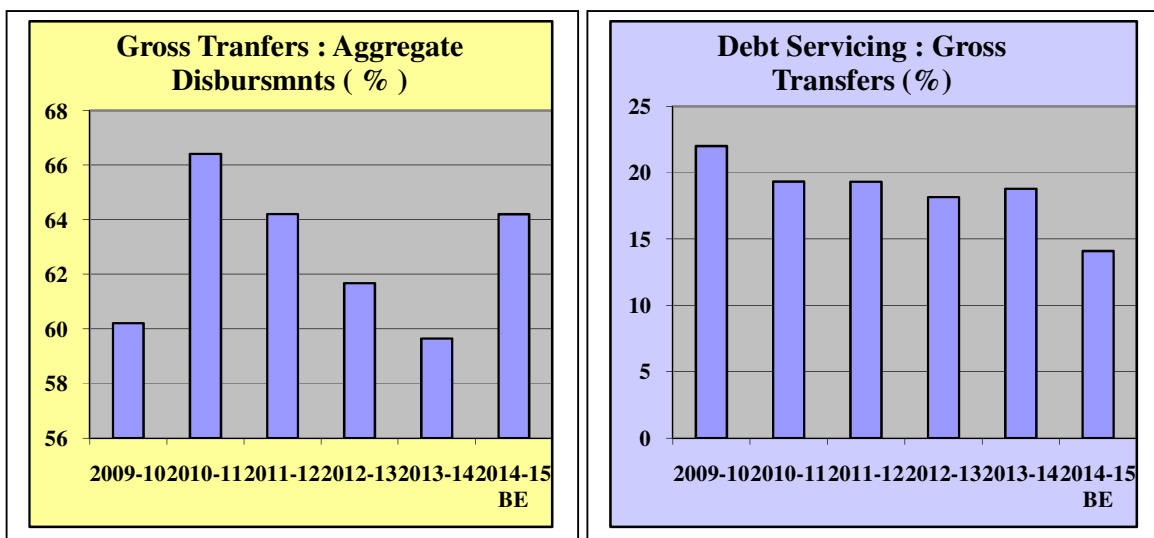
Source : State Government Budgets

Charts 7.2

Charts for Fiscal Parameters of Bihar

(All ratios are depicted in percentage in these charts. Figures for 2014-15 refer to the Budget Estimates for the year 2014-15; figures for all other years are actuals)





Sustainability, Flexibility and Vulnerability of State Finances

The preceding analysis can be extended further to identify the factors that make a state financially healthy and expand its development activities. It would then be necessary to know whether the means of financing these activities are sustainable, i.e., they meet the increased expenditure needs of the state government without substantially adding to its debt burden. Secondly, it would also be pertinent to examine the flexibility of the means of financing, either by increasing the revenue or by borrowing. Finally, one should also examine whether increased expenditure exposes the government to more risks and makes it vulnerable to the sources of funding. The state governments increase their levels of activity primarily through the Five Year Plans which translate into annual development plans. Thus, it can be broadly stated that the non-plan expenditure represents the maintenance of the existing levels of activity, while the plan expenditure entails its expansion. Some of the indicators which measure the sustainability, flexibility and vulnerability of the state government finances are presented in Table 7.3 and they are discussed below.

- (i) Balance of Current Revenue (BCR) : This is calculated as state government's own revenue receipts, plus share of central taxes, plus non-plan grants, minus non-plan revenue expenditure. A positive BCR shows that the state government has surplus funds from its revenues to meet the plan expenditure. Bihar has a substantial positive BCR that has been increasing for the last six years. It increased from Rs 9442 crore in 2010-11 to Rs 16,245

crore in 2013-14. This is projected to become Rs 17,408 crore in 2014-15, as per the budget estimate.

- (ii) Interest Ratio : This is calculated as $(\text{Interest Payment} - \text{Interest Receipt}) / (\text{Total Revenue} - \text{Interest Receipt})$. A higher ratio indicates a reduced ability of the state government to service any fresh debt and meet its revenue expenditure from its revenue receipts. For Bihar, the ratio has been falling continuously. This ratio was 11.8 percent in 2010-11. As per the budget estimate of 2014-15, it is expected to decrease to 9.07 percent.

- (iii) Capital Outlay/Capital Receipts : This ratio indicates the extent to which capital receipts are utilised for capital formation. A ratio of less than 100 percent would not be sustainable in the long run, as that would indicate that capital receipts are being utilized for revenue expenditure. This ratio was at a healthy level of 220 percent in 2006-07, and 373 percent in 2007-08. Thereafter, it declined during the next two years, before rising again to 152 percent in 2010-11. At the end of 2013-14, however, the ratio stood at 141 percent, poised to rise to 144 percent in the current fiscal. Thus, the entire capital receipt of the state government is presently being used for capital outlay, a part of the latter being financed by the surplus in the revenue account. It must be mentioned that, prior to 2005-06, this ratio used to remain below 20 percent, mostly due to the high debt service payments.

- (iv) State's Own Tax Receipts/ GSDP : This is an important indicator of the gap between the tax receipts of the state government and tax potential. A low ratio also indicates low tax compliance. For Bihar, the ratio of its own tax receipts to GSDP has stagnated at around 4 percent till 2008-09 and, since then, has grown just above 5 percent in 2011-12. In 2013-14, the ratio improved to 5.8 percent. Since this ratio is much lower compared to other states, there is further scope for tapping the entire tax potential of the state. In the current fiscal, it is expected to rise further to 6.7 percent.

- (v) Debt Outstanding/ GSDP : This ratio indicates whether the state government has fallen into a debt trap from which it may not be able to come out on its own. A high ratio leaves little room for the state government for financial leverage and indicates a lack of flexibility. It can be noted here that the total debt which constituted 26.7 percent of the GSDP in 2009-10 has been brought down to only 18.7 percent in 2013-14. As this debt burden is clearly sustainable, Bihar is safely positioned on this account.
- (vi) Capital Repayment / Capital Borrowings : This ratio indicates the extent to which the capital borrowings could not be utilized for asset creation. A high ratio indicates that capital receipts are being utilized more for capital repayment, depriving the economy of additional asset creation. For Bihar, this ratio has decreased from 54.6 percent in 2010-11 to 39.6 percent in 2013-14. As per the budget estimates, it is projected to decrease further to 27 percent in 2014-15.
- (vii) Primary Deficit : This is the GFD minus interest payments. It measures the impact of the current policies of the state government without considering the liabilities created in the past, for which interest has to be paid now. A necessary condition for long term sustainability of debt is that the primary account should not be in deficit. In 2008-09, Bihar had a primary surplus of Rs 1246 crore, but since then, except in 2010-11 when there was a modest primary surplus of Rs 349 crore, Bihar could not generate any surplus in its primary account. In 2013-14, it had a primary deficit of Rs 2892 crore which is estimated to increase further to Rs 4787 crore in 2014-15. This remains a matter of concern.
- (viii) Buoyancy of State's Tax and Non-Tax Revenues : The buoyancy of own tax receipts of the state government shows considerable variation — from 0.9 in 2010-11 to 1.4 in 2013-14. In case of non-tax revenue, the buoyancy had varied from (-) 1.6 to 2.3 during this period. The negative buoyancy in non-tax revenues in 2010-11 was due to the withdrawal of debt relief as available under the period covered by the Twelfth Finance Commission, i.e. up to 2009-10. In 2011-12, this buoyancy was again negative due to the recovery of a part of debt relief that was given to the state in 2009-10, amounting to Rs 384 crore. Such buoyancy ratios for non-tax revenue are not very meaningful, as some one-time transfers from the central government are treated as non-tax revenue.

Table 7.3 : Fiscal and Financial Performance Indicators

Indicators	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 (BE)
A. Sustainability					
Balance from Current Revenue (Rs. crore)	9442	9987	14128	16245	17408
Interest Ratio (%)	11.80	9.13	8.67	9.26	9.07
Buoyancy of Own Tax Receipts w.r.t. GSDP	0.9	1.4	1.3	1.4	2.4
Buoyancy of Non-Tax Receipts w.r.t. GSDP	-1.6	-0.5	1.3	2.3	8.4
Growth in outstanding debt (%)	8.8	7.8	12.7	11.8	17.4
Growth in total revenue receipts (%)	25.3	15.2	16.1	15.7	47.9
Growth in state's own revenue receipts (%)	11.2	24.4	28.8	23.7	33.6
Growth in GSDP (%)	24.9	19.5	21.7	15.8	11.9
B. Flexibility					
Capital Repayment / Capital Borrowings (%)	54.6	72.9	54.0	39.6	27.0
Total Tax Receipts / GSDP (%)	16.6	16.7	16.3	16.0	17.6
Capital Outlay / Capital Receipts (%)	152.1	133.1	100.1	141.1	143.5
State's Own Tax Receipts / GSDP (%)	4.8	5.2	5.5	5.8	6.7
State's Own Non-Tax Receipts / GSDP(%)	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.8
Debt Outstanding / GSDP (%)	23.23	20.96	19.41	18.73	19.66
C. Vulnerability					
Revenue Deficit (Rs. crore)	-6316	-4820	-5101	-6442	-10175
Fiscal Deficit (Rs. crore)	3970	5915	6545	8351	11368
Primary Deficit (Rs. crore)	-349	1611	2117	2892	4787
Primary Deficit / Fiscal Deficit (%)	-8.8	27.2	32.3	34.6	42.1
Revenue Deficit / Fiscal Deficit (%)	-159.1	-81.5	-77.9	-77.2	-89.5

Summarily, it is noted that while the key fiscal indicators point to improvements in the fiscal position of the state government over the recent years, there still remain some concerns. For example, the revenue receipts of the state government have been increasing much faster than the outstanding debt, but the primary account of the state government is still showing deficit.

With a better debt management, the state government has gained increased flexibility over the years and was in a better position to direct its resources for development expenditure. In terms of vulnerability, however, the state government still remains overwhelmingly dependent on the central funds for meeting its own expenditure needs. This dependence can be lessened as there still remains untapped potential for increasing its own tax revenues. It is also important to recognize that the public finances of the state are inextricably linked to the health of the national economy and the management of national public finances, which continue to suffer from internal structural deficiencies as well as externalities of the global economy which are beyond its control.

7.3 Deficit Management

The position in the revenue account as well as the combined position of the revenue and capital accounts of the major Indian states for the years 2012-13 to 2014-15 (BE) are presented in Table 7.4. Bihar attained its highest surplus of Rs 6442 crore in the revenue account in 2013-14, recovering from the economic downturn which had caused a decline in its revenue surplus after 2010-11. This satisfactory position in terms of revenue surplus in 2013-14 is expected to improve substantially in the current fiscal, when the state government is expected to generate a record level of revenue surplus of Rs 10,174 crore. The GFD position, that has been worsening since 2010-11 due to high capital outlay, has shown no improvement in 2013-14; in fact, in 2013-14, the GFD of Bihar has increased to Rs 8351 crore from Rs 6545 crore in 2012-13, i.e. by nearly 28 percent. The GFD is likely to increase further in the current fiscal to Rs 11,368 crore, i.e. by 36 percent, due to an increase in capital outlay. This is in keeping with the avowed policy of the state government to continuously increase investments in social and physical infrastructure. All states have been facing nearly the same problem, arising from the phenomenon of economic downturn. West Bengal leads the states having deficits in their revenue accounts, with revenue deficit of more than Rs 12,000 crore. Other revenue deficit states are Punjab, Haryana, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Kerala and Himachal Pradesh. Most states showed a conventional deficit in their budget, necessitating borrowings during 2013-14.

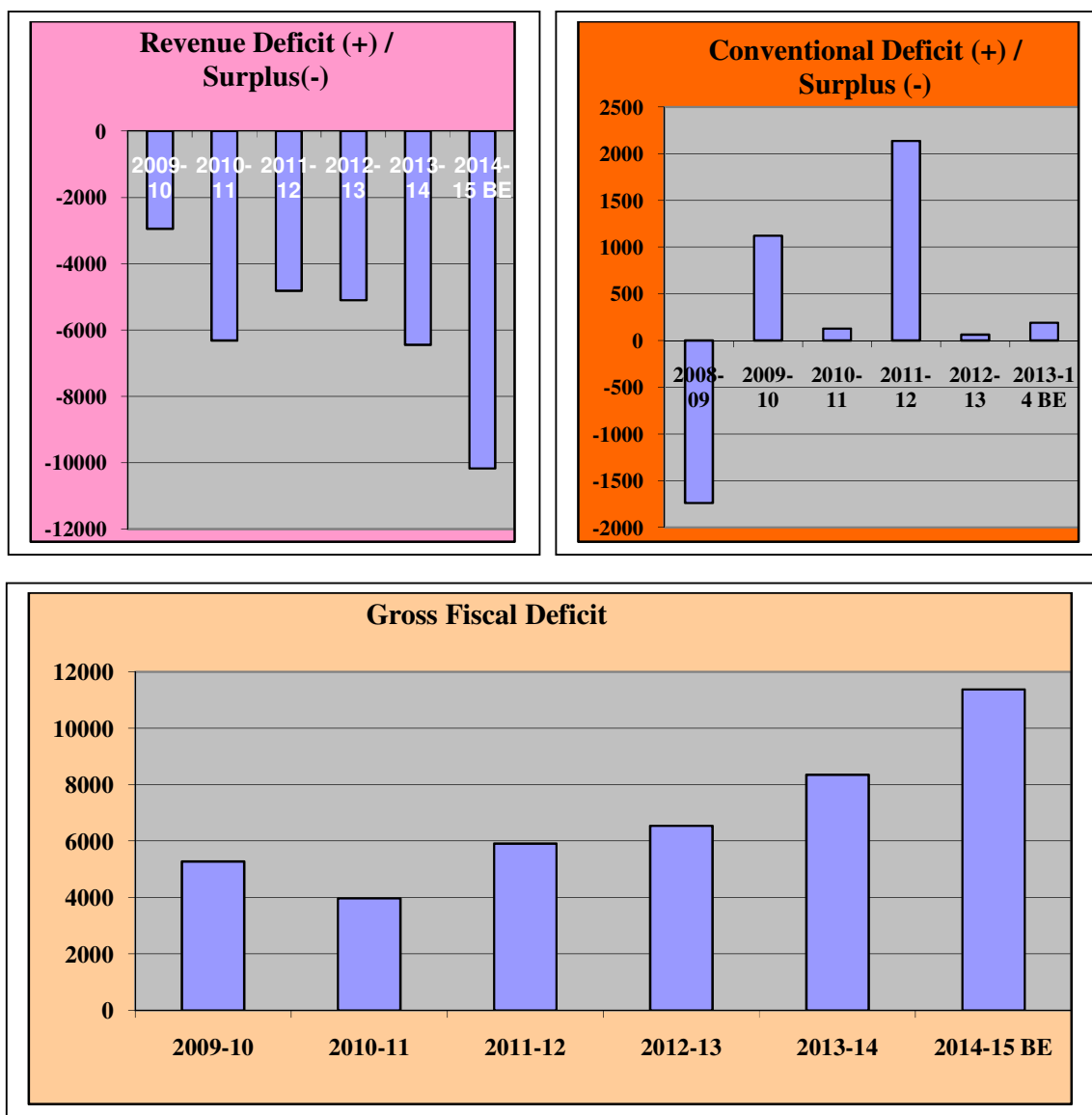
Table 7.4 : Deficit/Surplus position of States

(Rs. crore)

State	Revenue Deficit (+)/ Surplus(-)			Conventional Deficit (+)/ Surplus(-)		
	2012-13 (Actuals)	2013-14 (RE)	2014-15 (BE)	2012-13 (Actuals)	2013-14 (RE)	2014-15 (BE)
Bihar	-5100.9	-6442.2	-10175.0	60.9	1561.6	203.4
Jharkhand	-1371.7	-2902.0	-3956.0	44.5	-712.2	-613.3
West Bengal	13815.1	12069.2	0.0	997.1	1769.1	-7843.1
Odisha	-5699.4	-2152.3	-1120.1	1296.7	2559.5	2056.6
Uttar Pradesh	-5180.4	-5616.8	-28993.9	12267.9	2233.7	-713.7
Madhya Pradesh	-7458.7	-6873.8	-4479.4	4213.1	878.6	2649.5
Rajasthan	-3451.2	2505.1	-737.5	3294.3	8029.8	6121.6
Maharashtra	-4211.3	3017.2	5417.3	-1332.8	7390.1	8748.2
Gujarat	-5570.0	-9418.5	-7697.4	3531.2	2488.0	2066.5
Punjab	7406.8	5259.1	4252.6	2295.3	996.5	1840.9
Haryana	4438.2	5612.9	5012.6	1099.7	1898.5	278.1
Karnataka	-1883.0	-64.6	-281.3	4769.6	3790.2	1759.6
Andhra Pradesh	-1127.9	-1022.8	6063.6	1874.2	-116.1	2318.8
Kerala	9350.7	6209.1	7131.7	4544.7	1297.1	676.7
Tamil Nadu	-1760.3	-244.3	-289.4	313.9	2879.1	2213.3
Himachal Pradesh	576.2	941.4	3261.5	1800.9	1517.4	3472.4
Chhattisgarh	-2606.2	-782.0	-2463.5	1637.5	978.3	549.4

Source : State Government Budgets

Charts 7.3
(2013-14 figures represent budget estimates only)



The GFD of a state government is a sensitive indicator of its financial performance, as it reflects the total resource gap. Table 7.5 presents the GFD of the major states in India. As noted earlier, Bihar’s GFD had sharply increased in last three years, due to higher capital investments and is estimated to touch the all-time high level of Rs 11,368 crore in 2014-15 (BE). As a percentage of GSDP, however, the GFD has remained well below 3 percent of the GSDP during 2012-13 and 2013-14, as mandated by the Bihar FRBMA, 2006. As per the budget estimates of 2014-15, it is expected to just touch the 3 percent limit. As regards other major states, West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala and Tamil Nadu — all had very high fiscal deficits in 2013-14, exceeding Rs. 10,000 crore. No state had any fiscal surplus during 2013-14.

Table 7.5 : Gross Fiscal Deficit

State	Gross Fiscal Deficit (Rs. crore)		
	2012-13 (Actuals)	2013-14 (RE)	2014-15 (BE)
Bihar	6545	8351	11368
Jharkhand	2960	3372	4300
West Bengal	19147	21893	15290
Odisha	-4	5923	9856
Uttar Pradesh	19179	25277	28065
Madhya Pradesh	9454	11629	13425
Rajasthan	8543	18309	20194
Maharashtra	13740	26563	30784
Gujarat	16492	16275	17612
Punjab	9346	8189	10373
Haryana	10373	11535	11419
Karnataka	14540	18018	20116
Andhra Pradesh	17508	24487	12064
Kerala	15017	13164	14424
Tamil Nadu	16519	21643	25714
Himachal Pradesh	3055	3315	5595
Chhattisgarh	2660	5103	5761

Source : State Government Budgets

Table 7.6 shows the decomposition of the GFD of Bihar, from which one can find that capital outlay accounted for most of GFD, as it rightly should. This was true throughout the period from 2009-10 to 2013-14, and more so during the recent years. The fact that the capital outlay now accounts for almost the entire GFD, after exhausting the revenue surplus, indicates that it is now being utilised for building the much-needed social and physical infrastructure in Bihar. Net lending has always constituted a small part of the GFD of the state government. The capital outlay has increased in Bihar at an annual rate of 23.6 percent during the last six years.

Table 7.6 : Decomposition of Gross Fiscal Deficit of Bihar

(Rs. crore)

	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 BE
Revenue Deficit	-2943	-6316	-4820	-5101	-6442	-10174
Capital Outlay	7332	9196	8852	9585	14001	21151
Net Lending	884	1091	1884	2061	792	391
GFD	5272	3970	5915	6545	8351	11367
GSDP	162923	203555	243269	296153	343054	383709
GFD: GSDP ratio (%)	3.24	1.95	2.43	2.21	2.43	2.96

Source : State Government Budgets

Charts 7.4

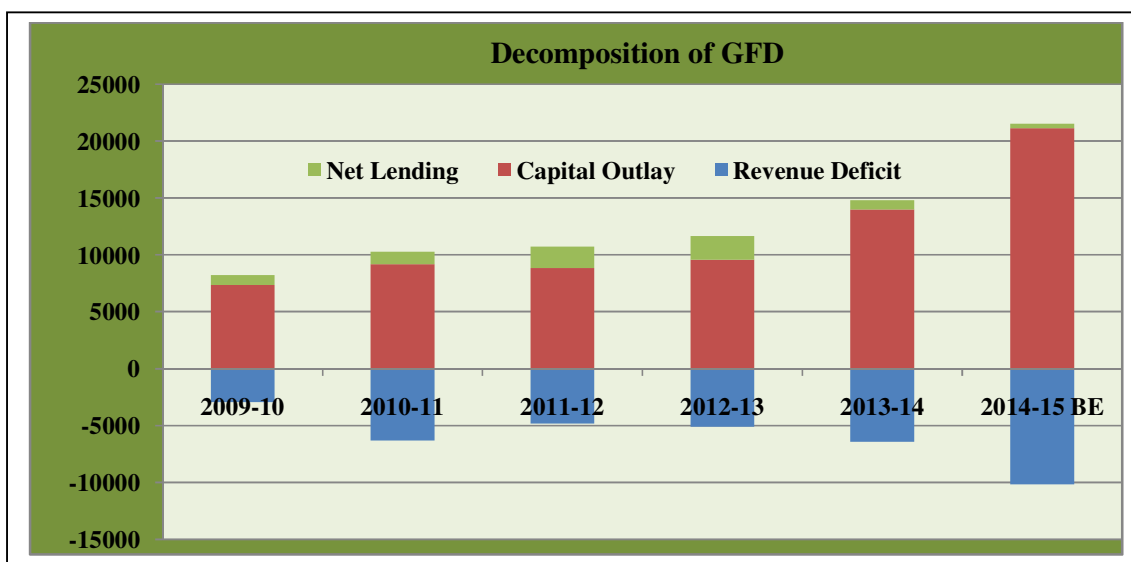
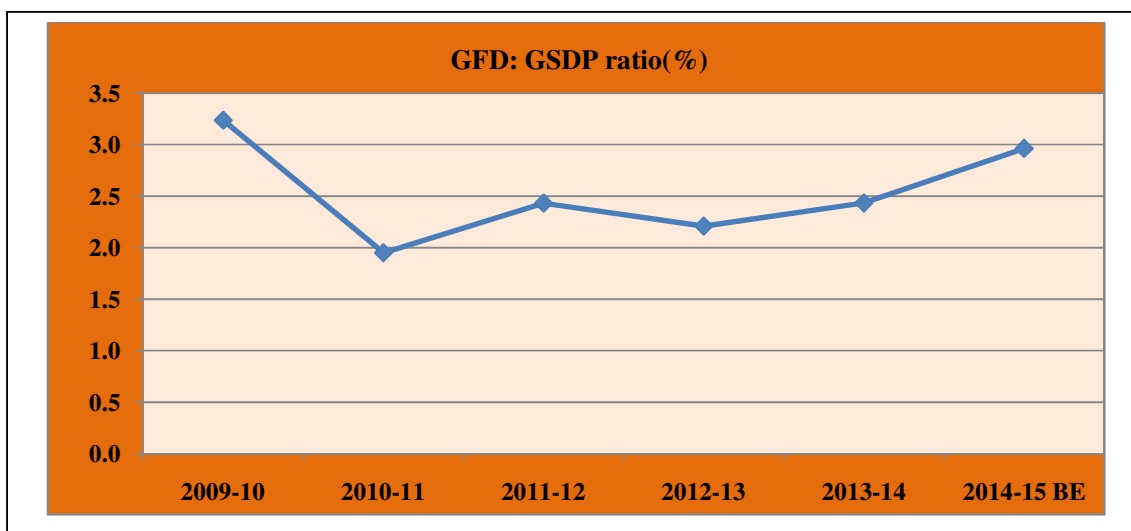


Table 7.7 shows how the GFD was financed during the recent years. The net borrowing consisted of mainly internal market borrowings of the state government, the central loans being a very small portion of the total borrowing. The internal market borrowings of the state government now almost wholly finance its GFD. In 2013-14, the net borrowings of the state government financed as much as 81.3 percent of the GFD. The net accruals from the Public Account, which constitutes a part of the cash balances of the state government, amounted to 19.2 percent of the GFD, leading to a small increase in cash balance by 0.5 percent of the GFD. The increase in cash balance also indicates that the state government need not have borrowed Rs. 41 crore (0.5 percent of GFD). But such fine tuning of borrowing with the availability of cash balances in real time requires a higher level of computerisation. Once that is achieved, inter-change of information among the treasury, the Finance Department and RBI

will ensure that the state government does not unnecessarily borrow, when some cash balance is already available.

Table 7.7 : Financing of Gross Fiscal Deficit of Bihar

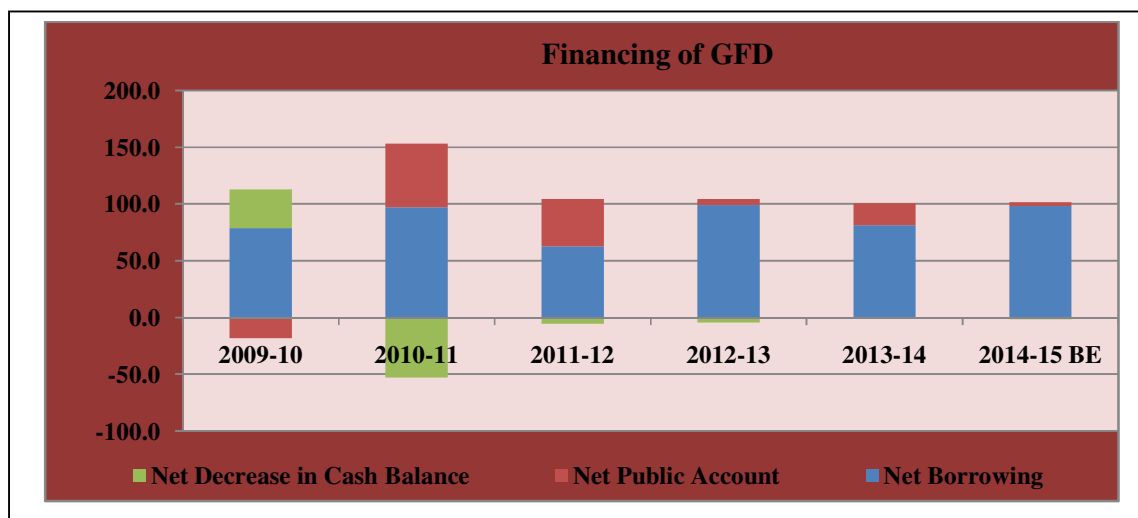
(Rs crore)

	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 BE
Net Borrowing	4151	3842	3706	6484	6788	11164
Net Public Account	-675	2238	2469	343	1606	395
Net Decrease in Cash Balance (Opening - Closing Balance)	1796	-2110	-333	-281	-42	-191
GFD	5272	3970	5915*	6545	8351	11368
Percentage Composition						
Net Borrowing	78.7	96.8	62.6	99.1	81.3	98.2
Net Public Account	-18.4	56.4	41.7	5.2	19.2	3.5
Net Decrease in Cash Balance	34.1	-53.1	-5.6	-4.3	-0.5	-1.7

Note : * Rs. 74 crore received under Inter-State-Settlement

Source : State Government Budgets

Chart 7.5



Cash Management

As of March 31, 2014, the state government had a cash balance of Rs 6156 crore, compared to Rs 3716 crore on March 31, 2013. Out of this, Rs 4039 crore were invested in Cash Balance investment account, Rs 230 crore were invested in Treasury Bills with the RBI, Rs 178 crore were available as cash with departmental officers from Public works and Forest Departments, Rs 341 crore were held as permanent advances for contingent expenditure with various departmental officers, and Rs 1368 crore were invested in earmarked funds like the Sinking

Fund. An amount of Rs 233 crore were realised as interest on the state government's investments during the year.

Guarantees by State Government

The outstanding guarantees of the state government at the end of 2013-14 stood at Rs 1090 crore (1.6 percent of total revenue receipts). Out of this, Rs 500 crore were against the loan to the Bihar State Food and Civil Supplies Corporation, Rs 195 crore to the Bihar State Electricity Board (BSEB) and Rs 127 crore against the Bihar State Financial Corporation. Further, Credit Cooperative Societies and Housing Cooperatives accounted for Rs. 169 crore. Due to increase in investment in the electricity sector, the state is yet to establish any Guarantee Redemption Fund, as suggested by the Twelfth Finance Commission, to discharge any possible future liabilities. The outstanding guarantees remained practically the same during the last two years. The interest on outstanding guarantees amounted to Rs 112 crore during the year.

7.4 Debt Management

Table 7.8 shows the outstanding debt liabilities of the state government (excluding guarantees) from 2009-10 to 2013-14. The outstanding liability as a percentage of GSDP had decreased consistently from 36 percent in 2009-10 to 25 percent in 2013-14.

Table 7.8 : Outstanding Liabilities

(Rs crore)

	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 BE
Public Debt						
Internal Debt	35494	39020	42365	48826	55624	65529
Central Loans	7948	8264	8626	8649	8638	9888
Total	43442	47285	50990	57474	64262	75416
Other Liabilities						
Small Savings, PF etc.	9311	9563	9561	9346	9048	9284
Reserve Funds	1183	1207	1543	1819	2081	2081
Deposits and Advances	4754	4803	5717	7865	11548	11502
Total	15247	15573	16821	19029	22677	22867
Total (Public Debt + Other Liabilities)	58690	62858	67812	76504	86939	98284
Outstanding Liability as % of GSDP	36	31	28	26	25	26

Source : State Government Budgets

The total outstanding liabilities of the state government, as can be seen from Table 7.8, had accumulated to Rs. 86,939 crore at the end of 2013-14, of which the public debt liability on account of borrowings on the Consolidated Fund accounts for 74 percent. This figure is the accumulated effect of past borrowings, growing at an annual rate of 10 percent since 2009-10. The liability on account of public debt has also been growing at an annual rate of 10 percent since 2009-10. Table 7.8 also shows that 87 percent of this outstanding public debt is due to the internal loans raised by the state government, remaining 13 percent being loans from the central government. The composition of outstanding debt has undergone a structural change over the years, with the share of central loans coming down gradually. This has happened mostly because of the recommendations of the Twelfth Finance Commission. In the coming years, the central government loans will probably no longer be a part of the loan portfolio of the state government.

Liability from Public Account constitutes a significant part of the total liability of the state government, though it is not a debt in the strict sense of the term. But the resources are indeed used by the state government, and there is a liability to pay back the outstanding balances in these accounts, which form a part of the cash balance of the state. It may be noted that some of these liabilities under the Reserve Funds and Deposits and Advances will be non-interest bearing, since the state government only holds these funds in trust. As explained earlier, National Small Savings Fund (NSSF) contributes significantly to the internal borrowings of the state government. During 2013-14, the state government had raised Rs 9357 crore through internal borrowings, of which Rs 1387 crore came from NSSF, Rs 6500 crore were raised from the market, and Rs 1471 crore were borrowed from financial institutions. The state government did not avail any ways and means advances from the RBI during 2013-14. The central loans borrowed for state plan schemes amounted to Rs 550 crore. The composition of outstanding liabilities in the Consolidated Fund of the state government as on March 31, 2014 is shown in Table 7.9. It is seen from the table that NSSF accounts for 36 percent and market loans 56 percent of the total outstanding internal debt of the state government. The outstanding central loans are almost entirely on account of loans for state plan schemes.

Table 7.9 : Composition of Outstanding Liabilities in the Consolidated Fund

Nature of Borrowings	Outstanding Balance as on		Percentage Increase over 2014 from 2013	Percentage Composition of outstanding balance as on 31.03.14
	31.03.2013 (Rs crore)	31.03.2014 (Rs crore)		
A. Internal Debt, of which	48,826	55,624	13.9	86.6
Market Loans	25,938	31,285	20.6	48.7
WMA from the RBI	0	0	0.0	0.0
Bonds	642	434	-32.4	0.7
Loans from Financial Institutions	3,113	414	-86.7	0.6
Special Securities Issued to NSSF	19,125	19,756	3.3	30.7
Others	7	7	0.0	0.0
B. Loans and Advances from Central Government, of which	8,649	8,638	-0.1	13.4
Non plan loans	62	59	-4.8	0.1
Loans for State Plan Schemes	8,540	8,531	-0.1	13.3
Loans for Central Plan Schemes	1	1	32.9	0.0
Loans for Centrally Sponsored Plan Schemes	0	1	-243.2	0.0
Other Loans	47	47	0.0	0.1
Total (A+B)	57,474	64,262	11.8	100.0

Source : Finance Accounts, GOB

Table 7.10 shows the repayment liabilities of the state government. In 2013-14, the total repayment of principal by the state government amounted to Rs. 4490 crore, while the interest payment was higher at Rs 5459 crore. The annual interest burden has increased by Rs 1774 crore over the past five years, due to substantial past borrowings. The total annual debt service burden has increased from Rs. 6639 crore in 2009-10 to Rs. 9949 crore in 2013-14, growing at an annual rate of 10.6 percent. In the budget estimates for 2014-15, it is expected to increase by nearly 16 percent to Rs 11,553 crore.

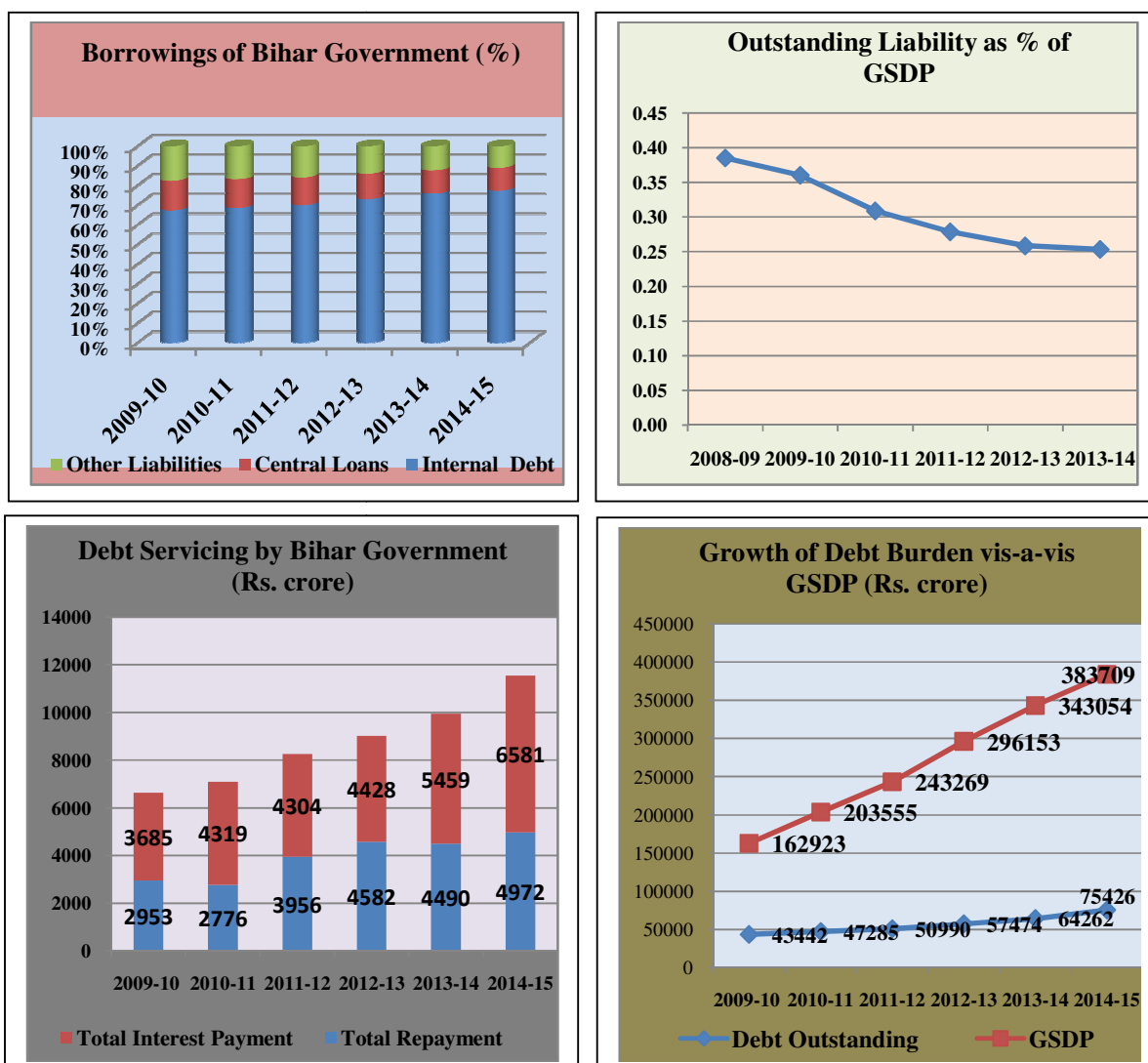
Table 7.10 : Public Debt Repayment Liabilities

(Rs. crore)

	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 BE
Discharge of internal debt	1169	1725	2457	2585	2559	2973
Repayment of loans to Centre	814	466	465	485	561	590
Discharge of other liabilities	970	586	1034	1512	1370	1409
Total Repayment	2953	2776	3956	4582	4490	4972
Total Interest Payment	3685	4319	4304	4428	5459	6581
Total Debt Service Burden	6639	7095	8260	9010	9949	11553

Note : Liabilities include receipts and payments of Small Saving and Provident Fund under Public Accounts of the Government of Bihar.

Charts 7.6



Public debt can be a powerful agent of economic growth, if it is utilised for the creation of productive assets. As can be seen from Table 7.11, the debt resources could not be utilised much by the state government for creating productive assets till 2011-12, when they were mostly used to discharge the existing debt obligations. In next two years, however, there was a net accrual to the state exchequer out of the total borrowing. In 2013-14, out of the total borrowed amount of Rs. 9907 crore, Rs 3120 crore were used for repayment of the principal amounts of the existing public debt, and Rs. 5459 crore for payment of interest. Taking into account the nominal receipts on account of recoveries of loans and advances given by the state government as well as interest receipts on such loans, it resulted in net inflow of Rs 1613 crore as resources for the state government. As per the budget estimates of 2014-15, this situation is likely to be improved further and the state government should be in a position to utilize Rs 4801 crore, for its own developmental requirements, 32.6 percent of net borrowings. Though the overall situation has improved now, it still implies a limited space available to the state government for fiscal maneuverability.

Table 7.11 : Net Public Debt Received

(Rs. crore)

	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 BE
Gross Central Loans Received	764	782	827	508	550	1849
Internal Debt Recd	5370	5251	5801	9046	9357	12878
Total Debt Received	6134	6032	6628	9554	9907	14727
Recoveries of Loans and Advances	13	12	23	25	15	16
Interest payments	3685	4319	4304	4428	5459	6581
Interest Received	353	238	574	167	269	202
Repayment of Debt	1983	2190	2922	3070	3120	3563
Net Debt Received	832	-227	-2	2248	1613	4801
Net Debt Received as percentage of total borrowing	13.6	-3.8	0.0	23.5	16.3	32.6

Source : State Government Budgets

7.5 Tax : GSDP Ratio

Table 7.12 shows a comparison among different states with respect to their Tax : GSDP ratios, as per the budget estimates of 2014-15. It is seen that, for Bihar, this ratio at only 6.7 percent (5.8 percent in 2013-14) was the lowest among all major states. Jharkhand, Odisha, Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Haryana, Andhra Pradesh and Himachal Pradesh had Tax : GSDP ratios ranging between 7 to 10 percent, while all other states had the ratio exceeding 10 percent, the highest being 13.5 percent for Karnataka, followed by 12.3 percent for Tamil Nadu and 12.2 percent for Kerala. As regards the total Revenue: GSDP ratio, which includes the central transfers and grants, Chhattisgarh records the highest ratio of 29.8 percent, followed closely by Uttar Pradesh (28.9 percent), Jharkhand (28.6 percent) and Madhya Pradesh (27.8 percent). Bihar's ratio would reach 26.6 percent as per the budget estimates of 2014-15. Bihar's Own Tax: GSDP ratio of only 6.7 percent indicates that its tax potential remains largely untapped. If its own tax: GSDP ratio improves, the ratio between its total revenue and GSDP that currently stands at only 20 percent (2013-14) would also improve automatically.

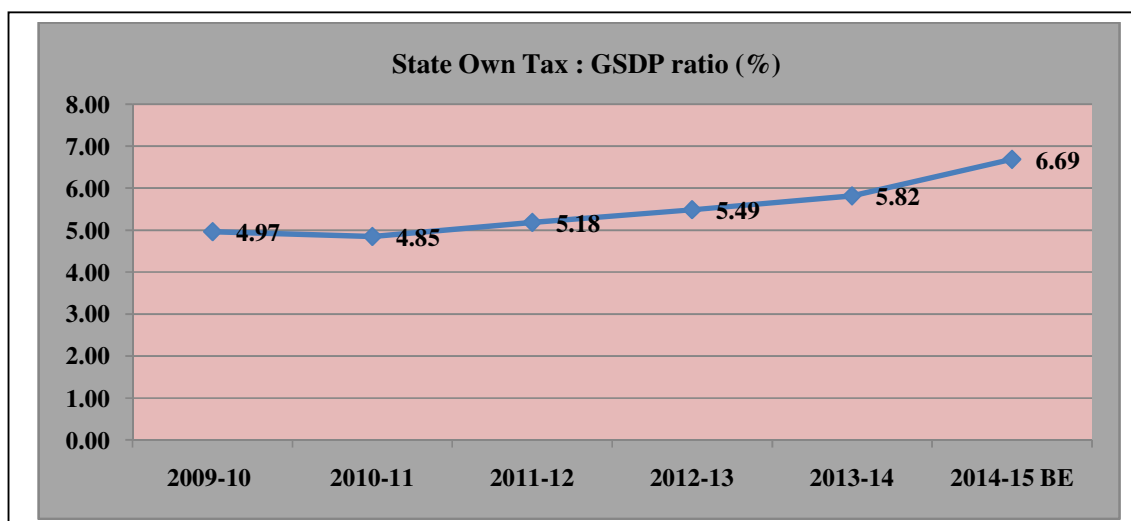
Chart 7.7

Table 7.12 : Tax : GSDP Ratio of States (2014-15 BE)

State	Revenue Receipts (Rs. crore)	State's Own Tax (Rs. crore)	GSDP (Rs. crore)	State's Own Tax: Revenue Receipts	State's Own Tax: GSDP	Total Revenue: GSDP
Bihar	101939	25663	383709	25.2	6.7	26.6
Jharkhand	43444	11813	151655	27.2	7.8	28.6
West Bengal	105978	45414	443191	42.9	10.2	23.9
Odisha	62917	19513	255459	31.0	7.6	24.6
Uttar Pradesh	226419	81000	782285	35.8	10.4	28.9
Madhya Pradesh	103493	38990	372171	37.7	10.5	27.8
Rajasthan	106125	40655	459215	38.3	8.9	23.1
Maharashtra	169908	118589	1323768	69.8	9.0	12.8
Gujarat	95440	63068	670016	66.1	9.4	14.2
Punjab	44894	28480	285165	63.4	10.0	15.7
Haryana	47690	30375	339451	63.7	8.9	14.0
Karnataka	111039	69870	519109	62.9	13.5	21.4
Andhra Pradesh	92078	37398	754409	40.6	5.0	12.2
Kerala	64842	42467	349338	65.5	12.2	18.6
Tamil Nadu	127390	91835	744859	72.1	12.3	17.1
Himachal Pradesh	16522	5338	73710	32.3	7.2	22.4
Chhattisgarh	48654	18441	163461	37.9	11.3	29.8

Source : State Government Budgets

7.6 Revenue Account: Receipt and Expenditure

The summary of revenue receipts and expenditure of the state government is shown in Table 7.13. During 2009-10 to 2013-14, the revenue receipts grew at an annual rate of 18.0 percent, while revenue expenditure grew at a lower rate of 17.7 percent. Thus, there was a revenue surplus in each of these five years. The state government's own revenue, tax and non-tax combined, met only 27.5 percent of its revenue expenditure in 2009-10, but it covered 31.2 percent of its total revenue expenditure in 2013-14. The total revenue receipts was nearly doubled during the five-year period from 2009-10 (Rs. 35,527 crore) to 2013-14 (Rs. 68,919 crore). Simultaneously, its own revenue, tax and non-tax combined, have grown at an even faster rate of 21.8 percent. It increased from Rs. 9760 crore (2009-10) to Rs. 21,506 crore (2013-14), during the same period. In the budget estimates of 2014-15, both the revenue receipts and revenue expenditure are projected to increase steeply, leading to a higher revenue surplus.

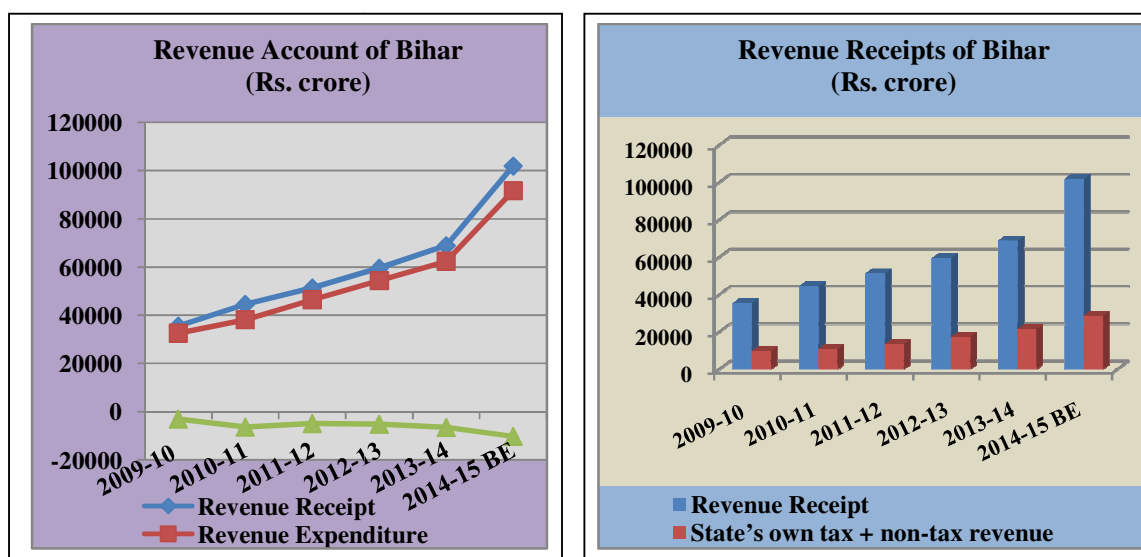
Table 7.13 : Revenue Account of Bihar

(Rs. crore)

	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 (BE)
Revenue Receipt	35527	44532	51320	59567	68919	101940
Revenue Expenditure	32584	38216	46499	54466	62477	91765
Revenue Surplus	2943	6316	4820	5101	6442	10174
State's own tax + non-tax revenue	9760	10855	13502	17388	21506	28745
State's own revenue as % of total revenue	27.5	24.4	26.3	29.2	31.2	28.2
State's share of Central tax as % of total revenue	51.2	53.8	54.4	53.6	50.5	41.0
Central Grants as % of its total revenue	21.3	21.8	19.3	17.3	18.3	30.8
State's own revenue as % of revenue expenditure	30.0	28.4	29.0	31.9	34.4	31.3

Source : State Government Budgets

Charts 7.8



In Table 7.13, some more parameters of the state government finances have been presented, comparing its own tax and non-tax revenues with its total tax and non-tax revenues. The tax revenues of the state government consist of its own revenues as well as its share from the divisible pool of central taxes. The share of state government's own tax revenue in total tax revenue, which was stagnating at about 20 percent earlier, had started increasing from 2009-10 onwards and stands at 31.2 percent in 2013-14. It has financed less than 35 percent of its total revenue expenditure during those years; as such, the state government still remains overwhelmingly dependent on the central resources. More than 50 percent of the total revenues of Bihar till 2013-14 came from the divisible pool of central taxes alone; however, in 2014-15,

it is projected to come down to 41 percent. The central grants, both plan and non-plan, together accounted for 18 percent of the total revenue in 2013-14. From 2014-15, the practice of direct transfers by the central government to implementing agencies in respect of Centrally Sponsored Schemes has been abolished and such transfers are now routed through the state budget. In consequence, grants will constitute about 31 percent of the total receipts of the state government, as per the budget estimates of 2014-15.

Table 7.14 shows the break-up of the total expenditure of the state government between developmental and non-developmental purposes, as well as between plan and non-plan expenditures. The plan expenditure is mostly developmental, while non-plan expenditure may be either developmental or non-developmental. In the absence of any clear guideline for the classification of expenditure between plan and non-plan on a rational basis, the distinction is ambiguous. Further, with the abolition of Planning Commission, it is quite likely that the classification in terms of plan and non-plan expenditure may disappear in future. Consequently, there is not much significance in analyzing the expenditure in terms of plan and non-plan heads. The share of development expenditure, on revenue and capital accounts combined, in the total expenditure of the state government had increased substantially from less than 50 percent in 2005-06 to 64.5 percent in 2009-10 and, after that, it has remained nearly unchanged. In 2013-14, the ratio was 67.7 percent. In absolute terms, the development expenditure has nearly doubled during the five years, 2009-10 to 2013-14, indicating its remarkable growth.

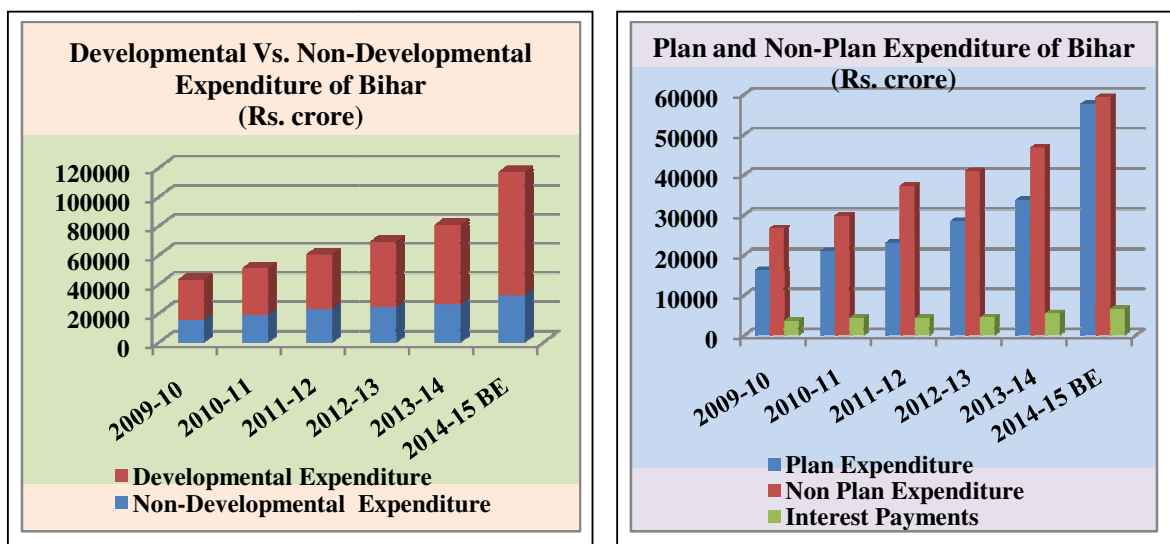
Table 7.14 : Expenditure Pattern of Bihar Government

(Rs crore)

	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 BE
Non-Developmental Expenditure	15188	18583	22562	23804	25949	32129
Developmental Expenditure	27606	32122	37619	45402	54456	84757
Total Expenditure	42795	50705	60180	69206	80405	116886
Development Expenditure as % of Total Expenditure	64.5	63.4	62.5	65.6	67.7	72.5
Plan Expenditure	16194	20911	23008	28380	33698	57655
Non Plan Expenditure	26601	29794	37172	40826	46707	59231
Plan Expenditure as % of Total Expenditure	37.8	41.2	38.2	41.0	41.9	49.3
Interest Payments	3685	4319	4304	4428	5459	6581

Source : State Government Budgets

Charts 7.9



As regards the crucial element of interest payment, it is seen from Table 7.15 that the difference between the gross and net interest payments is only marginal, due to the poor recovery of interest on the loans and advances given by the state government to its mostly loss-making public sector enterprises and autonomous bodies. For most of these public enterprises, their accumulated losses have wiped out their equity bases several times over. As already emphasised before, Table 7.16 indicates that the capital outlay has substantially increased from Rs. 7332 crore in 2009-10 to Rs. 14,001 crore in 2013-14, drawing from the substantial surplus in the revenue account and reinforcing the state government's commitment to development. In the budget estimates of 2014-15, it is projected to rise further to Rs. 21,151 crore.

Table 7.15 : Interest Payment and Receipt

(Rs. crore)

	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 (BE)
Gross Interest Payment	3685	4319	4304	4428	5459	6581
Net Interest Payment	3332	4081	3730	4261	5190	6379

Source : State Government Budgets

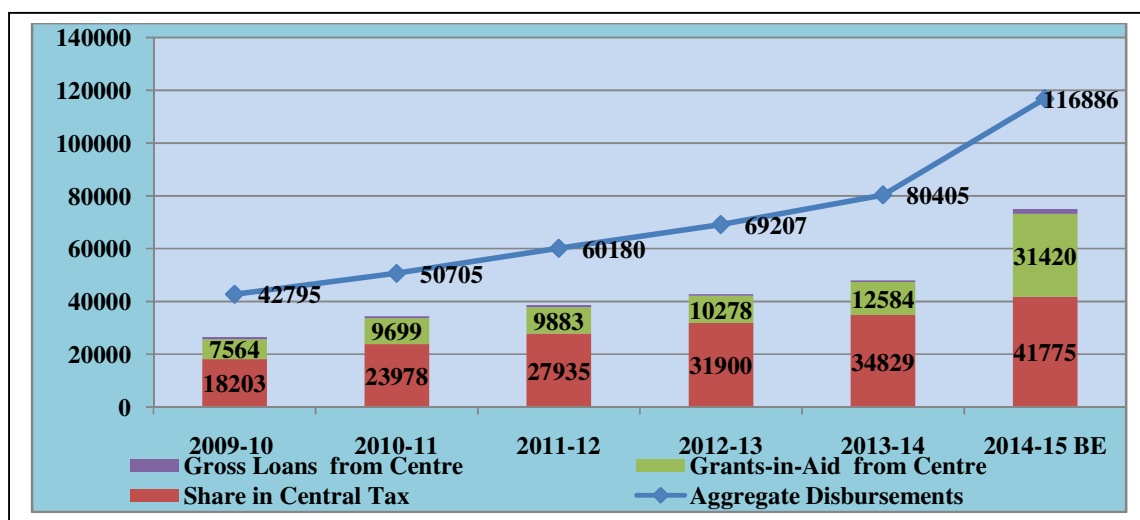
Table 7.16 : Other Parameters of Expenditure

(Rs. crore)

	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 (BE)
Total Tax Revenue	26293	33848	40547	48153	54790	67438
Own Tax Revenue	8090	9870	12612	16253	19961	25663
Total non-tax Revenue	1670	985	890	1135	1545	3082
Own Tax + Non-tax Revenue	9760	10855	13502	17388	21508	28745
Own non-tax Revenue	1670	986	890	1135	1548	3082
Capital Outlay	7332	9196	8852	9585	14001	21151
Capital Outlay as % of Total Expenditure	17.13	18.14	14.71	13.85	17.25	18.10

Source : State Government Budgets

Chart 7.10 : Transfer of Resources from Centre (Rs Crore)



The extent of the state government's dependence on central resources can be seen from Table 7.17, showing the gross transfer of resources to Bihar during 2009-10 to 2014-15. The gross transfer of resources includes the state government's share in central taxes, grants-in-aid from the central government, as well as central loans. The transfer of resources from the central to state government constituted around 60 percent of its total expenditure in 2013-14; in 2009-10, such transfers had met 62 percent of the total expenditure. In 2014-15, this share is also estimated at 64 percent. As already noted, the contribution of state government's own resources to total expenditure increased from 23 percent to 27 percent during 2009-10 to 2013-14, the rest being covered by central transfers and borrowings. In 2013-14, about 43 percent of the total disbursements came from its share of central taxes and 16 percent from the central grants, with the share of loans from the central government being nil.

Table 7.17 : Transfer of Resources from Central Government to Bihar

(Rs crore)

	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 (BE)
Aggregate Disbursements	42795	50705	60180	69207	80405	116886
Share in Central Tax	18203	23978	27935	31900	34829	41775
Grants-in-Aid from Centre	7564	9699	9883	10278	12584	31420
Gross Loans from Centre	764	782	827	508	550	1849
Gross transfer of Resources	26531	34458	38645	42686	47963	75044
Net Loans from Centre	-49	316	361	23	-11	1259
Net Transfer of Resources	25717	33993	38179	42202	47402	74454
Own Tax + Non-tax Revenue	9760	10855	13502	17388	21508	28745

Source : State Government Budgets

7.7 Resource Management

The revenue receipts of the state government come from both tax and non-tax sources. The tax revenue consists of its own tax revenues and its share in the divisible pool of taxes and duties of the central government. Similarly, the non-tax revenues consist of the state government's own non-tax revenue, as well as central grants for plan and non-plan purposes. The own tax revenues of the state government include taxes on property and capital transactions, taxes on commodities and services, and taxes on agricultural income. The second component is by far the most important source of the own revenues of the state government. The non-tax revenues of the state government are collected under general, social and economic services. These include interest receipts from loans and advances to various government companies, public sector and quasi-commercial undertakings and other bodies, dividends and profit from them, interest earned on the investment of cash balances of the state government, and receipts from various services classified under general, social and economic services. Economic services contribute more significantly to the non-tax revenues than the other services.

The share of central taxes consists mainly of the shares of income tax, union excise duty, customs duty, service tax and wealth tax, which are collected by the central government, but the proceeds of which are shared with the state governments, under recommendations of the Finance Commissions, constituted every five years. The grants from the central government are for both plan and non-plan purposes. Within the plan grants, there are separate grants for the state government's own plan schemes, Central Plan Schemes and also for Centrally Sponsored Schemes. The non-plan grants include the statutory grants as well as relief on natural calamities and other public purpose grants.

Table 7.18 shows the revenue receipts of the state government from 2009-10 to 2014-15. From this table, it can be seen that, during all these years, about 70 percent of the total receipts of the state government came from the central government by way of state's share of divisible pool of central taxes and grants-in-aid. In 2009-10, these constituted as much as 73 percent of total revenue of the state government. In 2013-14, the central transfers constituted 69 percent of total revenue of the state government — 51 percent from the state's share of central taxes and 18 percent from central grants. State government's own resources contributed only 31 percent of total revenue – 29 percent from tax revenues and only 2 percent from non-tax revenues.

The state government's own tax revenues have grown from Rs. 8090 crore in 2009-10 to Rs. 25,663 crore in 2014-15, while the non-tax revenues have grown from Rs. 1670 crore to Rs. 3082 crore during the same period. However, it should be remembered that the increase in the non-tax revenue is due to some special transfers from the central government. For example, the non-tax revenue had increased substantially during 2008-09 (Rs. 385 crore) to 2009-10 (Rs. 770 crore), due to debt relief received in those two years, under the recommendations of the Twelfth Finance Commission. After the withdrawal of this debt relief upon the expiry of the period covered by the Commission, there was an abrupt decrease in non-tax receipt by Rs 684 crore in 2010-11. In 2011-12, the non-tax revenue was further decreased, due to recovery of Rs 385 crore excess debt relief paid during 2009-10. In 2012-13, the non-tax revenue increased by Rs 151 crore due to receipts pertaining to 'Contributions and Recoveries from Pension etc.', as transfer from the Government of Jharkhand. This transfer was on account of the reimbursement of pension dues pertaining to the period prior to division of the erstwhile composite state of Bihar. In 2013-14 again, the non-tax revenue increased by Rs 400 crore on this account.

The total revenue of the state government, including grants and its share of taxes from the central government, increased from Rs. 35,527 crore in 2009-10 to Rs 68,919 crore in 2013-14, at an impressive annual growth rate of 18 percent. Compared to this, state government's own revenue receipts increased during the period at a higher annual rate of almost 22 percent and its tax revenues grew at an even higher annual rate of 25 percent. During this period, the grants from the central government increased at a modest rate of 14 percent only. However, consequent upon the abolition of direct transfers of grants by the central government to the state implementing agencies in respect of the Centrally Sponsored Schemes from the current fiscal, all these grants are now routed through the state budget. This change would significantly increase the volume of central grants received by the state government. Consequently, in 2014-15, central grants would increase by nearly 2.5 times over the level of 2013-14. In 2013-14, such grants amounted to Rs. 12,584 crore, while in 2014-15 it is expected to be Rs. 31,420 crore as per the budget estimates. Due to the higher growth of state government's own revenues compared to the growth of all other components of state government revenues, the share of the state government's own revenue in total revenues has also increased from 27.5 percent in 2009-10 to 31.2 percent in 2013-14. However, due to sudden increase of central grants, this share will get reduced to 28.2 percent in 2014-15.

Table 7.18 : Revenue Receipts

(Rs. crore)

Sources of Revenue	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 (BE)
I. State's Own Revenue	9760	10855	13502	17388	21506	28745
a) Tax Revenue	8090	9870	12612	16253	19961	25663
b) Non-Tax Revenue	1670	986	890	1135	1545	3082
II. Receipts from Centre	25767	33677	37818	42178	47413	73195
a) Share of Divisible Taxes	18203	23978	27935	31900	34829	41775
b) Grants-in-aid	7564	9699	9883	10278	12584	31420
III. Total Revenue Receipts	35527	44532	51320	59567	68919	101940
State's Own Revenue as % of Total Receipts	27.5	24.4	26.3	29.2	31.2	28.2

Source : State Government Budgets

Among the direct taxes of the state government are included Stamp and Registration Fees, Taxes on Vehicles, Taxes and Duties on Electricity, Land Revenue, and Taxes on Agricultural Income, the last one being rather insignificant. Among the indirect taxes, which are far more important than the direct taxes, there are Taxes on Sales/ Trade, State Excise, Taxes on Goods and Passengers, and Other Taxes and Duties on Commodities and Services. The details of receipts from these tax heads from 2009-10 to 2014-15 are shown in Table 7.19.

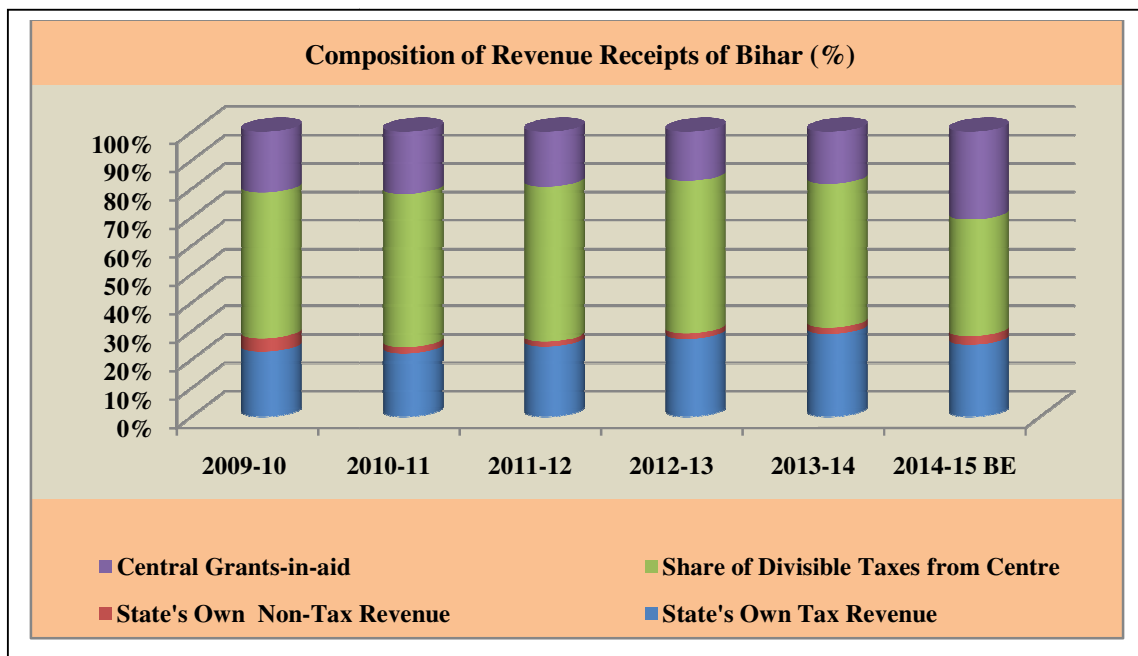
Table 7.19 : Tax Revenues under Different Heads

(Rs. crore)

Sources of Revenue	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 (BE)
Taxes on Sales/ Trade	3839	4557	7476	8671	8453	12820
Taxes on Goods and Passengers	1613	2006	828	1932	4349	4118
State Excise	1082	1523	1981	2430	3168	3700
Stamp and Registration Fees	998	1099	1480	2173	2712	3600
Taxes on Vehicles	345	455	569	673	837	1000
Land Revenue	124	139	167	205	202	250
Taxes & Duties on Electricity	67	65	55	103	141	83
Other Taxes/ Duties on Commodities and Services	22	25	26	29	50	49
Taxes on Agricultural Income	0	0	0	0	1	2
Total	8090	9870	12583	16216	19914	25621

Source : State Government Budgets

Chart 7.11



An analysis of the tax receipts of the state government reveals that its major sources are Sales Tax (VAT), Stamp and Registration Fees, State Excise Duty, Taxes on Goods and Passengers and Taxes on Vehicles. These five taxes together account for nearly whole of the state government's total tax receipts. In 2013-14, Sales Tax alone (Rs. 8453 crore) comprised 42 percent of the total tax receipts of the state government. This was followed by Taxes on Goods and Passengers (22 percent), State Excise Duty (16 percent), Stamp and Registration Fees (14 percent) and Taxes on Vehicles (4 percent). These taxes are highly buoyant, their yields increasing steadily with the increase in GSDP. There has not been any significant change in the composition of tax revenues of the state government over the past few years, except in 2011-12 when the share of Sales Tax (VAT) increased substantially due to increase in the rates of sales tax for various items as well as price increases. Consequently, the share of the Taxes on Goods and Passengers went down substantially. The composition of the state government's tax revenue is shown in Table 7.20 and their growth rates in Table 7.21.

Chart 7.12

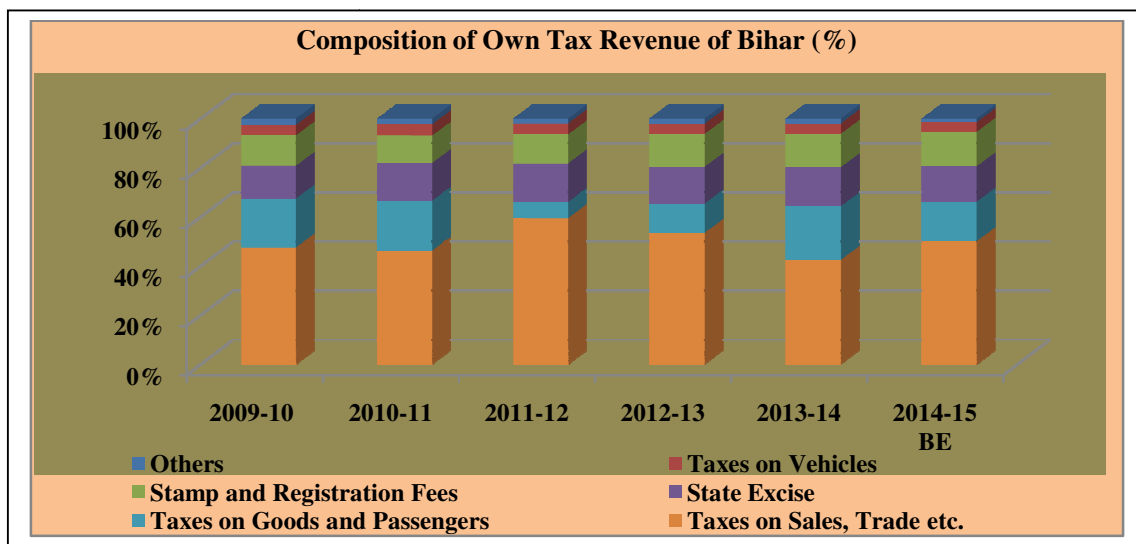
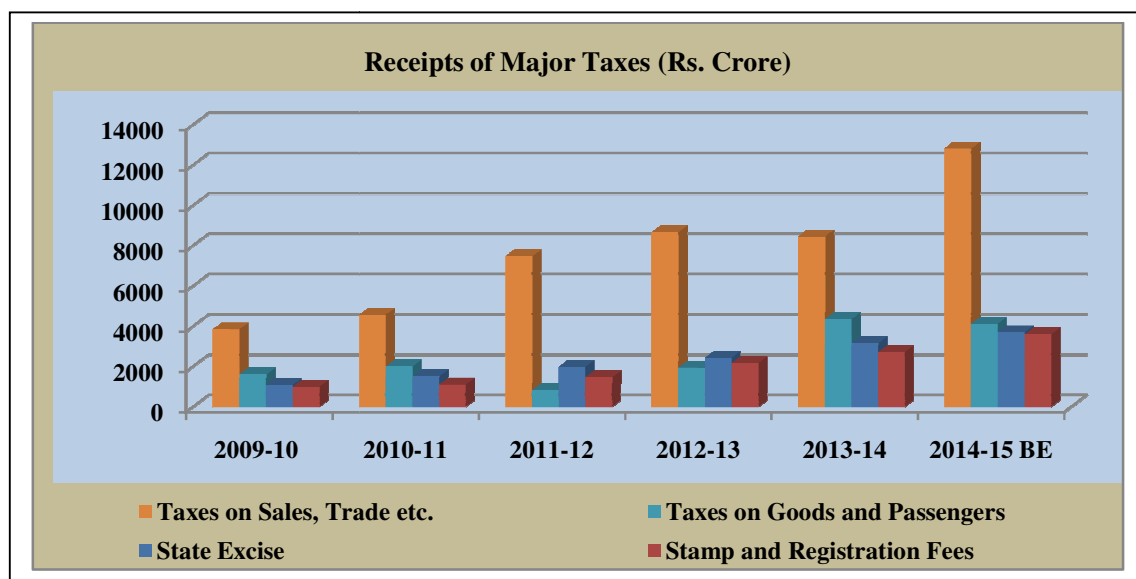


Table 7.20 : Composition of Tax Revenues

Sources of Revenue	Percentage share					
	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 (BE)
Taxes on Sales/ Trade	47.5	46.2	59.4	53.5	42.4	50.0
Taxes on Goods and Passengers	19.9	20.3	6.6	11.9	21.8	16.1
State Excise	13.4	15.4	15.7	15.0	15.9	14.4
Stamp and Registration Fees	12.3	11.1	11.8	13.4	13.6	14.1
Taxes on Vehicles	4.3	4.6	4.5	4.2	4.2	3.9
Land Revenue	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.0	1.0
Taxes & Duties on Electricity	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.3
Other Taxes	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Chart 7.13



During the period 2009-10 to 2014-15, the maximum growth rate has been registered by Stamp and Registration Fees (31.2 percent), followed by State Excise (27.7 percent), Sales Tax (25.8 percent) and Taxes on Goods and passengers (25.2 percent). In 2013-14, Sales Tax has shown a negative growth of 2.5 percent over the previous year; but in the current fiscal (2014-15), it is estimated to make up for this negative growth and grow by nearly 52 percent. The growth patterns of most taxes have not been uniform during the five-year period 2009-10 to 2013-14. For example, the Taxes on Goods and Passengers had registered more than 100 percent growth during the last two years, after the negative growth of nearly 59 percent during 2011-12. During 2013-14, it had grown by 125 percent, yielding a record collection of Rs 4349 crore. This tax comprises tolls on roads, passenger tax, goods tax, and tax on entry of goods into local areas for consumption, use or sale of goods therein and inter-state transit duties. In Bihar, the entire collection under this head is from the last component.

Table 7.21 : Growth Rates of Tax Revenue

Sources of Revenue	Percentage Growth over Previous Year						CAGR (2009-15)
	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 (BE)	
Taxes on Sales, Trade etc.	27.3	18.7	64.1	16.0	-2.5	51.7	25.8
Taxes on Goods and Passengers	26.1	24.4	-58.7	133.3	125.1	-5.3	25.2
State Excise	59.3	40.8	30.0	22.7	30.4	16.8	27.7
Stamp and Registration Fees	39.3	10.1	34.7	46.8	24.8	32.7	31.2
Taxes on Vehicles	15.9	32.0	25.0	18.3	24.4	19.4	23.2
Land Revenue	21.8	12.2	20.5	22.7	-1.8	23.9	14.8
Taxes & Duties on Electricity	-1.5	-2.1	-16.1	87.5	37.8	-41.5	12.2
Other Taxes and Duties on Commodities and Services	58.0	12.4	3.6	13.6	73.9	-3.6	19.6
Others	16.0	7.7	8.2	36.0	17.0	-2.8	15.0
Total	31.1	22.0	27.5	28.9	22.8	28.7	26.1

From Table 7.22, one can see that the direct taxes contributed only 20 percent of the total own tax revenue of the state government, indirect taxes contributing the rest 80 percent in 2013-14. This distribution was equally skewed in the previous years. This indicates that the process of fiscal reforms of the state government is yet to be reflected in the structure of its tax administration. It also defies the trend noticed in the structure of central tax receipts, which has shifted very significantly in favour of direct taxes after the economic reforms were introduced. But all the states show this skewed structure, as the high yielding direct taxes like income tax or corporation tax are administered by the central government.

Table 7.22 : Share of Direct and Indirect Taxes

Source	Percentage Share					
	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 (BE)
Share of Indirect Taxes in State's Own Tax Revenue (%)	81	82	82	80	80	81
Share of Direct Taxes in State's Own Tax Revenue (%)	19	18	18	20	20	19
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

Table 7.23 shows the major non-tax revenues of the state government, while its composition and growth rates are presented in Tables 7.24 and 7.25, respectively. The most important source of non-tax revenues in Bihar has always been the royalty from mines and minerals, classified as receipts from 'Non-Ferrous Mining and Metallurgical Industries', followed by interest receipts. The minor minerals available in the state are brick earth, stones, limestone, sand, etc. The receipts against this element of non-tax revenues have always been more than budget estimates and it has grown annually at 19 percent, during the period 2009-10 to 2014-15. In comparison, the growth of interest receipts, the second most important element of its non-tax revenues, has shown wide fluctuations during the period. These fluctuations arise from the nature of the interest receipts. Till 2007-08, these two heads together had accounted for more than 60 percent of the total non-tax revenues of the state government; but due to the receipts of substantial debt relief from the central government, which is included under the head 'Miscellaneous General Services', the combined share of these two sources came down to 40 percent in 2009-10. However, it rose to 65 percent after the withdrawal of the debt relief from the next year. In 2011-12, the share of these two heads was abnormally high due to the recovery of the excess amount of debt-relief Rs 385 crore paid in 2009-10. In 2013-14, the total receipts from these two sources of non-tax revenues increased to Rs. 838 crore, 24 percent higher than in the previous year. It has already been pointed out that non-tax revenues from Miscellaneous General Services, which include 'Contributions and Recoveries for Pension', have increased substantially since 2012-13. The budget estimates for 2014-15 also includes Rs 1500 crore against 'Contributions and Recoveries on account of Pension' due from the Government of Jharkhand. This amount relates to the pensioners-on-roll from the pre-reorganisation period, which was budgeted but never realized till 2012-13.

As regards the interest receipts, the second largest contributor to non-tax revenue, it had increased marginally to 24 percent in 2010-11 from 21 in 2009-10; but in 2011-12, there was substantially higher collections under this head, due to contra-adjustment of Rs 268 crore on

account of interest on loans given to the Bihar State Electricity Board, against its outstanding dues payable by the Water Resources Department. The interest receipts had registered a sharp decline in 2012-13 due to less interest received from the investment of surplus cash balances of the state government. However, receipts on this account had increased from Rs 128 crore in 2012-13 to Rs 233 crore in 2013-14; consequently, the total interest receipts had also increased by Rs 102 crore in 2013-14. The non-tax revenues of the state government have been growing at an annual rate of 13 percent during 2009-10 to 2014-15, with considerable year-to-year variations.

Table 7.23 : Major Non-Tax Revenues of Bihar

(Rs. crore)

Sources of Revenue	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 BE
Non-Ferrous Mining and Metallurgical Industries	320	406	443	511	569	750
Interest Receipts	353	238	574	167	269	202
Miscellaneous General Services	770	0	-384	22	0	1
Other Administrative Services	9	20	11	10	10	252
Police	12	12	9	25	27	70
Major Irrigation	3	5	3	3	1	26
Education, Sports, Arts and Culture	17	34	7	8	14	8
Roads and Bridges	30	40	60	33	41	64
Medical and Public Health	14	15	24	41	30	43
Other Rural Development Programmes	29	22	30	21	28	22
Social Security and Welfare	1	2	1	1	-1	1
Others	112	192	111	294	557	1643
Total	1670	986	890	1135	1545	3082

Source : State Government Budgets

Table 7.24 : Composition of Non-Tax Revenues

(Percentages)

	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 BE
Non-Ferrous Mining and Metallurgical Industries	19.2	41.2	49.8	45.0	36.8	24.3
Interest Receipts	21.1	24.1	64.5	14.7	17.4	6.6
Miscellaneous General Services	46.1	0.0	-43.1	1.9	0.0	0.0
Other Administrative Services	0.6	2.0	1.3	0.9	0.7	8.2
Other non-Tax Revenues	13.0	32.6	27.6	37.4	45.1	60.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source : State Government Budgets

Chart 7.14

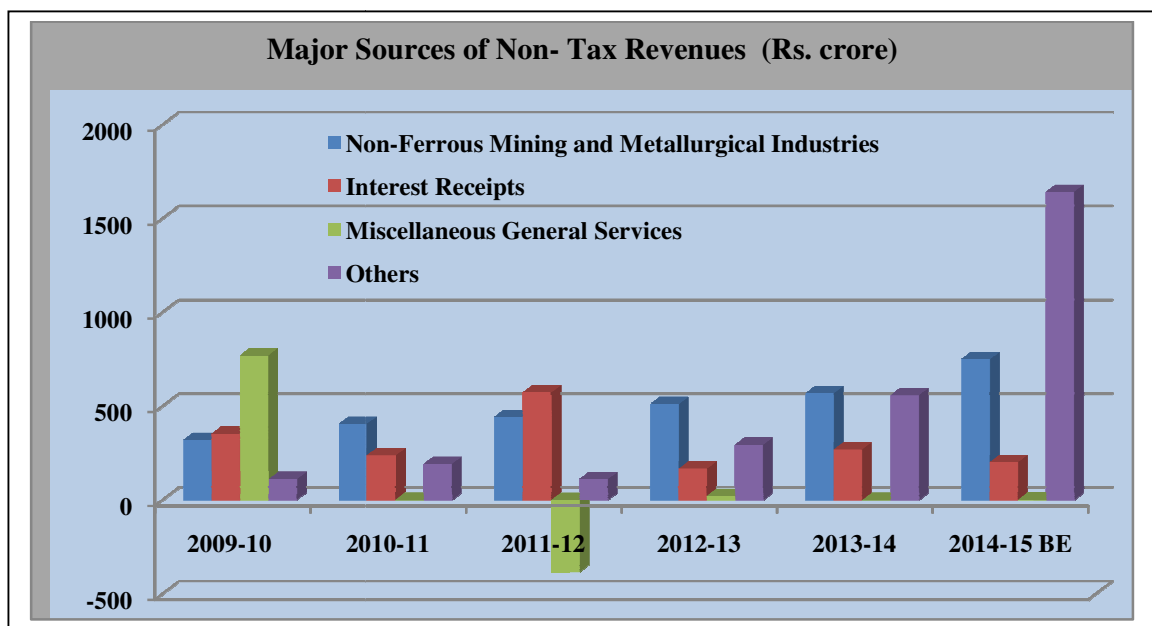


Table 7.25 : Growth Rates of Non-Tax Revenues

	Yearly Growth Rates						CAGR (2009-15)
	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 BE	
Non-Ferrous Mining and Metallurgical Industries	30.6	26.8	9.2	15.3	11.4	31.8	16.7
Interest Receipts	16.0	-32.6	141.1	-70.9	61.2	-25.0	-9.9
Miscellaneous General Services	99.6	-100.0	-112976	-105.7	-98.7	225.0	-
Other Administrative Services	16.4	112.1	-42.5	-12.9	1.7	2371.5	50.3
Other non-Tax Revenues	-5.3	71.1	-42.3	164.7	90.0	194.1	65.3
Total	44.8	-41.0	-9.7	27.6	36.3	99.1	14.2

Source : State Government Budgets

Comparing the budget estimates of revenues with the actual collections for 2013-14 (Table 7.26), it is seen that there was a huge shortfall by about Rs 1868 crore (54.7 percent), against the budget estimates in respect of non-tax revenues, while in respect of tax revenues there was a shortfall of only Rs 1003 crore (5 percent). The shortfall in non-tax revenue was almost entirely due to the non-realisation of dues from the Government of Jharkhand. The budget estimates had reckoned Rs 2002 crore on this account, against which the actual receipt was only Rs 400 crore. The major shortfalls in tax revenues were in respect of taxes on sales and trade (Rs 3871 crore), which was largely offset by the excess receipt from taxes on goods and

passengers (Rs 3156 crore). There was also a shortfall from state excise (Rs 512 crore). Thus, the overall realisation of tax revenues was close to the target, while there was a huge shortfall in respect of non-tax revenues.

Table 7.26 : Variation between the Estimated and Actual Realisation of Tax and Non-Tax Revenue (2013-14)

(Rs. crore)

Revenue Sources	Budget Estimate (BE)	Actual Receipts (Actuals)	Variation (Actuals - BE)	% Variation Excess (+), shortfall (-)
Own Tax Revenue				
Taxes on Sales/ Trade	12324	8453	3871	31.4
Taxes on Goods and Passengers	1193	4349	-3156	-264.6
State Excise	3680	3168	512	13.9
Stamp and Registration Fees	2628	2712	-84	-3.2
Taxes on Vehicles	800	837	-37	-4.7
Land Revenue	205	202	3	1.6
Taxes & Duties on Electricity	66	141	-75	-113.6
Other Taxes and Duties on Commodities and Services	34	50	-16	-47.6
Other Taxes on Income and Expenditure	33	48	-15	-44.2
Total	20963	19960	1003	-4.8
Own Non Tax Revenue				
Non-Ferrous Mining and Metallurgical Industries	641	569	72	11.2
Interest Receipts	338	269	69	20.4
Receipts from Miscellaneous General Services	1	0	1	67.5
Social Security and Welfare	1	-1	2	254.3
Other	2145	710	1434	66.9
Total	3416	1545	1868	54.7

Source : State Government Budgets

The cost of collection of major taxes is shown in Table 7.27. It can be seen from the table that this cost is relatively higher for taxes on vehicles. Secondly, except for taxes on vehicles, the cost of collection of all major taxes as a percentage of total taxes collected has been decreasing in recent years, as a result of the modernization of infrastructure and introduction of technology. The streamlining of the collection machinery, rationalisation of taxation structure and more user-friendly automation will further bring down the cost of collection.

Table 7.27 : Cost of Collection of Taxes

Year	Collection (Rs. crore)	Expenditure on collection (Rs. crore)	Cost as Percentage of Collection	Collection (Rs. crore)	Expenditure on collection (Rs. crore)	Cost as Percentage of Collection
	Taxes on sales / trade, etc			State excise		
2009-10	3839	48	1.3	1082	44	4.1
2010-11	4557	56	1.2	1523	38	2.5
2011-12	7476	65	0.9	1981	41	2.1
2012-13	8671	78	0.9	2430	43	1.8
2013-14	8453	70	0.8	3168	45	1.4
2014-15 (BE)	12820	114	0.9	3700	72	2.0
	Stamp duty and registration fee			Taxes on Vehicles		
2009-10	998	46	4.6	345	10	3.0
2010-11	1099	47	4.2	456	17	3.7
2011-12	1480	43	2.9	569	22	3.9
2012-13	2173	45	2.1	673	25	3.8
2013-14	2712	55.0	2.0	837	30	3.6
2014-15 (BE)	3600	72.2	2.0	1000	44	4.4

Source : State Government Budgets

Table 7.28 shows the state government's own tax and non-tax revenues as percentage of GSDP, which is a measure of its capacity to raise resources. The ratio of own tax revenues to the GSDP has risen slowly from 5.0 percent in 2009-10 to 6.7 percent in the budget estimates of 2014-15. This ratio is rather low, compared to other states. There has been some improvement in this ratio in recent years. The total tax and non-tax revenues, as percentage of the GSDP, which was just 6.0 percent in 2009-10, is estimated to rise to 7.5 percent in 2014-15. The total revenue, including central transfers and grants, constituted 20.1 percent of the GSDP in 2013-14, but has been projected to rise to 26.6 percent in 2014-15. While the ratio of own tax to GSDP in Bihar is one of the lowest in the country, the ratio between the total revenues and GSDP is quite high, due to the high volumes of central transfers to the state government.

Table 7.28 : Tax and Non-tax Revenue as Percentage of GSDP

Indicators	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 BE
Own Tax Revenue as % of GSDP	5.0	4.8	5.2	5.5	5.8	6.7
Own Non-Tax Revenue as % of GSDP	1.0	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.8
Total Revenue as % of GSDP	21.8	21.9	21.1	20.1	20.1	26.6
Buoyancy of Total Revenue w.r.t. GSDP (Ratio)	0.5	1.0	0.8	0.7	1.0	4.0
Buoyancy of State's Own Taxes w.r.t. GSDP(Ratio)	2.1	0.9	1.4	1.3	1.4	2.4

Source : State Government Budgets

Table 7.29 gives the buoyancy ratios in respect of the state government's major tax and non-tax revenues with respect to GSDP. From this table, it is noted that, in 2014-15, the sales tax and stamp and registration fees are likely to be more buoyant than other tax revenues of the state government. Given the significant growth trend of GSDP in recent years, these taxes have a huge potential for resource mobilisation. The sales tax was not so buoyant in 2013-14, following a very high buoyancy of 3.3 in 2011-12. The taxes on goods and passengers showed very high buoyancy in both 2012-13 and 2013-14, but in the budget estimates of 2014-15, it is showing a nominal negative buoyancy. Among the major sources of non-tax revenues, interest receipt shows negative buoyancy in 2014-15, while receipts from non-ferrous metals etc. show high positive buoyancy this year.

Table 7.29 : Buoyancy of Important Tax and Non-Tax Revenue Sources

	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 (BE)
Taxes on Sales, Trade etc.	1.9	0.7	3.3	0.7	-0.2	4.4
Stamp and Registration Fees	2.7	0.4	1.8	2.2	1.6	2.8
Taxes on Goods and Passengers	1.8	1.0	-3.0	6.1	7.9	-0.4
State Excise	4.1	1.6	1.5	1.0	1.9	1.4
Taxes on Vehicles	1.1	1.3	1.3	0.8	1.5	1.6
Land Revenue	1.5	0.5	1.0	1.0	-0.1	2.0
Taxes & Duties on Electricity	-0.1	-0.1	-0.8	4.0	2.4	-3.5
Total Tax Revenue	0.7	1.2	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.9
Non Ferrous Minerals	2.1	1.1	0.5	0.7	0.7	2.7
Interest Receipts	1.1	-1.3	7.2	-3.3	3.9	-2.1
Total Non Tax Revenue	3.1	-1.6	-0.5	1.3	2.3	8.4

Source : State Government Budgets

Table 7.30 shows the trend of revenues from grants from the central government. The total grants received by the state government was 12,584 crore in 2013-14, as against Rs 7564 crore received in 2009-10. The total grants have increased 1.7 times during the five years 2009-10 to 2013-14. In 2013-14, about half the total grants (49.6 percent) were received in respect of state plan schemes, followed by Centrally Sponsored Schemes (23 percent) and non-plan grants (26 percent). These shares have remained nearly the same over the years. As per the budget estimates, the total grants in 2014-15 will increase to more than 2.5 times of the previous year's level. The huge increase in central grants in 2014-15 is due to the abolition of direct transfers for centrally sponsored schemes, due to which all plan grants will now be routed through the state budget. The abolition of direct transfers by the central government has the effect of increasing the state's plan grants by Rs 22,658 crore in 2014-15. The non-plan grants, however, would get reduced to Rs 2315 crore in 2014-15.

Table 7.30 : Grants and Contributions from Central Government

(Rs. crore)

Sources	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 (BE)
Grants for State Plan Schemes	3721	5457	5065	5052	6238	28896
Grants for Central Plan Schemes	138	176	96	36	137	209
Grants for Centrally Sponsored Schemes	1449	2141	2159	2778	2921	0
Non-plan Grants	2256	1925	2563	2413	3288	2315
Total Grants	7564	9699	9883	10278	12584	31420

Source : State Government Budgets

7.8 Performance of Tax Departments

Commercial Taxes Department

The Commercial Taxes Department collects taxes under eight acts — (i) Bihar Value Added Tax Act, 2005 (VAT); (ii) Bihar Tax on Entry of Goods into Local Area for Consumption, Use or Sale therein Act, 1993 (ET); (iii) Central Sales Tax Act, 1956 (CST); (iv) Bihar Electricity Duty Act, 1948 (ED); (v) Bihar Entertainment Tax Act, 1948 (ENT); (vi) Hotel Luxury Tax Act, 1988 (HLT); (vii) Bihar Advertisement Tax Act, 1981 (Advt) and (viii) Bihar Tax on Professions, Trades, Calling and Employment Act, 2011.

Table 7.31 shows the taxes collected during 2009-10 to 2013-14 and till September for the current fiscal (2014-15). The VAT that had replaced the Sales Tax is the major contributor and accounts for about 65 percent of the total commercial tax collections by the state government in 2013-14, compared to 68 percent in the previous year. Besides VAT, Entry Tax (tax on entry of goods into local area for consumption) is the only other major source of revenue for the Commercial Tax Department and contributed 32.6 percent to its total collections in 2013-14; these two taxes together, thus, accounted for 97.5 percent of the Department's total collections. The trend of collections tax-act-wise and tax-circle-wise is presented in Table A7.1 (Appendix) for 2012-13 and 2013-14, and Table A 7.2 (Appendix) for 2014-15 (up to September). Table 7.32 shows the year-wise shares of commercial taxes in the state government's revenue. The ratio was 15.6 percent in 2009-10, but had since increased significantly to 19.1 percent in 2013-14. However, its share in the total own taxes of the state government came down from 68.4 percent in 2009-10 to 65.9 percent in 2013-14.

Table 7.31 : Act-wise Commercial Tax Collection from (2009-10 to 2014-15)

(Rs. crore)

Year	BST/ VAT	CST	ENT.	ED	ADV	HLT	ET	PT	Total
2009-10	3805	38	14	64	0	4	1608	0	5533
2010-11	4532	59	16	65	1	5	2008	0	6685
2011-12	5668	75	25	55	0	7	2591	36	8458
2012-13	7391	74	28	102	1	8	3268	40	10911
2013-14	8546	83	39	141	1	10	4283	53	13156
2014-15 (up to Sep, 2014)	3564	26	18	51	0	4	1659	16	5338

Source : Department of Commercial Taxes, GOB

Table 7.32 : Share of Commercial Taxes in Total Revenue

	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Total Revenue of State (Rs. crore)	35527	44532	51320	59567	68919
State's Own Tax Revenues (Rs. crore)	8090	9870	12612	16253	19961
Revenue from Commercial Taxes (Rs. crore)	5533	6685	8458	10911	13156
Percentage Share of Commercial Taxes in Total Revenue (%)	15.6	15.0	16.5	18.3	19.1
Percentage Share of Commercial Taxes in State's Own Taxes (%)	68.4	67.7	67.1	67.1	65.9

Source : Department of Commercial Taxes, GOB

The commodity-wise collection of sales tax is depicted in Table 7.33, from which it can be seen that Petro-products have always been the single largest contributor to sales tax; it contributed Rs. 3152 crore in 2013-14, which was around 24 percent of the total collection of sales tax. It had recorded a modest growth of 15 and 8 percent during 2012-13 and 2013-14, respectively, after a high growth of 26 percent experienced in 2011-12. Its contribution is more than three times that of the second major contributor, viz., Cement (Rs 929 crore). Other important contributors are — Coal, Crude Oil, FMCG, Foreign Liquor, Country Liquor, Iron and Steel, Drugs and Medicine, Telephones, Works Contracts, Electrical Goods, Automobiles, and Two/Three-Wheelers. All these have registered substantial growth in 2013-14, though there has been no major change in the pattern of distribution during the last few years. The major increases during 2013-14 have been recorded by Petro-products (Rs 240 crore), Electrical Goods (Rs 205 crore), Cement (Rs 129 crore), Coal (96 crore) and FMCG (Rs 78 crore).

Table 7.33 : Comparative Commodity-wise Collection of Sales Tax

(Rs. crore)

Sr. No.	Name of commodity	Collection (in crore)					Rate of Growth (%)				
		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
1	Advertisement Tax	0	0	0	1	0	-	-	-	84.0	-20.0
2	Asbestos	14	16	20	28	27	7.7	16.2	25.1	36.0	-4.0
3	Autoparts	26	29	46	57	72	62.5	10.7	60.9	22.7	26.4
4	Battery	41	50	57	73	102	13.9	21.2	15.4	26.5	40.3
5	Beverages	22	32	41	72	72	46.7	47.4	27.1	75.4	-0.7
6	Bhujia	1	1	2	5	8	-	-	95.7	207.3	64.2
7	Bicycle	10	14	18	23	27	42.9	44.8	23.7	28.5	17.9
8	Biscuits	69	58	82	112	140	21.1	-15.8	41.2	35.9	25.7
9	Bricks	10	11	17	29	34	25.0	8.7	56.5	72.9	14.5
10	Cement	420	477	556	800	929	64.7	13.6	16.6	43.8	16.1
11	Coal	111	141	195	282	378	26.1	27.2	38.1	44.8	33.8
12	Computer	19	25	44	64	60	35.7	31.4	75.6	46.4	-7.1
13	Consumer Durables	50	77	94	124	145	38.9	53.1	22.9	31.3	17.1
14	Country Liquor	99	125	143	158	203	62.3	26.5	14.3	10.2	28.8
15	Crockery, Cutlery, Glassware & Ceramic ware	1	1	1	2	3	0.0	29.5	7.8	46.9	38.5
16	Crude Oil	166	213	249	315	817	-11.2	28.3	16.8	26.7	159.4
17	Diesel Oil	1	4	4	1	0	-	-	21.1	-68.9	-69.8
18	Drugs and Medicines	178	208	295	357	408	17.1	17.0	41.7	21.1	14.1
19	Dry Fruits	0	0	0	2	3	-	-	-	261.0	94.2
20	Edible Oil	16	22	35	66	95	23.1	37.2	60.9	86.9	43.6
21	Electrical Goods	154	166	205	341	546	36.3	7.9	23.1	66.4	60.5
22	Electricity Duty	2	2	1	0	1	-83.3	-13.1	-18.9	-66.6	85.8
23	Electronic Goods	43	35	50	80	100	48.3	-18.9	44.5	59.6	24.7
24	Engine & Motors	8	14	19	24	25	33.3	81.2	32.0	27.7	2.7
25	Entertainment Tax	13	11	17	16	18	44.4	-12.9	46.0	-5.0	14.1
26	Ethanol	1	17	5	9	7	-	-	-69.5	71.6	-15.4
27	Fast Food & Cooked Food	28	63	90	120	139	21.7	126.0	41.8	33.9	15.3
28	Fertiliser& Insecticides	82	90	144	198	171	1.2	10.2	59.4	37.2	-13.4
29	Fire Work	0	1	1	2	4	-	-	-	117.2	149.0
30	FMCG	210	237	324	414	492	16.0	12.7	36.8	27.9	18.9
31	Foodgrains	61	78	90	93	174	38.6	28.1	15.6	3.5	85.9
32	Footwear	10	13	18	27	37	42.9	31.3	35.1	54.3	33.7
33	Four-Wheelers & Chassis of Automobile	248	304	423	515	491	57.0	22.5	39.1	21.8	-4.7
34	Furnitures	13	15	21	32	41	18.2	16.4	38.0	51.5	28.9
35	Ghee & Vanaspati	31	47	74	100	99	14.8	52.3	57.3	34.2	-0.5
36	Glasses	3	5	7	9	10	0.0	53.4	42.2	30.5	19.8
37	Gun & Rifles	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	13.6	12.6	13.7
38	Hardware	8	10	15	20	29	33.3	28.2	44.0	32.1	48.3
39	Hawai Chappals	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	47.6	67.2
40	Hide & Skin	0	1	1	1	1	-100.0	-	-22.7	77.5	25.9
41	Hosiery And Ready-made	27	35	41	59	73	42.1	28.1	19.4	41.7	25.0
42	IMFL	254	340	416	585	747	55.8	33.9	22.1	40.8	27.7
43	Iron & Steel	93	126	144	237	281	32.9	35.6	13.9	65.2	18.3
44	Jewellery	3	5	10	15	13	0.0	55.1	105.9	52.4	-14.3
45	Kerosene	4	3	2	2	2	0.0	-35.3	-23.5	10.3	7.0
46	Kirana	13	14	19	31	50	18.2	10.6	35.5	60.2	59.7
47	LPG	2	2	5	5	6	0.0	23.5	97.5	-0.2	20.3
48	Lubricants	32	35	42	47	55	45.5	10.8	19.1	10.6	16.7

Sr. No.	Name of commodity	Collection (in crore)					Rate of Growth (%)				
		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
49	Luxury and Hotel	4	5	7	8	9	33.3	35.6	24.4	11.4	16.7
50	Marble and Granites	4	6	9	18	27	33.3	57.5	43.8	103.2	45.8
51	Matches	1	1	0	0	1	-	-	-27.6	-7.9	151.6
52	Moulded Luggage	3	4	6	7	9	50.0	45.3	41.3	15.0	22.3
53	Not Available				0	0					
54	Not Tagged	0	0	0	0	1	-	-	-	183.3	1888.0
55	Not Tagged with Any Commodity	10	0	1	8	20	-79.6	-97.1	137.1	1133.7	139.1
56	Others @ 12.5	16	18	27	29	35	14.3	9.8	54.0	6.0	21.4
57	Others @ 13.5				16	44					
58	Others @ 4	3	6	8	7	7	50.0	88.9	39.3	-9.2	1.0
59	Others @ 5				8	35					
60	Others(Tax Free)	4	6	9	13	17	-33.3	50.6	45.6	53.9	24.0
61	Paints	24	34	46	61	83	20.0	41.0	37.0	30.8	36.6
62	Pan Masala	22	24	29	57	91	57.1	8.0	23.0	94.3	59.9
63	Paper	16	18	19	23	38	33.3	9.5	11.1	20.3	61.9
64	Petro Products	1657	2008	2528	2912	3152	14.1	21.2	25.9	15.2	8.3
65	Petrol	0	0	0	1	1	-	-	-	296.1	101.2
66	Plastic Goods	11	16	22	35	49	37.5	48.6	33.0	60.1	42.1
67	Plyboard	2	2	3	5	11	100.0	-3.2	78.8	57.3	103.4
68	Plywood	3	4	5	8	9	0.0	20.2	45.6	55.5	12.7
69	Processed Vegetable & Food	1	1	2	4	6	-	-1.1	66.5	160.2	42.6
70	Professional Tax		0	22	37	51	-	-	-	70.0	37.8
71	Sand		1	1	8	10	-	-	-	605.4	31.6
72	Sanitary Fittings & Tiles	17	20	24	34	46	88.9	18.1	19.4	40.1	35.7
73	Sewing Machine	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	42.2	70.6
74	Spectacles	0	0	0	0	1	-	-	-	15.5	61.5
75	Sport Goods	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	-31.8	32.3	23.1
76	Staple Yarn	1	1	2	2	3	0.0	21.8	38.6	24.3	26.0
77	Stationery	4	4	6	8	10	0.0	2.8	39.2	34.8	31.6
78	Stone Chips & Ballast	4	4	9	7	10	100.0	-1.3	135.5	-27.6	42.2
79	Tea & Coffee	5	5	7	8	12	25.0	6.6	33.2	12.2	47.9
80	Telephone	150	111	105	100	113	-3.2	-25.7	-5.4	-4.9	12.8
81	Timber	3	4	4	11	17	0.0	20.5	19.5	150.0	58.7
82	Tobacco	57	78	88	151	158	26.7	36.9	12.6	72.3	4.7
83	Tools	5	5	6	10	12	-	-4.2	26.8	58.0	22.9
84	Tractors	53	55	79	106	126	71.0	3.6	43.4	34.9	18.5
85	Transporter	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	1728.8	-26.7
86	Two & Three-Wheelers	140	173	218	272	336	35.9	23.7	25.6	25.1	23.4
87	Tyres & Tubes	57	64	84	114	114	18.8	13.1	30.0	35.8	0.1
88	Unregistered Dealer Others	175	188	235	392	344	-8.9	7.7	24.5	67.1	-12.1
89	Unregistered Dealer Works Contractor	323	392	413	490	659	80.4	21.3	5.4	18.5	34.7
90	Utensils	2	2	3	4	7	100.0	13.0	18.1	37.6	89.4
91	Watch & Clock	5	7	9	11	13	25.0	37.0	30.4	21.4	15.6
92	Works Contract & TDS	150	200	324	369	334	15.4	33.5	62.0	13.8	-9.5
Total		5534	6645	8446	10907	13156	23.9	20.1	27.1	29.1	20.6

Source : Department of Commercial Taxes, GOB

Note : The amounts booked under this head in the Finance accounts for these five years (2009-2014) are respectively, Rs 3839 crore, Rs 4557 crore, Rs 7476 crore, Rs 8671 crore and Rs 8453 crore. The differences, though substantial, have not yet been reconciled.

Source : Department of Commercial Tax, GOB

Department of Registration, Excise and Prohibition

The Department of Registration, Excise and Prohibition is responsible for the collection of excise duty as well as the stamp duty and registration fees. In terms of revenue collection, it is now second only to the Commercial Taxes Department. Table 7.34 shows the collections of state excise duty during the last five years. More than 97 percent of total state excise duty collections were contributed by country spirit and foreign liquors/ spirits during 2013-14.

Table 7.34 : Collections of State Excise Duty

(Rs. crore)

Sources of Revenue	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 (BE)
Country Spirits	488.9	624.5	776.7	1294.2	1615.0
Country Fermented Liquors	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Malt Liquor	4.1	5.4	6.4	8.4	0.0
Liquor	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Foreign Liquors and Spirits	989.6	1293.7	1579.1	1792.5	2004.1
Commercial & denatured Spirit & Medicated wines	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4
Medicinal and toilet preparations containing alcohol, opium etc.	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.9	0.9
Opium, Hemp & other drugs	4.6	6.4	6.6	8.6	0.0
Fines and confiscations	16.8	18.6	13.6	19.5	18.6
Other Receipts	22.3	32.4	46.8	64.1	61.0
Deduct-Refunds	-4.7	-1.0	-0.2	-15.5	0.0
Total	1523.4	1981.0	2429.8	3173.2	3700.0

Source : Department of Registration, Excise and Prohibition, GOB

Table 7.35 shows the details of revenue from stamp duties and registration fees during the period 2009-10 to 2014-15 (up to September). The trend of the data reveals that there has been a steady increase in the collection of stamp duty from Rs. 807 crore in 2009-10 to Rs. 2257 crore in 2013-14, at a high annual growth rate of 29 percent. The yield from registration fee has also increased steeply from Rs. 227 crore in 2009-10 to Rs. 711 crore in 2013-14, growing at an annual rate of 33 percent. Till September 2014, more than 53 percent of the last year's collections against both these taxes have already been collected.

Table 7.35 : Revenue from Stamp Duty and Registration Fees

(Rs. crore)

Source of Revenue	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 (up to Sep, 2014)
From Printed Non-judicial stamps	457	334	356	369	320	170
From Non-judicial stamp duty deposited through Bank challan	309	571	809	1340	1856	996
Non-Judicial adhesive stamps	-	15	17	13	28	3
Non Judicial special adhesive stamp – through Franking machines	13	2	8	24	16	8
Revenue Stamps	4	2	2	3	2	2
Judicial Stamps	24	32	32	12	36	11
Sub-Total	807	956	1224	1761	2257	1191
Fees on registration of instruments	195	265	356	522	668	366
Landlord's Registration fee	15	18	21	27	32	18
Landlord's Process fee	13	3	3	4	4	2
Fee from searches of records & Non-Encumbrances	2	2	2	2	4	2
Fee from certified copies	2	2	2	3	2	1
Sub-Total	227	290	384	558	711	390
Total	1034	1246	1608	2319	2968	1580

Source : Department of Registration, Excise and Prohibition, GOB

Table 7.36 shows the district-wise collection of revenue from stamp duties and registration fees till September, 2014 for the year 2014-15. Patna district expectedly contributes the maximum revenue (about 19 percent) from this source, more than three times the collection from Muzaffarpur, the next highest contributor. The details for the years 2012-13 and 2013-14 are shown in Table A 7.3 (Appendix).

**Table 7.36 : District-wise Revenue from Stamp Duty and Registration Fees, 2014-15
(upto Sep., 2014)**

(Rs. crore)

District	No. of Documents	Registration Fees	Stamp Fee	Total Receipt	Target	% receipt against target	Receipt per Document (Rs.)
Patna	32913	61.1	209.8	270.9	390.0	69.5	82305
Nalanda	13421	8.3	27.0	35.3	48.5	72.7	26272
Bhojpur	13718	9.2	28.5	37.7	45.5	82.8	27475
Buxar	7253	5.6	16.2	21.7	28.0	77.7	29974
Rohtas	13943	9.9	28.9	38.7	43.5	89.0	27777
Kaimur	7480	4.3	12.7	17.1	19.0	89.8	22794
Gaya	18141	13.9	44.0	57.9	80.0	72.4	31922
Jehanabad	4836	3.0	11.0	14.0	16.5	84.8	28950
Arwal	2971	1.9	5.6	7.5	6.5	114.7	25143
Nawada	8854	4.8	14.0	18.7	22.5	83.2	21166
Aurangabad	13015	8.1	24.5	32.6	37.5	86.9	25040
Saran	17765	10.2	28.7	38.9	46.0	84.5	21886
Siwan	18012	10.3	29.4	39.7	47.5	83.6	22063
Gopalganj	15153	9.3	27.4	36.8	41.5	88.6	24266
West Champaran	22457	9.6	27.0	36.6	45.0	81.3	16289
East Champaran	33020	17.3	48.7	66.0	79.0	83.6	19988
Muzaffarpur	26657	21.6	59.8	81.4	115.0	70.8	30551
Sitamarhi	19920	11.2	31.0	42.2	52.5	80.3	21165
Sheohar	3829	1.5	4.5	6.0	8.5	70.9	15722
Vaishali	16837	12.1	34.3	46.4	59.0	78.7	27552
Darbhanga	18050	11.6	33.7	45.3	57.5	78.8	25091
Madhubani	23261	10.6	29.2	39.9	50.0	79.8	17140
Samastipur	23972	11.1	36.8	47.8	48.0	99.6	19944
Begusarai	13415	10.5	31.2	41.7	53.0	78.6	31062
Munger	3897	3.4	10.5	13.9	16.0	87.1	35720
Sheikhpura	3846	1.4	4.8	6.2	7.0	88.6	16095
Lakhisarai	4613	2.6	7.6	10.2	12.5	81.2	22025
Jamui	7054	2.9	8.5	11.3	15.0	75.6	16076
Khagaria	6885	3.9	10.8	14.7	17.0	86.2	21293
Bhagalpur	12571	11.3	34.6	45.9	58.5	78.4	36513
Banka	7806	4.3	12.7	17.0	20.0	85.0	21778
Saharsha	9690	5.7	17.5	23.2	28.0	83.0	23973
Supaul	11264	4.8	13.4	18.2	17.2	105.6	16149
Madhepura	9647	5.0	14.1	19.0	23.0	82.9	19737
Purnea	17623	10.4	31.3	41.7	51.0	81.7	23651
Kishanganj	13220	4.6	13.6	18.2	21.0	86.4	13729
Araria	16843	7.0	20.1	27.1	31.0	87.2	16066
Katihar	20490	9.0	26.7	35.8	42.0	85.2	17462
Total	534342	353.0	1070.0	1423.0	1799.3	79.1	26631

Source : Department of Registration, Excise and Prohibition, GOB

7.9 Expenditure Management

The expenditure of the state governments is classified under three major functional categories — General Services, Social Services and Economic Services. Apart from revenue expenditure and capital outlay on these services, the other areas of spending are repayment of loans and advances on the capital account, and grants to local bodies and autonomous institutions under the state government. The state government also gives loans for various purposes to its Public Sector Undertakings, Urban Local Bodies, Panchayati Raj Institutions, and to its own employees for various purposes. It is to be noted that while the repayments of principal amounts of loans are made from the capital account, interest payment is made from the revenue account, under the General Services.

Table 7.37 presents the expenditure of the state government under various heads for the period 2009-10 to 2014-15. Tables 7.38 and 7.39 present the structure of the expenditure during this period. Finally, Table 7.40 presents the annual growth rates of various expenditure items. These four tables together give us an insight into the expenditure pattern of the state government.

Table 7.37 : Expenditure from Consolidated Fund

(Rs. crore)

Expenditure Heads	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 (BE)
General Services	12202	15287	17730	18645	22018	28155
Social Services	13186	15089	18729	23107	26395	43618
Economic Services	7088	7836	10038	12710	14060	19988
Grants in Aid	107	3	3	4	4	4
Capital Outlay	7332	9196	8852	9585	14001	21151
Discharge of Public Debt	1983	2190	2922	3070	3120	3563
Loans and Advances by State	897	1103	1906	2086	807	406
Total Consolidated Fund	42796	50705	60180	69207	80405	116886

Source : State Government Budgets

Between 2005-06 and 2009-10, the share of capital outlay in the total expenditure of the state government had increased from 9 to 17 percent; thereafter, it has generally remained around that level till 2014-15 (Table 7.38). For the future growth of the state economy, the increase in capital outlay was a very positive development. The revenue expenditure on general services is of non-developmental nature, and its share had steadily decreased over the recent years. In 2005-06, it used to consume 39 percent of total expenditure of the state government, but this share was brought down to 27.4 percent in 2013-14. In 2013-14, the revenue expenditure on

social services accounted for 33 percent of the total expenditure, followed by economic services (18 percent) and capital outlay (17 percent). The discharge of public debt accounted for 4 percent of the total expenditure, while loans and advances by the state government made up for the remaining 1 percent of total expenditure. The sustained capital outlay at a high level over the entire period from 2009-10 to 2013-14 translated into an increase of nearly Rs 7000 crore over the period. Growing annually at 18 percent, it increased from Rs 7332 crore in 2009-10 to Rs. 14,001 crore in 2013-14. The increase in capital outlay has catapulted the economy of the state to one of the fastest growing among all major states in India.

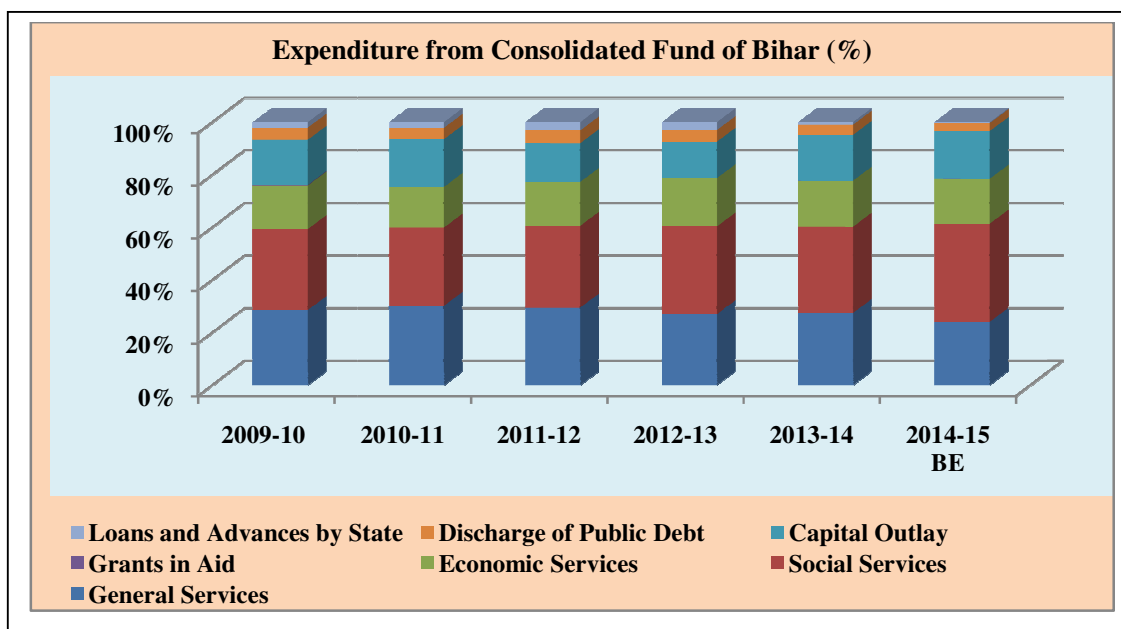
Table 7.38 : Composition of Government Expenditure

(Percentage)

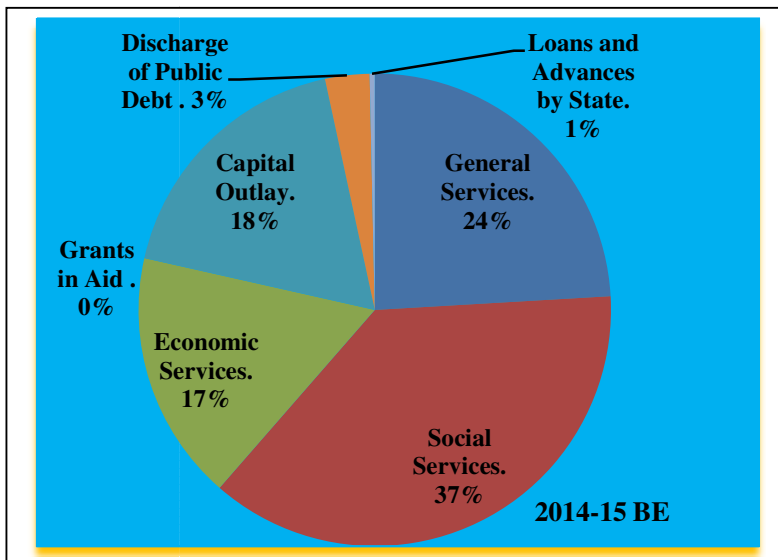
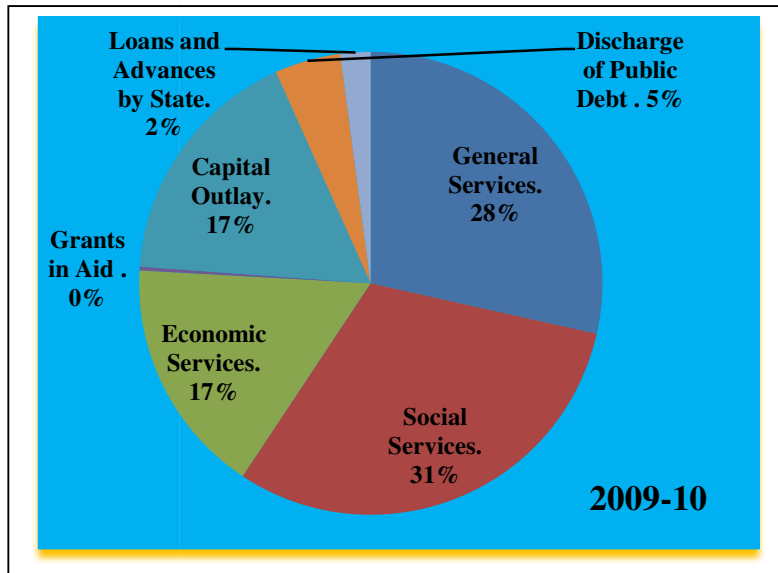
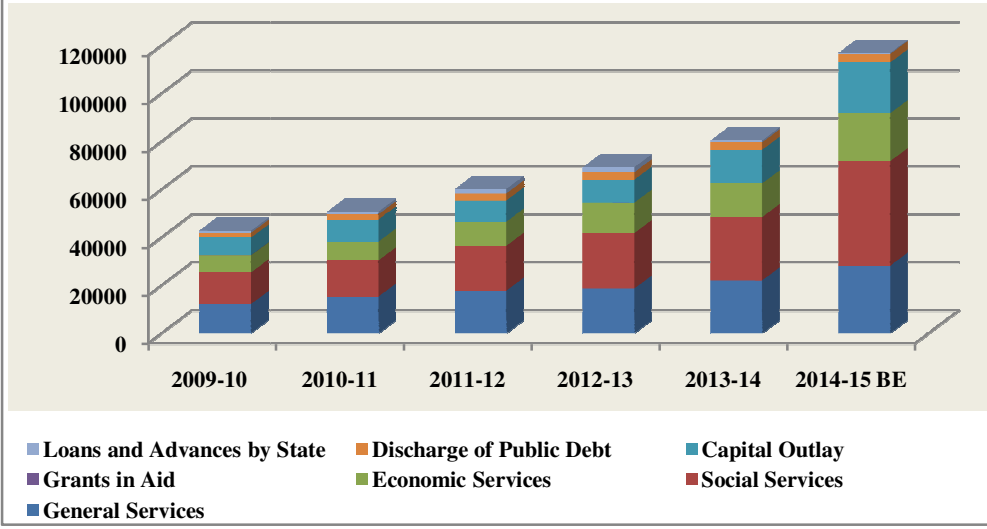
Expenditure Heads	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 (BE)
General Services	28.5	30.1	29.5	26.9	27.4	24.1
Social Services	30.8	29.8	31.1	33.4	32.8	37.3
Economic Services	16.6	15.5	16.7	18.4	17.5	17.1
Capital Outlay	17.1	18.1	14.7	13.8	17.4	18.1
Discharge of Public Debt	4.6	4.3	4.9	4.4	3.9	3.0
Loans and Advances by State	2.1	2.2	3.2	3.0	1.0	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source : State Government Budgets

Charts 7.15



Expenditure from Consolidated Fund of Bihar (Rs. crore)



From Table 7.39, it is seen that social and economic services, essential for the development of the state, now account for the bulk of the expenditure, reflecting the state government's commitment to improve the social sectors. The revenue and capital accounts claimed 78 and 22 percent of the total expenditure (2013-14). About 68 percent of the total expenditure was of developmental nature and 32 percent non-developmental in 2013-14, and their shares have not changed markedly over the last five years.

Table 7.39 : Percentage Composition of Total Expenditure

Expenditure Heads	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 (BE)
Revenue A/c	76.1	75.4	77.3	78.7	77.7	78.5
Non-Developmental Revenue Expenditure	28.5	30.1	29.5	26.9	27.4	24.1
Developmental Revenue Expenditure	47.4	45.2	47.8	51.8	50.3	54.4
Social Services	30.8	29.8	31.1	33.4	32.8	37.3
Economic Services	16.6	15.5	16.7	18.4	17.5	17.1
Capital A/c	23.9	24.6	22.7	21.3	22.3	21.5
Non-Developmental Capital Expenditure	6.7	6.5	8.0	7.5	4.9	3.4
Discharge of Public Debt	4.6	4.3	4.9	4.4	3.9	3.0
Loans and Advances by State	2.1	2.2	3.2	3.0	1.0	0.3
Developmental Capital Expenditure	17.1	18.1	14.7	13.8	17.4	18.1
Capital Outlay	17.1	18.1	14.7	13.8	17.4	18.1
Total Non- Developmental Expenditure	35.5	36.6	37.5	34.4	32.3	27.5
Total Developmental Expenditure	64.5	63.4	62.5	65.6	67.7	72.5
Total Expenditure	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source : State Government Budgets

As observed earlier, the state government has been able to manage its debt problem quite well in recent years by consistently generating substantial surplus in its revenue account. Enforcing considerable discipline in its financial administration, it could get substantial debt relief from the central government during the period covered by the Twelfth Finance Commission (2005-10). The servicing of debt now accounts for around 4 percent of the total expenditure. Containing the debt burden within manageable limits has enabled the state government to launch ambitious programmes for infrastructure, essential for economic growth of the state. From Table 7.40, it is seen that the annual growth rate of capital outlay is as high as 14 percent during 2009-10 to 2014-15; the expenditure on social and economic services growing at even higher rates of 18 and 20 percent, respectively. On the whole, the total expenditure of the state government has been growing annually at 17 percent.

Table 7.40 : Growth Rates of Expenditure

Expenditure Heads	Annual Growth Rates						CAGR (2009-15)
	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 (BE)	
General Services	15.9	25.3	16.0	5.2	18.1	27.9	15.7
Social Services	7.6	14.4	24.1	23.4	14.2	65.2	17.8
Economic Services	23.8	10.6	28.1	26.6	10.6	42.2	20.4
Grants in Aid	2613.6	-97.0	-2.4	17.1	3.7	7.1	-25.4
Capital A/c, of which	17.8	22.3	9.5	7.7	21.6	40.1	-
Capital Outlay	13.9	25.4	-3.7	8.3	46.1	51.1	14.2
Discharge of Public Debt	17.9	10.4	33.4	5.0	1.6	14.2	14.3
Loans and Advances by State	62.7	23.0	72.9	9.4	-61.3	-49.7	15.3
Total Consolidated Fund	15.1	18.5	18.7	15.0	16.2	45.4	16.9

Source : State Government Budgets

Within general services, expenditure on certain items cannot be much controlled. These are mostly items of charged expenditure, like pension and interest payment, expenditure in respect of judiciary, jails, police and the like, which can be curtailed only at a great peril to the state government. For all these items, the expenditure has been rising steadily. Even though the share of general services in the total expenditure of the state government has been going down, in absolute terms, it has grown steadily at an annual rate of 16 percent. Besides steep increases in interest payments and pension charges, this increase has also been due to increased expenditure on police administration, district administration, judiciary, legislature, tax departments, and public works. In 2013-14, expenditure on general services increased by 18 percent over the previous year. The capital outlay increased by about 17 percent in 2013-14, while expenditure on social and economic services increased by 33 and 18 percent, respectively over the previous year. These increases were necessitated not only by the demands of creating and upgrading physical and social infrastructure, but also by the modernisation of various departments, to enhance their efficiency.

7.10 Revenue Expenditure

Table 7.41 depicts the details of revenue expenditure of the state government, which is incurred to maintain the present level of activities. The share of revenue expenditure in total expenditure has remained almost unchanged between 75-80 percent during the period 2009-10 to 2014-15. The non-plan component of revenue expenditure consumes the bulk of it. In 2013-14, it constituted 62 percent of the total revenue expenditure, declining from 74 percent in 2009-10. The shares of plan and non-plan expenditure in total expenditure had also undergone gradual shifts over the past five years, with the share of non-plan expenditure decreasing from 62 percent in 2009-10 to 52 percent in 2013-14. The growth of plan expenditure has been more than that of non-plan component in all the years, except in 2013-14 when the non-plan component grew by 15 percent compared to the 13 percent growth of plan component. With

the winding up of the Planning Commission, this discussion about plan and non-plan expenditure, however, may be of no relevance in the coming years.

The total government expenditure and revenue expenditure was 23 and 18 percent, respectively to the GSDP of Bihar in 2013-14. From the buoyancy ratios, it is seen that, during 2009-10 to 2013-14, the revenue expenditure has increased at a slower rate than the GSDP, except in 2011-12. However, in the budget estimates of 2014-15, revenue expenditure has been projected to grow at a higher rate than the GSDP, because of much higher projected expenditure in social services.

Table 7.41 : Details of Revenue Expenditure

(Rs. crore)

Expenditure Heads	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 BE
Revenue Expenditure (RE)	32584	38216	46499	54466	62477	91765
Capital Expenditure (CE)	10211	12489	13681	14740	17928	25121
Total Expenditure (TE)	42795	50705	60180	69207	80405	116886
Non Plan Expenditure	26601	29794	37174	40825	46728	59231
Revenue A/c (NPRE)	24145	27316	34013	37574	43381	55427
Capital A/c	2456	2478	3161	3252	3347	3805
Plan Expenditure	16194	20911	23008	28381	33677	57655
Revenue A/c (PRE)	8439	10900	12487	16892	19096	36339
Capital A/c	7755	10011	10521	11489	14581	21316
Rate of growth of NPRE (%)	13.72	13.14	24.51	10.47	15.46	27.77
Rate of growth of PRE (%)	15.92	29.16	14.57	35.28	13.05	90.29
RE/TE(%)	76.14	75.37	77.27	78.70	77.70	78.51
NPRE/TE (%)	56.42	53.87	56.52	54.29	53.95	47.42
TE/GSDP(%)	26.27	24.91	24.74	23.37	23.44	30.46
RE/GSDP(%)	20.00	18.77	19.11	18.39	18.21	23.92
Revenue Receipt (RR)/TE (%)	83.02	87.83	85.28	86.07	85.72	87.21
NPRE/RR(%)	67.96	61.34	66.28	63.08	62.94	54.37
Buoyancy of RE w.r.t. GSDP	0.98	0.69	1.11	0.79	0.93	3.96
Buoyancy of RE w.r.t. RR	1.85	0.68	1.42	1.07	0.94	0.98

Source : State Government Budgets

7.11 Expenditure on Salary and Pension

The salary and pension constitute the two most important items of expenditure for all governments. The trends in expenditure on salaries as well as pension are presented in Table 7.42. The pension and salary payments together constituted 37.6 percent of the state government's revenue expenditure in 2013-14; down from 42.9 percent five years ago. The salary of the state government employees alone accounted for 22.5 percent of the total revenue expenditure in 2013-14; gradually coming down from 27.0 percent in 2009-10. In the current fiscal, it is likely to further get reduced to 18.7 percent. In 2009-10, the ratio was high on account of payment of Pay Commission arrears. Similarly, pension constituted 15 percent of the revenue expenditure in 2013-14. During 2009-10 to 2013-14, there had been major

increases in expenditure on these accounts by almost Rs. 9500 crore (Rs 4300 crore for salary and Rs. 5200 crore for pension). The expenditure on salary and pension is projected to increase by about Rs 7200 crore in the budget estimates of 2014-15. However, the salary expenses lie within the norm of 35 percent of revenue expenditure, as recommended by the Twelfth Finance Commission. The salary and pension payments had increased annually at the rate of 10 percent and 22 percent, respectively during the period 2009-10 to 2013-14. The total expenditure on these two accounts registered an annual growth rate of 14 percent during this period.

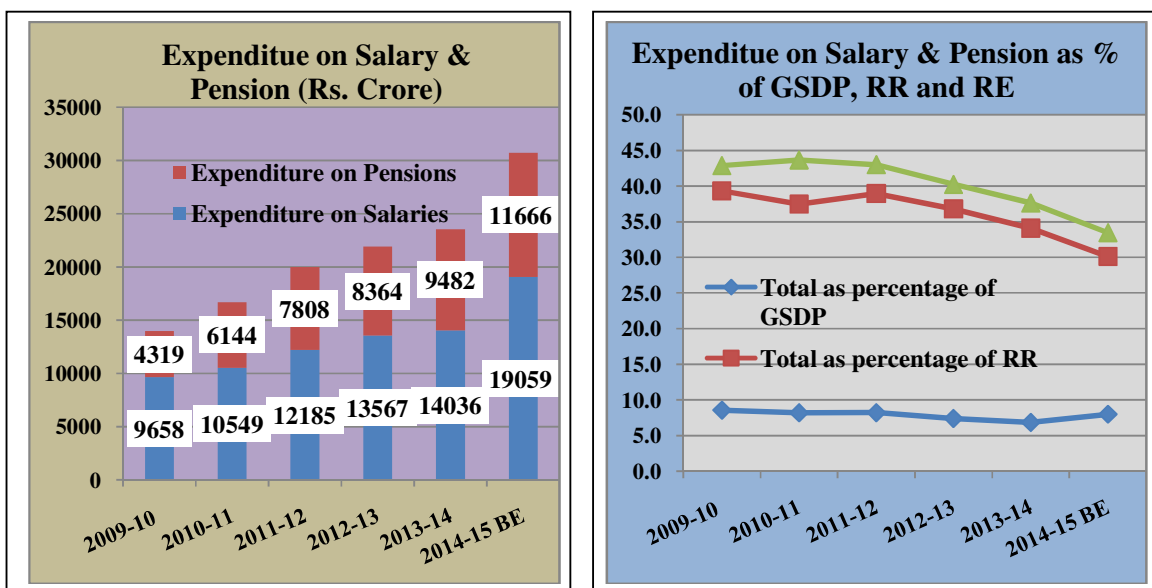
Table 7.42 : Expenditure on Salaries and Pensions

(Rs. crore)

Heads	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 (BE)
Expenditure on Salaries	9658	10549	12185	13567	14036	19059
Non-Plan Head	9001	9953	11504	12865	13315	18205
Plan Head	657	596	681	693	721	854
Salary as percentage of GSDP	5.9	5.2	5.0	4.6	4.1	5.0
Salary as percentage of RR	27.2	23.7	23.8	22.8	20.4	18.7
Salary as percentage of RE	29.6	27.6	26.2	24.9	22.5	20.8
Expenditure on Pensions	4319	6144	7808	8364	9482	11666
Rate of Growth	24.1	42.3	27.1	7.1	13.4	23.0
Pension as percentage of GSDP	2.7	3.0	3.2	2.8	2.8	3.0
Pension as percentage of RR	12.2	13.8	15.2	14.0	13.8	11.4
Pension as percentage of RE	13.3	16.1	16.8	15.4	15.2	12.7
Total expenditure on Salary & Pension	13977	16694	19993	21931	23518	30725
Total as percentage of GSDP	8.6	8.2	8.2	7.4	6.9	8.0
Total as percentage of RR	39.3	37.5	39.0	36.8	34.1	30.1
Total as percentage of RE	42.9	43.7	43.0	40.2	37.6	33.5

Source : State Government Budgets

Charts 7.16



7.12 Quality of Expenditure

The quality of expenditure can be judged by the proportion of expenditure devoted to the creation of social and physical infrastructure, proportion of developmental expenditure on social and economic services as opposed to the non-developmental expenditure on general services, and the proportion of plan expenditure as opposed to non-plan expenditure. Thus, the important parameters of quality in expenditure are : (1) ratio of capital outlay to total expenditure; (2) ratio of capital outlay to GSDP; (3) proportion of revenue expenditure on social and economic services; (4) proportion of non-salary expenditure incurred in these services; and (5) ratio of plan to non-plan expenditure. The higher these ratios, the better the quality of expenditure would become. Table 7.43 shows these ratios during the five-year period from 2009-10 to 2013-14.

Judged by all the parameters, the quality of expenditure in Bihar has significantly improved over the recent years. The non-salary component of developmental revenue expenditure had increased from 66 to 83 percent during this period, while the share of plan expenditure in total expenditure had increased from 38 to 42 percent. The ratio of plan to non-plan expenditure has also systematically increased from being only 61 percent to 72 percent over this period. All these ratios reflect that the public finances in Bihar are being managed prudently. These improvements have led to higher growth of GSDP of Bihar and improvement in socio-economic conditions of its people.

Table 7.43 : Quality Parameters of Expenditure

Expenditure Heads	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 (BE)
Capital Outlay (Rs. crore)	7332	9196	8852	9585	14001	21151
Revenue Expenditure (Rs. crore)	32584	38216	46499	54466	62477	91765
Expenditure on Social/ Economic Services (Rs. crore)	20274	22926	28767	35817	40455	63606
(i) Salary Component (Rs. crore)	6920	7027	8171	9033	7023	9579
Percentage of salary component (%)	34.1	30.7	28.4	25.2	17.4	15.1
(ii) Non salary component (Rs. crore)	13354	15899	20596	26784	33432	54027
Percentage of non-salary component (%)	65.9	69.3	71.6	74.8	82.6	84.9
Capital Outlay/ Total Expenditure (%)	17.1	18.1	14.7	13.8	17.4	18.1
Revenue Expenditure / Total Expenditure (%)	76.1	75.4	77.3	78.7	77.7	78.5
Revenue Expenditure /GSDP (%)	20.0	18.8	19.1	18.4	18.2	23.9
Capital Outlay /GSDP (%)	4.5	4.5	3.6	3.2	4.1	5.5
Plan Expenditure / Non-Plan Expenditure (%)	60.9	70.2	61.9	69.5	72.1	97.3
Plan Expenditure / Total Expenditure (%)	37.8	41.2	38.2	41.0	41.9	49.3

Source : State Government Budgets

7.13 Sectoral Expenditure

Expenditure on Social Services

Providing better education and health services, safe drinking water, sanitation, housing etc. is very important to establish the linkage between economic growth and welfare of citizens. This desired linkage can be established through adequate expenditure on social services. Table 7.44 presents the details of expenditure incurred by the state government on social services during the period 2009-10 to 2014-15.

Table 7.44 : Expenditure on Social Services

	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 (BE)
Education, Sports, Arts & Culture						
Total Expenditure (Rs. crore)	7750	8244	10214	14445	15047	25026
Revenue Expenditure (Rs. crore)	7416	8101	10157	14080	14344	23989
(a) Salary component (%)	48.0	45.0	43.5	44.5	33.7	28.5
(b) Non-salary component (%)	52.0	55.0	56.5	55.5	66.3	71.5
Capital Outlay (Rs. crore)	334	144	56	364	704	1037
Capital Outlay (%)	4.3	1.7	0.6	2.5	4.7	4.1
Health and Family Welfare						
Total Expenditure (Rs. crore)	1517	1667	2125	2398	2574	4803
Revenue Expenditure (Rs. crore)	1388	1502	1804	1836	2113	4085
(a) Salary component (%)	66.0	73.0	72.9	79.6	74.8	48.8
(b) Non-salary component (%)	34.0	27.0	27.1	20.4	25.2	51.2
Capital Outlay (Rs. crore)	129	165	321	563	460	719
Capital Outlay (%)	8.5	9.9	15.1	23.5	17.9	15.0
Water Supply, Sanitation, Housing and Urban Development						
Total Expenditure (Rs. crore)	1903	2327	2045	2587	3605	7947
Revenue Expenditure (Rs. crore)	1438	1698	1713	2304	2967	6499
(a) Salary component (%)	11.0	10.0	11.6	8.9	7.9	4.8
(b) Non-salary component (%)	89.0	90.0	88.4	91.1	92.1	95.2
Capital Outlay (Rs. crore)	465	630	332	282	638	1448
Capital Outlay (%)	24.4	27.1	16.2	10.9	17.7	18.2
Total (Social Services)						
Total Expenditure (Rs. crore)	14309	16161	19536	24438	28253	47137
Revenue Expenditure (Rs. crore)	13186	15089	18729	23107	26395	43618
(a) Salary component (%)	38.0	34.0	33.6	30.7	26.6	22.0
(b) Non-salary component (%)	62.0	66.0	66.4	69.3	73.4	78.0
Capital Outlay (Rs. crore)	1123	1072	807	1331	1858	3520
Capital Outlay (%)	7.8	6.6	4.1	5.4	6.6	7.5

Source : State Government Budgets

The state government's concern for social development is amply reflected in the increased allocation for this sector from Rs. 14,309 crore in 2009-10 to Rs. 28,253 crore in 2013-14. The increase is expected to be even more in 2014-15, when the social services expenditure is projected to increase by nearly Rs. 19,000 crore. The share of capital outlay in social services sector, however, decreased during this period, from 7.8 percent in 2009-10 to 6.6 percent in 2013-14.

The non-salary component of the revenue expenditure on social services (the amount spent actually on the maintenance of assets already created) was 73 percent in 2013-14, as against 69 percent in 2012-13. In absolute terms, it increased significantly during the last five years by Rs 11,200 crore. The increases were significant in respect of education (Rs 5657 crore) and water supply, sanitation, housing and urban development (Rs 1453 crore). The salary component of revenue expenditure in respect of water supply, sanitation, housing and urban development has in fact been very small (8 percent in 2013-14), but it accounted for a large share of total revenue expenditure in respect of health and family welfare (75 percent in 2013-14). The total revenue expenditure on social services had increased from Rs 13,186 crore to Rs 26,395 crore during the period 2009-10 to 2013-14, growing at an annual rate of nearly 19 percent. In 2014-15, it is estimated to rise to Rs 47,137 crore. The total capital outlay on social services increased from Rs. 1123 crore in 2009-10 to Rs. 1858 crore in 2013-14, mostly due to increases in capital outlay on education (Rs. 370 crore), on water supply and sanitation (Rs 173 crore), and on health and family welfare (Rs 331 crore).

Expenditure on Economic Services

Table 7.45 shows the expenditure on economic services, which creates additional productive capacity in the economy. Agriculture and allied activities, irrigation and flood control, energy and power, industry and minerals and transport together accounted for nearly 73 percent of the total expenditure on economic services in 2013-14, considering both revenue and capital accounts. About 44 percent of the total expenditure on economic services was made on capital account in 2013-14. The capital outlay in respect of economic services increased substantially from Rs 5935 crore in 2009-10 to Rs 10,811 crore in 2014-15. It had increased systematically during the last few years and was nearly 77 percent of the total capital outlay of Rs 14,001 crore of the state government in 2013-14. Out of the total capital outlay on economic services, transport had taken the largest share (Rs 4090 crore), followed by energy and power (Rs 1997 crore) and various irrigation and flood control projects (Rs 1799 crore) in 2013-14. The non-salary component of the revenue expenditure in economic services, as in the case of social services, also remained high throughout the period and was 90 percent during 2013-14. The salary component was high only in respect of irrigation and flood control, accounting for nearly 56 percent of the total expenditure on this account in 2013-14.

Table 7.45 : Expenditure on Economic Services

	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 (BE)
Agriculture and Allied Activities						
Total Expenditure (Rs. crore)	1505	2035	2032	3262	3670	4836
Revenue Expenditure (Rs. crore)	1504	2018	1914	3170	3193	4012
(a) Salary component (%)	26.0	20.0	23.8	14.8	14.7	14.7
(b) Non-salary component (%)	74.0	80.0	76.2	85.2	85.3	85.3
Capital Outlay (Rs. crore)	1	17	117	92	477	824
Capital Outlay (%)	0.1	0.8	5.8	2.8	13.0	17.0
Irrigation and Flood Control						
Total Expenditure (Rs. crore)	2246	2678	3275	2854	2838	3387
Revenue Expenditure (Rs. crore)	897	1311	1311	914	1039	1459
(a) Salary component (%)	69.0	53.0	47.2	65.9	56.3	50.0
(b) Non-salary component (%)	31.0	47.0	52.8	34.1	43.7	50.0
Capital Outlay (Rs. crore)	1349	1367	1964	1940	1799	1928
Capital Outlay (%)	60.0	51.0	60.0	68.0	63.4	56.9
Energy and Power						
Total Expenditure (Rs. crore)	1244	2223	2270	3374	5133	5961
Revenue Expenditure (Rs. crore)	868	1216	2168	3200	3236	3071
(a) Salary component (%)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
(b) Non-salary component (%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Capital Outlay (Rs. crore)	376	1007	102	174	1897	2890
Capital Outlay (%)	30.2	45.3	4.5	5.1	37.0	48.5
Transport						
Total Expenditure (Rs. crore)	3748	4706	4852	4138	5471	5780
Revenue Expenditure (Rs. crore)	690	634	789	826	1381	1758
(a) Salary component (%)	23.0	26.0	23.3	24.6	15.4	16.7
(b) Non-salary component (%)	77.0	74.0	76.7	75.4	84.6	83.3
Capital Outlay (Rs. crore)	3058	4072	4064	3313	4090	4022
Capital Outlay (%)	81.6	86.5	83.7	80.1	74.8	69.6
Industry and Minerals						
Total Expenditure (Rs. crore)	534	335	429	583	1115	999
Revenue Expenditure (Rs. crore)	265	326	363	534	580	976
(a) Salary component (%)	17.0	34.0	11.2	15.6	11.0	10.1
(b) Non-salary component (%)	83.0	66.0	88.8	84.4	89.0	89.9
Capital Outlay (Rs. crore)	269	9	66	49	535	23
Capital Outlay (%)	50.3	2.6	15.4	8.4	48.0	2.3
Total (Economic Services)						
Total Expenditure (Rs. crore)	13023	15564	17475	20246	24871	35323
Revenue Expenditure (Rs. crore)	7088	7836	10038	12710	14060	19988
(a) Salary component (%)	25.0	20.0	18.7	15.2	10.4	9.4
(b) Non-salary component (%)	75.0	80.0	81.3	84.8	89.6	90.6
Capital Outlay (Rs. crore)	5935	7728	7437	7536	10811	15334
Capital Outlay (%)	45.6	49.7	42.6	37.2	43.5	43.4

Source : State Government Budgets

7.14 Per Capita Expenditure on Social and Economic Services

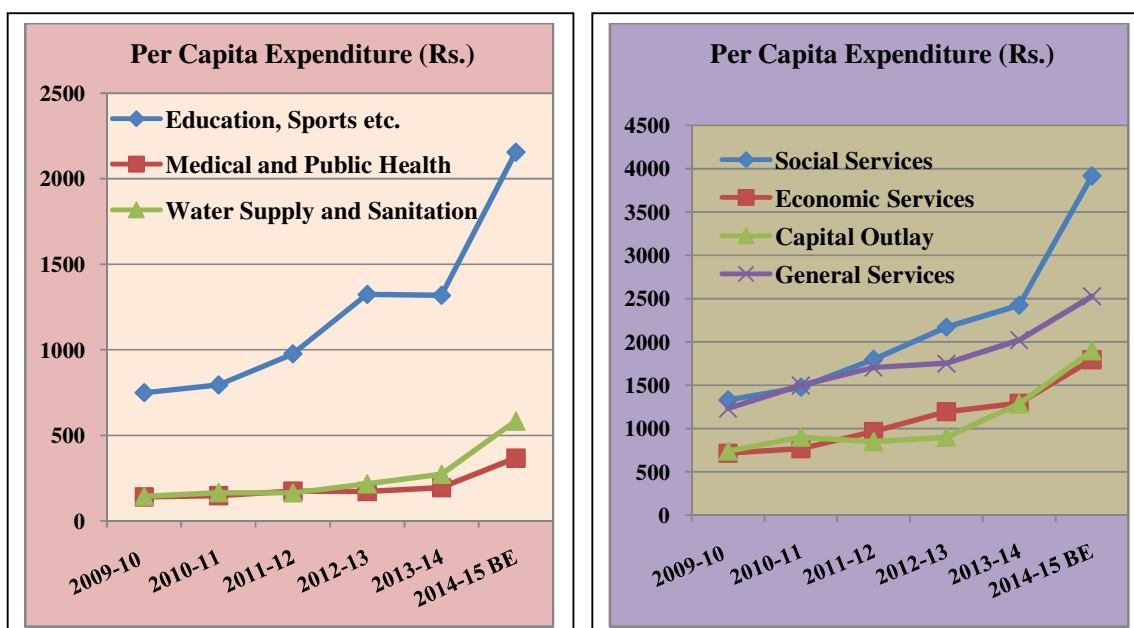
Tables 7.46 shows the per capita expenditure on social and economic services for the years 2009-10 to 2014-15. During this period, the growth in per capita expenditure on social services was substantial, as it increased from Rs 1332 to Rs 3919, and the growth in economic services was also high (from Rs 716 to Rs 1796). The per capita capital outlay increased from Rs 741 (2009-10) to Rs 1900 (2014-15).

Table 7.46 : Per Capita Expenditure on Social and Economic Services

	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 (BE)
Estimated Population (crore)	9.9	10.2	10.4	10.6	10.9	11.1
Total Expenditure (Rs. crore)						
Education, Sports etc.	7416	8101	10157	14080	14344	23989
Medical and Public Health	1388	1502	1804	1836	2113	4085
Water Supply and Sanitation	1438	1698	1713	2304	2967	6499
Social Services	13186	15089	18729	23107	26395	43618
Economic Services	7088	7836	10038	12710	14060	19988
Capital Outlay	7332	9196	8852	9585	14001	21151
General Services	12202	15287	17730	18645	22018	28155
Per Capita Expenditure (Rs.)						
Education, Sports etc.	749	794	977	1324	1318	2155
Medical and Public Health	140	147	173	173	194	367
Water Supply and Sanitation	145	166	165	217	273	584
Social Services	1332	1479	1801	2172	2426	3919
Economic Services	716	768	965	1195	1292	1796
Capital Outlay	741	902	851	901	1287	1900
General Services	1233	1499	1705	1753	2023	2529

Source : State Government Budgets

Charts 7.17



7.15 Comparison of State Budgets: 2013-14 and 2014-15

In this section, the budget of 2014-15 will be compared with the actual receipts and expenditure of the state government during 2013-14. The accounts for 2013-14 showed a deficit of Rs. 1562 crore in the Consolidated Fund of the state government; the budget for 2014-15 also leaves a small deficit of Rs. 203 crore.

From Table 7.47, it can be seen that revenue receipts and revenue expenditure are estimated to go up by nearly Rs 33,018 crore and Rs 29,288 crore respectively in 2014-15, compared to the previous year. It has an estimated revenue surplus of Rs. 10,174 crore, which was much higher than the revenue surplus of Rs. 6442 crore in 2013-14.

Table 7.47 : Summary of Budget, 2013-14 and 2014-15

(Rs. crore)

	2013-14 (Actual)	2014-15 (BE)		2013-14 (Actual)	2014-15 (BE)
Revenue Account			Capital Account		
Receipts			Receipts		
Tax revenues	54790	67438	Public Debt	9907	14727
Non-Tax Revenues	1545	3082	Recovery of Loans and Advances	15	16
Grants and Contributions	12584	31420			
Total Revenue Receipts	68919	101940	Total Capital Receipts	9922	14743
Expenditure			Expenditure		
General Services	22018	28155	Capital Outlay	14001	21151
Social Services	26395	43618	Public Debt	3120	3563
Economic Services	14060	19988	Loans & advances	807	406
Grants and Contributions	4	4			
Total Revenue Expenditure	62477	91765	Total Capital Expenditure	17928	25121
Deficit Revenue A/c	-6442	-10174	Deficit Capital Account	8006	10377
Consolidated Fund Receipts	78844	116683	Consolidated Fund Expenditure	80405	116886
Net Consolidated Fund (Receipt-Expenditure)	-1562	-203			
Contingency Fund					
Income			Expenditure		
Contingency Fund Total			Contingency Fund Total		
Public Account			Public Account		
Receipts			Disbursements		
Small Savings, PF etc.	1072	1645	Small Savings, PF etc.	1370	1409
Reserve Funds	823	739	Reserve Funds	561	739
Deposits and Advances	18609	10155	Deposits and Advances	14941	9996
Suspense and Misc.	122952	0	Suspense and Misc.	124960	0
Remittances	12374	0	Remittances	12393	0
Total Receipts Public Account	155831	12539	Total Disbursements Public Account	154225	12144
Net Results Public Account (Receipt-Expenditure)	1606	395			
Net Result (All Accounts) (Receipt-Expenditure)	41	193			

Source : State Government Budgets

In the capital account, the budget estimates for 2014-15 envisaged an increase of about Rs 7193 crore in expenditure over 2013-14. The capital receipts were estimated to increase by only Rs 4821 crore, from public debt, including loans from the market and NSSF, and also grants from the central government for plan purposes, leaving a net deficit in the capital account of Rs 10,377 crore. The repayment of loans during 2014-15 was estimated to increase by Rs 4820 crore, compared to 2013-14, and the lending by the state government was estimated to go down by Rs 401 crore. The deficit of Rs 10,377 crore in the capital account, after consuming the revenue surplus of Rs 10,174 crore, would still leave a small deficit of Rs 203 crore in the budget. The Public Account is estimated to leave a net surplus of Rs 395 crore, and the net results of all accounts would be a surplus of Rs 193 crore in 2014-15. In the accounts for 2013-14, there was a net surplus of only Rs 41 crore.

The structures of receipts and expenditure of the state government are presented in Table 7.48. From this table, it can be seen that, besides for some variations in respect of the inter-se shares of grants and tax revenues, there was structural change in the composition of receipts on accounts of grants-in-aid and tax revenue. The tax revenue accounted for 58 percent of the total receipts in the Consolidated Fund in 2014-15, as against 69 percent the previous year. While the share of non-tax revenue was estimated to go up by 1 percent during 2014-15, that of public debt was expected to come down by 1 percent. The share of central government grants is likely to increase substantially from 16 percent in 2013-14 to 27 percent in 2014-15.

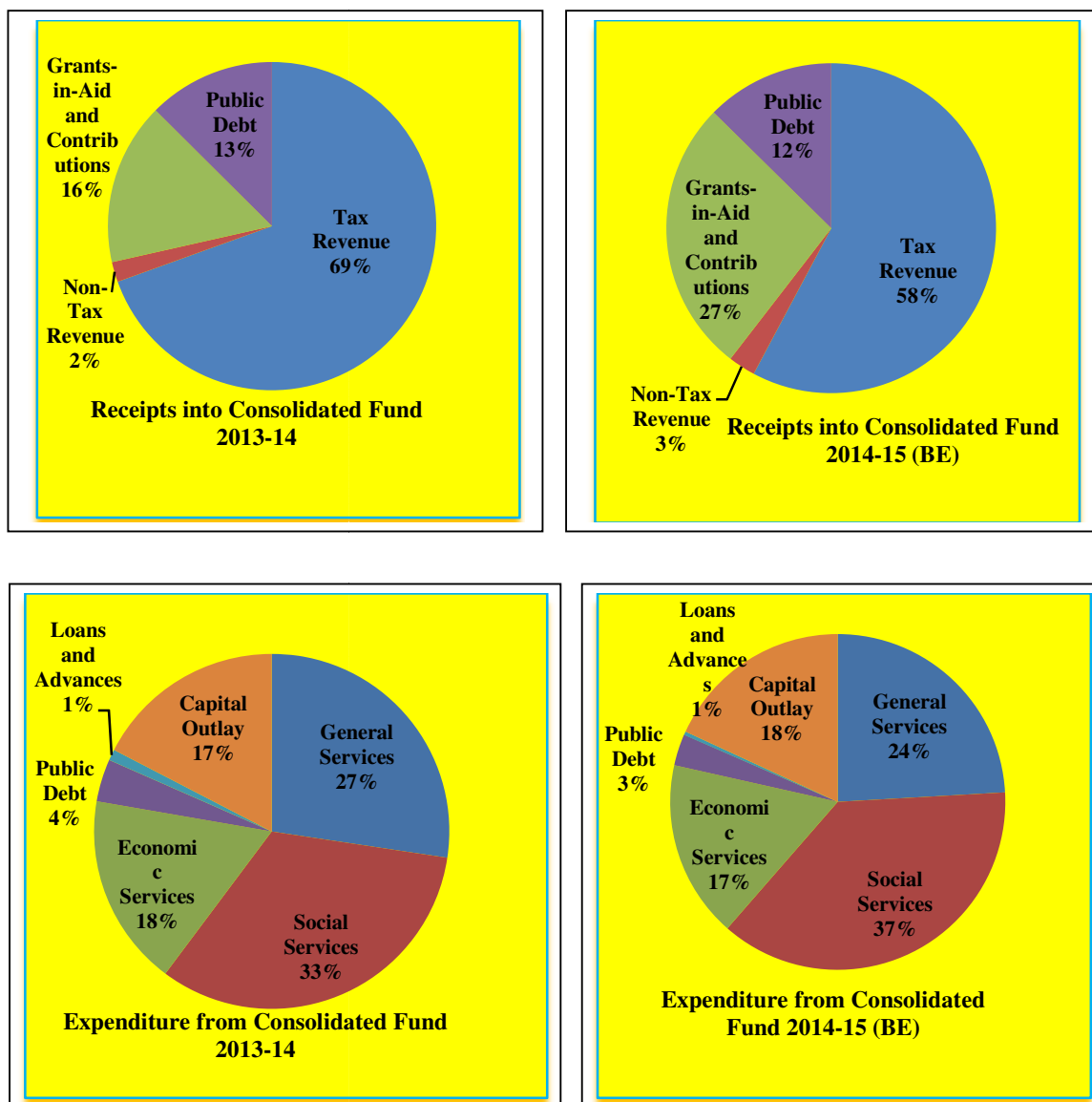
The structure of expenditure was also nearly the same in two years. While the share of general services decreased by 3 percent in the budget estimates for 2014-15 over the previous year's actuals, that of social services increased by 4 percent to claim a share of 37 percent of the total expenditure. The share of economic services declined by 1 percent from the previous year's level of 18 percent, while that of capital outlay increased from 17 to 18 percent. The share of public debt decreased by 1 percent and that of loans and advances remained the same. The budget continued the prevailing trend of increasing social sector expenditure.

Table 7.48 : Percentage Distribution of Consolidated Fund – Receipts and Expenditure

Receipts	2013-14 (Actual)	2014-15 BE	Expenditure	2013-14 (Actual)	2014-15 BE
Revenue Account			Revenue Account		
Tax Revenue	54790	67438	General Services	22018	28155
Non-Tax Revenue	1545	3082	Social Services	26395	43618
Grants-in-Aid and Contributions	12584	31420	Economic Services	14060	19988
			Grants-in-Aid	4	4
Capital Account			Capital Account		
Public Debt	9907	14727	Discharge of Public Debt	3120	3563
Recovery of Loans and Advances	15	16	Loans and Advances	807	406
Inter State Settlement	0	0	Capital Outlay	14001	21151
Total	78844	116683	Total	80405	116886

Source : State Government Budgets

Charts 7.18



7.16 Central Funds bypassing the State Budget

Before it was disbanded in August 2014, the Planning Commission used to provide Central Assistance for State Plans under Normal Central Assistance (NCA) which had both grant and loan components. The schemes were recommended by the Planning Commission and the terms and conditions of these schemes were finalised by the Planning Commission and the Union Ministry of Finance, in consultation with the states. The funds were released in 12 monthly instalments. Besides, Additional Central Assistance (ACA) was given by the Planning Commission for special programmes like National e-Governance Plan, Backward Regions

Grant Fund, Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme, National Social Assistance Programme, and Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM). The plan funds were also given to the states under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) which were jointly funded by the central and state governments, major part being funded by the central government. These schemes were implemented by the states through the District Rural Development Authorities (DRDA) or other state-specific implementing agencies to whom funds were released directly by the central government without routing them through the state budget. Many state governments felt that such direct transfers were a source of distortion in the federal financial relations. With the winding up of the Planning Commission, the future of these schemes is as yet unclear, but a discussion on these schemes is necessary, as they were operative till 2013-14.

Over the years, there was a proliferation of the Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS), chosen on arbitrary considerations and without taking into account the interests of the state. The number of such schemes which were ostensibly for the development of social sector stood at 147 during 2012-13. Even after a drop, it was as high as 137 in 2013-14 (Table 7.49). Since states were supposed to contribute a part of the cost, it also imposed a burden on them, especially the poorer states.

Table 7.49 : Centrally Sponsored Schemes

Years	No. of CSS at the end of the plan	Total Allocation of Central funds (Rs crore)
2007-08	99	81,620
2008-09	133	1,01,824
2009-10	138	1,37,137
2010-11	139	1,57,051
2011-12	147	1,80,389
2012-13	147	NA
2013-14	137	NA

Note : Figures for Centrally Sponsored Plan Schemes are separately not reflected in the Union Budget. The figures for 2007-2012 were sourced from B K Chaturvedi Committee's Report on the Restructuring CSS, Planning Commission (2011).

A committee headed by B K Chaturvedi was set up in April 2011, and it submitted its report in September 2011. The Committee rightly pointed out that monitoring of these schemes was impossible as the state government exercised no control over the funds which were transferred outside of their budgets. These funds bypassed the internal controls exercised by the Finance Department, accounting controls exercised by the Accountant General (A&E), and legislative controls exercised by the legislature and the Public Accounts Committee. The Committee recommended that, during the Twelfth Plan, all transfers should be routed only through the state government budgets and not directly to the implementing agencies. The Committee also recommended a drastic reduction in their numbers along with their restructuring. They further emphasized the need to bring in greater transparency and rationalization in the distribution of funds relating to these schemes among various states, and bringing in greater flexibility in their physical and financial targets. These changes could make the schemes more relevant to the needs and capabilities of the states.

Based on these recommendations, in June 2013, the central government approved the restructuring of CSS into 66 schemes, including 17 flagship programmes. Schemes may have state-specific guidelines to suit local contexts, to be recommended by an Inter-Ministerial Committee constituted for this purpose. Henceforth, all funds are to be routed through the state budget, not directly to the implementing agencies as has been done till now. Out of the total budget of the schemes, 10 percent are to be kept as flexi-funds to promote flexibility of resources, against 20 percent recommended by the Committee. General Category states may contribute at least 25 percent of the total funds of the schemes and Special Category states at least 10 percent of the total funds of the schemes. These changes were to take effect from 2014, for the remaining years of the Twelfth Plan (i.e. from 2014 to 2017).

In the central budget for 2013-14, total funds allocated as plan expenditure was Rs 5,55,322 crore. Out of this, Rs 1,36,254 crore was allocated as Central Assistance to State Plans and the rest Rs 4,19,068 crore as budget support to the Central Plans schemes and Centrally Sponsored Schemes. Of the latter amount, Rs 1,56,150 crore were allocated for the following 8 flagship Centrally Sponsored Schemes — (i) Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee

Scheme (Rs 33,000 crore); (ii) Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (Rs 27,258 crore); (iii) Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (Rs 21,700 crore); (iv) National Health Mission (Rs 18,880 crore); (v) Integrated Child Development Scheme (Rs 15,912 crore); (vi) Indira Awas Yojana (Rs 15,184 crore); (vii) Mid-Day Meal Scheme (Rs 13,216 crore); and (viii) National Rural Drinking Water Programme (Rs 11,000 crore). In addition, Additional Central Assistance for Rs 14,000 crore was allocated for JNNURM. Thus, the major part of the central plan grants for Central Plan Schemes and Centrally Sponsored Schemes was spent only on a few schemes, even though there are 41 schemes listed by the Central Plan Scheme Monitoring System (CPSMS), 137 Centrally Sponsored Schemes, and 5 schemes under Additional Central Assistance, operating in the country.

In Table 7.50, funds transferred to some of the state level autonomous bodies from the central government have been presented for the years 2011-12 to 2013-14. The data relates to the following three major societies and one CSS:

- (a) Bihar Education Project (BEP): *Sarva Shikshya Abhiyan (SSA)*, National Program for Education of Girls at Elementary Level (NPEGEL), *Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya (KGBV)*;
- (b) State Health Society: National Rural Health Mission (NRHM);
- (c) District Rural Development Authority (DRDA): Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), *Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY)*, *Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY)*, *Indira Awas Yojana (IAY)*, Drought-prone Area Programme (DPAP), Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS), Provision of Urban Amenities to Rural Areas (PURA), Integrated Wasteland Development Project (IWDP), Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) and funds for DRDA Administration.
- (d) Prime Minister's Gram Sadak Yojna (PMGSY): This programme is executed through registered societies.

Table 7.50 : Details of Central Funds bypassing the State Budget

(Rs. crore)

Scheme	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
SSA	1851	2755	2610
NPEGEL	0	16	0
KGBV	0	57	0
Model School	0	204	0
RMSA	0	138	0
Mahila Samakhya	6	7	7
Jan Shikshan Sansthan	6	5	7
National Institute of Pharmaceuticals Education and Research	0	0	0
IIT, Patna	0	0	0
National Child Labour Project	12	0	5
Science and Technology Programme	0	0	1
Promotion and Dissemination of Art and Culture	1	1	2
Handicraft	0	0	0
Memorials and Others	3	0	2
NRHM	6	758	779
Rastriya Swasthya Bima	119	0	0
DRDA (IWMP)	5	17	17
DRDA (Hariyali)	0	0	0
DRDA (SGSY)	68	138	31
DRDA (Admin)	30	15	21
DRDA (PMGSY)	3196	960	726
DRDA (MGNREGS)	1301	1228	1581
DRDA (IAY)	2171	1685	2957
Intensive Dairy Development Programme (IDDP)	0	21	0
National Food Security Mission	75	66	15
National Mission on Food Processing	0	9	0
Assistance to State for Infrastructure Development of Export (Food Development Centre)	0	4	0
Catalytic Development Programme for Development of Sericulture	0	3	0
Off Grid DRPS (BREDA)	6	6	4
MPLADS	101	224	327
Total of GOI funds bypassing State Budget	8958	8314	9465
As Percentage of Revenue Receipts	17.5	14.0	13.7
As Percentage of Total Expenditure	14.9	12.0	11.7

Source : Finance Accounts, GOB

From Table 7.50, it is noted that a total of Rs. 9465 crore was routed directly to autonomous societies in 2013-14, outside the state government budget; in 2012-13, it was Rs 8314 crore. These direct transfers in 2013-14 accounted for about 14 percent of the total revenue receipts and nearly 12 percent of the total expenditure of the state government. Further, they also equalled more than 75 percent of the total central grants received by the state government. As has been pointed out earlier, such transfers have an adverse effect on the spirit of fiscal federalism. Through the centralisation of financial management, such transfers also promote inefficient use of resources at the district and local levels. Indeed, low utilisation of funds in Centrally Sponsored Schemes has been a major issue for Bihar. Hopefully, with the restructuring of the Centrally Sponsored Schemes, these aberrations will now come to a stop.

7.17 State Public Sector Undertakings and Corporations

Government Investments in Public Sector

The public sector in Bihar presently comprises 68 government companies and 3 statutory corporations. However, of the 68 government companies, only 28 are working. The total investment in public sector units, as of March 2013, is shown in Table 7.51. Of the total investments in 2013, Rs 7593 crore (Rs 3562 crore as equity and Rs 4216 crore as long term loans) have been invested in the working companies and statutory corporations; only Rs 729 crore (Rs 181 crore as equity and Rs 548 crore as long term loans) were invested in non-working companies.

Table 7.51 : State Government Investment in Public Sector

As on 31 st March	Total number of Working PSUs	Total number of Non-Working PSUs	Statutory Corporations	Total Public Sector Companies/Corporations	Total Equity (Rs crore)	Total Loans (Rs crore)	Total Investment (Rs crore)
2008	16	34	4	54	531	8149	8680
2009	19	40	4	63	526	8615	9141
2010	21	40	4	65	585	9037	9622
2011	21	40	4	65	625	10240	10865
2012	22	40	4	66	633	11741	12374
2013	28	40	3	71	3743	4579	8322

Source : Audit Reports (Commercial) of the Principal Accountant General (Bihar)

The sector-wise break-up of the public sector units as at the end of March 2013 is presented in Table 7.52. The majority of the working companies belong to power, infrastructure and financial sectors. Of the 40 non-working companies, 7 were under liquidation process, as their continuance may not serve any useful purpose. Indeed, these 7 companies have been under liquidation process for the last 13 years. The 28 working companies and 3 statutory corporations generated a total turnover of Rs 4858 crore in 2012-13 (1.4 percent of GSDP), compared to a turnover of Rs 7811 crore in 2011-12 (3 percent of GSDP). They incurred a total loss of Rs 1109 crore during 2012-13, compared to a loss of Rs 2619 crore in 2011-12. As of March 2013, they employed 16,234 employees. The accumulated debt of the public sector undertakings amounted to Rs 4579 crore during 2012-13. The losses of the working public sector companies in Bihar over the six-year period 2007-08 to 2012-13 are shown in Chart 7.19. For 2012-13, the data for Bihar State Electricity Board (BSEB), which was recently unbundled into five power companies, are not included in this chart since the accounts are yet to be finalised for the year. This explains why the chart shows a sharp decline in 2012-13.

Chart 7.19

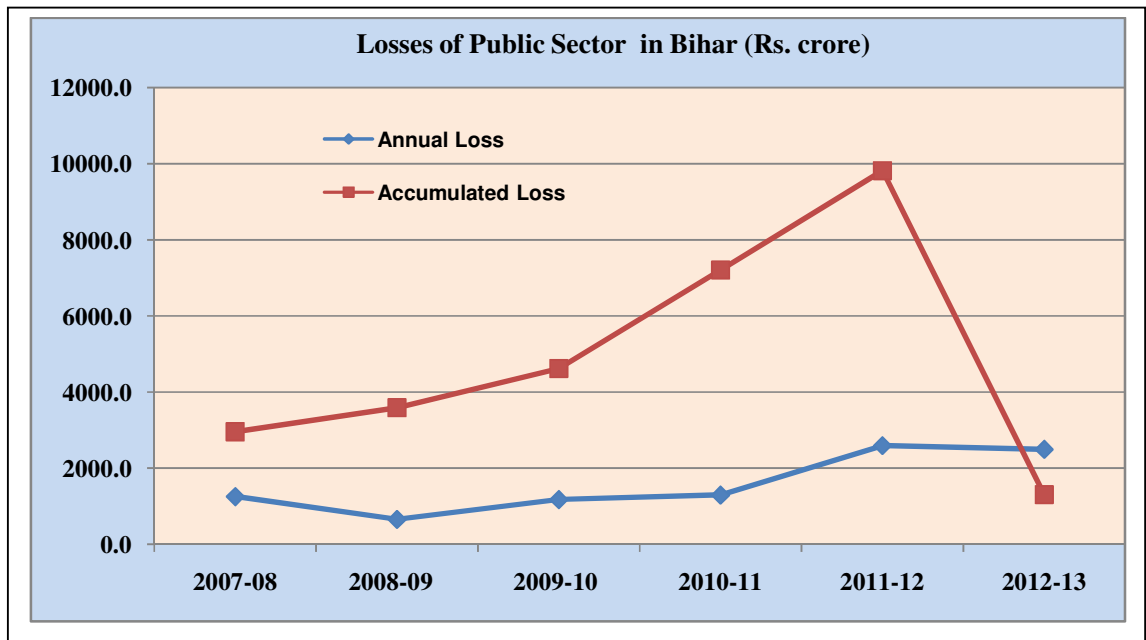


Table 7.52 : Sector-wise Government Companies and Corporations, 2012-13

Sector	Number of Statutory Corporations	Number of Working Companies	Number of Non-Working Companies
Agriculture	0	3	12
Power	0	7	0
Infrastructure	0	6	1
Manufacturing	0	3	12
Services	2	3	1
Financing	1	4	4
Others	0	2	10
Total	3	28	40

Source : Audit Reports (Commercial) of the Principal Accountant General (Bihar)

The growth in investment by the state government and the budgetary support given by it to the Public Sector Undertakings in the forms of equity capital, loans, grants, subsidy, guarantees, waiver of loans etc. are shown in the Chart 7.20. The data relating to BSEB are also not included in this chart for 2012-13.

Chart 7.20

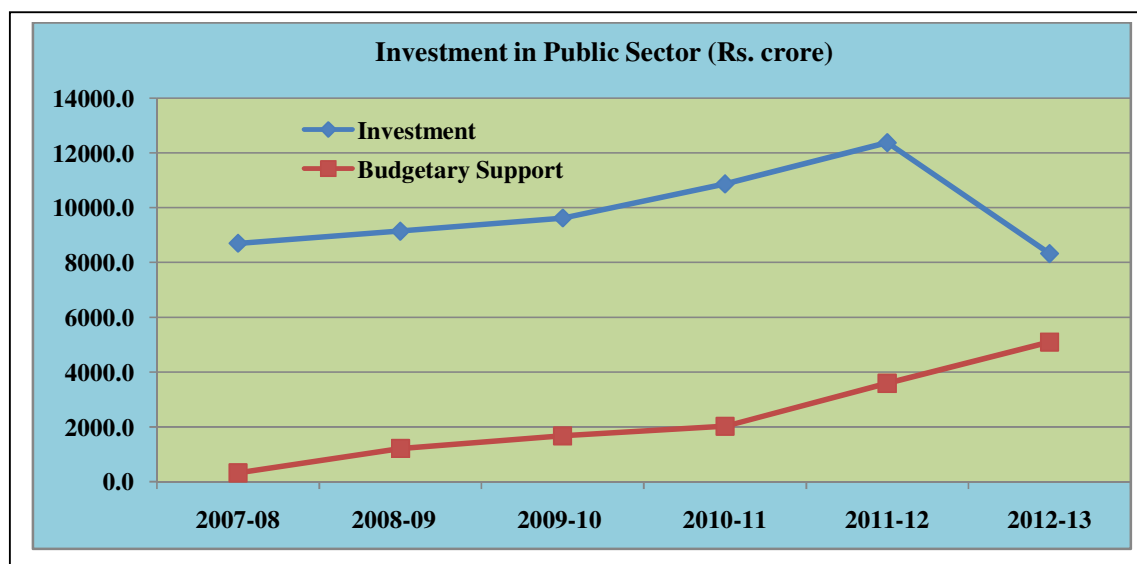


Chart 7.21 shows the sectoral investments in the public sector in Bihar. Among the public sector units in Bihar, investment is mainly focused on the power sector, which accounted for about 67 percent of the total state government investment in public sector undertakings at the end of 2012-13, compared to 81 percent in 2006-07. The investment in this sector had

decreased from Rs 7047 crore to Rs 5565 crore, during the period 2007-08 to 2012-13, due to adjustments necessitated by the unbundling of the BSEB. The investment in other important sectors, which include finance and manufacturing, did not show much variation during the same period. The financial sector accounted for 7 percent and manufacturing sector only 5 percent of the total investments in public sector at the end of 2012-13.

Chart 7.21 : Government Sectoral Investments in Public Sector (Rs. crore)

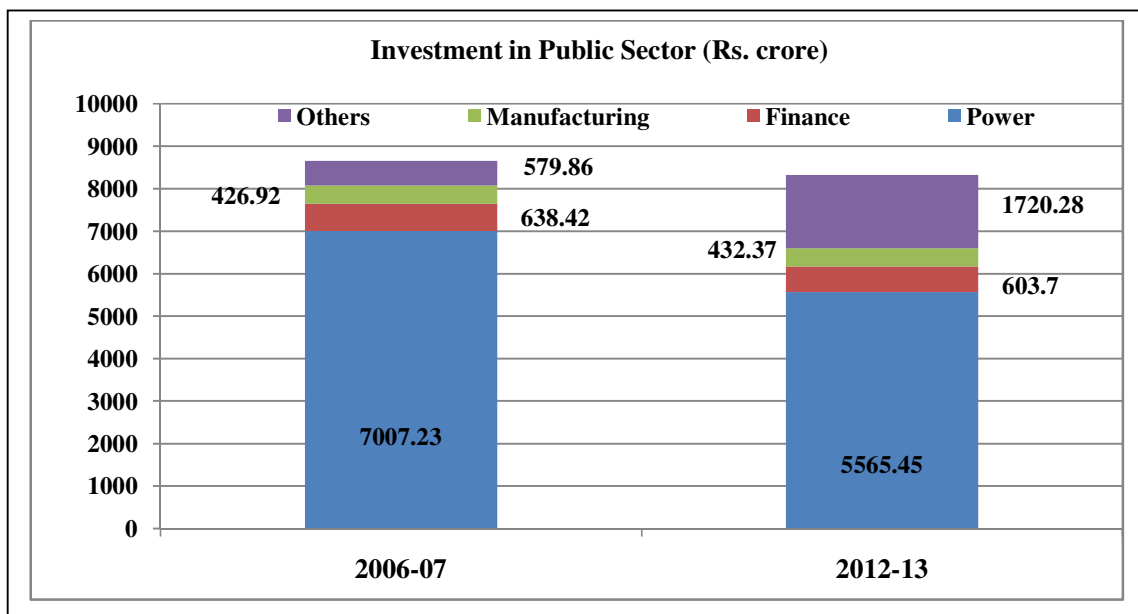


Table 7.53 gives the paid up capital, investments and loans made by the state government on the Public Sector Undertakings and Government Companies as on March, 2013, along with their working results in the latest year for which their accounts are available. The years in which they have prepared their last accounts are also shown in the table. It can be seen that most of the companies have not prepared up-to-date accounts, defaulting for years. This is an indication of the absence of any accountability structure, management and control. Since the accounts are not up-to-date, return on the investments cannot be calculated. The Board meetings of most of these companies are not held regularly. Altogether only 10 (all working companies) out of a total of 71 companies in the state's public sector had prepared their accounts which were not older than five years and three more companies had arrears in the preparation of accounts between 5 and 10 years. In addition, there were 33 companies (including 2 working companies) which had not prepared their accounts for more than 20 years, and as many as 12 companies have not drawn up their accounts ever since their inception. This situation needs to be improved.

Table 7.53 : Summarised Results of Public Sector as per their latest accounts (as on 31st March 2013)

(Rs crore)

	Name of PSU	Year up to which accounts finalised	Paid up capital as per latest a/c	Total Outstanding Loans (Govt. + Others)	Total Man-power	Net Profit/ Loss (-)	Accumulated Profit/ Loss (-)	% Return on Capital Employed
A. Working Companies								
Agriculture								
1	Bihar Rajya Beej Nigam Limited.	1999-2000	3.71	27.93	89	(-) 4.99	(-) 58.45	---
2	Bihar Rajya Matsya Vikas Nigam Limited.	1992-93	1.75	2.63	30	(-) 0.22	(-) 1.92	---
3	SCADA Agro Business Company Ltd..	2010-11	0.05	0	NA	0	(-) 1.81	0.36
Finance								
4	Bihar State Credit & Investment Corporation Ltd.	2004-05	15.00	53.48	41	(-)3.99	(-) 149.67	---
5	Bihar State Backward Classes Development & Finance Corpn.	1997-98	3.62	16.32	17	(-)0.29	0.53	10.10
6	Bihar State Minorities Finance Corporation Ltd.	2008-09	4.75	42.87	26	(-)1.95	(-) 6.99	0.75
7	Bihar State Film Development & Finance Corporation Ltd	1991-92	0.95	0.15	06	0.02	(-) 0.12	2.27
Infrastructure								
8	Bihar Police Building Construction Corporation Ltd	2003-04 2004-05	0.10	0.43	363	(-)0.13	(-)8.37	---
9	Bihar Rajya Pul Nirman Nigam Ltd.	2010-11	3.50	0	374	37.89	110.44	22.29
10	Bihar State Building Construction Corporation Limited.	2008-09 2009-10 2010-11 2011-12	0.06	0	78	0.38	(-) 2.16	---
11	Bihar State Educational Infrastructure Development Corporation Ltd.	2011-12	20.00	0	101	24.15	34.57	44.10
12	Bihar State Road Development Corporation Ltd. ¹	2011-12 2012-13	5.00	0	54	37.36	182.71	18.05
13	Bihar Urban Infrastructure Development Corporation Ltd. (BUIDCO)	2011-12	0.05	0	49	2.70	2.98	33.83
Manufacturing								
14	Bihar State Electronic Development Corporation Ltd.	2009-10	5.66	6.00	76	7.31	1.76	23.31

¹ Accounts are yet to be audited by the CAG of India.

15	Bihar State Mineral Development Corporation Ltd	2000-01	9.97	0	NA	9.29	7.04	44.92
16	Bihar State Beverages Corporation Ltd.	2010-11	5.00	0	186	12.42	14.90	57.93
Power								
17	Bihar State Hydro Electric Power Corporation Ltd.	1999-2000	99.04	374.02	129	(-)5.59	(-)44.79	0.38
18	Bihar State Power (Holding) Company Limited	A/c not finalised	-	-	10278	-	-	-
19	Bihar State Power Generation Company Limited	A/c not finalised	-	406.00		-	-	-
20	Bihar State Power Transmission Company Limited	A/c not finalised	-	277.00		-	-	-
21	North Bihar Power Distribution Company Limited	A/c not finalised	-	687.80		-	-	-
22	South Bihar Power Distribution Company Limited	A/c not finalised	-	620.06		-	-	-
23	Bihar Grid Company Limited	2012-13	0.05	-	01	0.00 ⁸	-	-
Services								
24	Bihar State Tourism Development Corporation Ltd.	2004-05 2005-06 2006-07 2007-08 2008-09	5.00	-	231	1.21	4.83	10.40
25	Bihar State Food & Civil Supplies Corporation Ltd	1989-90	4.46	739.93	584	(-)11.18	(-)46.04	-
26	Bihar Medical Services & Infrastructure Corporation Ltd.	2010-11	0.05	-	17	0.73	-	9.77
Misc.								
27	Bihar State Forest Development Corporation Ltd.	2000-01	2.29	-	NA	0.28	0.32	23.93
28	Bihar State Text Book Publishing Corporation Limited	1998-99	0.48	-	130	(-) 0.32	(-) 6.29	---
A. Total for Working Companies			210.49	3254.62	12860	105.08	(-) 33.47	---
B. Statutory Corporations								
1	Bihar State Financial Corporation	2011-12	77.84	228.47	249	0.05	(-) 382.14	59.69
2	Bihar State Road Transport Corporation	2003-04	101.27	547.79	1275	(-) 105.89	(-) 786.06	-
3	Bihar State Warehousing Corpn	2009-10	77.84	-	215	1.95	4.87	13.77
B. Total for Statutory Corporations								

C. Non-working Government Companies								
Agriculture & Allied								
1.	Bihar State Water Development Corporation Limited (BSWDCL)	1978-79	5.00	49.68	NA	2.17	11.20	9.06
2.	Bihar State Dairy Corporation Limited (BSDCL)	1996-97	6.72	-	-	(-) 0.00 ¹⁰	(-) 10.58	--
3.	Bihar Hill Area Lift Irrigation Corporation Limited (BHALICL)	1982-83	5.60	8.55	NA	(-) 0.26	(-) 0.86	--
4.	Bihar State Agro Industries Development Corporation Limited (BSAIDCL)	1990-91	7.57	12.60	136	(-) 2.22	(-) 34.73	--
5.	Bihar State Fruit & Vegetables Development Corporation Limited (BSFVDCL)	1994-95	2.10	1.12	9	(-) 0.92	(-) 7.82	--
6.	Bihar Insecticide Limited (BIL)	1986-87	0.57	1.54	53	(-) 1.03	(-) 1.03	--
7.	SCADA Agro Business Khagaul Limited (SABLK)		NA	NA	NA			
8.	SCADA Agro Business Limited, Dehri (SABLD)		NA	NA	NA			
9.	SCADA Agro Business Limited, Arrah (SABLA)		NA	NA	NA			
10.	SCADA Agro Business Limited, Aurangabad (SABLA)		NA	NA	NA			
11.	SCADA Agro Business Limited, Mohania (SABLM)		NA	NA	NA			
12.	SCADA Agro Forestry Company Limited, Khagaul (SAFCLK)		NA	NA	NA			
Finance								
13.	Bihar Panchayati Raj Finance Corporation Limited (BPRFCL)	1984-85	1.44	-	54	(-)0.01	(-)0.03	3.92
14.	Bihar State Handloom and Handicrafts Corporation Limited (BSHHCL)	1983-84	6.28	1.16	NA	(-)0.10	(-)0.44	0.14
15.	Bihar State Small Industries Corporation Limited (BSSICL)	1990-91	7.18	12.23	49	(-)1.42	(-)16.56	--
16.	Bihar State Industrial Development Corporation Limited (BSIDCL)	1987-88	14.04	66.67	517	(-)3.51	(-)26.42	6.23
Infrastructure								
17.	Bihar State Construction Corporation Limited (BSCCL)	1990-91	7.00	1.95	641	(-)1.13	(-)1.17	-
Manufacturing								
18.	Bihar Solvent & Chemicals Limited (BS&CL)	1986-87	0.66	0.89	NA	(-)0.32	(-)0.32	--
19.	Magadh Mineral Limited (MML)	--	-	0.47	05	--	--	--
20.	Kumardhubi Metal Casting & Engineering Limited (KMC&EL)	1994-95	2.17	6.63	NA	(-) 2.39	(-)8.16	--
21.	Beltron Video System Limited (BVSL)	1987-88	1.21	4.51	NA	(-) 0.15	(-)0.22	--

22.	Beltron Mining System Limited (BMSL)	1989-90	1.26	--	NA	(-) 0.10	(-)0.49	--
23.	Beltron Informatics Limited (BIL)	--	-	-	NA	--	--	--
24.	Bihar State Sugar Corporation Limited (BSSCL)	1984-85	9.97	322.95	NA	(-) 9.20	(-)72.31	--
25.	Bihar State Cement Corporation Limited (BSCCL)	--	-	0.03	NA	--	--	--
26.	Bihar State Pharmaceuticals & Chemicals Development Corporation Limited (BSP&CDCL)	1985-86	3.62	4.25	52	(-)0.17	(-) 0.74	--
27.	Bihar Maize Product Limited (BMPL)	1983-84	0.67	0.02	NA	(-)0.03	(-)0.06	--
28.	Bihar Drugs & Chemicals Limited (BD&CL)	1985-86	0.94	1.28	NA	(-)0.03	(-)0.16	--
29.	Bihar State Textiles Corporation Limited (BSTCL)	1987-88	4.98	2.27	51	(-)0.09	(-)0.32	--
Services								
30.	Bihar State Export Corporation Limited (BSECL)	1991-92	2.00	1.22	23	(-)0.10	(-)0.01	2.67
Miscellaneous								
31.	Bihar Paper Mills Limited (BPML)	1985-86	1.56	10.72	NA	(-)0.06	(-)0.31	--
32.	Bihar State Glazed Tiles & Ceramics Limited (BSGT&CL)	1985-86	0.16	3.66	32	(-)0.08	(-)0.51	--
33.	Vishwamitra Paper Industries Limited (VPIL)	1984-85	0.40	0.81	NA	(-)0.01	(-)0.01	--
34.	Jhanjhanpur Paper Industries	1985-86	0.42	0.46	13	(-)0.01	(-)0.02	--
35.	Bihar State Tannin Extract Limited (BSTEL)	1988-89	1.03	2.14	NA	(-)0.32	(-)0.67	--
36.	Bihar State Finished Leathers Corporation Limited (BSFLCL)	1983-84	1.47	9.18	NA	(-)1.49	(-)2.13	--
37.	Synthetic Resins (Eastern) Limited (SREL)	1983-84	0.09	1.05	-	(-)0.02	(-)0.01	--
38.	Bhavani Active Carbon Limited (BACL)	1985-86	0.02	-	NA	(-)0.01	(-)0.01	--
39.	Bihar State Leather Industries Development Corporation Limited (BSLIDCL)	1982-83	5.14	14.13	NA	(-)0.37	(-)2.92	--
40.	Bihar Scooters Limited (BSL)	--	-	6.09	NA	--	--	--
Total (C)								
Grand Total (A+B+C)				4579.14	16234			

Source : Audit Reports (Commercial) of the Principal Accountant General (Bihar)

APPENDIX

Table A 7.1 : Act-wise / Circle-wise Collection 2012-13 and 2013-14

(Rs. lakh)

Division / Circle	VAT		C.S.T		ENT. Tax		E.D.		ADV Tax	
	2012-13	2013-14	2012-13	2013-14	2012-13	2013-14	2012-13	2013-14	2012-13	2013-14
Patna Special	372241	406365	4315	2733	0	0	10111	13965	0	0
Patliputra	116755	122840	898	1927	1222	1999	0	0	0	0
Central Division	488995	529204	5213	4660	1222	1999	10111	13965	0	0
Patna West	11870	14739	56	33	582	804	0	1	38	28
Patna Central	9833	12306	120	153	5	2	0	0	17	12
Patna North	12157	14979	70	61	96	87	0	0	0	0
Gandhi Madan	4617	5857	115	133	0	0	0	0	11	15
Patna South	12232	14230	60	76	2	4	0	0	3	2
KadamKuan	5832	6460	59	69	1	1	0	0	0	0
Patna City East	7934	13172	34	78	3	1	0	0	0	0
Patna City West	10635	14250	120	209	7	1	0	0	0	0
Danapur	20982	26204	48	99	17	20	0	0	0	0
Barh	13288	16621	162	195	13	12	0	0	0	0
Shahabad	3045	4401	21	33	19	19	0	0	0	0
Buxar	1681	2227	4	9	14	15	0	0	0	0
Biharshariff	4157	4964	2	14	38	35	0	0	0	0
Patna Division	118264	150410	871	1163	796	1001	0	1	70	58
Sasaram	7239	9185	60	113	17	16	0	0	0	0
Bhabhua	2561	6228	15	69	5	5	0	0	0	0
Gaya	9176	11834	221	301	64	62	0	0	0	0
Jehanabad	1537	2209	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0
Nawada	2450	2953	0	0	13	14	6	9	0	0
Aurangabad	3632	4751	7	31	14	12	0	0	0	0
Gaya Division	26595	37161	304	515	115	110	6	9	0	0
Saran	3682	4301	1	1	24	24	0	0	0	0
Siwan	3126	4163	23	17	13	14	0	0	0	0
Gopalganj	3038	4642	15	10	14	15	0	0	0	0
Muzaffarpur West	8941	10095	95	244	25	19	2	1	0	0
Muzaffarpur East	6162	6670	66	130	34	40	1	1	0	0
Hajipur	11252	15700	153	316	51	56	0	0	0	0
Sitamarhi	5560	7901	14	16	49	54	0	0	0	0
Motihari	3974	5957	6	21	39	40	0	0	0	0
Raxaul	777	956	19	22	10	11	0	0	0	0
Bettiah	4721	5645	14	26	39	30	6	6	0	0
Bagaha	1999	1627	15	14	10	10	0	0	0	0
Tirhut Division	53232	67657	422	816	308	313	9	9	0	0
Darbhanga	5690	8019	11	18	60	56	0	0	0	0
Samastipur	4104	5836	163	303	30	29	9	12	2	2
Madhubani	2670	3526	4	5	26	27	0	0	0	0
Janjharpur	766	951	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Begusarai	3243	4824	41	87	27	135	0	1	0	0
Teghara	330	506	52	43	8	7	0	0	0	0
Darbhanga Division	16803	23662	271	455	152	255	9	13	2	2
Saharsa	4265	5307	2	2	26	31	0	0	0	0
Madhepura	1726	2417	0	2	8	10	0	0	0	0
Purnea	5654	7630	105	226	58	66	0	0	0	0
Katihar	4748	6282	40	45	48	45	0	0	0	0
Forbesganj	2281	2891	24	47	11	12	0	0	0	0
Kishanganj	1932	2731	52	287	6	9	0	0	0	0
Khagaria	1419	2191	2	10	9	8	0	0	0	0
Purnea Division	22026	29448	224	619	166	182	0	0	0	0
Bhagalpur	7687	9714	65	61	61	62	13	12	0	0
Lakhisarai	1292	1862	8	12	4	5	0	0	0	0
Munger	2293	3017	19	12	8	2	33	71	0	0
Jamui	1878	2508	1	27	3	3	0	0	0	0
Bhagalpur Division	13150	17101	93	112	76	73	46	83	0	0
State	739066	854643	7397	8341	2834	3932	10181	14081	72	60

(Contd....)

Table A 7.1 : Act-wise / Circle-wise Collection 2012-13 and 2013-14 (Contd.)

(Rs. lakh)

Division / Circle	LUX Tax		ENTRY Tax		Professional Tax		TOTAL		TARGET	
	2012-13	2013-14	2012-13	2013-14	2012-13	2013-14	2012-13	2013-14	2012-13	2013-14
Patna Special	0	0	118711	140210	197	95	505575	563367	503388	632147
Patliputra	0	0	54755	56450	94	106	173724	183322	175366	217216
Central Division	0	0	173467	196660	291	201	679298	746689	678754	849363
Patna West	282	288	2877	2769	292	361	15998	19023	17049	20003
Patna Central	51	46	5080	5567	334	264	15440	18350	16095	19305
Patna North	81	87	3292	3893	143	764	15838	19871	15656	19803
Gandhi Madan	108	157	1560	2618	65	95	6476	8876	6450	8097
Patna South	6	4	5282	7981	46	49	17631	22347	19813	22045
Kadam Kuan	13	14	936	1859	13	16	6854	8418	7419	8569
Patna City East	0	0	5310	6458	5	7	13286	19717	12345	16612
Patna City West	8	7	2788	4452	20	27	13577	18947	13575	16977
Danapur	1	1	3875	5520	102	126	25026	31971	26772	31291
Barh	0	1	18135	12568	21	28	31619	29425	37809	39535
Shahabad	6	12	788	1399	94	106	3973	5969	3500	4967
Buxar	1	1	177	228	48	60	1924	2540	2128	2406
Biharshariff	37	42	693	983	96	120	5025	6158	5145	6283
Patna Division	593	659	50792	56295	1281	2025	172666	211613	183756	215894
Sasaram	2	2	1368	2083	70	99	8757	11498	9650	10949
Bhabhua	2	3	392	704	34	46	3008	7055	1822	3760
Gaya	157	220	2962	3977	142	149	12723	16542	12283	15908
Jehanabad	0	0	51	128	56	70	1645	2410	1697	2057
Nawada	0	0	173	562	45	58	2688	3597	3847	3361
Aurangabad	0	1	11608	13714	63	80	15325	18589	9190	19162
Gaya Division	162	226	16554	21169	410	502	44146	59691	38489	55198
Saran	4	5	745	951	139	177	4595	5459	5728	5745
Siwan	2	3	824	1498	61	74	4050	5768	4271	5064
Gopalganj	1	1	746	901	43	64	3856	5633	3942	4821
Muzaffarpur West	11	17	7699	8687	159	230	16932	19294	18841	21171
Muzaffarpur East	9	9	1194	2329	90	111	7556	9290	6487	9447
Hajipur	1	4	2696	3928	102	121	14255	20126	13788	17824
Sitamarhi	1	1	531	833	73	92	6228	8896	4612	7787
Motihari	1	3	1463	1744	63	75	5547	7840	6152	6935
Raxaul	0	0	115	173	14	10	935	1172	923	1169
Bettiah	2	4	776	1035	56	66	5614	6813	5493	7019
Bagaha	0	0	67	133	17	23	2107	1806	2164	2635
Tirhut Division	32	47	16854	22212	817	1042	71674	92097	72401	89618
Darbhanga	5	6	1014	1806	109	140	6888	10045	6886	8613
Samastipur	1	3	1454	1789	127	171	5889	8144	6230	7363
Madhubani	2	3	461	661	58	76	3221	4297	3624	4027
Janjharpur	0	0	16	36	24	34	809	1022	841	1011
Begusarai	1	3	37705	89258	103	118	41121	94427	38389	51415
Teghara	2	2	320	451	4	5	715	1013	777	894
Darbhanga Division	11	16	40970	94001	425	544	58642	118948	56747	73324
Saharsa	3	4	468	459	85	101	4849	5905	5026	6062
Madhepura	0	1	230	279	38	49	2004	2757	1669	2505
Purnea	7	7	3664	5226	63	84	9550	13239	9589	11941
Katihar	10	12	1332	1641	83	103	6259	8128	7722	7826
Forbesganj	1	1	340	592	35	51	2692	3594	3126	3366
Kishanganj	0	1	1190	1392	26	37	3207	4458	3256	4010
Khagaria	1	1	280	373	48	59	1759	2642	1744	2199
Purnea Division	22	26	7504	9963	378	484	30320	40723	32132	37910
Bhagalpur	15	24	17993	25622	161	252	25995	35748	28892	32503
Lakhisarai	0	0	214	387	41	53	1561	2319	1619	1951
Munger	2	2	2281	1733	122	157	4757	4994	5130	5948
Jamui	1	1	158	242	31	35	2073	2817	2087	2591
Bhagalpur Division	18	27	20647	27984	356	497	34385	45878	37728	42994
State	836	1002	326787	428284	3957	5295	1091132	1315638	1100007	1364300

Source : Department of Commercial Tax, GOB

(Concluded)

Table A 7.2 : Act-wise / Circle-wise Collection 2014-15 (Up to September 2014)

(Rs. lakh)

Division / Circle	VAT	C.S.T	ENT.Tax	E.D.	ADV Tax	LUX Tax	Entry Tax	P. Tax	Total	Target
Patna Special	168827	988	0	5100	0	0	64830	8	239753	268129
Patliputra	50756	216	1216	0	0	0	23142	19	75349	81473
Central Division	219583	1204	1216	5100	0	0	87972	27	315103	349602
Patna West	6107	17	70	0	9	98	1035	129	7465	9875
Patna central	5028	65	0	0	3	31	1620	26	6773	9616
Gandhi Maidan	2810	68	0	0	4	45	993	4	3924	4000
Patna South	6499	38	1	0	1	2	2802	2	9346	10743
Danapur	10284	40	10	0	0	1	1988	40	12363	14851
Shahabad	2106	6	12	0	0	4	473	6	2607	2825
Buxar	1029	2	9	0	0	0	134	17	1192	1240
Patna West Division	33863	237	101	0	17	181	9046	225	43670	53150
Patna North	6248	29	49	0	0	32	1384	77	7818	10861
Kadamkua	3058	19	0	0	0	5	887	3	3972	4085
Patna City East	5637	48	0	0	0	0	2822	6	8514	8558
Patna City West	5706	105	7	0	0	2	1607	16	7442	9860
Barh	6385	49	6	0	0	2	577	3	7021	12803
Biharshariff	2024	6	17	0	0	10	505	70	2631	3214
Patna East Division	29057	256	79	0	0	51	7782	174	37398	49380
Sasaram	4062	35	6	0	0	1	830	63	4997	6175
Bhabhua	2857	66	2	0	0	2	368	31	3326	3725
Gaya	4905	70	30	0	0	64	1712	72	6852	8760
Jehanabad	1010	0	1	0	0	0	34	29	1074	1116
Nawada	1235	0	9	0	0	0	320	36	1600	1509
Aurangabad	2031	23	6	0	0	4	5085	47	7196	5456
Gaya Division	16099	195	53	0	0	71	8348	278	25044	26741
Saran	1790	1	12	0	0	2	402	34	2241	2673
Siwan	2352	9	7	0	0	0	622	10	3003	3184
Gopalganj	1958	7	6	0	0	0	530	2	2503	2533
Muzaffarpur West	4794	82	9	1	0	9	3518	41	8455	10620
Muzaffarpur East	2746	43	21	0	0	3	991	20	3825	4722
Hajipur	6405	91	31	0	0	0	1560	60	8147	10286
Sitamarhi	2188	7	21	0	0	1	317	38	2573	4371
Motihari	2623	8	20	0	0	1	776	2	3430	3626
Raxaul	413	7	6	0	0	0	58	2	485	566
Bettiah	2468	9	12	3	0	2	390	9	2893	3532
Bagaha	464	4	6	0	0	0	13	11	498	1111
Tirhut Division	28201	268	151	4	0	20	9176	231	38051	47223
Darbhanga	3569	39	22	0	0	2	927	54	4613	5026
Samastipur	3095	160	11	5	0	2	687	43	4004	4060
Madhubani	1697	1	15	0	0	1	353	37	2104	2050
Janjharpur	408	0	0	0	0	0	8	15	432	511
Begusarai	1923	29	12	0	0	1	29482	62	31510	22991
Teghara	267	15	2	0	0	1	211	3	498	491
Darbhanga Division	10958	243	62	6	0	7	31669	214	43160	35129
Saharsa	2278	5	14	0	0	1	132	75	2506	2788
Madhepura	1108	0	5	0	0	0	237	30	1381	1150
Purnea	3176	84	29	0	0	3	2073	56	5420	6785
Katihar	2405	8	17	0	0	5	634	5	3075	3999
Forbesganj	1391	12	7	0	0	1	294	39	1745	1830
Kishanganj	1087	37	4	0	0	0	690	28	1847	2340
Khagaria	1078	9	3	0	0	0	162	53	1306	1352
Purnea Division	12523	157	80	0	0	12	4222	286	17279	20245
Bhagalpur	3532	21	23	6	0	12	6650	91	10336	14817
Lakhisarai	618	3	2	0	0	0	199	39	860	851
Munger	1061	3	0	24	0	1	753	60	1902	2605
Jamui	878	12	2	0	0	0	131	22	1045	1254
Bhagalpur Division	6089	40	27	30	0	13	7732	212	14144	19527
State	356373	2601	1768	5140	17	355	165948	1646	533849	600996

Source : Department of Commercial Tax, GOB

Table A 7.3 : District-wise No. of Document and Revenue from Stamp Duty and Registration Fees

(Rs. crore)

District	No. of Document		Registration Fees		Stamp Fee		Total Receipt		Target	
	2012-13	2013-14	2012-13	2013-14	2012-13	2013-14	2012-13	2013-14	2012-13	2013-14
Patna	82116	71860	117.6	135.3	415.3	470.2	532.9	605.5	449.0	700.0
Nalanda	34128	30533	13.8	18.8	41.8	58.6	55.6	77.4	58.4	80.0
Bhojpur	26821	26121	13.0	17.5	40.3	56.2	53.3	73.7	53.2	72.0
Buxar	14205	14534	8.2	11.3	23.4	33.7	31.6	44.9	37.2	48.0
Rohtas	27180	25356	13.2	17.5	40.5	51.9	53.7	69.4	55.2	75.0
Kaimur	15731	14952	6.2	8.1	17.8	23.3	24.0	31.4	29.6	35.0
Gaya	40465	38915	22.3	28.8	68.1	91.8	90.4	120.6	107.0	140.0
Jehanabad	10837	9885	4.6	6.0	14.5	19.9	19.1	25.9	22.1	26.0
Arwal	5976	5488	2.1	3.0	6.0	8.6	8.1	11.6	8.2	11.0
Nawadah	19103	18310	6.3	9.3	18.0	26.5	24.4	35.8	30.2	38.0
Aurangabad	23919	23955	11.3	14.9	33.8	44.6	45.1	59.5	47.2	64.0
Saran	36879	36339	14.2	19.0	40.8	54.2	55.0	73.2	56.8	78.0
Siwan	36516	35287	15.2	18.9	43.6	53.9	58.8	72.9	65.3	87.0
Gopalganj	30577	29051	12.0	16.8	33.8	48.9	45.8	65.7	54.3	70.0
West Champaran	48668	44313	14.1	18.3	40.5	52.5	54.7	70.8	61.9	80.0
East Champaran	71969	67862	25.1	33.5	72.2	94.8	97.3	128.4	94.0	134.0
Muzaffarpur	58461	57337	33.4	47.0	97.1	133.9	130.4	181.0	130.0	182.0
Sitamarhi	43834	41681	17.0	22.2	47.2	61.9	64.2	84.1	60.9	87.0
Sheohar	8048	8200	2.7	3.4	7.8	10.2	10.5	13.6	9.7	15.0
Vaishali	34482	33937	17.8	23.8	51.5	70.0	69.3	93.7	74.3	100.0
Darbhangha	38391	37020	18.2	22.7	51.8	65.1	70.0	87.8	71.6	99.0
Madhubani	47815	46837	15.9	21.7	44.3	60.3	60.2	82.0	65.1	87.0
Samastipur	47820	47470	15.7	20.4	49.2	56.1	65.0	76.5	70.7	95.0
Begusarai	28971	26523	16.5	21.6	49.9	66.4	66.4	88.0	65.9	92.0
Munger	8976	7883	5.1	6.7	15.6	20.9	20.6	27.6	24.4	30.0
Sheikhpura	8796	8297	2.4	3.0	7.6	9.7	9.9	12.7	13.9	16.0
Lakhisarai	10988	10062	4.3	5.3	12.8	15.8	17.2	21.2	18.0	27.0
Jamui	15421	15408	5.0	6.3	14.8	18.9	19.8	25.2	25.3	26.0
Khagaria	15966	13723	6.7	7.6	18.1	21.4	24.8	29.0	30.6	33.0
Bhagalpur	30816	27220	19.6	23.3	60.8	72.0	80.4	95.3	81.1	113.0
Banka	15857	16817	6.6	8.9	18.8	25.1	25.4	34.0	31.6	40.0
Saharsha	22311	21541	8.9	10.9	27.5	32.6	36.4	43.5	34.4	50.0
Supaul	27840	25402	7.5	9.3	20.8	26.1	28.4	35.4	31.8	72.0
Madhepura	24641	21561	7.7	10.0	21.4	28.2	29.0	38.3	32.9	43.0
Purnea	44640	38285	16.2	20.6	47.9	62.6	64.1	83.2	63.6	85.0
Kishanganj	26054	25382	7.3	8.8	21.9	26.0	29.2	34.8	32.6	40.0
Araria	34971	33057	10.9	13.2	30.8	37.4	41.6	50.6	39.4	56.0
Katihar	45659	42120	14.2	16.9	40.3	48.3	54.5	65.2	51.1	74.0
Total	1165848.0	1098524.0	558.6	710.5	1708.2	2158.6	2266.8	2869.1	2288.2	3200.0

Sources: Department of Registration, Excise and Prohibition, Government of Bihar;

Table A 7.4 : District-wise Allocation of Fund to the Panchayati Raj Department and Urban Local Bodies

(in Rs. lakh)

District	ZilaParisad			Panchayat Samiti		
	2012-13 Actual	2013-14 Revised	2014-15 Estimated	2012-13 Actual	2013-14 Revised	2014-15 Estimated
Patna	766.6	717.0	1220.2	1526.0	1455.6	2330.6
Nalanda	629.2	684.6	929.9	1261.1	1401.8	1784.1
Bhojpur	509.5	637.6	905.7	1040.7	1280.6	1706.5
Buxar	384.4	494.8	681.5	792.6	970.9	1241.4
Rohrash	638.2	558.8	975.8	1240.4	1114.2	1828.3
Kaimur	353.3	338.1	703.6	726.1	683.4	1313.7
Gaya	747.7	991.2	1324.7	1507.1	1994.3	2516.4
Jehanabad	312.4	341.4	522.1	577.5	649.3	915.6
Arwal	148.7	286.5	429.0	276.1	553.6	752.1
Nawada	502.9	594.9	824.9	940.9	1160.1	1507.6
Aurangabad	532.7	491.2	905.2	960.6	967.2	1682.0
Saran	785.6	759.5	1255.6	1509.7	1509.3	2362.2
Siwan	840.6	677.3	1170.6	1489.5	1309.2	2162.0
Gopalgunj	725.8	537.6	938.3	1338.6	1054.5	1742.4
West Champaran	828.2	895.5	1252.4	1694.9	1849.4	2435.9
East Champaran	1056.5	1149.1	1561.9	2175.2	2412.2	3098.4
Muzaffarpur	865.3	886.9	1454.0	1855.5	1846.6	2851.0
Sitamarhi	647.3	856.0	1150.7	1362.1	1783.5	2257.2
Sheohar	160.2	238.9	412.4	275.4	467.1	728.3
Vaishali	843.4	815.8	1150.7	1694.8	1708.1	2261.6
Darbhanga	853.5	780.6	1259.5	1719.0	1563.1	2396.8
Madhubani	880.2	1137.6	1478.5	1896.2	2432.7	2999.0
Samstipur	841.5	1051.4	1411.3	1649.4	2111.8	2688.2
Begusarai	617.6	655.9	912.7	1256.2	1326.4	1742.7
Munger	304.5	228.3	494.0	592.9	452.4	891.7
Sheikhpura	258.1	214.3	375.7	496.2	405.3	641.0
Lakhisarai	230.7	193.2	472.3	452.8	357.3	820.1
Jamui	410.5	428.8	713.7	850.0	862.1	1332.1
Khagaria	349.3	326.6	679.9	671.7	651.9	1258.1
Bhagalpur	543.4	524.5	921.0	1102.9	1059.4	1736.0
Banka	404.1	416.6	813.2	823.8	814.2	1494.9
Saharsa	416.6	504.7	728.2	816.6	1007.6	1351.5
Supaul	419.0	440.1	843.0	934.3	925.6	1629.5
Madhepura	419.7	542.6	776.8	881.5	1119.1	1481.7
Purnia	728.7	600.5	1062.5	1422.8	1239.1	2046.7
Kishanganj	381.1	445.8	664.8	827.6	940.0	1289.8
Araria	472.5	707.1	985.6	1018.1	1457.6	1910.5
Katihar	691.1	755.1	1026.8	1398.6	1525.0	1945.0
Total	21500.2	22905.9	35388.6	43055.3	46421.8	67132.3

(Contd...)

Table A 7.4 : District-wise Allocation of Fund to the Panchayati Raj Department and Urban Local Bodies (Contd.)

(in Rs. lakh)

District	Gram Panchayat			Total		
	2012-13 Actual	2013-14 Revised	2014-15 Estimated	2012-13 Actual	2013-14 Revised	2014-15 Estimated
Patna	6698.5	8213.2	11221.5	8991.1	10385.8	14772.3
Nalanda	5439.8	7473.5	9053.3	7330.0	9559.9	11767.3
Bhojpur	4549.5	6306.7	8586.9	6099.7	8224.9	11199.1
Buxar	3306.2	5288.2	6593.3	4483.2	6753.9	8516.2
Rohrash	5301.4	5747.7	9116.3	7180.1	7420.7	11920.4
Kaimur	3180.8	4471.2	6881.6	4260.3	5492.7	8898.9
Gaya	6295.2	9771.1	11295.6	8550.0	12756.5	15136.7
Jehanabad	2454.3	3988.9	5355.2	3344.2	4979.6	6793.0
Arwal	1293.9	3495.4	4687.3	1718.8	4335.6	5868.5
Nawada	4102.5	6252.1	7709.0	5546.3	8007.2	10041.5
Aurangabad	4049.9	5520.0	8163.3	5543.1	6978.3	10750.5
Saran	6407.6	7879.3	10946.5	8702.9	10148.1	14564.4
Siwan	6425.9	6739.4	10450.5	8756.0	8725.9	13783.1
Gopalgunj	5626.9	6211.1	8805.7	7691.3	7803.1	11486.4
West Champaran	6927.1	9229.9	10926.8	9450.2	11974.8	14615.0
East Champaran	8584.8	11206.7	13053.9	11816.4	14767.9	17714.2
Muzaffarpur	7620.3	8605.4	12473.3	10341.1	11338.8	16778.3
Sitamarhi	5321.0	8357.9	9809.3	7330.4	10997.4	13217.1
Sheohar	1136.6	2943.5	4373.4	1572.2	3649.6	5514.1
Vaishali	6746.2	8412.6	10119.3	9284.4	10936.5	13531.6
Darbhanga	6966.7	7378.0	10979.1	9539.2	9721.7	14635.4
Madhubani	7636.8	11420.8	12894.1	10413.1	14991.1	17371.6
Samstipur	7342.1	10704.0	12410.8	9833.0	13867.2	16510.3
Begusarai	5341.4	7070.7	8593.1	7215.2	9053.0	11248.5
Munger	2524.0	3236.4	5329.8	3421.5	3917.1	6715.5
Sheikhpura	2029.4	2874.0	4290.5	2783.6	3493.5	5307.2
Lakhisarai	1975.3	2878.1	4972.9	2658.8	3428.6	6265.2
Jamui	3579.2	5050.7	6921.5	4839.7	6341.5	8967.3
Khagaria	2705.0	3985.8	6275.5	3726.0	4964.4	8213.5
Bhagalpur	4895.4	6151.4	8857.7	6541.7	7735.3	11514.7
Banka	3717.9	4841.5	7722.2	4945.7	6072.3	10030.3
Saharsa	3340.2	5393.6	6785.6	4573.4	6905.9	8865.2
Supaul	3693.9	4988.7	7592.9	5047.2	6354.4	10065.4
Madhepura	3631.9	5558.4	7271.2	4933.1	7220.1	9529.7
Purnia	5577.1	5785.8	9162.3	7728.6	7625.4	12271.5
Kishanganj	3099.3	4809.8	6190.2	4307.9	6195.6	8144.9
Araria	4017.3	7100.5	8513.9	5507.9	9265.3	11410.0
Katihar	5582.9	7496.2	8958.2	7672.6	9776.3	11930.0
Total	179124.1	242837.9	323343.5	243679.6	312165.6	425864.5

(Contd...)

Table A 7.4 : District-wise Allocation of Fund to the Panchayati Raj Department and Urban Local Bodies (Contd.)

(Rs. lakh)

District	Urban Bodies			Grand Total		
	2012-13 Actual	2013-14 Revised	2014-15 Estimated	2012-13 Actual	2013-14 Revised	2014-15 Estimated
Patna	323.5	0.0	658.4	9314.6	10385.8	15430.8
Nalanda	273.6	249.3	374.3	7603.6	9809.1	12141.6
Bhojpur	123.3	199.7	343.0	6222.9	8424.6	11542.1
Buxar	109.6	151.8	190.9	4592.8	6905.7	8707.1
Rohrash	234.8	0.0	383.1	7414.8	7420.7	12303.5
Kaimur	23.3	0.0	112.2	4283.6	5492.7	9011.1
Gaya	112.0	321.1	439.2	8661.9	13077.6	15575.8
Jehanabad	149.5	158.0	231.5	3493.6	5137.6	7024.5
Arwal	6.0	98.9	122.9	1724.8	4434.5	5991.3
Nawada	82.2	122.3	177.0	5628.5	8129.5	10218.4
Aurangabad	59.3	0.0	209.3	5602.4	6978.3	10959.8
Saran	131.9	0.0	322.1	8834.7	10148.1	14886.4
Siwan	106.2	0.0	161.3	8862.2	8725.9	13944.4
Gopalgunj	139.7	0.0	145.1	7831.0	7803.1	11631.5
West Champaran	228.9	197.8	313.2	9679.1	12172.6	14928.2
East Champaran	186.4	167.5	256.1	12002.8	14935.4	17970.4
Muzaffarpur	143.6	0.0	303.9	10484.6	11338.8	17082.3
Sitamarhi	45.6	114.0	149.8	7376.0	11111.4	13366.9
Sheohar	8.0	40.7	65.5	1580.2	3690.3	5579.6
Vaishali	176.1	108.4	178.6	9460.4	11044.9	13710.1
Darbhanga	207.8	0.0	284.1	9746.9	9721.7	14919.5
Madhubani	36.3	83.8	107.3	10449.4	15074.9	17478.9
Samstipur	38.0	72.6	107.2	9871.0	13939.8	16617.5
Begusarai	296.9	257.4	399.7	7512.1	9310.4	11648.3
Munger	397.5	0.0	543.7	3819.0	3917.1	7259.2
Sheikhpura	266.6	151.8	251.7	3050.2	3645.3	5558.9
Lakhisarai	126.1	0.0	265.5	2784.9	3428.6	6530.8
Jamui	97.1	62.4	164.6	4936.8	6404.0	9131.8
Khagaria	35.0	0.0	119.6	3761.0	4964.4	8333.1
Bhagalpur	221.6	0.0	275.8	6763.3	7735.3	11790.5
Banka	22.6	0.0	80.6	4968.3	6072.3	10110.8
Saharsa	79.9	142.1	205.5	4653.3	7048.0	9070.7
Supaul	36.9	0.0	115.7	5084.1	6354.4	10181.0
Madhepura	41.4	69.9	94.9	4974.4	7289.9	9624.7
Purnia	212.1	0.0	290.1	7940.7	7625.4	12561.6
Kishanganj	132.0	142.0	205.2	4439.9	6337.6	8350.1
Araria	16.7	110.4	151.9	5524.6	9375.7	11561.8
Katihar	213.2	194.7	250.7	7885.8	9970.9	12180.6
Total	5140.6	3216.6	9051.1	248820.1	315382.2	434915.5

Source : State Government Budgets

(Concluded)