



Government of Bihar
Finance Department

Economic Survey
2012 - 13



बिहार सरकार

February 2013

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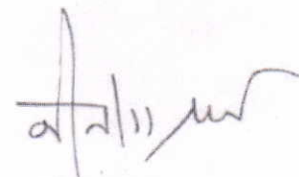


Foreword

A robust and functioning state structure is a necessary pre-condition to achieve the task of social amelioration without which we cannot take our nation forward. We believe in the ideological understanding that the state is a necessary pre-requisite not only to ensure law and order but to ensure development and welfare of the people. Without a functioning state, we cannot ensure even a minimum agenda for the people. The Bihar Government has tirelessly and sincerely worked to develop a functioning state which can become catalytic agent for change. The story of Bihar is this story of the power of democracy and state building with a holistic vision of "Development with Justice". We are striving for progress that generates economic growth while ensuring high level of integrity and accountability, broad social inclusion and representation of the weakest sections.

Since 2005 State Government has been making all efforts for achieving sustainable growth. The aim of the Government is to achieve fiscal consolidation through higher resource mobilization which creates space for higher plan and capital outlays which leads to higher growth rate. The Annual Economic Survey, being prepared by the State Government since 2006-07, records this impressive trajectory of the State's economy, along with other relevant information.

I am certain that development administrators, academicians and other interested persons will find this survey to be of immense value. And I also hope that this will motivate them to suggest strategies that would go a long way in helping us meet the development challenges in Bihar.



(Nitish Kumar)

Sushil Kumar Modi
Deputy Chief Minister &
Finance Minister, Bihar



Patna

Preface

The image of Bihar has completely undergone a change in recent years, thanks to a high growth of its economy and accompanying developments in social sectors. This was made possible primarily by the efforts of the state government which had utilised its limited resources in the most prudent manner. Without compromising on fiscal discipline, it had enhanced its development expenditure, strengthening both social and physical infrastructure in the state. The successive Economic Surveys have shown the positive impact of this development strategy on the state's economy.

As before, this Economic Survey presents nitty-gritty on the performance of the state economy and state finances, based on the latest data. I sincerely hope that the experts will find this survey not only to be a record of the state's achievements, but an important source of the valuable feedback on state's development strategies.

(Sushil Kumar Modi)

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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)
AIBP	Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme
AICTE	All India Council of Technical Education
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
ASHA	Accredited Social Health Activist
ASI	Annual Survey of Industries
ATMA	Agricultural Technology Management Agency
AWC	Anganwadi Centres
AYUSH	Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homeopathy
AWW	Anganwadi Worker
BCR	Balance of Current Revenue
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
BEPC	Bihar Education Project Council
BELTRON	Bihar State Electronics Development Corporation
BERC	Bihar Electricity Regulatory Commission
BIADA	Bihar Industrial Area Development Authority
BIFR	Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction
BICICO	Bihar State Credit and Investment Corporation
BIC	British India Corporation
BIGWIS	Bihar Ground Water Irrigation Scheme
BIPARD	Bihar Institute of Public Administration and Rural Development
BMA	Bihar Municipal Act
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
BSCICO	Bihar State Credit and Investment Corporation
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
BSPTC	Bihar State Power Transmission Company
BTPS	Barauni Thermal Power Station
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 the Urban Poor
BSWAN	Bihar State Wide Area Network
BSWC	Bihar State Warehousing Corporation
BUDCL	Bihar Urban Development Corporation Limited
BWA	Broadband Wireless Access
BUIDCO	Bihar Urban Infrastructure Development Corporation Limited
CBR	Crude Birth Rate
CADWM	Command area development & Water management
CADA	Command area development agencies
CCA	Cultivable Command Area
CCB	Central Cooperative Bank
CD	Credit Deposit
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
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
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
EBC	Extremely Backward Caste
EPS	Electric power survey
ED	Electricity Duty / Excise Duty
EDP	Entrepreneurship Development Programme
EGS	Education Guarantee Scheme
EHM	Electronic Hardware Manufacturing
ENT	Entry Tax
EOC	Emergency Operation Centre
ET	Entertainment Tax
EWH	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
GDDP	Gross District Domestic Product
GDP	Gross Domestic Product

GFCF	Gross Fixed Capital Formation
GFD	Gross Fiscal Deficit
GIS	Geographic Information System
GOB	Government of Bihar
GOI	Government of India
GP	Gram Panchayat
GSDP	Gross State Domestic Product
GSM	Global System for Mobile Communications
HDI	Human Development Index
HDPE	High Density Polyethylene
HLT	Hotel Luxury Tax
HPCL	Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited
HSC	Health Sub Centre
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
IDFC	Infrastructure Development Finance Corporation Limited
IFCI	Infrastructure Finance Corporation of India
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
IGAS	India Government Accounting Standard
IGIMS	Indira Gandhi Institute of Medical Sciences
IHHL	Individual Household Latrine
IHSDP	Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme
IIP	Index of Industrial Production
IL & FS	Infrastructure Leasing & Financial Services
IMFL	Indian Made Foreign Liquor
IMR	Infant Mortality Rate
IOC	Indian Oil Corporation
IPC	Indian Penal Code
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
KCC	Kisan Credit Cards
KGBV	Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya
KVIC	Khadi and Village Industries Commission
KVK	Krishi Vigyan Kendra
KHPS	Koshi Hydrel Power Station
LAN	Local Area Network
LEB	Life Expectancy at Birth
LoI	Letter of Intent
MANAGE	National Institute of Agricultural Extension Management
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
MIS	Monthly Income Scheme/ Management Information System
MIPB	Manufacturing Industry Promotion Board
MMGSY	Mukhyamantri Gram Sadak Yojna
MMR	Maternal Mortality Rate
MMSNY	Mukhyamantri Setu Nirman Yojana
MMSY	Mukhyamantri Sadak Yojana
MNSY	Mukhyamantri Nari Shakti Yojna
MPLADS	Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
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
MWCD	Ministry of Women and Child Development
NABARD	National Bank of Agricultural and Rural Development
NBCC	National Buildings Construction Corporation
NDMA	National Disaster Management Authority
NDRF	National Disaster Response Force
NFBS	National Family Benefit Scheme
NGO	Non – Governmental Organisation
NGRBA	National Ganga River Basin Authority

NHDP	National Highways Development Project
NHM	National Horticulture Mission
NIMZ	National Investment Manufacturing Zones
NHO	National Highway Organisation
NHPC	National Hydro Power Corporation
NIC	National Informatics Centre
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
NRWDP	National Rural Water Drinking 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
NTPC	National Thermal Power Corporation
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
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
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
PPP	Public Private Partnership
PQLI	Physical Quality of Life Index
PRI	Panchayati Raj Institution
PS	Panchayat Samiti
PSU	Public Sector Undertakings
PT	Professional Tax
PURA	Provision of Urban Amenities to Rural Areas
QE	Quick Estimates
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
RGVY	Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana
RGUMY	Rajiv Gandhi Udyami Mitra Yojana
RIDF	Rural Infrastructure Development Fund
RIPE	Rural Infrastructure Promotion Fund
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
SCA	Service Centre Agency
SCARDB	State Cooperative Agricultural and Rural Development Bank
SCB	Scheduled Commercial Bank
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
SSI	Small Scale Industries
STPS	Super Thermal Power Station
SWAN	State Wide Area Network
T&D	Transmission and Distribution
TFR	Total Fertility Rate
TINXSYS	Tax Information Exchange System
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
VPN	Virtual Private Network
VTF	Village Task Force
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 GSDP of Bihar at 2004-05 prices in 2011-12 is Rs. 1.52 lakh crore, yielding a per capita income of Rs. 15,417. The estimated GSDP at current prices in 2011-12 is Rs. 2.53 lakh crore, implying a per capita income of Rs. 25,653.
2. During the Tenth Plan, the GSDP at constant prices grew at an annual rate of 5.67 percent. Thereafter, the economy witnessed a turnaround and grew at an annual rate of 11.95 percent during the Eleventh Plan. The rate of growth during 2007-12 is not only higher compared to the previous plan period, but one of the highest among all the Indian states.
3. During 2007-12, the sectors with growth rate of more than 15 percent were – Registered Manufacturing (18.15 percent), Construction (21.91 percent), Communication (38.41 percent), Trade, Hotels and Restaurants (15.10 percent), and Banking and Insurance (23.5 percent).
4. In 2007-08, the per capita income of Bihar (Rs. 11,615) was 32.4 percent of all-India average (Rs. 35,825), but in 2011-12, this ratio increased to 42.07 percent (Rs. 25,653 for Bihar and Rs. 60,972 for all-India).
5. In the primary sector, Agriculture and Animal husbandry recorded substantial decrease in its share of GSDP. Within secondary sector, the sub-sector which showed substantial change is Construction, whose share in GSDP increased from 5.7 percent in the triennium 2002-05 to 12.8 percent in the triennium 2009-12. Within the tertiary sector, the sub-sector which increased its share in GSDP is Trade, Hotel and Restaurants.
6. The problem of low per capita income in Bihar is accentuated by considerable disparity across the districts in terms of their per capita income. In 2009-10, Patna (Rs. 55,539), Munger (Rs. 18,669) and Bhagalpur (Rs. 14,396) have been the most prosperous districts, whereas Sheohar (Rs. 5522), Madhepura (Rs. 7161) and Supaul (Rs. 7213) remain at the bottom.

Agriculture and Allied Sectors

1. It is the year-to-year variation in rainfall, which tends to cause flood or draught like situations in the state. This causes serious damage to crop production, because almost 50 percent of the farmers depend on monsoon for their agricultural operations.
2. The area under forests has remained unchanged at 6.6 percent and so has the area under non-agricultural use at 17.8 percent. The net sown area has shown a marginal decline from 60.5 percent in 2007-08 and to 57.0 percent in 2009-10. The cropping intensity in Bihar has remained nearly unchanged at 1.37 during the last 3 years.
3. The production of cereals in 2011-12 was 17,242.2 thousand tonnes, compared to 10,352.2 thousand tonnes in 2010-11. This quantum jump in production is due to the use of new 'SRI' technique in rice cultivation.
4. The average productivity of three important cereals for the triennium 2009-12 are – 1574 kgs/hectare for rice, 2519 kgs/hectare for wheat and 3106 kgs/hectare for maize. Compared to triennium 2000-03, there is 8.0 percent rise in productivity of rice, 23.7 percent for wheat and 30.3 percent for maize. The change in the productivity level for kharif pulses was 27.7 percent and rabi pulses 7.2 percent.
5. With recent initiatives taken by the state government, the vegetable production have increased much. The growth in infrastructure like better roads in hitherto neglected rural areas has widened the marketing prospects of vegetables. This has enabled the producers to get good price at doorstep. Simultaneously, the programme has also created wider job opportunities for retail vendors throughout the state.
6. The commercial production of flowers like rose, marigold, jasmin (bela) and tuberose is increasing in view of their rising demand. The districts of Patna, Jehanabad, Gaya, Muzaffarpur, Samastipur and Vaishali are leading flower-producing areas.
7. The major initiatives of the present government in providing quality seed are — Chief Ministers' Crash Seed Programme, Seed Village Programme (Beej Gram Yojana), provision of subsidy for the production and use of certified seeds, revival of hitherto dormant Bihar Rajya Beej Nigam (BRBN), strengthening of Bihar seed certification

agency, and multiplication of seeds by state farms. Consequently, the SRR for major crops like rice, wheat and maize have increased substantially.

8. Besides NPK, the state government is also making conscious effort to promote bio-fertilizers at a large scale. In addition to the subsidy available for chemical fertilizers under the centrally sponsored programme, the state government is providing additional subsidy for use of micro-nutrient from its own resources. The state government is sponsoring cultivation of green manure plants.
9. The state government is providing subsidy, over and above those provided under centrally sponsored schemes, for power tillers, tractors, sprayers, winnowers, power weeders and power threshers. These equipments are now widely owned by agricultural households, mainly due to the subsidies provided by the central and state governments.

Enterprises Sector

1. Despite the gloomy industrial scenario in the country during the last few years, Bihar has shown better achievements in its industrial growth, although it is still much behind the developed states of the country. The contribution of Bihar's industrial sector to its GSDP in 2010-11 was the least (16.0 percent), compared to other major states.
2. Despite the all-India percentage showing a marginal decline in respect of factories in operation, the percentage of factories in operation in Bihar recorded an increase in 2009-10 by around 3 percent, in respect of both agro and non-agro based industries. Among the various industrial groups, only Food Products/Beverages/Tobacco showed better performance, both in terms of value of output and net value added in 2009-10.
3. In Bihar, bulk of MSMEs are engaged in manufacturing/assembly/ processing. Against 69 percent units which are involved in manufacturing and related activities, 24 percent are in repairs/maintenance, and only around 7 percent have services as their activities.
4. Bihar has a total of 1.92 lakh registered units under MSME, of which tiny/micro constitute 99 percent. The registered MSME units involved a total investment of Rs. 1941 crore, employing 6.30 lakh persons in September, 2012. But these units are unevenly spread among the districts. In 2011-12, of the 4108 units newly registered in Bihar, 458 were in Patna, followed by Gaya (318) and Madhubani (313).

5. During 2011-12, under PMEGP, 4887 MSME units (98 percent of the target) were disbursed an amount of Rs. 98.74 crore, which worked out to Rs. 2.02 lakh per project. These units are expected to generate employment of about 35.2 thousand workers.
6. The food products, beverages, tobacco industry in Bihar accounts for over 80 percent of the total industrial production in the state, with high potential of net value addition and employment. In recent years, the agro-based industries, tea and dairy products in particular, have started recording substantial growth.
7. Rice occupies a predominant position in Bihar, accounting for 50.5 percent of the total cereals production. Roughly 50 lakh tonnes of paddy is produced in an area of about 40 lakh hectares. There are approximately 5 thousand rice mills in the state, but only 5 percent of them are modern.
8. Out of 28 of sugar mills, 10 are working. Out of 18 that are sick and closed, 15 are under Bihar State Sugar Corporation and 3 under BIC Group of the Centre. Under BIC group, two sugar mills at Chanpatia and Bara Chakia have already gone into liquidation, the third one is under the process of rehabilitation. Of 15 closed units under the state sector, 8 have been handed over to the private sector through tenders. The remaining 10 working mills in the state are under the private sector. Altogether 11 sugar mills were operational in 2011-12 and a total of 488.30 lakh quintals of sugarcane was crushed and, with a recovery rate of 9.24 percent, 45.10 lakh quintals of sugar was produced.
9. Over 4 million kgs. of tea is grown annually in Bihar, mostly in Kishanganj district. There are only 5 tea processing plants in Kishanganj, with an annual output exceeding 2300 tonnes; however, there is a scope for more than 20 new tea processing plants in Kishanganj.
10. Various milk products under 'Sudha' brand, marketed by COMPFED, is in great demand and now these products, along with the milk, are also being marketed in Delhi state. The milk products are touching new heights each year in terms of marketing.
11. A large number of handloom units are operational in the state, which provide employment to 1.32 lakh weavers. However, only 54 percent weavers owned their handlooms and the

rest were supplied looms by traders. Under powerloom sector, there are more than 11,000 looms in the state.

12. Upto September, 2012, the State Investment Promotion Board (SIPB) has approved a total of 939 project proposals for establishment of industrial units in the state, involving an investment of Rs. 3.19 lakh crore, with employment potential of 2.27 lakh persons. Around 53 percent of the proposals approved are for food processing; power plant which is an important sector for the state, constitutes around 10 percent of the total investments.
13. The footfall of foreign tourists has increased manifold over the years. A Ministry of Tourism report says that one out of every six foreign tourists is heading towards Bihar to visit the historical sites. The number of foreign tourists recorded more than four fold increase in 2011 (7.95 lakh) over 2007 (1.77 lakh).

Infrastructure and Communications

1. The Major District Roads (MDR) reported around 6 percent addition, resulting into an increase in its total length from 8505 kms. last year to 9031 kms. in September, 2012. The Rural Roads (RR), which now include other district roads, registered a phenomenal increase over the last year.
2. There are in all 28 National Highways, existing or passing through the state, measuring a length of 3734 kms. The National Highways are constructed under different categories, comprising of single, double, or multiple lanes, based on the width of roads. Though no additional length was added to the NH in Bihar, the share of intermediate lane (5.50 m.) and double lane (7.00 m.) to the total road length increased during 2011-12.
3. The total length of State Highways (SH) in Bihar is 4857 kms., as on September, 2012. The State Highways have around 1 percent four lane, 63 percent of double lane roads, 21 percent of single lane and 15 percent of intermediate lane roads. The state government has taken up an ambitious plan to convert all the single and intermediate lane SH into double lane width, under the State Highways Development Programme.
4. The total length of rural roads works out to 1.23 lakh kms. in Bihar, of which a substantial portion is unpaved. The state government is making endeavours to provide connectivity to the villages/hamlets in remote areas.

5. The work on 14 overbridges was undertaken by IRCON International, at an estimated cost of Rs. 828.73 crore; of this, 7 overbridges have already been completed and the work on remaining 7 are under progress. In addition, 8 overbridges on Major District Roads (MDR) are also being constructed by IRCON International. Under Mukhyamantri Setu Nirman Yojana, the district administration has completed 2455 bridges and Bihar State Bridge Construction Corporation has completed another 685 bridges.
6. The number of registered vehicles is increasing every year and recorded around three fold increase from 1.62 lakh in 2007-08 to 4.40 lakh in 2011-12. All categories of vehicles registered a substantial increase during the quinquennium ending 2011-12, particularly the two wheelers.
7. The telecom sector in Bihar also took great strides during the last few years, which is one of the most visible sign of its economic growth. It has provided a boost to the information technology in the state. By the end of 2011-12, Bihar had around 46 million telephone connections, of which mobile phones had a share of over 98 percent, with private operators playing a big role.
8. In Bihar circle, there were 9057 post offices as on March 2012. Of the total post offices in the state, around 90 percent are extra-departmental ones and the departmental post offices constitute the remaining 10 percent.
9. There are 10 schemes with a total project cost of Rs. 758 crore which have been sanctioned by the central government under Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG). Of the total sanctioned amount, a sum of Rs. 214.93 crore has already been released to Bihar Urban Development Agency (BUDA) and Rs. 191.61 crore to the implementing agency upto September, 2012. Under the Basic Services for the Urban Poor (BSUP), the construction of as many as 22,372 houses at a total estimated cost of Rs. 710 crore has been sanctioned for Patna and Bodh Gaya. Similarly, under the IHSDP, 18,594 dwellings for 25 urban local bodies at a total estimated cost of Rs. 431.84 crore are sanctioned.
10. Under the Chief Minister Urban Development Scheme, a sum of Rs. 139.19 crore has been allotted for development of roads, drainage and parks in 38 districts of the state. The state government has resolved to make Bihar slum free in the next five years, and it has become the first state in the country to pass a 'slum policy' through the cabinet.

11. The total irrigation potential created under major and medium irrigation upto 2011-12 was 28.93 lakh hectares, with utilisation efficiency of around 52 percent and total area irrigated at 15 lakh hectares during 2011-12.
12. The growth of power sector in Bihar has been very limited; the per capita energy consumption in Bihar still stands at 117 kWh, in comparison to the national average of 813 units. In the last six years, the demand for electricity has grown at an annual rate of about 8 percent. However, the power supply position has been very inadequate, leading to a very high peak demand deficit. As per the report of the Central Electricity Authority (CEA), the anticipated peak deficit will be around 31.0 percent and energy requirement deficit 20.2 percent for 2012-13.
13. In order to cope with the growing energy needs of the state, which is anticipated to increase from its current level of 2000 MW to 6000 MW in the near future, the state government has planned various other projects for enhancing the capacity for power generation.
14. The erstwhile BSEB was able to increase its revenue annually at 18.6 percent over the period 2006-07 to 2011-12. Even though revenue has grown, BSEB has suffered increasing losses over the years. This loss is mainly due to insufficient recovery of cost.
15. The Rural Electrification work is being carried out in all 38 districts of the state under Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY). As of September 2012, there were 18,635 villages and 22.54 lakh BPL families that have been connected to the grid. Under this scheme, construction of 171 33/11 KV power sub-stations has also been approved, of which 93 have already been constructed.

Social Sector

1. The expenditure on social services is growing annually at about 21 percent, in both Bihar and all-India. However, the per capita expenditure on social services in Bihar remains barely half of the all-India level.
2. The decadal growth rate of population for Bihar (25.1 percent) is much higher than for India (17.6 percent), indicating the absence of demographic transition. The density of population in Bihar (1102 persons/sq.km.) is nearly three times the all-India average (382 persons/sq.km.). Bihar is a highly ruralised state, with only 11.3 percent of its population

living in urban areas. The sex ratio in state (916) is much lower compared to all-India (940).

3. Bihar has improved in respect of important health indicators. For example, the Total Fertility Rate (TFR) in Bihar decreased from 4.2 children in 2006 to 3.7 children in 2010, showing a drop of 0.5 children. In 2010, the IMR in Bihar was 48, compared to 60 in 2006. The corresponding figures for India were 47 and 57 respectively.
4. In recent years, the number of patients visiting in government hospitals has increased considerably. The average number of patients visiting government hospitals per month increased to 9317 in 2011 from 3077 in 2007. The bed occupancy rates have also increased, from 22.6 percent in 2009-10 to 77.1 percent in 2011-12.
5. During the last five years, there has been an expansion in the health infrastructures with the establishment of 3 new districts hospitals, 11 new sub-divisional hospitals, 49 PHCs, 108 Sub-centres and 87 APHCs, making a total of 36 district hospitals, 78 referral hospitals, 55 Sub-division hospitals and 11,559 health centres.
6. The institutional delivery has improved considerably in Bihar. In 2008-09, 11.4 lakh children were born in health institutions, recording an increase of 36.3 percent over the previous year. In subsequent year, the increase was not as large, but it has been steady. In 2011-12, the total number of children born at health institution was 14.3 lakh. Bihar has also made substantial progress towards universal immunisation in recent years.
7. Presently, 544 ICDS projects are operational in Bihar, covering all development blocks in 38 districts with a total of 91,677 Anganwadi Centres (AWC). In 2011-12, 98.5 percent of the sanctioned strength of CDPO and 89.2 percent of the sanctioned posts of Anganwadi Workers have been filled up. As a result, the implementation of ICDS has improved considerably.
8. In 2011-12, as many as 28.3 thousand hand pumps were installed under the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP). A major achievement is also recorded in the construction of Individual Household Latrine (IHHL), with 8.40 lakh such latrines constructed in 2011-12. In addition, 22.6 thousand School Toilets and 1521 Anganwadi Toilets have also been constructed.

9. The literacy rate in Bihar increased substantially from 47.0 percent in 2001 to 63.8 percent in 2011, implying an increase of 16.8 percentage points. This decadal increase in literacy rate is the highest among all the states in India. Bihar also considerably reduced the gender disparity in literacy rates, the difference between male and female literacy rates being 26.7 percentage points in 2001 and only 20.1 percentage points in 2011.
10. The annual growth rate in primary enrolment was 3 percent during 2006-07 to 2011-12 whereas enrolment at the upper primary level grew at 1.2 percent annually. The SC enrolment during this period grew at a much higher rate of 8.6 percent. The overall enrolment of girls also increased at a faster rate of 11.7 percent.
11. The dropout rates at the primary level decreased to 39.3 percent in 2010-11, from 46.1 percent in 2006-07. At the upper primary stage, it decreased to 55.14 percent in 2010-11, from 61.8 percent in 2006-07. The SC and ST dropout rate also decreased steadily. At both the levels of education, dropout rate of girl students has been lower than that of the boys. However, the dropout rate at secondary level was much higher (62.24 percent) in 2010-11.
12. The total number of primary and upper primary schools rose to 68,323 in 2011-12, from 67,865 in 2007-08. The number of teachers at primary and upper primary schools increased to 3.38 lakhs in 2010-11, from 3.19 lakhs in 2007-08 bringing the student-teacher ratio to 59 in 2010-11, taking together the primary and upper primary schools.
13. Presently, 21 universities are in existence in the state, of which 20 are traditional universities and remaining one is an open university. There are 815 colleges. There are 35 teacher training centres in Bihar in 2011; there is an increase of 12 such institutions, between 2009 and 2011. There were only 164 private educational institutions in 2008 and 2009, but their number rose to 252 in 2011.
14. During 2011-12, a total of 1.27 lakh members of SHGs have been assisted for economic activities under Swarnajayanti Grameen Swarojgar Yojana (SGSY), of which 72 percent are women. Apart from SHGs, 8698 individual *swarojgaris* have also been assisted in 2011-12, of which 24.4 percent were women. Further, 99,390 SHG members have also been provided with training in 2011-12, out of which 74 percent were women and 32 percent belong to the SC category.

15. Under Mahatma Gandhi Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), the Job Cards were issued to 133.82 lakh households till 2011-12. The total employment generation was 866.38 lakh person-days in 2011-12. Nearly two-thirds (65 percent) of fund was utilised in 2011-12. Till 2011-12, 107.55 lakh bank and post-office accounts have been opened for payment of wages under this programme.
16. The total number of PDS dealers was 44,483 in September, 2012, dominated by backward and extremely backward castes, their share being 37 percent. The allotment of wheat and rice for BPL households has doubled in absolute terms during 2007-08 to 2011-12. The lifting percentage for wheat and rice was 64.8 and 68.6 percent respectively in 2011-12 for BPL households. The lifting percentage of both the foodgrains under Antyodaya is above 90 percent. Under Annapurna, the lifting percentage of wheat and rice was 59.0 and 55.2 percent respectively in 2011-12.
17. The total allocation for SC/ST welfare increased from Rs. 953.97 crore in 2011-12 to Rs. 1016.63 crore in 2012-13. The expenditure was Rs. 741.72 crore in 2011-12, indicating 77.7 percent utilisation of funds.
18. Till 2011-12, 5218 groups were formed under *Mukhyamantri Nari Shakti Yojana (MNSY)*. The total expenditure on MNSY was 35.6 percent of the funds received upto 2011-12. In 2011-12, a provision of Rs. 177.24 crore was made under OBC Pre-Matric and Post-Matric Scholarship scheme, through which 4.50 lakh students benefited. A sum of Rs. 40.25 crore has been released to *Bihar State Pul Nirman Nigam* for the construction of hostels in each district of the state under *Jan Nayak Karpoori Thakur EBC Hostel scheme*.
19. In 2011-12, 15,500 minority students were benefited under *Mukhyamantri Alpsankhayak Vidyarthi Protsahan Yojana*. An amount of Rs. 50 lakh has been released in the year to Bihar Rajya Sunni Waqf Board and Bihar Rajya Shiya Waqf Board for the development of Waqf properties.
20. The rate of pension under different schemes (such as IGNWPS, IGNDPS, NFBS) per beneficiary has increased and eligibility criteria of age has also been extended. Under *Grihasthal* Scheme, Rs. 15 crore has been allocated to different districts and, in 2011-12, 1020 families were benefited by the scheme. Under homestead land scheme, 433.36 acres of land acquired for 10.3 thousand beneficiaries in 2011-12.

21. The state government has created the State Disaster Management Authority (SDMA) under National Disaster Management Act, 2005. To combat flood disaster, Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) has been formulated for preparedness, early response, relief and rehabilitations during floods and other disasters. A building for state Emergency Operation Centre (EOC) has been constructed at the state as well as separate centres for each 38 districts.
22. Under *Shatabdi Anna Kalash Yojana*, the state government guarantees disbursement of 10 kgs. of foodgrains per adult and 7 kgs. of foodgrains per child upto one month until they are covered under other relief schemes. A sum of Rs. 10.00 crore was provided for this in 2011-12.
23. In each of the 28 flood prone districts of the state, 10 jawans of Home Guards and volunteers have been imparted training for swimming and searching of the victims. So far, 1023 such swimmers have been trained. Apart from this, 10 jawans of Home Guard in each of those flood prone districts have been imparted the training in motor boat operation.

Banking and Allied Sectors

1. In March 2012, there were 4388 branches of commercial banks in Bihar — 56.4 percent of them in rural areas, 22.7 percent in semi-urban and 20.9 percent in urban areas.
2. In March, 2011, Bihar had 1458 RRB branches; by March 2012, the number had increased to 1594. While the number of branches had increased by about 9.3 percent over the previous year, the deposits of RRBs in Bihar increased by 9.8 percent, and credits by 11.8 percent. Only less than 50 percent of what the rural economy of Bihar deposits with the RRBs is flowed back to it in the form of credit.
3. Bihar accounted for about 6.1 percent of all rural deposits of the scheduled commercial banks in the country in 2010-11. The volume of rural deposits with scheduled commercial banks in Bihar in March 2011 (Rs. 30,079 crore) was more than in many states, including Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu. The deposits in the savings bank constituted bulk (64.8 percent) of the total rural deposits.
4. There has been significant growth in total deposits in Bihar in 2011-12 (Rs. 1,41,308 crore) over the previous year (Rs. 1,19,153 crore). This increase (Rs. 22,155 crore) was a distinct

improvement over 2010-11 when deposits had increased by only Rs 17,700 crore over the previous year. Simultaneously, credit in 2011-12 has also expanded by more than Rs 6500 crore, which was higher than the corresponding figure for 2010-11 (Rs. 5500 crore).

5. In March 2012, the CD ratio of Bihar was 36.70 percent, higher than 33.99 percent prevailing in March 2011. By September, 2012, it had further risen to 38.96 percent. But the ratio is still the lowest in the country.
6. In March 2011, Bihar had an ICD ratio of 39.0 percent by utilisation, compared to its ICD ratio of 36.9 percent by sanction. The ICD ratio of Bihar, was much lower compared to that of states like Rajasthan (111.2 percent), Tamil Nadu (127.7 percent), or Gujarat (84.3 percent), as well as the national average (81.2 percent) in March 2011. The ICD ratio in Bihar has dropped from its high level of 52.8 percent in 2008 to less than 40 percent in three subsequent years.
7. The share of agriculture in the total credit within the state was 46.14 percent, up from 42 percent in the previous year. The credit made to the small and medium scale industries were only 8.86 percent of the total credit disbursed in 2011-12. This share was about 17 percent in 2009-10. Other priority sector advances in 2011-12 accounted for 10.84 percent of the total credit.
8. Under the Annual Credit Plan of banks in Bihar, the total credit flow in the state has gone up from Rs. 25,552 crore in 2010-11 to Rs 32,416 crore in 2011-12, registering a 26.9 percent growth which was lower than the 46 percent growth registered a year before.
9. Between 2007-08 (Rs. 3755 crore) and 2009-10 (Rs.7163 crore), a period of two years, the credit flow to agriculture had increased by only Rs. 3408 crore; but during the next two years, it expanded more than two-folds, by Rs. 7795 crore. It was the commercial banks that accounted for the major share (64.7 percent) in the total credit. The outstanding agricultural advances stood at Rs. 18,290 crore at the end of 2011-12.
10. In March 2011, with 8463 PACS, Bihar accounted for 9.1 percent of all PACS in India; however, in terms of deposits and borrowings, Bihar is much behind the other states. Also, out of the total 8463 PACS in Bihar, as many as 3962 societies are making losses, their total losses being Rs 1 crore. The total deposits of all PACS is only Rs 175 crore and their total borrowings amounted to Rs 501 crore.

11. Refinancing by NABARD has been continuously increasing and stood at Rs 2181 crore at the end of 2011-12. More than half of the financial support has been provided by way of RIDF loans. In addition, NABARD has refinanced a number of activities, particularly farm mechanisation, dairy and rural non-farm sector. In 2011-12, their respective shares in total refinancing of Rs. 377 crore were — farm mechanisation (26.0 percent), dairy (18.8 percent) and rural non-farm sector (26.0 percent).
12. In March, 2012, SHG coverage of rural households in Bihar was only 54.0 percent. The average savings of Rs 4602 per SHG in Bihar was much below the national average of Rs 8230 and the average credit of Rs 1.02 lakh again was far below the national average of Rs 1.44 lakh. The total loans disbursed during 2011-12 to the SHGs by banks amounted to Rs 398.61 crore and their outstanding loans stood at Rs 1040.71 crore.
13. Under National Rural Livelihood Mission (Jeevika), till now, 67.5 thousand SHGs, 4.6 thousand Village Organisations and 53 Cluster Level Federations have been organized, covering 8.62 lakh poor households. Out of the SHGs already organized, bank accounts of 53 thousand SHGs have been opened and 36.8 thousand SHGs have been financed by the banks.
14. There are 1299 limited companies (1.42 percent of the country's total) that had registered themselves in Bihar in 2010-11. Of these, 1271 companies (97.8 percent) were in the private sector with a total authorised capital of Rs 163 crore, and only 28 companies (2.2 percent) were in the public sector with a total authorised capital of Rs 91 crore.

State Finances

1. Bihar has been showing a continuous revenue surplus since 2004-05. This surplus had reached Rs 6316 crore in 2010-11, the highest ever level, before falling to Rs 4821 crore in 2011-12. The revenue receipts increased by nearly Rs 6800 crore mainly due to the increase in tax revenues (Rs 6699 crore). The development expenditure of state government has increased substantially from less than 50 percent of its total expenditure in 2005-06 to 65 percent in 2007-08 and had remained at that level subsequently.
2. The gap between plan and non-plan expenditure had also started closing since 2005-06 when it was 3.6 times the plan expenditure. It came down to 1.4 times the plan expenditure in 2010-11. However, in 2011-12, the non-plan expenditure rose to 1.6 times the plan

expenditure. Total plan and non-plan expenditure during 2011-12 were Rs 23,008 crore and Rs. 37,172 crore respectively.

3. The state government had an outstanding debt of Rs. 44,475 crore in 2007-08, equaling 39 percent of its GSDP. It came down from 53 percent of GSDP in 2000-01. By 2011-12, the outstanding debt had increased to Rs. 60,551 crore, but the Debt: GSDP ratio had declined substantially to 24 percent, well below the limit of 28 percent specified by the Twelfth Finance Commission.
4. Bihar's Gross Fiscal Deficit (GFD) was only Rs. 3971 crore in 2010-11, but it sharply increased to Rs. 5915 crore in the subsequent year. In 2012-13 (BE), it is projected to rise further to Rs 7569 crore, due to higher capital investments. As a percentage of GSDP, the GFD has risen from 1.97 percent in 2010-11 to 2.52 percent in 2012-13 (BE).
5. Transfer of resources from the central to state government form around two-thirds of its total expenditure; in 2007-08, central transfers had met 73 percent of the expenditure needs of the state government and, in 2012-13 (BE), this share stands at 65 percent. The contribution of state government's own resources increased from 18 percent to 24 percent of its aggregate total disbursements during the period; the rest is covered mostly by market borrowings of the state government.
6. The state government's own tax revenues have grown from Rs. 5086 crore in 2007-08 to Rs. 15,664 crore in 2012-13 (BE), while the non-tax revenues have grown from Rs. 526 crore to Rs. 3142 crore during the same period.
7. The major sources of receipts 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 as much as 98 percent of the state government's total tax receipts. Of these, Sales Tax alone comprised 59 percent in 2011-12, followed by State Excise Duty (16 percent), Stamp and Registration Fees (12 percent) and Taxes on Goods and Passengers (7 percent).
8. Of the total expenditure of Rs. 60,180 crore in 2011-12, the expenditure on social services accounted for 31 percent of the total expenditure, followed by economic services (17 percent). Capital outlay accounted for 15 percent of total expenditure, down from 18 percent a year before. Discharge of public debt accounted for 5 percent of the total

expenditure, while loans and advances by the state government made up for the remaining 3 percent of total expenditure.

9. The salary of the state government employees alone accounted for 26 percent of the total revenue expenditure in 2011-12; it was 28 percent the year before and is likely to reduce to 24 percent in 2012-13.
10. The quality of expenditure in Bihar has undergone significant improvement over the recent years. The non-salary component of developmental revenue expenditure had increased from 69 to 74 percent during this period, while the share of plan expenditure in total expenditure had increased from 35 to 42 percent. The ratio of plan to non-plan expenditure has also systematically increased from only 53 to a high level of 74 percent.

CHAPTER I

BIHAR ECONOMY : AN OVERVIEW

The economy of Bihar, in spite of the recession gripping the overall Indian economy, was able to continue its growth momentum in 2011-12. In spite of moderate deficit in rainfall, particularly during the south-west monsoon, the economy is very likely to register a high growth performance in the current fiscal (2012-13) also. This strong growth process, together with the success of various welfare programmes of the state government, has now created a new atmosphere of confidence and hope in Bihar. It is, therefore, not surprising that the development achievement of the state has attracted attention not only in India, but outside the country as well. With the support of the central government through transfer of more financial resources, Bihar could achieve a higher growth rate, gradually narrowing the gap between the state and the national average.

The recent data on state income shows that the economy of Bihar has grown steadily during the Eleventh Plan period (2007-12). During the Tenth Plan period, the economy had grown at an annual rate of 5.67 percent at constant prices. This was the period after the bifurcation of the state in November, 2000. However, the economy witnessed a turnaround due to the policies pursued by the state government thereafter and, as a result, the growth rate was much higher at 11.95 percent per annum during the Eleventh Plan period. One can, therefore, term the recent growth process as a 'revival of a stagnant economy'. During this period, the investment pattern also showed a massive upsurge. From an average annual plan size of Rs. 4200 crore during the Tenth Plan period (2002-07), the average plan size climbed to more than Rs. 16,700 crore during the Eleventh Plan period (2007-12). Besides the size of the investment, the pattern also has undergone major changes, with considerable emphasis now on infrastructural development and social delivery system.

For a proper understanding of the challenges facing Bihar's economic development, it should be kept in mind that, with a population of 103.8 million in 2011, Bihar is a densely populated region, with no less than 1102 persons living per sq. km. of its area. As per the Planning Commission figures, in 2009-10, 53.5 percent of its population live below poverty line in Bihar. Nearly nine-tenths of its population live in the villages, where the poverty ratio is higher at 55.3 percent. Bihar had to overcome all these challenges to move ahead in 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 government at the helm, the state could overcome this challenge of lack of inclusiveness by increasing its development expenditure and pursuing appropriate growth strategies for all sectors of the economy, including agriculture.

The present economic survey is an attempt to present in detail the current status of the state's 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 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 1999-00 to 2011-12. In Tables A 1.2 and A 1.3 (Appendix), the sectorwise estimates of GSDP are presented at current and constant (2004-05) prices for the period from 1999-00 to 2011-12. Further, the sectorwise estimates of NSDP at current and constant (2004-05) prices for the period from 1999-00 to 2011-12 are presented in Tables A 1.4 and A 1.5 (Appendix) respectively. It should be noted here that upto 2009-10, we have final estimates, the estimate for 2010-11 is provisional and that for 2011-12 is a quick estimate. The GSDP of Bihar at 2004-05 prices in 2011-12 is Rs. 1.52 lakh crore, yielding a per capita income of Rs. 15,417. The estimated GSDP at current prices in 2011-12 is Rs. 2.53 lakh crore, implying a per capita income of Rs. 25,653.

The growth rate of Bihar's economy has not been uniform over the period 2002-03 to 2011-12, the decade that comprises two five year plan periods — the Tenth Plan (2002-07) and Eleventh Plan (2007-2012). During the Tenth Plan, the state income at constant prices grew at an annual rate of 5.67 percent (Table 1.1). After that, the economy witnessed a turnaround and grew at an annual rate of 11.95 percent. It should be noted here that the rate of growth achieved by the economy during 2007-12 is not only much higher than what was achieved in previous plan 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			
			Tenth Plan (2002-07)		Eleventh Plan (2007-2012)	
			Current Prices	Constant 2004-05 Prices	Current Prices	Constant 2004-05 Prices
1	Agriculture/Animal Husbandry		6.1	3.0	19.8	5.9
2	Forestry / Logging		32.2	1.2	5.1	-1.9
3	Fishing		2.9	0.5	19.2	3.8
4	Mining/Quarrying		16.2	2.2	8.7	11.2
	Sub-Total (Primary)		7.7	2.7	18.6	5.2
5	Manufacturing		7.2	0.8	11.8	6.8
	5.1	Registered	-12.9	-18.4	20.9	18.2
	5.2	Un-registered	12.4	5.9	8.7	2.7
6	Construction		39.5	23.4	30.6	21.9
7	Electricity / Water Supply / Gas		11.7	3.7	13.3	7.7
	Sub-Total (Secondary)		22.1	11.7	23.9	16.2
8	Transport / Storage / Communication		10.0	6.6	16.5	19.2
	8.1	Railways	2.8	2.3	6.4	5.0
	8.2	Other Transport	13.7	4.3	20.6	11.0
	8.3	Storage			17.6	6.3
	8.4	Communication	16.2	18.1	21.1	38.4
9	Trade / Hotel / Restaurant		14.3	7.3	26.7	15.1
	Sub-Total (8 and 9)		13.2	7.2	24.8	16.1
10	Banking / Insurance		2.6	8.8	27.5	23.5
11	Real Estate/ Ownership of Dwelling/Business Services		18.7	7.0	17.5	10.1
	Sub-Total (10 and 11)		11.7	7.7	21.1	16.3
12	Public Administration		8.6	3.9	23.1	11.7
13	Other Services		10.1	3.7	16.4	6.1
	Sub-Total (Tertiary)		11.7	6.0	22.2	13.7
	Total GSDP		11.6	5.7	21.5	12.0
	Per Capita GSDP		9.7	3.9	19.8	10.4

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 the period 2007-2012, the sectors recording a growth rate of more than 15 percent are – Registered Manufacturing (18.15 percent), Construction (21.91 percent), Communication (38.41 percent), Trade, Hotels and Restaurants (15.10 percent), and Banking and Insurance (23.5 percent). During the Tenth Plan (2002-07), the major contributors to growth were Construction (23.35 percent), Communication (18.12 percent) and Banking and Insurance (8.80 percent). Therefore, we can

find that registered manufacturing has entered as a leading contributor to the growth process during the period 2007-2012, in addition to the 3 sectors that were leading during 2002-07.

It should also be noted from Table 1.1 that nearly all the sectors registered a higher growth rate during the Eleventh Plan period (2007-12), as compared to those in the Tenth Plan period 2002-07. It is also quite pleasing to note that the rate of growth of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry sector has been 5.93 percent in the Eleventh Plan period, compared to only 2.99 percent for the Tenth Plan period. This is of special significance, as nearly 90 percent of the population living in rural areas depends on this sector for their livelihood.

In recent times, there has been remarkable increase in the rate of growth of Bihar's economy, however, the rates of growth show wide fluctuations. From the analysis of year-to-year growth rates of the state economy from 2000-01 onwards, presented in Table A 1.6 (Appendix), one can notice the wide fluctuation in growth rates over the years. During the period from 2000-01 to 2011-12, it has varied from (-) 4.53 percent in 2003-04 to as high as 16.71 percent in 2011-12. Agriculture and Animal Husbandry sector, which recorded a growth rate of (-) 21.92 percent in 2001-02, had grown at the high rate of 37.22 percent a year before, in 2000-01. In 2011-12, the growth of this sector was also very high at 17.16 percent. One of the most likely source of this wide fluctuation in the rate of agricultural growth happens to be the vagaries of monsoon, which tend to cause upswing and downswing in agricultural production. This fluctuation in the agriculture production, in turn, causes fluctuation in the rate of growth of other sectors of the economy. It is, therefore, necessary to stabilise the rate of growth of the Agriculture and Animal Husbandry sector in order to stabilise the growth of the overall economy, so that the rate becomes sustainable. If the rate of growth of the agriculture sector is stabilized, it would provide a positive impact on the rate of growth of other sectors through backward and forward linkages, resulting in a stable growth process for the entire state economy.

To know more about the comparative status of economic growth of Bihar vis-à-vis other states, one has to look into the comparable estimates of per capita NSDP of different states. In Table 1.2, such comparative estimates of per capita income at current prices of major Indian states are presented for the period 2007-08 to 2011-12. It is observed from the table that Bihar still continues to be at the bottom of the ranking of 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 2007-08, the per capita income of Bihar (Rs. 11,615) was 32.4 percent of all-India average (Rs. 35,825), but in 2011-12, this

ratio has increased to 42.07 percent (Rs. 25,653 for Bihar and Rs. 60,972 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 closed.

Table 1.2 : Per Capita Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) at Current Prices of Major Indian States

State / UT	Per Capita NSDP (Rs.)				
	2007-2008	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Andhra Pradesh	39727 (9)	46345 (9)	52814 (8)	62912 (8)	71540
Assam	21290 (14)	24099 (15)	27464 (14)	30569 (14)	33633
Bihar	11615 (17)	14719 (17)	17064 (17)	20708 (17)	25653
Gujarat	50016 (3)	55068 (4)	63549 (3)	75115 (3)	-
Haryana	56922 (2)	67397 (1)	80759 (1)	94680 (1)	109227
Himachal Pradesh	43966 (7)	49903 (7)	56706 (7)	65535 (7)	73608
Jharkhand	24789 (13)	25046 (14)	27132 (15)	29786 (15)	31982
Karnataka	42419 (8)	48084 (8)	52191 (9)	60946 (9)	69493
Kerala	45700 (6)	53046 (6)	60264 (6)	71434 (5)	83725
Madhya Pradesh	20935 (15)	25175 (13)	28571 (13)	32222 (13)	-
Maharashtra	57218 (1)	62454 (2)	74027 (2)	83471 (2)	-
Odisha	27735 (11)	31416 (11)	34361 (12)	40412 (12)	46150
Punjab	49380 (4)	55315 (3)	62605 (5)	69737 (6)	78171
Rajasthan	26882 (12)	31279 (12)	34982 (11)	42434 (11)	-
Tamilnadu	47606 (5)	54140 (5)	63547 (4)	72993 (4)	84058
Uttar Pradesh	17785 (16)	20422 (16)	23392 (16)	26355 (16)	29417
West Bengal	31567 (10)	35487 (10)	41837 (10)	48536 (10)	55864
All India	35825	40775	46117	53331	60972

Source : Central Statistical Organisation, Delhi

Note : Figures in parentheses denote rank

With economic development, it is historically observed that structure of any economy also undergoes changes. This is true of Bihar also. This is because of pace of development of various sectors are different, leading to changes in their relative size with growing income. The growth rates of different sectors vary because of shifting demand patterns, a consequence of rising income. Labour force also tends to shift from primary sector to more prosperous industry and services. In Table 1.3 the structure of Bihar's economy has been presented for the period 2002-03 to 2011-12. Instead of presenting yearwise shares of sectoral outputs, the 3 columns of the table present triennium average for shares of sectoral output. The 3 chosen trienniums are 2002-05 in the beginning of the present decade, 2006-09 in the middle and 2009-12 at the end. These triennium averages are also more stable in nature, making the comparisons more meaningful.

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

Sl. No.	Sector	2002-05 (TA)	2006-09 (TA)	2009-12 (TA)
1	Agriculture/Animal Husbandry	27.6	24.9	20.0
2	Forestry / Logging	3.6	2.6	1.8
3	Fishing	1.5	1.2	1.0
4	Mining/Quarrying	0.1	0.1	0.1
	Sub-Total (Primary)	32.8	28.8	22.9
5	Manufacturing	5.8	5.6	5.2
	5.1 Registered	1.5	1.3	1.7
	5.2 Un-registered	4.3	4.2	3.4
6	Construction	5.7	9.6	12.8
7	Electricity / Water Supply / Gas	1.5	1.4	1.3
	Sub-Total (Secondary)	13.0	16.6	19.2
8	Transport / Storage / Communication	6.1	6.5	8.0
	8.1 Railways	2.1	2.0	1.7
	8.2 Other Transport	2.7	2.6	2.6
	8.3 Storage	0.1	0.1	0.1
	8.4 Communication	1.3	1.9	3.7
9	Trade / Hotel / Restaurant	19.6	21.1	23.2
	Sub-Total (8 and 9)	25.7	27.7	31.2
10	Banking / Insurance	3.4	4.0	5.3
11	Real Estate/ Ownership of Dwelling/Business Services	5.3	5.4	5.3
	Sub-Total (10 and 11)	8.7	9.4	10.6
12	Public Administration	6.6	5.8	5.8
13	Other Services	13.3	11.7	10.3
	Sub-Total (Tertiary)	54.3	54.5	57.9
	Total GSDP	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source : Directorate of Economics and Statistics, GOB

Note : TA = Triennium Average

In the beginning of the decade, the average share of 3 major sectors in total GSDP stood at 32.8 percent (primary), 13.0 percent (secondary) and 54.3 percent (tertiary). Thereafter, The share of the primary sector has been showing a decline over the years, and it came down to 28.8 percent for the triennium ending 2008-09 and then to 22.9 percent for the triennium ending 2011-12. This shows that the importance of the primary sector has declined steadily over the years. Since secondary and tertiary sectors recorded tremendous growth rate in the last decade, their shares of outputs are much higher than those in the triennium ending 2004-05.

The relative share for the triennium ending 2011-12 now stands thus : primary (22.9 percent), secondary (19.2 percent) and tertiary (57.9 percent). Within the three major sectors, some sub-sectors have also recorded substantial change in their share. For example, in the primary sector, Agriculture and Animal husbandry recorded substantial decrease in its share. Within secondary sector, the sub-sector which showed substantial change is construction, whose share in GSDP increased from 5.7 percent in the triennium 2002-05 to 12.8 percent in the triennium 2009-12. Within the tertiary sector, the sub-sector which recorded higher growth and caused its share to rise was 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 considerable disparity across the districts in terms of their per capita income. The latest estimates of per capita GDDP (Gross District Domestic Product) relate to 2009-10 and these estimates have been presented in Table A 1.7 (Appendix), along with estimates for 2006-07, 2007-08 and 2008-09. It can be seen from the table that, in 2009-10, Patna (Rs. 55,539), Munger (Rs. 18,669) and Bhagalpur (Rs. 14,396) are the most prosperous districts of Bihar. On the other end of the ranking ladder, the most economically backward districts are Sheohar (Rs. 5522), Madhepura (Rs. 7161) and Supaul (Rs. 7213). Even if we exclude Patna which have the benefit of having the state capital region, the per capita income of Munger, the second most prosperous district, is about 3 times that of Sheohar.

Apart from per capita GDDP, consumption levels of petroleum products (Petrol, Diesel and Cooking gas) can also indicate the varying level of economic disparity of the districts of the state. In Table A 1.8 (Appendix), data relating to consumption of petroleum products in the different districts, along with average consumption level for the triennium ending 2011-12, are presented. In the triennium average column, the figures in the brackets indicate the share of each district in the total consumption of the state. This percentage share is compared with percentage share of population of each district to find out the deviations. If the share of any district is more than its percentage share in population, it would then indicate the relative prosperity of the district and vice-versa.

Based on these differences, one can identify 3 most prosperous and 3 most backward districts of Bihar in respect of each of the petroleum products and the names of such districts have been presented in Table 1.4. Patna happens to be the most prosperous one according to all the four indicators. Compared to a population share of 5.6 percent, the share in consumption of petroleum products are — petrol (17.2 percent), diesel (10.8 percent) and cooking gas (20.7 percent). In case of Petrol, Patna is followed by Muzaffarpur (6.4 percent against a population share of 4.6 percent) and East Champaran (4.8 percent against a population share of 4.9 percent). In case of Diesel, Patna is followed by Muzaffarpur (5.6 percent as against a population share of 4.6 percent), East Champaran (5.5 percent as against a population share of 4.9 percent), Saran (4 percent against a population share of 3.8 percent) and Begusarai 3 percent as against a population share of 2.8 percent). In case of Cooking Gas, Patna is followed by Muzaffarpur (5.4 percent as against a population share of 4.6 percent) and Bhagalpur (3.8 percent as against a population share of 2.9 percent).

Table 1.4 : Relatively Prosperous and Backward Districts of Bihar

Criteria	Top 3 Districts	Bottom 3 Districts
Per Capita GDDP	Patna, Munger and Bhagalpur	Sheohar, Madhepura and Supaul
Consumption of Petrol	Patna, Muzaffarpur and East Champaran	Jamui, Sheohar and Lakhisarai
Consumption of Diesel	Patna, Muzaffarpur and East Champaran	Kishanganj, Supaul and Lakhisarai
Consumption of LPG	Patna, Muzaffarpur and Bhagalpur	Kishanganj, Sheikhpura and Sheohar

The deposits in small savings kept in post offices and public provident fund across the districts can also be considered a shadow measure of relative prosperity of a particular district. The figures of such deposits are shown in Table A 1.9 (Appendix). In the table, we have derived the triennium average of such deposits for the years 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12, along with percentage share of district 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 districts on this count are – Patna, Saran and Nalanda. At the other end, the relatively backward districts using this criterion are – Khagaria, Sheohar and Lakhisarai.

1.3 Wholesale and Consumer Price Indices

To know about the real value of GDP or GSDP, one must have an idea about the movement of price levels over the years. The wholesale and consumer indices try to indicate the trend of price movement over the years. Comparison of indices over time gives an overall idea about

the rate of price rise or the rate of inflation in some particular year with respect to the base year on which index numbers are constructed. Apart from Wholesale Price Index (WPI) for the country as a whole, index numbers are also available in the form of Consumer Price Index (CPI) for industrial labourers and rural labourers, separately for all states. These indices have three different base years – 2004-05 for WPI, 2000-01 for CPI for industrial workers and 1986-87 for CPI for both agricultural 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 2000-2001=100)		Agricultural Labourers (Base 1986-87=100)		Rural Labourers (Base 1986-87=100)	
		Bihar	India	Bihar	India	Bihar	India
	India	Bihar	India	Bihar	India	Bihar	India
2006-07	111.35	125	123	377	372	377	359
2007-08	116.63	134	131	412	402	412	391
2008-09	126.02	144	142	446	439	446	414
2009-10	130.81	162	157	500	494	500	461
2010-11	143.32	181	175	554	552	554	541
2011-12	156.07	203	195	552	622	554	623
Apr-12	163.5	210	205	562	633	565	634
May-12	163.9	209	206	564	638	567	640
Jun-12	164.7	213	208	574	646	577	648
Jul-12	165.8	215	212	587	656	590	658
Aug-12	167.3	217	214	595	666	598	667
Sep-12	168.4	219	215	603	673	606	675

Source: RBI and Labour Bureau, Government of India.

An analysis of the table will show that the rise in prices for rural labourers has been relatively slower in Bihar than in India as a whole. For agricultural labourers, the index rose by 226 points between 2006-07 and September 2012 for Bihar while, for India a whole, the rise has been of the order of 301 points over the same period. In case of industrial workers, price rise has been nearly of same order for Bihar and India. Between 2006-07 and September 2012, the index rose by 94 points in Bihar, while for all-India, the rise was by 92 points. By September 2012, the latest month for which data has been reported, the CPI stood at 219 (Bihar) and 215 (India) for industrial workers; 603 (Bihar) and 673 (India) for agricultural labourers; and 606 (Bihar) and 675 (India) for rural labourers.

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 constant (2004-05) prices	At current prices	At constant (2004-05) prices	At current prices	At constant (2004-05) prices	At current prices
1999-00	50174	59157	46071	54052	6301	7429
2000-01	57242	67942	52519	62062	6992	8298
2001-02	57657	65080	52323	58839	6832	7712
2002-03	64965	72556	59302	65931	7592	8479
2003-04	66174	69268	59701	62728	7595	7950
2004-05	77781	77781	70167	70167	8773	8773
2005-06	82490	77912	74144	69865	9149	8641
2006-07	100737	90135	91331	81554	10994	9837
2007-08	113680	95287	102853	85928	12215	10238
2008-09	142279	106877	129690	96750	15060	11313
2009-10	163800	114480	149028	103260	17089	11944
2010-11(P)	201856	130125	183970	117618	20769	13388
2011-12(Q)	252694	151866	230843	137624	25653	15417

Source : Directorate of Economics and Statistics, GOB

Note: P -Provisional, Q – Quick

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

(Rs. crore)

Sl. No.	Sector		1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06
1	Agriculture/Animal Husbandry		15203	19732	17666	21144	19040	20673	20827
2	Forestry / Logging		911	1008	1084	1151	1243	2724	2794
3	Fishing		697	825	1032	1127	1190	1132	1164
4	Mining/Quarrying		94	109	166	51	45	42	97
	Sub-Total (Primary)		16904	21674	19947	23474	21518	24572	24883
5	Manufacturing		3614	3470	3236	3686	3683	4379	4256
	5.1	Registered	1151	871	749	1026	738	1123	643
	5.2	Un-registered	2463	2599	2487	2660	2944	3256	3613
6	Construction		1903	1914	2205	2654	2734	5138	6649
7	Electricity/Water Supply/Gas		719	1008	727	740	907	1146	1162
	Sub-Total (Secondary)		6236	6393	6168	7080	7323	10664	12067
8	Transport / Storage / Communication		3724	3905	3899	4191	3969	4612	5099
	8.1	Railways	1564	1711	1716	1823	1414	1451	1580
	8.2	Other Transport	1393	1472	1496	1622	1720	1997	2213
	8.3	Storage						62	66
	8.4	Communication	768	722	687	746	835	1102	1241
9	Trade / Hotel / Restaurant		7541	8614	9582	11936	12761	16286	16079
	Sub-Total (8 and 9)		11265	12519	13481	16127	16730	20898	21178
10	Banking / Insurance		1819	2056	2736	2723	2890	2586	2731
11	Real Estate/ Ownership of Dwelling/Business Services		2096	2359	2584	2900	3402	4041	4778
	Sub-Total (10 and 11)		3915	4415	5319	5624	6291	6626	7509
12	Public Administration		3794	4114	4540	4085	4903	5179	5471
13	Other Services		8060	8128	8200	8576	9408	9842	11383
	Sub-Total (Tertiary)		27033	29175	31541	34412	37333	42545	45540
	Total GSDP		50174	57242	57657	64965	66174	77781	82490
	Per Capita GSDP		6301	6992	6832	7592	7595	8773	9149

(Contd...)

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

(Rs. crore)

Sl. No.	Sector	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 (P)	2011-12 (Q)
1	Agriculture/Animal Husbandry	27148	27049	36660	36954	46694	59131
2	Forestry / Logging	3105	3112	3215	3241	3515	3810
3	Fishing	1317	1442	2352	2436	2700	3244
4	Mining/Quarrying	74	78	143	122	126	126
	Sub-Total (Primary)	31643	31681	42369	42753	53035	66312
5	Manufacturing	4856	6429	8363	8282	9366	10611
	5.1 Registered	550	1385	3050	2594	3044	3584
	5.2 Un-registered	4306	5044	5313	5689	6322	7026
6	Construction	8992	11557	14497	19006	25085	33322
7	Electricity / Water Supply / Gas	1137	1391	1460	1365	1812	2336
	Sub-Total (Secondary)	14985	19378	24320	28653	36263	46268
8	Transport / Storage / Communication	5956	6775	7776	9318	10726	12395
	8.1 Railways	1983	2299	2357	2845	2846	2848
	8.2 Other Transport	2597	2981	3676	4298	5264	6392
	8.3 Storage	78	92	109	132	150	177
	8.4 Communication	1297	1403	1633	2044	2467	2977
9	Trade / Hotel / Restaurant	20730	25201	31072	38470	50284	64710
	Sub-Total (8 and 9)	26686	31976	38848	47788	61010	77105
10	Banking / Insurance	3192	3526	3953	4935	6706	9113
11	Real Estate/ Ownership of Dwelling/Business Services	5770	6844	7954	9332	11002	13043
	Sub-Total (10 and 11)	8962	10369	11906	14267	17708	22156
12	Public Administration	5846	6376	8556	10111	12345	14976
13	Other Services	12615	13900	16279	20228	21495	25877
	Sub-Total (Tertiary)	54109	62621	75590	92394	112557	140115
	Total GSDP	100737	113680	142279	163800	201856	252694
	Per Capita GSDP	10994	12215	15060	17089	20769	25653

Source : Directorate of Economics and Statistics, GOB

Note : P – Provisional, Q – Quick

(Concluded)

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

(Rs. crore)

Sl. No.	Sector	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06
1	Agriculture/Animal Husbandry	16183	22207	17338	21999	17989	20673	19300
2	Forestry / Logging	2221	2349	2410	2496	2601	2724	2671
3	Fishing	720	795	1018	1106	1128	1132	1183
4	Mining/Quarrying	86	121	220	62	50	42	70
	Sub-Total (Primary)	19211	25472	20985	25662	21769	24572	23224
5	Manufacturing	4566	4215	3898	4223	4052	4379	4106
	5.1 Registered	1634	1116	963	1195	883	1123	622
	5.2 Un-registered	2931	3099	2935	3028	3169	3256	3484
6	Construction	2773	2805	3104	3703	3613	5138	6374
7	Electricity / Water Supply / Gas	1259	1363	1055	1078	1106	1146	1189
	Sub-Total (Secondary)	8598	8382	8056	9005	8771	10664	11668
8	Transport / Storage / Communication	3936	4285	4285	4586	4293	4612	5109
	8.1 Railways	1527	1714	1760	1794	1351	1451	1609
	8.2 Other Transport	1732	1870	1863	1959	1967	2059	2130
	8.3 Storage						62	61
	8.4 Communication	677	701	662	834	975	1102	1371
9	Trade / Hotel / Restaurant	8847	10207	11180	13324	13402	16286	14862
	Sub-Total (8 and 9)	12782	14492	15464	17910	17695	20898	19972
10	Banking / Insurance	1940	2148	2638	2524	2448	2586	2941
11	Real Estate/ Ownership of Dwelling/Business Services	3211	3385	3530	3676	3843	4041	4403
	Sub-Total (10 and 11)	5151	5533	6168	6200	6290	6626	7343
12	Public Administration	4282	4661	5036	4342	4925	5179	5107
13	Other Services	9134	9400	9369	9439	9818	9842	10598
	Sub-Total (Tertiary)	31349	34087	36038	37890	38728	42545	43020
	Total GSDP	59157	67942	65080	72556	69268	77781	77912
	Per Capita GSDP	7429	8298	7712	8479	7950	8773	8641

(Contd...)

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

(Rs. crore)

Sl. No.	Sector		2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 (P)	2011-12 (Q)
1	Agriculture/Animal Husbandry		24609	22769	25435	23232	25762	30182
2	Forestry / Logging		2612	2558	2511	2462	2414	2365
3	Fishing		1105	1188	1273	1259	1223	1458
4	Mining/Quarrying		58	57	126	92	106	106
	Sub-Total (Primary)		28385	26572	29345	27044	29506	34111
5	Manufacturing		4369	5448	6535	6272	6805	7415
	5.1	Registered	516	1155	2262	1931	2262	2659
	5.2	Un-registered	3853	4293	4273	4340	4543	4755
6	Construction		7962	9446	10745	13515	16572	20483
7	Electricity / Water Supply / Gas		1247	1341	1466	1657	1715	1798
	Sub-Total (Secondary)		13578	16235	18745	21444	25092	29695
8	Transport / Storage / Communication		5784	6334	6978	8772	10686	12299
	8.1	Railways	1845	2016	2043	2201	2306	2417
	8.2	Other Transport	2322	2495	2804	2978	3373	3839
	8.3	Storage	68	75	82	87	90	97
	8.4	Communication	1617	1824	2131	3594	5007	6043
9	Trade / Hotel / Restaurant		18030	20494	23233	25415	30541	36114
	Sub-Total (8 and 9)		23814	26828	30211	34188	41227	48413
10	Banking / Insurance		3513	3915	4205	5266	6599	8967
11	Real Estate/ Ownership of Dwelling/Business Services		4819	5270	5788	6369	7019	7759
	Sub-Total (10 and 11)		8332	9185	9993	11634	13618	16726
12	Public Administration		5153	5284	6525	6872	7653	8469
13	Other Services		10873	11183	12058	13298	13029	14451
	Sub-Total (Tertiary)		48172	52480	58787	65992	75527	88060
	Total GSDP		90135	95287	106877	114480	130125	151866
	Per Capita GSDP		9837	10238	11313	11944	13388	15417

Source : Directorate of Economics and Statistics, GOB
Note : P – Provisional, Q – Quick

(Concluded)

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

(Rs. crore)

Sl. No.	Sector	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06
1	Agriculture/Animal Husbandry	14323	18736	16522	19896	17671	18623	18575
2	Forestry / Logging	879	973	1047	1110	1198	2689	2758
3	Fishing	628	737	902	975	1013	990	1022
4	Mining/Quarrying	75	87	132	43	37	35	79
	Sub-Total (Primary)	15905	20534	18603	22024	19918	22336	22435
5	Manufacturing	3153	2947	2655	3050	2953	3437	3292
	5.1 Registered	1000	700	557	819	510	609	160
	5.2 Un-registered	2153	2247	2098	2231	2443	2828	3132
6	Construction	1864	1858	2138	2586	2648	4906	6349
7	Electricity / Water Supply / Gas	408	569	322	384	470	652	645
	Sub-Total (Secondary)	5425	5375	5116	6020	6071	8996	10285
8	Transport / Storage / Communication	3039	3239	3228	3439	3183	3885	4319
	8.1 Railways	1207	1350	1360	1446	1022	990	1099
	8.2 Other Transport	1240	1314	1319	1415	1499	1973	2186
	8.3 Storage						61	64
	8.4 Communication	592	574	548	578	662	922	1034
9	Trade / Hotel / Restaurant	7428	8483	9455	11804	12611	16106	15862
	Sub-Total (8 and 9)	10467	11722	12682	15242	15793	19991	20182
10	Banking / Insurance	1767	1989	2650	2645	2808	2541	2682
11	Real Estate/ Ownership of Dwelling/Business Services	1357	1493	1496	1633	1920	2470	3004
	Sub-Total (10 and 11)	3124	3482	4146	4278	4728	5010	5687
12	Public Administration	3228	3446	3777	3386	4048	4196	4423
13	Other Services	7921	7962	7999	8351	9142	9637	11133
	Sub-Total (Tertiary)	24740	26611	28604	31258	33712	38835	41424
	Total NSDP	46071	52519	52323	59302	59701	70167	74144
	Per Capita NSDP	5786	6415	6200	6930	6852	7914	8223

(Contd...)

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

(Rs. crore)

Sl. No.	Sector	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 (P)	2011-12 (Q)
1	Agriculture/Animal Husbandry	24607	24116	33268	32904	41577	52651
2	Forestry / Logging	3067	3072	3173	3199	3470	3761
3	Fishing	1152	1249	2022	2070	2294	2757
4	Mining/Quarrying	59	62	114	94	97	97
	Sub-Total (Primary)	28884	28499	38577	38267	47438	59266
5	Manufacturing	3822	5350	7255	6894	7784	8804
	5.1 Registered	62	889	2603	1960	2300	2708
	5.2 Un-registered	3760	4460	4652	4935	5485	6095
6	Construction	8561	10986	13767	18011	23772	31577
7	Electricity / Water Supply / Gas	613	739	773	760	1008	1300
	Sub-Total (Secondary)	12996	17074	21795	25665	32565	41681
8	Transport / Storage / Communication	5108	5855	6686	8044	9329	10850
	8.1 Railways	1446	1737	1697	2152	2153	2154
	8.2 Other Transport	2569	2954	3662	4267	5214	6328
	8.3 Storage	77	89	107	128	146	172
	8.4 Communication	1092	1165	1328	1625	1962	2368
9	Trade / Hotel / Restaurant	20469	24884	30626	37984	49649	63893
	Sub-Total (8 and 9)	25577	30740	37313	46028	58978	74743
10	Banking / Insurance	3136	3467	3890	4858	6601	8970
11	Real Estate/ Ownership of Dwelling/Business Services	3713	4419	5015	5906	6962	8255
	Sub-Total (10 and 11)	6849	7886	8905	10764	13563	17225
12	Public Administration	4713	5118	7170	8519	10401	12618
13	Other Services	12312	13536	15931	19786	21025	25312
	Sub-Total (Tertiary)	49452	57280	69318	85096	103967	129897
	Total NSDP	91331	102853	129690	149028	183970	230843
	Per Capita NSDP	9967	11051	13728	15548	18928	23435

Source : Directorate of Economics and Statistics, GOB

(Concluded)

Note : P – Provisional, Q – Quick

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

(Rs. crore)

Sl. No.	Sector	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06
1	Agriculture/Animal Husbandry	14673	20368	15590	20018	16085	18623	17138
2	Forestry / Logging	2189	2315	2375	2455	2556	2689	2636
3	Fishing	666	725	919	988	992	990	1046
4	Mining/Quarrying	63	94	178	51	41	35	53
	Sub-Total (Primary)	17591	23503	19061	23512	19674	22336	20873
5	Manufacturing	3744	3486	3171	3397	3290	3437	3177
	5.1 Registered	1058	658	532	694	445	609	155
	5.2 Un-registered	2686	2828	2639	2704	2845	2828	3023
6	Construction	2700	2713	2943	3515	3424	4906	6083
7	Electricity / Water Supply / Gas	1092	946	625	804	692	652	693
	Sub-Total (Secondary)	7535	7146	6739	7717	7406	8996	9953
8	Transport / Storage / Communication	3130	3509	3499	3724	3923	3885	4350
	8.1 Railways	917	1086	1133	1159	1248	990	1138
	8.2 Other Transport	1717	1876	1849	1921	1914	1973	2040
	8.3 Storage						61	59
	8.4 Communication	496	547	518	644	761	922	1172
9	Trade / Hotel / Restaurant	8701	10047	11028	13165	13225	16106	14653
	Sub-Total (8 and 9)	11831	13556	14527	16889	17148	19991	19003
10	Banking / Insurance	1906	2104	2585	2479	2417	2541	2894
11	Real Estate/ Ownership of Dwelling/Business Services	2595	2633	2565	2507	2465	2470	2686
	Sub-Total (10 and 11)	4501	4737	5150	4986	4882	5010	5580
12	Public Administration	3520	3793	4093	3509	3945	4196	4098
13	Other Services	9074	9329	9269	9319	9672	9637	10358
	Sub-Total (Tertiary)	28926	31414	33039	34702	35647	38835	39038
	Total NSDP	54052	62062	58839	65931	62728	70167	69865
	Per Capita NSDP	6788	7580	6973	7705	7199	7914	7749

(Contd...)

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

(Rs. crore)

Sl. No.	Sector	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 (P)	2011-12 (Q)
1	Agriculture/Animal Husbandry	22315	20261	22746	20332	22546	26414
2	Forestry / Logging	2578	2524	2478	2433	2386	2337
3	Fishing	950	1015	998	966	938	1119
4	Mining/Quarrying	44	43	102	69	80	80
	Sub-Total (Primary)	25887	23843	26324	23800	25951	29950
5	Manufacturing	3413	4481	5588	5122	5536	6006
	5.1 Registered	59	704	1875	1400	1640	1928
	5.2 Un-registered	3353	3777	3713	3722	3896	4078
6	Construction	7557	8925	10113	12689	15559	19231
7	Electricity / Water Supply / Gas	768	766	892	1182	1224	1283
	Sub-Total (Secondary)	11738	14173	16593	18994	22318	26520
8	Transport / Storage / Communication	4996	5526	6089	7736	9474	10941
	8.1 Railways	1346	1528	1520	1633	1712	1794
	8.2 Other Transport	2222	2385	2695	2841	3218	3663
	8.3 Storage	66	73	80	85	87	94
	8.4 Communication	1428	1613	1874	3262	4544	5484
9	Trade / Hotel / Restaurant	17792	20220	22877	25039	30089	35580
	Sub-Total (8 and 9)	22788	25746	28966	32776	39563	46521
10	Banking / Insurance	3462	3862	4151	5201	6518	8858
11	Real Estate/ Ownership of Dwelling/Business Services	2972	3260	3556	3876	4272	4723
	Sub-Total (10 and 11)	6433	7122	7708	9078	10790	13580
12	Public Administration	4115	4183	5391	5669	6314	6987
13	Other Services	10594	10861	11768	12944	12682	14066
	Sub-Total (Tertiary)	43930	47912	53832	60466	69349	81154
	Total NSDP	81554	85928	96750	103260	117618	137624
	Per Capita NSDP	8900	9233	10241	10773	12102	13971

Source : Directorate of Economics and Statistics, GOB

Note : P – Provisional, Q – Quick

(Concluded)

Table A 1.6 : Yearly Growth Rate of GSDP by Sector

Sl. No.	Sector	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06
1	Agriculture/Animal Husbandry	37.22	-21.92	26.88	-18.23	14.92	-6.64
2	Forestry / Logging	5.75	2.57	3.59	4.19	4.76	-1.96
3	Fishing	10.42	28.02	8.58	2.08	0.35	4.49
4	Mining/Quarrying	41.28	81.78	-71.98	-18.02	-16.54	66.71
	Sub-Total (Primary)	32.59	-17.61	22.28	-15.17	12.88	-5.49
5	Manufacturing	-7.68	-7.52	8.35	-4.05	8.07	-6.24
	5.1 Registered	-31.71	-13.71	24.12	-26.12	27.13	-44.58
	5.2 Un-registered	5.71	-5.29	3.17	4.66	2.76	6.98
6	Construction	1.12	10.67	19.30	-2.43	42.22	24.05
7	Electricity / Water Supply / Gas	8.28	-22.61	2.25	2.60	3.62	3.67
	Sub-Total (Secondary)	-2.51	-3.89	11.77	-2.59	21.57	9.42
8	Transport / Storage / Communication	8.87	-0.01	7.04	-6.40	7.43	10.78
	8.1 Railways	12.24	2.69	1.90	-24.69	7.38	10.90
	8.2 Other Transport	7.99	-0.40	5.18	0.42	4.69	3.42
	8.3 Storage						-2.90
	8.4 Communication	3.54	-5.60	25.98	16.96	13.04	24.36
9	Trade / Hotel / Restaurant	15.38	9.53	19.18	0.59	21.52	-8.74
	Sub-Total (8 and 9)	13.38	6.71	15.81	-1.20	18.10	-4.43
10	Banking / Insurance	10.73	22.80	-4.32	-3.02	5.65	13.71
11	Real Estate/ Ownership of Dwelling/Business Services	5.43	4.28	4.13	4.54	5.15	8.96
	Sub-Total (10 and 11)	7.43	11.47	0.52	1.46	5.34	10.82
12	Public Administration	8.85	8.04	-13.80	13.43	5.16	-1.39
13	Other Services	2.92	-0.33	0.74	4.02	0.25	7.68
	Sub-Total (Tertiary)	8.73	5.72	5.14	2.21	9.86	1.11
	Total GSDP	14.85	-4.21	11.49	-4.53	12.29	0.17
	Per Capita GSDP	11.70	-7.07	9.95	-6.24	10.35	-1.50

(Contd...)

Table A 1.6 : Yearly Growth Rate of GSDP by Sector

Sl. No.	Sector		2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 (P)	2011-12 (Q)
1	Agriculture/Animal Husbandry		27.51	-7.48	11.71	-8.66	10.89	17.16
2	Forestry / Logging		-2.20	-2.07	-1.85	-1.94	-1.93	-2.05
3	Fishing		-6.61	7.47	7.17	-1.08	-2.85	19.23
4	Mining/Quarrying		-17.28	-1.84	121.72	-27.27	15.58	-0.38
	Sub-Total (Primary)		22.22	-6.39	10.44	-7.84	9.10	15.61
5	Manufacturing		6.42	24.68	19.95	-4.03	8.50	8.97
	5.1	Registered	-17.06	123.74	95.87	-14.62	17.11	17.58
	5.2	Un-registered	10.61	11.41	-0.47	1.58	4.67	4.68
6	Construction		24.91	18.64	13.75	25.78	22.62	23.60
7	Electricity / Water Supply / Gas		4.92	7.55	9.32	13.03	3.52	4.80
	Sub-Total (Secondary)		16.37	19.57	15.46	14.39	17.01	18.35
8	Transport / Storage / Communication		13.20	9.52	10.16	25.72	21.81	15.10
	8.1	Railways	14.70	9.23	1.37	7.71	4.81	4.81
	8.2	Other Transport	9.03	7.44	12.36	6.21	13.26	13.82
	8.3	Storage	12.57	9.60	9.46	6.38	3.38	7.74
	8.4	Communication	17.93	12.82	16.85	68.65	39.31	20.70
9	Trade / Hotel / Restaurant		21.31	13.66	13.37	9.39	20.17	18.25
	Sub-Total (8 and 9)		19.24	12.66	12.61	13.16	20.59	17.43
10	Banking / Insurance		19.47	11.44	7.41	25.22	25.31	35.89
11	Real Estate/ Ownership of Dwelling/Business Services		9.45	9.37	9.83	10.04	10.22	10.54
	Sub-Total (10 and 11)		13.46	10.24	8.80	16.42	17.05	22.82
12	Public Administration		0.90	2.56	23.47	5.32	11.37	10.66
13	Other Services		2.59	2.85	7.82	10.28	-2.02	10.92
	Sub-Total (Tertiary)		11.98	8.94	12.02	12.26	14.45	16.59
	Total GSDP		15.69	5.72	12.16	7.11	13.67	16.71
	Per Capita GSDP		13.83	4.08	10.49	5.58	12.09	15.15

Source : Directorate of Economics and Statistics, GOB
 Note : P – Provisional, Q – Quick

(Concluded)

Table A 1.7 : Districtwise Per Capita Gross District Domestic Product at 2004-05 Prices (2006-07 to 2009-10)

(Rupees)

District	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Patna	36776 (1)	34653 (1)	48693 (1)	53539 (1)
Nalanda	6625 (19)	7132 (15)	9103 (12)	9887 (12)
Bhojpur	6826 (17)	7429 (12)	10083 (8)	10324 (8)
Buxar	6383 (25)	7226 (13)	8915 (15)	8995 (17)
Rohtas	8453 (6)	8697 (5)	10878 (6)	11167 (6)
Kaimur	6530 (21)	6776 (19)	8364 (22)	7957 (28)
Gaya	6977 (14)	7177 (14)	9094 (13)	9649 (15)
Jehanabad	5978 (32)	6305 (24)	8532 (19)	8599 (22)
Arwal	5318 (37)	5730 (34)	6982 (35)	7395 (35)
Nawada	5364 (36)	5579 (36)	7359 (32)	7730 (30)
Aurangabad	6227 (27)	6171 (27)	7864 (28)	8350 (23)
Saran	6215 (28)	6622 (21)	7904 (27)	8651 (21)
Siwan	6053 (30)	6118 (28)	8796 (16)	8111 (25)
Gopalganj	6508 (22)	6599 (22)	8005 (26)	8665 (20)
W. Champaran	7674 (9)	7650 (9)	9395 (10)	9910 (11)
E. Champaran	6407 (24)	6051 (30)	8378 (21)	7640 (31)
Muzaffarpur	8791 (5)	8580 (6)	11554 (5)	12246 (5)
Sitamarhi	5466 (35)	5575 (37)	7252 (33)	7550 (33)
Sheohar	4431 (38)	4264 (38)	6064 (38)	5522 (38)
Vaishali	7155 (12)	7056 (16)	9544 (9)	10063 (10)
Darbhanga	6699 (18)	6737 (20)	8476 (20)	9131 (16)
Madhubani	7015 (13)	5580 (35)	7585 (30)	7584 (32)
Samastipur	6604 (20)	6575 (23)	8665 (18)	8970 (18)
Begusarai	11237 (3)	10338 (4)	14962 (3)	14322 (4)
Munger	11844 (2)	12399 (2)	16996 (2)	18669 (2)
Sheikhpura	5532 (34)	6192 (26)	8046 (24)	7890 (29)
Lakhisarai	7299 (11)	7677 (8)	10154 (7)	11084 (7)
Jamui	7851 (7)	8080 (7)	9348 (11)	10242 (9)
Khagaria	5998 (31)	6108 (29)	7707 (29)	7968 (27)
Bhagalpur	10042 (4)	10492 (3)	13300 (4)	14396 (3)
Banka	6137 (29)	5989 (33)	7524 (31)	7975 (26)
Saharsa	7649 (10)	7474 (11)	8687 (17)	9770 (14)
Supaul	6351 (26)	6021 (31)	6726 (36)	7213 (36)
Madhepura	6499 (23)	6212 (25)	6540 (37)	7161 (37)
Purnea	6941 (16)	6903 (18)	8164 (23)	8949 (19)
Kishanganj	6971 (15)	6978 (17)	8043 (25)	8243 (24)
Araria	5856 (33)	6014 (32)	7183 (34)	7547 (34)
Katihar	7822 (8)	7498 (10)	8995 (14)	9802 (13)
Total	8773	8641	11313	11944

Source : Directorate of Economics and Statistics, GOB
 Note : Figures in Parentheses denote ranking of the districts

Table A 1.8 : Districtwise Consumption of Petroleum Products

(Fig in MT)

Districts	Share of population	Petrol				Diesel			
		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Triennium Average	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Triennium Average
Patna	5.6	40913	45357	45357	43876 (17.2)	164708	179859	177112	173893 (10.8)
Nalanda	2.8	4150	4884	4884	4639 (1.8)	39878	47797	50360	46012 (2.8)
Bhojpur	2.6	5478	6120	6120	5906 (2.3)	40249	42564	42156	41656 (2.6)
Buxar	1.6	4378	4749	4749	4625 (1.8)	32199	34232	33644	33358 (2.1)
Rohtas	2.9	7814	8472	8472	8253 (3.2)	69377	73081	77038	73165 (4.5)
Kaimur	1.6	2144	2805	2805	2585 (1.0)	22026	25338	33524	26963 (1.7)
Gaya	4.2	9614	10175	10175	9988 (3.9)	67456	72923	70069	70149 (4.3)
Jehanabad	1.1	944	1919	1919	1594 (0.6)	11861	18963	20393	17072 (1.1)
Arwal	0.7	495	907	907	770 (0.3)	3429	6241	6522	5397 (0.3)
Nawada	2.1	2217	2743	2743	2568 (1.0)	24657	30142	32680	29160 (1.8)
Aurangabad	2.4	4374	5015	5015	4801 (1.9)	40671	47479	46953	45034 (2.8)
Saran	3.8	8654	9992	9992	9546 (3.7)	49339	53433	59724	54165 (3.4)
Siwan	3.2	8150	9626	9626	9134 (3.6)	40338	42878	47216	43477 (2.7)
Gopalganj	2.5	6929	7863	7863	7552 (3.0)	32381	33185	38999	34855 (2.2)
W Champaran	3.8	7051	8453	8453	7986 (3.1)	48472	50702	56336	51837 (3.2)
E Champaran	4.9	11351	12648	12648	12216 (4.8)	83755	89170	94768	89231 (5.5)
Muzaffarpur	4.6	14782	17263	17263	16436 (6.4)	83616	91836	96159	90537 (5.6)
Sitamarhi	3.3	4998	5725	5725	5483 (2.1)	30341	33385	35189	32972 (2.0)
Sheohar	0.6	349	599	599	516 (0.2)	2201	2805	3607	2871 (0.2)
Vaishali	3.4	9607	10802	10802	10404 (4.1)	49435	59987	67015	58812 (3.6)
Darbhanga	3.8	7672	8928	8928	8509 (3.3)	41252	44496	46793	44180 (2.7)
Madhubani	4.3	7584	8426	8426	8145 (3.2)	32858	35297	39177	35777 (2.2)
Samastipur	4.1	7591	8932	8932	8485 (3.3)	46604	53947	61477	54009 (3.3)
Begusarai	2.8	6552	7475	7475	7167 (2.8)	80976	85616	87989	84860 (5.3)
Munger	1.3	3694	3297	3297	3429 (1.3)	19400	14484	14217	16034 (1.0)
Sheikhpura	0.6	984	1198	1198	1127 (0.4)	14628	15533	14672	14944 (0.9)
Lakhisarai	1	815	1130	1130	1025 (0.4)	11575	14009	14609	13398 (0.8)
Jamui	1.7	1397	2651	2651	2233 (0.9)	9967	16412	18236	14872 (0.9)
Khagaria	1.6	1933	2254	2254	2147 (0.8)	22409	23560	24687	23552 (1.5)
Bhagalpur	2.9	8880	8957	8957	8931 (3.5)	62223	66957	70962	66714 (4.1)
Banka	2	1782	3004	3004	2597 (1.0)	12785	18958	20182	17308 (1.1)
Saharsa	1.8	4014	3419	3419	3617 (1.4)	23829	22168	23781	23259 (1.4)
Supaul	2.1	2055	3777	3777	3203 (1.3)	11080	19730	23541	18117 (1.1)
Madhepura	1.9	3476	4242	4242	3987 (1.6)	21670	27585	28544	25933 (1.6)
Purnea	3.2	6805	7521	7521	7282 (2.9)	58583	61411	63552	61182 (3.8)
Kishanganj	1.6	3157	3956	3956	3690 (1.4)	12020	14554	15443	14006 (0.9)
Araria	2.7	4560	5967	5967	5498 (2.2)	27796	33284	35564	32215 (2.0)
Katihar	3	4417	5706	5706	5276 (2.1)	27827	36481	39015	34441 (2.1)
Total	100.1	231760	266957	266957	255225 (100)	1473871	1640482	1731905	1615419 (100)

Source : Indian Oil Corporation

(Continued)

Note : Figures in Parentheses denote Share in the district to the total

Table A 1.8 : Districtwise Consumption of Petroleum Products

(Fig in MT)

Districts	Share of population	LPG			
		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Triennium Average
Patna	5.6	71788	76933	85368	78030 (20.7)
Nalanda	2.8	8913	10262	13523	10899 (2.9)
Bhojpur	2.6	11752	13044	15498	13431 (3.6)
Buxar	1.6	5320	5908	6997	6075 (1.6)
Rohtas	2.9	9926	10778	13887	11530 (3.1)
Kaimur	1.6	2226	2774	3894	2965 (0.8)
Gaya	4.2	11745	13112	15704	13520 (3.6)
Jehanabad	1.1	4466	5012	6083	5187 (1.4)
Arwal	0.7	551	585	780	639 (0.2)
Nawada	2.1	4511	5700	7373	5861 (1.6)
Aurangabad	2.4	5729	6947	8615	7097 (1.9)
Saran	3.8	12185	14965	18609	15253 (4)
Siwan	3.2	6876	7478	10718	8357 (2.2)
Gopalganj	2.5	6898	8690	11079	8889 (2.4)
W Champaran	3.8	8861	10265	11349	10158 (2.7)
E Champaran	4.9	10817	13089	15115	13007 (3.4)
Muzaffarpur	4.6	17553	19870	24080	20501 (5.4)
Sitamarhi	3.3	8806	10162	12280	10416 (2.8)
Sheohar	0.6		280	136	208 (0.1)
Vaishali	3.4	11579	13342	17321	14081 (3.7)
Darbhanga	3.8	12300	14330	17393	14674 (3.9)
Madhubani	4.3	9448	11614	13867	11643 (3.1)
Samastipur	4.1	8215	10245	12724	10395 (2.8)
Begusarai	2.8	9510	11178	13360	11349 (3.0)
Munger	1.3	8099	8045	9064	8403 (2.2)
Sheikhpura	0.6	1444	1596	1882	1641 (0.4)
Lakhisarai	1.0	1249	2716	3241	2402 (0.6)
Jamui	1.7	2430	2673	3641	2915 (0.8)
Khagaria	1.6	2936	3269	3547	3251 (0.9)
Bhagalpur	2.9	12154	13962	16376	14164 (3.8)
Banka	2.0	3710	3990	4552	4084 (1.1)
Saharsa	1.8	4152	5358	6550	5353 (1.4)
Supaul	2.1	2486	2157	2730	2458 (0.7)
Madhepura	1.9	3325	4086	5169	4193 (1.1)
Purnea	3.2	9628	10690	11469	10596 (2.8)
Kishanganj	1.6	1191	1466	1868	1508 (0.4)
Araria	2.7	4189	4862	5661	4904 (1.3)
Katihar	3.0	6420	7739	8986	7715 (2.0)
Total	100.0	323388	369172	440489	377683 (100)

Source : Indian Oil Corporation

(Concluded)

Note : Figures in Parentheses denote Share in the District to the total

Table A 1.9 : Districtwise Small Savings in Post Offices and Public Provident Fund (2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12)

(Rs. Crore)

District	Share of population	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		Trinium Average of Achievements (2009-12)	Share of Achievements (%)
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement		
Patna	5.6	170	396	495	255	425	-31	207	12.0
Nalanda	2.8	60	133	167	102	143	82	106	6.1
Bhojpur	2.6	35	86	107	136	92	74	98	5.7
Buxar	1.6	20	39	49	50	42	33	41	2.4
Rohtas	2.9	30	64	80	67	69	32	54	3.2
Kaimur	1.6	13	27	34	33	29	16	25	1.5
Total	17.1	328	745	932	643	800	206	531	30.8
Gaya	4.2	38	88	109	78	94	31	65	3.8
Jehanabad	1.1	8	18	23	21	20	13	17	1.0
Arwal	0.7	5	12	15	14	13	9	12	0.7
Nawada	2.1	25	50	63	92	54	63	68	4.0
Aurangabad	2.4	25	61	76	66	65	32	53	3.1
Total	10.5	101	229	286	271	246	148	216	12.5
Saran	3.8	75	128	160	155	137	121	135	7.8
Siwan	3.2	40	66	83	86	71	68	73	4.2
Gopalganj	2.5	35	42	53	53	46	40	45	2.6
Total	9.5	150	237	296	295	254	230	254	14.7
E. Champaran	3.8	32	60	75	65	65	22	49	2.8
W. Champaran	4.9	18	32	40	39	35	27	33	1.9
Muzaffarpur	4.6	38	97	122	138	106	37	91	5.3
Sitamarhi	3.3	15	27	34	36	30	5	23	1.3
Sheohar	0.6	3	6	7	8	6	1	5	0.3
Vaishali	3.4	35	77	97	83	83	53	71	4.1
Total	20.6	141	300	375	368	325	145	271	15.7
Darbhanga	3.8	45	80	100	75	86	35	63	3.7
Madhubai	4.3	32	50	63	45	55	25	40	2.3
Samastipur	4.1	28	43	53	57	46	32	44	2.5
Total	12.2	105	172	216	177	187	92	147	8.5
Begusarai	2.8	20	54	68	68	58	20	47	2.7
Munger	1.3	17	39	49	34	42	25	33	1.9
Sheikhpura	0.6	5	11	13	9	11	7	9	0.5
Lakhisarai	1.0	5	11	13	9	11	7	9	0.5
Jamui	1.7	8	14	17	15	15	13	14	0.8
Khagaria	1.6	4	11	14	14	12	5	10	0.6
Total	9.0	59	140	174	148	149	76	122	7.0
Bhagalpur	2.9	23	57	71	74	61	40	57	3.3
Banka	2.0	8	12	15	7	13	-2	6	0.3
Total	4.9	31	68	86	81	74	38	62	3.6
Saharsa	1.8	15	29	37	28	32	19	25	1.5
Supaul	2.1	10	22	28	21	24	14	19	1.1
Madhepura	1.9	10	22	28	21	24	15	19	1.1
Total	5.8	35	74	93	69	80	47	63	3.7
Purnea	3.2	20	30	37	25	32	6	20	1.2
Kishanganj	1.6	7	15	18	10	9	5	10	0.6
Araria	2.7	8	12	15	10	13	2	8	0.5
Katihar	3.0	15	29	36	20	31	14	21	1.2
Total	10.5	50	85	106	65	85	26	59	3.4
Grand Total	100.1	1000	2050	2564	2116	2200	1009	1725	100.0

Department of Finance, GOB

CHAPTER II

AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED SECTORS

The standard economic theories maintain that agriculture and industry are 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 surplus from the industrial sector can create social overheads, helping the government to pursue welfare activities for the population as a whole. 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 the wheels of progress. The present government has, therefore, to focus mainly on agriculture so that it could generate enough surplus to strengthen the industrial sector and overall economy.

Bihar is endowed with fertile Gangetic alluvial soil with abundant water resources, particularly ground water resources. With varied soil categories associated with different agro-climatic zones, the farmers grow a variety of crops. Apart from foodgrains, the state produces oilseeds, fibre crops, sugarcane, fruits, vegetables and other minor food crops. Recently, there has been a diversification in production and, in addition, 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 has ensured that productivity steadily rises in the fields. This is corroborated by the fact that the state has reached the productivity of 2240 kg/hect for paddy in recent years. The state government is putting in a strong agricultural monitoring system so that nothing is left to chance. Support services in irrigation, seeds, fertilizer, farm mechanization, agricultural credit and awareness programmes are being stressed to make agriculture more viable.

Bihar has a geographical area of 93.6 lakh hectares with three distinct important 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 mms. The soil is mostly loam and sandy loam. The North-East zone has 8 districts and it receives rainfall ranging from 1200-1700 mms. The soil here is loam and clay loam. Finally, the South zone, having 17 districts, receives an average annual rainfall of 990-1300 mms and the soil consist sandy loam, loam, clay and clay loam. The details of agriculture and allied sectors are presented in this chapter under the major heads of – rainfall, land utilization, production and productivity, irrigation, agricultural input (seed, fertilizer, agricultural equipment and extension services), and agricultural credit. Under allied activities, the chapter presents the performance in animal husbandry and fishery.

2.1 Rainfall

The average rainfall in Bihar is 1054 mms. The rainfall in Bihar 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 account for the remaining 15 percent. The average annual rainfall is more or less 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 income, since almost 50 percent of the farmers depend on monsoon for their agricultural operations.

During the period 2001 to 2011, the annual rainfall has varied between 677.85 mms in 2010 to 1506.08 in 2007. In 2010, the average rainfall was only 64.3 percent of the normal rainfall, the lowest in the last decade; on the other hand, the rainfall was 142.9 percent of normal rainfall in 2007, the highest in the last decade. In 2007, the rainfall from south west monsoon was 150.6 percent of the normal rainfall which created flood in many districts of the state. During the last 5 years, the total rainfall had been substantially lower than the normal in 3 years — 2009 (82.4 percent), 2010 (64.3 percent) and 2012 (77.9 percent, taking into account south-west monsoon only). The rainfall pattern of the state in presented in Table 2.1.

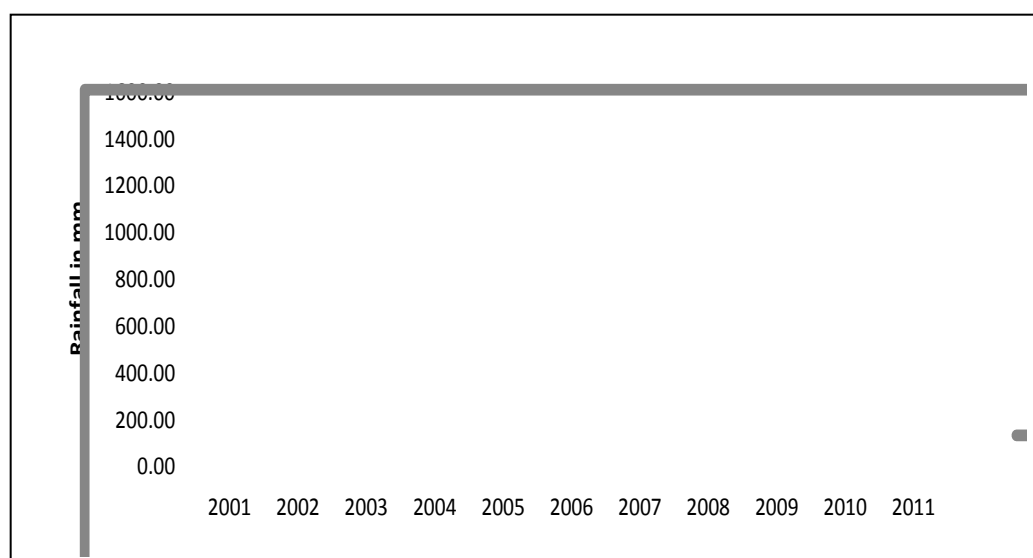
Table 2.1 : Annual Rainfall for Different Seasons (2001 to 2012)

(Rainfall in mm.)

Year	Winter Rain	Hot-Weather Rain	Southwest Monsoon	Northwest Monsoon	Total
2001	20.90 (129.2)	86.70 (114.7)	908.20 (100.5)	192.20 (326.7)	1208.00 (114.5)
2002	48.90 (302.4)	66.80 (88.3)	896.90 (99.2)	33.20 (56.4)	1045.80 (99.2)
2003	19.20 (118.7)	93.00 (123.0)	767.60 (84.9)	128.90 (219.0)	1008.70 (95.7)
2004	23.70 (146.6)	41.40 (54.8)	906.10 (100.2)	60.10 (102.1)	1031.30 (97.9)
2005	0.10 (0.6)	89.50 (118.4)	777.60 (86.0)	30.20 (51.3)	897.40 (85.1)
2006	0.10 (0.6)	88.97 (117.8)	925.86 (102.4)	27.77 (47.1)	1042.69 (98.9)
2007	28.34 (175.2)	76.40 (101.0)	1360.85 (150.6)	40.49 (68.8)	1506.08 (142.9)
2008	30.61 (189.3)	61.78 (81.8)	1084.27 (120.0)	19.31 (32.8)	1195.97 (113.4)
2009	0.09 (0.6)	98.22 (129.9)	699.17 (77.3)	71.13 (120.9)	868.61 (82.4)
2010	0.74 (4.58)	49.30 (65.2)	584.40 (64.6)	43.41 (73.8)	677.85 (64.3)
2011	5.20 (32.2)	79.40 (105.0)	1028.00 (113.7)	0.50 (0.8)	1113.10 (105.6)
2012 (up to September)	11.20 (69.3)	30.50 (40.4)	704.10 (77.9)	-	-
Average (2001-11)	16.17	75.59	903.54	58.84	1054.14

Note : Figures in parentheses denote actual rainfall as percentage of long-term average

Source : Directorate of Economics and Statistics, GOB

Chart 2.1 : Annual Rainfall in Bihar (2001-2011)

The rainfall pattern of the various districts of Bihar in 2011 and 2012 (upto September) can be visualized from Table A 2.1 (Appendix). To have a comparative view and variation therein, total rainfall for the district for a particular year can be compared with the average rainfall of the state

for that year. In 2011, 20 out of 38 districts exceeded the average rainfall. The districts which were deficient were Patna, Bhojpur, Buxar, Kaimur, Gaya, Nawadah, Aurangabad, Siwan, Darbhaga, Madhubani, Begusarai, Munger, Sheikhpura, Lakhisarai, Jamui, Khagaria, Bhagalpur and Saharsa. The year 2012, as mentioned before had deficit rainfall and one can see from Table A 2.1 that, except for 2 districts (Kishanganj and Araria), all others had received less than 1000 mm of rains upto September of the year.

2.2 Land Use Pattern

Bihar falls in the riverine place 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. The Table 2.2 presents the land use pattern of the state from 2007-08 to 2009-10 A glance at the data would instantly reveal that this pattern has remained nearly the same over the years.

Table 2.2 : Land Utilization Pattern in Bihar (2007-08 to 2009-10)

(Area in '000 hectares)

Land use	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Geographical area	9359.57 (100.0)	9359.57 (100.0)	9359.57 (100.0)
(1) Forests	621.24 (6.6)	621.64 (6.6)	621.64 (6.6)
(2) Barren and Unculturable Land	432.09 (4.6)	431.77 (4.6)	431.72 (4.6)
(3) Land put to Non-agricultural use	1652.66 (17.7)	1670.45 (17.8)	1689.72 (18.1)
Land Area	1292.11 (13.8)	1312.94 (14.0)	1332.51 (14.2)
Water Area	360.55 (3.9)	357.51 (3.8)	357.21 (3.8)
(4) Culturable Waste	45.59 (0.5)	45.43 (0.5)	45.38 (0.5)
(5) Permanent Pastures	16.47 (0.2)	15.87 (0.2)	15.78 (0.2)
(6) Land Under Tree Crops	240.96 (2.6)	242.86 (2.6)	243.98 (2.6)
(7) Fallow Land (excl. current fallow)	119.35 (1.3)	122.30 (1.3)	122.00 (1.3)
(8) Current Fallow	568.61 (6.1)	655.17 (7.0)	857.62 (9.2)
Total Unculturable Land (1 to 8)	3697.36 (39.5)	3805.48 (40.6)	4027.84 (43.0)
Net Sown Area	5662.20 (60.5)	5554.08 (59.4)	5331.73 (57.0)
Gross Sown Area	7764.65	7670.95	7295.81
Cropping Intensity	1.37	1.38	1.37

Source : Directorate of Economics and Statistics, GOB

Note : The figures in parentheses denote percentage share in total geographical area

The area under forests has remained unchanged at 6.6 percent and so has the area under non-agricultural use at 17.8 percent. The area under net sown area has shown a marginal decline. In 2007-08, net area sown was 60.5 percent and it declined to 57.0 percent in 2009-10. However, cropping intensity which showed an increase in 2008-09 (1.39) again came down to 1.37 in 2009-10, the level reached in 2007-08.

The land use pattern for different districts of Bihar for the latest year 2009-10 is presented in Table A 2.2 (Appendix). In the table, the figures in the brackets denote percentage of each category with respect to total geographical area of the district. An analysis would indicate that pattern of land use exhibit substantial variation across the districts. This is due to the fact that different districts of Bihar belong to different agro-climatic zones. If one considers the net sown area of various districts for 2009-10, there exist 6 districts whose net sown area is more than 70 percent, whereas the average net sown area for different district is less than 60 percent. These districts are the valuable agrarian tract of Bihar — Bhojpur (78.3 percent), Buxar (79.9 percent), Siwan (74.4 percent) Madhepura (73.1 percent), Gopalganj (72.6 percent) and East Champaran (71.4 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 — Kaimur (40.6 percent), Gaya (21.6 percent), Nawada (40.2 percent), Jamui (13.6 percent), Lakhisarai (42.4 percent), Munger (33.7 percent) and Banka (41.9 percent). These are the districts where the cropping intensity is also very low compared to the states average. Despite serious efforts being put in by farmers to increase cropping intensity in these areas, the intensity could not increase as the irrigation facility is at a minimal. The cropping intensity is the lowest at 1.18 in Rohtas.

2.3 Production and Productivity

The fertility of soil and the natural endowment of 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 producing flowers in view of its growing demand.

In Table 2.3, the volume of production of 34 most important crops of Bihar for the period 2007-08 to 2011-12 has been presented. From that table, it is seen that the total foodgrains production in 2011-12 was of the order of 172.42 lakh tonnes. We can also look at the same figure in 2010-11 when the foodgrains production level was 103.52 lakh tonnes. This quantum jump in production figure is due to high rise in rice production in 2011-12, as compared to 2010-11. Because of the use of new 'SRI' technique and use of newer agricultural implements, there was enormous rise in rice production. The level of rice production prior to 2010-11 was not consistent and there was much variation in the production level over the years. This is due to the fact that around 50 percent of net sown area are bereft of irrigation and dependent on rain. The average production figure was around 50 lakh tonnes during the period from 2007-08 to 2010-11. Similarly, the production levels of wheat and maize have also recorded a positive trend. The average annual wheat production was around 40-45 lakh tonnes between 2007-08 to 2009-10. Thereafter, the production of wheat rose to 50.94 lakh tones in 2010-11 and during the next year (2011-12), it further rose to 65.31 lakh tonnes. This is due to the introduction of 'zero tillage method' and use of 'SRI' technique. The annual growth rate of wheat production was 6.6 percent during the period of 2007-08 and 2011-12. During the period from 2007-08 to 2010-11, the annual production of maize varied around 18 lakh tonnes. But in 2011-12, the maize production touched a new height of 24.86 lakh tonnes. The annual rate of growth of maize production for the period from 2007-08 to 2011-12 works out to a modest 8.3 percent. The production level of pulses increased from 4.73 lakh tonnes in 2007-08 to 5.19 lakh tonnes in 2011-12, implying a growth rate of 0.7 percent per annum. Taking into account the overall foodgrains situation, it is observed that, during the last 5 years, the production level of cereals has grown annually at 7.0 percent and that of pulses at 0.7 percent, improving the food security of the state's population.

For other crops, it is observed that the production levels of oilseeds have grown steadily, with an annual growth rate of 5.5 percent and that of groundnut has been experiencing decline. But one observes very high growth rate for fibres (5.2 percent) and sugarcane (34.5 percent).

Table 2.3 : Production of Major Crops in Bihar (2007-08 to 2011-12)

(Production in '000 tonnes)

Crops	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	CAGR
Total Cereals	11343.7	12143.0	9616.3	10352.2	17242.2	7.0
Total Rice	4472.7	5771.4	3640.2	3112.6	8187.6	6.1
Autumn Rice						
Aghani Rice	4288.9	5603.8	3463.5	2949.5	8055.3	6.4
Summer Rice	183.8	167.6	176.7	163.0	132.2	-6.6
Wheat	4974.7	4638.9	4403.8	5094.0	6531.0	6.6
Total Maize	1857.0	1701.9	1544.4	2108.2	2486.2	8.3
Kharif maize	321.4	349.1	401.5	468.5	622.4	17.5
Rabi Maize						
Summer Maize	1535.6	1352.9	1142.9	1639.7	1863.8	6.0
Total Coarse Cereals	39.3	30.8	27.8	37.4	37.5	1.0
Barley	18.5	15.7	12.4	15.7	16.7	-2.0
Jowar	3.8	1.8	1.7	3.3	2.1	-5.6
Bajra	3.9	3.2	3.3	5.4	5.0	10.8
Ragi	8.0	7.1	8.1	8.9	9.4	5.6
Small Millets	5.2	3.0	2.4	4.1	4.3	-0.7
Total Pulses	472.9	527.4	459.8	467.2	519.9	0.7
Total Kharif Pulses	80.1	69.7	73.8	69.7	69.9	-2.7
Arhar	42.7	36.0	36.6	39.4	42.1	0.6
Urad	17.5	17.3	19.8	13.2	11.9	-9.9
Bhadai Moong	5.4	4.2	5.5	6.1	4.7	1.0
Kulthi	12.7	11.1	10.6	9.3	8.2	-10.0
Other Kharif Pulses	0.9	0.5	0.7	1.4	2.5	36.0
Total Rabi Pulses	392.1	457.8	386.0	397.5	450.0	1.3
Gram	63.5	72.2	58.3	59.4	76.8	1.9
Lentil	126.1	163.6	159.2	162.2	171.6	6.3
Pea	25.1	23.3	20.0	19.8	19.2	-6.7
Khesari	82.3	95.5	81.7	73.2	92.1	-0.4
Summer Moong	93.6	100.8	64.9	81.3	88.4	-3.2
Other Rabi Pulses	2.3	2.4	1.9	1.6	1.9	-7.6
Total Oilseeds	144.2	122.4	140.6	142.2	174.5	5.5
Castor seed	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	-13.4
Safflower (Kusum)	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.2	9.1
Sesamum	2.2	1.8	1.8	2.0	2.2	1.1
Sunflower	30.6	25.6	25.6	25.0	22.9	-5.9
Mustard & Rapeseed	87.5	73.4	91.4	95.8	127.9	10.8
Linseed	22.7	20.6	19.2	18.8	20.3	-3.1
Ground Nut	0.9	0.8	2.1	0.4	0.8	-9.6
Total Fibre Crops	1452.4	1127.3	1271.0	1309.4	1738.8	5.2
Jute	1242.8	971.3	1147.3	1164.6	1490.7	5.6
Mesta	209.6	155.9	123.7	144.8	248.1	2.7
Sugarcane	4027.2	4811.2	3443.7	11827.7	11288.6	34.5

Source : Directorate of Economics and Statistics, GOB

Cropping Pattern

In Table 2.4, the cropping pattern of various crops for the period from 2007-08 to 2011-12 has been shown. The data would reveal that the agriculture economy of Bihar is very much oriented towards subsistence production, in as much as the acreage under foodgrains production is more than 90 percent. Under foodgrains, the percentage share of cereals has been of the order of 86 percent, share of rice being around 45 percent. The acreage under pulses have shown a marginal decline from 8.0 percent in 2007-08 to 7.4 percent in 2011-12. The oilseeds, fibres and sugarcane together account for only 7 percent of the total area. The cropped area under sugarcane shows a marginal increase at the cost of oilseeds. The cropped area under fibre crops has marginally diminished from 2.1 percent in 2007-08 to 2.0 percent in 2011-12.

Table 2.4 : Cropping Pattern in Bihar 2007-08 to 2011-12)

Crops	Percentage of area				
	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Foodgrains	94.5	94.7	94.9	92.3	93.0
Cereals	86.5	86.8	86.8	83.2	85.6
Rice	47.6	48.5	45.9	41.9	45.8
Wheat	29.2	29.2	31.1	31.1	29.8
Maize	9.0	8.7	9.4	9.6	9.6
Total Pulses	8.0	8.0	8.1	9.1	7.4
Kharif Pulses	1.1	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.8
Rabi Pulses	6.9	7.0	7.1	8.1	6.6
Oilseeds	1.9	1.8	2.0	1.9	1.7
Fibre Crops	2.1	1.9	2.1	2.1	2.0
Sugarcane	1.5	1.5	1.1	3.7	3.2
Total Area	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source : Department of Agriculture, GOB

Productivity

The productivity under of various crops in Bihar have been presented in Table 2.5

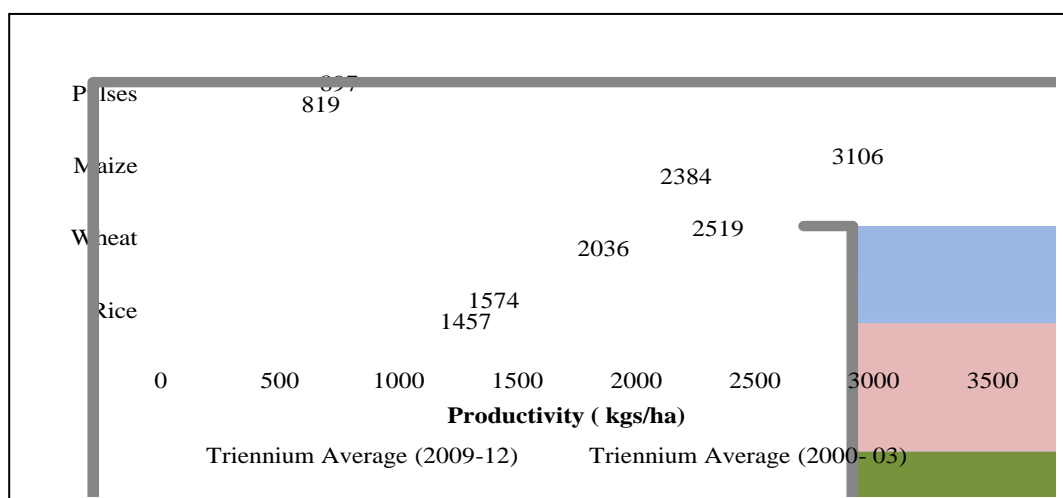
Table 2.5 : Productivity (kgs/ha) of Major Crops in Bihar

Crops	Triennium Average (2000- 03)	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Triennium Average (2009-12)	Percentage change between trienniums
Total Cereals	1732	1627	1838	2794	2086	20.5
Total Rice	1457	1165	1094	2463	1574	8.0
Autumn Rice	1247	896	897	1603	1132	-9.2
Aghani Rice	1488	1196	1106	2660	1654	11.1
Summer Rice	1758	1846	1930	1912	1896	7.9
Wheat	2036	2081	2426	3049	2519	23.7
Total Maize	2384	2411	3225	3683	3106	30.3
Kharif maize	1765	1709	1998	2358	2022	14.5
Rabi Maize	2934	2601	3880			
Summer Maize	2765	3047	3952	4534	-	-
Total Coarse Cereals	979	971	1072	1173	1072	9.5
Barley	1186	1133	1327	1542	1334	12.5
Jowar	923	1037	1060	1065	1054	14.2
Bajra	861	1111	1118	1125	1118	29.8
Ragi	879	804	982	1214	1000	13.8
Small Millets	681	768	769	763	767	12.6
Total Pulses	819	833	868	991	897	9.5
Total Kharif Pulses	901	1085	1121	1246	1151	27.7
Arhar	1215	1353	1546	1901	1600	31.7
Urad	682	990	872	866	909	33.3
Bhadai Moong	529	663	654	608	642	21.3
Kulthi	788	963	944	952	953	20.9
Other Kharif Pulses	544	707	677	750	711	30.8
Ghaghra (Cow Pea)	564	871	832	953	885	57.0
Total Rabi Pulses	806	797	835	961	864	7.2
Gram	1001	1066	1044	1295	1135	13.4
Lentil	886	893	939	1018	950	7.2
Pea	947	1001	1035	1031	1022	8.0
Khesari	847	1036	984	1265	1095	29.3
Summer Moong	596	433	539	600	524	-12.1
Other Rabi Pulses	662	746	743	1110	866	30.9
Total Oilseeds	818	1043	1094	1308	1148	40.4
Castor seed	944	954	954	961	956	1.3
Safflower(Kusum)	802	801	800	801	801	-0.2
Sesamum	629	766	788	879	811	28.9
Sunflower	1401	1405	1434	1437	1425	1.7
Mustard & Rapeseed	799	1019	1109	1416	1181	47.9
Linseed	712	846	818	865	843	18.4
Ground Nut	716	1609	1030	1021	1220	70.4
Total Fibre Crops	7131	8930	9040	12699	10223	43.4
Jute	7317	9170	9121	12753	10348	41.4
Mesta	6858	7186	8446	12351	9327	36.0
Sugarcane	43586	47228	46996	51713	48646	11.6

Source : Directorate of Economics and Statistics, GOB

From the table, one can observe the comparative productivity levels using two triennium averages of productivity, 2000-03 and 2009-12. The last column of the table denotes the percentage change between the two trienniums.

Chart 2.2 : Productivity of Major Crops in Bihar



The average productivity of three important cereals for the triennium 2009-12 are – 1574 kgs/hectare for Rice, 2519 kgs/hectare for wheat and 3106 kgs/hectare for maize. For rice, there is 8.0 percent rise in productivity, for wheat 23.7 percent and for maize the rise is 30.3 percent. The percentage change in the productivity level for kharif pulses between the two trienniums is 27.7 percent and for rabi pulse the change is 7.2 percent.

Area and Production of Rice

In Bihar, agro-climate conditions vary from one region to another. Because of this, cropping pattern would tend to vary over the regions. In the following sections, a detailed discussion on districtwise production of three important crops (rice, wheat and maize) for the last two years has been presented. Table A 2.3 (Appendix) presents the districtwise production and productivity of rice in Bihar for two years, 2009-10 and 2010-11. 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 districtwise shares in area of rice in 2010-11, it is found that top rice producing districts in terms of area are – Madhubani (6.3 percent), Rohtas (6.1 percent), East Champaran (4.6 percent), West Champaran (4.5 percent) and Aurangabad (4.4 percent). In terms of share in area, the lowest ranking districts are – Lakhisarai (0.1 percent), Sheikhpura (0.3 percent), Jehanabad (0.4 percent) and Arwal (0.9 percent).

If one considers the districtwise production of rice in 2010-11, the highest ranking districts in terms of share in production are – Bhojpur (7.0 percent), Aurangabad (5.7 percent) Kaimur (5.5 percent), West Champaran (5.1 percent) and Rohtas (4.2 percent). Similarly, the lowest ranking

districts are — Lakhisarai (0.1 percent), Sheikhpura (0.1 percent), Sheohar (0.2 percent), Khagaria (0.4 percent) and Munger (0.4 percent). According to productivity rankings in 2010-11, the top ranking districts are Bhojpur, Banka, Kaimur, Arwal and Buxar. In 2010-11, the highest level of productivity was 2034 kgs/hectare in Bhojpur.

Area and Production of Wheat

For an analysis of production levels in wheat, the same methodology has been followed as in the case of rice. The districtwise shares of area and production of wheat for 2009-10 and 2010-11 have been presented in Table A2.4 (Appendix). The productivity figures of wheat for each district with ranks have been presented in brackets along with productivity.

Considering the share in area of each district in 2010-11, one finds that the top wheat producing districts are – Rohtas (6.3 percent) East Champaran (4.9 percent), Siwan (4.5 percent), Madhubani (4.5 percent) and Muzaffarpur (4.5 percent). The bottom districts with low share in area are – Jamui (0.4 percent), Arwal (0.5 percent), Munger (0.7 percent), Sheohar (0.8 percent) and Kishanganj (1.0 percent). However, if one considers the districtwise share in production, the top performing districts are– Rohtas (7.6 percent), East Champaran (6.1 percent), Gopalganj (5.6 percent), Buxar (4.8 percent) and Muzaffarpur (4.5 percent). The bottom districts in terms of production are – Jamui (0.2 percent), Kishanganj (0.5 percent), Munger (0.5 percent) Sheikhpura (0.7 percent) and Banka (0.8 percent). According to productivity rankings in 2010-11, the top districts are Gopalganj, Vaishali, Katihar, East Champaran and Rohtas. The highest productivity level in 2010-11 was 3389 kg/hectare, recorded by Gopalganj.

Area and Production of Maize

Shares of various districts of Bihar in the area and production of maize for 2009-10 and 2010-11 and presented in Table A2.5 (appendix). In the productivity column, the rankings of each district have been shown in brackets. If one considers the districtwise share in area, the top districts are – Begusarai (8.7 percent), Khagaria (8.5 percent), Katihar (7.9 percent) and Samastipur (8.1 percent). The bottom districts are – Jehanbad (0.1 percent), Arwal (0.1 percent), Sheikhpura (0.1 percent) and Sheohar (0.2 percent). Considering the share in production, the top districts in 2010-11, are – Saharsa (11.7 percent), Samastipur (10.7 percent), Khagaria (9.6 percent) and Katihar (9.1 percent). The low-performing districts in terms of share of production are – Jehanabad (0.1 percent), Arwal (0.1 percent), Buxar (0.1 percent) and Sheohar (0.2 percent). As per productivity ranking, the top performing district in 2010-11 are — Araria, Saharsa, Supaul and Samastipur. The highest productivity in 2010-11 was achieved by Araria (5354 kg / hectare).

Area and Production of Pulses

The area, production and productivity of pulses have been presented districtwise for the year 2009-10 and 2010-11 in Table A2.6 (Appendix). Considering the relative shares of the districts in the total area under production in 2010-11, the top districts are— Patna (8.6 percent), Aurangabad (6.6 percent), Muzaffarpur (5.4 percent) and Bhojpur (4.7 percent). If one consider shares of each district in production the top performing district in 2010-11 would be – Patna (11.7 percent), Bhojpur (7.0 percent), Aurangabad (6.9 percent) and Nalanda (5.6 percent). As per productivity ranking, the top districts are — Gopalganj, Bhojpur, East Champaran, Patna and Rohtas. The highest productivity in 2010-11 was obtained by Gopalganj (1351 kg/hectare).

On the basis of discussions above, Table 2.6 has been prepared to indicate the achievement of different districts in terms of production and productivity of four different 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	
		2009-10	2010-11
Rice	Production	Rohtas, Madhubani, Banka	Rohtas, Bhojpur, Aurangabad
	Productivity	Rohtas, Banka, Madhubani	Bhojpur, Banka, Kaimur
Wheat	Production	Rohtas, Siwan, Bhojpur	Rohtas, East Champaran, Gopalganj
	Productivity	Khagaria, Bhojpur, Siwan	Gopalganj, Vaishali, Katihar
Maize	Production	Khagaria, Katihar, Saharsa	Saharsa, Samastipur, Khagaria
	Productivity	Saharsa, Supaul, Sheohar	Araria, Saharsa, Supaul
Pulses	Production	Patna, Bhojpur, Aurangabad	Patna, Bhojpur, Aurangabad
	Productivity	Bhojpur, Sheikhpura, Jamui	Gopalganj, Bhojpur, East Champaran

Area and Production of Vegetables

Apart from major cereals and pulses, Bihar also produces a variety of vegetables and fruit. In terms of vegetable production, the state holds the highest position in the country in recent times. Considering the data for the year 2011-12, the important vegetable crops include potato (61.01 lakh tonnes), onion (12.37 lakh tonnes), tomato (11.04 lakh tonnes), cauliflower (11.55 lakh tonnes) and brinjal (12.71 lakh tonnes). It can be noted that Hajipur in Vaishali is famous for producing early variety of cauliflower which reaches the market in the last week of September.

In 2011-12, the total area under vegetable production was 8.53 lakh hectares which is about 12 percent of gross sown area. The area and production of vegetables in Bihar from 2007-08 to 2011-12 have been presented in Table 2.7.

Table 2.7 : Area and Production of Vegetables in Bihar (2007-08 to 2011-12)

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

Year	Area/ Production	Potato	Onion	Tomato	Cauliflower	Cabbage
2007-08	Area	315.46	51.29	46.32	60.66	37.45
	Production	6019.65	1019.61	921.87	1023.89	638.11
2008-09	Area	310.33	51.61	46.39	60.97	38.33
	Production	5033.59	946.60	1037.19	1043.84	676.98
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
CAGR	Production	1.67	5.34	3.87	3.15	3.37
Year	Area/ Production	Brinjal	Okra (bhindi)	Chilli	Bottlegourd	Spongegourd
2007-08	Area	54.55	57.22	38.96	29.86	34.34
	Production	1158.16	707.29	439.42	574.28	467.68
2008-09	Area	55.12	58.18	39.42	30.62	36.07
	Production	1186.12	743.49	450.61	625.22	497.10
2009-10	Area	55.29	58.25	39.53	31.11	36.48
	Production	1198.64	766.60	453.82	645.30	504.18
2010-11	Area	55.67	58.50	39.79	31.44	37.01
	Production	1215.64	788.26	461.27	657.69	512.84
2011-12	Area	56.11	59.00	40.22	32.02	37.34
	Production	1271.54	825.26	486.03	703.13	535.73
CAGR	Production	2.14	3.74	2.28	4.66	3.07
Year	Area/ Production	Cucumber	Ridgegourd	Bittergourd	Ashgourd	Water melon
2007-08	Area	1.60	8.42	8.93	0.34	1.08
	Production	17.21	49.50	61.82	7.88	21.97
2008-09	Area	1.72	8.49	9.01	0.37	1.11
	Production	18.74	50.45	63.44	8.64	23.54
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
CAGR	Production	10.93	4.83	5.48	22.81	12.15

Source : Department of Agriculture, GOB

(Contd.)

Table 2.7 : Area and Production of Vegetables in Bihar (2007-08 to 2011-12) (Contd.)

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

Year	Area/ Production	Muskmelon	Pointed gourd	Cowpea	Pea	Radish
2007-08	Area	0.80	5.63	12.40	8.97	15.15
	Production	9.77	57.80	92.72	57.58	230.93
2008-09	Area	0.85	5.76	12.72	9.09	15.54
	Production	10.49	60.17	97.85	61.28	241.12
2009-10	Area	0.88	5.91	12.99	9.26	15.68
	Production	11.01	63.01	101.74	63.50	245.19
2010-11	Area	1.13	6.46	14.10	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
CAGR	Production	14.36	13.26	6.87	8.35	2.95
Year	Area/ Production	Carrot	Sweet Potato	Colocasia	Others	Total
2007-08	Area	4.23	0.26	0.69	29.17	823.70
	Production	48.03	5.24	7.57	429.77	14067.74
2008-09	Area	4.47	0.33	0.77	29.59	826.87
	Production	52.21	6.62	8.60	441.86	13385.75
2009-10	Area	4.49	0.34	0.85	29.87	835.75
	Production	52.65	6.98	9.58	440.10	13950.84
2010-11	Area	4.71	0.41	1.02	30.46	844.98
	Production	55.34	8.32	11.70	460.28	14630.22
2011-12	Area	4.85	0.46	1.18	30.54	852.62
	Production	59.35	9.54	14.18	469.28	15503.13
CAGR	Production	4.93	15.32	16.91	2.20	2.90

Source : Department of Agriculture, GOB

(Concluded)

It can be noted from Table 2.7 that area under vegetable production is showing an upward trend. The area which was 8.24 lakh hectares in 2007-08 grew to 8.53 lakh hectares in 2011-12. The production levels also showed remarkable increase, recording an annual growth rate of 2.90 percent. Among the major vegetables (each one grown in more than 50 thousand hectares), the production of onion has recorded fastest annual growth (5.34 percent), followed by tomato (3.87 percent) and okra (bhindi) (3.74 percent).

With recent initiatives taken by the state government for the development of vegetables as a part of Agriculture Road Map, the vegetable producers have gained much. The growth in infrastructure like better roads in hitherto neglected rural areas has widened the marketing prospects of vegetable growers. From 2010-11, Bihar State Women Development Corporation has started retail vending

of packaged vegetables throughout the state. This has enabled the producers to get good procurement price at doorstep, offered by the corporation. Simultaneously, the programme has also created wider job opportunities for retail vendors throughout the state.

Districtwise figures for area production of major vegetables (potato, onion, cauliflower and brinjal) along with total vegetables have been presented in Table A2.7 (Appendix) for the years 2010-11 and 2011-12. A glance at the table would reveal that the production of vegetables is well dispersed over the districts, with a concentration in some districts. Apart from Patna and Nalanda where vegetable production is quite extensive, the other districts with high production shares in total vegetable production in 2011-12 are Vaishali (5.4 percent), Muzaffarpur (5.0 percent), Samastipur (4.0 percent), West Champaran (4.2 percent) and Katihar (3.2 percent).

Area and Production of Fruits

Diverse agro-climatic conditions translate into diverse crop suited to different agro-climatic conditions. Apart from major foodgrains and vegetables, the third important component of agricultural production in Bihar is fruit. Fruits are generally cash crops and hence fetch higher financial returns to the farmers. Mango, guava, litchi and banana are major fruit crops of Bihar. Both litchi and mango reaches all the pockets of North and Eastern India. 'Litchi of Muzaffarpur' has become a household 'brand name' throughout India. In litchi season, juice packers from Mumbai are seen doing agro-processing job in Muzaffarpur and Vaishali. 'Chinia Kela' of Hajipur is known for its unique taste.

In 2011-12, total area under fruit crops was 2.97 lakh hectares which is 5.34 percent of the net cultivated area. The area and production of fruits from 2007-08 to 2011-12 has been presented in Table 2.8. From the table we find that both area and production over the years show a growing trend. Whereas the area grew from 2.36 lakh hectares in 2007-08 to 2.98 lakh hectares in 2011-12, the production rose from 32.52 lakh tonnes to 39.33 lakh tonnes, registering an annual rate of growth of 4.40 percent. Among the major fruits (each having an acreage of 25 thousand acres), the annual growth rate of production during 2007-08 to 2011-12 was the highest for mango (7.33 percent) and banana (4.23 percent). In 2011-12 the production levels of major crops were – mango (12.41 lakh tonnes), guava (2.45 lakh tonnes), litchi (2.36 lakh tonnes) and banana (15.80 lakh tonnes). Productivity of different fruit crops also showed a rising trend along with rising trend in production.

Table 2.8 : Area and Production of Fruits in Bihar (2007-08 to 2011-12)

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

Year	Area/ Production	Mango	Guava	Litchi	Lemon	Banana
2007-08	Area	142.20	28.70	29.80	17.60	30.50
	Production	870.40	255.70	223.20	125.80	1329.40
2008-09	Area	144.00	29.20	30.40	18.00	31.50
	Production	1339.20	262.80	228.00	135.00	1417.50
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	180.10	321.09
	Production	1241.80	245.18	236.43	133.88	1580.48
CAGR	Production	7.33	-1.93	1.11	0.92	4.23

Year	Area/ Production	Pineapple	Papaya	Amla	Others	Total
2007-08	Area	4.60	1.30	1.30	30.30	286.24
	Production	126.80	30.40	12.10	278.70	3252.38
2008-09	Area	4.80	1.50	1.40	30.70	290.71
	Production	132.00	37.50	13.30	288.60	3722.82
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	297.98
	Production	131.94	41.28	16.01	319.23	3932.71
CAGR	Production	0.60	6.52	6.47	2.63	4.40

Source: Department of Agriculture, GOB

From Table A 2.8 (Appendix), one can have districtwise area and production of fruits crop for 2010-11 and 2011-12. The data shows a wide variation in both area and production of fruits exists across the districts of Bihar. Along with the area and production of fruits for different districts, the shares of each districts in area and production has also been shown in the table. Considering the production data for mango for the year 2011-12, one finds that the districts with extensive cultivation in terms of share in the total production are — Darbhanga (9.1 percent), Samastipur (7.6 percent), East Champaran (5.6 percent), Vaishali (6.0 percent) and Muzaffarpur (6.9 percent). It, therefore, emerges that old Tirhut region is particularly suited for mango cultivation.

An analysis of districtwise shares in production of guava in 2011-12, reveals that Rohtas (10.4 percent), Bhojpur (6.6 percent), East Champaran (5.7 percent), West Champaran (5.7 percent), Nalanda (4.9 percent), Buxar (5.1 percent), Muzaffarpur (4.9 percent) and Katihar (4.5 percent) are the major producers of guava. In other words, the district falling generally in the south west region and north west region account for the major share in guava production in 2011-12.

For litchi, if one looks at the shares of each district in total production in 2011-12, Muzaffarpur with a share of 24.3 percent easily dominate the scene; other leading litchi producing districts are — Vaishali (11.6 percent), Sitamarhi (7.1 percent), West Champaran (6.9 percent), East Champaran (6.2 percent) and Katihar (4.9 percent). For banana in 2011-12, Muzaffarpur with a share of 15.6 percent in production and Vaishali with a share of 10.8 percent are major producers. Other main producers include Samastipur (6.9 percent) and Darbhanga (5.4 percent).

Area and Production of Flowers

In 2011-12, the total area under flower production was 901.00 hectares, which is about 0.2 percent of gross sown area of the state. The area and production of flowers in Bihar from 2007-08 to 2011-12 have been presented in the Table 2.9. From the table, it is evident that the production of flowers shows an upward trend. It grew from 4566.67 tonnes in 2007-08 to 8814.75 tonnes in 2011-12, the annual rate of growth being 16.1 percent which is quite high, indicating bright prospects for floriculture in the state. In 2011-12, the production levels of various flower crops were — rose (95.14 tonnes), marigold (6566 tonnes), jasmine (bela) (348.32 tonnes) and tuberose (595.45 tonnes).

Table 2.9 : Area and Production of Flowers in Bihar (2007-08 to 2011-12)

(Area in hectare/Production in tonnes)

Year	Area/ Production	Rose	Marigold	Jasmine (Bela)	Tube Rose	Others	Total
2007-08	Area	47.05	198.00	42.80	32.70	120.70	441.25
	Production	53.04	3569.00	120.16	160.13	804.58	4566.67
2008-09	Area	53.15	243.65	76.80	72.65	146.50	592.75
	Production	66.54	4429.59	270.37	364.75	982.50	5949.81
2009-10	Area	63.55	269.85	91.60	87.45	113.90	691.25
	Production	80.86	4877.97	268.39	435.05	966.91	6629.17
2010-11	Area	68.05	283.15	105.15	105.25	126.05	768.20
	Production	86.52	5119.66	307.46	522.94	1068.23	7104.81
2011-12	Area	72.90	359.95	113.50	116.65	138.85	901.00
	Production	95.14	6565.80	348.32	595.45	1210.04	8814.75
CAGR	Production	15.39	14.61	25.32	34.81	9.40	16.10

Source : Department of Agriculture, GOB

The commercial production of flowers is taking place in view of its rising demand, both local and external. The important flower crops are rose, marigold, jasmin (bela) and tuberose. In Table A 2.9 (Appendix) the area and production level of flower crops have been presented districtwise for

2010-11 and 2011-12. The share of each district in area and production of such crops have also been provided in brackets, along with total area and production for each flower crop. The percentage distribution of shares will indicate the importance of each district in flower production. Considering the share of districts in area and production in 2011-12, we find that Patna, Jehanabad, Gaya, Muzaffarpur, Samastipur and Vaishali are major flower producing districts in the state.

2.4 Irrigation

One of the foremost input requirements of agriculture is the timely availability of water for agricultural operations. The optimum use of water resources, which is endowed by nature, is the key to increasing productivity of crops. Newer and modern techniques of agriculture to boost farm production can succeed only when irrigation is assured. The present government has taken several initiative to increase the total irrigated area in the state. Between 2001-02 and 2008-09, irrigated area for kharif crops increased to 12.75 lakh hectares in 2008-09, from 12.61 lakh hectares in 2001-02. It has been further enhanced to 13.91 lakh hectares in 2011-12. In the same year, irrigation for rabi crops was made available to 3.42 lakh hectares against the total demand for 3.93 lakh hectares.

Between 2000-01 to 2008-09, the total irrigated area in Bihar increased from 44.6 lakh hectares to 49.20 lakh hectares. The increase in about 10 percent over a period 8 long years. In 2011-12, the total irrigated area was of the order of 47.94 Lakh hectares. So, there is still exist a large potential for exploration of ground water resources through extensive use of pumpsets. Since there is a recurring shortage of power in the state, the cost of irrigation is high in Bihar where irrigation pumpsets run on diesel.

The following are the major thrust areas in which the state government has worked during the Eleventh Five Year Plan period for improving the status of irrigation in Bihar;

- (a) The state government is trying to evolve a new mix of irrigation techniques. The mix comprises pump-sets, normal and other micro irrigation sources.
- (b) The ground water resources in the state have remained underutilized. To tap the existing potential in the ground water front for irrigation purposes, a new programme Bihar Ground Water Irrigation Scheme (BIGWIS) has been introduced.

- (c) Under watershed development programmes, efforts are being made to improve water generating ponds and other devices of ground water regeneration for utilization of ground water.
- (d) '*Bihar Shatabdi Neeji Nalkup Yojana*' has been started on a pilot basis in Samastipur and Nalanda districts. Under this programme, the subsidy is administered in a unique way where field functionaries of Department of Agriculture ensure sinking of tubewells and upon completion of work, the subsidy is disbursed instantly in the village itself. This is proving a major success as shackles of bank financing has been removed from the scheme.
- (e) There is a plan of plantation of 5 lakh trees in 8 districts of Bihar under agro-forestry scheme which will potentially increase water utilization capacity.
- (f) Under ISOPOM, pulses, oilseed and maize is covered for distribution of sprinkler sets and improved pipes under modern irrigation methods.
- (g) During the Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-07), outlay for irrigation sector was only Rs. 3273.18 crore. There have been a tremendous increase in outlay for the sector during the Eleventh Plan (2007-12), the total outlay being Rs. 8594.81 crore.

2.5 Agriculture Inputs

Besides irrigation and quality agricultural land, agriculture requires adequate and quality inputs which include seeds, fertilizer, farm equipments 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 cropping calendar.

Seeds

One of the major requirements of any agricultural operation is quality seed. Seeds of high quality can go a long way in improving the crop-productivity. Proper application of HYV seeds and maintaining desired Seed Replacement Rate (SRR) are important determinants of productivity. Since there is dearth of firms for the supply of certified seeds, the Seed Replacement Ratios (SRR) are often low in Bihar. The first road map of Bihar stressed substantially on the use of certified seeds.

The major initiatives of the present government in providing quality seed are — Chief Ministers' Crash Seed Programme, Seed Village Programme (*Beej Gram Yojana*), provision of subsidy for the production and use of certified seeds, revival of hitherto dormant *Bihar Rajya Beej Nigam* (BRBN), strengthening of Bihar seed certification agency, and multiplication of seeds by state farms. All these together have contributed much towards raising agricultural productivity in Bihar in recent years. Recently, the scheme called '*Mukhyamantri Tibra Beej Vishtar Karyakram*' has helped farmers immensely for hybrid paddy cultivation. The SRR for major crops like rice, wheat and maize have increased substantially in the state in recent years. More importantly, the SRR has touched the scientific level of 33 percent for self-pollinated crops. Table 2.10 reveals that SRR has exceeded 33 percent for all major crops in 2011-12. With the efforts enunciated by the state, there has been gradual increase in SRR for both kharif and rabi crops.

Table 2.10 : Requirement of Certified Seeds and Seed Replacement Rate (SRR) for Important Crops in Bihar (2009-10 to 2011-12)

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

Crops	2009-10			2010-11			2011-12		
	Require ment	Supply	SRR	Require ment	Supply	SRR	Require ment	Supply	SRR
Kharif Crops									
Paddy	436.6	373.0	26.4	423.1	232.7	31.0	493.6	349.1	38.0
Maize	45.0	44.0	58.0	49.1	33.0	65.0	49.1	41.7	82.0
Arhar	2.1	1.1	9.0	2.2	1.9	13.0	3.0	0.9	11.2
Urad	0.9	0.7	11.0	1.1	1.2	18.5	1.5	0.3	22.1
Moong	0.5	0.3	12.0	0.5	0.7	19.5	0.7	0.1	20.2
Rabi Crops									
Wheat	600.0	580.7	25.3	630.0	672.5	29.2	840.0	783.2	34.8
Maize	99.0	87.2	68.0	90.0	92.6	92.0	60.0	61.9	100.0
Gram	13.8	8.0	10.0	14.9	9.6	13.6	20.8	11.4	15.8
Masoor	9.6	6.5	10.0	11.8	3.8	14.5	16.5	9.0	15.0
Rape/Mustard	2.7	3.5	54.0	3.5	2.4	54.5	3.7	2.9	47.4

Source : Department of Agriculture, GOB

Among kharif crops, it can be seen from the table that SRR has increased from 26.0 percent in 2009-10 to 38.0 percent in 2011-12 for paddy; for maize, it again increased dramatically over the same period from 58.0 percent to 82.0 percent. An increase can also be seen for urad and moong; but for arhar, there was a marginal fall. For rabi crops, SRR for wheat increased from 25.3 percent in 2009-10 to 34.8 percent in 2011-12. In 2011-12, for rabi maize, the SSR is cent percent, which is a record. For other rabi crops, one can notice a gradual increase in SRR. Such substitution of old and local varieties of seed with the recently evolved seeds would have a long time impact on the productivity of crops in the state.

Fertiliser

From the inception of 'Green Revolution' in India, fertilizer has always played a key role in enhancing the productivity of crops. In Bihar, alongside the use of seeds, application of chemical fertilizer in proper quantity (with water management techniques) has played the most vital role in substantial increase in productivity. The consumption of fertilizer has been steadily increasing in Bihar in recent years (Table 2.11). The total consumption of fertilizer was 39.08 lakh tonnes in 2009-10 and it increased to 41.34 lakh tonnes in 2011-12, registering an increase of 25 percent over the three year period. The rising trend emphasizes that the farmers are willing to adopt new technology in agriculture.

Table 2.11 : Consumption of Fertilizer in Bihar (2009-10 to 2011-12)

('000 tonnes)

Type of Fertilizer	2009-10			2010-11			2011-12		
	Kharif	Rabi	Total	Kharif	Rabi	Total	Kharif	Rabi	Total
Urea	759.10	942.00	1701.10	664.40	1026.80	1691.21	798.56	1012.94	1811.50
DAP	152.96	244.11	397.07	225.76	233.60	459.37	176.80	264.39	441.19
SSP	3.82	3.71	7.53	20.35	2.79	23.14	19.88	18.60	38.48
MOP	56.74	169.35	226.09	55.98	141.40	197.38	15.23	110.17	125.40
Complex	105.70	161.59	267.29	130.08	182.09	312.17	152.91	203.15	356.06
Total (NPK)	537.05	772.88	1309.93	553.24	799.11	1352.35	567.08	794.87	1361.95
N	391.92	502.53	894.45	366.23	541.67	907.91	423.76	545.41	969.17
P	96.41	151.19	247.60	138.26	150.67	288.93	118.99	167.20	286.19
K	48.72	119.16	167.88	48.75	106.77	155.51	24.33	82.26	106.59
Grand Total	1614.45	2293.64	3908.09	1649.81	2385.79	4035.60	1730.46	2404.12	4134.58
Consumption of fertilizer (kg/ha.)	180.8	181.3	181.1	177.79	187.45	183.38	138.45	175.47	157.89

Source : Department of Agriculture, GOB

From Table 2.11, one can also find a trend towards a more balanced use of fertilizer in last two years. The NPK (nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium) ratio for the last five years has been 11 : 2 : 1 (2007-08), 6:2:1 (2008-09), 5:1:1 (2009-10) 7:2:1 (2010-11) and 7:2:1 (2011-12). This trend shows an effort on the part of the farmers to rationalize the consumption of fertilizer basket, so that the bias towards nitrogenous fertilizer is reduced. This desired development is partly due to the services now available to farmers of the soil test laboratories and the massive contact programmes organized by the extension officers.

From Table 2.11, it is also evident that urea takes the prime place and constitute 50 percent of the total consumption of chemical fertilizers. It can also be noted that, although kharif is the more

import crop in Bihar, the use of chemical fertilizer is comparatively higher for rabi crops. In 2010-11, although the farmers used 177.8 kg/hectare for kharif crops, they used 187.4 kg/hectare for rabi crops. Similarly, in 2011-12, the consumption was 138.45 kg/hectares for kharif crops, whereas it was as high as 175.47 kg/hectare for rabi crop.

Besides NPK, the state government is also making conscious effort to promote bio-fertilizers at a greater scale. Besides subsidy available for chemical fertilizers under the centrally sponsored programme, the state government is providing additional subsidy for use of micro nutrient from its own resources. Currently, the state government is sponsoring cultivation of '*Dhaincha*', the green manure plants, by distributing its seeds on a large scale. All these have evoked positive response from the farmers and would have a long term effect on maintenance of soil fertility for crop production.

Extension Services

These extension services are useful in the sense that they work at the field level as a catalyst for seed management, optimum level of use of chemical fertilizers depending on soil category, adoption to new cropping pattern, and use of new mix of HVV seeds. The extension service workers have taken considerable initiative to carry out the job of transferring the knowledge of agricultural institutions to farmers' doorstep so that they can fruitfully use these knowledge. With the induction of subject matter specialist at the sub-block level and '*Kisan Salahkar*' at the Panchayat level, the outreach of hitherto dormant extension services have much increased in Bihar in the recent years.

A massive training programme to modernize the farming knowledge of farmers through '*Kisan Pathshalas*' have gained momentum. They are flocking to the new '*Pathshalas*' to have a first hand knowledge regarding soil testing, vermi compost, and new 'SRI' technique of paddy cultivation. A series of '*Kisan Vikash Sibirs*' are being organized not only to impart knowledge, but also to work as a platform for continuous dialogue between the experts and farmers. These camps are held in each Panchayat all over the state. '*Rabi and Kharif Mahotsavs*' are being organized at block level before the onset of the crop season. During 2011-12, for promotion of '*Srividhi*' farming of wheat, 16 districts were selected, where demonstrations were arranged using zero tillage machines and pesticides, with an assistance of Rs. 500 per acre. This is attracting a large number of farmers and public representatives towards agricultural development schemes, particularly to new '*Srividhi*' technique and '*Dhaincha*' manure cultivation. These camps involve distribution of all inputs and subsidies. Farmers may purchase here inputs like seed, bio-fertilizer or farm equipments of their choice. During kharif 2011, several activities were undertaken to promote agriculture on a fast

track. The cultivation of green manure crop (*Dhaincha*) was promoted on a large scale. Farmers were given '*Dhaincha*' seed free of cost and an area of 9.25 lakh acres was covered. This will have tremendous effect on the soil fertility of the state, reducing dependence on chemical fertilizer. To promote '*Srividhi*' farming of wheat, 2.40 lakh hectares was chosen with demonstration on 1.73 lakh hectare at a rate of Rs.1600 per acre, during the rabi season of 2011-12. During kharif 2011, SRI technique was used for paddy cultivation and hybrid varieties of paddy in 10.13 lakh acres. These interventions resulted into record rice production in state. Paddy productivity rose to as high as 22.4 tonnes per hectare.

One of the regular efforts by the state government in extension services is to arrange for minikit demonstrations at the Panchayat or village level. These demonstrations covers a number of crops grown in kharif, rabi and *garma* seasons. The progress of such schemes is depicted in Table 2.12.

Table 2.12 : Minikit Demonstration in Bihar (2007-08 to 2011-12)

Season / Crops	Number of demonstrations				
	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Kharif Season					
Paddy (20 kg)	9118	-	2690	-	-
Paddy (HYV) (10 kg)	-	-	503	-	-
Paddy (5 kg)	-	35880	30203	18516	36,188
Paddy (HYV) (6kg)	-	-	8014	3346	5500
Paddy (HYV) (2 kg)	-	-	-	-	-
Maize (2 kg)	7000	10000	-	-	15,000
Arhar (4 kg)	2750	5000	-	-	-
Urad (4 kg)	7500	30000	-	-	-
Moong (4 kg)	5450	2225	-	-	-
Castor (2 kg)	-	2500	-	-	-
Sesamum (1 kg)	500	2500	-	-	-
Rabi Season					
Wheat (40 kg)	-	-	5634	4796	-
Wheat (10 kg)	-	431200	69689	-	14504
Wheat (5 kg)	151500	-	-	-	-
Maize (2 kg)	-	260000	-	15000	7000
Gram (8 kg) Isopom	81900	10000	1950	-	-
Masoor (4 kg)	18100	18375	-	-	-
Pea (8 kg)	3767	10000	-	-	-
Rai/ Tori (2 kg) Isopom	182289	65000	1340	215000	47100
Rajmah (8 kg)	-	-	-	-	-
Rajmah (3 kg)	500	-	-	-	-
Garma Season					
Maize (2 kg) Isopom	500	20000	2969	-	-
Urad (4 kg)	7000	23000	-	25,000	-
Moong (4 kg)	13275	37525	-	16875	-
Sesamum (1 kg)	1000	1500	-	-	-
Safflower (2kg)	1000	-	-	-	-

Source : Department of Agriculture, GOB

For kharif cultivation, minikit programmes are mainly for paddy, maize, arhar, urad, moong and castor. The number of demonstrations for these crops has shown an increase over the years. For example, the number of demonstrations for paddy which was 35,880 in 2008-09 increased to 36,188 in 2011-12. For maize, the number of demonstration rose from 7000 in 2007-08 to 15,000 in 2011-12.

For rabi seasons, demonstrations are made for wheat, maize, gram, masoor, pea, rai/tori and rajmah. For wheat, the demonstrations were the highest in 2008-09, when 4,31,200 demonstrations were made. In 2011-12, however, only 14,504 demonstration were made because of non-availability of minikit. For garma season, coverage include five crops – maize, urad, moong, sesamum and safflower. For these crop also, the number of demonstration showed an increase.

Farm Mechanization

Productivity in agriculture also depends on efficient labour use and capital intensity in field operations. The optimum level of mechanization, without major displacement of family labour, paves the way for agricultural operations being completed in a timely manner. Such mechanization also helps reducing drudgery and hard work associated with agricultural operations.

Under the agricultural 'Road Map' of the present government, farm mechanization is an key aspect and a major thrust programme. The state government is providing subsidy, over and above those provided under centrally sponsored schemes for power tillers, tractors, sprayers, winnowing machining, power weeder and power threshers. These equipments were very uncommon in rural areas about ten years ago, but are part of agricultural households now, mainly because of the availability of subsidy. There is also an effort by the state government to help the farmers to procure pumpsets through provision of subsidy. In Table 2.13, the progress of farm mechanization on the basis of subsidy is depicted for the period 2008-09 to 2011-12. In can be observed that, in 2008-09, only 4678 power tillers were obtained, but in 2011-12, the number rose to 7567. There is also an increase in use of pumpsets. In 2011-12, the number of pump-sets acquired stands at 28,615 against 11,288 in 2008-09. Because of the wide extension activities, there was a substantial jump in the number of zero tillage machine to 3787 in 2011-12, against a paltry number of 126 in 2008-09. There have also been increase in the number of combine harvesters, but the rise in rather slow.

Table 2.13 : Number of Farm Implements Distributed on Subsidy

Farm Implements	Number of Implements Distributed			
	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Tractor	3543	3672	2744	3848
Combine Harvestors	55	42	65	109
Zero Tillage	126	860	301	3787
Pumpsets	11288	37293	30340	28615
Power Tiller	4678	4635	5330	7567
Plant Protection Equipments	29245	48893	55860	49438
Threshers	8323	5723	4316	4857

Source : Department of Agriculture, GOB

Organic farming

Throughout the world, scientists are taking interest in organic farming, on the ground of both health and environment. Bihar is not trailing behind in this regard. The state government is taking positive steps to retain the natural fertility of soil for future generations, through a project for organic farming, spanning for 5 years, at a cost of Rs. 255 crore. The vermi-compost production has been made demand-based with 50 percent subsidy for vermi-compost units. Earlier, the commercial units of vermi-compost with production of at least 3000 tonnes were subsidised, now it covers units with production of at least 1000 tonnes. The subsidy on the purchase of vermi-compost has been allowed for the first time in the state. In the districts, the scheme of preparing vermin-bed based on bamboos are in progress. An amount of 50 percent per unit (maximum of Rs. 3000.00) is provided as subsidy for this. For commercial production of vermin-compost, the provisional requirement of bank loan has now been lifted. Besides promoting the use of vermi-compost, other efforts of the state government include promoting the use of bio-fertilizers like Rhizobium, Azota bacter, phosphate solubilizing bacteria, Blue-green algae and Mycorrhiza. The seed producers are given free kits of the appropriate bio-fertilizers. More than 3 lakh farmers have benefitted from this programme during the last rabi season. To promote organic farming, the state government had also organised an 'International Conference on Organic Bihar' at Patna during June, 2011.

Horticultural Development

Bihar is one of the largest producers of fruit and vegetable in the country. During the next 5 years, the agricultural university would distribute a crore of quality planting materials. Depending on the agro-climatic situation, one specific horticulture crop has been identified for each district. A cluster approach would be undertaken for such crops in every district. In near future, this cluster would also act as input provider for an agro-based industry in that particular district. The cultivation of tissue culture banana has been widely promoted. The establishment of 'papaya gaon', 'flower gaon' etc. would also have a substantial impact on the income of a large number of farmers.

Agriculture Road Map

With the launch of Agricultural Road Map in 2008, Bihar had embarked on an innovative approach for agriculture planning and implementation. Under Agriculture Road Map (2008) stress was given to availability of certified seeds for 23 crops. These certified seeds were distributed on a subsidy. The Seed Replacement Ratio (SRR) for some crop was as high as 83 percent in 2011-12. Stress was also given on bio-farming, farm mechanization and new technique of SRI cultivation. To give a new impetus to development, an Agricultural Cabinet, headed by Chief Minister was constituted. This is first of its kind in India and a land mark initiative. 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 Road Map include :

- (i) To ensure the availability of high quality agricultural input materials at farmers' end in proper time and at a low cost.
- (ii) 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.

- (iii) 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.
- (iv) To develop both on-farm and off-farm agriculture based enterprises by transforming the agricultural knowledge into skill.
- (v) To promote special programmes for *Tal, Diara* and other areas with specific geographical conditions.
- (vi) To establish agriculture as a prestigious occupation, to attract the educated youth towards the sector and to reward them for their contribution.

2.6 Agricultural Credit

Besides physical inputs like seed, water, fertilizer and agricultural implements, agricultural operation cannot do without adequate credit support. Credit support becomes all the more meaningful as modern inputs has got to be procured from market at a proper time. Unfortunately, however, the data pertaining to agricultural credit indicates that the required support is far from adequate in Bihar. In Table 2.14 the bankwise details on credit to agriculture are presented.

Table : 2.14 : Agriculture Credit Flow (2007-08 to 2011-12)

(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 (78.9)	899	317 (35.3)	7076	5697 (80.5)
2009-10	5425	4960 (91.4)	2220	1851 (83.4)	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)

Source: State Level Bankers' Committee

Note : Figures in bracket indicate percentage of achievement

The table covers the period from 2007-08 to 2011-12. The flow of agricultural credit comprises three sources —Commercial Bank, Regional Rural Bank (RRB) and Central Co-operative Bank (CCB). Beginning with 2007-08, the achievement levels of total credit targets have been around 80 percent till 2009-10. However, this achievement level came down to 67.2 percent in 2010-11 and 70.9 percent in 2011-12. Total credit flow to agriculture has, however, increased to cater to the

growing needs of agricultural operations. From a very small sum of Rs. 3755 crore in 2007-08, it has grown to Rs. 14,958 crore in 2011-12, or about 4 times. However, keeping in mind the price rise and the demand coming from a growing agriculture in Bihar, the supply of credit is still inadequate. The share of three different sources in 2011-12 stood at – Commercial Bank (65 percent) RRB (27 percent) and CCB (8 percent). In other words, the Commercial Banks are still the major source of agricultural credit in Bihar. Since Commercial Banks and RRBs are not very keen to advance their money to the agriculture sector as they seek collateral for advances, it would have been ideal if the Central Cooperative Banks could play the lead role in agricultural credit. But their present share is limited to only 9 districts.

The districtwise position of targets and achievements of agricultural credit are presented in Table A 2.10 (Appendix). From the table it is evident that in 2011-12, no district could fulfill the targets. In 2011-12, level of advancement for agricultural credit was relatively higher in Aurangabad, Samastipur, Begusarai, Khagaria and Purnea. In districts like Jehanabad, Arwal and Sheikhpura, the achievements are particularly low. In districts like Saran, Darbhanga, Saharsa, Supaul and Madhepura, cooperative credit operations are nil or negligible.

Recently, for crop loan, an amount of interest subsidy has been sanctioned by the state government. This would help farmers to obtain crop loan at 4 percent interest. The scheme is likely to be implemented with the help of NABARD. This would lead to increased flow of institutional credit to farmers in cropping time for procurement of inputs.

Kisan Credit Card (KCC)

Kisan Credit Card (KCC) has been one of the most important instrument through which credits are channelized to farmers for agricultural operations. The scheme was introduced in 1999 and allowed a maximum credit of the Rs. 50,000 to farmers to procure agricultural inputs like seeds, fertilizer, pesticides etc. In 2009-10, an estimated number of 13.40 lakh farmers got benefits from the facility of KCC (Table 2.15). In 2011-12, 18.47 farmers got benefits out of KCC. Upto 2008-09, the achievement level of KCC has been around 60 percent. In 2009-10, there has been improvement in the achievement level and reached figure of as high as 89.30 percent. In 2010-11, the achievement level was 70.11 percent. In 2011-12, the level stood at 73.90 percent. The network of KCC has got to be widened, otherwise there exist the possibility that non-banking money lenders who charge exorbitant interest rate would continue to entrap the farmers. This

would hurt the small and marginal farming more as they are short of working capital in agricultural seasons.

Table 2.15 : Number of Kisan Credit Card issued by Banks during the period (2005-06 to 2011-12)

(Numbers in '000)

Year		2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Commercial Bank	Target	143.9	250.0	300.0	861.4	861.4	1148.6	1352.0
	Achievement	131.68	203.9	222.4	505.0	660.9	653.4	969.8
	Percentage	91.5	81.6	74.2	58.6	76.7	56.9	71.7
RRBs	Target	129.7	190.0	228.0	478.6	478.6	638.0	778.5
	Achievement	66.3	140.0	168.5	310.3	397.4	475.6	674.0
	Percentage	51.1	73.7	73.9	64.8	83.0	74.5	86.6
CCB	Target	293.1	160.0	160.0	160.0	160.0	213.3	369.5
	Achievement	120.7	55.4	75.5	81.7	281.1	273.7	203.6
	Percentage	41.2	34.6	47.2	51.1	175.7	128.3	55.1
Total	Target	566.8	600.0	688.0	1500.0	1500.0	2000.0	2500.0
	Achievement	318.6	399.4	466.5	896.9	1339.5	1402.8	1847.4
	Percentage	56.2	66.6	67.8	59.8	89.3	70.1	73.9

Source : State Level Bankers' Committee

The districtwise achievement under KCC's for the period from 2005 to 2012 are presented in Table A2.11 (Appendix). It can be observed that there exists wide variation in terms of the achievement level of KCC's across the districts during 2005 to 2012. The three district with the largest number of KCC in 2012 are – East Champaran (1.04 lakh), Samastipur (0.96 lakh) and West Champaran (0.98 lakh). The districts with lowest number of KCC's are Sheikhpura (12,738), Arwal (12,753) and Sheohar (7,682).

Animal Husbandry

Besides agriculture, animal husbandry is one of key sectors for livelihood and employment opportunities for the rural masses, which contributes about one-fifth of the total rural income. This sector also generates large scale employment to women-folk, belonging to the marginalised sections of the society. Further, since about 89 percent of the population live in rural areas, where many households are either landless or landpoor, animal husbandry sector provides opportunities for supplementing their low agricultural income. The state government has taken several steps during the Eleventh Five Year Plan to strengthen the sector.

According to livestock census of 2007, the total livestock population of Bihar is 416.13 lakh. Of this, as presented in Table A2.12 (Appendix), 39.8 percent are milch animals, with a cow population of 124.01 lakh and a buffalo population of 66.98 lakhs. The state has also a substantial proportion of goat population (101.69 lakh) which are popularly known as poor man's cow. The size of poultry population is high at 114.14 lakhs. With such a high livestock sector, the growth potential of animal husbandry sector is rather high. As most of the rural households are landless and marginal formers, the sector functions, more or less, as a subsistence sector. Several initiative have been taken by the present government for the development of the sector, taking due cognizance of its economic potential. They include breed upgradation, health and nutrition, insurance scheme for milch animals as well as marketing of animal husbandry and dairy products.

If one takes a glance at the districtwise figure of livestock population, it emerges that there exists a large degree of variation among the districts in terms of their share in the total livestock population. For bovine population (cows and buffaloes), the districts with relatively larger share are — Patna, Bhojpur, Rohtas, Gaya, Banka, Muzaffarpur, West Champaran, Madhubani and Purnea. One also finds a concentration of population for goats and poultry in north eastern part of the state, where the climate is rather suitable for such animals; the concentration is significant in the districts of Purnea, Araria, Kishanganj and Katihar.

In Table 2.16, the production levels of various animal husbandry products have been presented for the period 2007-08 to 2011-12. Milk continues to be the most important output of the sector. The production of milk has increased from 56.67 lakh tonnes in 2007-08 to 65.17 lakh tonnes in 2011-12. During the same period, the production of eggs has decreased from 106.80 crore to 74.46 crore. The egg production, as could be seen from the Table, reached the peak level of 110.1 crores in 2009-10; therefore, there has been a decreasing trend.

Table 2.16 : Livestock and Fish Production of Bihar

Year	Milk (Lakh tonnes)	Egg (Crores)	Wool (Lakh kgs)	Meat (Lakh tonnes)	Fish Production (lakh tonnes)
2007-08	57.67	106.80	2.42	1.81	2.88
2008-09	59.34	107.40	2.50	1.83	3.06
2009-10	61.24	110.10	2.60	2.18	2.97
2010-11	65.00	74.40	2.60	2.22	2.89
2011-12	65.17	74.46	2.66	2.27	3.44
CAGR	4.27	-4.61	3.18	5.89	2.96

Source : Department of Animal Husbandry, GOB

Chart 2.3 : Production of Milk in Bihar

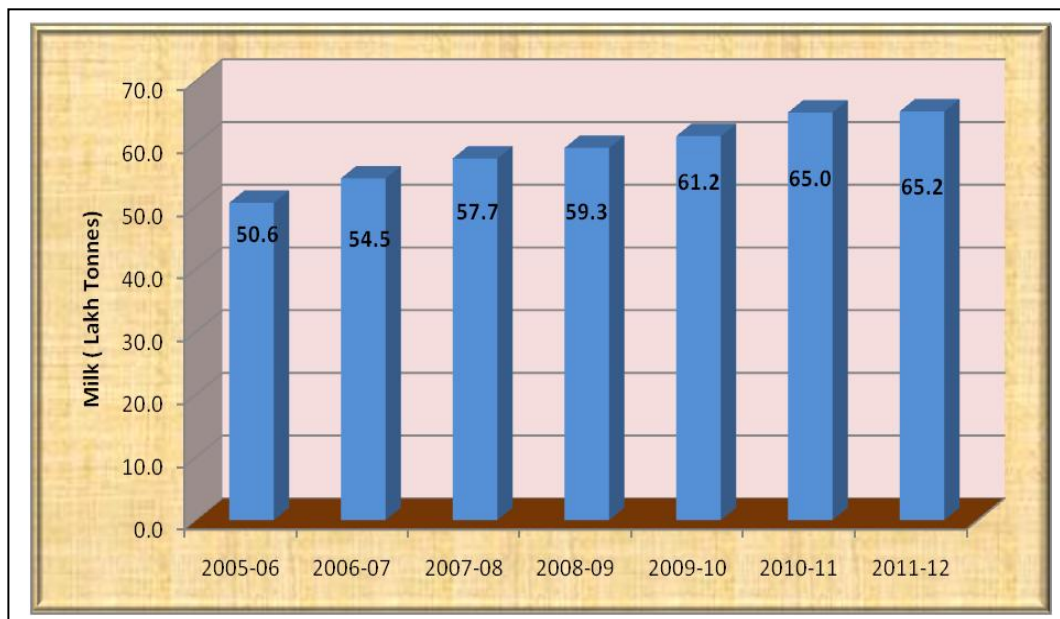
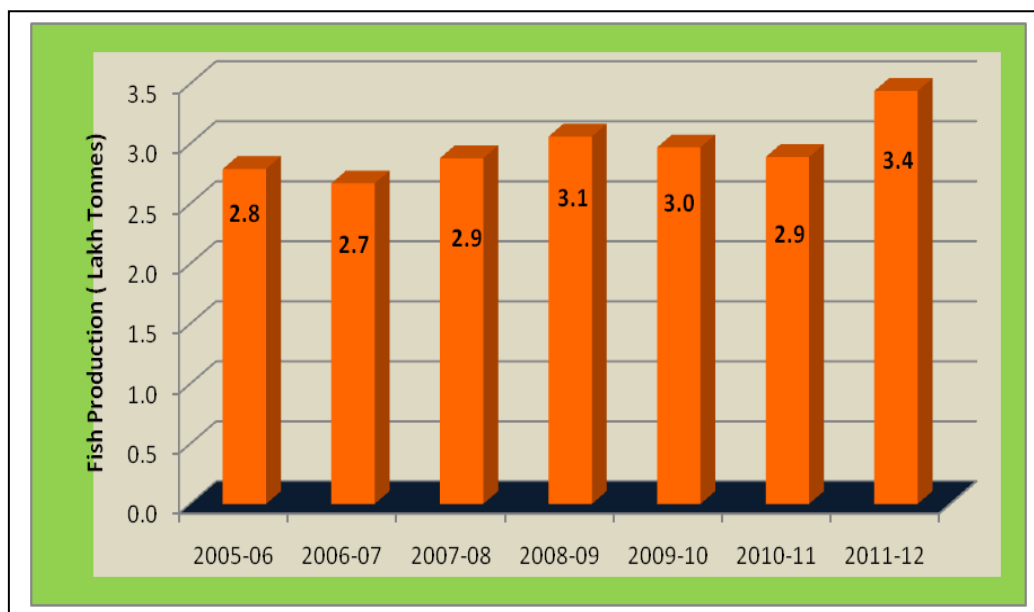


Chart 2.4 : Production of Fish in Bihar



The state government has several schemes like treatment of animals, sterilization, artificial insemination, immunization and free distribution of fodder seeds for the promotion of the animal husbandry sector. In Table A2.13 (Appendix), the districtwise details pertaining to these services are presented for the year 2010-11 and 2011-12. These services are not uniform among the districts. For Bihar as a whole, 28.13 lakh animals were treated in 2011-12. In addition, 121.65 lakh animals were immunized. The free distribution of fodder seeds were substantial at 3262.52

quintals in 2011-12. The coverage for artificial insemination was 19.42 lakh animals in 2010-11; in 2011-12, however, the coverage was low at only 3.30 lakh.

The state government has, till 2010-11, provided for ambulatory vans, equipped with latest technology and veterinary medicines and tools, for 20 mobile veterinary hospitals in the state. In 2011-12, the number rose to 50 ambulatory vans. It has a plan to provide more such vans in the future. The state government has also established silos at places at Patna, Munger, Bhagalpur, Saharsa, Purnea, Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga, Chhapra and Banka for storage of liquid nitrogen for artificial insemination. It has also taken steps to revive and refurbish all district artificial insemination centres. Till 2010-11, a total number of 950 centres were working for artificial insemination. Another 400 units of such centres were built during 2011-12 at a cost of Rs. 2 crore. The progress of artificial insemination has been quite significant in Bihar, increasing from only 9.90 lakh animals in 2009-10 to 19.49 lakh animals in 2010-11.

Fisheries

Bihar has a span of 237.3 thousand hectares of water area and 3200 km of river length. This constitutes around 3.9 percent of the total geographical area. There exists, therefore, an ample scope for the fisheries sector to provide gainful employment to rural households. This sector has grown steadily over the last decade and the contribution of fisheries sector to total GSDP has more than trebled during the period.

In 2004-05, the production of fish in Bihar was 2.67 lakh tonnes. There was a steady increase in fish production thereafter and the level reached the peak position of 3.06 lakh tonnes in 2008-09. During the last two years the production has been 2.89 lakh tonnes (2010-11) and 3.44 lakh tonnes (2011-12).

The state government has recently taken several initiatives for the growth of the sector and for the betterment of fish farmers. It is now stressing hard for a 'blue revolution'. A provision of easy credit facilities through Primary Agricultural Co-operative Societies (PACS) and improved extension services in the form of education and training to fish farmers have been important landmarks for the development of the sector. Fish farmers have been sent to Andhra Pradesh and West Bengal for upgradation of their knowledge in modern fish farming methods. Recently, a new insurance scheme has been launched in the state for fish farmers. Under this scheme, a premium of Rs. 3200 has been fixed per hectare, shared by the beneficiary and the state government on 50:50

basis. An MOU has been signed with the Oriental Insurance Company, a public sector unit, to launch this scheme. The scheme is in progress from 2011-12.

The schemes like distribution of fingerlings to fish farmers on subsidies, distribution of easy loans to farmers for maintenance and renovation of private ponds for fish rearing and free housing for fishermen have immensely benefited the fishermen of the state. The scheme of ponds and chaur development has increased the fishing land for further enhancement of fish production. In 2011-12, a record number of 3604.58 lakh seeds were produced and distributed in the state. The districtwise production of fish seed production can be seen from Table A2.14 (Appendix). The data would indicate that districts falling in the Darbhanga division (Darbhanga, Madhubani and Samastipur) are major producers of fish. The leading fish production districts in 2011-12 are as follows – East Champaran (18.2 thousand tonnes), Madhubani (19.2 thousand tones), Saran (19.1 thousand tones) and Darbhanga (16.0 thousand tonnes). For fish seed, Darbhanga topped the list with 900 lakh seeds, followed by Khagaria with 800 lakh seeds.

Recently, several new schemes have also been undertaken by the state government for the benefit of the fishing community. Under this, stocking of reservoirs with fingerlings have been taken up. Five reservoirs have been already stocked with the help of National Fisheries Development Board. The required credit was given to farmers for creation of hatcheries, who have the requisite capacity to grow 8-10 million fries. The unit cost is Rs. 15.00 lakh with a provision of 20 percent subsidy for the fish farmers.

APPENDIX

Table A 2.1 : Districtwise Annual Rainfall in Bihar for Different Seasons (2011 and 2012)

(Rainfall in mm.)

District	2011					2012 (upto September)			
	Winter Rain	Hot Weather Rain	South West Monsoon	North West Monsoon	Total	Winter Rain	Hot Weather Rain	South-West Monsoon	Total
Patna	0.0	58.0	948.9	0.0	1006.9	6.8	3.8	773.6	784.2
Nalanda	0.0	57.9	1101.5	0.0	1159.4	16.3	27.1	854.0	897.4
Bhojpur	1.2	38.7	907.2	0.0	947.1	1.1	0.4	633.9	635.4
Buxar	1.2	47.0	953.0	0.0	1001.2	13.4	16.3	658.5	688.2
Rohtas	1.6	7.0	1047.4	0.0	1056.0	1.9	13.8	657.4	673.1
Kaimur	4.7	12.2	929.1	0.0	946.0	9.0	19.3	847.7	876.0
Gaya	9.4	22.4	718.9	0.0	750.7	13.0	13.9	644.1	671.0
Jehanabad	4.7	48.6	1224.0	0.0	1277.3	14.5	40.2	743.7	798.4
Arwal	0.0	71.5	1081.5	0.0	1153.0	16.8	29.6	702.8	749.2
Nawada	6.3	92.2	879.7	0.0	978.2	20.3	18.8	577.3	616.4
Augangabad	4.6	26.9	884.5	0.0	916.0	9.7	12.5	805.8	828.0
Saran	3.9	73.5	1027.9	0.0	1105.3	14.0	19.3	859.5	892.8
Siwan	0.0	0.0	779.6	0.0	779.6	19.6	6.6	798.2	824.4
Gopalganj	13.4	67.1	1001.4	0.0	1081.9	19.1	7.9	908.1	935.1
W. Champaran	3.9	96.9	972.3	0.0	1073.1	2.8	6.3	803.5	812.6
E. Champaran	11.0	61.4	1215.5	0.0	1287.9	5.9	57.5	827.4	890.8
Muzaffarpur	1.2	74.7	1131.3	0.0	1207.2	20.3	36.6	858.7	915.6
Sitamarhi	8.1	0.0	1276.7	4.4	1289.2	38.3	41.4	628.0	707.7
Sheohar	13.3	45.3	1151.5	0.0	1210.1	8.9	36.2	752.6	797.7
Vaishali	1.6	64.8	1017.8	0.0	1084.2	16.1	9.4	786.4	811.9
Darbhanga	9.4	112.7	864.2	0.0	986.3	11.0	32.3	641.3	684.6
Madhubani	20.2	0.0	902.7	0.0	922.9	16.3	19.8	568.2	604.3
Samastipur	14.3	66.5	1025.1	0.0	1105.9	6.1	47.1	590.7	643.9
Begusarai	0.0	67.1	860.1	0.0	927.2	11.2	25.0	552.5	588.7
Munger	0.0	56.7	672.1	0.0	728.8	11.2	16.5	593.4	621.1
Sheikhpura	4.2	65.1	746.9	0.0	816.2	14.8	28.2	622.7	665.7
Lakhisarai	0.0	119.2	910.5	0.0	1029.7	6.9	38.4	611.8	657.1
Jamui	3.0	142.9	767.3	0.0	913.2	13.2	13.2	461.2	487.6
Khagaria	2.1	134.0	825.7	0.0	961.8	9.3	64.5	697.5	771.3
Bhagalpur	3.0	159.1	822.3	0.0	984.4	15.9	7.6	534.5	558.0
Banka	0.2	140.4	918.5	0.0	1059.1	11.4	32.3	521.2	564.9
Saharsa	2.3	127.2	668.9	1.4	799.8	9.1	36.5	612.4	658.0
Supaul	32.0	12.1	1204.7	0.0	1248.8	1.1	15.3	548.4	564.8
Madhepura	7.8	216.6	987.4	8.0	1219.8	3.3	0.0	573.9	577.2
Purnea	1.8	563.0	1277.0	0.0	1841.8	0.0	66.0	732.7	798.7
Kishanganj	0.0	297.3	2687.2	11.0	2995.5	3.4	88.5	926.3	1018.2
Araria	6.7	21.3	1605.0	5.3	1638.3	2.8	129.9	1123.2	1255.9
Katihar	0.0	181.9	1070.4	5.6	1257.9	10.0	79.2	724.6	813.8
Bihar	5.2	79.4	1028.0	0.5	1113.1	11.2	30.5	704.1	704.10

Source : Directorate of Economics and Statistics, GOB

Table A 2.2 : Districtwise Land Utilisation Pattern in Bihar (2009-10)

(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)	64.6 (20.4)	127.4 (4.0)	77.3 (24.4)	0.8 (0.2)
Nalanda	232.7 (100.0)	4.6 (2.0)	1.2 (0.5)	34.8 (15.0)	10.1 (4.4)	44.9 (19.3)	0.2 (0.1)
Bhojpur	237.3 (100.0)	0.0 (0.0)	6.7 (2.8)	29.8 (12.6)	4.2 (1.8)	34.1 (14.4)	0.6 (0.3)
Buxar	166.9 (100.0)	0.0 (0.0)	2.2 (1.3)	128.4 (7.7)	4.6 (2.7)	17.4 (10.4)	0.7 (0.4)
Rohtas	390.7 (100.0)	66.7 (17.1)	16.8 (4.3)	38.5 (9.9)	9.3 (2.4)	47.8 (12.2)	1.1 (0.3)
Kaimur	342.4 (100.0)	113.0 (33.0)	19.3 (5.6)	30.7 (9.0)	3.8 (1.1)	34.5 (10.1)	1.9 (0.5)
Gaya	493.7 (100.0)	77.8 (15.8)	27.5 (5.6)	62.4 (12.6)	10.6 (2.1)	73.1 (14.8)	3.3 (0.7)
Jehanabad	94.0 (100.0)	0.6 (0.7)	3.3 (3.5)	13.6 (14.5)	1.5 (1.3)	14.9 (15.9)	0.1 (0.2)
Arwal	62.6 (100.0)	0.0 (0.0)	2.2 (3.5)	8.9 (14.3)	1.2 (1.9)	10.2 (16.2)	0.1 (0.1)
Nawada	248.7 (100.0)	63.8 (25.6)	11.2 (4.5)	25.5 (10.2)	10.3 (4.1)	35.8 (14.4)	1.1 (0.5)
Aurangabad	330.0 (100.0)	18.8 (5.7)	16.4 (5.0)	51.8 (15.7)	3.4 (1.0)	55.2 (16.7)	1.9 (0.6)
Saran	264.9 (100.0)	0.0 (0.0)	17.9 (6.8)	27.8 (10.5)	6.4 (2.4)	34.2 (12.9)	0.1 (0.1)
Siwan	224.4 (100.0)	0.0 (0.0)	8.7 (3.9)	28.6 (12.8)	3.5 (1.6)	32.2 (14.3)	0.8 (0.3)
Gopalganj	203.8 (100.0)	0.0 (0.0)	5.5 (2.7)	30.5 (15.0)	2.5 (1.2)	33.0 (16.2)	1.4 (0.7)
W. Champaran	484.3 (100.0)	91.7 (18.9)	2.9 (0.6)	70.7 (14.6)	23.7 (4.9)	94.4 (19.5)	1.3 (0.3)
E. Champaran	431.7 (100.0)	0.1 (0.0)	8.1 (1.9)	51.2 (11.9)	25.9 (6.0)	77.1 (17.9)	0.3 (0.1)
Muzaffarpur	315.4 (100.0)	0.0 (0.0)	5.3 (1.7)	50.8 (16.1)	12.3 (3.9)	63.2 (20.0)	0.3 (0.1)
Sitamarhi	221.9 (100.0)	0.0 (0.0)	1.8 (0.8)	44.9 (20.2)	18.1 (8.2)	63.0 (28.4)	0.1 (0.1)
Sheohar	43.5 (100.0)	0.0 (0.0)	0.4 (0.9)	9.5 (21.9)	3.2 (7.3)	12.7 (29.2)	0.0 (0.1)
Vaishali	201.4 (100.0)	0.0 (0.0)	24.1 (12.0)	29.9 (14.9)	7.8 (3.9)	37.8 (18.8)	0.1 (0.1)
Darbhangha	254.1 (100.0)	0.0 (0.0)	1.3 (0.5)	43.9 (17.3)	16.6 (6.5)	60.5 (23.8)	0.1 (0.1)
Madhubani	353.5 (100.0)	0.0 (0.0)	2.2 (0.6)	70.9 (20.1)	15.7 (4.4)	86.6 (24.5)	0.5 (0.1)
Samastipur	262.4 (100.0)	0.0 (0.0)	3.8 (1.5)	54.2 (20.7)	9.1 (3.5)	63.4 (24.1)	0.0 (0.0)
Begusarai	187.8 (100.0)	0.0 (0.0)	17.9 (9.6)	29.9 (15.9)	11.6 (6.2)	41.5 (22.1)	0.0 (0.0)
Munger	139.8 (100.0)	28.5 (20.4)	11.4 (8.2)	20.4 (14.6)	11.1 (7.9)	31.4 (22.5)	0.9 (0.7)
Sheikhpura	62.1 (100.0)	0.0 (0.0)	1.0 (1.6)	7.5 (12.2)	2.9 (4.8)	10.5 (17.0)	0.2 (0.4)
Lakhisarai	128.6 (100.0)	13.4 (10.5)	7.0 (5.5)	8.7 (6.8)	5.8 (4.5)	14.6 (11.3)	0.7 (0.5)
Jamui	305.3 (100.0)	92.9 (30.4)	28.6 (9.4)	38.9 (12.8)	5.0 (1.6)	44.0 (14.4)	10.3 (3.4)
Khagaria	149.3 (100.0)	0.0 (0.0)	13.6 (9.1)	18.9 (12.7)	11.9 (8.0)	30.9 (20.7)	0.6 (0.4)
Bhagalpur	254.3 (100.0)	0.1 (0.0)	22.4 (8.8)	53.8 (21.2)	16.3 (6.4)	70.1 (27.6)	2.3 (0.9)
Banka	305.6 (100.0)	46.3 (15.2)	42.9 (14.1)	36.3 (11.9)	5.9 (2.0)	42.3 (13.8)	7.9 (2.6)
Saharsa	164.6 (100.0)	0.0 (0.0)	10.8 (6.6)	21.9 (13.3)	6.9 (4.3)	28.9 (17.6)	0.5 (0.3)
Supaul	238.6 (100.0)	0.0 (0.0)	20.2 (8.5)	38.8 (16.3)	12.7 (5.3)	51.5 (21.6)	1.5 (0.6)
Madhepura	179.6 (100.0)	0.0 (0.0)	3.9 (2.2)	26.2 (14.6)	4.9 (2.7)	31.1 (17.3)	0.0 (0.0)
Purnea	313.9 (100.0)	0.1 (0.0)	12.3 (3.9)	37.5 (12.0)	8.3 (2.7)	45.8 (14.6)	1.1 (0.4)
Kishanganj	189.1 (100.0)	0.4 (0.2)	11.2 (5.9)	24.9 (13.2)	9.9 (5.2)	34.8 (18.4)	1.2 (0.6)
Araria	271.7 (100.0)	0.9 (0.3)	5.0 (1.8)	40.1 (14.8)	11.3 (4.1)	51.4 (18.9)	0.5 (0.2)
Katihar	29.1 (100.0)	1.8 (0.6)	22.1 (7.6)	41.2 (14.1)	16.2 (5.6)	57.4 (19.7)	0.6 (0.2)
Bihar	9359.6 (100.0)	621.6 (6.6)	431.7 (4.6)	1332.5 (14.2)	357.2 (3.8)	1689.7 (18.1)	45.4 (0.5)

Source : Directorate of Economics and Statistics, GOB

Note : Figure in parentheses denote percentage to total geographical area.

(Contd.)

Table A 2.2 : Districtwise Land Utilisation Pattern in Bihar (2009-10) (Contd.)

(Area in '000 hectares)

District	Permanent Pastures (6)	Tree Crops (7)	Fallow Land (8)	Current Fallow (9)	Total Unculturable 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)	7.9 (25.0)	172.7 (54.4)	144.6 (45.6)	180.7	1.24
Nalanda	0.0 (0.0)	1.3 (0.5)	0.2 (0.1)	23.3 (10.0)	75.7 (32.5)	157.1 (67.5)	194.8	1.24
Bhojpur	0.1 (0.0)	2.0 (0.8)	2.6 (1.1)	5.4 (2.3)	51.4 (21.7)	185.9 (78.3)	235.2	1.26
Buxar	0.0 (0.0)	0.7 (0.4)	0.6 (0.4)	11.9 (7.1)	33.5 (20.1)	133.5 (79.9)	166.8	1.24
Rohtas	0.1 (0.0)	2.9 (0.7)	0.8 (0.2)	15.9 (4.1)	152.1 (38.9)	238.7 (61.1)	281.8	1.18
Kaimur	0.1 (0.0)	0.7 (0.2)	0.2 (0.1)	33.6 (9.8)	203.3 (59.4)	139.1 (40.6)	173.9	1.25
Gaya	2.1 (0.4)	3.9(0.8)	11.5 (2.3)	188.1 (38.1)	387.2 (78.4)	106.6 (21.6)	134.2	1.25
Jehanabad	0.1 (0.1)	0.7 (0.7)	0.2 (0.3)	23.3 (24.8)	43.3 (46.1)	50.7 (53.9)	63.4	1.24
Arwal	0.2 (0.2)	0.9 (1.4)	1.6 (2.6)	11.3 (18.1)	26.4 (42.2)	36.2 (57.8)	45.2	1.24
Nawada	0.9 (0.4)	0.6 (0.2)	2.7 (1.1)	32.6 (13.1)	148.7 (59.8)	100.1 (40.2)	125.0	1.24
Aurangabad	0.6 (0.2)	0.6 (0.2)	1.2 (0.4)	31.7 (9.6)	126.3 (38.3)	203.7 (61.7)	254.7	1.24
Saran	0.2 (0.1)	8.6 (3.2)	3.7 (1.4)	25.2 (9.5)	89.9 (34.0)	174.9 (66.0)	218.7	1.24
Siwan	0.2 (0.1)	8.6 (3.8)	1.5 (0.7)	5.6 (2.5)	57.5 (25.6)	166.9 (74.4)	245.7	1.47
Gopalganj	0.2 (0.1)	7.4 (3.6)	2.4 (1.2)	5.9 (2.9)	55.9 (27.4)	147.9 (72.6)	229.7	1.55
W. Champaran	1.2 (0.2)	6.5 (1.3)	2.6 (0.5)	32.3 (6.7)	232.9 (48.1)	251.5 (51.9)	314.4	1.25
E. Champaran	0.4 (0.1)	27.1 (6.3)	2.9 (0.7)	7.2 (1.7)	123.3 (28.6)	308.4 (71.4)	376.8	1.22
Muzaffarpur	0.0 (0.0)	17.4 (5.5)	1.5 (0.5)	11.8 (3.7)	99.5 (31.5)	215.9 (68.5)	312.1	1.44
Sitamarhi	1.4 (0.6)	13.9 (6.3)	0.6 (0.3)	7.1 (3.2)	87.8 (39.6)	134.1 (60.4)	205.6	1.53
Sheohar	0.0 (0.0)	3.6 (8.3)	0.9 (2.1)	3.7 (8.4)	21.3 (49.0)	22.2 (51.0)	41.2	1.85
Vaishali	0.3 (0.2)	9.7 (4.8)	0.3 (0.1)	5.8 (2.9)	78.2 (38.8)	123.2 (61.2)	192.6	1.56
Darbhanga	0.1 (0.1)	12.2 (4.8)	2.2 (0.9)	6.9 (2.7)	83.4 (32.8)	170.7 (67.2)	223.4	1.30
Madhubani	1.3 (0.4)	22.9 (6.5)	2.9 (0.8)	8.5 (2.4)	125.0 (35.4)	228.5 (64.6)	340.3	1.48
Samastipur	0.1 (0.0)	8.2 (3.1)	0.9 (0.4)	11.0 (4.2)	87.5 (33.3)	174.9 (66.7)	285.9	1.63
Begusarai	0.0 (0.0)	3.7 (1.9)	0.9 (0.5)	6.5 (3.5)	70.5 (37.5)	117.3 (62.5)	179.1	1.52
Munger	0.2 (0.1)	0.6 (0.4)	1.9 (1.4)	17.7 (12.6)	92.7 (66.3)	47.1 (33.7)	58.8	1.24
Sheikhpura	0.0 (0.0)	0.3 (0.5)	1.7 (2.7)	11.6 (18.7)	25.4 (40.9)	36.7 (59.1)	45.9	1.24
Lakhisarai	0.1 (0.0)	0.3 (0.2)	6.4 (4.9)	31.6 (24.6)	74.0 (57.6)	54.6 (42.4)	81.7	1.49
Jamui	1.7 (0.5)	2.1 (0.7)	16.1 (5.3)	69.7 (22.8)	265.3 (86.9)	39.9 (13.1)	49.9	1.25
Khagaria	0.2 (0.1)	3.1 (2.1)	2.2 (1.5)	6.2 (4.1)	56.8 (38.1)	92.5 (61.9)	130.6	1.41
Bhagalpur	0.6 (0.2)	6.7 (2.6)	4.9 (2.0)	20.8 (8.2)	127.9 (50.3)	126.3 (49.7)	157.9	1.24
Banka	1.2 (0.4)	7.4 (2.4)	11.1 (3.6)	18.4 (6.0)	177.5 (58.1)	128.1 (41.9)	160.1	1.25
Saharsa	1.1 (0.7)	4.3 (2.6)	3.8 (2.3)	2.5 (1.5)	52.0 (31.6)	112.5 (68.4)	194.3	1.72
Supaul	0.3 (0.1)	3.1 (1.3)	9.5 (4.0)	7.9 (3.3)	94.0 (39.4)	144.6 (60.6)	218.2	1.50
Madhepura	0.0 (0.0)	7.1 (4.0)	1.0 (0.6)	5.1 (2.9)	48.3 (26.9)	131.2 (73.1)	217.8	1.65
Purnea	0.0 (0.0)	8.8 (2.8)	4.7 (1.5)	32.6 (10.4)	105.6 (33.6)	208.3 (66.4)	260.4	1.24
Kishanganj	0.4 (0.2)	5.1 (2.7)	3.1 (1.6)	10.8 (5.7)	66.9 (35.4)	122.1 (64.6)	152.7	1.24
Araria	0.2 (0.1)	19.0 (7.0)	2.9 (1.1)	5.3 (1.9)	85.3 (31.4)	186.5 (68.6)	291.5	1.56
Katihar	0.1 (0.0)	11.0 (3.8)	6.0 (2.1)	23.5 (8.1)	122.6 (42.1)	168.8 (57.9)	254.7	1.50
Bihar	15.8 (0.2)	243.9 (2.6)	121.9 (1.3)	857627 (9.2)	4027.9 (43.0)	5331.7 (57.0)	7295.8	1.36

Source : Directorate of Economics and Statistics, GOB

Note : Figure in parentheses denote percentage to total geographical area.

(Concluded)

Table A 2.3 : Districtwise Area, Production and Productivity of Rice in Bihar (2009-10 and 2010-11)

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

Districts	2009-10			2010-11		
	Area	Production	Productivity	Area	Production	Productivity
Patna	45.9 (1.4)	50.6 (1.4)	1104 (21)	47.7 (1.7)	61.3 (2.0)	1285 (10)
Nalanda	96.8 (3.0)	91.1 (2.5)	941 (26)	68.4 (2.4)	74.3 (2.4)	1085 (18)
Bhojpur	103.9 (3.2)	124.5 (3.4)	1198 (15)	106.4 (3.7)	216.4 (7.0)	2034 (01)
Buxar	62.3 (1.9)	90.5 (2.5)	1454 (07)	54.7 (1.9)	95.8 (3.1)	1751 (05)
Rohtas	189.0 (5.9)	450.1(12.4)	2381 (01)	173.3 (6.1)	286.5 (9.2)	1653 (06)
Kaimur	81.7 (2.5)	77.4 (2.1)	948 (25)	94.8 (3.3)	171.3 (5.5)	1806 (03)
Gaya	54.6 (1.7)	60.9 (1.7)	1117 (20)	48.9 (1.7)	53.3 (1.7)	1091 (16)
Jehanabad	44.5 (1.4)	28.8 (0.8)	648 (32)	11.5 (0.4)	15.1 (0.5)	1310 (09)
Arwal	23.6 (0.7)	3302 (0.9)	1406 (08)	25.8 (0.9)	46.0 (1.5)	1785 (04)
Nawada	51.5 (1.6)	58.7 (1.6)	1138 (19)	44.4 (1.6)	45.9 (1.5)	1035 (20)
Aurangabad	121.4 (3.8)	162.8 (4.5)	1341 (10)	125.7 (4.4)	178.0 (5.7)	1417 (08)
Saran	76.4 (2.4)	82.3 (2.3)	1078 (22)	71.3 (2.5)	89.3(2.9)	1253 (13)
Siwan	109.2 (3.4)	27.3 (0.8)	250 (38)	87.6 (3.1)	78.9 (2.5)	901 (24)
Gopalganj	90.0 (2.8)	75.5 (2.1)	839 (30)	88.6 (3.1)	84.1 (2.7)	949 (23)
W. Champaran	147.8 (4.6)	187.9 (5.2)	1272 (11)	129.4 (4.5)	159.9 (5.1)	1236 (14)
E. Champaran	215.1 (6.7)	109.0 (3.0)	507 (55)	132.3 (4.6)	82.4 (2.6)	623 (27)
Muzaffarpur	133.2 (4.1)	47.7 (1.3)	358 (56)	120.2 (4.2)	60.5 (1.9)	504 (31)
Sitamarhi	103.2 (3.2)	94.0 (2.6)	911 (28)	107.4 (3.8)	37.7(1.2)	351 (37)
Sheohar	21.6 (0.4)	12.9 (0.4)	599 (33)	27.7 (1.0)	7.6 (0.2)	276 (38)
Vaishali	52.9 (1.6)	50.9 (1.4)	965 (24)	38.0 (1.3)	25.5 (0.8)	671 (26)
Darbhanga	107.9 (3.4)	93.5 (2.6)	866 (29)	78.2 (2.7)	75.0 (2.4)	959 (21)
Madhubani	183.1 (5.7)	279.7 (7.7)	1528 (03)	179.7 (6.3)	101.3 (3.3)	564 (28)
Samastipur	77.4 (2.4)	77.7 (2.1)	1004 (23)	88.4 (3.1)	47.0 (1.5)	532 (30)
Begusarai	29.6 (0.9)	17.7 (0.5)	597 (34)	29.8 (1.0)	11.9 (0.4)	403 (36)
Munger	29.5 (0.9)	33.6 (0.9)	1142 (18)	26.0 (0.9)	11.8 (0.4)	453 (33)
Sheikhpura	13.9 (0.4)	12.7 (0.4)	912 (27)	8.9 (0.3)	4.2 (0.1)	475 (32)
Lakhisarai	36.5 (1.1)	45.4 (1.3)	1245 (12)	3.5 (0.1)	1.5 (0.1)	444 (34)
Jamui	11.3 (0.4)	17.3 (0.5)	1523 (05)	35.8 (1.3)	14.9 (0.5)	419 (35)
Khagaria	19.8 (0.6)	5.6 (0.2)	284 (37)	24.6 (0.9)	13.4 (0.4)	545 (29)
Bhagalpur	40.5 (1.3)	59.1 (1.6)	1461 (06)	30.8 (1.1)	29.4 (0.9)	957 (22)
Banka	116.1 (3.6)	205.5 (5.7)	1770 (02)	80.1 (2.8)	159.9 (5.1)	1995 (2)
Saharsa	92.3 (2.9)	110.8 (3.1)	1201 (14)	92.3 (3.2)	100.6 (3.2)	1090 (17)
Supaul	106.3 (3.3)	129.1 (3.6)	1214 (13)	90.4 (3.2)	114.1 (3.7)	1262 (12)
Madhepura	84.3 (2.6)	97.8 (2.7)	1159 (16)	76.7 (2.7)	61.4 (2.0)	800 (25)
Purnea	108.3 (3.4)	147.6 (4.1)	1362 (09)	92.2 (3.2)	116.9 (3.8)	1269 (11)
Kishanganj	92.2 (2.9)	62.7 (1.7)	681 (31)	78.4 (2.8)	81.7 (2.6)	1042 (19)
Araria	137.5 (4.3)	157.0 (4.3)	1143 (17)	130.6 (4.6)	147.9 (4.8)	1132 (15)
Katihar	102.4 (3.2)	156.3 (4.3)	1526 (04)	94.9 (3.3)	149.1 (4.8)	1571 (7)
Bihar	3213.4 (100.0)	3625.8 (100.0)	1128	2845.4 (100.0)	3112.6 (100.0)	1094

Source : Department of Agriculture, GOB

Note : Figures in parentheses denote percentages for area/production and rank for productivity.

Table A 2.4 : Districtwise Area, Production and Productivity of Wheat in Bihar (2009-10 and 2010-11)

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

Districts	2009-10			2010-11		
	Area	Production	Productivity	Area	Production	Productivity
Patna	61.8 (2.8)	122.5 (2.7)	1981 (22)	61.5 (2.9)	143.6 (2.8)	2335 (19)
Nalanda	70.2 (3.2)	108.7 (2.4)	1548 (35)	69.1 (3.3)	144.6 (2.8)	2093 (22)
Bhojpur	76.9 (3.5)	256.8 (5.6)	3337 (02)	77.1 (3.7)	200.4 (3.9)	2598 (12)
Buxar	81.5 (3.7)	196.5 (4.3)	2410 (07)	82.8 (3.9)	242.9 (4.8)	2933 (06)
Rohtas	130.9 (5.9)	311.0 (6.8)	2375 (09)	131.9 (6.3)	387.8 (7.6)	2940 (05)
Kaimur	68.3 (3.1)	151.8 (3.3)	2221 (13)	69.5 (3.3)	167.7 (3.3)	2415 (16)
Gaya	63.9 (2.9)	141.0 (3.1)	2204 (14)	50.9 (2.4)	111.8 (2.2)	2198 (21)
Jehanabad	33.4 (1.5)	64.5 (1.4)	1930 (25)	34.0 (1.6)	67.1 (1.3)	1972 (26)
Arwal	10.9 (0.5)	23.4 (0.5)	2150 (16)	11.0 (0.5)	19.2 (0.4)	1739 (33)
Nawada	52.4 (2.4)	98.3 (2.2)	1876 (27)	59.4 (2.8)	120.2 (2.4)	2025 (23)
Aurangabad	102.1 (4.6)	123.4 (2.7)	1210 (36)	56.1 (2.7)	113.0 (2.2)	2013 (24)
Saran	94.2 (4.3)	217.7 (4.8)	2312 (11)	78.4 (3.7)	217.9 (4.3)	2780 (07)
Siwan	106.1 (4.8)	299.3 (6.6)	2820 (03)	94.5 (4.5)	190.1 (3.7)	2012 (25)
Gopalganj	83.9 (3.8)	165.1 (3.6)	1968 (23)	83.4 (4.0)	282.8 (5.6)	3389 (01)
W. Champaran	81.9 (3.7)	170.0 (3.7)	2074 (19)	71.6 (3.4)	192.2 (3.8)	2685 (09)
E. Champaran	101.0 (4.6)	74.0 (1.6)	733 (38)	102.6 (4.9)	310.7 (6.1)	3028 (04)
Muzaffarpur	102.5 (4.7)	175.4 (3.8)	1711 (32)	94.1 (4.5)	231.5 (4.5)	2461 (14)
Sitamarhi	61.4 (2.8)	106.2 (2.3)	1731 (31)	62.5 (3.0)	113.8 (2.2)	1819 (29)
Sheohar	10.4 (0.5)	27.9 (0.6)	2683 (05)	16.4 (0.8)	44.8 (0.9)	2733 (08)
Vaishali	50.2 (2.3)	122.3 (2.7)	2435 (06)	47.4 (2.3)	157.2 (3.1)	3320 (02)
Darbhanga	81.1 (3.7)	171.8 (3.8)	2118 (18)	60.9 (2.9)	142.4 (2.8)	2335 (18)
Madhubani	102.5 (4.7)	219.9 (4.8)	2146 (17)	95.2 (4.5)	225.9 (4.4)	2374 (17)
Samastipur	60.5 (2.7)	162.7 (3.6)	2689 (04)	61.7 (2.9)	163.8 (3.2)	2655 (11)
Begusarai	62.4 (2.8)	119.1 (2.6)	1908 (26)	52.7 (2.5)	139.9 (2.7)	2656 (10)
Munger	17.5 (0.8)	34.9 (0.8)	1998 (21)	15.4 (0.7)	27.9 (0.5)	1809 (30)
Sheikhpura	22.4 (1.0)	52.4 (1.1)	2341 (10)	21.1 (1.0)	34.3 (0.7)	1625 (35)
Lakhisarai	27.4 (1.2)	45.2 (1.0)	1652 (34)	49.7 (2.4)	87.7 (1.7)	1763 (32)
Jamui	11.7 (0.5)	19.4 (0.4)	1654 (33)	7.6 (0.4)	11.3 (0.2)	1497 (37)
Khagaria	33.9 (1.5)	113.7 (2.5)	3345 (01)	33.9 (1.6)	58.3 (1.1)	1721 (34)
Bhagalpur	41.7 (1.9)	99.7 (2.2)	2391 (08)	43.7 (2.1)	112.6 (2.2)	2576 (13)
Banka	27.2 (1.2)	52.8 (1.2)	1940 (24)	23.6 (1.1)	42.5 (0.8)	1799 (31)
Saharsa	42.1 (1.9)	84.6 (1.9)	2009 (20)	44.2 (2.1)	101.7 (2.0)	2302 (20)
Supaul	48.9 (2.2)	90.2 (2.2)	1844 (30)	50.4 (2.4)	77.8 (1.5)	1542 (36)
Madhepura	26.7 (1.2)	60.3 (1.3)	2253 (12)	35.5 (1.7)	68.5 (1.3)	1927 (28)
Purnea	46.9 (2.1)	101.9 (2.2)	2173 (15)	42.1 (2.0)	82.7 (1.6)	1965 (27)
Kishanganj	20.4 (0.9)	22.9 (0.5)	1122 (37)	20.4 (1.0)	24.9 (0.5)	1217 (38)
Araria	48.9 (2.2)	90.9 (2.0)	1858 (28)	57.4 (2.7)	139.8 (2.7)	2436 (15)
Katihar	35.2 (1.6)	65.3 (1.4)	1854 (29)	30.3 (1.4)	92.6 (1.8)	3057 (03)
Bihar	2201.9 (100.0)	4563.7 (100.0)	2073	2100.2 (100.0)	5094.0 (100.0)	2426

Source : Department of Agriculture, GOB

Note : Figures in parentheses denote percentages for area/production and rank for productivity.

Table A 2.5 : Districtwise Area, Production and Productivity of Maize in Bihar (2009-10 and 2010-11)

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

Districts	2009-10			2010-11		
	Area	Production	Productivity	Area	Production	Productivity
Patna	6.9 (1.1)	9.4 (0.6)	1365 (31)	7.1 (1.1)	10.6 (0.5)	1488 (37)
Nalanda	6.8 (1.1)	12.8 (0.9)	1883 (27)	7.4 (1.1)	17.3 (0.8)	2348 (27)
Bhojpur	4.9 (0.8)	10.9 (0.7)	2213 (19)	4.9 (0.8)	13.5 (0.6)	2736 (17)
Buxar	1.6 (0.3)	1.6 (0.1)	1002 (37)	1.9 (0.3)	2.9 (0.1)	1530 (36)
Rohtas	0.1 (0.0)	0.1 (0.0)	1194 (34)	0.2 (0.0)	0.3 (0.0)	1597 (35)
Kaimur	0.1 (0.0)	0.1 (0.0)	1013 (36)	0.2 (0.0)	0.3 (0.0)	1120 (38)
Gaya	6.0 (0.9)	9.8 (0.7)	1626 (30)	3.5 (0.5)	8.9 (0.4)	2509 (20)
Jehanabad	0.8 (0.1)	1.4 (0.1)	1762 (28)	0.8 (0.1)	1.9 (0.1)	2487 (21)
Arwal	1.0 (0.2)	2.0 (0.1)	2037 (25)	0.8 (0.1)	2.4 (0.1)	3035 (15)
Nawada	2.0 (0.3)	4.4 (0.3)	2168 (20)	2.4 (0.4)	5.7 (0.3)	2350 (26)
Aurangabad	0.3 (0.0)	0.4 (0.0)	1265 (33)	0.3 (0.0)	0.5 (0.0)	1817 (33)
Saran	25.2 (3.9)	42.5 (2.8)	1685 (29)	28.4 (4.3)	54.5 (2.6)	1917 (31)
Siwan	17.4 (2.7)	48.7 (3.3)	2795 (60)	21.1 (3.2)	43.0 (2.0)	2040 (30)
Gopalganj	14.5 (2.3)	38.9 (2.6)	2691 (08)	16.4 (2.5)	39.3 (1.9)	2402 (24)
W. Champaran	14.4 (2.2)	35.8 (2.4)	2491 (13)	11.2 (1.7)	30.9 (1.5)	2773 (16)
E. Champaran	18.8 (2.9)	25.5 (1.1)	1355 (32)	15.9 (2.4)	33.1 (1.6)	2089 (29)
Muzaffarpur	24.2 (3.8)	57.9 (3.9)	2389 (15)	29.2 (4.5)	74.9 (3.6)	2570 (18)
Sitamarhi	5.4 (0.8)	12.3 (0.8)	2296 (18)	4.8 (0.7)	15.9 (0.8)	3304 (10)
Sheohar	1.0 (0.2)	3.1 (0.2)	3034 (03)	1.1 (0.2)	3.7 (0.2)	3411 (09)
Vaishali	33.5 (5.2)	77.6 (5.2)	2316 (16)	32.7 (5.0)	75.7 (3.6)	2319 (28)
Darbhanga	13.2 (2.1)	39.9 (2.7)	3030 (04)	20.5 (3.1)	62.9 (3.0)	3066 (13)
Madhubani	1.5 (0.2)	3.7 (0.2)	2469 (14)	1.6 (0.2)	6.3 (0.3)	3942 (05)
Samastipur	52.9 (8.3)	112.7 (7.6)	2128 (22)	52.8 (8.1)	226.2 (10.7)	4285 (04)
Begusarai	60.9 (9.5)	55.9 (3.8)	917 (38)	57.1 (8.7)	137.6 (6.5)	2409 (23)
Munger	6.3 (1.0)	14.4 (1.0)	2307 (17)	5.7 (0.9)	9.8 (0.5)	1715 (34)
Sheikhpura	0.3 (0.0)	0.7 (0.0)	2134 (21)	0.4 (0.1)	1.0 (0.0)	2376 (25)
Lakhisarai	4.5 (0.7)	5.3 (0.4)	1176 (35)	2.7 (0.4)	5.1 (0.2)	1875 (32)
Jamui	4.4 (0.7)	8.4 (0.6)	1925 (26)	2.8 (0.4)	7.2 (0.3)	2561 (19)
Khagaria	59.5 (9.3)	175.6 (11.9)	2951 (05)	55.7 (8.5)	201.9 (9.6)	3622 (07)
Bhagalpur	35.3 (5.5)	72.2 (4.9)	2047 (24)	39.5 (6.0)	137.9 (6.5)	3493 (08)
Banka	11.4 (1.8)	28.4 (1.9)	2494 (12)	11.3 (1.7)	35.6 (1.7)	3159 (11)
Saharsa	37.9 (5.9)	120.2 (8.1)	3162 (01)	46.1 (7.1)	246.5 (11.7)	5349 (02)
Supaul	11.5 (1.8)	35.1 (2.4)	3059 (02)	12.3 (1.9)	60.6 (2.9)	4921 (03)
Madhepura	45.1 (7.0)	115.5 (7.8)	2559 (11)	42.2 (6.5)	129.6 (6.1)	3072 (12)
Purnea	36.3 (5.7)	94.7 (6.4)	2608 (10)	38.1 (5.8)	94.4 (4.5)	2477 (22)
Kishanganj	8.5 (1.3)	17.9 (1.2)	2111 (23)	2.7 (0.4)	8.3 (0.4)	3038 (14)
Araria	20.3 (3.2)	59.0 (4.0)	2902 (06)	20.5 (3.1)	109.7 (5.2)	5354 (01)
Katihar	46.2 (7.2)	123.9 (8.4)	2682 (09)	51.5 (7.9)	192.4 (9.1)	3733 (06)
Bihar	640.9 (100.0)	1478.6 (100.0)	2307	653.7 (100.0)	2108.2 (100.0)	3225

Source : Department of Agriculture, GOB

Note : Figures in parentheses denote percentages for area/production and rank for productivity

Table A 2.6 : Districtwise Area, Production and Productivity of Pulses in Bihar (2009-10 and 2010-11)

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

Districts	2009-10			2010-11		
	Area	Production	Productivity	Area	Production	Productivity
Patna	52.2 (9.2)	55.5 (11.8)	1064 (05)	46.1 (8.6)	54.8 (11.7)	1190 (04)
Nalanda	27.4 (4.9)	28.1 (6.0)	1024 (06)	23.8 (4.4)	26.4 (5.6)	1108 (08)
Bhojpur	26.4 (4.7)	40.7 (8.6)	1543 (01)	25.5 (4.7)	32.8 (7.0)	1286 (02)
Buxar	8.3 (1.5)	7.4 (1.6)	899 (15)	8.9 (1.7)	10.2 (2.2)	1145 (07)
Rohtas	14.4 (2.6)	13.8 (2.9)	956 (11)	15.1 (2.8)	17.8 (3.8)	1174 (05)
Kaimur	17.2 (3.0)	13.2 (2.8)	766 (23)	17.1 (3.2)	15.6 (3.3)	914 (16)
Gaya	14.4 (2.5)	16.6 (3.5)	1153 (04)	12.7 (2.4)	12.7 (2.7)	1001 (11)
Jehanabad	16.1 (2.5)	15.7 (3.3)	978 (09)	16.3 (3.0)	15.4 (3.3)	944 (15)
Arwal	6.4 (1.1)	6.1 (1.3)	948 (12)	5.4 (1.0)	4.2 (0.9)	775 (26)
Nawada	9.8 (1.7)	9.4 (2.0)	960 (10)	12.0 (2.2)	12.6 (2.7)	1048 (09)
Aurangabad	39.9 (7.1)	28.9 (6.1)	724 (25)	35.4 (6.6)	32.3 (6.9)	912 (17)
Saran	4.6 (0.8)	2.7 (0.6)	586 (33)	3.6 (0.7)	2.7 (0.6)	741 (28)
Siwan	4.2 (0.7)	3.4 (0.7)	810 (21)	3.9 (0.7)	4.5 (1.0)	1170 (06)
Gopalganj	2.9 (0.5)	2.6 (0.5)	876 (17)	3.1 (0.6)	4.2 (0.9)	1351 (01)
W. Champaran	22.1 (3.9)	18.4 (3.9)	832 (19)	22.4 (4.2)	17.7 (3.8)	787 (25)
E. Champaran	12.5 (2.2)	11.3 (2.4)	902 (14)	11.5 (2.1)	14.8 (3.2)	1285 (03)
Muzaffarpur	25.5 (4.5)	14.2 (3.0)	557 (35)	28.9 (5.4)	16.3 (3.5)	564 (36)
Sitamarhi	12.9 (2.3)	10.2 (2.2)	794 (22)	14.2 (2.6)	12.8 (2.7)	899 (18)
Sheohar	1.8 (0.3)	0.9 (0.2)	482 (37)	2.9 (0.5)	2.4 (0.5)	811 (21)
Vaishali	14.4 (2.6)	9.6 (2.0)	667 (28)	9.7 (1.8)	6.8 (1.5)	702 (29)
Darbhanga	11.8 (2.1)	6.8 (1.4)	579 (34)	11.4 (2.1)	7.3 (1.6)	643 (33)
Madhubani	17.9 (3.2)	11.4 (2.4)	636 (31)	18.3 (3.4)	11.7 (2.5)	641 (35)
Samastipur	15.6 (2.8)	11.1 (2.3)	708 (26)	14.2 (2.6)	11.5 (2.5)	809 (22)
Begusarai	4.9 (0.9)	4.5 (1.0)	918 (13)	4.4 (0.8)	4.5 (1.0)	1025 (10)
Munger	3.4 (0.6)	3.3 (0.7)	992 (08)	3.7 (0.7)	3.5 (0.8)	946 (14)
Sheikhpura	6.1 (1.1)	7.9 (1.7)	1304 (02)	6.0 (1.1)	5.2 (1.1)	862 (20)
Lakhisarai	12.6 (2.2)	12.7 (2.7)	1013 (07)	20.8 (3.9)	16.5 (3.5)	792 (24)
Jamui	3.1 (0.6)	3.8 (0.8)	1208 (03)	1.6 (0.3)	1.5 (0.3)	992 (12)
Khagaria	7.3 (1.3)	5.9 (1.3)	813 (20)	7.7 (1.4)	7.3 (1.6)	947(30)
Bhagalpur	19.5 (3.4)	17.1 (3.6)	878 (16)	13.9 (2.6)	10.9 (2.4)	793 (13)
Banka	8.3 (1.5)	6.9 (1.5)	832 (18)	6.6 (1.2)	4.6 (1.0)	687 (23)
Saharsa	20.8 (3.7)	8.9 (1.9)	431 (38)	16.5 (3.1)	10.6 (2.3)	646 (32)
Supaul	27.1 (4.8)	14.2 (3.0)	522 (36)	30.1 (5.6)	12.5 (2.7)	415 (38)
Madhepura	21.7 (3.8)	13.9 (3.0)	645 (30)	21.8 (4.1)	11.5 (2.5)	528 (37)
Purnea	12.3 (2.2)	8.0 (1.7)	649 (29)	10.4 (1.9)	6.8 (1.4)	652 (31)
Kishanganj	9.3 (1.7)	5.6 (1.2)	599 (32)	9.3 (1.7)	5.9 (1.3)	642 (34)
Araria	18.0 (3.2)	12.6 (2.7)	697 (27)	14.5 (2.7)	10.9 (2.3)	754 (27)
Katihar	11.5 (2.0)	8.6 (1.8)	744 (24)	8.7 (1.6)	7.5 (1.6)	864 (19)
Bihar	564.9 (100.0)	472.2 (100.0)	836	538.3 (100.0)	467.3 (100.0)	868

Source : Department of Agriculture, GOB

Note : Figures in parentheses denote percentages for area/production and rank for productivity.

Table A 2.7 : Districtwise Area and Production of Important Vegetables in Bihar (2010-11 and 2011-12)

(Area in hectare/Production in tonnes)

Districts	Potato				Onion			
	2010-11		2011-12		2010-11		2011-12	
	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production
Patna	15988 (5.1)	306970 (5.3)	16074 (5.1)	327910 (5.4)	2484 (4.7)	51170 (4.7)	2503 (4.7)	56943 (4.6)
Nalanda	27098 (8.6)	531121 (9.2)	27172 (8.6)	565178 (9.3)	5888 (11.1)	130714 (12.1)	5967 (11.1)	144401 (11.7)
Bhojpur	8338 (2.7)	156754 (2.7)	8391 (2.7)	172855 (2.8)	1209 (2.3)	25389 (2.3)	1228 (2.3)	27384 (2.2)
Buxar	5015 (1.6)	92276 (1.6)	5063 (1.6)	102779 (1.7)	928 (1.7)	19117 (1.8)	941 (1.7)	20796 (1.7)
Rohtas	10399 (3.3)	185102 (3.2)	10423 (3.3)	185529 (3.0)	1182 (2.2)	22931 (2.1)	1189 (2.2)	25682 (2.1)
Kaimur	4178 (1.3)	75204 (1.3)	4211 (1.3)	76219 (1.2)	884 (1.7)	17503 (1.6)	893 (1.7)	19557 (1.6)
Gaya	10416 (3.3)	188530 (3.3)	10439 (3.3)	186858 (3.1)	1442 (2.7)	28984 (2.7)	1456 (2.7)	31741 (2.6)
Jehanabad	3611 (1.1)	66081 (1.1)	3654 (1.2)	66868 (1.1)	547 (1.0)	11104 (1.0)	558 (1.0)	12332 (1.0)
Arwal	2874 (0.9)	52882 (0.9)	2902 (0.9)	53687 (0.9)	444 (0.8)	9102 (0.8)	455 (0.8)	10147 (0.8)
Nawada	5611 (1.8)	98754 (1.7)	5636 (1.8)	99194 (1.6)	958 (1.8)	17436 (1.6)	967 (1.8)	20114 (1.6)
Aurangabad	5823 (1.9)	103649 (1.8)	5848 (1.9)	105264 (1.7)	1099 (2.1)	20441 (1.9)	1108 (2.1)	22936 (1.9)
Saran	13218 (4.2)	240568 (4.2)	13241 (4.2)	242310 (4.0)	954 (1.8)	18031 (1.7)	966 (1.8)	20672 (1.7)
Siwan	9992 (3.2)	183853 (3.2)	10018 (3.2)	186335 (3.1)	914 (1.7)	17640 (1.6)	931 (1.7)	20668 (1.7)
Gopalganj	11868 (3.8)	217184 (3.8)	11872 (3.8)	223194 (3.7)	898 (1.7)	17242 (1.6)	907 (1.7)	19591 (1.6)
W. Champaran	11999 (3.8)	223181 (3.9)	12038 (3.8)	250390 (4.1)	2338 (4.4)	51904 (4.8)	2363 (4.4)	56476 (4.6)
E. Champaran	11458 (3.6)	211973 (3.7)	11537 (3.7)	237662 (3.9)	2386 (4.5)	50106 (4.6)	2398 (4.5)	56113 (4.5)
Muzaffarpur	11702 (3.7)	216487 (3.7)	11726 (3.7)	242728 (4.0)	2532 (4.8)	53172 (4.9)	2546 (4.7)	60595 (4.9)
Sitamarhi	6699 (2.1)	121252 (2.1)	6717 (2.1)	128295 (2.1)	1333 (2.5)	27460 (2.5)	1351 (2.5)	30668 (2.5)
Sheohar	4202 (1.3)	74796 (1.3)	4212 (1.3)	80870 (1.3)	723 (1.4)	14605 (1.3)	729 (1.4)	16111 (1.3)
Vaishali	12748 (4.1)	232014 (4.0)	12761 (4.0)	247563 (4.1)	1742 (3.3)	36582 (3.4)	1784 (3.3)	42816 (3.5)
Darbhanga	7611 (2.4)	137759 (2.4)	7628 (2.4)	141118 (2.3)	1108 (2.1)	20941 (1.9)	1116 (2.1)	24552 (2.0)
Madhubani	10119 (3.2)	185178 (3.2)	10124 (3.2)	189319 (3.1)	1121 (2.1)	21299 (2.0)	1128 (2.1)	24590 (2.0)
Samastipur	11895 (3.8)	221247 (3.8)	11927 (3.8)	239733 (3.9)	1261 (2.4)	25598 (2.4)	1281 (2.4)	30872 (2.5)
Begusarai	7787 (2.5)	146396 (2.5)	7815 (2.5)	160987 (2.6)	1982 (3.7)	40036 (3.7)	1997 (3.7)	47928 (3.9)
Munger	6986 (2.2)	127145 (2.2)	6998 (2.2)	131562 (2.2)	1021 (1.9)	20624 (1.9)	1039 (1.9)	23481 (1.9)
Sheikhpura	5502 (1.8)	107289 (1.9)	5522 (1.8)	114858 (1.9)	1086 (2.0)	24652 (2.3)	1108 (2.1)	26814 (2.2)
Lakhisarai	3086 (1.0)	56782 (1.0)	3099 (1.0)	57022 (0.9)	348 (0.7)	6542 (0.6)	359 (0.7)	8185 (0.7)
Jamui	3383 (1.1)	60217 (1.0)	3391 (1.1)	62055 (1.0)	755 (1.4)	13892 (1.3)	761 (1.4)	16209 (1.3)
Khagaria	5398 (1.7)	97164 (1.7)	5414 (1.7)	99076 (1.6)	774 (1.5)	14551 (1.3)	778 (1.4)	16805 (1.4)
Bhagalpur	8228 (2.6)	150572 (2.6)	8242 (2.6)	159071 (2.6)	1638 (3.1)	34070 (3.1)	1667 (3.1)	39675 (3.2)
Banka	6336 (2.0)	111514 (1.9)	6343 (2.0)	115443 (1.9)	746 (1.4)	13876 (1.3)	756 (1.4)	15725 (1.3)
Saharsa	7453 (2.4)	135645 (2.3)	7471 (2.4)	145685 (2.4)	646 (1.2)	12662 (1.2)	651 (1.2)	15364 (1.2)
Supaul	5897 (1.9)	103787 (1.8)	5912 (1.9)	109963 (1.8)	384 (0.7)	7142 (0.7)	387 (0.7)	8824 (0.7)
Madhepura	6963 (2.2)	125334 (2.2)	6978 (2.2)	131321 (2.2)	982 (1.8)	19051 (1.8)	988 (1.8)	23119 (1.9)
Purnea	6751 (2.1)	122868 (2.1)	6766 (2.1)	128554 (2.1)	1784 (3.3)	35680 (3.3)	1793 (3.3)	41598 (3.4)
Kishanganj	5894 (1.9)	105503 (1.8)	5912 (1.9)	111146 (1.8)	1394 (2.6)	26486 (2.4)	1398 (2.6)	31874 (2.6)
Araria	4438 (1.4)	78996 (1.4)	4446 (1.4)	83585 (1.4)	1499 (2.8)	28181 (2.6)	1503 (2.8)	33968 (2.7)
Katihar	7228 (2.3)	132272 (2.3)	7247 (2.3)	139505 (2.3)	3844 (7.2)	76111 (7.0)	3857 (7.2)	91411 (7.4)
Bihar	314192 (100.0)	5784299 (100.0)	315170 (100.0)	6101691 (100.0)	53258 (100.0)	1082027 (100.0)	53807 (100.0)	1236737 (100.0)

Source : Department of Agriculture, GOB

Note : Figure in parentheses denote percentage.

(Contd.)

Table A 2.7 : Districtwise Area and Production of Important Vegetables in Bihar (2010-11 and 2011-12) (Contd.)

(Area in hectare/Production in tonnes)

Districts	Cauliflower				Brinjal			
	2010-11		2011-12		2010-11		2011-12	
	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production
Patna	3668 (5.9)	66024 (5.9)	3681 (5.8)	68835 (6.0)	1858 (3.3)	40133 (3.3)	1871 (3.3)	42285 (3.3)
Nalanda	3129 (5.0)	56948 (5.1)	3142 (5.0)	59070 (5.1)	6482 (11.6)	148438 (12.2)	6493 (11.6)	152586 (12.0)
Bhojpur	1148 (1.8)	20664 (1.8)	1161 (1.8)	21595 (1.9)	1087 (2.0)	23914 (2.0)	1098 (2.0)	24925 (2.0)
Buxar	704 (1.1)	12672 (1.1)	714 (1.1)	13066 (1.1)	689 (1.2)	15020 (1.2)	696 (1.2)	15521 (1.2)
Rohtas	1198 (1.9)	20606 (1.8)	1203 (1.9)	21173 (1.8)	978 (1.8)	19756 (1.6)	984 (1.8)	20467 (1.6)
Kaimur	768 (1.2)	13363 (1.2)	777 (1.2)	13831 (1.2)	694 (1.2)	14296 (1.2)	702 (1.3)	15023 (1.2)
Gaya	1948 (3.1)	34285 (3.1)	1956 (3.1)	35012 (3.0)	1658 (3.0)	34486 (2.8)	1666 (3.0)	35486 (2.8)
Jehanabad	542 (0.9)	9702 (0.9)	548 (0.9)	9974 (0.9)	648 (1.2)	13738 (1.1)	659 (1.2)	14300 (1.1)
Arwal	448 (0.7)	8064 (0.7)	453 (0.7)	8335 (0.7)	436 (0.8)	9505 (0.8)	447 (0.8)	9789 (0.8)
Nawada	1306 (2.1)	22463 (2.0)	1309 (2.1)	23431 (2.0)	1214 (2.2)	25008 (2.1)	1223 (2.2)	26050 (2.0)
Aurangabad	1342 (2.1)	23217 (2.1)	1345 (2.1)	23672 (2.0)	1118 (2.0)	23366 (1.9)	1126 (2.0)	24434 (1.9)
Saran	2081 (3.3)	36209 (3.2)	2089 (3.3)	38020 (3.3)	1796 (3.2)	38434 (3.2)	1807 (3.2)	40115 (3.2)
Siwan	1618 (2.6)	29448 (2.6)	1631 (2.6)	30010 (2.6)	1588 (2.9)	34936 (2.9)	1602 (2.9)	36205 (2.8)
Gopalganj	1881 (3.0)	33858 (3.0)	1888 (3.0)	34550 (3.0)	1394 (2.5)	30389 (2.5)	1406 (2.5)	31494 (2.5)
W.Champaran	2878 (4.6)	52380 (4.7)	2888 (4.6)	54294 (4.7)	1972 (3.5)	44567 (3.7)	1988 (3.5)	46122 (3.6)
E. Champaran	2042 (3.3)	36756 (3.3)	2051 (3.3)	38149 (3.3)	1632 (2.9)	36230 (3.0)	1641 (2.9)	37415 (2.9)
Muzaffarpur	3747 (6.0)	67446 (6.0)	3756 (6.0)	69486 (6.0)	2833 (5.1)	63459 (5.2)	2847 (5.1)	66335 (5.2)
Sitamarhi	1342 (2.1)	24156 (2.2)	1348 (2.1)	24668 (2.1)	1236 (2.2)	26698 (2.2)	1249 (2.2)	27353 (2.2)
Sheohar	844 (1.3)	14939 (1.3)	849 (1.3)	15367 (1.3)	664 (1.2)	14077 (1.2)	669 (1.2)	14517 (1.1)
Vaishali	4968 (7.9)	91411 (8.2)	4979 (7.9)	94103 (8.1)	3072 (5.5)	68813 (5.7)	3094 (5.5)	73637 (5.8)
Darbhanga	1628 (2.6)	28490 (2.5)	1634 (2.6)	29575 (2.6)	2438 (4.4)	51686 (4.3)	2447 (4.4)	54079 (4.3)
Madhubani	2584 (4.1)	45737 (4.1)	2589 (4.1)	46602 (4.0)	1994 (3.6)	43070 (3.5)	2012 (3.6)	44063 (3.5)
Samastipur	2938 (4.7)	53472 (4.8)	2947 (4.7)	55404 (4.8)	2218 (4.0)	50570 (4.2)	2237 (4.0)	53017 (4.2)
Begusarai	1872 (3.0)	34070 (3.0)	1882 (3.0)	35005 (3.0)	2668 (4.8)	58696 (4.8)	2684 (4.8)	63074 (5.0)
Munger	748 (1.2)	13165 (1.2)	759 (1.2)	13814 (1.2)	725 (1.3)	15660 (1.3)	737 (1.3)	16804 (1.3)
Sheikhpura	246 (0.4)	4379 (0.4)	249 (0.4)	4507 (0.4)	304 (0.5)	6627 (0.5)	308 (0.5)	7146 (0.6)
Lakhisarai	281 (0.4)	4946 (0.4)	298 (0.5)	5364 (0.5)	196 (0.4)	4194 (0.3)	209 (0.4)	4765 (0.4)
Jamui	433 (0.7)	7448 (0.7)	436 (0.7)	7717 (0.7)	588 (1.1)	12113 (1.0)	593 (1.1)	12690 (1.0)
Khagaria	1238 (2.0)	21417 (1.9)	1243 (2.0)	22125 (1.9)	1418 (2.5)	29636 (2.4)	1426 (2.5)	30802 (2.4)
Bhagalpur	1548 (2.5)	28174 (2.5)	1563 (2.5)	28916 (2.5)	1616 (2.9)	35875 (3.0)	1629 (2.9)	37793 (3.0)
Banka	721 (1.2)	12401 (1.1)	726 (1.2)	12778 (1.1)	821 (1.5)	17405 (1.4)	828 (1.5)	17968 (1.4)
Saharsa	1768 (2.8)	31470 (2.8)	1779 (2.8)	32378 (2.8)	1328 (2.4)	28685 (2.4)	1344 (2.4)	30912 (2.4)
Supaul	688 (1.1)	11696 (1.1)	696 (1.1)	12250 (1.1)	618 (1.1)	13040 (1.1)	627 (1.1)	13669 (1.1)
Madhepura	1776 (2.8)	30902 (2.8)	1788 (2.8)	32184 (2.8)	1582 (2.8)	33855 (2.8)	1597 (2.8)	35933 (2.8)
Purnea	1958 (3.1)	35244 (3.2)	1964 (3.1)	36138 (3.1)	1122 (2.0)	24460 (2.0)	1131 (2.0)	26137 (2.1)
Kishanganj	878 (1.4)	15277 (1.4)	889 (1.4)	15735 (1.4)	572 (1.0)	12412 (1.0)	588 (1.0)	12995 (1.0)
Araria	843 (1.3)	14500 (1.3)	847 (1.3)	14992 (1.3)	642 (1.2)	13675 (1.1)	649 (1.2)	14083 (1.1)
Katihar	2884 (4.6)	51335 (4.6)	2896 (4.6)	52997 (4.6)	1768 (3.2)	38719 (3.2)	1791 (3.2)	41551 (3.3)
Bihar	62634 (100.0)	1118734 (100.0)	62953 (100.0)	1155122 (100.0)	55667 (100.0)	1215641 (100.0)	56105 (100.0)	1271540 (100.0)

Source : Department of Agriculture, GOB

(Contd.)

Note : Figure in parentheses denote percentage.

Table A 2.7: Districtwise Area and Production of Important Vegetables in Bihar (2010-11 and 2011-12) (Contd.)

(Area in hectare/Production in tonnes)

Districts	Others				Total			
	2010-11		2011-12		2010-11		2011-12	
	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production
Patna	16004 (4.5)	244431 (4.5)	16213 (4.5)	257170 (4.5)	40002 (4.9)	708728 (4.8)	40342 (4.7)	753143 (4.9)
Nalanda	17116 (4.8)	259215 (4.8)	17273 (4.7)	269248 (4.7)	59713 (7.1)	1126436 (7.7)	60047 (7.0)	1190483 (7.7)
Bhojpur	7719 (2.1)	118062 (2.2)	7914 (2.2)	124981 (2.2)	19501 (2.3)	344783 (2.4)	19792 (2.3)	371740 (2.4)
Buxar	5571 (1.6)	85443 (1.6)	5742 (1.6)	90667 (1.6)	12907 (1.5)	224528 (1.5)	13156 (1.5)	242829 (1.6)
Rohtas	5943 (1.7)	82991 (1.5)	6013 (1.7)	89671 (1.6)	19700 (2.3)	331386 (2.3)	19812 (2.3)	342522 (2.2)
Kaimur	4135 (1.2)	60341 (1.1)	4213 (1.2)	64169 (1.1)	10659 (1.3)	180707 (1.2)	10796 (1.3)	188799 (1.2)
Gaya	9864 (2.7)	139901 (2.6)	9971 (2.7)	147260 (2.6)	25328 (3.0)	426186 (2.9)	25488 (3.0)	436357 (2.8)
Jehanabad	3943 (1.1)	61879 (1.1)	4065 (1.1)	65708 (1.1)	9291 (1.1)	162504 (1.1)	9484 (1.1)	169182 (1.1)
Arwal	3305 (0.9)	51464 (0.9)	3457 (0.9)	54997 (1.0)	7507 (0.9)	131017 (0.9)	7714 (0.9)	136955 (0.9)
Nawada	7088 (2.0)	98354 (1.8)	7167 (2.0)	104884 (1.8)	16177 (1.9)	262015 (1.8)	16302 (1.9)	273673 (1.8)
Aurangabad	7718 (2.1)	114868 (2.1)	7802 (2.1)	121303 (2.1)	17100 (2.0)	285541 (2.0)	17229 (2.0)	297609 (1.9)
Saran	10669 (3.0)	155686 (2.9)	10822 (3.0)	165839 (2.9)	28718 (3.4)	488928 (3.3)	28925 (3.4)	506956 (3.3)
Siwan	9903 (2.8)	145636 (2.7)	9972 (2.7)	154783 (2.7)	24015 (2.8)	411513 (2.8)	24154 (2.8)	428001 (2.8)
Gopalganj	9994 (2.8)	153028 (2.8)	10095 (2.8)	160534 (2.8)	26035 (3.1)	451701 (3.1)	26168 (3.1)	469363 (3.0)
W. Champaran	15022 (4.2)	238744 (4.4)	15119 (4.2)	247346 (4.3)	34209 (4.0)	610776 (4.2)	34433 (4.0)	655424 (4.2)
E. Champaran	14092 (3.9)	219369 (4.0)	14201 (3.9)	228772 (4.0)	31610 (3.7)	554434 (3.8)	31860 (3.7)	598780 (3.9)
Muzaffarpur	19874 (5.5)	322752 (5.9)	19971 (5.5)	335750 (5.9)	40688 (4.8)	723316 (4.9)	40912 (4.8)	776254 (5.0)
Sitamarhi	8636 (2.4)	138831 (2.6)	8744 (2.4)	145021 (2.5)	19246 (2.3)	338397 (2.3)	19442 (2.3)	356691 (2.3)
Sheohar	4694 (1.3)	70423 (1.3)	4758 (1.3)	74009 (1.3)	11127 (1.3)	188840 (1.3)	11240 (1.3)	201332 (1.3)
Vaishali	21484 (6.0)	351649 (6.5)	21734 (6.0)	370776 (6.5)	44014 (5.2)	780469 (5.3)	44406 (5.2)	830018 (5.4)
Darbhanga	13788 (3.8)	202124 (3.7)	13881 (3.8)	210995 (3.7)	26573 (3.1)	441000 (3.0)	26753 (3.1)	461287 (3.0)
Madhubani	10825 (3.0)	162030 (3.0)	10956 (3.0)	168660 (2.9)	26643 (3.2)	457314 (3.1)	26846 (3.1)	474004 (3.1)
Samastipur	13964 (3.9)	225190 (4.1)	14061 (3.9)	236776 (4.1)	32276 (3.8)	576077 (3.9)	32539 (3.8)	617608 (4.0)
Begusarai	13057 (3.6)	204214 (3.8)	13223 (3.6)	216978 (3.8)	27366 (3.2)	483412 (3.3)	27644 (3.2)	524871 (3.4)
Munger	6881 (1.9)	100356 (1.8)	7083 (1.9)	106261 (1.9)	16361 (1.9)	276950 (1.9)	16616 (1.9)	291922 (1.9)
Sheikhpura	2476 (0.7)	35310 (0.7)	2809 (0.8)	43656 (0.8)	9614 (1.1)	178257 (1.2)	9996 (1.2)	196981 (1.3)
Lakhisarai	2828 (0.8)	40289 (0.7)	3029 (0.8)	44457 (0.8)	6739 (0.8)	112753 (0.8)	6994 (0.8)	119793 (0.8)
Jamui	4001 (1.1)	55183 (1.0)	4050 (1.1)	58398 (1.0)	9160 (1.1)	148853 (1.0)	9231 (1.1)	157069 (1.0)
Khagaria	7887 (2.2)	113903 (2.1)	7961 (2.2)	119402 (2.1)	16715 (2.0)	276671 (1.9)	16822 (2.0)	288210 (1.9)
Bhagalpur	11862 (3.3)	187554 (3.5)	12043 (3.3)	196661 (3.4)	24892 (2.9)	436245 (3.0)	25144 (2.9)	462116 (3.0)
Banka	4459 (1.2)	63841 (1.2)	4524 (1.2)	67687 (1.2)	13083 (1.5)	219037 (1.5)	13177 (1.5)	229601 (1.5)
Saharsa	10548 (2.9)	152208 (2.8)	10699 (2.9)	166607 (2.9)	21743 (2.6)	360670 (2.5)	21944 (2.6)	390946 (2.5)
Supaul	4862 (1.4)	64798 (1.2)	4952 (1.4)	70537 (1.2)	12449 (1.5)	200463 (1.4)	12574 (1.5)	215243 (1.4)
Madhepura	10554 (2.9)	150424 (2.8)	10707 (2.9)	162804 (2.8)	21857 (2.6)	359566 (2.5)	22058 (2.6)	385361 (2.5)
Purnea	11515 (3.2)	166425 (3.1)	11610 (3.2)	168239 (2.9)	23130 (2.7)	384677 (2.6)	23264 (2.7)	400666 (2.6)
Kishanganj	5856 (1.6)	86313 (1.6)	5943 (1.6)	90662 (1.6)	14594 (1.7)	245991 (1.7)	14730 (1.7)	262412 (1.7)
Araria	5473 (1.5)	78722 (1.4)	5534 (1.5)	82795 (1.4)	12895 (1.5)	214074 (1.5)	12979 (1.5)	229423 (1.5)
Katihar	15616 (4.3)	227568 (4.2)	15814 (4.3)	244039 (4.3)	31340 (3.7)	526005 (3.6)	31605 (3.7)	569503 (3.7)
Bihar	359226 (100.0)	5429519 (100.0)	364125 (100.0)	5728502 (100.0)	844977 (100.0)	14630220 (100.0)	852618 (100.0)	15503127 (100.0)

Source : Department of Agriculture, GOB

Note : Figure in parentheses denote percentage.

(Concluded)

Table A 2.8 : Districtwise Area and Production of Important Fruits in Bihar (2010-11 and 2011-12)

(Area in hectare/Production in tonnes)

Districts	Mango				Guava			
	2010-11		2011-12		2010-11		2011-12	
	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production
Patna	3944 (2.7)	36285 (2.7)	3978 (2.7)	34211 (2.8)	1088 (3.7)	8813 (3.7)	1092 (3.7)	9173 (3.7)
Nalanda	2872 (2.0)	25848 (1.9)	2897 (2.0)	23755 (1.9)	1466 (5.0)	11581 (4.9)	1469 (5.0)	11899 (4.9)
Bhojpur	4602 (3.1)	40958 (3.1)	4614 (3.1)	38758 (3.1)	1879 (6.4)	15596 (6.6)	1881 (6.4)	16177 (6.6)
Buxar	3378 (2.3)	29051 (2.2)	3387 (2.3)	27096 (2.2)	1494 (5.1)	12251 (5.2)	1496 (5.1)	12566 (5.1)
Rohtas	5698 (3.9)	50142 (3.8)	5709 (3.9)	45672 (3.7)	3209 (10.9)	24388 (10.4)	3210 (10.9)	25520 (10.4)
Kaimur	3372 (2.3)	28328 (2.1)	3379 (2.3)	26694 (2.1)	1365 (4.6)	10647 (4.5)	1366 (4.6)	11065 (4.5)
Gaya	1334 (0.9)	11472 (0.4)	1347 (0.9)	10507 (0.8)	656 (2.2)	5117 (2.2)	658 (2.2)	5198 (2.1)
Jehanabad	376 (0.2)	3234 (0.2)	388 (0.3)	2988 (0.2)	258 (0.9)	2038 (0.9)	262 (0.9)	2175 (0.9)
Arwal	351 (0.2)	3054 (0.2)	364 (0.2)	2876 (0.2)	232 (0.8)	1856 (0.8)	236 (0.8)	1982 (0.8)
Nawada	1144 (0.8)	9610 (0.7)	1149 (0.8)	8503 (0.7)	512 (1.7)	3789 (M.6)	513 (1.7)	3899 (1.6)
Aurangabad	1311 (0.9)	11668 (0.9)	1326 (0.9)	10475 (0.8)	676 (2.3)	5273 (2.2)	679 (2.3)	5364 (2.2)
Saran	5112 (3.5)	43963 (3.3)	5123 (3.5)	43033 (3.5)	818 (2.8)	6217 (2.6)	821 (2.8)	6486 (2.6)
Siwan	2518 (1.7)	22410 (1.7)	2529 (1.7)	21749 (1.8)	684 (2.3)	5404 (2.3)	688 (2.3)	5779 (2.4)
Gopalganj	3019 (2.1)	27171 (2.0)	3028 (2.1)	24830 (2.0)	598 (2.0)	4844 (2.1)	599 (2.0)	5002 (2.0)
W. Champaran	7268 (4.9)	69773 (5.2)	7284 (4.9)	63371 (5.1)	1629 (5.5)	13521 (5.7)	1633 (5.5)	14044 (5.7)
E. Champaran	9244 (6.3)	85045 (6.4)	9263 (6.3)	77809 (6.3)	1648 (5.6)	13019 (5.5)	1651 (5.6)	13868 (5.7)
Muzaffarpur	9758 (6.6)	90749 (6.8)	9779 (6.6)	86055 (6.9)	1414 (4.8)	11595 (4.9)	1416 (4.8)	12036 (4.9)
Sitamarhi	5268 (3.6)	48992 (3.7)	5283 (3.6)	45434 (3.7)	734 (2.5)	6019 (2.6)	737 (2.5)	6301 (2.6)
Sheohar	2656 (1.8)	23373 (1.8)	2661 (1.8)	21820 (1.8)	323 (1.1)	2616 (1.1)	324 (1.1)	2722 (1.1)
Vaishali	8367 (5.7)	77813 (5.8)	8388 (5.7)	74653 (6.0)	1298 (4.4)	10773 (4.6)	1303 (4.4)	11597 (4.7)
Darbhangha	12974 (8.8)	118063 (8.8)	12988 (8.8)	112996 (9.1)	618 (2.1)	4882 (2.1)	619 (2.1)	5231 (2.1)
Madhubani	6078 (4.2)	55918 (4.2)	6089 (4.1)	51148 (4.1)	504 (1.7)	4082 (1.7)	506 (1.7)	4210 (1.7)
Samastipur	10554 (7.4)	99208 (7.4)	10572 (7.2)	94091 (7.6)	628 (2.1)	5212 (2.2)	631 (2.1)	5553 (2.3)
Begusarai	4038 (2.8)	37150 (2.8)	4057 (2.8)	35296 (2.8)	523 (1.8)	4446 (1.9)	524 (1.8)	4559 (1.9)
Munger	1242 (0.8)	11054 (0.5)	1259 (0.9)	10450 (0.8)	282 (1.0)	2228 (0.9)	284 (1.0)	2386 (1.0)
Sheikhpura	838 (0.6)	7207 (0.5)	842 (0.6)	6399 (0.5)	141 (0.5)	1072 (0.5)	142 (0.5)	1101 (0.4)
Lakhisarai	576 (0.4)	5069 (0.4)	582 (0.4)	4598 (0.4)	143 (0.5)	1115 (0.5)	144 (0.5)	1152 (0.5)
Jamui	1083 (0.7)	9747 (0.7)	1092 (0.7)	8081 (0.7)	226 (0.8)	1718 (0.7)	227 (0.8)	1771 (0.7)
Khagaria	1686 (1.1)	15511 (1.2)	1691 (1.1)	12852 (1.0)	378 (1.3)	2986 (1.3)	379 (1.3)	3032 (1.2)
Bhagalpur	7452 (5.1)	70049 (5.2)	7473 (5.1)	64268 (5.2)	696 (2.4)	5707 (2.4)	698 (2.4)	6003 (2.4)
Banka	6268 (4.3)	53905 (4.0)	6276 (4.3)	48325 (3.9)	314 (1.1)	2449 (1.0)	315 (1.1)	2489 (1.0)
Saharsa	2582 (1.8)	23496 (1.8)	2591 (1.8)	21246 (1.7)	658 (2.2)	5330 (2.3)	659 (2.2)	5536 (2.3)
Supaul	1254 (0.8)	10748 (1.5)	1261 (0.9)	9836 (0.8)	437 (1.5)	3321 (1.4)	438 (1.5)	3438 (1.4)
Madhepura	1972 (1.3)	17551 (2.2)	1982 (1.3)	16252 (1.3)	631 (2.1)	4985 (2.1)	633 (2.1)	5191 (2.1)
Purnea	2496 (1.7)	22214 (1.3)	2509 (1.7)	20574 (1.7)	382 (1.3)	3171 (1.3)	383 (1.3)	3256 (1.3)
Kishanganj	797 (0.5)	6934 (0.8)	809 (0.5)	5987 (0.5)	238 (0.8)	1880 (0.8)	239 (0.8)	1912 (0.8)
Araria	683 (0.4)	5874 (0.7)	695 (0.5)	5074 (0.4)	198 (0.7)	1505 (0.6)	199 (0.7)	1532 (0.6)
Katihar	2848 (2.0)	26202 (1.6)	2862 (1.9)	24041 (1.9)	452 (1.5)	3706 (1.6)	454 (1.5)	3973 (1.6)
Bihar	147013 (100.0)	1334872 (100.0)	147506 (100.0)	1241803 (100.0)	29430 (100.0)	235152 (100.0)	29508 (100.0)	245178 (100.0)

Source : Department of Agriculture, GOB

Note : Figure in parentheses denote percentage.

(Contd.)

Table A 2.8 : Districtwise Area and Production of Important Fruits in Bihar (2010-11 and 2011-12) (Contd.)

(Area in hectare/Production in tonnes)

Districts	Litchi				Banana			
	2010-11		2011-12		2010-11		2011-12	
	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production
Patna	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	598 (1.9)	28226 (1.9)	599 (1.9)	28632 (1.8)
Nalanda	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	449 (1.4)	21103 (1.4)	451 (1.4)	21400 (1.4)
Bhojpur	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	321 (1.0)	15087 (1.0)	328 (1.0)	15547 (1.0)
Buxar	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	223 (0.7)	10436 (0.7)	226 (0.7)	10690 (0.7)
Rohtas	N.A	N.A			284 (0.9)	13178 (0.9)	285 (0.9)	13295 (0.8)
Kaimur	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	214 (0.7)	9887 (0.7)	216 (0.7)	10066 (0.6)
Gaya	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	231 (0.7)	10742 (0.7)	232 (0.7)	10834 (0.7)
Jehanabad	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	162 (0.5)	7517 (0.5)	168 (0.5)	7862 (0.5)
Arwal	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	115 (0.4)	5382 (0.4)	121 (0.4)	5687 (0.4)
Nawada	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	311 (1.0)	14306 (0.9)	312 (1.0)	14461 (0.9)
Aurangabad	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	327 (1.0)	15336 (1.0)	328 (1.0)	15416 (1.0)
Saran	1076 (3.5)	7532 (3.3)	1088 (3.5)	8051 (3.4)	748 (2.3)	34857 (2.3)	762 (2.4)	35738 (2.3)
Siwan	1118 (3.6)	8161 (3.6)	1137 (3.7)	8698 (3.7)	723 (2.3)	34126 (2.3)	731 (2.3)	34869 (2.2)
Gopalganj	1204 (3.9)	8669 (3.8)	1212 (3.9)	8848 (3.7)	672 (2.1)	31786 (2.1)	678 (2.1)	32205 (2.0)
W. Champaran	2082 (6.7)	15407 (6.8)	2098 (6.7)	16364 (6.9)	943 (3.0)	44887 (3.0)	958 (3.0)	48666 (3.1)
E. Champaran	1872 (6.0)	13478 (5.9)	1891 (6.1)	14561 (6.2)	914 (2.9)	43141 (2.8)	927 (2.9)	46721 (3.0)
Muzaffarpur	7281 (23.4)	53879 (23.2)	7377 (23.7)	57541 (24.3)	5001 (15.2)	239048 (15.8)	5009 (15.6)	249949 (15.8)
Sitamarhi	2186 (7.0)	16176 (7.1)	2198 (7.1)	16815 (7.1)	641 (2.0)	30832 (2.0)	656 (2.0)	32275 (2.0)
Sheohar	988 (3.2)	6916 (3.0)	991 (3.2)	7234 (3.1)	278 (0.9)	12955 (0.9)	281 (0.9)	13263 (0.8)
Vaishali	3586 (11.5)	26895 (4.8)	3602 (11.6)	27375 (11.6)	3198 (10.0)	154144 (10.2)	3212 (10.0)	163491 (10.3)
Darbhanga	824 (2.7)	5603 (2.5)	827 (2.7)	5706 (2.4)	1756 (5.5)	81830 (5.4)	1759 (5.5)	83377 (5.3)
Madhubani	812 (2.6)	5684 (2.5)	813 (2.6)	5854 (2.5)	1029 (3.2)	48260 (3.2)	1034 (3.2)	48908 (3.1)
Samastipur	1268 (4.1)	9510 (4.2)	1298 (4.2)	10124 (4.3)	2098 (6.6)	101543 (6.7)	2204 (6.9)	112184 (7.1)
Begusarai	634 (2.0)	4692 (2.1)	666 (2.1)	5128 (2.2)	942 (3.0)	45404 (3.0)	978 (3.0)	49291 (3.1)
Munger	254 (0.8)	1778 (0.8)	258 (0.8)	1858 (0.8)	421 (1.3)	20040 (1.3)	428 (1.3)	20587 (1.3)
Sheikhpura	96 (0.3)	634 (0.3)	31 (0.1)	208 (0.1)	136 (0.4)	6256 (0.4)	108 (0.3)	5011 (0.3)
Lakhisarai	51 (0.2)	332 (0.1)	42 (0.1)	284 (0.1)	142 (0.4)	6617 (0.4)	143 (0.4)	6721 (0.4)
Jamui	176 (0.6)	1197 (0.5)	142 (0.5)	973 (0.4)	217 (0.7)	10025 (0.7)	178 (0.6)	8259 (0.5)
Khagaria	333 (1.1)	2398 (1.1)	348 (1.1)	2610 (1.1)	887 (2.8)	42753 (2.8)	973 (3.0)	49526 (3.1)
Bhagalpur	544 (1.8)	4026 (1.8)	559 (1.8)	4304 (1.8)	1144 (3.6)	55370 (3.6)	1221 (3.8)	62027 (3.9)
Banka	59 (0.2)	413 (0.2)	38 (0.1)	270 (0.1)	654 (1.1)	30215 (2.0)	332 (1.0)	15405 (1.0)
Saharsa	546 (1.8)	3986 (1.8)	557 (1.8)	4233 (1.8)	1102 (3.5)	52676 (3.5)	1114 (3.5)	56146 (3.6)
Supaul	194 (0.6)	1319 (0.6)	108 (0.3)	745 (0.3)	1298 (4.1)	62304 (4.1)	604 (1.9)	28992 (1.8)
Madhepura	289 (0.9)	2052 (0.9)	204 (0.7)	1510 (0.6)	599 (1.9)	28632 (1.9)	1308 (4.1)	63569 (4.0)
Purnea	1278 (4.1)	9329 (4.1)	1289 (4.1)	9539 (4.0)	968 (3.0)	46270 (3.0)	981 (3.1)	47775 (3.0)
Kishanganj	409 (1.3)	2945 (1.3)	412 (1.3)	3008 (1.3)	641 (2.0)	30063 (2.0)	648 (2.0)	30521 (1.9)
Araria	406 (1.3)	2883 (1.3)	408 (1.3)	2938 (1.2)	429 (1.3)	19991 (1.3)	433 (1.3)	20308 (1.3)
Katihar	1498 (4.8)	11085 (4.9)	1503 (4.8)	11648 (4.9)	1072 (3.4)	51885 (3.4)	1183 (3.7)	60806 (3.8)
Bihar	31064 (100.0)	226979 (100.0)	31097 (100.0)	236427 (100.0)	31888 (100.0)	1517110 (100.0)	32109 (100.0)	1580480 (100.0)

Source : Department of Agriculture, GOB

Note : Figure in parentheses denote percentage.

(Contd.)

Table A 2.8 : Districtwise Area and Production of Important Fruits in Bihar (2010-11 and 2011-12) (Contd.)

(Area in hectare/Production in tonnes)

Districts	Others				Total			
	2010-11		2011-12		2010-11		2011-12	
	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production
Patna	2132 (3.7)	19948 (3.3)	2200 (3.8)	21153 (2.7)	7762 (2.6)	93272 (2.4)	7829 (2.6)	92810 (2.4)
Nalanda	1694 (3.0)	15177 (2.5)	1758 (3.0)	16167 (2.0)	6481 (2.2)	73709 (1.9)	6530 (2.2)	72791 (1.9)
Bhojpur	1451 (2.5)	12925 (2.2)	1499 (2.6)	14101 (1.8)	8253 (2.8)	84566 (2.2)	8291 (2.8)	84231 (2.1)
Buxar	927 (1.6)	8118 (1.4)	966 (1.7)	8525 (1.1)	6022 (2.0)	59856 (1.5)	6047 (2.0)	58912 (1.5)
Rohtas	1073 (1.9)	9452 (1.6)	11300 (19.5)	103147 (13.1)	10264 (2.5)	97160 (2.5)	10283 (3.5)	94106 (2.4)
Kaimur	800 (1.4)	6717 (1.1)	6562 (11.3)	62121 (7.9)	5751 (1.9)	55579 (1.4)	5776 (1.9)	55064 (1.4)
Gaya	1429 (2.5)	12475 (2.1)	1471 (2.5)	13051 (1.7)	3650 (1.2)	39806 (1.0)	3685 (1.2)	39385 (1.0)
Jehanabad	670 (1.2)	5952 (1.0)	695 (1.2)	6414 (0.8)	1466 (0.5)	18741 (0.5)	1499 (0.5)	19315 (0.5)
Arwal	487 (0.9)	4486 (0.8)	531 (0.9)	5082 (0.6)	1185 (0.4)	14778 (0.4)	1220 (0.4)	15298 (0.4)
Nawada	1343 (2.4)	11167 (1.9)	1377 (2.4)	11986 (1.5)	3310 (1.1)	38872 (1.0)	3325 (1.1)	38582 (1.0)
Aurangabad	1434 (2.5)	12481 (2.1)	1473 (2.5)	12983 (1.6)	3748 (1.3)	44758 (1.1)	3783 (1.3)	44043 (1.1)
Saran	1886 (3.3)	16116 (2.7)	1963 (3.4)	18103 (2.3)	9640 (3.3)	108685 (2.8)	9703 (3.3)	110842 (2.8)
Siwan	1862 (3.3)	16673 (2.8)	1958 (3.4)	18624 (2.4)	6905 (2.3)	86774 (2.2)	6991 (2.3)	89175 (2.3)
Gopalganj	1418 (2.5)	12515 (2.1)	1482 (2.6)	13646 (1.7)	6911 (2.3)	84985 (2.2)	6958 (2.3)	84094 (2.1)
W. Champaran	2940 (5.2)	25652 (4.3)	2989 (5.2)	28159 (3.6)	14862 (5.0)	169240 (4.3)	14934 (5.0)	170301 (4.3)
E. Champaran	2779 (4.9)	24693 (4.1)	2828 (4.9)	25825 (3.3)	16457 (5.6)	179376 (4.6)	16533 (5.5)	178518 (4.5)
Muzaffarpur	1978 (3.5)	18443 (3.1)	2034 (3.5)	20431 (2.6)	25432 (8.6)	413714 (10.6)	25586 (8.6)	425628 (10.8)
Sitamarhi	1085 (1.9)	10064 (1.7)	1115 (1.9)	10834 (1.4)	9914 (3.3)	112083 (2.9)	9976 (3.3)	111532 (2.8)
Sheohar	657 (1.2)	6114 (1.0)	685 (1.2)	6609 (0.8)	4902 (1.7)	51974 (1.3)	4925 (1.7)	51483 (1.3)
Vaishali	1847 (3.2)	17990 (3.0)	1905 (3.3)	19840 (2.5)	18296 (6.2)	287615 (7.4)	18383 (6.2)	296624 (7.5)
Darbhangha	2054 (3.6)	17809 (3.0)	2109 (3.6)	19320 (2.4)	18226 (6.1)	228187 (5.8)	18260 (6.1)	226125 (5.7)
Madhubani	1940 (3.4)	17128 (2.9)	2016 (3.5)	18705 (2.4)	10363 (3.5)	131072 (3.4)	10405 (3.5)	128159 (3.3)
Samastipur	2039 (3.6)	19286 (3.2)	2066 (3.6)	19881 (2.5)	16587 (5.6)	234759 (6.0)	16780 (5.6)	242719 (6.2)
Begusarai	1590 (2.8)	15382 (2.6)	1649 (2.8)	16887 (2.1)	7727 (2.6)	107074 (2.7)	7839 (2.6)	110720 (2.8)
Munger	680 (1.2)	6336 (1.1)	730 (1.3)	6485 (0.8)	2879 (1.0)	41436 (1.1)	2923 (1.0)	41397 (1.1)
Sheikhpura	341 (0.6)	3132 (0.5)	388 (0.7)	3691 (0.5)	1552 (0.5)	18301 (0.5)	1471 (0.5)	15998 (0.4)
Lakhisarai	282 (0.5)	2668 (0.4)	324 (0.6)	3214 (0.4)	1194 (0.4)	15801 (0.4)	1202 (0.4)	15640 (0.4)
Jamui	676 (1.2)	5672 (0.9)	711 (1.2)	6238 (0.8)	2378 (0.8)	28359 (0.7)	2322 (0.8)	25038 (0.6)
Khagaria	936 (1.6)	8368 (1.4)	976 (1.7)	9109 (1.2)	4220 (1.4)	72016 (1.8)	4338 (1.5)	76842 (2.0)
Bhagalpur	2068 (3.6)	18353 (3.1)	2121 (3.7)	19738 (2.5)	11904 (4.0)	153505 (3.9)	12041 (4.0)	155984 (4.0)
Banka	1109 (1.9)	9196 (1.5)	1151 (2.0)	10121 (1.3)	8404 (2.8)	96178 (2.5)	8087 (2.7)	76334 (1.9)
Saharsa	2070 (3.6)	26990 (4.5)	2139 (3.7)	29199 (3.7)	6958 (2.3)	112478 (2.9)	7017 (2.4)	115885 (2.9)
Supaul	12 (0.0)	-27438 (0.0)	735 (1.3)	6606 (0.8)	3195 (1.1)	50254 (1.3)	3132 (1.1)	49448 (1.3)
Madhepura	2412 (4.2)	55883 (9.4)	1750 (3.0)	23248 (2.9)	5903 (2.0)	109103 (2.8)	5852 (2.0)	109487 (2.8)
Purnea	3133 (5.5)	57470 (9.6)	3172 (5.5)	58838 (7.4)	8257 (2.8)	138454 (3.5)	8316 (2.8)	139780 (3.6)
Kishanganj	2977 (5.2)	59766 (10.0)	3075 (5.3)	62420 (7.9)	5062 (1.7)	101588 (2.6)	5140 (1.7)	103404 (2.6)
Araria	1124 (2.0)	14788 (2.5)	1173 (2.0)	15617 (2.0)	2840 (1.0)	45041 (1.2)	2869 (1.0)	45094 (1.1)
Katihar	1694 (3.0)	19729 (3.3)	1776 (3.1)	22103 (2.8)	7564 (2.6)	112607 (2.9)	7724 (2.6)	121921 (3.1)
Bihar	57029 (100.0)	597643 (100.0)	58018 (100.0)	789939 (100.0)	296424 (100.0)	3911756 (100.0)	297975 (100.0)	3932709 (100.0)

Source : Department of Agriculture, GOB

Note : Figure in parentheses denote percentage.

(Concluded)

Table A 2.9 : Districtwise Area and Production of Flowers in Bihar (2010-11 and 2011-12)

(Area in hectare/Production in tonnes)

Districts	Rose				Marigold			
	2010-11		2011-12		2010-11		2011-12	
	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production
Patna	4.30 (6.3)	6.02 (7.0)	4.60 (6.3)	6.44 (6.8)	38.15 (13.5)	721.04 (14.1)	56.20 (15.6)	1056.56 (16.1)
Nalanda	2.50 (3.7)	3.40 (3.9)	2.70 (3.7)	3.78 (4.0)	8.35 (2.9)	151.14 (3.0)	8.80 (2.4)	163.68 (2.5)
Bhojpur	2.60 (3.8)	3.48 (4.0)	2.65 (3.6)	3.71 (3.9)	13.70 (4.8)	249.34 (4.9)	15.15 (4.2)	278.76 (4.2)
Buxar	1.40 (2.1)	1.54 (1.8)	1.50 (2.1)	1.95 (2.0)	3.55 (1.3)	63.90 (1.2)	4.60 (1.3)	83.26 (1.3)
Rohtas	1.10 (1.6)	1.16 (1.3)	1.20 (1.6)	1.44 (1.5)	2.30 (0.8)	38.64 (0.8)	2.50 (0.7)	44.00 (0.7)
Kaimur	0.95 (1.4)	1.05 (1.2)	1.00 (1.4)	1.16 (1.2)	2.05 (0.7)	34.85 (0.7)	2.30 (0.6)	40.94 (0.6)
Gaya	2.25 (3.3)	2.48 (2.9)	2.40 (3.3)	2.88 (3.0)	16.95 (6.0)	293.24 (5.7)	18.15 (5.0)	330.33 (5.0)
Jehanabad	1.20 (1.8)	1.44 (1.7)	1.30 (1.8)	1.69 (1.8)	8.15 (2.9)	143.44 (2.8)	47.40 (13.2)	872.16 (13.3)
Arwal	1.30 (1.9)	1.56 (1.8)	1.40 (1.9)	1.82 (1.9)	7.75 (2.7)	135.63 (2.6)	8.80 (2.4)	160.16 (2.4)
Nawada	0.95 (1.4)	1.05 (1.2)	1.00 (1.4)	1.10 (1.2)	2.45 (0.9)	41.65 (0.8)	2.60 (0.7)	44.72 (0.7)
Aurangabad	1.00 (1.5)	1.20 (1.4)	1.05 (1.4)	1.26 (1.3)	5.15 (1.8)	89.10 (1.7)	5.30 (1.5)	92.22 (1.4)
Saran	1.30 (1.9)	1.50 (1.7)	1.35 (1.9)	1.76 (1.8)	4.40 (1.6)	77.00 (1.5)	4.60 (1.3)	81.42 (1.2)
Siwan	1.20 (1.8)	1.44 (1.7)	1.30 (1.8)	1.76 (1.8)	3.05 (1.1)	54.29 (1.1)	4.15 (1.2)	74.29 (1.1)
Gopalganj	1.25 (1.8)	1.53 (1.8)	1.35 (1.9)	1.62 (1.7)	3.20 (1.1)	57.28 (1.1)	3.90 (1.1)	68.64 (1.0)
E. Champaran	2.45 (3.6)	3.33 (3.8)	2.60 (3.6)	3.43 (3.6)	8.60 (3.1)	156.52 (3.1)	9.70 (2.7)	176.54 (2.7)
W. Champaran	2.50 (3.7)	3.48 (4.0)	2.65 (3.6)	3.71 (3.9)	9.40 (2.4)	174.84 (3.5)	9.90 (2.8)	182.16 (2.8)
Muzaffarpur	4.40 (6.5)	6.07 (7.0)	4.70 (6.4)	6.58 (6.9)	18.95 (6.9)	354.37 (7.1)	20.25 (5.6)	376.65 (5.7)
Sitamarhi	1.05 (1.5)	1.16 (1.3)	1.20 (1.6)	1.50 (1.6)	2.90 (1.0)	49.88 (1.0)	3.40 (0.9)	60.18 (0.9)
Sheohar	0.85 (1.2)	0.89 (1.0)	0.90 (1.2)	0.99 (1.0)	1.05 (0.4)	17.85 (0.3)	1.10 (0.3)	18.70 (0.3)
Vaishali	3.95 (5.8)	5.37 (6.2)	4.15 (5.7)	5.81 (6.1)	19.95 (7.3)	371.07 (7.5)	21.60 (6.0)	406.08 (6.2)
Darbhanga	1.90 (2.8)	2.38 (2.8)	1.95 (2.7)	2.54 (2.7)	6.80 (2.3)	119.00 (2.22)	6.95 (1.9)	122.32 (1.9)
Madhubani	1.00 (1.5)	1.30 (1.5)	1.10 (1.5)	1.43 (1.5)	3.55 (1.3)	63.19 (1.2)	3.75 (1.0)	66.38 (1.0)
Samastipur	3.95 (5.8)	5.33 (6.2)	4.30 (5.9)	6.11 (6.4)	12.80 (4.4)	234.24 (4.4)	14.25 (4.0)	265.05 (4.0)
Begusarai	1.80 (2.6)	2.38 (2.8)	1.95 (2.7)	2.34 (2.5)	9.35 (3.2)	170.17 (3.3)	9.70 (2.7)	176.54 (2.7)
Munger	2.40 (3.5)	3.17 (3.7)	2.75 (3.8)	3.58 (3.8)	10.60 (3.8)	188.68 (3.7)	11.10 (3.1)	192.03 (2.9)
Sheikhpura	0.70 (1.0)	0.77 (0.9)	0.75 (1.0)	0.83 (0.9)	0.90 (0.3)	15.48 (0.3)	1.00 (0.3)	17.20 (0.3)
Lakhisarai	0.95 (1.4)	1.09 (1.3)	1.00 (1.4)	1.15 (1.2)	2.30 (0.8)	40.02 (0.8)	2.40 (0.7)	41.76 (0.6)
Jamui	0.90 (1.3)	0.99 (1.1)	0.95 (1.3)	1.06 (1.1)	1.70 (0.6)	28.90 (0.6)	1.75 (0.5)	29.93 (0.5)
Khagaria	1.05 (1.5)	1.16 (1.3)	1.05 (1.4)	1.31 (1.4)	1.95 (0.7)	33.93 (0.7)	2.00 (0.6)	34.60 (0.5)
Bhagalpur	2.70 (4.0)	3.62 (4.2)	2.90 (4.0)	4.06 (4.3)	10.95 (3.8)	202.58 (4.0)	12.45 (3.5)	229.08 (3.5)
Banka	0.85 (1.2)	0.98 (1.1)	0.90 (1.2)	0.99 (1.0)	2.10 (1.1)	36.12 (0.7)	2.20 (0.6)	37.95 (0.6)
Saharsa	1.80 (2.6)	2.23 (2.6)	1.95 (2.7)	2.48 (2.6)	7.05 (2.6)	124.08 (2.4)	7.25 (2.0)	126.15 (1.9)
Supaul	0.70 (1.0)	0.77 (0.9)	0.75 (1.0)	0.84 (0.9)	1.95 (0.7)	33.35 (0.7)	2.00 (0.6)	34.40 (0.5)
Madhepura	0.90 (1.3)	1.04 (1.2)	1.00 (1.4)	1.20 (1.3)	2.80 (1.0)	48.16 (0.9)	2.90 (0.8)	50.17 (0.8)
Purnea	1.80 (2.6)	2.39 (2.8)	1.90 (2.6)	2.28 (2.4)	7.55 (2.7)	134.39 (2.6)	7.75 (2.2)	139.50 (2.1)
Kishanganj	2.50 (3.7)	3.20 (3.7)	2.70 (3.7)	3.29 (3.5)	8.85 (3.1)	157.53 (3.1)	9.00 (2.5)	159.30 (2.4)
Araria	1.10 (1.6)	1.23 (1.4)	1.15 (1.6)	1.27 (1.3)	1.65 (0.6)	28.22 (0.6)	1.70 (0.5)	29.07 (0.4)
Katihar	2.55 (3.7)	3.34 (3.9)	2.85 (3.9)	3.99 (4.2)	10.25 (3.7)	186.55 (3.6)	11.40 (3.2)	202.92 (3.1)
Bihar	68.05 (100.0)	86.52 (100.0)	72.90 (100.0)	95.14 (10 0.0)	283.15 (100.0)	5119.66 (100.0)	359.95 (100.0)	6565.80 (100.0)

Source : Department of Agriculture, GOB
Note : Figure in parentheses denote percentage.

(Contd.)

Table A 2.9 : Districtwise Area and Production of Flowers in Bihar (2010-11 and 2011-12) (Contd.)

(Area in hectare/Production in tonnes)

Districts	Jasmine (Bela)				Tube Rose			
	2010-11		2011-12		2010-11		2011-12	
	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production
Patna	5.40 (5.1)	17.28 (5.6)	5.70 (5.0)	19.38 (5.6)	4.40 (4.2)	22.88 (4.4)	5.20 (4.5)	28.08 (4.7)
Nalanda	3.20 (3.0)	9.92 (3.2)	3.40 (3.0)	10.88 (3.1)	2.60 (2.5)	13.00 (2.5)	3.10 (2.7)	15.97 (2.7)
Bhojpur	3.15 (3.0)	9.45 (3.1)	3.45 (3.0)	10.87 (3.1)	1.80 (1.7)	9.09 (1.7)	1.95 (1.7)	9.95 (1.7)
Buxar	1.80 (1.7)	5.22 (1.7)	2.30 (2.0)	7.13 (2.0)	1.60 (1.5)	7.84 (1.5)	1.70 (1.5)	8.42 (1.4)
Rohtas	1.15 (1.1)	3.05 (1.0)	1.40 (1.2)	3.64 (1.0)	1.20 (1.1)	5.64 (1.1)	1.30 (1.1)	6.18 (1.0)
Kaimur	1.40 (1.3)	3.78 (1.2)	1.50 (1.3)	4.20 (1.2)	0.95 (0.9)	4.56 (0.9)	1.05 (0.9)	5.15 (0.9)
Gaya	7.05 (6.7)	19.74 (6.4)	7.30 (6.4)	21.17 (6.1)	4.85 (4.6)	22.31 (4.3)	5.35 (4.6)	25.15 (4.2)
Jehanabad	3.45 (3.3)	10.01 (3.3)	3.75 (3.3)	11.25 (3.2)	2.40 (2.3)	11.52 (2.2)	2.60 (2.2)	12.74 (2.1)
Arwal	3.30 (3.1)	9.57 (3.1)	3.60 (3.2)	10.80 (3.1)	1.95 (1.9)	9.56 (1.8)	2.05 (1.8)	10.15 (1.7)
Nawada	1.25 (1.2)	3.25 (1.1)	1.40 (1.2)	3.64 (1.0)	1.10 (1.0)	5.06 (1.0)	1.15 (1.0)	5.35 (0.9)
Aurangabad	2.40 (2.3)	6.72 (2.2)	2.50 (2.2)	6.63 (1.9)	1.35 (1.3)	6.48 (1.2)	1.45 (1.2)	7.03 (1.2)
Saran	2.30 (2.2)	6.21 (2.0)	2.50 (2.2)	7.00 (2.0)	1.60 (1.5)	7.84 (1.5)	1.80 (1.5)	9.00 (1.5)
Siwan	1.45 (1.4)	4.06 (1.3)	1.80 (1.6)	5.31 (1.5)	1.50 (1.4)	7.50 (1.4)	1.90 (1.6)	9.69 (1.6)
Gopalganj	1.50 (1.4)	4.20 (1.4)	1.65 (1.5)	4.62 (1.3)	1.45 (1.4)	7.32 (1.4)	1.60 (1.4)	8.16 (1.4)
W. Champaran	2.45 (2.3)	7.60 (2.5)	2.85 (2.5)	8.55 (2.5)	3.40 (3.2)	17.34 (3.3)	3.90 (3.3)	20.09 (3.4)
E. Champaran	2.80 (2.7)	8.68 (2.8)	3.10 (2.7)	9.92 (2.8)	4.80 (4.6)	24.96 (4.8)	5.20 (4.5)	27.56 (4.6)
Muzaffarpur	7.40 (7.6)	23.68 (7.7)	7.80 (6.9)	25.74 (7.4)	7.85 (7.5)	40.82 (7.8)	8.45 (7.2)	44.79 (7.5)
Sitamarhi	1.95 (1.9)	5.46 (1.8)	2.20 (1.9)	6.60 (1.9)	1.25 (1.2)	5.75 (1.1)	1.35 (1.2)	6.35 (1.1)
Sheohar	0.90 (0.9)	2.34 (0.8)	0.95 (0.8)	2.47 (0.7)	0.80 (1.8)	3.60 (0.7)	0.85 (0.7)	3.91 (0.7)
Vaishali	7.50 (7.1)	23.25 (7.6)	7.90 (7.0)	26.86 (7.7)	9.40 (8.9)	47.94 (9.2)	10.20 (8.7)	54.06 (9.1)
Darbhanga	2.60 (2.5)	7.28 (2.4)	2.80 (2.5)	7.84 (2.3)	1.90 (1.8)	9.03 (1.7)	2.30 (2.0)	11.39 (1.9)
Madhubani	2.65 (2.5)	7.69 (2.5)	2.85 (2.5)	8.41 (2.4)	1.40 (1.3)	7.00 (1.3)	1.90 (1.6)	9.88 (1.7)
Samastipur	6.35 (6.0)	19.69 (6.4)	6.70 (5.9)	23.12 (6.6)	8.65 (8.2)	44.98 (8.6)	9.95 (8.5)	53.73 (9.0)
Begusarai	3.45 (3.3)	10.35 (3.4)	3.80 (3.3)	11.78 (3.4)	3.25 (3.1)	16.25 (3.1)	3.60 (3.1)	18.36 (3.1)
Munger	2.40 (2.3)	6.96 (2.3)	2.70 (2.4)	7.97 (2.3)	3.40 (3.2)	16.32 (3.1)	3.90 (3.3)	19.11 (3.2)
Sheikhpura	0.95 (0.9)	2.66 (0.9)	1.00 (0.9)	2.60 (0.7)	0.80 (0.8)	3.76 (0.7)	0.90 (0.8)	4.28 (0.7)
Lakhisarai	1.20 (1.1)	3.18 (1.0)	1.30 (1.1)	3.39 (1.0)	0.95 (0.9)	4.47 (0.9)	1.05 (0.9)	5.04 (0.8)
Jamui	0.80 (0.8)	2.08 (0.7)	0.85 (0.7)	2.24 (0.6)	0.70 (0.7)	3.15 (0.6)	0.75 (0.6)	3.41 (0.6)
Khagaria	1.30 (1.2)	3.45 (1.1)	1.45 (1.3)	3.92 (1.1)	1.30 (1.2)	6.24 (1.2)	1.40 (1.2)	6.86 (1.2)
Bhagalpur	6.40 (6.1)	19.20 (6.2)	6.70 (5.9)	22.51 (6.5)	4.40 (4.2)	22.44 (4.3)	5.10 (4.4)	26.78 (4.5)
Banka	1.35 (1.3)	3.51 (1.1)	1.40 (1.2)	3.78 (1.1)	0.80 (0.8)	3.68 (0.7)	0.90 (0.8)	4.19 (0.7)
Saharsa	2.15 (2.0)	5.81 (1.9)	2.25 (2.0)	6.75 (1.9)	2.40 (2.3)	11.52 (2.2)	2.60 (2.2)	12.74 (2.1)
Supaul	0.85 (0.8)	2.25 (0.7)	0.90 (0.8)	2.39 (0.7)	0.80 (0.8)	3.68 (0.7)	0.85 (0.7)	4.00 (0.7)
Madhepura	1.05 (1.0)	2.84 (0.9)	1.15 (1.0)	3.28 (0.9)	1.10 (1.0)	5.17 (1.0)	1.20 (1.0)	5.76 (1.0)
Purnea	2.60 (2.5)	7.28 (2.4)	2.90 (2.6)	8.41 (2.4)	3.20 (3.0)	15.36 (2.9)	3.40 (2.9)	17.00 (2.9)
Kishanganj	3.35 (3.2)	9.05 (2.9)	3.45 (3.0)	10.01 (2.9)	5.55 (5.3)	27.20 (5.2)	5.70 (4.9)	28.79 (4.8)
Araria	1.05 (1.0)	2.73 (0.9)	1.10 (1.0)	2.86 (0.8)	0.80 (0.8)	3.68 (0.7)	0.90 (0.8)	4.23 (0.7)
Katihar	2.85 (2.7)	7.98 (2.6)	3.15 (2.8)	10.40 (3.0)	7.60 (7.2)	38.00 (7.3)	8.10 (6.9)	42.12 (7.1)
Bihar	105.15 (100.0)	307.46 (100.0)	113.50 (100.0)	348.32 (100.0)	105.25 (100.0)	522.94 (100.0)	116.65 (100.0)	595.45 (100.0)

Source : Department of Agriculture, GOB

Note : Figure in parentheses denote percentage.

(Contd.)

Table A 2.9 : Districtwise Area and Production of Flowers in Bihar (2010-11 and 2011-12) (Contd.)

(Area in hectare/Production in tonnes)

District	Others				Total			
	2010-11		2011-12		2010-11		2011-12	
	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production
Patna	7.40 (5.9)	67.34 (6.3)	7.85 (5.7)	72.22 (6.0)	67.20 (8.7)	834.56 (11.8)	88.70 (9.8)	1182.68 (13.4)
Nalanda	3.35 (2.2)	29.82 (2.8)	3.70 (2.7)	33.26 (2.7)	23.70 (3.1)	207.28 (2.9)	26.60 (3.0)	227.57 (2.6)
Bhojpur	2.85 (2.3)	25.37 (2.4)	3.15 (2.3)	28.19 (2.3)	25.20 (3.3)	296.73 (4.2)	27.50 (3.1)	331.48 (3.8)
Buxar	2.40 (1.9)	21.12 (2.0)	2.60 (1.9)	23.01 (1.9)	11.05 (1.4)	99.62 (1.4)	13.05 (1.4)	123.77 (1.4)
Rohtas	1.90 (1.5)	15.77 (1.5)	2.05 (1.5)	17.22 (1.4)	7.85 (1.0)	64.26 (0.9)	8.70 (1.0)	72.48 (0.8)
Kaimur	1.75 (1.4)	14.70 (1.4)	1.95 (1.4)	16.77 (1.4)	7.30 (1.0)	58.94 (0.8)	8.10 (0.9)	68.22 (0.8)
Gaya	3.90 (3.1)	31.20 (2.9)	4.25 (3.1)	34.85 (2.9)	39.05 (5.1)	368.97 (5.2)	42.25 (4.7)	414.38 (4.7)
Jehanabad	2.95 (2.3)	24.78 (2.3)	3.20 (2.3)	27.52 (2.3)	18.70 (2.4)	191.19 (2.7)	58.85 (6.5)	925.36 (10.5)
Arwal	2.45 (1.9)	19.85 (1.9)	2.70 (1.9)	22.95 (1.9)	17.25 (2.2)	176.17 (2.5)	19.15 (2.1)	205.88 (2.3)
Nawada	1.65 (1.3)	13.20 (1.2)	1.80 (1.3)	14.94 (1.2)	7.55 (1.6)	64.21 (0.9)	8.20 (0.9)	69.75 (0.8)
Aurangabad	2.05 (1.6)	15.99 (1.5)	2.30 (1.7)	18.40 (1.5)	12.10 (1.6)	119.49 (1.7)	12.80 (1.4)	125.54 (1.4)
Saran	2.20 (1.7)	17.82 (1.7)	2.55 (1.8)	20.91 (1.7)	11.95 (1.6)	110.37 (1.6)	13.05 (1.4)	120.09 (1.4)
Siwan	2.05 (1.6)	17.02 (1.6)	2.60 (1.9)	22.10 (1.8)	9.45 (1.2)	84.31 (1.2)	12.05 (1.3)	113.15 (1.3)
Gopalganj	2.10 (1.7)	17.64 (1.7)	2.20 (1.6)	18.81 (1.6)	9.70 (1.3)	87.97 (1.2)	10.95 (1.2)	101.85 (1.2)
W. Champaran	3.15 (2.5)	27.72 (2.6)	3.70 (2.7)	32.93 (2.7)	21.15 (2.8)	212.51 (2.9)	25.45 (2.8)	241.54 (2.7)
E. Champaran	3.80 (3.0)	33.82 (3.2)	4.30 (3.1)	38.92 (3.2)	24.70 (3.2)	245.78 (3.5)	26.65 (3.0)	262.27 (3.0)
Muzaffarpur	10.15 (8.1)	91.35 (8.6)	10.55 (7.6)	97.06 (8.0)	57.65 (7.5)	516.29 (7.3)	63.15 (7.0)	550.82 (6.2)
Sitamarhi	2.45 (1.9)	19.11 (1.8)	2.70 (1.9)	21.33 (1.8)	10.05 (1.3)	81.36 (1.2)	11.35 (1.3)	95.96 (1.1)
Sheohar	1.60 (1.3)	12.16 (1.1)	1.70 (1.2)	13.09 (1.1)	5.50 (0.2)	36.84 (0.5)	5.85 (0.6)	39.16 (0.4)
Vaishali	12.35 (9.8)	108.68 (10.2)	13.55 (9.8)	124.66 (10.3)	67.25 (8.8)	556.31 (7.8)	74.20 (8.2)	617.47 (7.0)
Darbhanga	2.90 (2.3)	22.91 (2.1)	3.05 (2.2)	25.62 (2.1)	17.55 (2.3)	160.6 (2.3)	18.55 (2.1)	169.71 (1.9)
Madhubani	2.70 (2.1)	22.41 (2.1)	2.90 (2.1)	24.94 (2.1)	12.00 (1.6)	101.59 (1.4)	13.25 (1.5)	111.04 (1.3)
Samastipur	9.10 (7.2)	80.99 (7.6)	9.90 (7.1)	91.08 (7.5)	44.25 (5.8)	385.23 (5.4)	51.80 (5.7)	439.09 (5.0)
Begusarai	4.35 (3.5)	37.41 (3.5)	4.80 (3.5)	43.20 (3.6)	24.00 (3.1)	236.56 (3.3)	25.75 (2.9)	252.22 (2.9)
Munger	2.45 (1.9)	20.09 (1.9)	2.75 (2.0)	23.10 (1.9)	25.45 (3.3)	235.22 (3.3)	27.60 (3.1)	245.79 (2.8)
Sheikhpura	1.60 (1.3)	12.48 (1.2)	1.70 (1.2)	13.35 (1.1)	5.10 (0.7)	35.15 (0.5)	5.55 (0.6)	38.26 (0.4)
Lakhisarai	1.80 (1.4)	14.22 (1.3)	1.90 (1.4)	15.11 (1.2)	7.35 (1.0)	62.98 (0.9)	7.85 (0.9)	66.45 (0.8)
Jamui	1.60 (1.3)	11.52 (1.1)	1.70 (1.2)	12.33 (1.0)	6.05 (0.8)	46.64 (0.7)	6.40 (0.7)	48.97 (0.6)
Khagaria	2.80 (2.2)	21.00 (2.0)	2.90 (2.1)	22.04 (1.8)	8.80 (1.1)	65.78 (0.9)	9.25 (1.0)	68.73 (0.8)
Bhagalpur	6.05 (4.8)	52.64 (4.9)	7.85 (5.7)	71.44 (5.9)	35.80 (4.7)	300.48(4.2)	42.25 (4.7)	353.87 (4.0)
Banka	1.50 (1.2)	11.10 (1.0)	1.60 (1.2)	12.16 (1.0)	7.55 (1.0)	55.39 (0.8)	8.00 (0.9)	59.07 (0.7)
Saharsa	2.40 (1.9)	20.16 (1.9)	2.70 (1.9)	23.49 (1.9)	16.75 (2.2)	163.80 (2.3)	17.75 (2.0)	171.61 (1.9)
Supaul	1.80 (1.4)	13.68 (1.3)	1.90 (1.4)	15.01 (1.2)	6.40 (0.8)	53.73(0.8)	6.75 (0.7)	56.64 (0.6)
Madhepura	2.20 (1.7)	17.38 (1.6)	2.40 (1.7)	20.16 (1.7)	8.50 (1.1)	74.59 (1.1)	9.15 (1.0)	80.57 (0.9)
Purnea	2.70 (2.1)	22.68 (2.1)	2.95 (2.1)	25.67 (2.1)	22.55 (2.9)	182.1 (2.6)	23.75 (2.6)	192.86 (2.2)
Kishanganj	2.80 (2.2)	23.52 (2.2)	3.10 (2.2)	26.97 (2.2)	29.45 (3.8)	220.5 (3.1)	30.55 (3.4)	228.36 (2.6)
Araria	1.90 (1.5)	14.06 (1.3)	1.95 (1.4)	14.63 (1.2)	7.15 (0.9)	49.92 (0.7)	7.50 (0.8)	52.06 (0.6)
Katihar	2.90 (2.3)	25.52 (2.4)	3.40 (2.4)	30.60 (2.5)	29.15 (3.8)	261.39 (3.7)	32.70 (3.6)	290.03 (3.3)
Bihar	126.05 (100.0)	1068.23 (100.0)	138.85 (100.0)	1210.04 (100.0)	768.20 (100.0)	7104.81 (100.0)	901.00 (100.0)	8814.75 (100.0)

Source : Department of Agriculture, GOB

Note : Figure in parentheses denote percentage

(Concluded)

Table A 2.10 : Districtwise Cooperative Credit Distribution in Bihar

District	Target (Rs. lakh)			Achievement (Rs. lakh)		
	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Patna	8724	6500.00	19322.00	1186.00 (3.4)	1739.80 (4.1)	1406.80 (3.6)
Nalanda	6398	4500.00	18540.00	802.67 (2.3)	697.77 (1.7)	1104.66 (2.9)
Bhojpur	6662	6000.00	22070.00	914.93 (2.6)	1009.44 (2.4)	984.33 (2.5)
Buxar	10444	--*	32002.00	418.83 (1.2)	538.89 (1.3)	655.60 (1.7)
Rohtas	3225	2600.00	10030.00	873.48 (2.5)	860.93 (2.0)	1071.70 (2.8)
Kaimur	1369	900.00	5768.00	511.30 (1.5)	489.28 (1.2)	546.87 (1.4)
Gaya	2425	865.00	12566.00	254.21 (0.7)	356.27 (0.8)	326.43 (0.8)
Jehanabad	55	145.00	0.00	37.75 (0.1)	24.54 (0.1)	31.19 (0.1)
Arwal	120	90.00	0.00	10.04 (0.0)	14.79 (0.0)	18.11 (0.0)
Nawada	3184	4000.00	11832.00	875.28 (2.5)	1525.92 (3.6)	727.69 (1.9)
Aurangabad	1100	4000.00	13202.00	3077.35 (8.8)	4349.15 (10.3)	3339.60 (8.6)
Saran						
Siwan	4308	3200.00	12436.00	1232.69 (3.5)	860.83 (2.0)	728.78 (1.9)
Gopalganj	1386	5000.00	4144.00	1173.87 (3.4)	1856.57 (4.4)	1466.28 (3.8)
W. Champaran	5899	3500.00	13780.00	1147.56 (3.3)	829.35 (2.0)	760.12 (2.0)
E. Champaran	2856	5000.00	7100.00	3290.28 (9.4)	4210.40 (10.0)	1037.07 (2.7)
Muzaffarpur	2710	2500.00	8532.00	392.62 (1.1)	581.16 (1.4)	451.01 (1.2)
Sitamarhi	1783	3600.00	6882.00	746.69 (2.1)	736.19 (1.7)	648.22 (1.7)
Sheohar	233	400.00	946.00	126.01 (0.4)	189.04 (0.4)	105.08 (0.3)
Vaishali	2300	1000.00	3800.00	246.77 (0.7)	423.25 (1.0)	350.75 (0.9)
Darbhanga						
Madhubani	5813	4000.00	25808.00	2103.8 (6.0)	2566.42 (6.1)	2221.59 (5.7)
Samastipur	3256	4500.00	15104.00	4404.6 (12.6)	4160.44 (9.9)	4088.08 (10.6)
Begusarai	5810	4400.00	31000.00	4101.55 (11.7)	4449.97 (10.6)	6338.99 (16.4)
Munger	696	650.00	1870.00	49.25 (0.1)	157.66 (0.4)	174.70 (0.5)
Sheikhpura		100.00	3158.00	18.25 (0.1)	46.31 (0.1)	40.87 (0.1)
Lakhisarai	1794	100.00	6840.00	63.07 (0.2)	100.36 (0.2)	144.06 (0.4)
Jamui	519	150.00	3166.00	169.99 (0.5)	449.22 (1.1)	457.43 (1.2)
Khagaria	3809	3000.00	15534.00	2297.28 (6.6)	3200.03 (7.6)	3450.40 (8.9)
Bhagalpur	1546	2260.00	5409.00	574.34 (1.6)	687.44 (1.6)	393.87 (1.0)
Banka	1090	1740.00	6100.00	189.58 (0.5)	368.35 (0.9)	103.96 (0.3)
Saharsa						
Supaul						
Madhepura						
Purnea	2407	2109.00	15274.00	1668.6 (4.8)	1652.65 (3.9)	2000.84 (5.2)
Kishanganj	2118	1060.00	14060.00	386.31 (1.1)	436.35 (1.0)	857.68 (2.2)
Araria	1388	1831.00	7996.00	1287.49 (3.7)	1474.15 (3.5)	1844.10 (4.8)
Katihar	3266	1000.00	8134.00	375.42 (1.1)	1045.78 (2.5)	807.56 (2.1)
Bihar	98693	80700.00	362405.00	35007.9 (100.0)	42088.70 (100.0)	38684.42 (100.0)

Source : Department of Cooperative, GOB

* Figure is included in Bhojpur

Table A 2.11 : Districtwise Achievement of Kisan Credit Card (Numbers)

District	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Patna	20036	10801	26204	18048	26233	60143	50522	54949
Nalanda	18229	13266	16297	16175	22281	34946	42065	46476
Bhojpur	21830	4833	17683	15918	27575	50759	59020	84537
Buxar	4279	4051	8824	6775	10916	38447	32040	40533
Rohtas	7777	6674	15272	19590	33141	56523	57664	76546
Kaimur	15015	5205	9624	12094	24102	31488	29355	44165
Gaya	18865	8601	19716	16371	52571	40101	41012	60645
Jehenabad	3818	2381	5681	5348	12261	16095	25154	26430
Arwal	2058	1052	2698	2932	4443	6691	8363	12753
Nawada	11264	7668	11281	11217	25992	24837	28980	23731
Aurangabad	17569	12707	9272	8638	28077	42494	42353	54786
Saran	8845	9190	8881	14127	24233	32706	34841	39064
Siwan	10809	7074	10551	14545	27750	38536	34165	36959
Gopalganj	12938	5413	11205	13396	29824	42890	53928	60448
W. Champaran	27614	31407	35212	32431	47446	70194	75740	97812
E. Champaran	19279	14701	21053	26210	45138	74330	82860	104239
Muzaffarpur	22390	7517	15170	20050	36197	61028	58142	71134
Sitamarhi	9027	6814	10883	24403	19944	34675	30368	43467
Shiehpura	1503	2216	2317	3532	7882	6036	5216	12738
Vaishali	15312	12409	15141	17144	30629	38763	45605	66709
Darbhanga	6751	3816	7783	8011	20738	43993	26360	41682
Madhubani	25258	12656	9559	15598	35420	38578	55261	72368
Samastipur	20970	21759	14954	22783	38363	79075	80395	95785
Begusarai	35001	21426	9352	14712	20694	57130	72811	89799
Munger	10244	2869	3967	5608	10756	16559	16701	28053
Sheohar	425	1309	1538	2617	6646	6315	12123	7682
Lakhisarai	2447	2353	3422	4587	10054	11401	15848	18074
Jamui	3352	4113	3777	7382	13458	15779	22590	28020
Khagaria	19707	9028	5528	9296	12375	30313	39919	57270
Bhagalpur	9366	4726	9223	11477	22734	44740	37938	48747
Banka	3395	3138	4141	4282	9463	21232	22829	36202
Saharsa	2906	2135	5513	7250	13835	21763	18904	25224
Supaul	3424	2838	5593	6296	57130	22830	16790	27256
Madhepura	2844	2962	4679	6056	11620	12307	14707	24802
Purnea	25036	11791	12350	13477	27434	51210	30384	55209
Kishanganj	4977	8952	5484	7393	13680	14645	20790	36764
Araria	6264	13238	9170	8558	16384	20225	29469	47758
Katihar	23531	12329	9565	12213	19833	29760	31618	48620
Bihar	474355	315418	398563	466540	897252	1339537	1402830	1847436

Source : State Level Bankers' Committee

Table A 2.12 : Districtwise Livestock Wealth in Bihar (2007)

(Figures in '000)

District	Cow	Buffalo	Pig	Sheep	Goat	Poultry
Patna	282 (2.27)	274 (4.09)	25 (3.96)	6 (2.75)	161 (1.58)	597 (5.23)
Nalanda	200 (1.61)	236 (3.52)	27 (4.27)	6 (2.75)	156 (1.53)	367 (3.22)
Bhojpur	236 (1.90)	220 (3.28)	15 (2.37)	21 (9.62)	109 (1.07)	127 (1.11)
Buxar	177 (1.43)	189 (2.82)	12 (1.90)	22 (10.07)	71 (0.70)	173 (1.52)
Rohtas	249 (1.43)	282 (2.82)	8 (1.90)	22 (10.07)	165 (0.70)	185 (1.52)
Kaimur	199 (1.60)	237 (3.54)	5 (0.79)	34(15.57)	64 (0.63)	73 (0.64)
Gaya	749 (6.04)	353 (5.27)	130 (20.57)	7 (3.21)	430 (4.23)	491 (4.30)
Jehanabad	88 (0.71)	107 (1.60)	35 (5.54)	4 (1.83)	74 (0.73)	119 (1.04)
Arwal	58 (0.47)	61 (0.91)	4 (0.63)	3 (1.37)	49 (0.48)	93 (0.81)
Nawada	405 (3.27)	194 (2.90)	57 (9.02)	3 (1.37)	256 (2.52)	343 (3.01)
Aurangabad	414 (3.34)	230(3.43)	17 (2.69)	29 (13.28)	262 (2.58)	226 (1.98)
Saran	296 (2.39)	170 (2.54)	16 (2.53)	7 (3.21)	185 (1.82)	526 (4.61)
Siwan	271 (2.19)	150 (2.24)	11 (1.74)	3 (1.37)	145 (1.43)	207 (1.81)
Gopalganj	224 (1.81)	144 (2.15)	22 (3.48)	1 (0.46)	198 (1.95)	208 (1.82)
W. Champaran	302 (2.44)	198 (2.96)	13 (2.06)	0.3 (0.14)	693 (6.81)	423 (3.71)
E. Champaran	411 (3.31)	312 (4.66)	13 (2.06)	2 (0.92)	418 (4.11)	352 (3.08)
Muzaffarpur	302 (2.44)	238 (3.55)	13 (2.06)	7 (3.21)	399 (3.92)	340 (2.98)
Sitamarhi	270 (2.18)	213 (3.18)	10 (1.58)	0.2 (0.09)	408 (4.01)	462 (4.05)
Sheohar	43 (0.35)	38 (0.57)	7 (1.11)	0 (0.00)	89 (0.88)	35 (0.31)
Vaishali	239 (1.93)	156 (2.33)	2 (0.32)	1 (0.46)	206 (2.03)	269 (2.36)
Darbhanga	293 (2.36)	218 (3.25)	8 (1.27)	0.3 (0.14)	222 (2.18)	361 (3.16)
Madhubani	379 (3.06)	242 (3.61)	9 (1.42)	0.5 (0.23)	311 (3.06)	324 (2.84)
Samastipur	372 (3.00)	196 (2.93)	3 (0.47)	4 (1.83)	221 (2.17)	226 (1.98)
Begusarai	340 (2.74)	71 (1.06)	2 (0.32)	0.09 (0.04)	126 (1.24)	76 (0.67)
Munger	185 (1.49)	62 (0.93)	6 (0.95)	0.5 (0.23)	152 (1.49)	94 (0.82)
Sheikhpura	64 (0.52)	51 (0.76)	6 (0.95)	0.08 (0.04)	58 (0.57)	37 (0.32)
Lakhisarai	111 (0.90)	79 (1.81)	7 (1.11)	0.3 (0.14)	104 (1.02)	56 (0.49)
Jamui	592 (4.77)	144 (2.15)	29 (4.59)	15 (6.87)	362 (3.56)	212 (1.86)
Khagaria	234 (1.89)	134 (2.00)	5 (0.79)	0.06 (0.03)	198 (1.95)	121 (1.06)
Bhagalpur	413 (3.33)	191 (2.85)	7 (1.11)	0 (0.00)	385 (3.79)	330 (2.89)
Banka	461 (3.72)	139 (2.08)	13 (2.06)	7 (3.21)	302 (2.97)	281 (2.46)
Saharsa	312 (2.52)	151 (2.25)	9 (1.42)	0.2 (0.09)	234 (2.30)	127 (1.11)
Supaul	479 (3.86)	238 (3.55)	10 (1.58)	9 (4.12)	395 (3.88)	195 (1.71)
Madhepura	316 (2.55)	156 (2.33)	17 (2.69)	0.09 (0.04)	334 (3.28)	144 (1.26)
Purnea	743 (5.99)	216 (3.22)	15 (2.37)	1 (0.46)	534 (5.25)	880 (7.71)
Kishanganj	512 (4.13)	63 (0.94)	8 (1.27)	0.08 (0.04)	579 (5.69)	915 (8.02)
Araria	526 (4.24)	201 (3.00)	14 (2.22)	0.7 (0.32)	658 (6.47)	712 (6.24)
Katihar	654 (5.27)	144 (2.15)	22 (3.48)	1 (0.46)	456 (4.48)	707 (6.19)
Bihar	12401 (100.00)	6698 (100.00)	632 (100.00)	218 (100.00)	10169 (100.00)	11414 (100.00)

Source : Directorate of Animal Husbandry, GOB

Note : Figure in parentheses denote percentage

Table A 2.13 : Districtwise Achievement for Livestock Related Services

Districts	Animal Treated (lakh)		Immunisation (lakh)		Artificial Insemination (lakh)		Free Distribution of Fodder Seed (Qntrs.)	
	2010-11	2011-12	2010-11	2011-12	2010-11	2011-12	2010-11	2011-12
Patna	1.59	1.41	7.76	4.00	0.83	0.48	41.46	149.63
Nalanda	1.06	1.08	5.05	2.50	0.45	0.14	200.86	77.44
Bhojpur	0.75	0.82	5.90	3.19	0.50	0.14	141.58	91.57
Buxar	0.22	0.20	9.45	2.00	0.40	0.07	91.75	99.93
Rohtas	1.45	1.38	6.95	4.00	0.52	0.19	190.93	123.57
Kaimur	0.00	0.52	1.50	3.30	0.40	0.06	79.00	72.37
Gaya	1.00	1.20	12.47	5.48	0.37	0.15	74.40	89.00
Jehanabad	0.42	0.47	2.18	1.00	0.37	0.06	39.35	33.80
Arwal	0.27	0.23	1.45	1.00	0.48	0.05	59.14	33.75
Nawada	0.79	0.93	7.41	3.70	0.43	0.15	141.75	91.35
Aurangabad	1.08	1.13	7.23	3.50	0.55	0.13	39.35	72.15
Saran	0.29	0.78	5.78	4.48	0.40	0.07	0.00	141.00
Siwan	0.44	0.50	4.34	0.00	0.46	0.00	0.00	0.00
Gopalganj	0.42	0.48	4.36	0.00	0.64	0.04	0.00	0.00
W. Champaran	0.51	0.65	6.85	4.00	0.65	0.03	56.78	121.00
E. Champaran	10.00	1.00	7.75	5.00	0.78	0.05	269.25	181.00
Muzaffarpur	0.98	1.02	7.37	3.00	0.64	0.09	28.72	108.00
Sitamarhi	0.29	0.41	4.50	3.00	0.46	0.01	0.00	121.00
Sheohar	0.09	0.06	0.94	0.50	0.65	0.00	0.00	73.00
Vaishali	0.82	0.75	4.68	2.50	0.65	0.09	53.30	114.00
Darbhanga	0.09	1.28	6.44	4.00	0.48	0.09	177.30	121.30
Madhubani	1.10	1.29	8.15	5.65	0.65	0.00	197.72	140.92
Samastipur	1.41	1.52	2.00	4.00	0.60	0.15	207.92	134.45
Begusarai	0.73	0.80	4.96	3.48	0.58	0.03	1271.69	97.22
Munger	0.37	0.43	3.20	2.23	0.38	0.14	98.00	60.99
Sheikhpura	0.38	0.42	1.39	0.86	0.44	0.07	63.00	38.55
Lakhisarai	0.20	0.21	2.32	1.20	0.33	0.03	58.50	40.19
Jamui	0.31	0.33	8.28	4.50	0.50	0.03	0.00	68.60
Khagaria	0.74	0.70	4.43	3.50	0.56	0.02	69.00	46.68
Bhagalpur	0.83	1.00	7.00	4.00	0.19	0.21	137.00	104.55
Banka	0.57	0.70	8.00	3.60	0.45	0.07	90.00	72.04
Saharsa	0.58	0.58	5.81	4.00	0.45	0.03	117.53	74.00
Supaul	1.25	0.65	7.55	4.00	0.59	0.06	119.26	81.00
Madhepura	0.71	0.68	6.60	4.00	0.73	0.03	73.25	87.00
Purnea	2.34	0.98	7.30	4.00	0.47	0.21	44.50	92.31
Kishanganj	0.39	0.34	6.73	4.00	0.47	0.02	70.00	47.82
Araria	0.59	0.51	10.00	5.48	0.49	0.07	78.80	61.17
Katihar	0.67	0.69	7.65	3.00	0.49	0.04	29.60	100.17
Bihar	35.73	28.13	221.73	121.65	19.48	3.30	4410.69	3262.52

Source : Department of Animal Husbandry, GOB

Table A 2.14 : Districtwise Production of Fish and Fish Seed production in Bihar (2009-10 to 2011-12)

Districts	Fish Production (000 tonne)	Fish Seeds (Lakh)	Fish Production (000 tonne)	Fish Seeds (Lakh)	Fish Production (000 tonne)	Fish Seeds (Lakh)
	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12	
Patna	9.7	8.0	8.7	140.5	11.0	20.74
Nalanda	10.0	143.0	13.6	93.0	14.8	72.5
Bhojpur	4.3	2.4	8.3	0.0	9.0	10.0
Buxar	5.2	0.0	4.1	0.0	6.0	10.0
Rohtas						
Kaimur	7.0	90.5	8.5	80.0	8.8	40.0
Gaya	1.7	0.0	2.7	0.0	5.6	20.0
Jehanabad						
Arwal	3.2	0.0	0.5	030	4.5	0.0
Nawada	8.1	13.0	3.5	62.3	4.1	111.0
Aurangabad	7.6	175.0	2.5	0.0	4.9	0.0
Saran	13.9	100.0	14.9	536.4	19.1	700.0
Siwan	3.4	140.0	6.1	121.5	10.4	45.0
Gopalganj	9.8	0.0	7.8	74.3	8.2	50.0
W.Champaran	14.3	232.0	14.2	113.2	14.0	134.3
E. Champaran	12.7	161.8	15.5	21.2	18.2	78.99
Muzaffarpur	14.1	197.0	12.8	80.0	16.6	75.0
Sitamarhi						
Sheohar	15.3	160.0	15.8	157.1	17.0	0.0
Vaishali	9.4	0.0	9.0	50.0	13.0	40.0
Darbhanga	16.9	270.0	15.4	105.7	16.5	900.0
Madhubani	16.5	221.0	13.1	94.1	19.2	75.0
Samastipur	12.4	0.0	6.1	101.5	9.3	60.8
Begusarai	9.9	255.0	12.8	132.5	12.1	0.0
Munger						
Sheikhpura						
Lakhisarai	9.3	90.0	9.8	12.0	8.1	43.73
Jamui	3.8	20.0	2.1	2.3	3.1	0.0
Khagaria	9.0	155.0	6.5	150.4	7.1	800.0
Bhagalpur	8.0	127.0	7.7	39.8	10.9	0.0
Banka	5.0	45.0	4.0	59.5	4.9	130.0
Saharsa	12.0	180.0	11.0	38.9	14.0	0.5
Supaul	5.5	63.0	8.0	30.0	8.1	45.0
Madhepura	10.6	90.0	10.6	15.0	9.5	22.0
Purnea	8.5	50.0	11.6	160.0	12.4	60.0
Kishanganj	4.5	58.2	5.4	85.0	6.6	60.0
Araria	3.9	41.0	4.4	41.1	5.4	0.0
Katihar	12.3	220.0	12.4	165.0	12.6	0.0
Bihar	297.4	3307.9	288.9	2762.3	344.5	3604.6

Source : Department of Animal Husbandry, GOB

CHAPTER III

ENTERPRISES SECTOR

The impact of global economic slowdown, costly imports and sagging domestic demand was clearly manifested on the industrial production of the country in 2011-12. The principal component for a downturn in the industrial production has been a fall in the growth of manufacturing, particularly of capital goods. As may be observed (Table 3.1), the industrial sector at all-India level registered a growth of 3.6 percent in the first nine months (April-December) of 2011-12, against its 8.3 percent growth in the corresponding period of previous year. The manufacturing sector recorded a growth of only 3.9 percent in April-December, 2011, against 9.4 percent during the same period in 2010. The mining and electricity sectors posted a growth rate of (-)2.7 and 9.4 percent respectively, during April-December, 2011, compared to their growth at 6.9 and 4.5 percent during the corresponding period in 2010. The mining sector registered a contraction in production, particularly in the coal and natural gas segments, during April-December, 2011 which resulted in negative growth. The capital goods sector also registered a negative growth of (-)2.9 percent in April-December, 2011-12, compared to 18.4 percent during the same period last year.

Table 3.1 : Industrial Growth Indicators in India

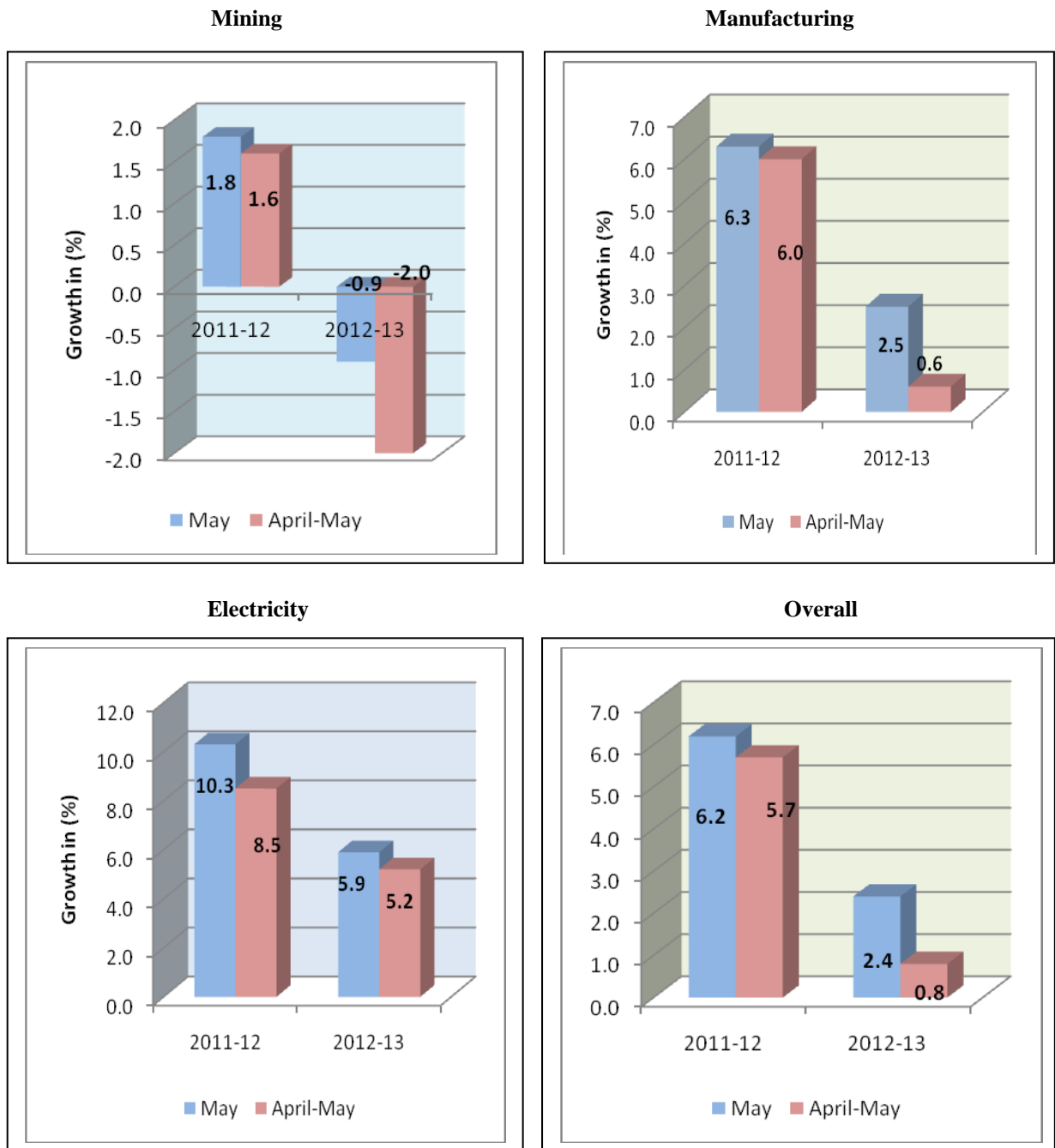
Item	Weight (%)	Growth Rate			
		2009-10	2010-11	Apr-Dec 2010-11	Apr-Dec 2011-12
Overall	100	10.5	7.8	8.3	3.6
Sectoral Classification					
Mining & Quarrying	14.16	9.9	5.9	6.9	-2.7
Manufacturing	75.53	11.0	9.0	9.4	3.9
Electricity	10.31	6.0	4.6	4.5	9.4
Use Based Classification					
Basic Goods	45.68	7.2	6.3	5.7	6.1
Capital Goods	8.83	20.9	9.3	18.4	-2.9
Intermediate Goods	15.69	13.6	8.8	8.0	-0.8
Consumer Goods	29.80	6.2	7.5	7.4	5.7
Consumer Durables	8.46	24.6	20.9	13.8	5.3
Consumer Non-durables	21.34	0.4	2.2	2.5	6.1

Source : Central Statistical Organisation, New Delhi

The first half of 2012-13 too does not appear to have brought good omen to the industrial sector. The increase in Index of Industrial Production (IIP) recorded in May 2012 was only 2.4 percent, though the corresponding figure last year was 6.2 percent. Further, the increase in

industrial production during the first two months of the current financial year 2012-13 has only been 0.8 percent. Similarly, mining, construction and power sectors also recorded a substantial downtrend.

Chart 3.1 : Indicators of Industrial Growth (Base 2004-05=100)



Despite gloomy industrial scenario in the country during the last few years, Bihar has shown better achievements in its industrial growth, although it is still much behind the developed states of the country in this respect. The contribution of Bihar's industrial sector to its Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) in 2010-11 was the least (16.0 percent), compared to 48

percent in Jharkhand, 41 percent in Gujarat and around 30 percent each in Maharashtra (31.0 percent), Karnataka (29.5 percent), Haryana (29.0 percent) and Tamil Nadu (28.8 percent).

Table 3.2 : Contribution of Industrial Sectors in GSDP (2010-11)

State	Share of Industrial Sector
Bihar	16.0
Uttar Pradesh	25.1
Maharashtra	31.0
Gujarat	41.3
Goa	50.3
Haryana	29.0
Jharkhand	47.7
Andhra Pradesh	26.1
Tamil Nadu	28.8
Karnataka	29.5
India	27.3

Source: Central Statistical Organisation, New Delhi

In 2011-12, the GSDP of Bihar at 2004-05 prices was Rs. 151.87 thousand crore, to which the industrial sector's contribution worked out to around 18.6 percent. As may be seen from Table 3.3, after registering a setback in 2009-10, when the growth rate was (-) 4.03 percent, the annual growth rate of manufacturing sector showed a recovery and jumped to 8.50 percent in 2010-11 and 8.97 percent in 2011-12. Similarly, the registered manufacturing sector, after showing a decline of (-)14.62 percent in 2009-10, recorded a phenomenal growth rate of more than 17 percent in the two subsequent years and is projected to maintain this rate in 2012-13 as well. Though the construction sector registered a robust growth rate of 23.60 percent in 2011-12, it is still below the rate of 25.78 percent, achieved in 2009-10. Again, electricity/water supply/gas sector, which showed a modest increase of growth rate from 3.52 percent in 2010-11 to 4.80 percent in 2011-12; however, it is far below the growth of 13.03 percent attained in 2009-10.

Table 3.3 : Annual growth rates of industrial Sector in Bihar at Constant Prices (2004-05)

No.	Sector	Yearly Growth Rate		
		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	Mining / Quarrying	-27.27	15.58	-0.38
2	Manufacturing	-4.03	8.50	8.97
	(a) Registered	-14.62	17.11	17.58
	(b) Unregistered	1.58	4.67	4.68
3	Construction	25.78	22.62	23.60
4	Elect./Wat. Sup./ Gas	13.03	3.52	4.80
5	Total Secondary Sector	14.39	17.01	18.35
6	Total GSDP (Rs. 000 crore) at constant prices (2004-05)	114.48	130.12	151.87
7	Per Capita GSDP (Rs.)	11944	13388	15417

Source : Directorate of Economics and Statistics, GOB

3.1 Annual Survey of Industries (2009-10)

The Annual Survey of Industries (ASI) provides information on the organised factory sector (employing 10 or more workers, if using power) in terms of a number of parameters. According to the latest report of the Annual Survey of Industries, related to 2009-10, there were 1919 factories in the state, as against 1777 in 2008-09, indicating the establishment of 142 new factories. Bihar's share in the total number of industries, thus, increased to 1.21 percent from 1.14 percent earlier. Though, the share of fixed capital showed a modest increase from 0.29 percent in 2008-09 to 0.33 percent in 2009-10, the share of working capital showed a decline in the all-India total. Similarly, the share in value of output recorded a drop from 0.90 percent in 2008-09 to 0.76 percent in 2009-10, and the share of net value added also registered decline from 0.60 percent to 0.39 percent in 2009-10. However, the share of total number of persons engaged showed an upward movement, from 0.65 percent in 2008-09 to 0.73 percent in 2009-10.

Table 3.4 : Annual Survey of Industries (2008-09 and 2009-10)

Characteristics	2008-09			2009-10		
	India	Bihar	Percentage share of Bihar	India	Bihar	Percentage share of Bihar
Number of Factories	155322	1777	1.14	158878	1919	1.21
Fixed Capital (Rs. crore)	1055966	3033	0.29	1352184	4452	0.33
Working Capital (Rs. crore)	311233	1471	0.47	387745	951	0.25
Total Persons Engaged (No.)	11327485	73659	0.65	11792055	86620	0.73
Value of Output (Rs. crore)	3272798	295	0.90	3733036	2825	0.76
Net Value Added (Rs. crore)	527766	3184	0.60	592114	2321	0.39

Source : Annual Survey of Industries, 2008-09 and 2009-10

It is also observed that, compared to all-India, the percentage of factories in operation in Bihar was relatively less in both the years (Table 3.5). It is worth mentioning here that, despite the all-India percentage showing a marginal decline in respect of factories in operation, (except agro-based) in 2009-10 over the previous year, the percentage of factories in operation in Bihar recorded an increase by around 3 percent, in respect of both agro and non-agro based industries. The situation in 2008-09 was contrary to that in 2007-08 when the proportion of operating units in Bihar in both the categories had registered a decline of 3 percent; at all-India level, the proportion of factories in operation recorded a modest increase.

Table 3.5 : Number of Factories in Operation (2008-09 and 2009-10)

Categories of Industry	No. of factories			Factories in operation			Percentage in Operation	
	India	Bihar	Bihar's share (%)	India	Bihar	Bihar's share (%)	All India	Bihar
2008-09								
Agro based	67259	437	0.65	64005	377	0.59	95.16	86.27
Non-agro based	88063	1340	1.52	86285	1172	1.36	97.98	87.46
Total	155322	1777	1.14	150290	1549	1.03	96.76	87.17
2009-10								
Agro based	65409	510	0.78	62299	454	0.73	95.25	89.02
Non-agro based	93469	1409	1.51	90336	1271	1.41	96.65	90.21
Total	158878	1919	1.21	152635	1725	1.13	96.07	89.89

Source : Annual Survey of Industries, 2008-09 and 2009-10

It is also observed from Tables A 3.1 and A 3.2 (Appendix) that, between agro and non-agro based industries in Bihar, the share of net value added was around four times more in case of the former. Among the various industrial groups, only Food Products/Beverages/Tobacco showed better performance, both in terms of value of output and net value added in 2009-10. Again, though the share of Bihar in value of output of coke and refined petroleum products was 3.29 percent, the share of net value added was very low at only 0.31 percent.

Analysis of the structural ratios of industrial units in India and Bihar reveals that industries in Bihar are generally of smaller size in terms of per factory fixed capital, net value added and workers/employees. As may be seen from Table 3.6, the per factory fixed capital, net value added and workers in Bihar are relatively less, compared to the national average.

Table 3.6 : Structural Ratios of Industries in India and Bihar (2009-10)

Characteristics	India		Bihar	
	All	Manufacturing	All	Manufacturing
Fixed capital per factory (Rs. lakh)	851	822	232	254
Net Value Added per factory (Rs. lakh)	373	379	121	127
Workers per factory (Number)	58	60	38	40
Employee per factory (Number)	74	77	45	47
Net Value Added per employee (Rs. lakh)	5.02	2.68	2.68	2.72

Source : Annual Survey of Industries, 2009-10

As per the ASI, the factories in Bihar use generally petroleum products as fuel for their operation, the use of other fuels being quite negligible. The higher use of petroleum products as fuel compared to electrical energy, is due to the acute power shortage in Bihar; this obviously pushes up the production cost in Bihar. As may be seen from Table 3.7, Bihar used highest proportion of petroleum products as fuel for the factories both in 2008-09 (73 percent)

and 2009-10 (65 percent), compared to other states where the consumption remained in the range of 10-30 percent in both the years under reference. At all-India level, the consumption of petroleum products remained around only 19 percent. The proportion of other fuels consumption also remained very high in all the states (10-32 percent), as well as at all-India (17.45 percent), as against only 1 percent in Bihar in 2009-10.

Table 3.7 : Fuels Consumed by factory sector in 2-digit industry division

States	Type of Fuel						Total	No. of factories in operation	Value per factory
	Coal		Electricity		Petroleum Products	Other Fuels			
	Quantity Th. Tonne	value (%)	Quantity Th. Kwh	value (%)	value (%)	value (%)	Value (Rs. '000)		
2009-10									
Bihar	245	6.70	705998	27.17	65.03	1.10	164925.37 (100.00)	1725	95.61
Gujarat	11186	18.06	14016436	37.99	12.26	31.69	2290864.71 (100.00)	15339	149.35
Karnataka	3401	20.88	5051755	41.14	24.54	13.44	682640.94 (100.00)	8353	81.72
Madhya Pradesh	6216	35.78	4666958	45.87	9.24	9.11	532923.72 (100.00)	3315	160.76
Maharashtra	3986	7.00	21190313	50.43	20.18	22.40	2272709.61 (100.00)	18839	120.64
Uttar Pradesh	2751	9.95	12772281	42.77	21.97	25.31	1030751.09 (100.00)	10696	96.37
All India	79344	17.99	154733915	45.14	19.43	17.45	16160000.69 (100.00)	152633	105.87
2008-09									
Bihar	211	5.05	614959	20.79	72.69	1.47	159958.39 (100.00)	1549	103.27
Gujarat	10298	17.69	13561857	31.86	8.96	41.48	2430414.14 (100.00)	14520	167.38
Karnataka	14558	14.85	4577960	44.60	22.27	18.28	592093.36 (100.00)	8215	72.07
Madhya Pradesh	5908	38.04	4256685	39.08	10.62	12.26	522874.98 (100.00)	3267	160.05
Maharashtra	4297	7.79	19299778	48.36	22.53	21.31	2036417.47 (100.00)	19796	102.87
Uttar Pradesh	1250	6.10	13704657	45.01	27.09	21.81	1447955.72 (100.00)	24726	58.56
All India	116450	16.90	143438679	42.18	18.06	22.86	15216203.46 (100.00)	155322	97.97

Source : Annual Survey of Industries (2008-09 and 2009-10)

An analysis of persons employed and wages paid reveals that the number of persons per factory was much less (50 persons) in Bihar, compared to relatively developed states, where they ranged between 70-80, during both the reference years. This goes to establish that Bihar has relatively smaller factories in terms of employment. It is also revealed that the annual

wages paid per person during both the year were the least (Rs. 62 thousand) in Bihar among all the states as shown in Table 3.8.

Table 3.8 : Estimate of Employment, Mandays Employed and Emoluments Paid in the factory sector

States	No. of factories	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 paid person annually (Rs.)
2009-10								
Bihar	1725	86620	1385	85235	19619	53469	50	62731
Gujarat	15339	1159239	4949	115429	360106	1558915	76	135054
Karnataka	8353	886706	1652	881757	270221	1050929	106	119185
Madhya Pradesh	3315	279902	1036	27866	89147	368400	84	132104
Maharashtra	18839	1514069	7998	1506071	471483	2810052	80	186581
Uttar Pradesh	10696	762599	5782	756817	224444	877763	71	115980
All India	158878	11792055	69423	11722632	3574683	14700696	77	125404
2008-09								
Bihar	1549	73659	1221	72438	15441	44472	48	61393
Gujarat	14520	1125543	5902	1119641	346652	1303885	78	116455
Karnataka	8215	770133	2096	768037	232860	958062	94	124741
Madhya Pradesh	3267	273332	1317	272015	84231	312612	84	114924
Maharashtra	19796	1491931	8171	148376	463998	2588401	75	174448
Uttar Pradesh	24726	738644	5192	733452	218447	797971	30	108796
All India	155322	11327485	74692	11252793	3386622	12944123	73	115030

Source: Annual Survey of Industries, 2008-09 and 2009-10

The number of factories in operation in the state increased from 1549 in 2008-09 to 1725 in 2009-10 and the number of paid workers from 72.44 thousand to 85.24 thousand. In contrast, the value of output showed a marginal decline from Rs. 295 crore in 2008-09 to Rs. 282 crore in 2009-10. However, input to output ratio increased from 88.21 to 90.52, which were above all-India ratio. The capital invested per labour in Bihar worked out to be much less (Rs. 8.72 lakh) compared to all-India (Rs. 16.38 lakh) in 2009-10. Similarly, the emoluments to output ratio also remained much less in Bihar. On the contrary, the fuel to output ratio was higher in Bihar than all-India figure.

Table 3.9 : Some Key Parameters of Industries in Bihar

Key Parameters	2008-09		2009-10	
	All India	Bihar	All India	Bihar
No. of Factories (in operation)	155322	1549	158878	1725
Value of Output (Rs. crore)	3272797.86	29539.67	3733035.93	28254.81
Input/Output ratio	81.32	88.21	81.54	90.52
Capital invested/ Labour ratio (Rs. 000)	1355.00	794.04	1638.00	872.48
Fuel /Output ratio	4.65	5.42	4.34	5.84
Emoluments/Output ratio	3.96	1.51	3.95	1.89

Source: Annual Survey of Industries, 2008-09 and 2009-10

National Manufacturing Policy (NMP) — 2011

The report of the Prime Minister's Group, submitted in 2008, had recommended putting in place a well structured manufacturing-sector policy to attain sustained 12-14 percent growth in this sector. The government released the NMP on 4 November 2011 for bringing about a quantitative and qualitative change with the objectives to (i) increased manufacturing sector growth to 12-14 percent over the medium term; (ii) enable manufacturing to contribute at least 25 percent of GDP by 2022; (iii) create 100 million additional jobs in the manufacturing sector by 2022; (iv) create appropriate skill sets among the rural migrant and urban poor for their easy absorption in manufacturing; (v) increase domestic value addition and technological depth in manufacturing; and (vi) enhance global competitiveness of Indian manufacturing.

The NMP was finalized after extensive consultations with the stakeholders and inputs from industry, state governments, and experts in the field of manufacturing, technology development and business environment. The NMP envisages simplification of business regulations, without diluting their intent. Recognizing the importance of small and medium enterprises (SME) in the country's economy, the policy contains dedicated interventions for SMEs in addition to other interventions for manufacturing industry generally. These interventions relate primarily to technology upgradation; adoption of environment-friendly technology and equity investments. Skill development to make young people employable, has been given high priority in the policy through fiscal incentives for the private sector and government schemes. National Investment and Manufacturing Zones (NIMZs) are also provided on lands which are degraded and uncultivable. NIMZs are envisaged as integrated industrial townships with world class physical and social infrastructure. The NMP which is the first such dedicated policy measure for the manufacturing sector in the country, is expected to change the manufacturing landscape of the Indian economy through increased capital formation, industrial infrastructure of global standards, technology upgradation, creation of innovation, infrastructure for vocational skill development and regulations that are friendly to industry, workers and environment.

In order to ensure effective implementation of the NMP, manufacturing policy review mechanisms will also be instituted. The NMP also provides for constitution of a high-level Manufacturing Industry Promotion Board (MIPB) to ensure coordination amongst central ministries and state governments.

3.2 Large Scale Industry

The present Bihar is devoid of large scale industries as a result of bifurcation of the erstwhile Bihar. However, with the adoption of Bihar Industrial Policy, 2006 and Bihar Industrial Incentive Policy, 2011, the proper industrial ambience has been created in the state. The establishment of State Investment Promotion Board (SIPB) has attracted investment, both from within and outside state. In 2010-11, there were a total of 36 large scale units in the state and, in 2011-12, the SIPB has approved a total of 12 large scale units. The promoters of these units include Britannia Industries, Ramco Industries, Bansal Biscuits, Hindustan Petroleum, etc.; many other investment proposals are in the process.

Table 3.10 : Large Scale Units Approved during 2011-12

Type of Unit	No.	Location
1. Sugar Mills	3	Bagaha (West Champaran), Lauriya (West Champaran), Sugauli (East Champaran)
2. Asbestos Plants	2	Bihiya (Bhojpur), Gidha (Bhojpur)
3. Biscuit & Bakery	3	Hajipur, Muzaffarpur
4. Refined Vegetables Oil	1	Kulharia (Ara)
5. Beverages	1	Hajipur
6. Re-Rolling Mill	1	Bihta (Patna)
7. Power Project	1	Harinagar

Source : Department of Industry, GOB

3.3 Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME)

The Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises sector is the most vibrant sector of the Indian economy. It promotes entrepreneurship at the grass-root level and contributes significantly to the prime social objective of employment generation. This greatly contributes to industrial production, exports and Gross Domestic Product. The enactment of MSME Act, 2006 and Package for Promotion of MSME in 2007 have been two initiatives for further promotion of this sector.

According to fourth all-India survey of MSME conducted in 2006-07, out of a total of 22.48 lakh MSMEs in the country, only 15.64 lakh (69.57 percent) were working, 22.08 percent were closed and 8.35 percent were not traceable. In Bihar too, a similar position was observed where, out of a total of 70.67 thousand units, 70.80 percent were working, 23.13 percent were closed and 6.07 percent non-traceable. The proportion of working units

was relatively higher in developed states like Gujarat (80 percent) and Karnataka (71 percent); but it was lower in Uttar Pradesh (62 percent) and Madhya Pradesh (69 percent). Maharashtra surprisingly was far below with 53 percent of its units working.

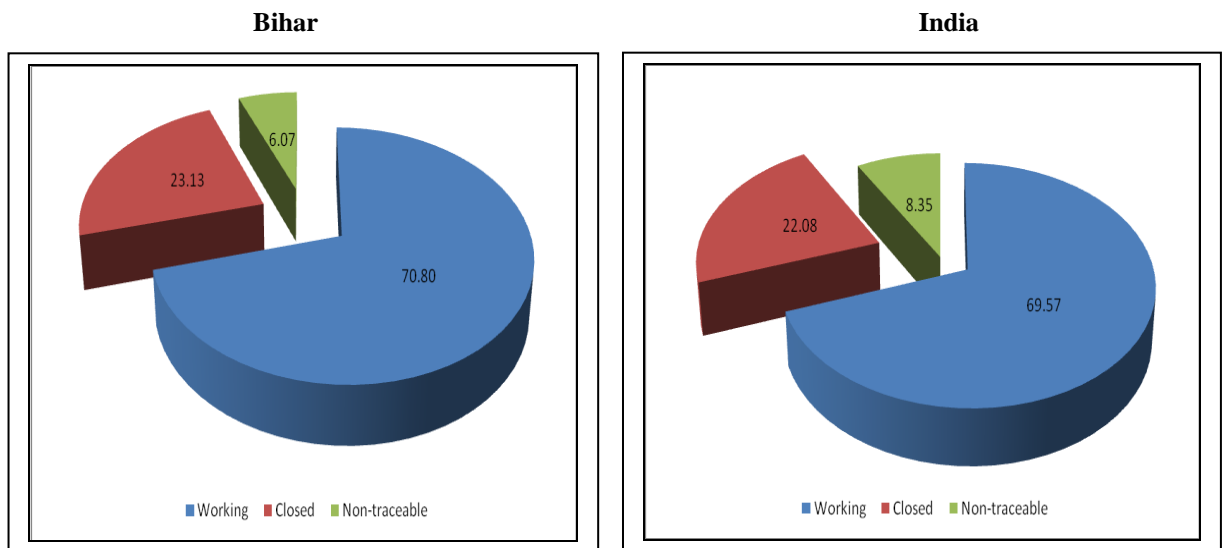
Table 3.11 : Enterprises By Status of Operation

State	Working	Closed	Non-traceable	Total
Bihar	50036 (70.80)	16344 (23.13)	4291 (6.07)	70671 (100.00)
Gujarat	229830 (79.94)	34945 (12.15)	22745 (7.91)	287520 (100.00)
Karnataka	136186 (71.15)	47581 (24.86)	7648 (4.00)	191415 (100.00)
Madhya Pradesh	106997 (69.27)	36502 (23.63)	10957 (7.09)	154456 (100.00)
Maharashtra	86586 (53.18)	41856 (25.71)	34383 (21.12)	162825 (100.00)
Uttar Pradesh	187742 (61.84)	80616 (26.55)	35231 (11.61)	303589 (100.00)
All India	1563974 (69.57)	496355 (22.08)	187682 (8.35)	2248011 (100.00)

Source: MSME, 4th Census, Government of India

Note: Percentages in parenthesis

Chart 3.2 : Enterprises by Status of Operation



As per the survey, there were 15.64 lakh MSMEs working units in the country, of which no less than 95 percent were micro, around 5 percent small, and very insignificant proportion of less than 1 percent were under medium category. Except Gujarat and Maharashtra, where the micro units constituted around 85 percent of the total MSMEs, in other states (including Bihar), it remained between 98 percent in Karnataka and almost cent percent (99.66 percent) in Bihar. As may be seen from Table 3.12, the small and medium categories taken together constituted a very insignificant proportion in Madhya Pradesh (0.94 percent) and Bihar (0.33 percent).

Table 3.12 : Statewise Distribution of Working Enterprises by Type

State	Micro	Small	Medium	Total
Bihar	49867 (99.66)	157(0.31)	12 (0.02)	50036 (100.00)
Gujarat	196894 (85.67)	31676 (13.78)	1260 (0.55)	229830 (100.00)
Karnataka	133524 (98.05)	2562 (1.88)	100 (0.07)	136186 (100.00)
Madhya Pradesh	105998 (99.07)	950 (0.89)	49 (0.05)	106997 (100.00)
Maharashtra	73936 (85.39)	12459 (14.39)	191 (0.22)	86586 (100.00)
Uttar Pradesh	184503 (98.27)	3089 (1.65)	750 (0.08)	187742 (100.00)
All India	1484768 (94.94)	76523 (4.89)	2683 (0.17)	1563974 (100.00)

Source : MSME, 4th Census, Government of India

Note : Percentages in parenthesis

It is further observed that bulk of MSMEs are engaged in manufacturing/assembly/ processing. Of the total working units in the country, 67 percent were engaged in manufacturing/assembly/processing; around 16 percent each engaged in services and repairs/maintenance. In Bihar, against 69 percent units involved in manufacturing and related activities, 24 percent were having repairs/maintenance, and only around 7 percent had services as their activities. Similarly, the states of Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat were also having more units covered under manufacturing/maintenance, compared to services. However, the states of Karnataka and Maharashtra reported relatively more services units than repairing/maintenance.

Table 3.13 : State wise distribution of working enterprises by nature of activity

State/ UT	Number of enterprises having Nature of Activity			
	Manufacturing/ Assembly/processing	Services	Repairing & Maintenance	Total
Bihar	34660 (69.3)	3424 (6.84)	11952 (23.89)	50036
Gujarat	151512 (65.9)	34018 (14.8)	44300 (19.3)	229830
Karnataka	102903 (75.6)	21799 (16.0)	11484 (8.4)	136186
Madhya Pradesh	52599 (49.2)	22302 (20.8)	32096 (30.0)	106997
Maharashtra	80244 (92.7)	3692 (4.3)	2650 (3.1)	86586
Uttar Pradesh	113840 (60.6)	31350 (16.7)	42552 (22.7)	187742
All India	1049393 (67.1)	262369 (16.8)	252212 (16.1)	1563974

Source: MSME, 4th Census, Government of India

Note: Percentages in parenthesis

In terms of employment per factory, Bihar has been far behind (2.95 persons), close to Madhya Pradesh (2.79 persons) (Table 3.14). However, the average employment at the all-India level and in the states of Gujarat, Karnataka, Uttar Pradesh ranged between 4.02 to 5.95 persons per unit, with Maharashtra reporting the highest average employment of 12.57 persons. Similarly, the value of fixed assets and net value per factory varied considerably among the states, with Bihar remaining at the bottom.

Table 3.14 : Distribution of Principal Characteristics in Major States of India

States	No. of working enterprises	Employment (No.)	Market value of fixed assets (Rs. Crore)	Value of Gross Output (Rs. Crore)	Net Value Added (Rs. Crore)	Employment per factory (No.)	Value Fixed Asset per factory (Rs. Lakh)	Net Value per factory (Rs. Lakh)
Bihar	50036	147774	3674.46	4661.53	2458.95	2.95	7.34	4.91
Gujarat	229830	1244981	151868.8	38438.44	26504.39	5.42	66.08	11.53
Karnataka	136186	789358	14818.73	41060.27	17666.17	5.80	10.88	12.97
Madhya Pradesh	106997	298047	6834.2	26191.6	11348.92	2.79	6.39	10.61
Maharashtra	86586	1088791	54365.37	110705.1	88691.52	12.57	62.79	102.43
Uttar Pradesh	187742	754908	33666.01	74065.17	50514.11	4.02	17.93	26.91
All India	1563974	9309486	449138.4	707510.3	415303.4	5.95	28.72	26.55

Source : MSME, 4rth Census, Government of India

Since micro and small enterprises play a vital role in employment generation and inclusive growth, this sector needs to be encouraged. However, in line with the overall industry sector, the growth of credit to micro and small industries in the country decelerated to 7.2 percent in December, 2011 from 19.9 percent in December, 2010. The drop has been moderate in case of medium industries. The share of micro enterprises in MSME advances from scheduled commercial banks came down from 40.1 percent at the end of March, 2010 to 38.7 percent by March, 2011.

Progress of MSME in Bihar

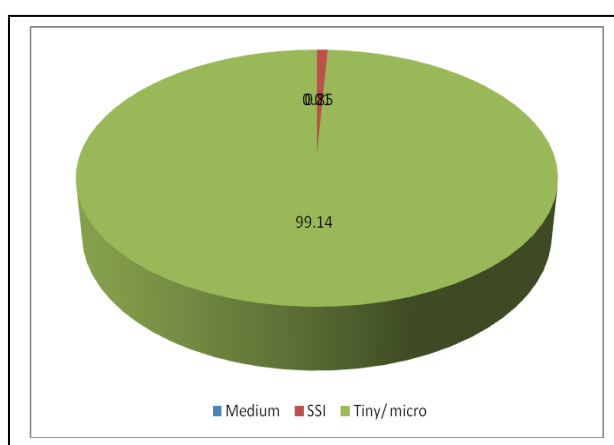
In 2011-12, a total of 4108 units under MSME were registered which worked out to 51.35 percent of the target fixed for the year (Table 3.15). Analysis of the yearwise number of units registered under this sector shows that, in keeping with the all-India trend, the MSME sector in Bihar registered a decline to the extent of 5 percent in 2010-11 over 2009-10, and again to 15 percent in 2011-12 over the previous year. The declining trend started in 2008-09, as a result of global economic downturn, and is still continuing. Though investment has increased from Rs. 129 crore in 2009-10 to Rs. 186 crore in 2010-11 and to Rs. 390 crore in 2011-12, the growth in employment declined by around 4.5 percent in 2011-12 over 2010-11. The state government has again fixed an optimistic target of opening 8000 units in this sector for the year 2012-13. However, against this target, only 1410 units (17.60 percent of the target) could be registered during the first half of the year, i.e., during April-September, 2012, with an investment of Rs. 182.35 crore. Of the total number of units set up during 2012-13 (upto September 2012), 99 percent were micro/tiny and the number of small and medium units were only 9 and 5 respectively. The table also shows that the CAGR in respect of medium and micro recorded a negative trend, though relatively less in the later years.

Table 3.15 : Yearwise Micro, Small and Medium Registered Units set up in Bihar

Year	Medium	SSI	Tiny/ micro	Total	Investment (Rs. crore)	Employment (in No.)
Upto 2006-07		1433	162063	163496	801.15	536890
2007-08	4	42	7156	7202	134.83	19963
2008-09	7	25	6122	6154	118.86	17474
2009-10	2	41	5048	5091	128.64	16011
2010-11	3	33	4799	4835	185.57	17365
2011-12	2	56	4050	4108	389.64	16581
2012-13, upto September	5	9	1396	1410	182.35	5740
Total	23	1639	190634	192296	1941.04	630024
CAGR	-20.02	8.90	-12.91	-12.75	29.28	-3.70

Source : Department of Industry, GOB

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

Chart 3.3 : Total Micro, Small and Medium Registered Units in Bihar

Of the total 4108 units registered in 2011-12 in the state, Patna division alone accounted for around 30 percent, with other divisions trailing much behind. Among the districts, Patna topped in terms of number of units registered in 2011-12 with 458 MSMEs, followed by Gaya (318) and Madhubani (313). The least number of 5 units was registered in Supaul district.

Table 3.16: Percentage Distribution of Medium, Small and Micro Enterprises Registered in 2011-12

Divisions	Percentage			
	Micro	Small	Medium	Total
Patna	28.7	82.1	50.0	29.5
Munger	11.3	0.0	0.0	11.2
Bhagalpur	2.0	0.0	0.0	2.0
Purnea	8.6	3.6	0.0	8.5
Magadh	17.9	3.6	0.0	17.7
Darbhanga	12.5	0.0	0.0	12.3
Kosi	3.6	0.0	0.0	3.6
Tirhut	10.1	10.7	50.0	10.1
Saran	5.2	0.0	0.0	5.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total No. of Units	4050	56	2	4108

Source: Department of Industry, GOB

Regarding ownership of the units under MSME sector, of the total of 4108 units registered in 2011-12, around 4 percent were owned by SC/ST, 7 percent by minority community and 89 percent by the remaining categories of backward and general classes. The SC/ST and minority categories of entrepreneurs owned only micro units, and of the total investment of around Rs. 390 crore, SC/ST owned units constituted a most negligible proportion of 0.13 percent, the minority community's share worked out to be around 2.44 percent (Table A 3.3) (Appendix).

Prime Minister Employment Guarantee Programme (PMEGP)

The PMEGP is a credit linked subsidy scheme, being implemented through KVIC as the national level nodal agency. Under the scheme, the beneficiary has to invest 10 percent of the project cost and the remaining 90 percent is granted by the banks. For SC/ST and other weaker section, the shares are 5 and 95 percent respectively. During 2011-12, under PMEGP, against the target of 5298 units, no less than 11,577 units were recommended, but only 4987 units (43 percent) were sanctioned, which constituted 94 percent of the target fixed for the year (Table 3.17). Against the sanctioned number of units, 4887 (98 percent) were disbursed an amount of Rs. 98.74 crore, which is more than the target amount of Rs. 74.17 crore; this disbursement amounted to Rs. 2.02 lakh per project. These units are expected to generate employment of 35.2 thousand workers. The per project employment works out to be 7.20 persons, which is slightly less than the target of 10 persons. During 2012-13 (upto September), though 4674 projects have been recommended, only 233 (5 percent) have been sanctioned, of which only 25 percent have received disbursements of Rs. 1.02 crore, which comes to Rs. 1.73 lakh per project.

Table 3.17 : Progress of PMEGP in Bihar

Item	2011-12				
	Target	Recommended	Sanctioned	Disbursement	
				No./ Amount	Percentage
Project (No.)	5298	11577	4987	4887	98.0
Project Amt. (Rs. Lakh)	7417.30	24315	10089.47	9873.73	97.9
Employment Generated (No.)	52980	80737	36047	35193	97.6
Average Employment Per Project (No.)	10	6.97	7.23	7.20	99.6

Source : Udyog Mitra GOB

The agencies involved in promotion of the PMEGP are KVIC, KVI Board and District Industries Centres (DIC). It may be seen from Table 3.18 that, of the three agencies involved, the DICs played the most significant role in 2011-12 in recommending, sanctioning and disbursing of the money to around 80 percent of the applicants; the disbursed money involved worked out to around 74 percent and employment again around 74 percent of the target.

Table 3.18 : Sanction and Disbursement under PMEGP in Bihar in 2011-12

Agency	Applications Recommended		Applications Sanctioned		Disbursement		
	No.	Money involved (Rs. crore)	No.	Money involved (Rs. crore)	No.	Money involved (Rs. crore)	Employment No.
KVIC	916 (7.9)	3091.05 (12.7)	606 (12.2)	1542.25 (15.3)	594 (12.2)	1509.05 (15.3)	5186 (14.7)
KVI Board	1416 (12.2)	3545.8 (14.6)	437 (8.8)	1099.24 (10.9)	427 (8.7)	1073.1 (10.9)	3914 (11.1)
DIC	9245 (79.9)	17678.15 (72.7)	3944 (79.1)	7447.98 (73.8)	3866 (79.1)	7291.58 (73.8)	26093 (74.1)
TOTAL	11577 (100.0)	24315 (100.0)	4987 (100.0)	10089.47 (100.0)	4887 (100.0)	9873.73 (100.0)	35193 (100.0)

Source: Udyog Mitra GOB

3.4 Agro-based Industries

Agriculture continues to play a major role in the development of the state and, therefore, there are immense opportunities for agro-based industries. Bihar is the seventh largest economy in the country in terms of food production, and is the leading state in production of fruits and vegetables. In view of huge potential in the state, a Directorate of Food Processing Industries has been set up for promotion of basic infrastructure needed for post harvest and processing. The food products, beverages, tobacco, etc. cover a large range of products, accounting for over 80 percent of the total industrial production, with high potential of net value addition and employment. In recent years, the agro-based industries, tea and dairy products in particular, have started recording positive growth trend.

Food Processing

Food processing industry is widely recognised as a ‘sunrise industry’ in India, having huge potential for uplifting agricultural economy, creation of large scale processed food manufacturing, promotion of food chain facilities and the resultant employment generation and export earnings.

Among the Indian states, Bihar is the largest producer of vegetables and second largest in terms of fruits production. There exists enormous opportunities for investment in the food processing sector in the state. In order to ensure quality and wider participation, the private sector is also encouraged in the areas of food processing and packaging. The development of food processing industries will reduce the post harvest losses in fruits and vegetables to a great extent, which is primarily on account of poor methods of harvesting and transporting. Besides, there is lack of proper storage facilities for fruits and vegetables. There is inadequate number of godowns and cold chains, resulting into quality deterioration of raw material. The limited number of cold storages are generally in private sector, cooperative sector accounting for only a small proportion.

Fruits and Vegetables

Bihar produces varieties of fruits and vegetables in large quantities. In 2011-12, the area under fruits was about 298 thousand hectares and, under vegetables, another 853 thousand hectares. Among fruits, banana, mango, guava and litchi are important in terms of production. Out of 3932.78 thousand metric tonnes of total production of fruits in the state in 2011-12, around 40.2 percent was banana, 32.0 percent mango, 6.2 percent guava, 6.0 percent litchi, and pineapple 3.3 percent. It is worth mentioning that besides litchi, makhana is also a unique product of the state, with an annual production of 96,000 tonnes. Among the districts, Darbhanga, Samastipur, Muzaffarpur, East Champaran and Vaishali are leading in mango production, and together they contribute 36 percent of the total production in the state; Muzaffarpur is on the top in production of litchi accounting for 25 percent of the state's total production; and Rohtas is pioneer in guava production, accounting for 10 percent of the total production. Similarly, Muzaffarpur, Hajipur and Samastipur are important for banana, together accounting for 23 percent of the state's total banana production. The major makhana producing districts are Samastipur, Araria, Kishanganj, Katihar, Purnea, Madhubani, Darbhanga, Supaul and Saharsa; it may spread to some other districts of north Bihar which have potential of producing makhana.

The vegetables cover an area of around 853 thousand hectares in the state, almost three times the area under fruits. Among the vegetables grown in the state, potato, onion, tomato, cauliflower and brinjal are important crops, involving more than 70 percent of the total vegetables production. Among the districts, Nalanda produced 1190.48 thousand tonnes, constituting around 8 percent of total quantum of vegetables produced in the state. Nalanda also ranks number one in terms of potato, onion and brinjal production.

Table 3.19 : Area, Production and Productivity of Vegetables and Fruits in Bihar (2011-12)

(Area in '000 ha/Production in '000 tonne/Productivity in kg/ha)

Item	Area	Production	Productivity	Item	Area	Production	Productivity
Vegetables				Fruits			
Potato	315.17	6101.69	19360.00	Mango	147.51	1241.80	8418.66
Onion	53.81	1236.77	22985.24	Guava	29.51	245.18	8308.87
Tomato	47.18	1104.76	23417.80	Litchi	31.10	236.43	7602.89
Cauliflower	62.95	1155.12	18348.96	Lemon	180.10	133.88	743.34
Cabbage	39.58	734.99	18571.14	Banana	321.09	1580.48	4922.23
Brinjal	56.11	1271.54	22663.58	Pineapple	4.94	131.94	26713.30
Chilli	40.22	486.03	12085.54	Papaya	1.71	41.28	24169.20
Bottlegourd/ Spongegourd	69.36	1238.86	17860.76	Amla	1.70	16.01	9433.12
Others	168.25	2173.40	12917.68	Others	32.66	319.23	9773.18
Total	852.62	15503.13	18183.02	Total	297.98	3932.71	13198.12

Source : Department of Agriculture, GOB

Food Processing

Bihar's is an agriculture based economy, producing varieties of food crops, of which rice occupies a predominant position, accounting for 50.5 percent of the total cereals production. Roughly 50 lakh tonnes of paddy is produced in an area of about 40 lakh hectares. Maize constitutes around 13 percent of the production of cereals, with 20 lakh tonnes being produced in an area of 7 lakh hectares, and its rabi variety has high protein content. There are good number of rice mills in the state, approximately 5 thousand, but only 5 percent of them are modern mills. The mills, by and large, run on obsolete technology with poor recovery rate; therefore, there is an urgent need to modernise the rice mills in the state.

The state government is making all possible endeavours to develop food processing industries in the state. Under Integrated Development of Food Processing Programme, the state government received 314 proposals upto December, 2011 from the private investors with an estimated project cost of Rs. 4321 crore. Of this, 98 projects have been accorded approval with a total outlay of Rs. 1610 crore and another 64 projects, with an estimated outlay of Rs. 317 crore, are in the pipeline. Till January, 2012, a total of 50 projects have been sanctioned, with an admissible subsidy of Rs. 120.11 crore; a sum of Rs. 57.98 crore has already been approved as subsidy amount. The project proposals for food parks in Bhagalpur and Katihar have been approved and the Ministry of Food Processing Industries has okayed them under Mega Food Park scheme. For 2012-13, an outlay of Rs. 8000 crore is proposed for this project. The food parks are being established with the objective of creating modern enabling infrastructures for food processing units in the state, with farm to market linkages. The components of food parks are a central processing hub, primary processing centres, cold chain network, and consultancy for engineering and construction activities.

Sugar Industry

Sugar industry is the largest agro-based industry in Bihar. The industry generates sizeable employment directly in the farm sector and indirectly through ancillary industries and related activities. It is estimated that about 5 lakh farmers are engaged in the cultivation of sugarcane and, approximately, another half a lakh as unskilled and skilled workers. There are also trained technologists, directly engaged in sugar industry in the state. Bihar has immense potential for sugar and allied industries, particularly in ethanol and captive power generation. Keeping in view the vast scope of its expansion, the state government has decided to encourage the sugarcane based industries in the state, which will go a long way in strengthening the rural economy. More than Rs. 600 crore has been invested by the sugar companies for capacity expansion and their daily crushing capacity has consequently increased from 37 thousand tonnes in 2005 to 68 thousand tonnes at present. Of the total cultivable area of 54 lakh hectares in the state, only 4.41 percent is covered under the sugarcane cultivation, and there is ample

scope for increasing the area under sugarcane cultivation. Prior to independence, there were 33 sugar mills in the state, which produced 40 percent of the country's total production of sugar. As against this, the state's share in sugar production now stands at only 3-4 percent, and the number of sugar mills has reduced to 28, of which 18 are sick and closed, 15 under Bihar State Sugar Corporation Ltd. and 3 under BIC Group of the Centre. Under BIC group, two sugar mills at Chanpatia and Bara Chakia have gone into liquidation, the third one is under the process of rehabilitation. As regards 15 closed units under the state sector, 8 have been handed over to the private sector through tenders in four rounds. However, no offer was made by the private companies to take the remaining 7 closed mills on lease; therefore, the state government is thinking in terms of making some changes in the terms and conditions of lease or alternative uses. The state government expects to raise a sum of Rs. 250 crore through handing them over on lease. The details of such mills are given in Table 3.20.

Table 3.20 : Status of Closed Sugar Mills under State Sector in Bihar

(As on September, 2012)

Sugar Mills given on Lease	Tender Round	Name of Private Company	Remarks
1. Sugauli	1st	HPCL	Production started
2. Lauria	1st	HPCL	Production started
3. Sakari	2nd	Tirhut Industrial Ltd.	Production started
4. Rayyam	2nd	Tirhut Industrial Ltd.	Production started
5. Bihta	3rd	Prestine Industries	Production started
6. Motipur	3rd	Indian Potash Ltd.	Production started
7. Samastipur	4th	Winsome Industries Ltd.	Production started
8. Lohat	4th	Dalauriya Bharat Sugar Ltd.	Production started
To be given on Lease			
Warsaliganj, Ban Mankhi, Goraul, Guraru, Hathua, New Sawan, Siwan			

Source : Department of sugarcane; GOB

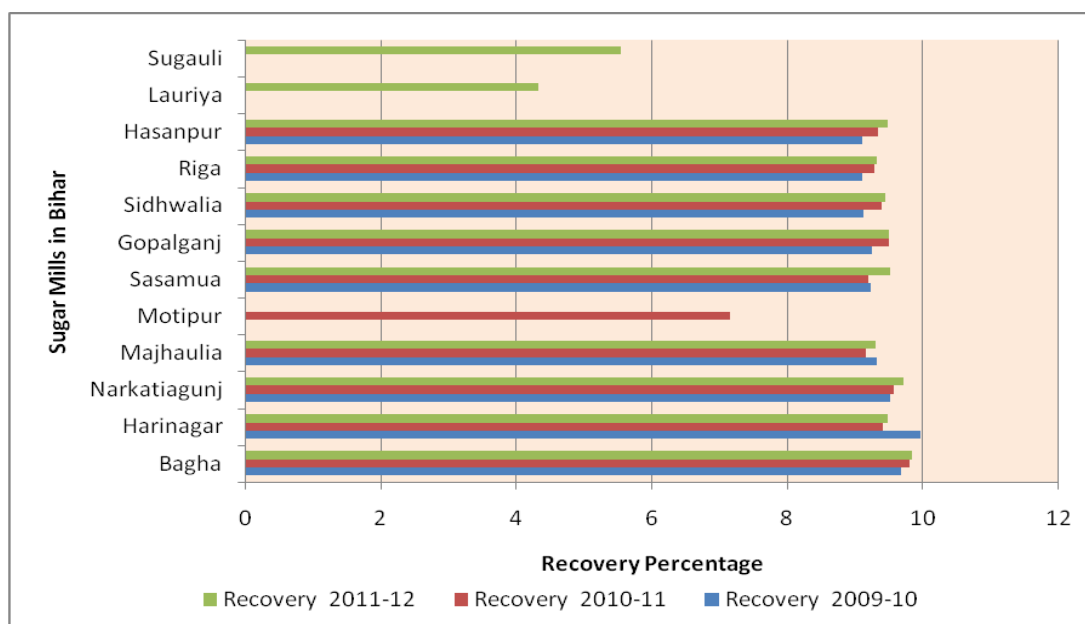
The remaining 10 working mills in the state are under the private sector, but the condition of Motipur sugar mill has been quite shaky and it remained closed during 2011-12. In the crushing season of 2011-12, two sugar mills at Sugauli and Lauria which were handed over to HPCL on lease, went into production. Thus, altogether 11 sugar mills were operational in 2011-12 and a total of 488.30 lakh quintals of sugarcane was crushed, compared to 414.06 lakh quintals in 2010-11. With a recovery rate of 9.24 percent, lower than previous year, a total of 45.10 lakh quintals of sugar was produced in 2011-12, compared to 39 lakh quintals in the previous year. The sugar industry in the state is faced with the challenge of low sugar recovery from cane at 9.24 percent, much lower than Maharashtra's 12 percent. As is clear from Table 3.21, the two sugar mills of Lauria and Sugauli taken on lease by HPCL, showed comparatively lower recovery rate than other already working units, probably on account of their being first year in operation.

Table 3.21 : Performance Level of Sugar Mills in the three crushing years

Name of Sugar Mill	Sugarcane Crushed (lakh qntl.)	Sugar Produced (lakh qntl.)	Recovery (Percentage)	Sugarcane Crushed (lakh qntl.)	Sugar Produced (lakh qntl.)	Recovery (Percentage)	Sugarcane Crushed (lakh qntl.)	Sugar Produced (lakh qntl.)	Recovery (Percentage)
	2009-10			2010-11			2011-12		
Bagha	31.61	3.92	9.67	42.06	4.12	9.80	50.61	4.99	9.84
Harinagar	63.49	6.33	9.96	98.42	9.25	9.40	94.61	8.96	9.47
Narkatiagunj	51.65	5.19	9.51	68.15	6.52	9.57	78.79	7.65	9.71
Majhaulia	26.89	2.56	9.32	42.96	3.93	9.15	44.87	4.23	9.30
Motipur	closed			1.26	0.09	7.14	Closed		
Sasamua	17.06	1.61	9.23	19.69	1.81	9.19	21.09	2.06	9.51
Gopalganj	25.16	2.42	9.25	32.87	3.12	9.49	39.19	3.72	9.50
Sidhwalia	21.64	2.25	9.11	39.64	3.72	9.38	47.01	4.43	9.43
Riga	22.21	2.02	9.10	48.11	4.46	9.27	48.13	4.48	9.31
Hasanpur	12.63	1.15	9.09	20.91	1.95	9.33	31.17	2.95	9.48
Sub Total	272.34	27.45	10.08	414.06	38.97	9.41	455.47	43.47	9.54
New Sugar Mills									
Lauriya	-	-	-	-	-	-	15.29	0.66	4.32
Sugauli	-	-	-	-	-	-	17.54	0.97	5.53
Sub Total							32.83	1.63	4.96
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	488.3	45.10	9.24

Source : Department of sugarcane; GOB

Chart 3.4 : Performance Level of Sugar Mills in the three crushing years



The central government extends facilities for promotion of sugar industry and has already announced that the exporters would be exempt from the mandatory levy for the quantity of sugar exported. The sugar industry has asked for a revision of Sugar Incentive Policy, 2006 for urgently bringing it at par with the provisions and incentives offered by the New Industrial Policy, 2011. The major concerns include immediate revision of existing sugar incentive policy, revision of prices of rectified spirit, and imposition of entry tax. The state government

has agreed to come up with an integrated policy this year to provide a level playing field for domestic entrepreneurs. It is granting incentive packages for new sugar mills, distillery and ethanol units and for setting up of co-generation power units, which are detailed below.

- (a) **For New Sugar Mills** : (i) Reimbursement of Central Excise Duty on sugar; (ii) Exemption of Purchase Tax on sugarcane; (iii) Exemption of Stamp Duty and Registration Fees on purchase of land; and (iv) Grant of 10 percent subsidy on capital investment (plant and machinery), subject to a maximum of Rs. 10.00 crore.
- (b) **For Distillery and Ethanol Units** : (i) Exemption of Administrative Charge on molasses; (ii) Reimbursement of Sales Tax (VAT) on molasses; (iii) Exemption of Stamp Duty and Registration Fees on purchase of land; and (iv) Grant of 10 percent subsidy on capital investment (plant and machinery).
- (c) **For Setting up Co-generation Power Units** : (i) Exemption of Electricity Duty on co-generated power; (ii) Exemption of Stamp Duty and Registration Fees on purchase of land; (iii) Grant of 10 percent subsidy on capital investment (plant and machinery); and (iv) Laying of transmission line from factory to the Grid Station by Bihar State Electricity Board.

Detailed Project Reports for establishment of 14 new sugar complexes, with a total investment of Rs. 3606 crore, have been submitted, of which 8 have been approved by the state cabinet and 6 by State Investment Promotion Board (SIPB). Similarly, 8 proposals for capacity expansion of already working sugar mills, entailing an investment of Rs. 763 crore, are under submission.

Tea Industry

The tea plantation in the state had started in 1982 by a tea company with only half a hectare of land in Pothia block of Kishanganj district. Subsequently, it spread to other areas in the district and now the tea industry is growing fast in the state. In more than 25 thousand acres, mostly in Kishanganj and the rest in Purnea, Katihar and Araria districts, over 4 million kgs. of tea is grown annually. In Kishanganj district, 47.75 percent area is covered under tea crop in Pothia block, followed by Thakurganj (40 percent) and Kishanganj (13 percent). There are only 5 tea processing plants in Kishanganj, with an annual output exceeding 2300 tonnes of tea; however,

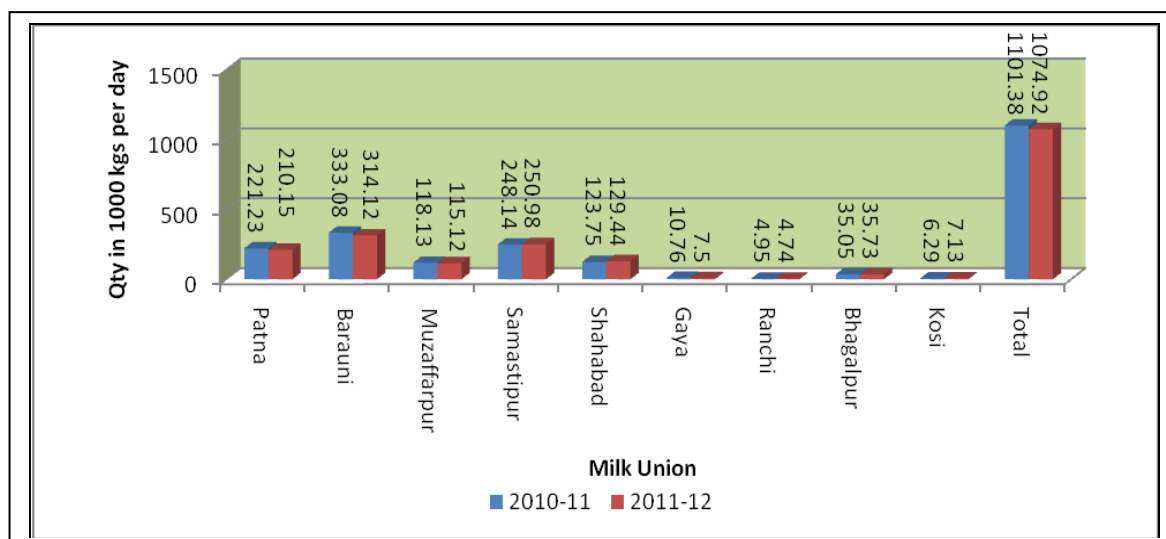
there is a scope for more than 20 new tea processing plants in Kishanganj. There is vast scope of tea industry in the state and a Tea Promotion Policy for advancement of this industry is under formulation. The state government has already announced subsidies as well as an incentive package for new tea processing plants. It is actively considering to increase the rate of subsidy from 15 to 25 percent, in line with the neighbouring state of West Bengal. With coming in of new plants, ferrying of produce to West Bengal will be discontinued. More than 20 tea processing plants are operating in West Bengal with the produce from Bihar.

A tea auction centre at Kishanganj is to be opened and the state government may consider abolishing 1 percent tax payable under VAT for ferrying tea to tea auction centres. The state government has already reduced VAT on tea from 12.5 percent to 4 percent. Recently, the local administration has started showing interest in promoting the tea cultivation. A 15 member committee consisting of all the related Departments has been constituted under the chairmanship of Divisional Commissioner for making concerted efforts to remove the bottlenecks in the process of tea cultivation.

Dairy

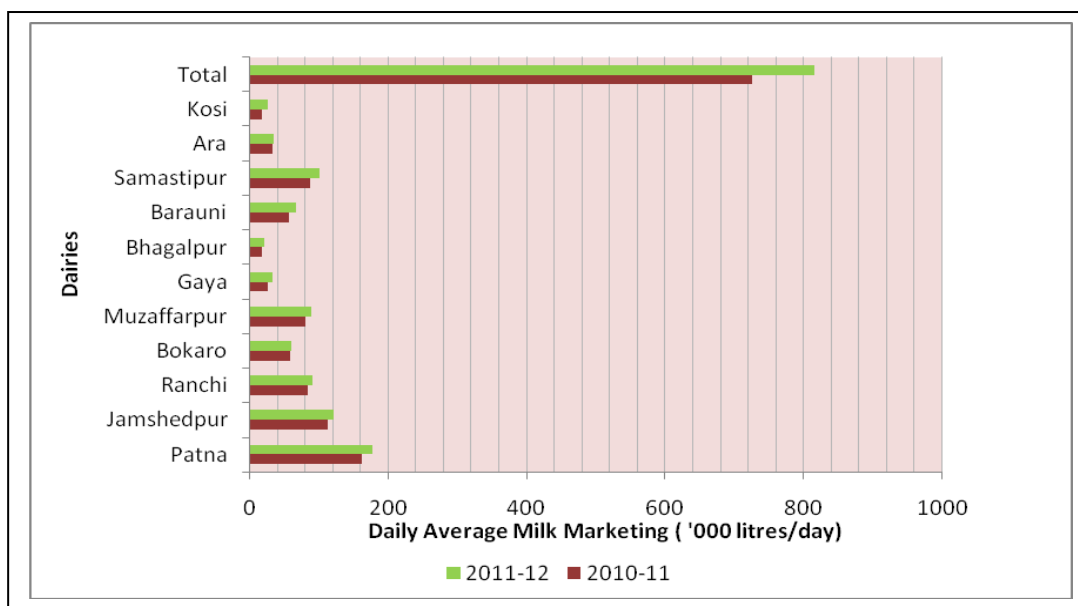
The dairy industry is touching new heights in Bihar. Bihar State Cooperative Milk Producers Federation (COMFED) is the implementing agency of Operation Flood, aimed at promoting dairy development in the state on the pattern of Anand in Gujarat. In terms of milk procurement, Bihar is among the leading states in the country. COMFED procures milk through the dairy cooperative societies, spread throughout the state. From outside state also, COMFED procures milk from Ranchi in Jharkhand, though the quantity is relatively less. The total number of dairy cooperative societies, organised upto 2011-12, was 11,638, of which 8823 (76 percent) were functional and around 34 percent of them registered. The total membership of the dairy cooperative societies was 629 thousand in 2011-12, showing 18 percent increase over the previous year. Through these societies, the total milk procured during 2011-12 was 1075 thousand kgs. per day, which works out to 122 kgs. per functional dairy cooperative society per day. However, this average has decreased in 2011-12, compared to the average of 159 kgs. per day in 2010-11.

Chart 3.5 : Milk Procurement by DCS



Against procurement of 1075 thousand kgs. of milk/day in 2011-12, the average milk marketing was 817 thousand kgs. per day, which was more than 727 thousand litres/day, recorded in 2010-11. Besides Ranchi in Jharkhand, the milk is being marketed in Bokaro and Jamshedpur.

Chart 3.6 : Daily Average Milk Marketing



The milk products under ‘Sudha’ brand, marketed by COMPFED, is in great demand and now these products, along with the milk, are also being marketed in Delhi state. As one could discern from the Table 3.22, all types of milk products are touching new heights each year in terms of marketing. During 2012, an additional 57 new milk producers’ cooperative committees were formed by COMFED, it also supplied solar plate system to 50 such committees.

Table 3.22 : Marketing of Different Milk Products

(In tonnes)

Milk Products	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Ghee	981.79	1270.14	1322.73
Table Butter	74.45	66.00	58.39
Ice-Cream	472.32	584.82	663.30
Lassi	3216.88	4093.98	3242.49
Misti Dahi	820.21	1219.10	1217.65
Peda	735.73	769.70	745.33
Paneer	1701.48	1936.35	2090.10
Sudha Special	870.39	1603.45	1101.24
Plain Curd	2723.03	2856.70	3251.69
Kalakand	152.76	167.83	173.10
Rasogulla	497.06	731.93	672.71
Gulabjamun	335.75	462.59	565.93

Source: COMPFED, GOB

The COMFED and its constituent units are making profit each year, before interest and depreciation, though the profit level showed a decline in 2010-11 over 2009-10. As may be seen, against a total profit of Rs. 33.66 crore earned in 2008-09, it made a profit of Rs. 46.49 crore in 2009-10, which is 38 percent higher than the figure obtained last year; but it dropped by around 7 percent in 2010-11. Among the units, only Shahabad recorded a loss figure in 2009-10.

Table 3.23: Profit Before Interest and Depreciation

(Rs. lakh)

Federation/Unit	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
Compfed	2396.48	2690.55	2209.11
Patna	213.67	281.02	352.52
Barauni	406.36	845.65	351.51
Muzaffarpur	92.26	603.84	603.07
Samastipur	211.53	280.19	548.53
Shahabad	12.4	-82.46	95.65
Bhagalpur	33.66	29.87	178.56
Total	3366.36	4648.66	4338.95

Source: COMPFED, GOB

For augmenting the milk production in Bihar, the state government has implemented the subsidy scheme for rearing of calves in units of different sizes, ranging from 5 to 50. The scheme provides for 25 percent subsidy to commercial dairy units with 20 milching cattles. For units of high quality milk producing cattles, numbering 2-10, a subsidy of 50 percent (58 percent for SC/ST) is provided. The Dairy Entrepreneurship Development scheme for uneducated unemployed youth for cattle rearing entails an expenditure of Rs. 180 crore. Under Training and Expansion scheme, training in dairy science was imparted to 2330 members.

Competitions were also organised for 810 dairy committees and prizes distributed to the winners. Under Milk Promotion Scheme, Re 1/litre was given to milk producers as promotional price for production. A sum of Rs. 2.24 crore was spent on training of 7663 milk producers/committee members during 2012.

3.5 Non-Agro Based Industry

Textiles

The textile industry occupies a unique place in India, accounting for 14 percent of the total industrial production and contributing nearly 30 percent of the total exports. It is the second largest employment generator, after agriculture. The Ministry of Textiles has formulated numerous policies and schemes for the development of textile industry. Most of the schematic interventions during the Ninth and Tenth Plans have been through state agencies and cooperative societies. The textile industry in the country has been showing a growth rate of 9-10 percent annually and is expected to grow at the rate of 16 percent by 2012.

Silk

In Bihar, Bhagalpur region has the great potential of silk industry and, in view of this, there is a demand that Bhagalpur city be popularised as 'Silk City of India'. In 2010-11, for development of silk production in the state, a sum of Rs. 2.90 crore was received as central share and the state government has approved a sum of Rs. 89.58 lakh for (i) Mulberry Development Project, Purnea, (ii) Tussar Development, Banka/Nawada, (iii) Castor Silk Development, Begusarai, and (iv) Mulberry Development at Kishanganj/Purnea/Supaul. Under the scheme, mulberry plantation has been done on 214 acres of land and tussar plantation on 100 acres. A total of 193 units of insect rearing houses have been constructed and 490 persons were imparted training in insect rearing; 115 insect rearers were also sent outside state on study tour. A Tussar Development Project at Chakai in Jamui district, sponsored by NABARD, has started in 2010-11, which is run by PRADAN, an NGO. As against a provision of Rs. 67.23 lakh, a sum of Rs. 13.21 lakh was spent during the year. During the Twelfth Plan period, a sum of Rs. 170.90 crore was approved for development of tussar silk in the districts of Banka, Munger, Nawada and Kaimur. Tussar plantation has been done on 4,464 acres and 3.35 lakh saplings have been prepared. For outstanding works, 8 insect rearers and 8 yarn producers were rewarded with a total sum of Rs. 1.50 lakh. For 2011-12, there is a proposal to establish Textile Testing Laboratory and Computer Aided Design Centre at Nathnagar. It is also proposed to give a grant of Rs. 2000 each to 200 insect rearers for purchase of bi-cycle. Similarly, a sum of Rs. 5 lakh is proposed to be given as grants to the private insect rearers for purchase of cocoons from the seed house of Central Silk Board at Bangalore.

In 2009-10, the production of raw silk was of the order of 48 tonnes, of which mulberry silk consisted of 18.84 tonnes, tussar silk 26.27 tonnes and castor silk 2.92 tonnes. In 2010-11, the total raw silk production remained almost at the same level, the production of mulberry, tussar and castor silks being 16.55 tonnes, 26.52 tonnes and 4.78 tonnes respectively.

Handloom

A large number of handloom units are operational in the state, which provide employment to 1.32 lakh weavers. There are in all 1089 primary handloom societies, with around 10,850 handlooms operating under them and, at the apex level, there are two marketing organisations – Bihar State Handloom Cooperative Union and Bihar State Wool and Sheep Union, both located at Patna. The handloom units are concentrated in 14 districts in the state, important among them being Madhubani, Siwan, Gaya, Bhagalpur, Nalanda and Patna. According to one study, only 54 percent weavers owned their handlooms and the rest were supplied looms by traders. Under powerloom sector, there are more than 11,000 looms, which are concentrated in Bhagalpur, Gaya and Banka. The main products in the powerloom sector are – staple, chaddar and furnishings.

Various schemes have been taken up during the last two years for the development of handloom sectors. Major among these schemes are – powerloom tariff grant, scholarship schemes for weaver's training, establishment of Jute Park at Maranga in Purnea, etc. The Jute Park is the first such park in the country, with a total project cost of Rs. 42 crore.

Table 3.24 : Major Schemes for Handloom

(Amount in Rs. Lakh)

Scheme	2010-11		2011-12	
	Amount	No. Benefitted	Amount	No. Benefitted
1. Power Tariff Grant	30.91	450	4.91	112
2. Scholarship for Training	4.02	124	4.17	119
3. Scholarship for Powerloom Service Centre, Bhagalpur	0.27	53	0.32	76
4. Scholarship for Central Design Centre, Patna	0.45	15	0.41	22
5. Establishment of Jute Park at Maranga, Purnea	16.73	-	16.73	-
6. Integrated Handloom Cluster Development for 200-500 weavers	105.22	9 clusters	37.86	13 clusters

Source: Handloom, Department of Industry, GOB

A Common Handloom Production Infrastructure is being set up at Bhagalpur, with state of the art infrastructure for handlooms in 25 acres of land at a project cost of Rs. 24 crore; this project is estimated to employ 4000 persons. For allround development of weavers, a project worth Rs. 150.25 crore has been taken up, to be completed by 2015-16.

The implementation of Integrated Handloom Development Scheme, initiated by the state government, is estimated to support a wide range of interventions over a period of three years in as many as 13 clusters in the state. The state government plans to make interventions for technology upgradation, marketing, support for dyeing-packaging-processing centres, and establishing handloom parks to provide world class facilities to the traditional weavers of the state and help them organise themselves for higher and more efficient production.

Khadi and Village Industries (KVI)

Khadi and Village Industries is a major sector for generating sustainable non-farm employment opportunities in rural areas. KVI comes under the purview of Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC), which functions under the administrative control of Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises of the central government. The Commission has 36 state / divisional offices, spread all over the country to facilitate speedy implementation of KVI programmes. It also coordinates the functions of training, marketing, funding, economic research and Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP). The Khadi and Village Industries Board at the state level has its district level offices, through which it operates in promotion of village industries. For encouraging the sales of khadi for the benefit of khadi weavers/societies/institutions, rebates are allowed on khadi clothes and garments.

During 2011-12, under khadi rebate, a sum of Rs. 1.21 lakh was paid to 62 approved institutions in the state. Under the KVI scheme, an amount of Rs. 34.62 lakh was released to the district offices of KVI Board in 2011-12 for imparting training in different vocations to 195 beneficiaries, as detailed in Table 3.25. The training programme this year has been started in some vocations for 150 beneficiaries, and the selection procedure is under progress.

Table 3.25 : No. of Beneficiaries for Training in 2011-12

Vocation	No. of Beneficiaries	Vocation	No. of Beneficiaries
1. Cotton Khadi	25	5. Lac products	20
2. Bamboo Products	25	6. Papad Making	25
3. Bee Keeping	30	Under Process	45
4. Leather Works	25	Total	195

Source: Department of Industry, GOB

A sum of Rs. 6.24 lakh has also been spent on national conferences and a six day state level Khadi and Village Industries Exhibition in the year. For promotion of KVI sector, an outlay of Rs. 5 crore is proposed in 2012-13.

Leather

Because of its substantial livestock population, Bihar produces good quality of cattle hides and goat skins in large quantity. The state occupies third rank in the country, next only to West Bengal and Rajasthan, in terms of availability of hides and skins. Hence, leather based industry has a great potential in the state.

As per the recent survey conducted by Central Leather Research Institute (CLRI), Bihar produces annually 2.64 million bovine hides and 5.09 million bovine skins. More than the number, Bihar is known for its best quality goat skins, cow hides and calf skins. Patna, Muzaffarpur, West Champaran, Aurangabad, Munger, Purnea and Katihar are the main regions of leather related activities in Bihar. The leather tanning industry in Bihar consists of three segments (i) units established under Bihar Leather Development Corporation (BLDC) and its sister concern, Bihar Finished Leather Ltd. (ii) a few private tanneries working at Muzaffarpur and (iii) BATA tannery at Mokamaghat. The local tanning industry is confined to these tanneries and the raw material is sent mostly to Kolkata, Kanpur and Chennai. Some blue leathers are sent to Dewas in Madhya Pradesh.

A Department of Leather Technology at the Muzaffarpur Institute of Technology (MIT) was started in 1986 (recognized by Government of Bihar), and is imparting a degree course, with four year academic programme and 6 months of practical training. A batch of 15 students are admitted per year. At present, a 6 member faculty is engaged for running this course. The students passed out from this college are generally getting employment outside the state, since the local leather industry is of small size, due to lack of adequate support.

There is a need to provide support to leather industry in Bihar by promoting Self-Help Groups of large number of traditional artisans, providing them with training, and building infrastructure support for their functioning.

Mines and Minerals

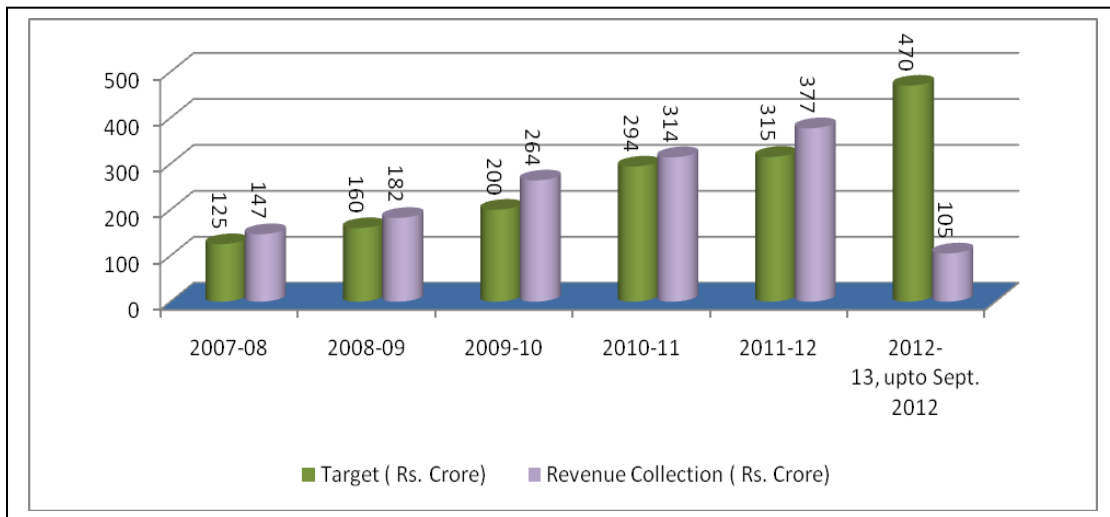
Minerals are non-renewable natural resources and constitute vital raw material for a number of basic and important industries. India produces a large quantity of economically useful minerals, which is about one-quarter of world's known mineral resources; but the present Bihar, after partition, is left with a very small proportion of mineral wealth. The main minerals in present Bihar are minor minerals — sand, stone and soil. The major minerals of the state are pyrite, limestone and mica, but their availability is rather limited. Despite a very small proportion of minerals in the state, the revenue collection from minerals increased no less than eight times during the last decade, from Rs. 39 crore in 2000-01 to Rs. 314 crore in 2010-11.

Table 3.26 : Revenues from Minerals in Bihar in 2010-11

Sources	Amount (Rs. lakh)	Sources	Amount (Rs. lakh)
1. Major Minerals	532.45	(v) soil	151.05
2. Minor Minerals		(vi) Works Deptt.	11184.49
(i) bricks	1954.31	(vii) Transit Pass	41.11
(ii) sand	12906.74	(viii) Others	151.78
(iii) stone	3919.24	3. Arrears	539.44
(iv) morum	38.43	Total	31419.04

Source: Department of Mines and Geology, GOB

Chart 3.7 : Revenue Collection from Mining



The State Geological Programming Board has been revived after the bifurcation, under which four geological studies have been planned, to be taken up by the Geological Survey of India. The geoscientists, during the survey, recommended that the districts of Jamui, Nalanda and Gaya have strong prospects for exploration of gold and diamond, owing to the special character

of its underground rocks. Rohtas and Kaimur districts have deposits of around 210 million tonnes of limestone.

For proper functioning of the Directorate of Mines and Geology, the state government makes annual budget provisions. The annual budget provisions and expenditure for 2010-11 and 2011-12 are given in Table 3.27.

Table 3.27 : Annual Non-Plan Budget Provisions and Expenditure (2010-11 and 2011-12)

Year	Budget Provisions (Rs. crore)	Expenditure (Rs. crore)	Percentage of Expenditure
2010-11	13.67	11.03	80.69
2011-12	15.98	6.44	40.30

Source: Department of Mines and Geology, GOB

3.6 Support Institutions

In order to develop industries, a number of support institutions have been constituted in the state. Over the period, some of the support institutions became weak, but the state government is making an all out effort to rehabilitate them to improve the industrial climate in the state. Some new institutions have also been set up to improve the industrial scenario and attract investments, both from within and outside the state. The rehabilitation plans for Bihar State Industrial Development Corporation (BSIDC) and Bihar State Credit and Investment Corporation (BISCICO) are afloat.

Bihar Foundation

This institution was constituted primarily to encourage investments in the state, through attracting the non-resident Indians, including those from Bihar. It is registered under the Societies Registration Act. In this endeavour, administrative support is extended to the prospective entrepreneurs through the single window system. Chapters under Bihar Foundation have been opened at many places in the country, as well as outside. During 2011-12, new chapters were proposed to be started in Hyderabad, Kolkata, Delhi and Jaipur in India. The expenditures on Assistance Centres, Information Centres, Common Service Centre (Patna) and different Chapters are provided by the state government.

Udyog Mitra

Udyog Mitra, a part of Department of Industries of the state government, disseminates relevant information to investors pertaining to investment profiles for different industries. It acts as facilitator and assists the investors in many ways. Besides providing guidance to the entrepreneurs to establish units, *Udyog Mitra* also helps them through providing project reports and solving their other problems, cropping up in the process. It keeps the latest information for

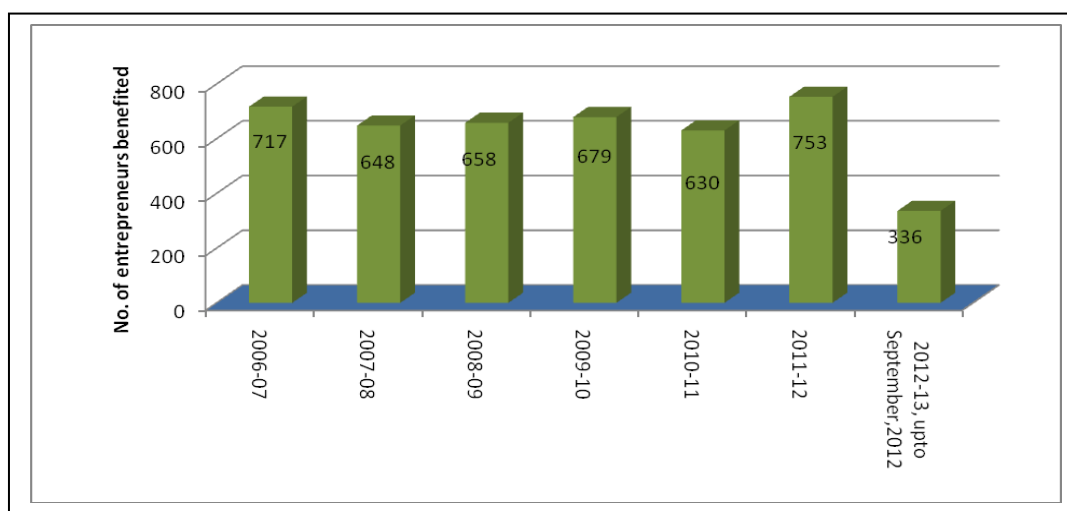
the use of the entrepreneurs and monitors the schemes of the Department. It participates in the international trade fairs, state level industrial fairs, and organises seminars/discussions. During 2011-12, it imparted training to the general managers of the District Industries Centres on various topics like Industrial Policy, Electricity Act, Treasury Rules, Labour and Factory Act, Sales Tax, Procurement of ISI Mark, Trade Marking, patenting, designing, copyright, packaging, etc. A presentation of Industrial Promotion Policy, 2011 was arranged at a seminar organised by District Industries Centre, Purnea, during the year. The project profiles, guidelines and needed information were made available to 650 entrepreneurs, desirous of establishing industrial units. During 2011-12, a sum of Rs. 1.00 crore was approved for taking up programmes and activities by the *Udyog Mitra*. For 2012-13, an outlay of Rs. 1.04 crore was proposed, against which Rs. 97.60 lakh was allotted. From 2008-09 to 2011-12, around 700 entrepreneurs were benefited each year through *Udyog Mitra*. The yearwise physical and financial achievements of *Udyog Mitra* are presented 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
2006-07	50.00	50.00	717
2007-08	48.00	48.00	648
2008-09	25.00	25.00	658
2009-10	60.00	60.00	679
2010-11	66.00	66.00	630
2011-12	75.00 (25 for SC/ST)	75.00 (1.78 SC/ST)	753
2012-13, upto September, 2012	97.60		336

Source : Udyog Mitra, GOB

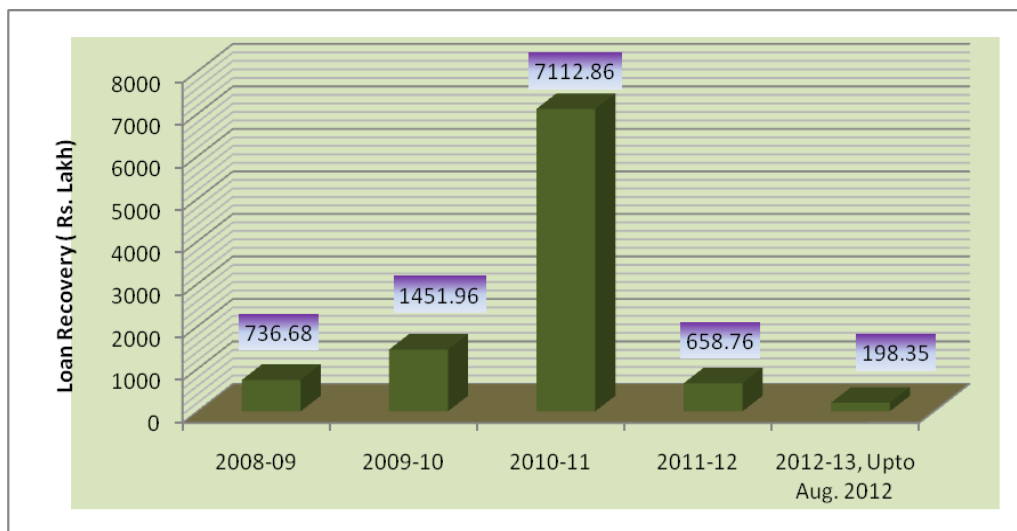
Chart 3.8 : Physical and Financial Achievements of Udyog Mitra



Bihar State Financial Corporation (BSFC)

The BSFC came into being for promoting and financing the industrial units in the state. But, due to poor recovery of loans and heavy overdues, it had become non-functional. However, with formulation of new policy and adoption of new strategies, the recovery rate has started improving. The Corporation realises that it should have adequate financial resources before it starts playing its assigned role of financing the industrial units and, as such, it is laying stress on recovery from the units financed earlier. From the year 2008-09 upto August 2012, a total sum of Rs. 101.59 crore has been recovered. The yearwise status of loan recovery presented below shows that there has been a quantum jump of recovery in 2010-11, compared to 2008-09. However, in 2011-12, the process of recovery was slower.

Chart 3.9 : Status of BSFC Loan Recovery



The Corporation is now free from all the external liabilities. The proposal of converting the entire amount given to BSFC as financial assistance into its share capital is under consideration of the state government. This will make the Corporation financially very sound and it would be able to advance loans to the industrial units for starting new ventures. The BSFC, in collaboration with SIDBI, has framed a policy for advancing loans to the small and medium industrial units located within a radius of 50 kms. of Patna and there is a plan to extend the area further later. In 2011-12, 2 loans of Rs. 5 crore each were sanctioned, one for SC/ST and other for general category entrepreneurs, at 7 percent interest rate. However, these loans could not be released due to some unavoidable reasons. With a view to encourage micro financing in all the districts, there is a proposal to give Rs. 2000 crore as share capital to BSFC for making the loans available to economically and socially weaker sections at concessional rate of interest. The SIDBI has approved this scheme.

The BSFC also imparts entrepreneurship development training to the prospective entrepreneurs. In 2011-12, its 'Ifedpro' division imparted training in entrepreneurship development to 41 candidates in two batches. Similarly, in 2012-13 (upto September), 58 candidates were trained. There is a plan to impart entrepreneurship development training under PMEGP to the candidates sponsored by District Industries Centres and KVIC. It is also going to impart two months of free residential training to the graduates and diploma holders in agriculture and allied subjects, under the supervision of MANAGE, an institution of the union Ministry of Agriculture. The Department of Industries has directed BSFC to undertake Skill Development Training Programme in different districts, for which it has asked for the financial support; once the financial support is received, the training programmes will be organised.

Bihar Industrial Area Development Authority (BIADA)

In order to promote industries, BIADA is responsible for acquiring land and developing necessary infrastructure, including roads, power, etc. in the industrial areas and then allot land to the investors for establishment of industries. This is being done through its four regional offices at Patna, Bhagalpur, Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga. As on October 31, 2012, BIADA acquired a total of 5632 acres of land, of which 4050 acres (72 percent) could be allotted to the units (Table 3.29).

Table 3.29 : Regionwise Details of Land Acquired, Allotted and number of units in the Industrial Estates (as on Oct. 2012)

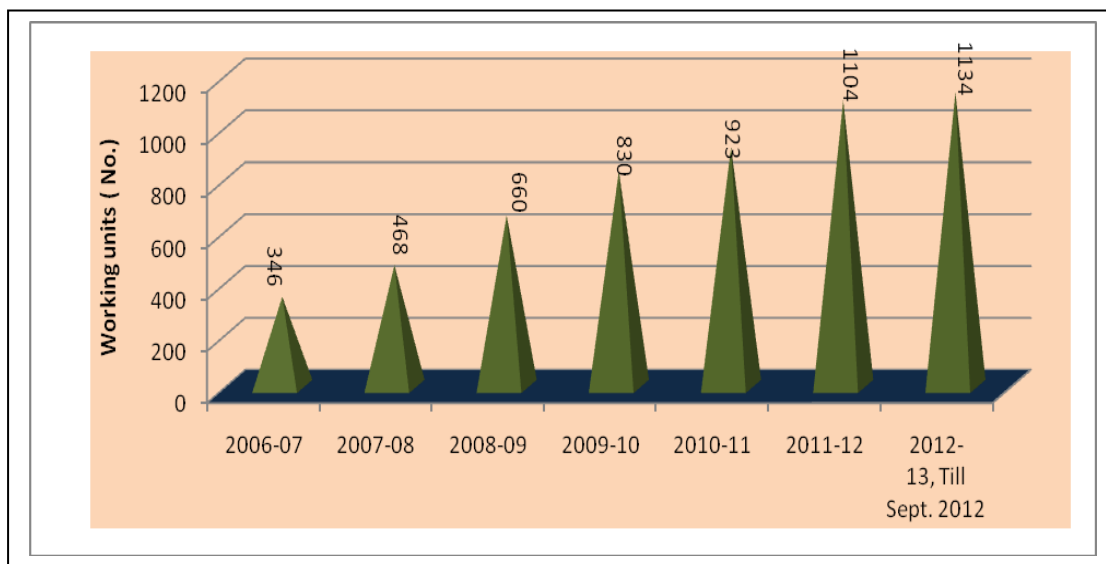
Regional office	Land acquired (in acres)	Total Land Allotted		Total Vacant Land		No. of running units
		Land (in acres)	Land Reserved for infrastructure, administrative blocks, roads etc. (in acres)	Land (in acres)	% share to allotted land	
Patna	2609.11	2105.92	241.51	261.68	12.43	500
Bhagalpur	1570.51	1084.1	106.77	344.14	31.74	202
Muzaffarpur	1040.43	546.81	155.58	338.04	61.82	236
Darbhanga	411.96	313.31	76.67	21.97	7.01	196
Total	5632.01	4050.14	580.53	965.83	23.85	1134

Source: BIADA, GOB

In its four regions, 2520 units were established; however, only 1134 of them are in production (45 percent), 405 under construction (16 percent) and 535 yet to start construction (21 percent) and remaining 446 are closed and sick (18 percent).

The number of working units in the industrial estates, which was only 346 in 2006-07, has kept on increasing and was more than three times in 2012-13 (upto October 2012), the details of which are presented below.

Chart 3.10 : Yearwise Description of Production Units under BIADA



District Industries Centre (DIC)

District Industries Centres (DIC) are responsible for promoting enterprises, particularly the medium, small and micro, at the district level and render all possible help and guidance in establishing the units. Besides, the DIC is also involved in implementation of Prime Minister Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) in the districts. Though other agencies like KVIC and KVI Board are also involved, the DIC is a major player, accounting for 79 percent of the total disbursement to beneficiaries (4887) and 74 percent of the total additional employment under the programmes.

Towards establishment of MSMEs, the achievements of DICs in relation to their targets have declined over the period. As may be observed, as against the annual target of 8000, the achievements have been around 60 percent in 2010-11 and 52 percent in 2011-12, though in 2007-08 and 2008-09, it was 103 and 77 percent respectively. This warrants a vigorous approach on the part of DIC and Department of Industries, so that the gap between the target and achievements is narrowed.

Table 3.30 : Achievements of DIC under Different Programmes

Year	Target (No.)	Achievement		
		No.	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	4834	18556.77	60.43
2011-12	8000	4151	39038.15	51.89
Artisan Credit Card (ACC)				
2007-08	23491	10607	15820.53	45.15
2008-09	25000	7055	2398.57	28.22
2009-10	25000	3071	1015.66	12.28
2010-11	25000	1529	4428.31	6.12
2011-12	25000	360	2632.85	1.44
Small Entrepreneurs Credit Card (SME)				
2007-08	15000	5140	11487.00	34.27
2008-09	15000	6265	19422.83	41.77
2009-10	15000	7008	49716.44	46.72
2010-11	15000	5042	21732.13	33.61
2011-12	15000	12557	35750.09	83.71

Source: Department of Industry, GOB

Similarly, against the target of issuance of 25,000 Artisan Credit Cards (ACC) each year, the achievements have been quite low, during 2007-08 to 2011-12. While during 2008-09 and 2009-10, the achievement recorded was 28 and 12 percent respectively, it became abysmally low in the subsequent years. In case of Small Entrepreneurs Credit Cards, the achievements have been modest (34-37 percent), against the annual target of 15,000, during 2007-08 to 2010-11. Quite appreciably, it recorded a phenomenal achievement of 84 percent in 2011-12.

Exports

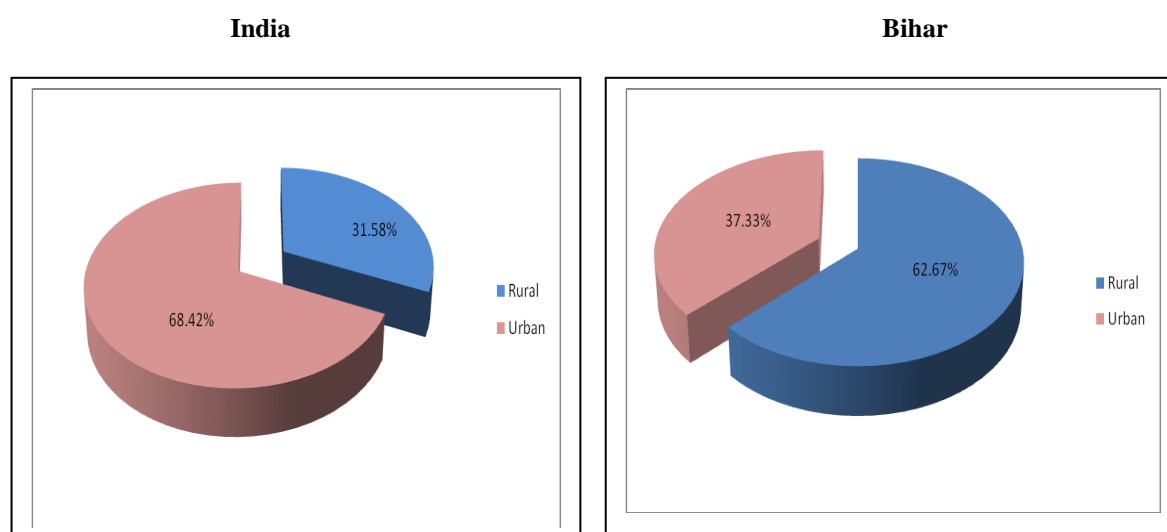
In view of global recessionary trend, the exports of the country have showed a declining trend in recent years. During 2012, it dropped sharply from 3.3 percent in April to (-)10.78 percent in September. Bihar has a very negligible share in India's export. As per the fourth MSME census, only 726 enterprises from Bihar, which constituted 1.56 percent of India's total exporting units, were exporting items worth Rs. 7.98 crore, which mainly consisted of textiles, including silk fabrics from Bhagalpur and other places. The weaving units in Bihar are generally located in rural areas and, therefore, the share of rural units engaged in exports was more in relation to the urban ones vis-à-vis the all-India, where around 68 percent of the working units are urban.

Table 3.31 : Distribution of the Exporting enterprises in Bihar

Type	India	Bihar	
	No. of exporting enterprises	No. of exporting enterprises	Percentage Share to India
Rural	14740	455	3.09
Urban	31935	271	0.85
Total	46675	726	1.56

Source: MSME, 4th Census, Government of India

Chart 3.11 : Percentage of Exporting Enterprises



According to the Third Census of MSME, conducted earlier, it was reported that there were 1675 exporting units in Bihar, which accounted for exports worth Rs. 5.30 crore, and the value of exports was only 0.68 percent of the gross output. The registered SSI sector accounted for 87 percent of total exports. Taking into account both the registered and unregistered units, major districts accounting for relatively higher number of exporting units were Gopalganj (620), Muzaffarpur (337), West Champaran (235), Supaul (156), Samastipur (121) and Bhagalpur (120). The estimates of exports are based on the data collected from the Export Promotion Board of India and the Ministry of Commerce. The estimates of number of exporting units in the Fourth Census, which is much less than the Third Census, may be on account of non-reporting and under-reporting by the concerned enterprises. Most of the units do not export themselves, they do it through export/merchant houses, which are normally located outside the state.

3.7 Sickness in Enterprises Sector

When Bihar is yearning for more of industrialisation, its already established units are getting sick as is reported below, and this poses a serious challenge. There is no denying the fact that the present economic downturn has aggravated the problem of sickness, resulting into closure of a number of units and blocking of huge capital. As per an estimate, out of around 1.9 lakh small, micro and tiny units in the state, around 1 lakh units were in operation and the remaining were either closed or sick. The findings emerging from the Fourth MSME census shows that, out of a total of 70,671 units covered in Bihar, 23.13 percent were closed and 6.07 percent were non-traceable. Again, of a total of 50,036 working units, some were suffering from either sickness (3.28 percent) or incipient sickness (3.56 percent) or both (5.86 percent), totalling to 12.70 percent. As may be seen from Table 3.32, a vast majority of micro units were either sick or incipient sick.

Table 3.32 : Number of Enterprises by characteristics of sickness

Type	No. and percentage of enterprises							
	Sick		Incipient Sick		Sick/Incipient Sick		Total	
	No.	Percentage	No.	Percentage	No.	Percentage	No.	Percentage
Micro	1617	98.48	1784	99.94	2907	99.15	6308	99.20
Small	22	1.34	1	0.06	22	0.75	45	0.71
Medium	3	0.18	0	0.00	3	0.10	6	0.09
All	1642	100	1785	100	2932	100	6359	100

Source: MSME, 4th Census, Government of India

As per the survey, the sickness in terms of delay in repayment of loan or erosion of the networth was of the order of 3.73 percent. Further, 29.40 percent units were sick due to loan outstanding with banks and financial institutions. Incipient sickness as a result of continuous decline in gross output was found in 3.87 percent of the units. Based on these three yardsticks, more than one-third of the MSMEs were either already sick or at the danger of being sick. The main reasons for the sickness of industrial units reported were shortage of working capital (88 percent) and marketing problem (32 percent). Other reasons included lack of demand (22 percent), power shortage (21 percent), equipments (18 percent), raw material not available (5 percent), labour problems (5 percent), and management problems (2 percent).

3.8 Information Technology

The information technology industry is rising very fast in the country and Bihar too is taking strides in this field. The IT related infrastructure is being expanded fast by the Department of Information Technology. During the year 2011-12, various schemes for the development of IT sector have been taken up.

SWAN

With the central government assistance, a total of 534 Points of Presence (PoP) were to be established in the state — 1 at state headquarters, 38 at the district headquarters and 495 at the block headquarters. But due to non-availability of sites at the blocks, PoPs were established at the sub-division level and, as a result, many of the blocks still remain uncovered. A sum of Rs. 25 crore has been approved for establishing PoPs at the blocks/sub-divisions, not covered till date. During 2012-13, at the block level, 460 PoPs have been established. Bihar State Electronics Development Corporation Ltd. (BELTRON), Patna, is the nodal agency for establishing Local Area Network (LAN) under BSWAN scheme at the sub-division and the block levels.

Sec. LAN

A total of 330 Nodes have been established at all the secretariat offices under BSWAN. An amount of Rs. 15.81 lakh has been sanctioned for the annual maintenance of computers and other accessories established in secretariat buildings under Sec. LAN scheme. For making the facilities for video conferencing available for the ministers and high officials of the state, a total sum of Rs. 2.99 crore was approved during 2011-12.

Common Service Centre (CSC)

The CSC is a core infrastructure of the national e-governance. The central government has made a sum of Rs. 6.09 crore available to BELTRON as additional central assistance in 2011-12 for this purpose.

e-District

This project is approved and being implemented in 4 districts of Nalanda, Aurangabad, Gaya and Madhubani. Under this project, a provision has been made to render the services like providing certificates, pensions and other facilities through Common Facilitation Centres (CFC), established at the blocks and Vasudha Kendras at Panchayats. The charges for various categories of services rendered have also been recommended.

e-Governance

This ambitious project has been approved under the state plan. Under e-Governance scheme, a sum of Rs. 7.38 crore was sanctioned for e-learning and Information Technology. A sum of Rs. 28.24 crore was also sanctioned to provide computer education to the students of 264 Madarsas in the state. Approval has also been accorded to implement Integrated Workflow and

Document Management System (IWDMS) programmes in 12 departments of the state government, in addition to 14 approved earlier.

Laptops have been provided to all the concerned Law offices, as part of computerisation of the office of Advocate General. The State Information Commission is now fully computerised.

Other Projects

The Department of Information Technology has also sanctioned the funds for a number of other projects in 2011-12 (Table 3.33). For 2012-13, a sum of Rs. 197.58 crore is the proposed outlay of IT Department.

Table 3.33 : Schemewise Funds Sanctioned by IT Department

Project	Amt. (Rs. crore)
1. e-Procurement	1.00
2. State Data Centre	9.00
3. State Service Delivery Gateway (SSDG)	13.89
4. Chief Minister's Public Grievance Cell	0.41
5. Knowledge City at Divisional Level (Muzaffarpur, Gaya and Bhagalpur)	1.41
6. Modernisation of IT Related Building	2.55

Source: Department of Information and Technology, GOB

3.9 Investment Climate

Industrial growth parri-passu depends upon investments and capacity additions on a sustained basis which, in turn, depends upon resources, physical infrastructure, policy framework and necessary incentives. In recent years, Bihar's economy has been growing significantly, primarily as a result of improved infrastructure and new Industrial Incentive Policy, 2011.

Gross Capital Formation

The Gross Capital Formation (GCF) of the state is also increasing. It increased from Rs. 10,386 crore in 2007-08 to Rs. 16,557 crore in 2010-11, showing an increase of around 60 percent. As may be observed from Table 3.34, although all sectors under the central government witnessed an increase over the period, the banking sector showed a continuous decline in GCF. It appears that the banks have yet to come in a bigger way to help Bihar in its developmental efforts.

Table 3.34: Estimated Gross Fixed Capital Formulation in Bihar at Current Prices

(Rs. crore)

Sector	2007-08	2008-09	2010-11
Railways	955.15	973.7	1011.88
Communication (Public & Private)	845.86	1075.8	1816.98
Banking (Public & Private)	208.35	206.09	201.67
Central Government Administration	467.63	505.65	591.22
Total Central	2476.98	2761.24	3621.75
Bihar State	7909.23	7741.6	12934.75
Grand Total (Centre+State)	10386.21	10502.84	16556.5

Source : Department Of Planning and Development, GOB

Of the total investments in the state, around 77 percent is for power sector. Only around 11 percent is in manufacturing and another 11 percent in services sector. It is worth mentioning that, in manufacturing sector, the share of food and beverages is relatively larger. Bihar is making all possible endeavours to attract investors and the state is fast becoming the favoured destination for them. This is manifested through the actualisation of investments in the state by big companies like Britannia, Parle G, Birla Cements, Jas Infrastructure, Nestle, HPCL, etc.

Investments

Upto September, 2012, the State Investment Promotion Board (SIPB) has approved a total of 939 proposals for establishment of industrial units in the state, involving an investment of Rs. 3.19 lakh crore, with employment potential of 2.27 lakh persons. A perusal of Table 3.35(A) reveals that around 53 percent of the proposals approved are for food processing; power plant which is an important sector for the state, constitutes around 10 percent of the total investments.

Table 3.35 (A) : Proposals Approved by SIPB (Upto September 2012)

Items	Upto 2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13, Upto Sept. 2012	Total
No. of Proposals approved	300	161	263	215	939
Proposed Investment (Rs. crore)	183699	81824	40732	12520	318775
Proposed Employment	143730	17899	31367	34283	227279
Sector-wise					
(i) New Sugar Mill	26	1	1	0	28
(ii) Expansion of working sugar mills	7	1	2	0	10
(iii) New Ethanol Plant of working sugar Mill	2	0	1	0	3
(iv) Ethanol-cum-sugarcane Juice	5	0	0	0	5
(v) Power Plant	34	19	16	21	90
(vi) Food Processing	111	111	161	111	494
(vii) Steel Processing & Cement	25	8	8	10	51
(viii) Technical Institution	25	4	6	3	38
(ix) Medical College and Hospital	19	0	0	2	21
(x) Others	46	17	68	68	199

Source : Department of Industry, GOB

Table 3.35 (B) : Sectorwise Implementation Stages (Upto September, 2012)

Sector	Working units	Implementation stages		Investment (Rs. crore)
		Progress	Initial Stage	
(i) New Sugar Mill	2	3	23	802.99
(ii) Expansion of working sugar mills	6	2	2	525.39
(iii) New Ethanol Plant of working sugar Mill	1		2	55.35
(iv) Ethanol-cum-sugarcane Juice			5	
(v) Power Plant	2	13	75	2185.88
(vi) Food Processing	54	84	356	762.06
(vii) Steel Processing & Cement	10	11	30	436.13
(viii) Technical Institution	3	7	28	14.06
(ix) Medical College and Hospital	1	3	17	43.9
(x) Others	11	19	169	190.76
Total	90	142	707	5016.52

Source : Department of Industry, GOB

Out of a total of 939 proposals approved, around 10 percent have started functioning with an investment of Rs. 5017 crore, the implementation of another 15 percent of the proposals is in progress. For the remaining 75 percent of the proposals, however, the implementation is in initial stages only. After the adoption of New Industrial Policy, 2011, some new proposals have been received which include Callsburg of Denmark, Adani Powers, Moser Baer, Iceland Bear, Indian Gasohol, Cement Manufacturing Company, etc.

With a view to establishing new enterprises smoothly and making the Single Window Clearance Act, 2006 more effective, the following steps have been initiated:

- (a) For compliance of the orders passed by the State Investment Promotion Board (SIPB), a Committee has been set up under the chairmanship of Principal Secretary of Department of Industries, with members from the departments of Commercial Taxes, Energy, Land Revenue as well as from BIADA and Pollution Control Board. This will ensure timely compliance of approved proposals by the concerned Departments/ Boards.
- (b) A Single Window Cell is being formed, which will sort out problems coming in the way of establishment of enterprises.

In order to attract the investments in a big way and establish rapport with entrepreneurs/ investors, the state government has very recently constituted a 23 member Bihar State Industrial Investment Advisory Council under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Chief Minister with SEBI Chairman as its convener. Its first meeting was attended by the ICICI Chairman, HDFC, Max-India and many other big industrialists and corporate executives. An encouraging trend is emerging towards industrialisation of the state, which is manifested from the fact that investors now make efforts to purchase land of their own for establishing the units. In the process, some problems crop in, but those are being solved by the District Collectors/Divisional Commissioners.

Through the efforts of the State Investment Advisory Council, the proposals worth Rs. 5000 crore have been approved till date and the units to be established shortly are :

Table 3.36 : Units being Established through efforts of Bihar State Investment Advisory Council

Name	Location	Investment (Rs. crore)
Britannia Biscuits	Hajipur	50
Bansal Biscuits	Hajipur	50
Eco Cement	Kaimur	90
Ruchi Soya	Kaimur	100

Source : Department of Industries, GOB

3.10 Tourism

Tourism has become an industry in many countries of the world. Tourism in India is the largest service industry, contributing 6.23 percent to the national GDP and around 9 percent to the total employment in the country. Bihar also has enormous potential to develop tourism. Its rich history and cultural and geographical diversity make it attractive for international tourists. The state government is making all efforts to develop tourism in a systematic manner, position it as a major engine of economic growth and harness its direct and multiplier effects for employment.

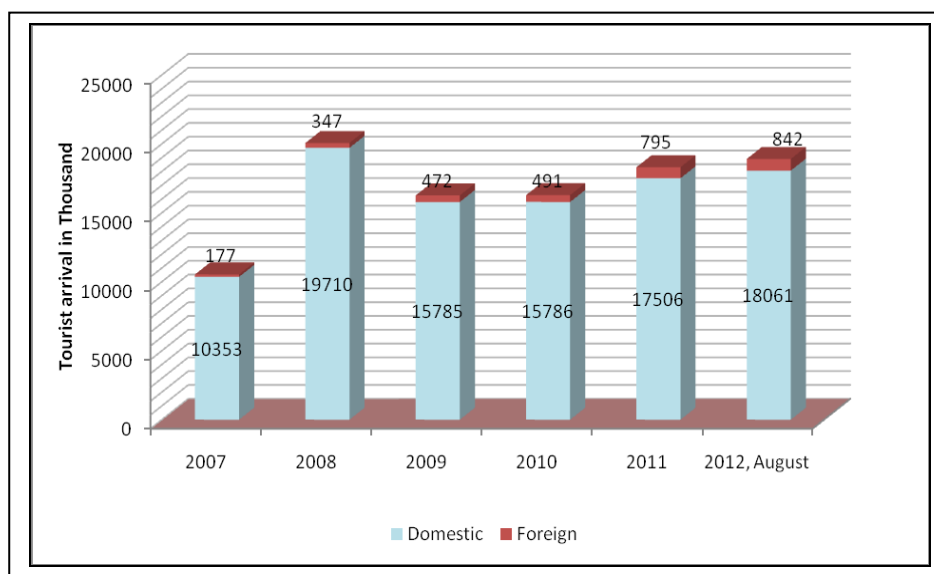
With a view to exploit the vast potential of tourism, the state government is determined to develop new tourists sites and renovate the dilapidated ones. The Department of Tourism has undertaken both developmental and commercial activities to promote tourism and is extending the tourism infrastructure and other facilities in the state. The renovation of old tourist circuits and identification and development of new ones have been taken up on a large scale. The

existing tourist destinations are being strengthened through development of infrastructures, including tourists residence, power, safe drinking water, sewerage, etc. These destinations are being connected by better road, rail and air facilities. The efforts are being made to improve the existing service level in accordance with the tourists' demand and needs.

Bihar, the place where Buddhism originated, boasts of a fairly rich Buddhist legacy. There are several prominent Buddhist sites across the state. Buddhist sites like the Mahabodhi temple at Bodh Gaya, the ruins of Nalanda University and the Stupa at Vaishali have remained strong favourites among tourists, particularly from Buddhist countries. In addition to the Buddhist circuits, some Sufi, Sikh and Jain circuits are also planned to be developed during the Twelfth Plan. Besides, a fortnight long Pitripaksha Mela, held every year at Gaya, attracts large number of tourists from all over the country, as well as from foreign countries. The recently launched cruise tourism in the river Ganga and the Ganga Aarati also attracted a number of foreign as well as domestic tourists.

The footfall of foreign tourists has increased manifold over the years. A Ministry of Tourism report says that one out of every six foreign tourists is heading towards Bihar to visit the historical sites. It further mentions that the state received more holidayers from abroad than Goa, which is very popular among foreigners due to its beaches. As a result of constant efforts made by the state government, the number of foreign and domestic tourists has increased manifold in recent years and, during 2011-12, Bihar ranked seventh among 10 states in receiving the highest number of tourists from foreign countries. The states ahead of Bihar in the list include Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Delhi, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan and West Bengal. As is discerned from the graph below, the number of foreign tourists recorded more than four fold increase in 2011 (7.95 lakh) over 2007 (1.77 lakh). In 2012 again, the number crossed the 2011 level and became 8.42 lakh upto August in a span of just 8 months, and is expected to cross 10 lakh mark by the end of this year. The number of domestic tourists also registered an increase over 2007 and became 1.97 crore in 2008. But after showing a drop in 2009 and 2010, it again maintained an increasing trend and is expected to cross 2008 level during 2012. The destinationwise flow of tourists, both foreign and domestic, is given in Table A 3.4 (Appendix).

Chart 3.12 : Yearwise Tourist Arrival (in thousands)



The Department of Tourism is taking steps to attract more foreign as well as domestic tourists. A road show on Bihar tourism was conducted during an international meet at Mauritius this year. The Bihar State Tourism Development Corporation (BSTDC) also participated in the four day World Travel Market (WTM), 2012 in London with a designed special package, highlighting mainly the attractions of Patna, Rajgir and Bodh Gaya to attract the tour operators in UK.

It is discerned from Table 3.37 that the Department of Tourism, by and large, utilises nearly the whole of its approved outlay for all years. In 2011-12, against an approved outlay of Rs. 30.44 crore, a sum of Rs. 29.94 crore was utilised, with utilisation percentage of more than 98 percent.

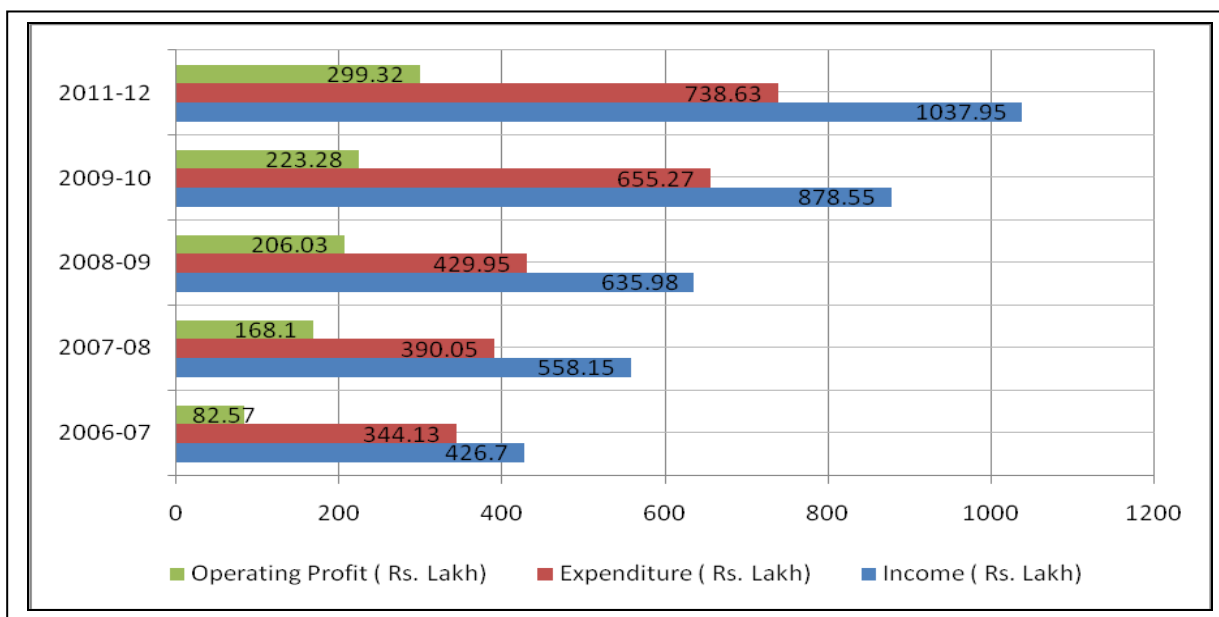
Table 3.37 : Details of Outlay and Expenditure of Tourism Department

Year	Outlay (Rs. lakh)	Expenditure (Rs. lakh)	Utilisation Percentage
2007- 08	2679.42	2673.54	99.78
2008- 09	2513.02	2512.78	99.99
2009- 10	2978.00	2978.00	100.00
2010-11	2975.18	2954.81	99.31
2011-12	3043.89	2994.08	98.36

Source : Department of Tourism, GOB

The Bihar State Tourism Development Corporation runs various units to attract the tourists to visit Bihar. In 2009-10, it made an income of Rs. 8.79 crore, and after expending Rs. 6.55 crore, it incurred an operating profit of Rs. 2.23 crore. As per the unaudited report, in 2011-12, it earned an income of Rs. 10.38 crore and, after spending Rs. 7.39 crore, it was left with an operating profit of Rs. 2.99 crore, showing an increase of 34 percent over the previous year.

Chart 3.13 : Income, Expenditure and Operating Profit of Bihar State Tourism Development Corporation



3.11 Challenges and Prospects

Bihar's turnaround in the recent years has considerably improved its image. However, Bihar cannot yet be considered as a developed state in the country, primarily on account of poor industrialisation in the state. The industrialists remained shy to come to the state owing to poor industrial climate, inadequate infrastructure, non-availability of land, lack of skilled labour and poor banking services to industry, particularly micro, small and medium enterprises. The revival of sick and closed units is yet to start. The challenge before the state government remains to instil a sense of confidence among the investors to spur investment in productive activities and shore up business sentiments. Towards this, the state government has already identified the knots and made some quick moves to push forward the industrialisation process in the state through project implementation of some key infrastructure sectors like roads, power, skill development training, etc. The state government has also taken up the dialogue with the central government to remove the bottlenecks in power sectors. There is also a need to settle the issue of land availability for industrial and infrastructural use. Land is a crucial factor in facilitating the growth of manufacturing sector, since Bihar is a thickly populated state. Considering the sensitivity of the issue, in recent past, the entrepreneurs themselves approached the farmers/land holders and negotiated with them for purchase of land and successfully finalised the deal. In case of any difficulty, they approach the concerned District Collector and other related officials, to settle the issue.

With a view to promote industrialisation and ensure the desired contribution of enterprises sector in economic development of Bihar, the state government has adopted attractive

industrial policies, which helped improving the states' economy substantially. Several measures have been taken to promote industrial infrastructure like better roads, improved power situation and provision of water and drainage system. As a result, big business houses have started investing in the state. More NRIs are also joining to avail of the opportunities emerging in Bihar. The state has thrown open many opportunities for the entrepreneurs in various sectors like manufacturing, food processing, tourism, dairy, IT, sugar, and other sectors. Agro-based industries would be a great success in the state because of its agriculture-based economy. Besides, Bihar possesses superior quality leather; the persons from Bihar, who carved out a niche for themselves in Mumbai, are now coming to invest in Fatuha-based leather hub near Patna. Over 600 entrepreneurs are now investing in the leather hub with many factories coming up.

The present state government has successfully removed all the misconceptions about Bihar. The law and order is no more a problem. It is working as a catalyst to promote industrialisation in Bihar. The constitution of Bihar State Industrial Investment Advisory Council with big industrialists as its members will go a longway in successfully crossing the investors and attracting the investments.

APPENDIX

Table A 3.1 : Value of output and Net value added of selected agro and non-agro based industries (Bihar and India) (2009-10)

(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	468856	4617	0.98	50973	988	1.94
13+14	Textiles/Wearing Apparael	261416	108	0.04	38297	30	0.08
15	Leather & Leather Products	30554	57	0.19	4607	9	0.19
16+31	Wood & Wood Products / Furniture	19834	68	0.34	2860	11	0.37
17+18+58	Paper & Paper Products/ printing and Reproduction of Recorded Media/Publishing Activities	69763	157	0.23	11659	56	0.48
	Sub Total	850423	5007	0.59	108395	1093	1.01
Non- Agro Based							
19	Coke and Refined Petroleum Products	539553	17746	3.29	61962	193	0.31
20	Chemicals and Chemical products	279115	222	0.08	53354	18	0.03
21	Basic Pharmaceutical Products	111629	173	0.16	34184	43	0.13
22	Rubber and Plastic Products	125917	200	0.16	21217	101	0.48
23	Non-Metallic Mineral Products	127719	751	0.59	39718	187	0.47
24+25	Metals/ Fabricated Metal Products Except Machinery and Equipment	616826	1925	0.31	98892	564	0.57
27+28+33	Electrical Equipment/Machinery and Equipment NEC/Repair and Installation of machinery equipment	331402	366	0.11	70299	66	0.09
29+30	Motor vehicle, Trailor, Semi- Trailor/ Other Transport Equipment	316216	30	0.01	51492	2	0.00
32	Other Manufacturing	164306	12	0.01	7480	2	0.02
	Others	138429	1851	1.34	24043	52	0.22
	Sub-Total	2751110	23277	0.85	462641	1228	0.27
	Grand Total	3601534	28285	0.79	571036	2321	0.41

Source: Annual Survey of Industries,2009-10

Table A 3.2 : Structure of Industries in Bihar (2008-09 and 2009-10)

Industrial Group	No. of factories		Factories in operation		Total output (Rs crores)		Net Value added (Rs crores)		Percentage share					
	2008-09	2009-10	2008-09	2009-10	2008-09	2009-10	2008-09	2009-10	Factories in operation		Total output (Rs crores)		Net Value added (Rs crores)	
									2008-09	2009-10	2008-09	2009-10	2008-09	2009-10
Agro based														
Food Products/Beverages/Tobacco Products	235	309	190	267	2,913.06	4,617.39	1,124.91	987.69	12.27	15.48	9.86	16.34	35.33	42.55
Textiles/Wearing Apparael	21	19	16	16	51.2	107.75	16.55	30.08	1.03	0.93	0.17	0.38	0.52	1.30
Leather & Leather Products	6	9	6	9	61.1	56.86	7.81	8.97	0.39	0.52	0.21	0.20	0.25	0.39
Wood & Wood Products /Furniture	125	129	115	123	55.28	68.11	12.09	10.52	7.42	7.13	0.19	0.24	0.38	0.45
Paper & Paper Products/printing and Reproduction of Recorded Media/Publishing Activities	50	44	50	39	208.71	157.04	47.13	55.84	3.23	2.26	0.71	0.56	1.48	2.41
Non-agro based														
Coke and Refined Petroleum Products	49	55	45	55	22,843.16	17,745.92	1,164.54	193.09	2.91	3.19	77.33	62.81	36.58	8.32
Chemicals and Chemical products	32	30	22	20	48.59	222.07	7.93	18.35	1.42	1.16	0.16	0.79	0.25	0.79
Basic Pharmaceutical Products	19	17	19	17	33.85	173.27	7.68	42.82	1.23	0.99	0.11	0.61	0.24	1.84
Rubber and Plastic Products	18	25	18	25	264.9	199.82	190.23	100.88	1.16	1.45	0.90	0.71	5.98	4.35
Non-Metallic Mineral Products	917	987	778	884	592.77	751.3	131.48	187.03	50.23	51.25	2.01	2.66	4.13	8.06
Metals/ Fabricated Metal Products Except Machinery and Equipment	101	113	97	108	1,410.75	1,925.47	85.01	564.04	6.26	6.26	4.78	6.81	2.67	24.30
Electrical Equipment/Machinery and Equipment NEC/Repair and Installation of machinery equipment	42	25	38	19	128.05	336.46	10.71	66.01	2.45	1.10	0.43	1.19	0.34	2.84
Motor vehicle, Trailor, Semi-Trailor/ Other Transport Equipment	10	14	10	13	17.07	29.83	1.61	2.37	0.65	0.75	0.06	0.11	0.05	0.10
Other Manufacturing	5	4	4	3	9.25	12.36	1.9	1.64	0.26	0.17	0.03	0.04	0.06	0.07
Others	147	139	141	127	901.93	1851.16	374.18	51.97	9.10	7.36	3.05	6.55	11.75	2.24
Total	1777	1919	1549	1725	29,539.67	28,254.81	3,183.76	2,321.30	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table A 3.3 : Social Category-wise Achievement of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises in 2011-12

Category	Divisions										Total	Investment/ Employment per unit
	Items	Patna	Munger	Bhagalpur	Purnea	Magadh	Darbhanga	Koshi	Tirhut	Saran		
Total (No.)	Micro	1164	459	82	348	726	507	147	408	209	4050	
	Small	46	0	0	2	2	0	0	6	0	56	
	Medium	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	
	Total	1211	459	82	350	728	507	147	415	209	4108	
	Investment (in Rs. lakhs)	27859.41	1146.08	197.82	598.21	4423.4	1000.77	294.44	2472.57	971.76	38964.46	9.49
	Employment	5875	1716	435	1297	2885	1260	335	1911	867	16581	4.04
General (No.)	Micro	1079	373	72	261	598	496	116	390	188	3573	
	Small	46	0	0	2	2	0	0	6	0	56	
	Medium	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	
	Total	1126	373	72	263	600	496	116	397	188	3631	
	Investment (in Rs. lakhs)	27806.29	1062.08	190.87	511.54	3871.53	988.3	217.55	2466.94	841.36	37956.46	10.45
	Employment	5628	1534	394	988	2429	1231	260	1871	792	15127	4.17
SC/ST (No.)	Micro	24	44	1	3	53	1	15	13	8	162	
	Small	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Medium	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Total	24	44	1	3	53	1	15	13	8	162	
	Investment (in Rs. lakhs)	10.43	14.23	0.25	4.09	10.85	0.85	4.55	1.68	5.65	52.58	0.32
	Employment	73	71	3	8	139	2	21	21	25	363	2.24
Minority (No.)	Micro	61	42	1	84	75	10	16	5	13	307	
	Small	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Medium	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Total	61	42	1	84	75	10	16	5	13	307	
	Investment (in Rs. lakhs)	42.69	69.77	0.25	82.58	541.02	11.62	72.34	3.95	124.75	948.97	3.09
	Employment	174	111	3	301	317	27	54	19	50	1056	3.44

Source : Department of Industry, GOB

Table A 3.4 : Domestic and Foreign Tourist Flow to Bihar

Destinations	Type of Tourists	Number of Tourists ('000)					
		2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012, August
Patna	Domestic	719	4306	3576	4162	5778	4053
	Foreign	4	4	65	21	10	10
Gaya	Domestic	1359	4117	5018	4872	5023	1989
	Foreign	2	90	98	224	255	147
Bodh Gaya	Domestic	480	7453	848	832	1006	452
	Foreign	120	144	138	96	294	133
Rajgir	Domestic	891	777	1065	1971	1341	1635
	Foreign	33	86	107	130	201	226
Raxual	Domestic	72	91	82	15	22	75
	Foreign	7	5	6	3	4	2
Munger	Domestic	41	38	65	65	89	68
	Foreign	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vaishali	Domestic	226	121	47	81	63	32
	Foreign	10	17	8	16	30	23
Muzaffarpur	Domestic	241	295	217	269	303	26
	Foreign	1	0	0	0	0	0
Sonepur Fair	Domestic	4020	216	2786	2786	895	0
	Foreign	1	0	50	0	0	0
Shrawani Mela Sultanganj (Bhagalpur)	Domestic	2198	1114	1510	260	1631	0
	Foreign	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bhagalpur	Domestic	88	1115	545	454	1317	0
	Foreign	0	0	0	0	0	0
Others	Domestic	19	67	26	19	36	9731
	Foreign	0	1	0	1	0	300
All Places	Domestic	10353	19710	15785	15786	17506	18061
	Foreign	177	347	472	491	795	842
Total		10530	20057	16257	16277	18300	18903

Source : Department of Tourism, GOB

CHAPTER IV

INFRASTRUCTURE AND COMMUNICATIONS

The Eleventh Plan mid-term appraisal underlined that weaknesses in infrastructure, particularly in energy and transport sectors, are the most important constraints in the growth of an economy in the medium term. During this Plan period, while achievements in some infrastructure sectors have been remarkable, others had witnessed slippages. During the Twelfth Plan period, the Planning Commission has projected an investment of over Rs. 45 lakh crore in infrastructure, anticipating 50 percent investment from the private sector, as against 36 percent in the Eleventh Plan. However, the performance in core infrastructure sectors depends to a large extent on public sector projects. Keeping in line with the central government, the state government has also taken various steps in recent past to develop the infrastructure sector and remove its deficiencies. However, more remains to be done in the sector, particularly in power. The state government is wooing the private players to join in development of infrastructure sector in a bigger way. Raising of infrastructure is not only one time investment, it also requires maintenance expenditure. Keeping this in view, the state government is going to formulate soon a 'state maintenance policy' to take care of already built infrastructures like roads, buildings and other public utilities, and the modalities for the purpose are being finalised.

4.1 Roads

The roads are considered to be basic component for the development of infrastructure in any state and the Road Construction Department is playing crucial role in changing the scenario in Bihar. The new projects are being implemented, ensuring quick and quality construction, with a resolve to connect even the remotest areas of the state with the capital in a maximum of six hours duration. Despite the sincere efforts made by the state government, the state is much behind the national average in terms of average road length per lakh population. The road length per 100 sq.kms. in Bihar is also less (119.72 kms.) than the all India average (127.76 kms.).

Table 4.1 : Average Length of Road in Bihar and India (2011-12)

Year	Road Length per lakh population (Kms.)		Road Length per 100 sq. kms.	
	Bihar	India	Bihar	India
2011-12	108.60	347.05	119.72	127.76

Source : Department of Road Construction, GOB

Although there was no addition to the length of National and State Highways in last year, the Major District Roads (MDR) reported around 6 percent addition, resulting into an increase in its total length from 8505 kms. last year to 9031 kms. in September, 2012. The districtwise road network in the state is given in Table A 4.1 (Appendix). The rural roads (RR), which now include other district roads, registered a phenomenal increase over the last year, though a sizeable length (73 percent) under this category of roads remains unpaved.

Table 4.2 : Length of Road in Bihar (as on September, 2012)

Category	Road Length (km)			
	Paved	Unpaved	Total	Percentage share
National Highway (NH)	3734.38	-	3734.38	2.66
State Highway (SH)	4857.00	-	4857.00	3.46
Major District Roads (MDR)	9030.59	-	9030.59	6.44
Rural Roads(RR)	33023.00	89575.00	122598.00	87.43
Total	50644.97	89575.00	140219.97	100.00

Source : Departments of Road Construction & Rural Works, GOB

National Highways (NH)

The National Highways are of great importance for the development of any state. There are in all 28 National Highways, existing or passing through the state, measuring a length of 3734 kms. The National Highways are constructed under different categories, comprising of single, double, or multiple lanes, based on the width of roads ranging from 3.75 m. to more than 7.00 m. During the period from September 2011 to September 2012, though no additional length was added to the NH in Bihar, the share of intermediate lane (5.50 m.) and double lane (7.00 m.) to the total road length increased, with a resultant decline in the share of roads of single lane (3.75 m.).

Table 4.3 : Status of National Highways in Bihar

Category of NH	September, 2011		September, 2012	
	Length (km)	Percentage share	Length (km)	Percentage share
Single Lane (3.75 m. width)	633.22	16.96	526.79	14.11
Intermediate Lane (5.50 m. width)	832.18	22.28	865.13	23.17
Double Lane (7.00 m. width)	1477.11	39.55	1538.24	41.19
More than 7.00 m. width	767.37	20.55	779.72	20.88
Missing Link	24.50	0.66	24.50	0.66
Total	3734.38	100.00	3734.38	100.00

Source : Department of Road Construction, GOB

The length of NH in Bihar is quite inadequate in view of its strategic location, bordering Nepal. There are 3 districts in the state where there is no National Highway. Efforts are underway to improve upon the existing lengths. Under Phase I of the Golden Quadrilateral Project of NH, 205.70 kms. of roads have been converted into four lanes. Under Phase-II again, 513 kms. of roads (revised length 488 kms) were transferred to National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) for four laning, under East-West Corridor, of which 438 kms. have been completed and the remaining work is under progress. Under NH Phase III and IV, 12 roads measuring 1481 kms. were proposed during 2011-12 and the work on most of them has been taken up. Again, under NH Phase V, the work on 6 laning of 120 kms. of roads on Uttar Pradesh border is under progress and, for 85 kms. on Jharkhand border, the tender work is in process. Further, under Phase VI, for construction of Patna ring road, the DPR is under preparation by NHAI (Table 4.4).

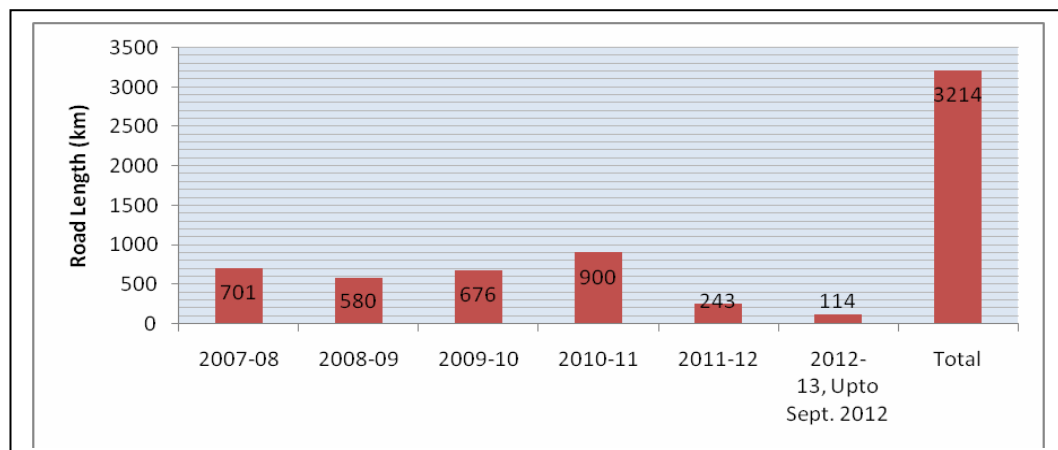
Table 4.4 : Status of Upgradation of National Highways into Four Lanning in Bihar (2011-12)

Phase	Project	Length (kms.)	Remarks
I	Golden Quadrilateral	205.70	Completed
II	East-West Corridor	488.00	438 kms. completed
III	NHD Project	1012.88	In Progress
IV	NHD Project	468.00	Work Allotted/Tendering Process
V	NHD Project Bordering U.P / Jharkhand	120.00	In Progress
		85.00	Tendering Process
VI	NHD Project	Patna Ring Road	NHAI Preparing DPR

Source : Department of Road Construction, GOB

Besides, the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways (MoRTH) has selected some lengths of NH for double laning under special Project, which include 104 kms. of 3 highways under budgetary provision and 745 kms. of 6 highways under World Bank assisted project at an estimated cost of Rs. 462.12 crore and Rs. 745.00 crore respectively. During the last year (September, 2011 to September, 2012), 184.01 kms. of NH have been upgraded, totalling to upgradation of 3214 kms. of road length since 2007-08.

Chart 4.1 : Upgradation of National Highways



Japan International Co-operation Agency (JICA)

Under the Buddhist Circuit upgradation programme through the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), there is a proposal to procure loan assistance for 4-laning of 92.94 kms. of NH 82 from Gaya to Biharsharif and JICA has agreed to this proposal in principle. The total estimated cost of this project is Rs. 1319.58 crore. The loan agreement for the project is likely to be executed in March 2013.

Public Private Partnership (PPP)

The Infrastructure Leasing and Financial Services (IL&FS) and Infrastructure Development Finance Company (IDFC) have been appointed as Project Development Consultants for the construction of important roads and bridges in the state under PPP model and the work is in progress on the following projects — (i) Approach road and bridge on river Ganga between Bakhtiarpur (Patna) and Tajpur (Samastipur), (ii) Four-laning of 116.76 kms. of NH 30 between Ara and Mohnia, (iii) Building 20.5 kms. of road along the river Ganga (Ganga Highway) between Digha and Didarganj; (iv) Four-laning of 107.09 kms. of NH 31, along Rajauli-Nalanda-Biharsharif-Bakhtiarpur, and (v) Two laning of 116 kms. of road between Bihta and Aurangabad.

State Highways

The total length of State Highways (SH) in Bihar is 4857 kms., as on September, 2012. The State Highways have around 63 percent of double lane roads, 21 percent of single lane and 15 percent of intermediate roads. The four lane roads with a width of 14 meters constitute a very negligible proportion (0.91 percent) of the total road length under State Highways.

Table 4.5 : Status of State Highways (As on September, 2012)

Lane Type	Width (in m)	Total Length (km)	% of total
Single Lane	3.75	1023.92	21.08
Intermediate Lane	5.50	739.95	15.23
Double Lane	7.00	3049.15	62.78
Four Lane	14.00	43.98	0.91
Total	30.25	4857	100.00

Source : Department of Road Construction, GOB

The state government has taken up an ambitious plan to convert the entire 4857 kms. of SH into double lane width, under the State Highways Development Programme. The upgradation of 183.40 kms. of road, earlier declared as State Highways, has been completed during the last

one year, with funds received under *Rashtriya Sam Vikas Yojana (RSVY)* and the Asian Development Bank (ADB).

The state government has initiated plans to develop the total length of State Highways to double lane width, with the funds made available under the *Rashtriya Sam Vikas Yojana (RSVY)*. The upgradation work on 2045 kms. of State Highways is being taken up under RSVY, through a tripartite agreement signed in 2005 with the Central Public Works Department (CPWD) and IRCON International, of which CPWD has been assigned 1715 kms. and IRCON 330 kms. The work in 4 districts (Vaishali, Samastipur, Darbhanga and Madhubani) is being taken up by IRCON and in 33 districts by the CPWD. The CPWD has completed the work on 1689.55 kms. and IRCON on 316.41 kms. of State Highways. The districtwise status of approved length for upgradation of State Highways with achievements as in 2011-12 is given in Table A 4.2 (Appendix).

The state government has declared 2581.42 kms. of Major District Roads as State Highways and the Asian Development Bank (ADB) has agreed to provide loans for their upgradation to 2 lanes, under Bihar State Highways Project (BSHP). Under Phase-I of BSHP, the work on 820 kms. was started in 2008, of which 635.18 kms. have been completed and the remaining work is in progress and likely to be completed in 2012-13. Of the total cost on the project, 90 percent is loan from ADB and the remaining 10 percent is to be borne by the state government.

Under Phase-II of BSHP, the upgradation of 386.67 kms. of road is to be taken up at a total cost of Rs. 1814.73 crore, of which 70 percent is to be given by ADB as loan and the remaining 30 percent will be borne by the state government. The agreement for this was entered into in 2010. There is a proposal for an additional financing under Phase II of BSHP, which aims at upgradation of another 254.51 kms. of roads at a total cost of Rs. 1658.69 crore. The loan for this additional financing has been negotiated. The ADB Board has approved the loan amount of US \$ 30.0 million (Rs. 164.50 crore) and the agreement for this is likely to be signed in the month of January, 2013.

Major District Roads (MDR)

The Major District Roads in the state are 9031 kms. in length, with varying width. However, in view of the inadequacy of width (3.05 m. – 3.50 m.) of a majority of MDRs in the state and their incapacity to cope with the increasing traffic intensity, the state government is making endeavours to upgrade these roads to a minimum intermediate lane standard of 5.50 meters width. The upgradation work will be taken up, subject to the availability of funds; where such upgradation is not possible, their surface will be renewed. The funds for this work are made

available through state plan, NABARD fund under IRDF, Central Road Fund, Indo-Nepal Border Parallel Road Development Programme, and funds for Roads of Economic Importance, as recommended by the Finance Commission. The lengths of roads to be constructed with approved outlays for the years 2006-07 to 2011-12 are given in Table 4.6.

Table 4.6 : Approved Road Lengths and Outlays (2006-07 to 2011-12)

Year	Approved Road Length (kms)	Outlays (Rs. crore)
2006-07	1500	770.19
2007-08	4461	2221.80
2008-09	1245	746.40
2009-10	714	415.00
2010-11	379	416.98
2011-12, upto Feb., 2012	12 (Plan Scheme)	51.91
	1126 (Non Plan)	383.17

Source : Department of Road Construction, GOB

Besides, under Bihar Trade Development Fund (Roads), approval was accorded for construction of 42.42 kms. of roads with an outlay of Rs. 108.41 crore in 2010-11 and 16.70 kms. roads with an outlay of Rs. 11.17 crore in 2011-12. With the approved outlays as shown in the above table, a total of 7184.26 kms. of roads have been completed and the work is in progress in the remaining road lengths. Further, a target for completing 1000 kms. of roads has been fixed for 2012-13. In addition, there is a target for construction of 210 kms. of roads in the areas with scheduled castes population in 2012-13, for which there is a budgetary provision of Rs. 225 crore.

Rural Roads

The rural roads provide network and connect villages and hamlets to the nearest towns and markets. The total length of rural roads works out to 1.23 lakh kms. in Bihar, of which a substantial proportion is unpaved. The state government is making endeavours to provide connectivity to the villages/hamlets in remote areas. The Rural Works Department constructs rural roads and bridges under various schemes and has completed about 33 thousand kms. of roads and 55 bridges from 2006 to October, 2012 at a total cost of Rs. 15,788 crore. The details are given in Table 4.7.

Table 4.7 : Schemewise Roads Constructed by Rural Works Department (2006 to 2012)

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Road Construction (kms.)	Bridge Construction (No.)	Expenditure (Rs. crore)
1	Mukhya Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana	5064.65		2379.08
2	Aapki Sarkar Aapke Dwar Yojana	566.00		256.46
3	Minimum Needs Programme	3382.37	28	1207.22
4	Special Component Programme/Mahadalit Yojana (SCP)	136.78		58.96
5	R.I.D.F (NABARD Scheme)	1671.27	27	1029.85
6	Border Area Development Programme	64.87		24.29
7	Pradhan Matri Gram sadak Yojana	22137.47		10832.39
	Total	33023.41	55	15788.25

Source : Rural Works Department, GOB

Extremism Affected Area Road Development

There are five extremists affected districts in the state, identified by the central government — Gaya, Jehanabad, Aurangabad, Arwal and Jamui. For upgradation of roads in these areas, a total of 678 kms. of roads (71 kms. of NH and 607 kms. of MDR), with an outlay of Rs. 616.34 crore, has been approved in the first phase, against which a total of 530 kms. of roads have already been completed upto February, 2012 and the remaining lengths are to be completed by March, 2013. In the second phase, a proposal for upgradation of 80 number of roads, measuring a total length of 1514 kms. with 3 bridges, at an outlay of Rs. 2499.50 crore, is under submission to the central government. Under Plan Scheme, 300 kms. of Major District Roads and 17 kms. NH have been upgraded at a total cost of Rs. 604.63 crore.

Central Road Fund

The central government collects a tax of Rs. 1.50 per litre on petrol and high speed diesel. From the amount thus collected under the Central Road Fund, 90 percent is meant for Central Road Fund and 10 percent for the road connectivity of international and economic importance. Under this fund, the approval of the central government in respect of 64 projects has been received by the state, of which 58 have been completed and 6 are under progress. Again, 7 new schemes were approved in 2011-12 at a total cost of Rs. 202.71 crore. The tenders for 6 schemes have been finalised and, for the remaining one, it is in the process.

Indo-Nepal Border Road Project

A road along Indo-Nepal border is to be constructed in the state to enable proper communication for local people and patrolling of the porous border by Border Security Force (BSF). The proposed road passes through a vast agricultural zone in the area. The Cabinet

Committee on Security of the central government has tentatively approved a road length of 564 kms. at a cost of Rs. 1702 crore for Bihar. The state government has already accorded the administrative approval for taking up the work.

The Detailed Project Report (DPR) for a road length of 244.67 kms., 9 bridges and 359 culverts has already been approved by the Ministry of Home Affairs of the central government. Accordingly, bids have been invited and these are being processed. Further, 8 DPRs for a road length 307.63 kms., 5 bridges and 493 culverts have been approved by the Technical Committee of the concerned ministry of the central government. The necessary action regarding final approval is under progress. Over and above, 121 major and minor bridges falling in the alignment have been proposed, under NABARD fund and the state plan.

4.2 Bridges Sector

Railway Overbridges

Under the tripartite agreement made in 2005, the construction of railway overbridges at 22 railway crossings in the state is in progress on cost sharing basis. The work on 14 of such overbridges is being undertaken by IRCON International, at an estimated cost of Rs. 828.73 crore, in which the share of the state government is Rs. 398.04 crore and land acquisition amount is Rs. 186.78 crore. The work for 7 of these overbridges have already been completed and the work on remaining 7 are under progress. The 8 overbridges on Major District Roads (MDR) are being constructed by IRCON International and the approach roads to these overbridges have been taken up by Bihar State Bridge Construction Corporation. The Corporation has also been assigned 8 projects, of which 7 are complete. The remaining one railway overbridge on Bariyarpur-Kharagpur-Jamui Road is incomplete, due to land acquisition problem. The total estimated cost on these 8 projects is Rs. 257.82 crore, in which the share of the state government is Rs. 120.91 crore and land acquisition cost is Rs. 16.00 crore.

The construction of overbridges on 12 railway crossings is under the process of approval and, for 8 overbridges, DPR is under preparation. Besides, the proposals for construction of another 22 overbridges at the level crossings have been submitted to the Ministry of Railways for its approval.

Mukhyamantri Setu Nirman Yojana

Under this scheme, the works with a cost upto Rs. 25 lakh are implemented by the district administration, whereas the schemes with higher amounts are handed over to the Bihar State Bridge Construction Corporation. Till date, 4655 schemes have been identified for construction at an estimated cost of Rs. 2508 crore. Of the total number of schemes, the district

administration has completed 2455 and Bihar State Bridge Construction Corporation 685 schemes. The work for some of the remaining schemes are under progress, targeted to be completed in 2012-13. For 2012-13, a sum of Rs. 400 crore has been provisioned under the project.

Table 4.8 : Bridges Constructed under Mukhyamantri Setu Nirman Yojana (2011-12)

Sl. No.	Division	No. of Projects	Estimated Amount (in crore)
1	Patna	99	189.71
2	Bhagalpur	31	56.29
3	Darbhanga	103	252.33
4	Kosi	54	115.20
5	Magadh	48	164.82
6	Munger	52	144.43
7	Purnea	79	151.83
8	Saran	74	133.88
9	Tirhut	221	344.02
Total		761	1552.51

Source : Bihar Rajya Pul Nirman Limited, GOB

Bihar State Bridge Construction Corporation

During a short span of 5 years (2007-12), Bihar State Bridge Construction Corporation has constructed a total of 946 bridges under various schemes/programmes upto September 2012 at a total cost of Rs. 2801 crore (Table 4.9).

Table 4.9 : Number of Completed Bridges

Year	No. of Bridge	Expenditure (Rs. In crore)
2007-08	60	45.34
2008-09	157	183.78
2009-10	235	684.13
2010-11	195	797.70
2011-12	255	875.54
2012-13, upto Sept. 2012	44	214.55
Total	946	2801.04

Source : Bihar State Bridge Corporation Limited, GOB

4.3 Road Transport

Road Transport plays a crucial role in the socio-economic development of a state. In Bihar, with the construction and upgradation of road networks, it has become easier to carry the goods and passengers even to the remotest villages, which lead to the improvement of life of its people. The Transport Department is also an important agency to raise internal resources for the state government, through fees for registration of vehicles, taxes, duties, imposition of fines/penalties, etc. It has promoted the use of the latest technology in the vehicles for the convenience of the passengers as also for containing the environmental pollution.

Under the Central Motor Vehicles Act, 1988, all the new vehicles in the state are registered. The number of registered vehicles is increasing every year and recorded around three fold increase from 1.62 lakh in 2007-08 to 4.40 lakh in 2011-12. During the first six months of 2012-13 (April-September), more than 2.30 lakh new vehicles have been registered. It is observed from the Table 4.10 that all categories of vehicles registered a substantial increase during the quinquennium ending 2011-12, the two wheelers recording a phenomenal three fold increase during the period. The districtwise data for 2011-12, given at Appendix A 4.3, shows quite an uneven registration of vehicles among the districts, ranging from a high of more than 85 thousand vehicles in Patna to the low of 704 in Arwal and 875 in Sheohar.

Table 4.10 : Number of Registered Vehicles (2007-08 to 2012-13 - Upto Sept. 2012)

Year	Truck	Bus	Car	Taxi	Jeep	Auto	Two Wheeler	Tractor	Trailer	Others	Total
2007-08	2409	1341	8223	3042	4229	6030	120296	8164	5358	2665	161757
2008-09	3598	1121	10549	3791	5748	8423	166882	11203	7510	1588	220413
2009-10	8474	1555	14854	7347	9862	12392	233656	19496	10529	969	319134
2010-11	6990	1494	18814	5419	9746	17422	293204	21208	11137	1947	387381
2011-12	9719	1394	23495	8595	9071	20698	331052	22954	11404	1289	439671
2012-13, upto Sept. 2012	4914	1002	10229	5288	4276	12830	173614	12318	4830	957	230258
Total	36104	7907	86164	33482	42932	77795	1318704	95343	50768	9415	1758614

Source : Department of Transport, GOB

Chart 4.2 : Number of Registered Vehicles in Bihar

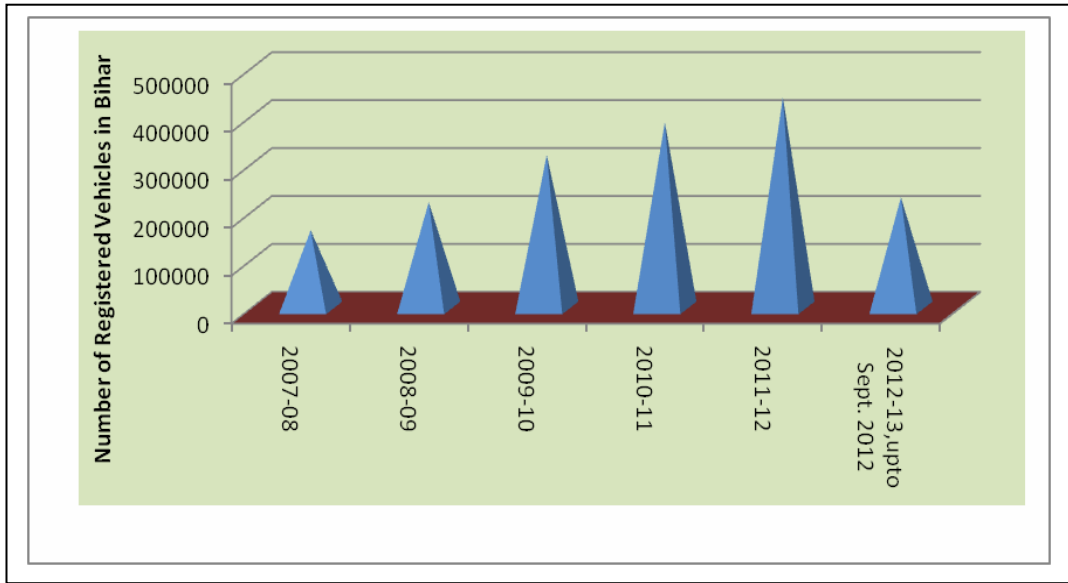
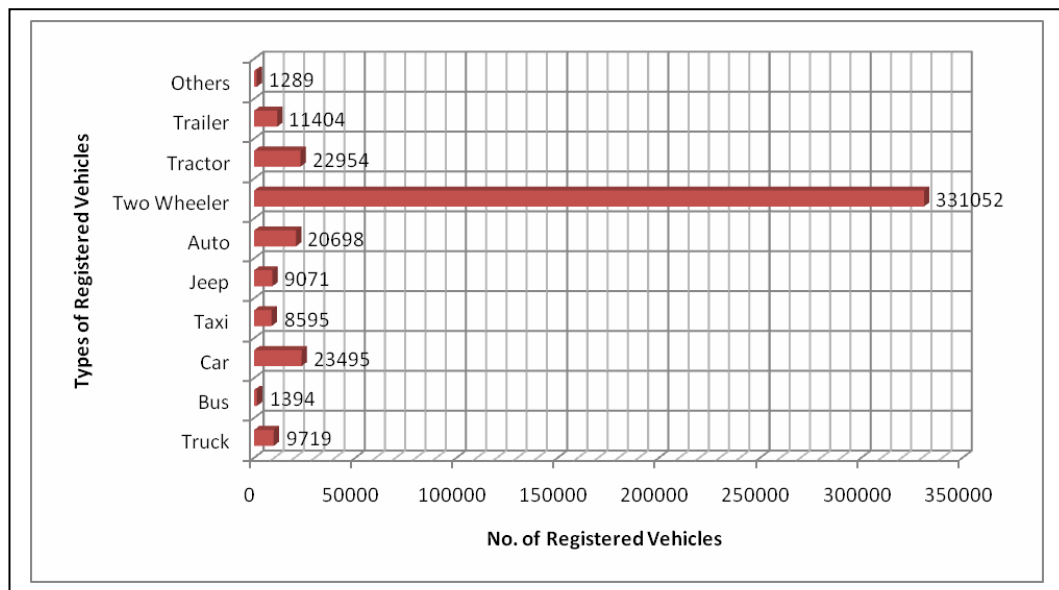
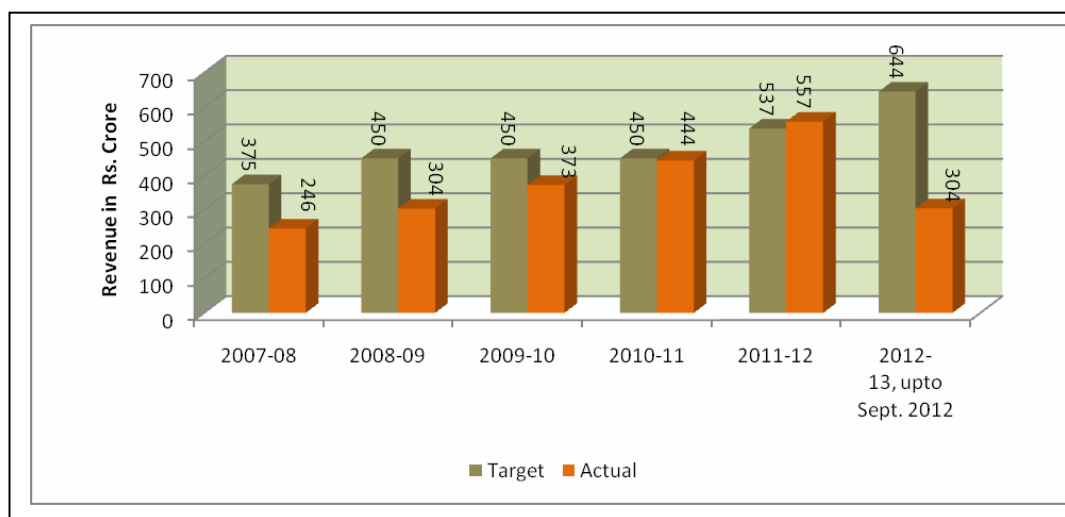


Chart 4.3 : Growth in Types of Registered Vehicles in Bihar (2011-12)



As a result of substantial increase in registration of new vehicles, the resulting revenue collection also more than doubled in 2011-12, over 2007-08. Another notable feature is that, over the years, the gap between the target and actual collection has narrowed down. The revenue collected also includes the penalties imposed by the enforcement unit of the Department. In 2010-11, the collection from penalties was Rs. 64 crore, as against Rs. 22 crore in 2007-08.

Chart 4.4 : Revenue Collected by Transport Department



The Transport Department has taken certain steps to enhance its revenue and also improve its functioning :

- (a) The check posts are being established at 6 entry points to the state for which the nodal department is Department of Commercial Taxes. These check posts, though not completed fully, have started functioning and on completion, will help in raising the revenues of the Department and will also check the entry of illegal vehicles to the state.
- (b) For the convenience of vehicle owners, the process of e-payment of taxes on vehicles is to be started soon. For this purpose, an agreement will be signed with the State Bank of India. This will enable the owners to pay the vehicle tax through internet banking/credit card/ pre-paid card / debit card, etc.
- (c) In pursuance of the order of Hon'ble Supreme Court, now the use of high security registration plates in the vehicles has been made compulsory. An agreement has been completed with M/S DD Industries and fixing of new registration plates has started from March 31, 2012.
- (d) The Department is making efforts for creating awareness about the road safety among the general public. The Patna Traffic Police has observed Road Safety Awareness Week for awareness creation among the citizens.

Bihar State Road Transport Corporation (BSRTC)

The Corporation is a statutory commercial body, established in 1953, to provide safe and adequate bus services to the passengers. However, the Corporation remained sick for many years, so much so, it was not in a position to pay the salaries and retiral benefits to its employees. Various steps were taken to revive the Corporation and a package of Rs. 113 crore

was recommended for its rehabilitation. Under the economic package, the Corporation purchased 637 new buses during the period 1998 to 2010. Towards the payment of salaries and retirement benefits, the Corporation was given Rs. 459 crore from Bihar and Rs. 97 crore from the Jharkhand government. More than 100 buses which were lying unused and dilapidated, were repaired and brought on roads. The buses are also run on Public Private Partnership (PPP) basis, which includes the city buses as well. All these steps taken by the Corporation have resulted in unprecedented increase in the number of passengers. In September, 2009, the number of passengers using the buses was 3.58 lakh, which jumped to 8.77 lakh in December, 2011.

The Corporation also decided to ply buses under the PPP mode to cover more routes, and presently a total of 295 buses are running under PPP. In addition, a decision has been taken to run 300 other buses between the district headquarters, which are likely to start within next six months.

The Corporation has also taken a decision to extend city bus services in some towns, other than Patna. Presently, 111 buses in 5 cities of the state are plying under the PPP mode and there is a plan to increase the number of such buses and extend the facility to other towns of the state.

Table 4.11 : No. of City Buses under PPP

Sl. No.	Name of City	No. Plying	Target
1	Patna	73	150
2	Purnea	5	15
3	Gaya	8	20
4	Muzaffarpur	20	20
5	Darbhanga	5	15
	Total	111	220

Source : Department of Transport, GOB

For the convenience of the passengers from other states, mutual transport agreement templates have been prepared and the Uttar Pradesh Government has already consented for this. The agreement has already been reached with Chhatisgarh Government for plying the buses. The mutual agreement with Jharkhand was made in 2007 and the permits are being issued. The formalities for agreement with West Bengal Government are under process.

4.4 Inland Waterways

There is enormous potential for river navigation in the state, and a substantial change in the rural economy is possible through improvement in the waterways. Keeping in view its importance, the state government has sent the scheme for making the rivers like Ganga, Gandak, Kosi, Sone and others navigable and connect 2000 Panchayats with waterways. The schemes for developing the river Ganga near Patna urban conglomeration for tourism and development of other basic infrastructure are also with the central government for necessary funding. The central government has already approved a sum of Rs. 115 lakh for preparing the DPRs for the above schemes, after surveying the rivers and the sites at Patna. The state government has also approved 10 percent of the centrally approved fund and M/S RITES, a central government undertaking, has been appointed as consultants for the purpose. The survey of four rivers, viz., Ganga, Gandak, Kosi and Sone has been completed.

The state government has framed Model Navigation Rules, 2011 on the pattern of Bengal Navigation Act, 1885 for checking the boat mishaps in rivers and promote safe navigation. Under the rules, registration of all the boats and steamers operating in the state has been made compulsory, with their ownership being transferable. The registration may also be cancelled for defaults under the provision. The allowable number of passengers and weights of goods for the registered boats/steamers will be decided in accordance with their capacity.

4.5 Railways

With more than 5400 kms. of rail length within the state, Bihar is connected with major towns and cities in the country. The East Central Region, the biggest railway zone in the country, has its headquarters at Hajipur near Patna. While the Coach Maintenance Workshop at Harnaut in Nalanda district is to be made functional soon, the work on wheel factory at Belapur in Chhapra is in full swing. Besides, there are two ambitious long pending railway projects in Bihar, viz., the diesel locomotive factory at Mahaura in Saran and electric locomotive factory at Madhepura. These two projects assume great importance in view of the annual requirements of the railways for smooth movements of passengers and goods trains. The proposed factories are to be built on Public Private Partnership basis. While the Marhaura diesel locomotive manufacturing factory is proposed to be built at an estimated cost of Rs. 2025 crore, the estimated project cost of electric locomotive at Madhepura is Rs. 1924 crore. After a delay of more than 5 years, during which no firm showed interest in these projects, the process of setting up these two major projects has received a crucial push with the Railway Board approving the revised bidding documents. The Marhaura unit is expected to manufacture 1000 diesel locomotives, whereas the Madhepura factory will produce 800 electric locos over a period of 12 years, after commissioning of the plants.

4.6 Civil Aviation

Air traffic in the country has continued to grow fast, recording an annual growth rate of 18.5 percent during the last seven years. Presently, India is the ninth largest aviation market in the world. The total domestic passenger traffic at various airports in the country touched 108.1 million level during January-November, 2011 from 90.5 million in the previous year, indicating a growth of 19.4 percent. Simultaneously, the international passenger traffic and cargo handled at airports grew by 7.7 percent during this period. The airport infrastructure development continued at a significant pace.

In keeping with the national trend, the passenger traffic, both national and international, at Bihar airports increased substantially. The number of passengers at Patna airport increased from 4.44 lakh in 2007-08 to around 10.94 lakh in 2011-12, registering about two and a half fold increase in the five year period. The freights also increased from 1770 tonnes in 2007-08 to 2930 tonnes in 2011-12, recording a growth of around 66 percent. Though the movement of aircrafts kept fluctuating during the period, it showed a modest increase of 3.57 percent in 2011-12 over 2007-08.

Table 4.12 : Aircraft Movements with Number of Passengers and Freights (Patna Airport)

Year	Aircraft Movements (in no.)		Passengers (in no.)		Freight (in tonnes)	
	International	Domestic	International	Domestic	International	Domestic
2007-08	0	12604	0	444458	0	1770
2008-09	0	9666	0	369408	0	1943
2009-10	8	10726	0	552542	0	2532
2010-11	4	9547	0	838509	0	3279
2011-12	0	13054		1094219	0	2930
2012-13, up to Sept. 2012	0	6342	0	574855	0	1034

Source : Airport Authority of India, Patna

Bihar is well connected by air with the major cities of the country and some capitals of foreign countries (Bangkok, Singapore and Colombo). Bihar has two airports, one at Patna and another at Gaya. Patna airport is categorised as a restricted international airport with customs facilities to receive international chartered flights. Gaya is a small international airport connected mainly to Buddhist countries. The airlines operating from Patna are Indian Airlines, Jet Airways, Air Deccan, Go Air and Indigo. The number of flights per day, operated by various airlines, is presented in Table 4.13.

Table 4.13 : Airlines and Number of Flights (Patna Airport)

Airlines	No. of Flights per day	
	2011-12	2011-12, upto Sept. 2012
Indian Airlines / Air India	3	3
Jet Airways	4	5
Air Deccan / King Fisher	3	
Go Air	3	3
IndiGo	4	5
Total	17	16

Source : Airport Authority of India, Patna

4.7 Telecommunications

The Indian telecom sector witnessed tremendous growth over the past decade. At present, the telecom network is the second largest in the world, after China. A liberal policy regime and involvement of private players have transformed this sector completely. This sector has really grown during the Eleventh Plan period, and as per its mid-term appraisal, the investment in this sector is likely to be Rs. 3.5 lakh crore, which is 34 percent higher than the original estimate. This overachievement is primarily owing to a 60 percent higher level of investment by the private sector, compared to the original projections, despite around 24 percent lower investment by the central public sector. As a result, the number of telephone subscribers in India increased from 926.53 million at the end of December, 2011 to 951.34 million by March, 2012, registering a growth of 2.68 percent over the previous quarter, as against 2.16 percent during the quarter ending December, 2011.

The telecom sector in Bihar also took great strides during the last few years, which is one of the most visible sign of its economic growth. It has provided a boost to the information technology in the state, an important support for the state's rapid economic growth. By the end of 2011-12, Bihar had around 46 million telephone connections, of which mobile phones had a share of over 98 percent, with private operators playing a big role. One important visible phenomenon in the telecom sector is that the number of BSNL landline connections, has reduced drastically (61 percent) from 9.66 lakh in 2010-11 to 3.80 lakh in 2011-12; whereas, the number of mobile phones of BSNL showed a drop of around 26 percent during the period. The landline connections under private operators has already been negligible, though the number of its mobile connections kept multiplying annually since 2005-06 and became 38.0 million in 2010-11 and 41.2 million in 2011-12.

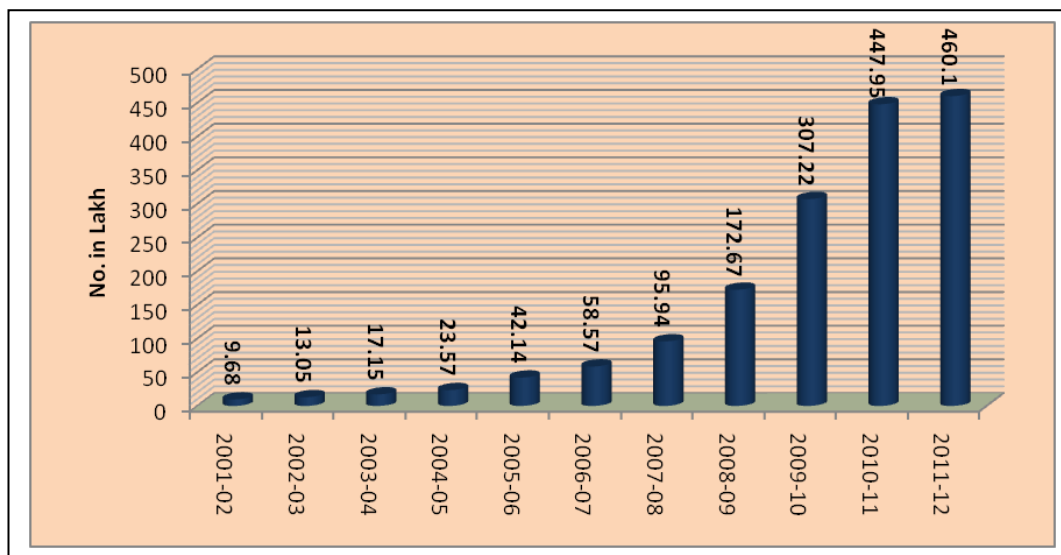
Table 4.14 : Telephone Connections in Bihar (2001-2012)

(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	—	34.5	34.5	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	460.10

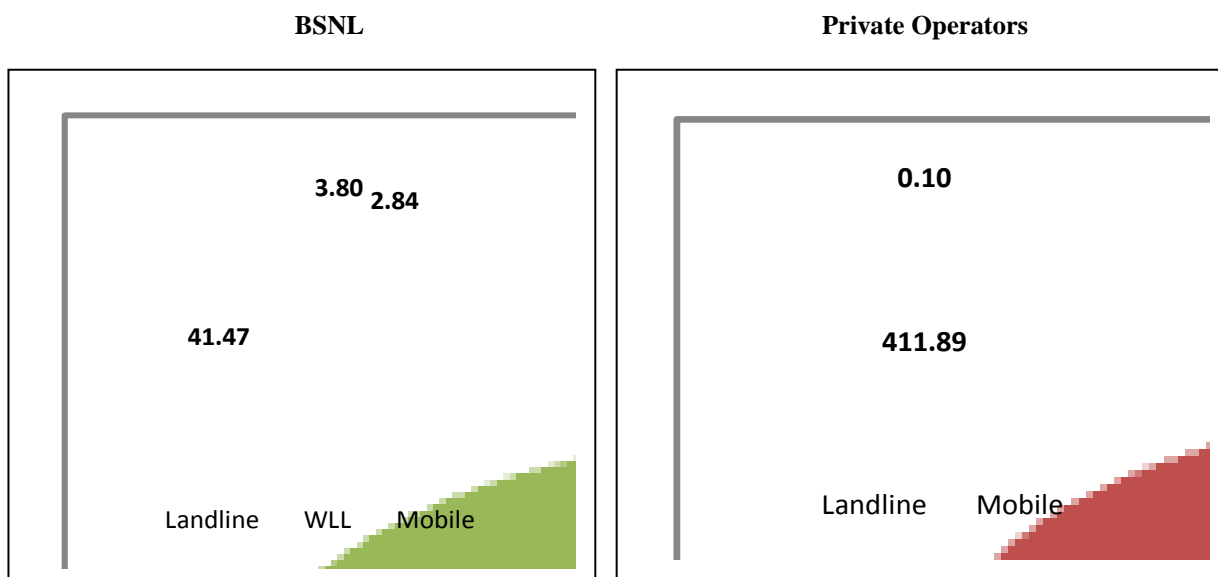
Source : BSNL and COAI

Note : For Mobile only GSM figures have been used as provided by COAI

Chart 4.5 : Total Connections in Bihar (2001-2012)

The entry of mobile phones has completely revolutionised the telecommunication sector, particularly with the joining of private operators, which are Bharti, Reliance, Vodafone, Tata, Aircel, etc. Besides enhancing the connectivity even in the remotest areas, the mobile phones help a great deal in maximisation of the consumers' benefits.

Chart 4.6 : Number of Connections in 2011-12



Teledensity

Teledensity refers to number of telephones per 100 population, indicating the penetration of this useful technology. There has been tremendous spurt in the teledensity in the country; it was 73.97 in 2011 and increased to 78.66 in 2012. However, this massive increase in teledensity remained tilted heavily towards urban areas. In 2011, the urban density at all India level worked out to 163.13, as against 35.60 in rural areas. Again in 2012, the urban density increased to 169.55, leaving the rural one at 39.22. Though the overall teledensity in Bihar was much less compared to the national average in 2011 (45.10) and 2012 (48.90), it exceeded the all-India average in respect of urban teledensity with 182.33 in 2011 and 196.24 in 2012. As would appear from Table 4.15, Bihar stood bracketed with Andhra Pradesh, after Kerala (246) and Orissa (202) in terms of urban teledensity in 2011; however, in 2012, it bypassed Andhra Pradesh, when the urban teledensity of Bihar increased to 196.24. On the contrary, the rural density in Bihar remained at the lowest level in both the years. All the states, including Bihar, present a very wide gap between rural and urban teledensity. Rapid increase in rural teledensity is of utmost importance for the socio-economic development of rural areas and the recent government policies aim at narrowing the gap.

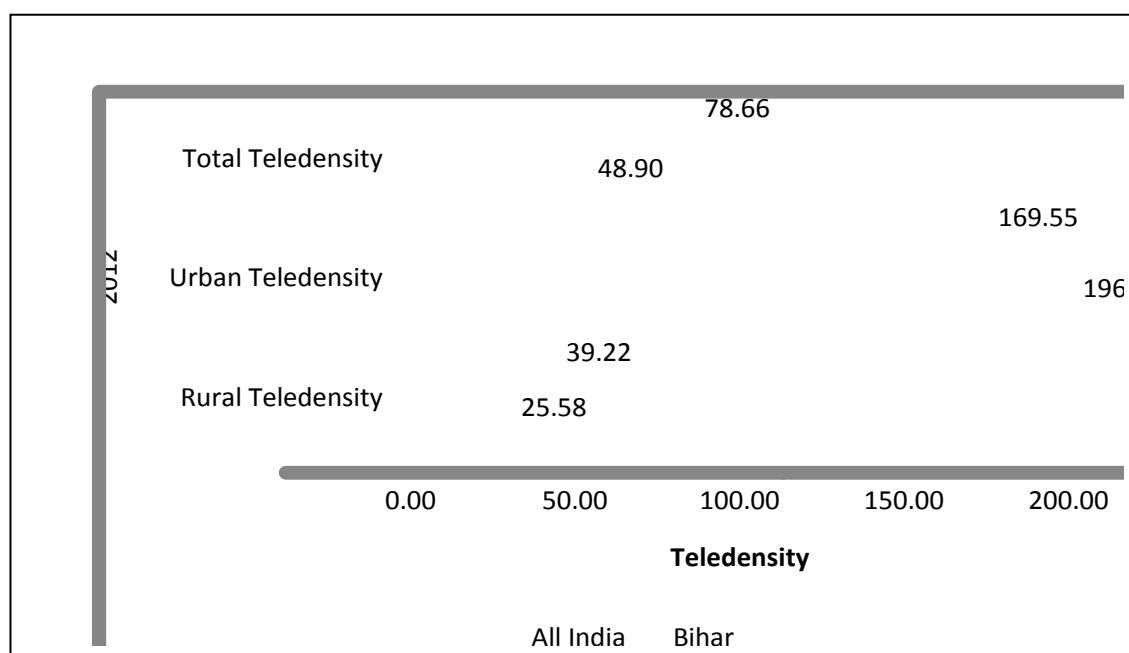
Table 4.15 : Teledensity of Major Indian States

Service Area	2011			2012		
	Rural Teledensity	Urban Teledensity	Total Teledensity	Rural Teledensity	Urban Teledensity	Total Teledensity
Andhra Pradesh	35.53	182.84	76.38	39.21	189.26	80.87
Bihar	23.43	182.33	45.10	25.58	196.24	48.90
Gujarat	48.39	138.18	84.68	53.89	145.51	91.14
Haryana	54.57	145.57	85.33	55.92	153.97	89.42
Karnataka	35.33	183.21	90.48	44.08	185.62	97.22
Kerala	55.01	246.04	103.79	61.94	237.08	106.61
Madhya Pradesh	24.38	124.57	51.02	25.90	130.37	53.81
Maharashtra	48.27	144.24	92.96	52.03	147.56	96.80
Odisha	30.62	201.61	59.39	35.24	215.58	65.84
Punjab	59.93	177.28	108.40	64.59	180.95	113.13
Tamil Nadu	51.65	158.28	110.37	56.20	164.40	116.61
Uttar Pradesh	28.61	152.59	56.25	31.98	161.32	60.93
West Bengal	39.91	162.37	74.75	43.42	171.45	79.91
All India	35.60	163.13	73.97	39.22	169.55	78.66

Source: Telecom Regulatory Authority of India

Note : Teledensity refers to the number of telephone per 100 population

Chart 4.7 : Teledensity in Bihar and India in 2012



Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd. (BSNL)

The BSNL has played a vital role in the telecommunications sector over the years. Though the number of telephone exchanges and total number of connections in the state kept on increasing upto 2009-10, but thereafter it witnessed a decrease. The number of telephone exchanges which increased to 1242 in 2009-10, was reduced to 1214 in 2010-11 and 1197 in 2011-12. The total number of connections also witnessed a drastic fall from a high of 9.73 lakh in 2007-08 to a low of 3.80 lakh in 2011-12. As against this, the mobile connections kept on increasing and reached from a low of 14.15 lakh in 2007-08 to a new high of 41.47 lakh in 2011-12. The WLL connections have also increased from 1.88 lakh in 2007-08 to 2.84 lakh in 2010-11, registering a minor drop in 2011-12.

Table 4.16 : Growth of BSNL

(In lakh)

Particulars	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Telephone Exchanges (Nos.)	1225.00	1235.00	1242.00	1214.00	1197.00
Total Capacity (No. of connections)	13.37	13.37	13.38	13.22	13.17
Total connections	9.73	9.63	9.61	9.66	3.80
Waiting Lists	0.47	0.81	0.02	0.00	0.00
Auto. Trunk Exch. Capacity	2.22	2.22	2.22	3.68	3.81
No. of Internet Connections	0.31	0.43	0.50	0.70	0.57
Mobile Capacity (No.)	10.83	16.86	21.16	22.27	22.63
Mobile Connections (No.)	14.15	22.47	35.42	40.49	41.47
WLL Capacity (No.)	2.89	3.14	3.54	3.66	3.66
WLL Connections (No.)	1.88	2.38	2.82	2.84	2.74

Source : Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited

The central government has approved a project for a national optical fibre network in October, 2011 for providing broadband connectivity to all 2.5 lakh Gram Panchayats in the country at a cost of Rs. 20,000 crore. The network will provide connectivity to various public institutions, viz., Gram Panchayats, Primary Health Centres (PHCs) and schools in rural areas. The 3G and Broadband Wireless Access (BWA) connections will act as catalysts and enhance wireless broadband penetration to help connect the remotest areas. The coming decade will usher in an information era through mobile value added services and broadband for all.

4.8 Postal Network

Indian posts have the largest postal network in the world, with 1.55 lakh post offices across the country as on March, 2011. On an average, each post office serves 7,814 persons. The rural India has a total of 1.39 lakh post offices, as against only 15,826 in urban areas. Besides, the

Department of Posts also serves through 1155 franchisee outlets in the areas where it is not possible to open post offices.

In Bihar circle, there were 9057 post offices as on March 2012, besides 31 Head Post Offices at the district headquarters. Of the total post offices in the state, around 90 percent are extra departmental ones and the departmental post offices constitute around 10 percent. There were as many as 117 temporary post offices and 6 night post offices as on March, 2012. The number of letter boxes were a little above 25 thousand, with rural share being at 89 percent. As may be observed from to Table 4.17, 95 percent of the post offices are located in rural areas of the state.

Table 4.17 : Postal Facilities in Bihar

(In Number)

Postal Facilities	March, 2011			March, 2012		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Head Post Offices	30	1	31	30	1	31
Post Offices	403	8622	9025	474	8583	9057
Departmental Post Offices	398	616	1014	428	617	1045
Extra Dept Post Offices	5	8006	8011	46	7966	8012
Permanent Post Offices	414	8463	8877	474	8583	9057
Temporary Post Offices	22	95	117	22	95	117
Night Post Offices	6	0	6	6	0	6
Letter Boxes	2851	22159	25010	2851	22159	25010
Post Boxes	917	0	917	917	0	917

Source : Posts, Bihar Circle

With the launching of Project Arrow in 2008, the postal operations such as mail delivery, remittance and banking services are being upgraded, and Indian posts are emerging as a one-stop shop for retail products and offer a single window facility for banking, money remittances and other financial products. Under Bihar Circle, 15 Head Post Offices have been covered under this project. The post offices are also given the responsibility of distributing wages to beneficiaries under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MNREGA), through post office savings bank accounts.

The details of postal traffic for the years 2010-11 and 2011-12 are given in Table 4.18, which show that the registered, unregistered and foreign postal unregistered articles sent through the post offices have recorded a marginal increase in 2011-12 over the previous year.

Table 4.18 : Postal Traffic — Inland and Foreign (2010-11 and 2011-12)

Sl No.	Articles	2010-11	2011-12	Percentage Change
1	Registered (000)	6623.72	6689.35	0.99
2	Unregistered (crore)	8.32	8.54	2.64
3	Foreign Postal Unregistered (000)	4651.13	4681.23	0.65
	(i) To Foreign Counters	2349.92	2365.02	0.64
	(ii) From Foreign Counters	2301.21	2316.21	0.65

Source : Posts, Bihar Circle

It is worth mentioning that 60 thousand letters under 'speed post' are being despatched every day from the state, of which Patna alone despatches 35 thousands letters. Despite increase in the stamp fee after 2006, Bihar has recorded 30 percent increase in speed post letters, against only 20 percent at all-India level since then. In 2011-12, the revenue earned from speed post letters alone was Rs. 900 crore in Bihar circle. It is also noteworthy that India Post, Bihar circle, recorded a sale of 17 kgs. of gold on a single day of 'Dhanteras' this year.

During 2010-11, as many as 3404 complaints were pending and more than 34 thousand fresh complaints were received making a total of 37,619 complaints for the year. Out of these, more than 36 thousand complaints (97 percent) were settled and only 1300 complaints remained pending. By March 2012, the number of complaints were still lesser and only 649 complaints remained pending. The details are given in Table 4.19.

Table 4.19 : Public Complaints Handled in Postal Department (2010-11 and 2011-12)

Items	(in nos.)	
	2010-11	2011-12
Complaints Pending	3404	1300
Complaints received during the year	34215	21536
No. Settled during the year	36319	22187
No. Pending	1300	649

Source : Postal, Bihar Circles

As on March 2012, including MNREGA accounts, there were 327.57 lakh live accounts with the post offices under Bihar circle and the amount deposited crossed Rs. 19 thousand crore by the end of March, 2012, showing around 7 percent increase over 2011. The number of accounts and the amount deposited under different schemes are given in Table 4.20.

Table 4.20 : Number of Live Accounts and Amounts Deposited (2011 and 2012)

Scheme	No. of Accounts	Amount (in Rs. Thousand)	No. of Accounts	Amount (in Rs. Thousand)
	2011		2012	
Saving Bank	16776276	74326589	18023974	81521599
MNREGS	5576228	16878514	6154129	26008409
MIS	764064	42162278	785569	11800202
SCSS	5608673	13177832	6853468	13979735
1 yr TD	426757	7622456	457659	9833367
2 yr TD	78468	134616	88682	186618
3 yr TD	128476	1234752	159378	1457863
5 yr TD	170593	514888	211692	565690
RD	2500912	9651354	2724865	11681364
PPF	34871	684127	39935	714629
Old Age Pension (Social Security Account)	691415	13534475	16121865	34644576
Total	32756733	179921881	51621216	192394053

Source : Chief Post Master General, Bihar Circle

4.9 Urban Infrastructure

India has been slow to urbanise, but it is expected to change at a faster rate in future. The urban percentage of population is presently around 30 percent and is likely to reach 40 percent by 2030, with urban population reaching 600 million. This would necessitate a massive expansion in urban infrastructure, particularly in view of the very low level of its present standard. Thus, managing urban transition will pose special challenges in the years ahead.

The situation in Bihar is even worse where the urban population constitutes only 11.3 percent of its total population, as per 2011 census. Thus, the state has a population of around 1.7 crore living in urban areas. The urban population growth rate is much higher (3.5 percent), compared to the total population growth (2.5 percent). The increasing pressure on urban environment is taking a toll on quality of life of urban population in the state. The state government is taking various initiatives to develop the urban amenities.

Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM)

The Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) was launched by the Ministry of Urban Development in 2005 for a seven year period to encourage cities to bring about improvements in their existing civic services, in a phased manner. The JNNURM emphasised the implementation of the three mandatory pro-poor key reforms to enhance the capacity of urban local bodies (ULBs). These reforms include (a) earmarking in local body budgets for basic services for urban poor, (b) at least 20-25 percent of developed land in all housing projects for economically weaker sections / low income category, and (c) provision of seven basic services, including urban renewal, water supply, sanitation, urban transport, development of heritage areas and preservation of water bodies.

Under the Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG) component of JNNURM, 65 cities have been selected in all in the country, of which 2 (Patna and Bodh Gaya) are from Bihar. Comprehensive city development plans, charting out their long term vision and goals in urban development and governance, have been prepared for these two cities. The highest priority has been accorded to sectors that directly benefit the common man and the urban poor, i.e., water supply, sanitation and water drainage. The works have also been taken up under Basic Services for Urban Poor (BSUP), another component of JNNURM. Again, under the Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT), a component of JNNURM, the small and medium towns are being covered. Similarly, the Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) is also being taken up in small and medium towns.

As many as 10 schemes with a total project cost of Rs. 758 crore have been sanctioned by the central government under Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG). Of the total sanctioned amount, a sum of Rs. 214.93 crore has already been released to Bihar Urban Development Agency (BUDA) and Rs. 191.61 crore to the implementing agency upto September, 2012. In most of the schemes, either the work is to start or is in progress (Table A 4.4) (Appendix). The list of projects approved for urban development with JNNURM and state government funds is given at Table A 4.5 (Appendix). Under the Basic Services for the Urban Poor (BSUP), the construction of as many as 22,372 houses at a total estimated cost of Rs. 710 crore has been sanctioned for Patna and Bodh Gaya. Similarly, under the IHSDP, whose main objective is to provide housing and basic infrastructure like roads, drainage, etc., 18,594 dwellings for 25 urban local bodies at a total estimated cost of Rs. 431.84 crore are sanctioned.

Table 4.21 : IHSDP and Basic Services for Urban Poor

	Urban Local Bodies	Estimated Cost (in crores)	Number of Houses Sanctioned
IHSDP	Kanti	3.20	143
	Aurangabad	3.08	247
	Narktiyaganj	3.84	300
	Motipur	5.44	520
	Rosera	14.32	1562
	Sheikhpura	2.38	207
	Bhagalpur	16.55	1188
	Kishanganj	12.02	552
	Bahadurpurganj	5.00	294
	Purnea	14.90	1487
	Begusarai	24.50	853
	Biharsarif	24.54	810
	Ara	31.22	754
	Jogbani	12.71	321
	Madhepura	12.43	319
	Supaul	7.99	207
	Munger	20.19	784
	Araria	21.26	728
	Madhepura Phase-II	20.32	776
	Saharsa	19.32	820
	Barh	34.66	890
	Gaya	44.59	1747
	Kishanganj Phase-II	30.55	1255
Jamui	25.30	960	
Farbisganj	21.53	870	
Total	431.84	18594	
BSUP	Patna	625.95	19124
	Phulwarisharif	11.57	496
	Khagaul	2.28	96
	Danapur	15.6	656
	Bodhgaya	54.57	2000
Total	709.97	22372	

Source : Department of Urban Development & Housing, GOB

Besides, under the Chief Minister Urban Development Scheme, a sum of Rs. 139.19 crore has been allotted for development of roads, drainage and parks in 38 districts of the state. Again, the construction of roads and drainage has started in Barbigha town at a cost of Rs. 15.73 crore, in Bhabhua at Rs. 10.88 crore, in Bakhtiarpur at Rs. 5.11 crore, in Lalganj at Rs. 12.63 crore, and in Chakia at Rs. 12.85 crore. The state government has resolved to make Bihar slum free in the next five years, and it has become the first state in the country to pass a 'slum policy' through the cabinet. It is preparing master plans for development of civic amenities in the cities, keeping in view the future increase in population. The master plans for nine cities including Patna, Muzaffarpur, Bhagalpur, Gaya, Darbhanga and Ara have already been prepared and, for remaining towns, the same will be ready soon.

The central government has established the National Ganga River Basin Authority (NGRBA), for making improvements in facilities like sewerage, solid waste management, etc. in 21 towns along the river Ganga. Under this programme, it has sanctioned the projects for construction of sewerage and setting up of sewerage plants in four town of Bihar (Begusaria, Buxar, Hajipur and Munger). For this purpose, an amount of Rs. 441.86 crore has been sanctioned and Rs. 35.37 crore released with a state share of Rs. 15.16 crore.

Table 4.22 : Sanction of Projects under NGRBA

(Rs. lakh)

Town's Name	Sanctioned Amount	Released Amount	States share
Hajipur	11362.00	795.00	340.71
Begusarai	6540.00	405.00	173.57
Buxar	7495.00	337.00	144.43
Munger	18789.00	2000.00	857.14
Total	44186.00	3537.00	1515.85

Source : Department of Urban Development & Housing, GOB

4.10 Irrigation

Irrigation and watershed management form a critical part of the rural infrastructure, which remains in the domain of both private and public sectors. The provision of assured irrigation facilities contributes to higher agricultural production, leading to enhancement in income and reduction in poverty ratio of the state. In Bihar, though the normal annual rainfall is around 1200 mms., monsoon is erratic, and so, the irrigation facilities become vital for development of state economy, which is primarily agriculture based. Keeping in view the importance of

irrigation for enhancing the agricultural productivity, the state government has accorded top priority to irrigation sector and is making endeavours to increase production through optimum utilisation of available water resources.

The state has, by and large, six major sources of irrigation viz. surface canals (major), surface canals (minor), tanks including Ahars and Pynes, tubewells, other wells and other sources. Since the tanks and other sources are losing their importance over time, the remaining four sources presently provide the irrigation facilities. Out of these, the minor irrigation sources irrigate more than two-thirds of total area under irrigation, only one-third going to the major and medium sources. Surface canals, including major, medium and minor, continues to play a major role in 7 rice producing districts of Rohtas, Kaimur, Aurangabad, Buxar, Bhojpur, Banka and Lakhisarai.

Major and Medium Irrigation

Against the ultimate irrigation potential of 53.33 lakh hectares under the major and medium category of irrigation, the state could create only 28.93 lakh hectares (54.25 percent) of irrigation potential by 2011-12. A comparison of irrigation potential created in 2011-12 with the figure for 2001-02 reveals that it registered an increase of little above one percentage point over the period. However, the state government is making all possible endeavours in this regard and presently various irrigation schemes are under execution.

A glance through the yearwise irrigation potential created and the actual area irrigated under the major and medium head reveals that there is vast gap between the irrigation potential created and the total area irrigated during the year. The utilisation efficiency registered a sharp decline from around 66 percent in 2001-02 to almost 42 percent in 2009-10; but fortunately, it started moving upward in 2010-11 and, in 2011-12, it was around 52 percent. It is an admitted fact that, on account of heavy sedimentation and breach in the canal systems, full utilisation of irrigation potential becomes very difficult. However, the state government is making every possible endeavour to increase the utilisation efficiency of the irrigation potential. With taking up of a good number of major and medium irrigation schemes under ERM (Extension, Renovation and Modernisation), the irrigation efficiency is increasing very fast and it is expected that the irrigation potential of 12.50 lakh hectares would be restored by the year 2015.

Table 4.23 : Water Utilization Efficiency of Major and Medium Irrigation Schemes

(Figures in '000 ha)

Year	Irrigation Potential created	Kharif		Rabi		Hot Weather		Total Irrigation	Efficiency (%)
		Target	Irrigation	Target	Irrigation	Target	Irrigation		
2001-02	2482	1667.97	1261.00	556.10	380.00	8.00	0.40	1641.40	66.12
2002-03	2509	1653.48	1189.09	463.37	390.87	16.68	15.16	1595.12	63.53
2003-04	2574	1653.48	1250.36	597.64	414.58	13.33	12.12	1677.06	65.15
2004-05	2619	1654.01	1161.58	448.13	355.08	12.96	11.79	1528.45	58.36
2005-06	2637	1642.77	1253.46	512.95	399.99	12.80	11.63	1665.08	63.14
2006-07	2833	1389.00	1220.77	477.63	453.05	11.60	10.90	1684.72	59.47
2007-08	2863	1440.69	1245.28	477.63	453.05	12.27	10.82	1709.15	59.70
2008-09	2873	1479.91	1275.28	442.63	388.51	12.91	2.25	1666.04	57.99
2009-10	2880	1450.51	884.77	384.87	317.68	0.00	0.00	1202.45	41.75
2010-11	2886	1365.03	907.13	408.65	318.93	0.00	0.00	1226.06	42.48
2011-12	2893	1305.46	1171.12	394.97	337.11	0.00	0.00	1508.23	52.14

Source : Water Resources Department, GOB

In accordance with the Agriculture Road Map prepared for Bihar for creating additional irrigation potential of 11.56 lakh hectares, the execution of 9 major and medium schemes at a total cost of Rs. 3883 crore is ongoing, which will create an additional irrigation potential of 2.26 lakh hectares by 2017. The details are presented in Table A 4.6 (Appendix). These are likely to be completed during the Twelfth Plan period of 2012-17. During this plan period, 7 new schemes are also proposed at an estimated cost of Rs. 12283 crore, which will create an additional irrigation potential of 9.30 lakh hectares, as detailed in Table A 4.7 (Appendix).

Inter-linking of Rivers

There is a proposal for interlinking of some rivers for drought prone areas of Bihar during the period 2017-22. Under this project, water of surplus river basins shall be transferred to water deficit river basins, mainly during monsoon months. The financial requirements and the additional irrigation potential to be created under these schemes are given in Table 4.24.

Table 4.24 :Financial Requirements and Additional Irrigation Potential created between 2017-2022

Sl. No.	Name of Schemes	Financial Requirement (Rs. in crores)	Additional Irrigation Potential to be created (Lakh Ha)
1	Transfer of Kosi Water to Mahananda Basin through Kosi-Mechi Link Canal	4442.00	2.43
2	Dhanarjay Reservoir Scheme Link to Phulwaria Reservoir Scheme	273.00	Stablise water in Phulwaria Reservoir for irrigation and Proposed Nuclear Power Plant.
3	Baksoti Barrage Scheme on River Sakri & Transfer of Sakri Water to Nata River through Baksoti Barrage Canal	540.00	0.20
4	Schemes of Intra River Basin Transfer of North Bihar Rivers to Pumping through Ganga (Under Investigation)	12,000.00	8.00
5	Capacity Building (10%)	1725.00	-
	Total	18,980.00	10.63

Source : Water Resources Department, GOB

Command Area Development & Water Management (CADWM)

In major and medium irrigation schemes, Command Area Development and Water Management (CADWM) programme will be executed in the state during 2012-22, through four Command Area Development Agencies (CADA). Command Area Development Programmes are funded through centrally sponsored scheme of Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP). Under Command Area Development Programme, during 2012-17, 4.4 lakh hectares will be developed at a cost of Rs. 1672 crore and during 2017-22, 4.96 lakh hectares at a cost of Rs. 1867 crore.

National Water Policy

Water is a natural resource which is fundamental to life, livelihood, food security and sustainable development. It is also a scarce resource. India has more than 17 percent of the world's population, but has only 4 percent of world's renewable water resources with 2.6 percent of world's land area. There are further limits on utilizable quantities of water, owing to its uneven distribution over time and space. In addition, there are challenges of frequent floods

and droughts in one or the other part of the country. With a growing population and rising needs of a fast developing nation as well as the indications of climate change, availability of utilizable water will be under further strain in future with the possibility of deepening water conflicts among different user groups. Low consciousness about the scarcity of water and its life sustaining and economic value result in its mismanagement, wastage and inefficient use, as also pollution and reduction of flows below minimum ecological needs. In addition, there are inequities in distribution and lack of a unified perspective in planning, management and use of water resources. Against this backdrop, the National Water Board has recommended a Draft National Water Policy, 2012 in its meeting held in December, 2012. The objective of the Policy is to take cognizance of the existing situation, propose a framework for creation of a system of laws and institutions, and prepare a plan of action with a unified national perspective.

The present scenario of water resources and their management in India has given rise to several concerns and the Policy underlines the need to redress them. The final National Water Policy is yet to come. However, the eastern states like Bihar which are considered water surplus states, have expressed reservations about the Policy. Since water is state subject, Bihar is not in favour of any central legislation or central institution for managing and regulating water resources. There could be only a National framework for general policy on water. An ambitious Agriculture Road Map for Bihar, prepared by the state government, has recently been launched by the President of India with an objective of bringing rainbow revolution, which entails augmenting the irrigation intensity from 83 percent at present to 158 percent by 2017 and 209 percent by 2022. Thus, Bihar will have increased requirement of water for agriculture. This needs to be looked into.

Minor Irrigation

All the surface and ground water irrigation schemes with a maximum command area of 2000 hectares are covered under minor irrigation and come under the Department of Minor Water Resources (DMWR). The Department is engaged in creating the surface and ground water irrigation potential and making it available at affordable cost in a very short time for use by the farmers. As is discerned from Table 4.25, the ultimate potential of minor water resources in the state, including both surface and ground water, is 64 lakh hectares of which 34 lakh hectares or approximately 53 percent potential has already been created. During the Twelfth Plan period, a total of 236 lakh hectares of new irrigation potential will be created. The districtwise number of private tube wells and irrigation potential created is given at Table A 4.8 (Appendix).

Table 4.25 : Status of Minor Water Resources in Bihar

('000 Hect.)

Item	Ultimate Potential	Created Potential (2007-12)	New Irrigation Potential (12th Plan)
1. Surface Irrigation	1544	519	1025
(i) Ahar / Pynes/ Irrigation Tanks		164	723
(ii) Lift Irrigation		202	100
(iii) Surface minor Irrigation Bear/ Slice Gates		153	202
2. Ground Water Irrigation	4857	2899	1336
(i) State Tubewells		647	508
(ii) Private Tubewells		2252	828
Total	6401	3418	2361

As may be observed from Table 4.26, the total area irrigated through minor irrigation sources in 2011-12 was 33 lakh hectares, with tube wells, both state and private, accounting for over 93 percent of the irrigated area. It may also be seen that the total area irrigated through minor sources which was 32.54 lakh hectares in 2008-09 registered a modest increase of 1.51 percent and became 33.03 lakh hectares in 2011-12.

Table 4.26 : Irrigated Area through Minor Irrigation Sources

(Area in '000 hectares)

Source	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13, Oct.2012
Surface Canal (Minor)	29.21	17.59	23	52.00	36.57
Tanks (including Ahars and Pynes)	332.56	332.56	NA	22.79	45.99
Tubewells (Private and State)	2722.39	2726.6	2803.45	3082.08	2246.79
Other Wells (Irrigation Wells)	145.79	145.79	145.79	135.00	101.25
Other Sources (Lift Irrigation) and Barge Lift Irrigation	24.36	16.74	15.50	11.61	13.159
Total	3254.31	3239.28	2987.74	3303.48	2443.76

Source : Department of Minor Water Resources, GOB

Ahars/Pynes

Bihar has a century old traditional irrigation system of Ahars-Pynes with irrigation ponds, which are becoming gradually defunct with the passage of time. However, the state government is alive to the importance of these traditional sources of irrigation and is making all possible efforts to revive them. In 2006, the schemes for renovation of Ahars-Pynes were transferred to Department of Minor Water Resources. Of a total of 20,938 Ahars-Pynes in 17 southern districts of the state, as per 2001 census, 2237 have been taken up for renovation with

an irrigation potential of 8.87 lakh hectares, of which 217 have been completed upto 2011-12, and works for 250 are on-going. The completed and ongoing schemes taken together would create an irrigation potential of 1.64 lakh hectares. However, 1770 schemes are yet to be taken up, involving an irrigation potential of 7.23 lakh hectares. The schemes have been implemented with the resources available under the state plan and the Chief Minister Ahar Pyne Irrigation Scheme.

Table 4.27 : Districtwise Data on Ahar-Pynes/Irrigation Ponds

District	No. of integrated schemes (as per Departmental survey)	Irrigation Potential (in '000 hect.)	No. of Schemes under Ahar/Pyne/Ponds Irrigation undertaken in 5 years		Irrigation Potential created (in '000 hect.)	District	No. of integrated schemes (as per Departmental survey)	Irrigation Potential (in '000 hect.)	No. of Schemes under Ahar/Pyne/Ponds Irrigation undertaken in 5 years		Irrigation Potential created (in '000 hect.)
			Completed	On-going					Completed	On-going	
Patna	215	175.38	20	34	35.15	Jehanabad	48	78.67	30	16	10.10
Nalanda	155	57.68	45	44	27.58	Arwal	18	15.10	0	3	1.26
Bhojpur	46	19.37	0	10	5.17	Bhagalpur	70	8.85	0	2	1.30
Buxar	41	24.16	0	5	1.48	Banka	79	10.95	0	4	0.28
Kaimur	103	26.56	0	4	0.72	Munger	73	10.73	0	2	0.24
Rohtas	57	37.42	0	4	2.00	Jamui	600	166.92	66	32	24.12
Aurangabad	73	44.60	0	7	3.92	Lakhisarai	86	16.11	0	10	1.00
Gaya	309	103.22	53	48	31.39	Sheikhpura	48	10.36	0	5	6.14
Nawada	216	80.78	3	20	12.00	Total	2237	886.86	217	250	163.86

Source : Department of Minor Water Resources, GOB

The state government has prepared a Road Map for Agriculture for a 10 year period (2012-22). As per this plan, the irrigation intensity is to be increased from the present level of 85 percent to 159 percent in 2017 and 209 percent in 2022. During the period 2012-17, the Department of Minor Water Resources (DMWR) has planned to create 10.25 lakh hectares of irrigation potential and restore already created potential of 2.83 lakh hectares through taking up the surface schemes. Similarly, through the ground water schemes, a potential of 113.36 lakh hectares would be created and 2.83 lakh hectares would be restored under the command area. For the period 2017-22, however, it is proposed to restore 0.39 lakh hectare of irrigation potential through surface schemes. Again, through ground water schemes, 21.08 lakh hectares of irrigation potential would be created and 6.20 lakh hectares would be restored. Thus, during the next 10 years, 100 percent utilisation of ground water potential is proposed by DMWR, through renovation of Ahars-Pynes in all the 17 districts, and implementation of shallow tube wells schemes and construction of sluice gates, bear, etc. Similarly, in sugarcane producing areas and hilly areas of south Bihar, it is proposed to install 25,400 medium size deep tube wells to create additional irrigation potential.

Chief Minister Ahar-Pyne Project

Under this project, 229 schemes are under implementation and likely to be completed by March, 2013. On completion of these schemes, 1.22 lakh hectares of irrigation potential would be developed. Till date, 35 schemes have been completed. Among these schemes, renovation of 415 old and dilapidated lift irrigation schemes are also included, which would restore irrigation potential of 31,286 hectares.

Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP)

Under AIBP, 23,466 hectares of irrigation potential has been created in drought prone Jamui district, and there is a programme to create irrigation potential of 15,120 hectares through completion of 32 other schemes upto March, 2013. The DPRs in respect of 134 schemes for the districts of Jamui and Nawada, with an estimated cost of Rs. 221 crore, have been submitted to the Ministry of Water Resources, Government of India. An irrigation potential of 59,037 hectares would be created in the two districts through the implementation of these schemes.

Rehabilitation, Reconstruction, Repair of Water Bodies

Under the Rehabilitation, Reconstruction and Repair of Water Bodies schemes, an irrigation potential of 1,445 hectares has been developed through implementation of 6 schemes as pilot projects. Presently, 15 schemes are under implementation in the districts of Patna, Jehanabad, Gaya and Rohtas and, on their completion by March, 2013, an irrigation potential of 15,718 hectares would developed. Besides, 39 schemes at an estimated cost of Rs. 127 crore are submitted with the Ministry of Water Resources for approval and, after completion of these schemes, 27,513 hectares of irrigation potential would be developed.

State Tube Wells

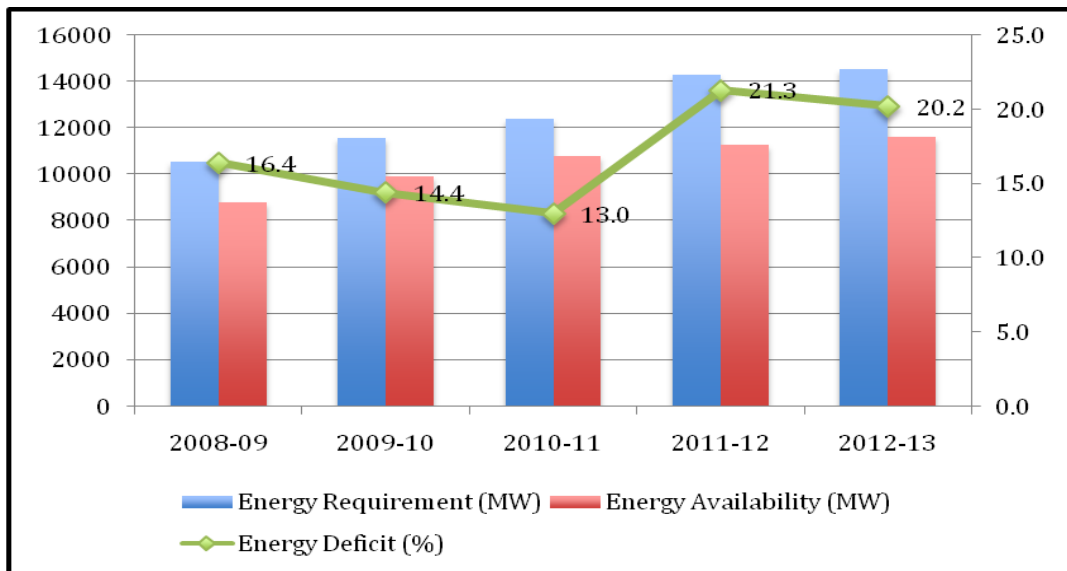
The civil works in respect of 2758 medium type deep tube wells have been completed by March, 2012 and the work on their energisation has started. So far, 130 tube wells have been energised, which will irrigate 5200 hectares of land. The remaining tube wells are in the process of energisation.

4.11 Power Sector in Bihar

Bihar has witnessed sharp increase in economic growth during Eleventh Plan period, mainly on account of the growth in the secondary and tertiary sectors. This has led to a sharp rise in the per capita income, which grew at 10.47 percent during the Eleventh Plan, about 4 percent higher than the national average. However, the same is yet to reflect in power sector growth; the per capita energy consumption in Bihar still stands at 117 kWh in comparison to the national average of 813 units. In the last six years, the demand for electricity in the state has

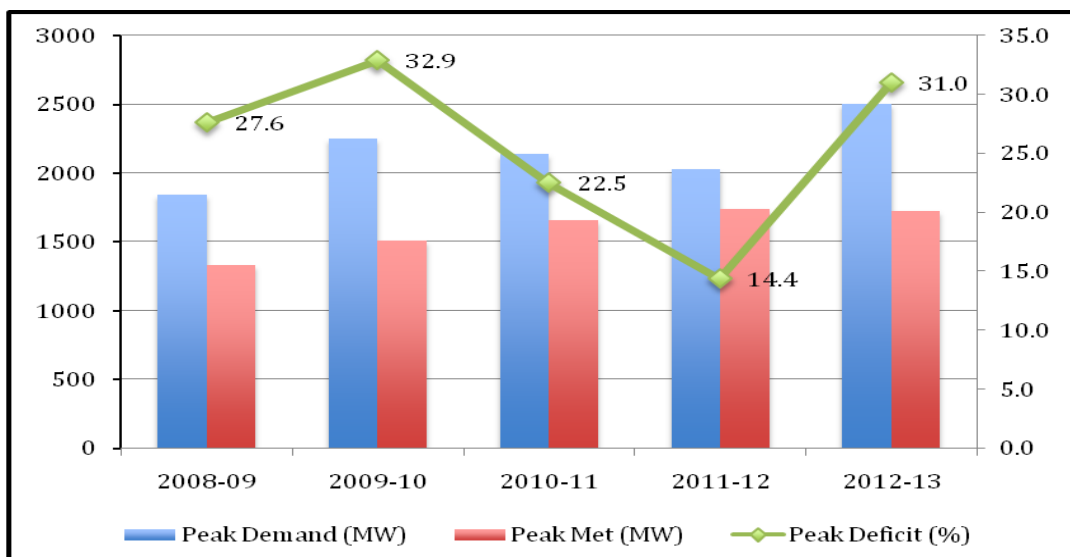
grown at an annual rate of about 8 percent. However, the power supply position has been very inadequate, leading to a very high peak demand deficit. As per the report of the Central Electricity Authority (CEA), the anticipated peak deficit will be around 31.0 percent and energy requirement deficit 20.2 percent for 2012-13. The deficits over the last few years are represented in the figures below:

Chart 4.8 : Energy Requirement Deficit



Source: Power Sector at a Glance, CEA, November 2012

Chart 4.9 : Peak Demand Deficit



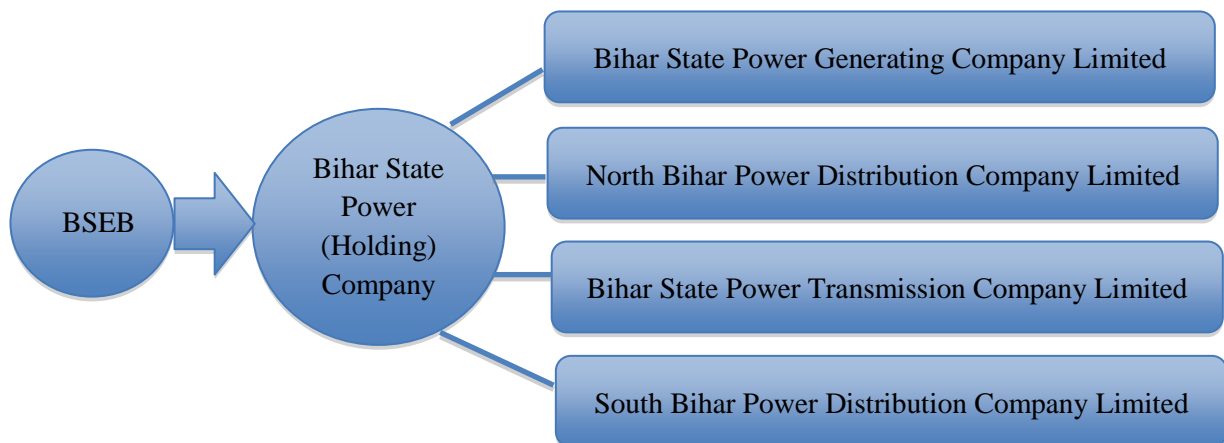
Source : Power Sector at a Glance, CEA, November 2012

There are three key organisations in the energy sector in Bihar – Bihar State Electricity Board (BSEB), Bihar State Hydroelectric Power Corporation Limited (BSHPC) and Bihar Renewable Energy Development Agency (BREDA). The following sections will elucidate their achievements and the challenges in the last year.

Bihar State Electricity Board (BSEB)

The BSEB was originally constituted on 1st April, 1958 under Section 5 of the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948 and was mandated for management of electricity generation, transmission, distribution and related activities in Bihar. Under the new Bihar State Electricity Reforms Transfer Scheme 2012, the BSEB has been unbundled into five companies with effect from 1st November 2012—Bihar State Power (Holding) Company Limited (holding company), Bihar State Power Transmission Company, Bihar State Power Generation Company, South Bihar Power Distribution Company and North Bihar Power Distribution Company.

Chart 4.10 : Unbundling of BSEB



Before analysing the current state of the energy sector in Bihar, the roles and responsibilities of the newly formed companies are described below:

- The Bihar State Power (Holding) Company Limited (BSHPC) is the holding company of the 4 other companies - Bihar State Power Generation Company Limited, Bihar State Power Transmission Company Limited, North Bihar Power Distribution Company Limited and South Bihar Power Distribution Company Limited. It is vested with the assets, interest in property, rights and liabilities of 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.

- The Bihar State Power Generating Company (BSPGC) Limited is responsible for coordinating and advising other companies and concerns, including subsidiaries, engaged in the generation of electricity, and on 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 of pending disputes.
- Bihar State Power Transmission Company (BSPTC) Limited is responsible for transmission of electricity and they are vested with the transmission assets, interest in property, rights and liabilities of the erstwhile BSEB. They will undertake planning and coordination activities with regard to intra-state transmission and develop an efficient and economical system of intra-state transmission lines for smooth transmission of electricity from a generating station to load centers.
- The North and South Bihar Power Distribution Companies Limited will undertake the activities of distribution to all consumers, trading of electricity, implementation of rural electrification schemes and introduce open access in distribution as per the Electricity Act 2003 and the directions of the regulator. They will also tender, finalise and execute Power Purchase Agreements and other agreements for sale or purchase of electricity.

The earmarking of the allocation for BSEB in 2012-13 across the various heads is given in the Table 4.28. The allocation heads also include the Restructured Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Project (R-APDRP). Since the unbundling of BSEB came into effect on November 2012, the discussion in the following sections will be on the broad heads as listed in the table below.

Table 4.28 : Approved Outlay for the BSEB (2012-13)

Heads	Outlay (Rs. crore)
Generation	559.73
Transmission	92.01
Distribution	287.15
R-APDRP/APDRP	64.07
Total	1002.96

Source: Bihar State Electricity Board, GOB

Generation

The power problem in Bihar is two-fold. First, Bihar is completely dependent on the central government for its power supply. Even though there are two major power-generating units in the state, neither is currently operational. The state has an annual allocation of about 1772 MW of power, of which it receives 900-1000 MW on an average. This further deteriorates the power supply condition in Bihar. Table 4.29 gives the power allocation to the state from the various central power stations. Secondly, Bihar is almost completely dependent on thermal power. Of the 494.3 MW of installed capacity, 440 MW is thermal and remaining 54.3 MW is hydel. As getting coal linkages for the thermal power projects is not easy, stranded capacity for the generating units is a recurrent phenomenon. The use of imported coal is obviously not a solution. Therefore, coal-based plants should not be viewed as the only dependable option for energy security in the future.

Table 4.29 : Power Allocation from Central Power Stations

Name of Stations	Capacity (MW)	Bihar's share	
		MW	Percentage
NTPC			
Farakka STPS	1600	466.40	29.15
Talcher STPS	1000	397.90	39.79
Kahalgaon STPS-I	840	338.27	40.27
Kahalgaon STPS-II	1500	100.00	6.67
PTC			
Tala HPS	1020	260.10	25.50
Chukha HPS	270	80.00	29.62
NHPC			
Rangit HPS	60	21.00	35.00
Teesta HPS	510	108.43	21.26
Total		1772.00	

Source : Annual Report 2011-12, Department of Energy, GOB

Note : NTPC = National Thermal Power Corporation /
 NHPC = National Hydro Power Corporation /
 PTC = Power Trading Company

The separation of Jharkhand from Bihar left the erstwhile BSEB with following three power generation plants:

- (a) Barauni Thermal Power Station (BTPS): The BTPS is the only power station under the state sector. It was constructed in three stages and has 7 units, of which only units 6 and 7 are available for operation (Table 4.30). However, currently even units 6 and 7 have been

shut down for renovation and modernization (R&M) work. It is expected that these units will be available for operation by the December 2013 and May 2013 respectively. The BHEL (Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited) is responsible for undertaking the R&M work at a cost of Rs 581.2 crore. In addition to the ongoing R&M work, to augment the power generating capacity of the BTPS, Genco has proposed to install (2x250 MW) plants alongside the existing units. The estimated capital cost for the proposed units is Rs 3666 crore. Under a proposed debt-equity ratio of 70:30, the Power Finance Corporation (PFC) of the state government and banks would finance the debt part and Genco and/or the state government would hold the equity part. It is expected that one of the two units will be operational by September, 2015. The planned capital expenditure for BTPS is presented in Table 4.31.

Table 4.30 : Current Status of units at BTPS (As on 30.08.2012)

Stage	Unit	Capacity/De-rated capacity	Date of Commissioning	Present Status
I	1	15 MW	26/01/1966	Retired on 16/02/1983
	2	15 MW	16/01/1963	Retired on 26/11/1985
	3	15 MW	20/10/1963	Retired on 05/10/1985
II	4	50 MW	09/11/1969	Retired on 12/03/2012
	5	50 MW	01/12/1971	Retired on 12/02/2012
III	6	110/105 MW	01/12/1984	Under R&M
	7	110/105 MW	31/03/2005	Under R&M

Source: Business Plan of Bihar State Power Generating Company, November 2012

Table 4.31 : Planned Capital Expenditure for BTPS

(Rs. crore)

	Total Project Cost	Funds Released	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
R&M of BTPS (Unit 6 and 7)	581.2	431.8	0	149.44	0	0
Extension of BTPS (Unit 8 and 9)	3666	346	750	792.41	799.96	830.14
Strengthening of Infrastructure at BTPS	253.69	0	0	87.87	55.36	57.45
Ganga River Water Scheme for BTPS	173	54	0	59.92	37.75	21.33
Total Investment	4673.9	831.8	750	1069.64	893.1	906.9

Source: Business Plan for Bihar State Power Transmission Company, November 2012

The strengthening of infrastructure facilities at BTPS includes access roads, and availability of water and treatable water. To meet the water requirement at the BTPS, the Water Resources Department of the state government and Central Water Commission have granted clearance for 60 cusec and 45 cusecs of water respectively. The state government has also been able to get an interim coal linkage for the two additional units under construction at BTPS until the Urma Paharitola coal block, jointly allocated to the Jharkhand State Electricity Board (JSEB) and Bihar State Mineral Development Corporation for exploration and mining, begins production around 2018.

- (b) Muzaffarpur Thermal Power Station (MTPS): The *Kanti Bijlee Utpadan Nigam Ltd. (KBUNL)*, a wholly owned subsidiary of NTPC, had taken over MTPS (2 x 110MW). The present equity holding is — NTPC 64.57 percent and erstwhile BSEB (now BSPHC) 35.43 percent. The power generated from the station will be supplied to Bihar. Currently, R&M work is being carried out by BHEL on both the units.
- (c) Koshi Hydel Power Station (KHPS) – KHPS consists of 4 units of 4.8MW each. It was commissioned during 1970-78 and was handed over to Bihar State Hydel Power Corporation (BSHPC) in 2003.

Table 4.32 : Present Status of Units at KHPS

Unit	Capacity	Date of Commissioning	Present status
1	4.8 MW	April, 1970	KHPS has been handed over to BSHPC on 16/11/2003
2	4.8 MW	March, 1971	
3	4.8 MW	October, 1973	
4	4.8 MW	October, 1978	
Total	19.2 MW		

Source : Business Plan of Bihar State Power Generating Company, November 2012

In order to cope with the growing energy needs of the state, which is anticipated to increase drastically from its current level of 2000 MW to 6000 MW in the near future, the state government has planned various other projects for enhancing the capacity for power generation. A list of the upcoming projects in Bihar under the private sector, or public sector or through a joint venture, is presented in Table 4.33.

Table 4.33 : Upcoming Projects in Bihar

	Capacity (MW)	Agency	Remarks
A) Under BSHPC			
(i) Extension of Barauni TPS, District- Begusarai	2x250 MW	BSPHC	Work in progress, being executed by BHEL
B) Under Joint Venture of BSEB & NTPS			
(i) Extension of KTPS, Kanti, Muzaffarpur	2x195 MW	KBUNL	Work in progress, being executed by BHEL
(ii) Nabinager Power Generating CO, at Nabinagar District- Aurangabad	3x660 MW	NPGCPL	Physical possession of land in progress. Government of Bihar has accorded clearance for 125 cusecs of water.
C) Under Private/ Public Sector through Tariff Based Bidding			
(i) Buxar Thermal Power Station, Chausa (Buxar)	2x660 MW	Pvt- BPICPL	Central Water Commission has accorded clearance for 55 cusec water. Application for coal allocation has been submitted to Ministry of Coal. Land acquisition under process.
(ii) Lakhisarai Thermal Power Station, Kajra, (Lakhisarai)	2x660 MW	Pvt- BPICPL	Central Water Commission has accorded clearance for 55 cusec water. Application for coal allocation has been submitted to Ministry of Coal. Land acquisition under process.
(iii) Pirainti Thermal Power Station, Pirpainti, (Bhagalpur)	2x660 MW	Pvt- BPICPL	Central Water Commission has accorded clearance for 55 cusec water. Application for coal allocation has been submitted to Ministry of Coal. Land acquisition under process.
D) Under Private Sector			
(i) M/s JAS Infrastructure, Nagpur, at Banka	4x660 MW	Pvt- JAS	Land acquisition under process
(ii) M/s Nalanda Power Company, Kolkatta, at Pirpainti (Bhagalpur)	2000 MW	Pvt- Nalanda	Land acquisition under process
(iii) M/s Ganga Power and Natural Resources, Kolkata at Pirpainti (Bhagalpur)	2x660 MW	Pvt- Adhunik	Land acquisition under process
(iv) M/s India Power Corporation, Kolkata at East Champaran.	2x660 MW	Pvt- India Power	Land acquisition under process
(v) M/s Triton Energy, Gurgaon, Haryana, at Barun (Aurangabad)	2x660 MW	Pvt- Triton	Land acquisition under process
(vi) M/s Essar Power, Ranchi at Pirpainti (Bhagalpur)	3x660 MW	Pvt- Essar Power	Land acquisition under process
(vii) M/s Usha Martin, New Delhi at Pirpainti (Bhagalpur)	1200-1320 MW	Pvt- Usha Martin	Land acquisition under process
(viii) M/s Sarvottam Infrastructure Finance, Kolkata at Kahalgaon.	540 MW	Pvt- Sarvottam	Land acquisition under process
(ix) M/s Arrison power, Kolkatta at Banka.	2x660 MW	Pvt- Arrison	Land acquisition under process
(x) M/s Global Powmin, Kolkata at Nawada.	4x660 MW	Pvt- Global	
(xi) M/s Mirach Power, Hyderabad at Lakhisarai.	2x660 MW	Pvt- Mirach	Land identified.
(xii) M/s AES India, Gurgaon at Jagdishpur (Bhagalpur)	2x660 MW	Pvt- AES	Land acquisition to be started shortly.
E) Nuclear Power Project.			
(i) NPCIL has been requested for installation of Nuclear Power Plant at Rajauli.	4x700 MW	NPCIL	Sufficient water is not available. So, additional TPS to be taken.

Source: Department of Energy, GOB

Transmission

The transmission network serves as important link between the generation and distribution of electricity supply. The challenge of the transmission network is to keep pace with the growth of the other two segments. According to the 18th Electric Power Survey (EPS), Bihar should achieve a per-capita electricity consumption level of 770 kwh, electrify additional 17,000 villages and increase power generation capacity to 14,000 MW by 2016-17. Given this anticipated growth, the transmission system needs to be strengthened adequately and timely for maintaining grid stability and supply quality.

The transmission of power in Bihar takes place at 400 KV, 220 KV and 132 KV voltage levels. The transmission network of the BSPTC consists of 85 sub-stations and approximately 6,400 circuit kilometres (CKM) long transmission lines. The transmission system is capable of transmitting 5418.5 MVA of power. The details of existing transmission infrastructure as on March, 2012 are presented in Table 4.34.

Table 4.34 : Transmission – Existing Infrastructure

Voltage	No of sub-stations	Line Length (CKM)	Transformer Capacity (MVA)
400 kV	-	75	-
220 kV	9	1147	2450
132 kV	76	5178	4588
Total	85	6400	

Source: Business Plan for Bihar State Power Transmission Company, November 2012

Over the last few years, there has been moderate growth both in the number of sub-stations and transformer capacity. However, taking into account the tremendous growth that is expected to take place during the ensuing years in terms of power availability and retail sales, the transmission segment needs to further strengthening through expansion and appropriate R&M schemes. Thus, keeping pace with the increasing power requirements would be a major challenge for the new Transmission Company.

The improvement and expansion work of the transmission system is being carried out in two phases under *Rashtriya Sam Vikas Yojana (RSVY)*, supported by the Power Grid Corporation of India Limited (PGCIL). In Phase 1 of the programme, construction of 17 grid sub-stations, 1 power station and 876 kms. transmission line has been completed using a sum of Rs 486.40 crore. Under Part 1 of Phase 2, schemes worth Rs 1005.72 crore are in progress. The construction of 7 new grid sub-centres, expansion of 18 old grid sub-centres and construction of 1015 CKM of transmission line has been completed. Under Part 2 of Phase 2, construction of 6 new grid sub-centres, expansion of 11 old grid sub-centres and construction of 687CKM of transmission line has been completed. The remaining work of Phase 2 is currently on-going.

Additionally, the BSPTC has planned capital expenditure for installation of new transmission lines and sub-stations, as well as augmentation and R&M works to strengthen the existing transmission network. A capital investment of Rs. 6845 crore has been planned for this purpose. Out of this investment, a sum of Rs. 3957 crore is planned to be invested during 2013-14 to 2015-16, as detailed in Table 4.35.

Table 4.35 : Planned Capital Investment for Transmission Function

Sl. No.	Planned Scheme	Planned Capital Investment (Rs. crore)
1.	Twelfth Plan (BRGF)	3450
2.	Immediate removal of transmission constraints	310
3.	ADB funded scheme	197
	Grand Total	3957

Source : Business Plan for Bihar State Power Transmission, November 2012

The above total expenditure includes the expenditure for the Bihar Power Sector Improvement Project, which is being funded by the Asian Development Bank (ADB). The transmission component of the project includes construction of new transmission sub-station capacity, renovation and modernization of existing sub-station capacity, and the addition of new or upgraded transmission lines (Table 4.36).

Table 4.36 : Bihar Power Sector Improvement Project – Current Status

Sl. No.	Project	Cost (Rs. crore)
1	Construction of 2x50 MVA, 132/33 KV Grid Subs-station at Dhanha (West Champaran) on turnkey basis	49.15
2	Construction of 2x50 MVA, 132/33 KV Grid Sub-Station at Gangwara (Darbhanga) on turnkey basis	
3	Construction of 132 KV bay one each at Bettiah, Sasaram, Mohnia, Dinara, Lakhisarai and Seikhpura G.S.S.	
4	Construction of 4 no. 33 KV bay at remote end 33/11 KV Power substations for down linking	
5	Construction of 2x150 MVA and 220/132 KV Grid Sub-Station at Pusauli (Kaimur)	47.98
6	2 nos. 220 KV bay extensions at 220/132 KV Dehri Grid substation	
	132 KV line (202 KM)	48.61
7	LILO of 132 kV Pandaul Line at Gangwara - 10 KMs (approx.)	2.41
8	Pusauli (New) - Sasaram DCCS line -50 KMs (approx.)	12.03
9	Pusauli (New) - Bhabhua DCCS line -15 KMs (approx.)	3.61
10	Pusauli (New) - Dinara DCCS line -45 KMs (approx.)	10.83
11	Lakhisarai - Shekhpura DCCS line-32 KMs (approx.)	7.70
12	Bettiah - Dhanha DCCS line-50 KMs (approx.)	12.03
	33 KV line (40 KM)	9.63
13	New Line from 132 kV Sub Station Dhanha (New) - 20 KMs (approx.)	4.81
14	New Line from 132 kV Sub Station Gangwara (New) - 20 KMs (approx.)	4.81
15	LILO of both ckts of Sasaram (PGCIL) - Ara (PGCIL) 220 KV line at New Sub Station at Pusauli (6 kms.)	41.53
16	Pusauli (New)-Dehri (BSEB) 220 KV D/C line (8 Kms.)	
	Grand Total	196.89

Source: Business Plan for Bihar State Power Transmission Company, November 2012

Distribution

Bihar has seen a growth in number of consumers as a result of growth of population as well as their improved economic conditions. During the last six years, the number of consumers has grown annually at about 14 percent. However, the corresponding annual growth in energy sales is only about 6.8 percent. This is due to old infrastructure and pilferage. The transmission and distribution losses of the BSEB for 2011-12 were 44.05 percent (Table 4.37). The Board has calculated T&D loss taking revised norms for unmetered categories of consumers fixed by Bihar Electricity Regulatory Commission (BERC) w.e.f. 2010-11. Had the Board continued with old norms of consumption for unmetered categories of consumer, the T&D loss for 2010-11 would be a little lower at 35.26 percent only. This value is not only higher than the target (29 percent) fixed by the BERC, but also the highest loss level in the whole country. In addition to the old and ageing infrastructure, the technical and commercial losses in the

network are a major concern. The new distribution companies need to tackle this issue by improving the metering, billing and collection cycle along with implementation of 100 percent metering initiative. Energy accounting and auditing at feeders and distribution transformers (DTs) are essential for reducing these losses.

Table 4.37 : Approved and Actual T&D Losses (2006-07 to 2011-12)

Year	T&D losses as per Annual Accounts	T&D losses approved by BERC
2006-07	42.61	41.40
2007-08	39.06	38.00
2008-09	37.98	38.00
2009-10	38.32	35.00
2010-11	43.59	32.00
2011-12	44.05	29.00

Source: Department of Energy, GOB

The distribution companies are taking the following actions for controlling the loss and improving the reliability of network:

- (a) **R-APDRP:** The Restructured Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme (RAPDRP) is a centrally sponsored scheme, launched by the Ministry of Power. The nodal agency for this scheme is PFC India Ltd. Part A of the programme includes projects for establishing baseline data and IT applications for energy accounting/auditing as well as IT-based consumer service centres. In all, 71 towns have been selected under Part-A of R-APDRP. It also envisages installation of SCADA/DMS (Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition/Distribution Management System) project in Patna. The aim is to provide real time monitoring and control, minimizing loss, balancing load and improving voltage profiles. Within Part B of this scheme, funds have been allocated to implement network-strengthening works for reducing aggregate technical and commercial losses (AT&C) in the network. The Detailed Project Report (DPR) of all 64 towns selected under Part B of the programme have been approved by the Steering Committee of the Ministry of Power. This programme seeks to reduce the AT&C losses of the towns to 15 percent. The details of expenditure under R-APDRP are presented in Table 4.38.

Table 4.38 : Capital Expenditure of R-APDRP

Project Component under R-APDRP	Outlay (Rscore)
R-APDRP – Part B	1155.21
R-APDRP – Part A	253.68
RAPDRP - SCADA	36.00
Total	1444.89

Source : Combined Business Plan for North Bihar Power Distribution Company and South Bihar Power Distribution Company, November 2012

(b) **BRGF** : Under the Backward Region Grant Fund (BRGF) scheme, R&M of old power sub-stations, distribution sub-stations and associated lines in rural areas has been planned. These projects will help in efficient load management and improved operational efficiency.

- Segregation of rural loads by providing dedicated Agriculture Feeder for improving load management and ensuring reliable supply for irrigation. It aims to regulate the free supply of electricity to agricultural pump-sets and thereby limiting excess groundwater mining.
- R&M of old power sub-stations: This project is aimed at improving technical performance and reduce technical losses of the sub-station.
- Non-R-APDRP : This project is to implement IT applications and strengthen distribution networks of 49 small towns that are not covered under R-APDRP to reduce AT&C losses. The capital expenditure planned in these areas is similar to the activities in the R-APDRP works (Table 4.39).

Table 4.39 : Financial outlay of capital expenditure planned for distribution under BRGF

	(Rs. crore)				
	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Planned Capital Expenditure	88	1075	1100	1100.25	100

Source: Combined Business Plan for North Bihar Power Distribution Company and South Bihar Power Distribution Company, November 2012

- (c) **Consumer Metering of 12 lakh consumers:** Under this programme, about 12 lakh consumer meters are to be installed by 2012-13. This is part of the 100 percent metering initiative of the erstwhile BSEB.
- (d) **Reconductoring of 72,000 kms of LT and HT lines:** In this project, old and dilapidated infrastructure will be replaced to reduce technical losses.
- (e) **Externally Aided Project :** The distribution components included in the ADB funded Bihar Power System Improvement Project have been designed to fit into the R-APDRP distribution investment programme, and cover 7 towns within four distribution circles in the state (Table 4.40).

Table 4.40 : Package-wise Summary of Works with ADB Funds

Package	Town	Proposed Outlay (Rs. crore)
Package A	Biharsharif	38.16
Package B	Motihari and Bettiah	34.48
Package C	Samastipur and Begusarai	56.29
Package D	Ara and Buxar	49.01
	Total	177.94
Additional Outlay		250.00
	Grand Total	427.94

Source: Combined Business Plan for North Bihar Power Distribution Company and South Bihar Power Distribution Company, November 2012

On the revenue front, the erstwhile BSEB was able to increase its revenue annually at 18.6 percent over the period 2006-07 to 2011-12. Even though revenue has grown, BSEB has suffered increasing losses over the years. This loss is mainly due to insufficient recovery of cost. This is because the hike in tariffs over the years has been insufficient to cover the increased cost of purchased power. The per unit power procurement costs have risen to about 3 times during the period 2005-06 and 2011-12, whereas the average billing rate has increased to less than 2 times. Besides power purchase costs, the increased expenditure of BSEB is also due to higher expenditure on interest and finance charges, and employee costs (Table 4.41).

Table 4.41 : Operational and Financial Status of BSEB

Item	2009	2010	2011	2012
Generation and Purchase (MKwh)	8585	9837	10883	11965
Sale (MKwh)	5325	6067	6139	6695
Losses (Percentage)	37.98	38.32	43.59	44.05
Average Revenue (Rs/Kwh)	3.12	3.03	3.87	4.64
Sale of Power (Rs. crore)	1676	1862	2410	3150
Total Income (Including subsidy) (Rs. crore)	2485	2796	3618	5422
Total Cost (excluding disallowed interest on State Govt. loan by BERC) (Rs. crore)*	2750	3391	4029	6172
Cost Coverage (Tariff Cost) (Percentage)	61	55	60	51

Note : The interest on state government loan provided during 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 are Rs. 740.03 crore, Rs. 817.21 crore, Rs. 920.87 crore and Rs. 1066.57 crore respectively. These have not been included by BERC in the Annual Revenue Requirement of BSEB.

Source: Department of Energy, GOB

Another aspect of the distribution of power is to connect rural areas of the state to the grid. The Rural Electrification work is being carried out in all 38 districts of the state under *Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY)*. In 24 districts, work is being carried out by the Power Grid Corporation of India Limited, in 6 by National Hydroelectric Power Corporation (NHPC), and in the remaining 8 districts by BSEB. As of September 2012, there were 18,635 villages and 22.54 lakh BPL families that have been connected to the grid. Under this scheme, construction of 171 33/11 KV power sub-stations has also been approved. Of these, 93 have already been constructed. Between March-September, 2012, there were 844 villages and 1.12 lakh BPL households which were connected to the grid. The agency-wise break-up of the BPL households and villages connected to the grid, number of power sub-stations constructed and charged under RGGVY is given in the Table 4.42.

Table 4.42 : Achievement for Construction of Power Sub-Stations, Electrification of Villages and Electrification of BPL Households under RGGVY

Activities	PGCIL	NHPC	BSEB	Total
Construction of Power Sub-station's	86	40	45	171
Covered under 10 th Plan	75	15	--	90
Covered under 11 th Plan	11	25	45	81
Completed till date				
Number of Power Sub- Station Charged	72	17	13	102
Electrification of Villages				
No. of Villages Electrification till March, 2012	14387	3062	342	17791
No. of Villages electrified up to , Sept. 2012 (2012-13)	418	191	235	844
Total no. of villages electrified	14805	3253	577	18635
Electrification of BPL Households				
No. of households ('000) electrified till March, 2012('000)	943.0	971.7	227.0	2141.9
No. of households ('000)to be electrified during 2012-13 (Target)	116.5	128.4	375.4	620.5
No. of households ('000) electrified during, 2012-13 (up to September,2012)	2886	2922	105972	111780
Achievement Percentage (2012-13) up to, Sept. 2012	2.47	2.27	28.22	
No. of households ('000) electrified till September, 2012	945.9	974.7	330.0	2253.7

Source: Department of Energy, GOB

Bihar State Hydroelectric Power Corporation Limited (BSHPC)

The BSHPC was established to harness the hydroelectric potential in the state. During the Tenth Plan, BSHPC started exploring possibilities for major hydel projects, besides its earlier mandate for minor hydel projects. There are 13 minor hydel projects that are currently operational in the state, with an installed capacity of 54.3 MW. The details of these projects are given in Table 4.43.

Table 4.43 : Operational Minor Hydel Projects in Bihar

Sl. No.	Name of Project	District	Installed Capacity (In MW)
1	Eastern Gandak Canal H.E. Project, Valmikinagar	West Champaran	15
2	Sone Western Link Canal H.E. Project, Dehri	Rohtas	6.6
3	Sone Eastern Link Canal H.E. Project, Barun	Aurangabad	3.3
4	Kosi Hydel Power Station	Supaul	19.2
5	Agnoor Small Hydel Project	Arwal	1
6	Dhelabagh Small Hydel Project	Rohtas	1
7	Nasriganj Small Hydel Project	Rohtas	1
8	Triveni Link Canal HEP	West Champaran	1
9	Jainagra Small Hydel Project	Rohtas	1
10	Sebari Small Hydel Project	Rohtas	1
11	Sirkhinda Small Hydel Project	Rohtas	0.7
12	Arwal Small Hydel Project	Arwal	0.5
13	Belsar Small Hydel Project	Arwal	1
		Total	54.3

Source: Annual Report 2011-12, Department of Energy, GOB

As mentioned before, presently BSHPC is also engaged in exploring the possibilities of minor hydel power projects in the state. There are 17 such schemes where the exploration work is in progress (Table 4.44).

Table 4.44 : Status of Proposed Small Hydel Projects

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Capacity (in MW)	Current Status
1.	Tejpura Small Hydel Project	1.5	Work in Progress
2	Amethi Small Hydel project	0.5	Work in Progress
3.	Natwar Small Hydel Project	0.25	Work in Progress
4.	Rampur Small Hydel Project	0.25	Work in Progress
5.	Rajapur Small Hydel Project	0.7	Work in Progress
6.	Paharma Small Hydel Project	1	Work in Progress
7.	Bathnaha Phase-I Small Hydel Project	8	Work in Progress
8.	Nirmali Small Hydel Project	7	Work in Progress
9.	Dhoba Small Hydel Project	2	Work in Progress
10.	Katanya Small Hydel Project	2	Work in Progress
11.	Mathauli Small Hydel Project	0.8	Work in Progress
12.	Barwal Small Hydel Project	1.6	Work in Progress
13.	Dehri Escape Channel	3.3	Work in Progress
14.	Dehra Small Hydel Project	1	Work in Progress
15.	Sipaha Small Hydel Project	1	Work in Progress
16.	Valmikinagar Escape Channel	6	Proposed works for 2012-13
17.	New Small SHP	12	Proposed works for 2012-13

Source: Department of Energy, GOB

In the first year of the Eleventh Plan, the Corporation had identified potential for a major hydel projects at Dagmara. In the current year, the work on the long delayed Indrapuri Reservoir project has been started. There are also 4 more schemes where the pre-feasibility reports (PFR) have been prepared (Table 4.45).

Table 4.45 : Proposed Major Hydel Projects in Bihar

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Capacity (MW)	District
1	Dagmara Hydroelectric Power Project	130	In the process of approval by CEA/CWC New Delhi
2	Indrapuri Reservoir Project	450	Survey work by SOI has been started
3	Sinafdar Pumped Storage Scheme (PSS)	345	PFR is ready
4	Hathiahdah-Durgawati Pumped Storage Scheme	1600	PFR is ready
5	Panchgotia Pumped Storage Scheme	225	PFR is ready
6	Telharkund Pumped Storage Scheme	400	PFR is ready

Source: Department of Energy, GOB

For the Dagmara Hydroelectric Power Project, loan is being sought from the French Development Agency (AFD). The Indrapuri Reservoir Project has been pending since 1987. After co-ordinating with the Water Resources Department, BSHPC has reached an agreement to continue work on this project. Given this background, the Survey of India (SOI) is conducting a contour survey and a property line survey for the project. After completion of the surveys, the DPR will be prepared. After examining the feasibility survey for the remaining four schemes, NHPC (National Hydroelectric Power Corporation) has proposed to commission these projects as a joint venture with BSHPC. For projects at the Sinafdar and Hathiahdah-Durgawati, process of forest clearance has been started and no-objection certificate from the Pollution Control Board has been obtained.

The state government has requested the central government to make an allocation of 1500 MW of power from Bhutan to Bihar. There is also a need to attract private sector players to develop the hydropower potential in the state.

Bihar Renewable Energy Development Agency (BREDA)

Given the shortage of coal resources in the country and the soaring international prices of coal, the importance of renewable or non-conventional sources of energy cannot be overlooked. The BREDA is responsible for development of projects using non-conventional energy sources in the state.

In 2011-12, schemes worth Rs 1052.53 crore were commissioned for development of renewable energy. As part of the Bihar Solar Energy Irrigation Scheme, it was proposed to install 560 solar pumps of 2HP capacity in 10 blocks where the depth of water table was between 2-5 meters. It is proposed that the BPL members of the Women Self-Help groups in the Tharuhut region of the state will receive a solar lantern, and 6 solar street lights per village will be installed in 267 villages. To encourage use of non conventional energy sources in the state, the Chief Minister's residence, residential office and campus are planned to be electrified using solar energy in near future. Also in Naxal affected districts, Ministry of New and Renewable Energy is willing to give a subsidy of 90 percent to install solar recharging stations and biomass gasifiers in village clusters.

Wind measurement studies at Simultalla (Jamui) and Lalganj (Vaishali) are near completion and those at Bodh Gaya, Raxual, Adhoura and Munger are currently ongoing to ascertain the potential of wind energy in the state. Keeping in mind the huge potential for bio-mass in the state, biomass gasifiers with generation capacity of about 6 MW have been installed in cold storage and rolling mills for private use. Further, 20 biomass gasifiers have also been installed in village clusters (2-3) through PPP mode.

APPENDIX

Table A 4.1 : Districtwise Road Network in Bihar (2010-2012)

(Length in km)

Districts	2010			2011			2012		
Categories	NH	SH	MDR	NH	SH	MDR	NH	SH	MDR
Patna	394.90	150.96	422.37	394.90	162.96	422.37	394.90	162.16	427.40
Nalanda	177.07	157.00	179.07	177.07	172.00	179.07	177.07	172.00	203.08
Bhojpur	85.00	93.57	289.51	85.00	152.80	289.51	85.00	152.80	280.18
Buxar	55.00	78.50	108.11	55.00	78.50	108.11	55.00	78.50	126.39
Rohtas	145.24	234.80	408.00	145.24	234.80	388.00	145.24	234.80	425.16
Kaimur	52.24	99.40	210.80	52.24	99.40	210.80	52.24	99.40	232.60
Gaya	119.50	226.80	254.83	119.50	255.10	254.83	119.50	218.60	304.19
Arwal/ Jehanabad	134.23	46.40	184.55	134.23	61.90	184.55	134.23	104.30	186.61
Nawada	84.30	140.88	102.40	84.30	186.88	102.40	84.30	170.33	173.58
Aurangabad	137.23	88.80	221.55	137.23	150.50	204.55	137.23	150.50	218.10
Saran	180.50	116.60	184.74	180.50	201.80	164.54	180.50	201.80	202.79
Siwan	54.00	125.40	230.86	54.00	159.40	196.86	54.00	159.40	328.66
Gopalganj	96.43	50.15	311.09	96.43	85.95	304.29	96.43	81.64	312.21
W. Champaran	112.00	47.00	317.01	112.00	101.60	262.41	112.00	101.60	317.01
E. Champaran	94.00	99.90	284.92	94.00	99.90	284.92	94.00	144.05	309.84
Muzaffarpur	229.20	70.33	358.89	229.20	70.33	358.89	229.20	70.33	364.01
Sitamarhi	102.00	52.72	200.18	102.00	52.72	200.18	102.00	49.30	203.56
Sheohar	22.00	13.64	33.00	22.00	13.64	33.00	22.00	13.64	33.00
Vaishali	127.61	80.60	187.84	127.61	118.60	149.84	127.61	151.20	177.30
Darbhangha	49.00	106.08	261.95	49.00	106.08	261.95	49.00	198.06	403.55
Madhubani	207.75	213.06	312.20	207.75	213.06	312.20	207.75	131.95	282.94
Samastipur	65.51	136.50	392.69	65.51	174.40	354.79	65.51	221.90	321.45
Begusarrai	95.89	42.00	199.05	95.89	42.00	199.05	95.89	42.00	201.63
Munger	38.57	35.34	45.20	38.57	35.34	45.20	38.57	69.40	45.20
Shekhpura	12.00	52.47	92.05	12.00	52.47	92.05	12.00	52.90	108.51
Lakhisarai	45.21	58.84	33.39	45.21	58.84	33.39	45.21	58.84	58.29
Jamui	-	220.15	183.71	-	220.15	183.71	-	221.45	183.78
Khagaria	92.30	0.00	130.34	92.30	15.50	114.84	92.30	15.00	129.05
Bhagalpur	146.00	81.05	213.23	146.00	81.05	213.23	146.00	81.05	214.90
Banka	-	175.35	253.71	-	175.35	253.71	-	215.21	245.77
Saharsa	59.70	58.00	310.69	59.70	118.00	250.69	59.70	153.75	339.10
Supaul	133.00	165.45	480.27	133.00	229.25	462.53	133.00	221.99	469.79
Madhepura	109.00	97.30	99.98	109.00	97.30	99.98	109.00	99.48	53.80
Purnea	103.00	128.80	289.65	103.00	156.80	261.65	103.00	161.48	286.25
Kishanganj	0.00	78.60	424.50	0.00	125.60	377.50	0.00	117.06	233.50
Araria	85.00	112.00	266.43	85.00	127.20	266.43	85.00	163.15	252.29
Katihar	90.00	52.20	486.67	90.00	116.30	422.57	90.00	115.98	375.12
Bihar	3734.00	3787.00	8965.00	3734.38	4603.46	8505.20	3734.38	4857.00	9030.59

Source : Department Road Construction, GOB

Table A 4.2 : Districtwise Status of approved length for Upgradation and physical achievement of State Highways (2011-12)

Name of the Districts	Implementing Agency	Approved length (km)	Physical Achievement (km)
Patna	CPWD	79.40	78.30
Nalanda	CPWD	39.50	39.50
Bhojpur	CPWD	47.00	46.90
Buxar	CPWD	52.84	52.56
Rohtas	CPWD	188.96	178.30
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	CPWD	NA	NA
Siwan	CPWD	54.60	54.60
Gopalganj	CPWD	24.90	24.90
W. Champaran	CPWD	35.85	29.85
E. Champa ran	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	91.77
Madhubani	IRCON	105.86	105.86
Samastipur	IRCON	97.17	87.77
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	19.50
Total		2045.67	2005.96

Source : Department of Road Construction, GOB

Table A 4.3 : Statistics of Registered Vehicle in Bihar State during the Year 2011-12

(in No.)

District Name	Truck	Bus	Car	Taxi	Jeep	Thr Whl	Two Whl	Tractor	Trailor	Othe r	Total
Patna	3251	352	13805	1574	1706	4432	57836	1410	846	21	85233
Nalanda	309	89	59	147	145	416	6595	827	311	14	8912
Bhojpur	52	11	54	175	287	520	8093	635	602	177	10606
Buxar	57	6	31	231	82	77	3880	449	453	90	5356
Rohtas	84	34	50	27	112	183	6351	570	561	51	8023
Kaimur	37	26	39	50	122	46	4293	363	125	1	5102
Gaya	475	100	1413	540	563	1433	18357	579	507	1133	25100
Jehanabad	46	18	6	50	80	310	1254	344	310	10	2428
Arwal	4	3	11	3	13	109	307	125	124	5	704
Nawada	101	22	67	141	206	198	3463	365	288	107	4958
Aurangabad	192	22	109	0	311	839	3749	770	15	24	6031
Saran	67	73	121	188	361	797	2596	650	231	19	5103
Siwan	238	75	95	146	531	446	13114	715	10	4	15374
Gopalganj	39	21	560	78	60	126	11001	432	26	33	12376
W. Champaran	39	13	36	142	302	404	16275	1221	966	66	19464
E. Champaran	121	8	71	206	339	256	5421	349	52	22	6845
Muzaffarpur	2727	267	2232	2375	1025	2080	37807	1490	276	52	50331
Sitamarhi	16	5	75	2	35	493	5635	549	155	14	6979
Sheohar	0	1	1	25	31	73	511	207	23	3	875
Vaishali	186	7	1236	153	397	1059	15833	1223	647	89	20830
Darbhangha	33	18	344	152	182	999	12671	774	453	72	15698
Madhubani	6	16	8	104	120	188	10274	1146	448	37	12347
Samastipur	260	32	139	271	172	837	10130	570	307	0	12718
Begusarai	474	32	588	491	333	128	12237	858	502	1	15644
Munger	61	3	57	126	50	144	4639	116	103	7	5306
Sheikhpura	24	10	9	49	95	6	1469	277	233	1	2173
Lakhisarai	51	4	13	45	36	16	796	271	264	0	1496
Jamui	16	12	110	139	0	160	2063	379	380	0	3259
Khagaria	55	4	44	69	13	177	3245	575	263	3	4448
Bhagalpur	121	44	1048	335	417	1362	11730	802	438	205	16502
Banka	20	0	14	14	42	89	1817	54	32	10	2092
Saharsha	46	14	5	16	53	91	3632	416	331	0	4604
Supaul	34	0	19	47	40	88	2207	101	74	30	2640
Madhepura	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Purnea	451	44	788	680	714	1654	10585	2121	674	0	17711
Kishanganj	0	0	23	4	6	7	2166	73	37	0	2316
Araria	12	2	104	0	81	370	4370	637	168	0	5744
Katihar	14	6	111	26	9	86	14650	511	169	0	15582
Bihar	9719	1394	23495	8821	9071	20699	331052	22954	11404	2301	440910

Source : Department of Transport, GOB

Table A 4.4 : Urban Development & Housing Department, Bihar — Physical & Financial Progress of Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG) – (2012-13, Upto sept. 2012)

(Rs. in Lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of Towns	Scheme	Total Project Cost	Total amount released to 'SLNA-BUDA	Implementing Agency	Amount Released to Implementing Agency	Work Status
1	Patna	Municipal Solid Waste management for Patna Town	3695.7	2309.62	Patna Municipal Corporation	2309.62	New agency selected and work will start soon
2	Patna	Integrated SWM in Patna UA	1155.81	288.96	BUIDCO	288.96	Work in progress, equipments have been provided for SWM and cleaning work is being done in wards
3	Patna	Khagaul Water Supply Scheme	1315.43	308.86	BUIDCO	308.86	construction work in progress, two tubewells completed, boundary wall, pump chamber, construction of quarter is in progress
4	Patna	Phulwarisharif Water Supply Scheme	2470.26	617.56	BUIDCO	617.56	Two tubewell and construction of boundary wall and pipe chambers is in progress
5	Bodhgaya	Water Supply Scheme	3355.72	838.93	BUIDCO	838.93	Two tubewell construction and water distribution system is in progress
6	Patna	Purchase of buses for urban transport as part of 2nd Stimulus Package, approved by CSMC in its 69th meeting	3990	1995	PPP Basis	-	EOI published but no bidder participated
7	Bodhgaya	Purchase of buses for urban transport as part of 2nd Stimulus Package, approved by CSMC in its 69th meeting	675	337.5	PPP Basis	-	Fund transferred to Bihar State Road transport Corporation for purchasing buses
8	Patna	Augmentation for Water Supply Scheme for Danapur	6896.45	1724.12	BUIDCO	1724.12	Supply of pipes are started for distribution system. Tubewell and boundary wall work in progress
9	Bodhgaya	Sewerage Scheme	9594.34	2398.59	BUIDCO	2398.59	Laying of sewer line in progress
10	Patna	Water Supply Scheme	42698	10674.50	BUIDCO	10674.50	Survey work completed and partial design work completed
		Total	75846.71	21493.64		19161.14	

Table A 4.5 : The List of Projects Approved for Urban Development with Location, Source and Amount

Sl. No	Project	Location	Fund Source	Approved Cost (Rs. In Crore)
1	Solid Waste Management	Patna Urban Area	JNNURM	11.560
2	Solid Waste Management	Ara	JNNURM	9.840
3	Development of 3 Parks in Patna	Patna	State Govt.	2.200
4	Drainage and Sewerage	Out Fall Channel of Patna	State Govt.	330.000
5	Khagaul Water Supply	Khagaul	JNNURM	13.150
6	Danapur Water Supply	Danapur	JNNURM	68.960
7	Phulwarishariff Water Supply	Phulwarishariff	JNNURM	24.700
8	Muzaffarpur Water Supply	Muzaffarpur	JNNURM	98.720
9	Bodh-Gaya Water Supply	Bodh Gaya	JNNURM	33.560
10	Bodh Gaya Sewerage	Bodh Gaya	JNNURM	95.940
11	Rajgir Sewerage	Rajgir	State Govt.	77.670
12	Rajgir Stormwater Drainage	Rajgir	State Govt.	
13	Hajipur STP	Hajipur	NGRBA	113.620
14	Begusarai STP	Begusarai	NGRBA	65.400
15	Buxar STP	Buxar	NGRBA	74.950
16	Munger sewerage	Munger	NGRBA	187.890
17	Road & Drainage Work	Bakhtiyarpur	JNNURM	5.110
18	Road With Drains	Murliganj	JNNURM	11.440
19	Development of Park	Noorani Bagh ,Patna	State Govt.	0.800
20	Water Supply	Patna	JNNURM	426.980
21	Buddha Smiriti Park	Patna	State Govt.	135.570
22	Refurbishment of UD&HD Offices	Patna	State Govt.	2.000
	Construction/ Refurbishment/renovation	Across 28 ULB's of Bihar	State Govt.	16.000
	Civil works	Across ULB's of Bihar	State Govt.	12.000

Source : Department of Urban Development and Housing, GOB

Table A 4.6 : Execution of Ongoing Major-Medium Irrigation Schemes (2012-17)

Name of Schemes	Financial Requirement (Rs. In Crores)						Creation of Additional irrigation Potential (Lakh hac)
	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	0.6
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 A 4.7 : Execution of New Proposed Major-Medium Irrigation Schemes (2012-17)

Name of Schemes	Financial Requirement (Rs. In Crores)						Creation of Additional irrigation Potential (Lakh hac)
	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)		450.00	600.00	600.00	619.51	2169.51	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
8. Capacity Building (10%)	13.70	138.90	240.00	335.40	388.60	1116.60	
Total	150.70	1527.90	2640.00	3689.40	4274.61	12282.61	9.30

Source: Agricultural Road Map, 2012-17, GOB

Table A 4.8 : Districtwise Private Tubewells in Year 2011-12

	Private Tubewells upto 2000-01	Private Tubewells Installed under MSTP upto 2006	Private Tubewell Installed under BIGWIS upto March 2012	Total Nos. of Private Tubewells	Irrigation Potential (hect.)
Patna	25425	21464	2398	49287	135539.25
Nalanda	20035	17288	4160	41483	114078.25
Bhojpur	17838	13400	2265	33503	92133.25
Buxar	12974	9376	2887	25237	69401.75
Rohtas	14988	17164	1914	34066	93681.5
Kaimur	7275	13169	646	21090	57997.5
Gaya	21513	20285	3247	45045	123873.75
Jehanabad	12168	7012	1177	20357	55981.75
Arwal	6084	4278	702	11064	30426
Nawada	7956	12100	988	21044	57871
Aurangabad	7168	10910	2615	20693	56905.75
Saran	22501	14196	2887	39584	108856
Siwan	28050	15044	2935	46029	126579.75
Gopalganj	20834	14803	1436	37073	101950.75
W. Champaran	17784	18361	1855	38000	104500
E. Champaran	34433	19871	3010	57314	157613.5
Muzaffarpur	34249	12706	2485	49440	135960
Sitamarhi	18178	8608	1207	27993	76980.75
Sheohar	6225	2054	300	8579	23592.25
Vaishali	24851	13307	1248	39406	108366.5
Darbhanga	11916	9599	1318	22833	62790.75
Madhubani	15341	15401	877	31619	86952.25
Samastipur	30981	13224	2184	46389	127569.75
Begusarai	20866	12887	3420	37173	102225.75
Munger	3163	5633	1356	10152	27918
Sheikhpura	4436	4592	253	9281	25522.75
Lakhisarai	6885	5081	936	12902	35480.5
Jamui	2663	7296	982	10941	30087.75
Khagaria	14017	6445	458	20920	57530
Bhagalpur	11545	8382	2417	22344	61446
Banka	5253	5908	927	12088	33242
Saharsha	11602	7908	1138	20648	56782
Supaul	14136	8594	1394	24124	66341
Madhepura	17512	7924	244	25680	70620
Purnea	22259	18545	1230	42034	115593.5
Kishanganj	10408	9310	1286	21004	57761
Araria	13603	12841	281	26725	73493.75
Katihar	34080	11626	701	46407	127619.25
Bihar	611195	436592	61764	1109551	3051265.25

Source : Department of Minor Water Resources, GOB

CHAPTER V

SOCIAL SECTORS

The growth of Bihar economy has been very impressive in recent years. During the Eleventh Plan period, it had grown at 12.0 percent annually. However, the ultimate goal of economic development is welfare of all sections of the people. Towards this goal, the endeavour of the state government has been to include all people, particularly under-privileged section of the society, as beneficiary of the buoyant growth process. And this needs the development of the social sector and ensuring an efficient service delivery mechanism. As a result of bifurcation of the state, the present Bihar is devoid of mineral resources and an industrial base. Thus, for continued economic and social development, it has to depend on its fertile land and human resources. For developing its human resource, the state government is trying to strengthen the social sector which includes health, education and some essential welfare programmes like Public Distribution System (PDS). 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.

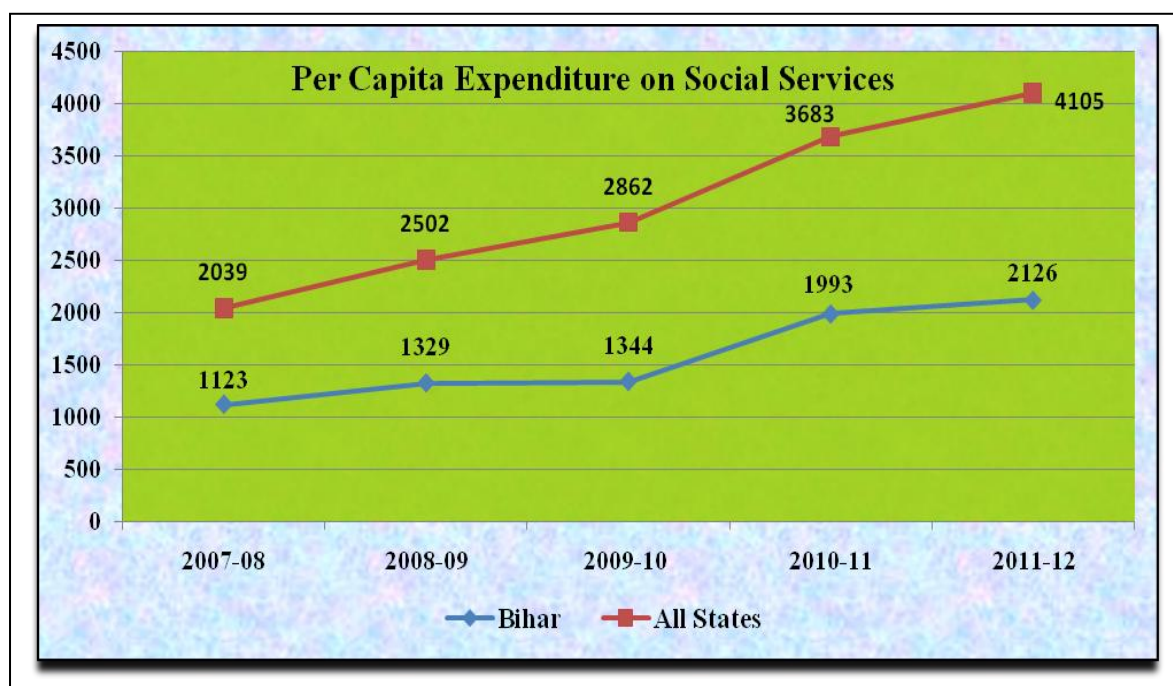
A necessary requirement for improving the functioning of the social sector is provision of adequate budgetary resources for the sector. Table 5.1 shows the trend of expenditure on social services of Bihar and all the states of India, for the period 2007-08 to 2011-12. From the table, it is first noted that the expenditure on social services is growing annually at around 21 percent, in both Bihar and all-states. Secondly, it is also observed that the share of social services in total expenditure is little over one-third, again both in Bihar and all states. However, it should be noted that the per capita expenditure on social services in Bihar is barely half of the all-India level. The budgetary constraint is standing in the way of enhancing further the expenditure on social services in Bihar.

In the following sections of this chapter, a detailed analysis is presented on the social sector development and interventions for the marginalised sections. As an important background information, the analysis starts with the description of the demographic scenario of the state.

Table 5.1 : Trend of Social Services Expenditure

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
2007-08	232935	10670	699667	29669	33.29	35.97	2039	1123
2008-09	290831	12895	824613	34948	35.27	36.90	2502	1329
2009-10	338561	13301	948368	39916	35.70	33.32	2862	1344
2010-11	443326	20333	1163652	54257	38.10	37.48	3683	1993
2011-12	496729	22110	1304897	61381	38.07	36.02	4105	2126
CAGR	21.36	21.08	17.24	20.85	---	---	19.55	18.31

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

Chart 5.1 : Trend of Per Capita Expenditure on Social Services

5.1 Demography

In this section, demographic feature of Bihar is presented with a comparison with all-India level, from a social sector perspective. Bihar has a total area of 94,163 sq.kms., with a population of 103.8 million and a decadal growth of 25.1 percent as per 2011 census. Bihar contributes 8.58 percent of total Indian population, while having 3.70 percent of the country's land. Table 5.2 shows in detail the demographic features of Bihar and India. Three demographic features with respect to which Bihar is substantially different from India 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 for India (17.6 percent)

indicating the absence of demographic transition, that many parts of India have already experienced. By virtue of being a part of gangetic plain, the number of persons living per sq.km. in Bihar (1102) is nearly three times the all-India average (382). This population pressure is a major challenge in Bihar. This high degree of population pressure demands higher resources for the state's development. Finally Table 5.2 also underlines the fact that Bihar is a highly ruralised state, with only 11.3 percent of its population living in its urban areas, compared to of 31.2 percent for the entire country.

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

Demographic Indicator	India		Bihar	
	2001	2011	2001	2011
Population (million)	1028.7	1210.2	82.9	103.8
Decadal Growth Rate (Percentage)	21.5	17.6	28.6	25.1
Density (persons per sq. km.)	325	382	880	1102
Urbanisation Ratio (Percentage)	27.81	31.16	10.5	11.3
Sex Ratio (females per '000 males)	933	940	919	916
Child Sex Ratio	927	914	942	933

Source: Census 2011 and 2001

The above demographic characteristics of Bihar are, however, not uniform throughout the state. There is considerable variation across the districts, as apparent from Tables A 5.1 and A 5.2 (Appendix). As an illustration, one might consider the decadal growth of population and the rate of urbanisation. Table 5.3 presents the classification of 38 districts by the decadal growth rates of their population. For all the districts in Bihar, the decadal growth rate of population was higher than the all-India growth rate at 17.6 percent. There are only four districts recording a growth rate of less than 20 percent — Gopalganj (18.8 percent), Darbhanga (19.0 percent), Munger (19.5 percent) and Arwal (19.0 percent). On the other hand, there were three districts recording a decadal growth rate of population at 30 percent or above — Araria (30.0 percent), Kishanganj (30.4 percent) and Madhepura (30.7 percent).

Table 5.3 Classification of Districts by Decadal Growth Rate of Population (2001-2011)

Range of Decadal Growth Rate	Districts
Upto 20.0	Gopalganj (18.8), Darbhanga (19.0), Arwal (19.0), Munger (19.5)
20.1-24.0	Rohtas (20.2), Sheikhpura (20.8), Nalanda (21.2), Bhojpur (21.3), Jehanabad (21.3), Saran (21.4), Buxar (21.8), Siwan (22.3), Patna (22.3), Nawada (22.5)
24.1-28.0	Lakhisarai (24.7), Aurangabad (24.8), Bhagalpur (25.1), Madhubani (25.2), Samastipur (25.3), Jamui (25.5), Saharsa (25.8), Begusarai (25.8), Banka (26.1), Gaya (26.1), Sheohar (27.3), Sitamarhi (27.5), Muzaffarpur (27.5), Kaimur (27.5)
Above 28.0	Katihar (28.2), Vaishali (28.6), Supaul (28.6), Purnea (28.7), West Champaran (28.9), East Champaran (29.0), Khagaria (29.5), Araria (30.0), Kishanganj (30.4), Madhepura (30.7)

Note: Number in parentheses indicates Decadal Growth Rate of Population

The rate of urbanisation of Bihar was 11.3 percent in 2011 and 10.5 percent in 2001, implying an increase of barely 0.8 percentage points over the decade. For India as a whole, this difference was 3.4 percentage points, indicating a much faster growth of urbanisation in the country. Between 2001 and 2011, the number of statutory towns of Bihar increased from 125 to 139, but the increase in the rate of urbanisation in Bihar is still very low. Among the districts, the rate of urbanisation in 2011 varies from 3.2 percent in Samastipur to 43.5 percent in Patna. Table 5.4 presents the distribution of 38 districts by their rates of urbanisation, in both 2001 and 2011. In 2011, the three least urbanised districts are — Samastipur (3.5 percent), Banka (3.5 percent) and Madhubani (3.7 percent). On the other hand, three most urbanised districts in Bihar are — Patna (43.5 percent), Munger (28.3 percent) and Bhagalpur (19.8 percent).

Table 5.4 : Classification of Districts by Rate of Urbanisation (2001 and 2011)

Rate of Urbanisation	2001	2011
Upto 4.0	Kaimur (3.2), Madhubani (3.5), Banka (3.5), Samastipur (3.6),	Samastipur (3.5), Banka (3.5), Madhubani (3.7), Kaimur (4.0)
4.1-8.0	Sheohar (4.1), Madhepura (4.5), Begusarai (4.6), Supaul (5.1), Siwan (5.5), Sitamarhi (5.7), Khagaria (6.0), Araria (6.1), Gopalganj (6.1), East Champaran (6.4), Vaishali (6.9), Jehanabad (7.4), Nawada (7.4), Arwal (7.4), Jamui (7.4)	Sheohar (4.3), Madhepura (4.4), Supaul (4.7), Khagaria (5.3), Siwan (5.5), Sitamarhi (5.6), Araria (6.0), Gopalganj (6.3), East Champaran (6.4), Vaishali (6.7), Arwal (7.4)
8.1-12.0	Darbhanga (8.1), Saharsa (8.3), Aurangabad (8.4), Purnea (8.7), Katihar (9.1), Buxar (9.2), Saran (9.2), Muzaffarpur (9.3), West Champaran (10.2), Kishanganj (10.0),	Jamui (8.2), Saharsa (8.2), Katihar (8.9), Saran (8.9), Aurangabad (9.4), Buxar (9.6), Nawada (9.7), Darbhanga (9.7), Muzaffarpur (9.8), West Champaran (10.0), Kishanganj (10.0), Purnea (10.4), Jehanabad (12.0)
12.1-16.0	Rohtas (13.3), Gaya (13.7), Bhojpur (13.9), Lakhisarai (14.7), Nalanda (14.9), Sheikhpura (15.5)	Gaya (13.1), Bhojpur (14.3), Lakhisarai (14.3), Rohtas (14.4), Nalanda (15.9)
16.1-20.0	Bhagalpur (18.7)	Sheikhpura (17.1), Begusarai (19.2), Bhagalpur (19.8)
Above 20	Patna (41.6), Munger (27.9)	Patna (43.5), Munger (28.3)

Note : Number in parentheses indicates Urbanisation Rate

The sex ratio is another important demographic characteristic of a population. While this ratio has improved at the national level from 933 in 2001 to 940 in 2011, it has marginally deteriorated in Bihar, from 919 to 916. Unfortunately, in case of child sex ratio, the deterioration is observed both in Bihar and India. The districtwise sex ratio for Bihar is presented in Table A 5.2 (Appendix). The highest sex ratios are registered in Gopalganj (1015), followed by Siwan (984) and Saran (949). The districts with the lowest sex ratios are

Bhagalpur (879), Munger (879) and Khagaria (883). The adverse sex ratios and child sex ratios, both for all population and children, both at the national level and Bihar, reflect the ‘intergenerational cycle of multiple deprivations against women and girls’. This needs to be rectified through continuous campaign against gender discrimination.

5.2 Health

Improved health status is an important indicator of human development and it is important to organise an efficient health service system to attain it. Most of the people of Bihar, as elsewhere in India, depend on public health facilities. Despite rapid development in the recent time, the improvements in the health sector confront challenges in terms of wide social, regional and gender disparities. In recent years, Bihar has made significant progress in meeting some of these challenges. This may be attributed to increased expenditure on health, expansion of public health infrastructure, as well as constant and effective monitoring of the health services.

The healthcare facilities have broadly two aspects — preventive and curative healthcare. The former includes the facilities which prevent a person from falling ill. This 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

One of the sensitive indicators of the health status of population is Life Expectancy at Birth (LEB). The relevant data on this indicator, both for Bihar and India, has been presented in Table 5.5. It emerges from the table that LEB in Bihar was much less than that of India during 2001-05; during 2006-2010, though LEB in Bihar is still less than that in India, the gap has been considerably reduced. During 2001-05, the LEB in Bihar was 61.0 years, compared to 63.1 years in India, implying a gap of 2.1 years. This difference was narrowed to only 0.3 year in 2006-10 — 65.8 years for Bihar and 66.1 years for India. 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. In case of Bihar, the LEB for female was lower for than that of male in 2001-05, indicating severe levels of gender disparity; however, in 2006-10, this disparity has disappeared and now LEB for females for Bihar is a little higher than that of males.

Table 5.5 : 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, four other indicators of health for which there exists comparable data are — Crude Birth Rate (CBR), Crude Death Rate (CDR), Total Fertility Rate (TFR) and Infant Mortality Rate (IMR). The relevant data on these four indicators, for both Bihar and India, is presented in Table 5.6, covering the period 2006 to 2010. For Crude Birth Rate (CBR), the figures are consistently higher for Bihar; in 2010, it was 28.1 for Bihar compared to 22.2 for India. As mentioned before, this indicates the absence of demographic transition of Bihar. Between 2006 and 2010, however, the difference between CBR of Bihar and India has been slightly reduced. When one compares the Crude Death Rate (CDR), quite interestingly, it emerges that, in 2010, it was lower in Bihar (6.8) than in India (7.2). Earlier, in 2006, the CDR in Bihar (7.7) was marginally higher than that for India (7.5). A low CDR obviously implies a better health status. But unfortunately, the combined effect of higher birth rate and lower death rate is higher growth rate of population which is undesirable.

When one compares the Total Fertility Rate (TFR) in Bihar and India, it is again noticed that it has been consistently higher in Bihar. But fortunately, some early indicators of demographic transition is noticed here. The TFR in Bihar has decreased from 4.2 children in 2006 to 3.7 children in 2010, a drop of 0.5 children. The drop in the all-India rate is smaller. The fourth indicator of health, included in Table 5.6 is Infant Mortality Rate (IMR). 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 during the recent years has been as fast in Bihar as in India as a whole. In 2010, the IMR in Bihar were — male (46), female (50) and overall (48). The corresponding figures for India were — male (46), female (49) and overall (47).

Table 5.6 : Selected Health Indicators for Bihar and India (2006 to 2010)

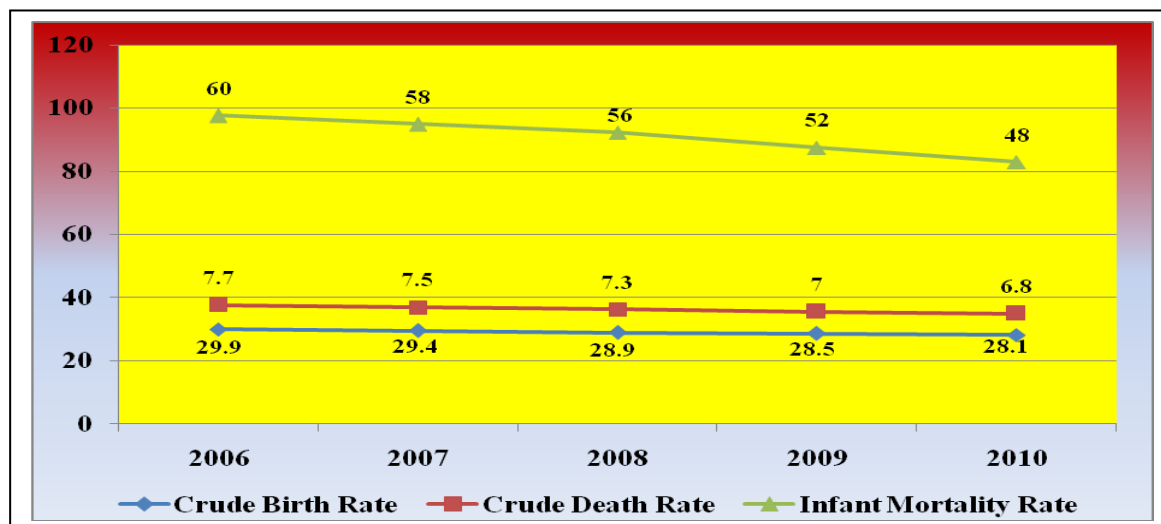
Category		2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Crude Birth Rate						
Bihar	Rural	30.7	30.2	29.7	29.3	28.8
	Urban	23	22.9	22.5	22.2	22
	Combined	29.9	29.4	28.9	28.5	28.1
India	Rural	25.2	24.7	24.4	24.1	23.7
	Urban	18.8	18.6	18.5	18.3	18
	Combined	23.5	23.1	22.8	22.5	22.1
Crude Death Rate						
Bihar	Male	7.4	7.6	7.6	7.2	7.1
	Female	7.9	7.4	6.9	6.8	6.6
	Total	7.7	7.5	7.3	7	6.8
India	Male	8	8	8	7.8	7.7
	Female	7	6.9	6.8	6.7	6.7
	Total	7.5	7.4	7.4	7.3	7.2
Total Fertility Rate						
Bihar	Rural	4.3	4.1	4	4	3.8
	Urban	3	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.7
	Combined	4.2	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.7
India	Rural	3.1	3	2.9	2.9	2.8
	Urban	2	2	2	2	1.9
	Combined	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.5
Infant Mortality Rate						
Bihar	Male	58	57	53	52	46
	Female	63	58	58	52	50
	Total	60	58	56	52	48
India	Male	56	55	52	49	46
	Female	59	56	55	52	49
	Total	57	55	53	50	47

Source : Sample Registration System (SRS), 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 four indicators of health in different districts of Bihar — Crude Birth Rate (CBR), Crude Death Rate (CDR), Natural Growth Rate, Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) and Under-5 Mortality Rate. Taking Crude Birth Rate (CBR) first, it is observed that the rate varies from 21.8 in Patna to 32.1 in Saharsa. Three best performing districts are — Patna (21.8), Lakhisarai (24.0) and Saran (24.5). At the other end, three districts with the highest CBRs are — Araria (30.9), Sheohar (31.2) and Saharsa (32.1). The relative position of different districts in terms of Infant Mortality Rate (IMR), often considered as the most sensitive indicator of health status, can also be judged from Table A 5.3 (Appendix). The IMR varies from 39 in Patna to 71 in Madhepura. Three relatively better performing districts are —

Patna (39), Begusarai (46) and Bhojpur (48). At the other end, three most disadvantaged districts are — Khagaria (66), Sitamarhi (67) and Madhepura (71).

Chart 5.2 : Crude Birth Rate, Crude Death Rate and IMR of Bihar (2006 to 2010)



Health Infrastructure

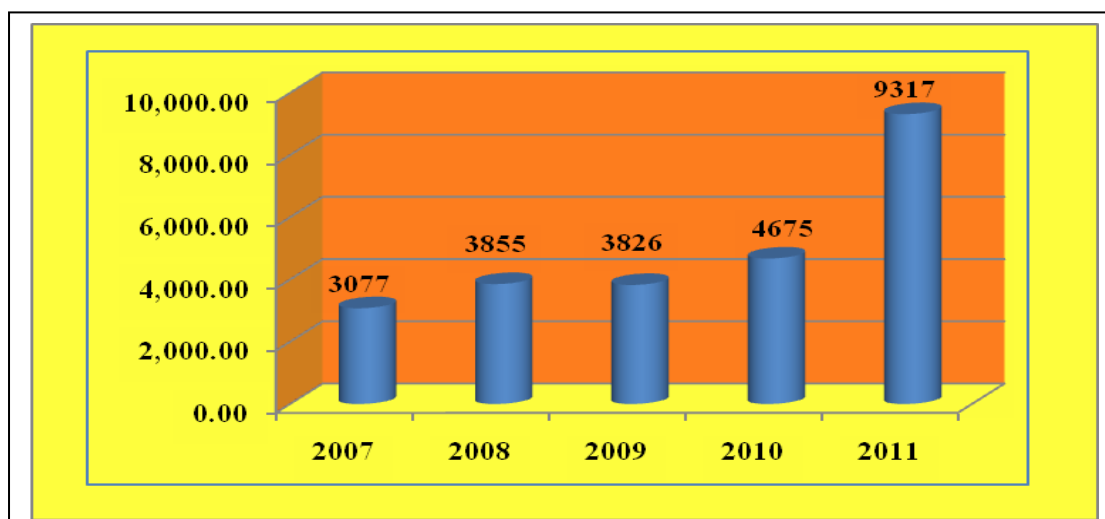
Because of limited income of the majority of the population in Bihar, their dependence on public health services is very high. In recent years, the state government has taken a number of steps to improve the functioning of the public health institutions and, consequently the number of patients visiting government hospitals has increased significantly (Table 5.7). The average number of patients visiting government hospitals per month was 3077 in 2007, which has become more than three times (9317) in 2011.

Table 5.7 : Monthly Average Number of Patients Visiting Government Hospitals (2007 to 2011)

Year	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
No. of patients visiting government hospitals	3077	3855	3826	4675	9317

Source : State Health Society

Chart 5.3 : Monthly Average Number of Outpatient Visits



The health infrastructure in Bihar consists of district hospitals, referral hospitals, sub-division hospitals and health centres; within the last category, there are three types — Primary Health Centres (PHCs), Sub-centres and Additional PHCs (APHCs). Table 5.8 presents the number of health service units under each category in Bihar. During last five years, there has been an expansion in the health infrastructure with the establishment of 3 new district hospitals, 11 new sub-divisional hospitals, 49 PHCs, 108 Sub-centres and 87 APHCs. At present, there are 36 district hospitals, 78 referral hospitals, 55 Sub-division hospitals and 11,559 health centres of different hospitals. A broad calculation indicates that a health institution in Bihar serves about 8.9 thousand people on an average.

Table 5.8 : Overall Status of Health Infrastructure

Year	Dist. Hospital	Referral Hospital	Sub-Divisional Hospital	Health Centres			
				PHC	Sub-centre	APHC	Total
2008	33	70	45	484	9588	1243	11315
2009	33	70	46	533	9588	1243	11364
2010	36	70	46	533	9598	1243	11470
2011	36	70	55	533	9696	1330	11559
2012	36	70	55	533	9696	1330	11559

Source : State Health Society

From the data on number of health institutions of different districts of Bihar, as presented in Table A 5.4 (Appendix), it is obvious that there is considerable variation across the districts in terms of availability of health infrastructure. The average size of population served by a hospital / PHC varies from as high as 15.6 thousand in Sheohar district to 5.2 thousand in Jamui. The best three districts in terms of availability of health infrastructure are — Jamui (5165), Nawada (5598) and Sheikhpura (5772). On the other end, the three most disadvantaged districts are — East Champaran (12,581), Sitamarhi (12,712) and Sheohar (15,641). Here again one can notice considerable variation across the districts.

In 2011-12, three districts with the highest average number of outpatients visiting hospitals per day are — Aurangabad (582), Araria (542) and Supaul (474) (Table 5.9). At the other end, three districts with the lowest average number of outpatients visiting hospitals per days are — Jamui (198), Patna (230) and Madhubani (242). 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 5.10 presents the in-patient bed occupancy rate for three years — 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12. This data is presented for the entire state as well as in all 38 districts. For the entire

Table 5.9 : Districtwise Average Number of Outpatients visiting per Hospital and per Day

Districts	Average no. of Outpatient visits per Hospital		Average no. of Outpatient visits per day	
	April'11 to Mar'12	Jan'12 to Sept'12	April'11 to Mar'12	Jan'12 to Sept'12
Patna	83877	72962	230	270
Nalanda	156280	99193	428	367
Bhojpur	128329	101612	352	376
Buxar	118370	66566	324	247
Rohtas	129800	87498	356	324
Kaimur	100750	79345	276	294
Gaya	117327	84928	321	315
Jehanabad	153033	94908	419	352
Arwal	119221	74007	327	274
Nawada	116780	65241	320	242
Aurangabad	212495	142874	582	529
Saran	161212	112885	442	418
Siwan	86325	104760	237	388
Gopalganj	88903	67624	244	250
West Champaran	99494	90203	273	334
East Champaran	106742	101894	292	377
Muzaffarpur	145053	107317	397	397
Sitamarhi	108092	96780	296	358
Sheohar	104828	66827	287	248
Vaishali	117696	106902	322	396
Darbhanga	134846	94291	369	349
Madhubani	88363	79403	242	294
Samastipur	141426	101658	387	377
Begusarai	91994	80315	252	297
Munger	105162	76641	288	284
Sheikhpura	104516	69127	286	256
Lakhisarai	108700	60011	298	222
Jamui	72272	65837	198	244
Khagaria	155056	118111	425	437
Bhagalpur	103649	75225	284	279
Banka	105367	85997	289	319
Saharsa	123762	96682	339	358
Supaul	173191	117919	474	437
Madhepura	92252	76672	253	284
Purnea	140693	113022	385	419
Kishanganj	144248	128933	395	478
Araria	198009	88134	542	326
Katihar	134789	97809	369	362
Bihar	120517	91358	330	338

Source : State Health Society

Table 5.10 : Inpatient Bed Occupancy Rate (2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12)

Districts	Inpatient Bed Occupancy rate		
	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Patna	11.2	49.1	39.4
Nalanda	42.0	81.5	98.1
Bhojpur	8.9	56.8	30.3
Buxar	1.6	40.1	56.8
Rohtas	3.5	69.2	60.7
Kaimur	2.3	33.8	43.9
Gaya	53.4	133.1	56.4
Jehanabad	0.1	NA	64.8
Arwal	5.1	21.8	62.3
Nawada	1.2	42.2	31.8
Aurangabad	9.5	68.2	70.1
Saran	7.3	53.5	64.6
Siwan	1.8	33.2	64.1
Gopalganj	19.1	46.4	62.1
West Champaran	27.0	115.9	74.5
East Champaran	1.5	39.6	140
Muzaffarpur	26.4	30.1	59.6
Sitamarhi	14.5	25.7	54.2
Sheohar	3.6	14.6	173.8
Vaishali	103.7	100.9	78.2
Darbhangha	53.7	75.0	46.2
Madhubani	55.8	86.0	27.6
Samastipur	66.9	77.9	62.6
Begusarai	35.5	76.5	21.8
Munger	32.2	51.8	48.5
Sheikhpura	17.0	19.9	33.9
Lakhisarai	0.3	26.3	55.9
Jamui	1.0	19.4	82.2
Khagaria	28.9	64.0	64
Bhagalpur	0.0	39.0	236.8
Banka	1.4	24.4	20
Saharsa	36.0	245.6	133
Supaul	26.9	88.5	131.1
Madhepura	21.0	104.0	85
Purnea	41.7	49.2	148.2
Kishanganj	2.8	29.9	102.2
Araria	34.3	57.4	194.2
Katihar	9.9	20.4	52.7
Bihar	22.6	58.9	77.1

Source : State Health Society

state, the occupancy rates are — 22.6 percent (2009-10), 58.9 percent (2010-11) and 77.1 percent (2011-12), indicating a steady increase. From the occupancy rate in different districts, one can obtain an idea about the pressure of the health services in different districts. This pressure was the highest in Bhagalpur, where the occupancy rate is 237 percent followed by Araria (194 percent) and Sheohar (174 percent). Some of the districts where the pressure on health services is relatively less are — Banka, Begusarai and Bhojpur, in each of which the occupancy rate is 30 percent or below. Except for a limited number of districts, the overall trend of steady increase in occupancy rate is found to be true in the remaining districts.

One of the important dimension of health infrastructure is availability of health personnel — doctors, nurses, Auxiliary Nurse-Cum-Mid-Wife (ANM), 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 doctors, there are now 2472 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 sanction for 2375 contractual doctors, of which 1664 posts have been filled up, indicating a vacancy ratio of 30 percent. With this strength, a doctor in government hospital / PHC serves a population of about 25.1 thousand. There are as many as 9 districts (Rohtas, Siwan, West Champaran, Sitamarhi, Madhubani, Jamui, Madhepura, Kishanganj and Araria), in each of which a government doctor has to serve more than 30 thousand people.

Intervention in the Health Sector

Jaya Prabha Janani Sishu Arogya Express : This scheme has been launched on May 1, 2012, with a centralised call centre (Dial 102). The number of such express vehicles is 504. This emergency health care will be provided free of cost to the pregnant mothers, infants, road accident victims, BPL patients, senior citizens and Kala-Azar patients. Presently, 345 primary health centres, 10 sub-divisional hospitals and 149 primary referral units are covered under this service.

Adarsh Dampati Yojna : This programme has been launched on May 16, 2012. Under this scheme, a sum of Rs. 500 will be paid to ASHA for ensuring a spacing of at least two years between the marriage and first child, another Rs. 500 for ensuring a spacing of at least 3 years between the births of first and second child, and, finally, Rs. 1000 in case the couple opts for only two children.

As in the case of doctors, it is also found that the state government has 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 more than 50 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, 2012 the strength of regular ANM was 9,529, against the sanctioned strength of 11,800. This implies that 80 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 7952 of them have already been employed, implying a vacancy rate of 30.8 percent. The working strength of ANM in different districts is not uniform, but fortunately inter-district variation is moderate. When it comes to the ASHA workers, it is found that there are all 83.4 thousand of them in the entire state, against a sanctioned strength of 87.1 thousand. This implies that vacancy ratio is less than 5 percent. It is also satisfying to note that, in March, 2011 no less than 86 percent of ASHA workers were trained ones.

Overall, it should be noted about health services that, during the recent years, just as the overall infrastructure has been expanded at one end, its utilisation by the people has also increased because of improved health care facilities. 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

After the introduction of National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), the practice of institutional delivery has increased throughout India. The approach paper of Twelfth Plan mentions that, between 2006 and 2009, the percentage of institutional delivery has increased from 54 to 73 percent in India. In Bihar also, the situation has improved considerably in the recent years. This is partly because of the improvement of health delivery system, and an additional incentive provided under *Janani Evam Bal Suraksha Yojana (JBSY)* has made this improvement possible. Table 5.11 presents the number of institutional deliveries in Bihar between 2007-08 and 2011-12. The first spurt in institutional delivery was observed in 2008-09 when 11.4 lakh children were born in some health institutions, recording an increase of 36.3 percent over the previous year. In subsequent year, the increase is not as large, but it has been steady. The growth in institutional delivery in subsequent years were 9.1 percent (2009-10), 11.1 percent (2010-11) and 3.3 percent (2011-12). According to the latest figure (2011-12), the total number of children born in health institution is 14.3 lakh. It should be mentioned here that JBSY has played an important role in promoting institutional delivery in Bihar. Under this scheme, the mothers are provided with a cash subsidy to cover the travel cost and other expenses, relating

to the birth of a child. The large number of ASHA workers whose services reach upto the village level have contributed appreciately in the effective implementation of JBSY.

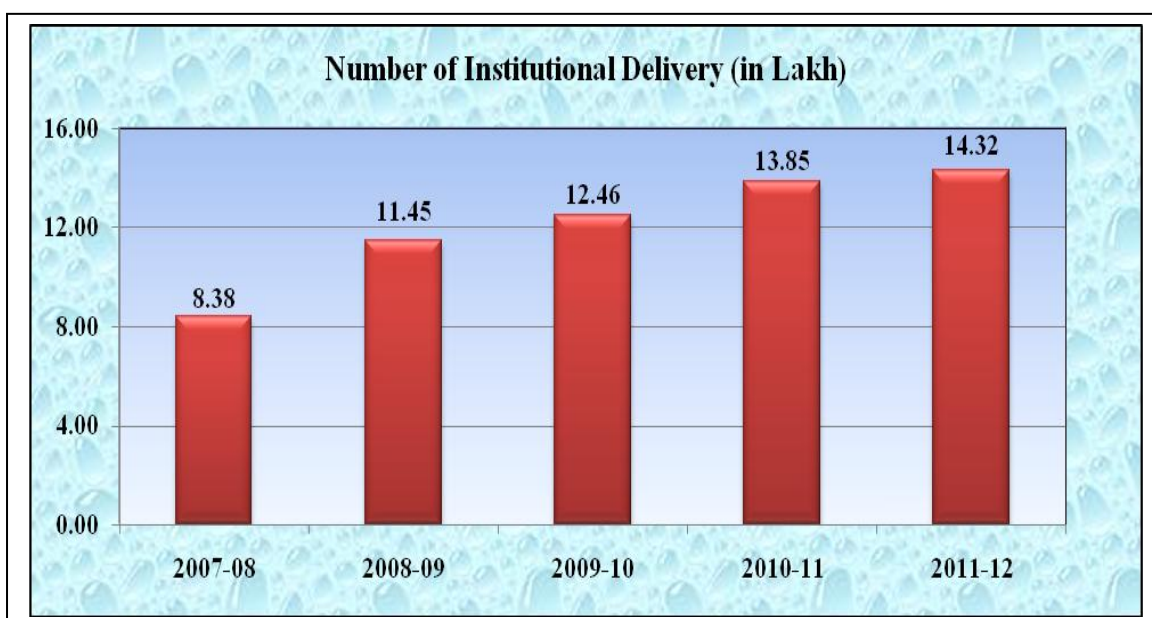
That the ASHA workers have worked effectively for promoting safe delivery in health institution is indicated when one notices the extent of institutional delivery in different districts of the state. The relevant figures are presented in Table A 5.9 and A 5.10 (Appendix). To indicate relative spread of institutional delivery, Table A 5.9 presents the share of each districts in total population as well as total number of institutional delivery. These two shares are nearly equal to each other, more so in 2011-12. This only indicates that the spread of institutional delivery is high not only in the districts which are economically and socially relatively advanced, but even in those districts of north Bihar which are decidedly disadvantaged.

Table 5.11 : Number of Institutional Delivery (2007-08 to 2011-12)

Year	Number	Percentage Change
2007-08	838481	--
2008-09	1144677	36.3
2009-10	1246494	9.1
2010-11	1384791	11.1
2011-12	1431960	3.29

Source : State Health Society

Chart 5.4 : Number of Institutional Delivery (2007-08 to 2011-12)



Immunisation

In India, nearly 1.7 million children die every year without seeing their fifth birth day. In most of these cases, the children die due to a disease which is quite preventable. It is possible to avoid this high infant mortality through immunization. Alongwith other states in India, Bihar has also made substantial progress towards universal immunisation in recent years. The relevant data in this regard is presented in Table 5.12. This data refers to five components of immunisation – TT (Anti-tetanus), BCG, OPV, DPT and measles. Looking at the most recent figures (2011-12), one notices that Bihar has achieved complete immunization for TT (124.9 percent). For BCG again coverage is substantial (80.3 percent). Unfortunately, for OPV (Polio), the present coverage is around 50 percent; but the state is fortunate that, inspite of the low coverage of the OPV, the number of cases detected has been extremely small. For DPT and measles, the coverage is around 70 percent. Thus the State Health Department is making additional effort so that immunisation coverage is hundred percent for all its five components.

Table 5.12 : Antigenwise Immunisation Coverage in Bihar (2009-10 to 2011-12)

Antigen name	2009-10			2010-11			2011-12		
	Target ('000)	Achievement ('000)	Percentage of achievement	Target ('000)	Achievement ('000)	Percentage of achievement	Target ('000)	Achievement ('000)	Percentage of achievement
TT (P.W)	3275	3244	99.1	3085	3812	123.5	3254	4063	124.9
BCG	2977	2307	77.5	2805	2398	85.5	2958	2376	80.3
OPV 0	2977	1449	48.7	2805	1594	56.8	2958	1377	46.5
OPV 1	2977	2300	77.2	2805	2318	82.6	2958	1706	57.7
OPV 2	2977	2287	76.8	2805	2264	80.7	2958	1600	54.1
OPV 3	2977	2212	74.3	2805	1986	70.8	2958	1488	50.3
DPT 1	2977	2435	81.8	2805	2429	86.6	2958	2299	77.7
DPT 2	2977	2413	81.1	2805	2299	82.0	2958	2188	74.0
DPT 3	2977	2331	78.3	2805	2116	75.4	2958	2047	69.2
Measles	2977	2088	70.1	2805	1942	69.2	2958	2111	71.4

Source : State Health Society

Prevalence of Main Diseases in Bihar

The relevant data on the prevalence of main diseases in Bihar is presented in Table 5.13. Among the eleven diseases listed in the table, three most common diseases are Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI), (16.1 lakh cases), Fever of Unknown Origin (FUO) (10.9 lakh cases) and Acute Diarrhea disease (5.2 lakh cases). It is also a matter of concern that there were 3.2 lakh cases of dog bites in Bihar in that year. Besides the absence of safe drinking water, there are a number of sanitation and nutritional deficiencies, that lie at the root of such high prevalence of diseases in Bihar.

The districtwise prevalence of these diseases is shown in Table A 5.11 (Appendix). The last column of the table shows the number of cases per one lakh population in each of the districts. The three districts recording the highest prevalence of disease are — Jehanabad (9710), Begusarai (9556) and Sheikhpura (8860). On the other end, the three districts with the lowest prevalence rates are — Bhagalpur (777), East Champaran (1362) and Araria (1941).

Table 5.13 : Prevalence of Main Diseases in Bihar (January 2012 to September 2012)

Diseases	Number of patients
Acute Diarrheal Disease	522711
Bacillary Dysentery	299643
Viral Hepatitis	8574
Enteric Fever	136877
Malaria	30613
Fever of Unknown Origin (FUO)	1091521
Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI)	1606742
Pneumonia	47766
Dog bite	322004
Any other State Specific Disease	81671
Unusual Syndromes not captured above	157649

Source : State Health Society

Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS)

The ICDS, launched in 1975, is a distinctive programme for the early child care and expectant mothers. This programme integrates all basic services required for a child (0-6 years) and expectant mothers, such as growth monitoring, pre-school learning, health, supplementary feeding, nutrition, and water and environmental sanitation. The target group of ICDS, comprising children, expectant mothers and nursing mothers is reached through Child Development Project Officer (CDPO), Lady Supervisor, Anganwadi Worker and Anganwadi Helper. The scheme greatly contributes to attain the goal of universal primary education and targeted nutritional standard for the children.

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 544 projects. Table 5.14 presents the staffing position for ICDS in Bihar. At the end of 2011-12, there are only 8 vacant posts of CDPOs, implying that 98.5 percent of the sanctioned strength has been filled up. There is also improvement in filling up the posts of Anganwadi Workers, with 89.2 percent posts of Anganwadi Workers filled up, which is higher than in previous year. There is also increase in the engagement of Anganwadi Helpers in 2011-12, compared to the 2010-11. Similarly, the strength of Lady Supervisors has increased to 83.8 percent of the total

strength in 2011-12, from only 7.7 percent in 2010-11. As a consequence of higher staff strength, the implementation of ICDS has improved. This is reflected in the higher utilisation of the available resources under the scheme (Table 5.15).

Table 5.14 : Staffing Position in ICDS in Bihar

Year	Posts	CDPO	Lady Supervisor	Anganwadi Worker	Anganwadi Helper
2008-09	Sanctioned	544	3288	80797	80797
	Working	485	274	80211	80211
	Vacant	59	3014	586	586
	Percentage of Vacant Post	10.8	91.7	0.7	0.7
2009-10	Sanctioned	544	3288	80797	80797
	Working	508	254	80211	80211
	Vacant	36	3034	586	586
	Percentage of Vacant Post	6.62	92.27	0.73	0.73
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

Source : Directorate, ICDS, GOB

The budget provisions for ICDS has steadily increased from Rs. 483.59 crore in 2007-08 to Rs. 1255.87 crore in 2011-12, implying an annual growth rate of 25.4 percent. But the funds released by the central government is only 61.1 percent of the budgetary amount in 2011-12, which is much lower than in the previous year. On the contrary, 123.2 percent of released fund has been spent in 2011-12. This clearly indicates the effective utilisation of this fund. The state government's own contribution to the ICDS project supplements the transfers of the central government. The details of the contribution of central and state government for ICDS project for the years 2010-11 and 2011-12 are presented in Table 5.16. The achievement rate in ICDS programme for each of its components is higher in 2011-12, compared to 2010-11.

Table 5.15 : 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	84.99	84.94
2008-09	616.21	274.58	482.45	44.56	175.70
2009-10	934.40	696.61	858.71	74.55	123.27
2010-11	880.24	727.17	615.28	82.61	84.61
2011-12	1255.87	767.40	945.09	61.11	123.15
CAGR	25.42	24.89	25.04	---	---

Source : Directorate, ICDS, GOB

Table 5.16 : Financial Achievements of ICDS programme in Bihar

(Rs. crore)

Schemes	2010-11			2011-12		
	Target (Budget)	Received from GOI (Revised Outlay)	Achievement	Target (Budget)	Received from GOI (Revised Outlay)	Achievement
Establishment of ICDS (Central Govt. Funded - 90%)	348.18	243.80	252.42 (72.5)	540.10	363.35	447.69 (82.89)
Establishment of ICDS (State Govt. Funded - 10%)	38.68	38.68	20.0 (51.9)	66.45	0.00	52.93 (79.65)
Total	386.87	282.49	272.51 (70.4)	606.55	363.35	500.62 (82.54)
Food Materials (Central Govt. Funded - 50%)	53.04	483.35	310.93 (58.4)	603.69	354.52	450.92 (74.69)
Food Materials (State Govt. Funded - 50%)	444.61	262.94	259.59 (58.4)	478.39	0.00	321.24 (67.15)
Total	976.66	746.29	570.52 (58.4)	1082.08	354.52	772.16 (71.36)

Note : Figures in parentheses denote percentage

Source : Directorate , ICDS, GOB

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

The SABLA scheme was introduced in 12 districts of Bihar (Patna, Buxar, Gaya, Aurangabad, West Champaran, Sitamarhi, Vaishali, Munger, Banka, Saharsa, Kishanganj and Katihar) for the empowerment of adolescent girls in the age-group 11-18 years. The scheme has two components — nutritional and non-nutritional. The nutritional component covers all girls in the age-group of 14-18 years and girls not going to school in the age-group of 11-14 years. The non-nutritional component covers all girls in the age-group of 11-18 years and includes (a) their capacity building for self-development and empowerment, (b) increasing their awareness about health, sanitation, nutrition, adolescent reproductive and sexual health, and care for

family and children, (c) upgradation of their home skills, life skills and vocational skills, (d) efforts to bring back the girls who have left schooling to any formal or informal education, and (e) providing information and guide for common services like primary health centre, community health centre, post-office, bank, police station and the likes.

The expenditure on the nutritional component of SABLA is shared by the central and state government in the ratio of 50:50. However, the expenditure on the non-nutritional component is borne entirely by the central government. During 2011-12, a baseline survey had identified 21,66,269 potential beneficiaries, of which 13,05,200 were provided with the nutritional benefits. During 2012-13, the baseline survey has identified 23,76,922 potential beneficiaries, of which 16,02,769 girls are expected to receive the nutritional benefits.

Mobile Money Transfer (MMT) to ASHA: A Unique Initiative

The process of paying incentives to Accredited Social health Activist (ASHA) was cumbersome and time-consuming at the district level leading to delays. To address the challenges, State Health Society, Bihar in partnership with NIPI-UNOPS had piloted the Mobile Money Transfer in Sheikhpura district for ASHAs in 2010-11. In India, this kind of initiative is being introduced for the first time to facilitate payments to health workers. A no frill saving account for the ASHA is opened with a bank and with the technology provision through EKO financial services - (a business correspondent having technology of Mobile money transfer) the money is transferred electronically and SMS sent to ASHA about payment details. Proper and timely payments, and safety and confidence in the system have given rise to saving habits among the ASHAs. It has promoted women empowerment, financial inclusion and good governance. After successful piloting and getting appreciation from Chief Minister of the State, the scaling up of the initiative to other districts is under process.

For the nutritional component, the contribution of the central government in 2010-11 was Rs. 27.74 crore, which had remained unspent in that year. Next year (2011-12), the contribution of the central government was Rs. 2.78 crore and the expenditure was Rs. 29.53 crore. The contribution of the state government was Rs. 24.47 crore in 2011-12, out of which Rs. 22.54 crore lakh was spent.

Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana (IGMSY)

The objective of the IGMSY is to improve the status of health and nutrition of the pregnant women, lactating mothers and their neo-natal children (0-6 months). The scheme is aimed at partially compensating the loss of wages to women wage labourers when they are pregnant;

this allows a rest for them during the advanced stage of their pregnancy and also during the immediate post-delivery period. A beneficiary under this scheme needs to be 19-year old or above and she can get the benefit for the first two of her surviving children. The scheme is fully sponsored by the central government.

Since December, 2011, the scheme is operative in two districts of the state — Vaishali and Saharsa. The scheme is implemented through 28 ICDS centres in these two districts. This is a conditional cash transfer scheme which entails a total payment of Rs. 4000 to the pregnant women in three installments. First, a cash incentive of Rs. 1500 is provided to the women during the second trimester of pregnancy; second, again a sum of Rs. 1500 is paid three months after the delivery of the child; and finally, a payment of Rs. 1000 six months after the delivery. Each Anganwadi Sevika and Sahayika is also given a sum of Rs. 200 and Rs. 100, respectively as remuneration for each beneficiary. Till date, 54,260 women have received the first instalment; another 24,961 women the second installment; and the third installment was received by 17,235 women. During 2011-12, the allotted amount for the scheme was Rs. 18.86 crore, out of which Rs. 6.05 crore has been spent.

Water Supply and Sanitation

The preventive healthcare system depends on the accessibility of safe drinking water and hygienic sanitation. The provision of clean drinking water and sanitation is, therefore, viewed as one of the principal factors to improve the health status of a population. An adequate allocation of resources to improve the accessibility of clean water and sanitation needs to be prioritised. In this section, the performance of Bihar is reviewed in water supply and sanitation to improve the health status of its population.

The progress of work under water supply and sanitation is presented in Table 5.17. In 2011-12, as many as 28.3 thousand hand pumps have been installed under the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP). A major achievement is also recorded in the construction of Individual Household Latrine (IHHL), with 8.40 lakh such latrines being constructed in 2011-12. In addition, 22.6 thousand School toilets and 1521 Anganwadi Toilets have also been constructed in that year. The number of Sanitary Complexes has also increased during this year. Districtwise 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 5.17 : Achievement under Water Supply and Sanitation in Bihar

Year	Number of handpumps installed	Slipped back Habitations/ Water quality problems covered	Number of Individual Household Lantrine (IHHL) constructed			Sanitary Complex	School Toilet	Anganwadi Toilet
			APL	BPL	Total			
2007-08	14898	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2008-09	18552	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
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

Source : Public Health Engineering Department, GOB

The financial and physical progress for water supply and sanitation schemes under state plan are presented in Tables 5.18 and 5.19. The utilisation of funds has been very high during the period between 2007-08 and 2011-12, except in 2008-09. In 2011-12, 86.60 percent of fund has been utilised. The physical progress in all the State Plan Schemes has also improved gradually, compared to 2007-08. In 2011-12, the achievement rate registered in rural piped water scheme was 52 percent. The achievement rate for installation of new hand pumps, replacing old hand pumps, has increased to 48 percent of the target in 2011-12, compared to 32 percent a year before.

Table 5.18 : Financial Progress in State Plan Schemes for Water Supply and Sanitation

Year	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Outlay (Rs. lakh)	16027.85	42527.85	22700.00	22340.74	25948.74
Expenditure (Rs. lakh)	14812.84	13801.80	16258.51	20785.68	22470.59
Percentage of expenditure	92.42	32.45	71.62	93.04	86.60

Source : Public Health Engineering Department, GOB

Table 5.19 : Physical Achievements in State Plan Schemes for Water Supply and Sanitation

Schemes	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
Rural Piped Water Supply Scheme	80	20 (25%)	70	17 (24%)	56	20 (36%)	39	25 (64%)	23	12 (52%)
Installation of New instead of Old hand Pumps	NA	NA	27238	6887 (25%)	20351	12298 (60%)	10178	3298 (32%)	6880	3330 (48%)
Uncovered Tolas (Habitations)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	18749	13922 (74%)	15810	11243 (71%)

Note : Number in parentheses indicate percentage achievement

Source : Public Health Engineering Department, GOB

Table 5.20 shows the fund utilisation under NRDWP, during the period 2008-09 to 2011-12. The utilisation of fund has increased steadily over the years. This has increased significantly from 30.8 percent in 2008-09 to 82.63 percent in 2011-12. This significant increase in fund utilisation has definite impact on physical achievement. This success has to be maintained in the coming year so as to ensure universal coverage of hygienic sanitation facility throughout the state.

Table 5.20 : Financial Progress under NRDWP (2008-09 to 2011-12)

(Rs. lakh)

Year	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Outlay	31952.63	56503.67	53031.55	44080.51
Expenditure	9838.16	29253.27	42139.85	36422.17
Percentage of Utilisation	30.80	51.80	79.50	82.63

Source : Public Health Engineering Department, GOB

Intervention for Strengthening Drinking Water Facilities

A new scheme *Mukhyamantri Chapakal Yojana* has been introduced to strengthen the safe drinking water supply in all districts of the state. This scheme is implemented for the construction hand pumps. Installation of hand pumps under this scheme will be approved on the recommendation of Member of Legislative Assembly (MLA) at the rate of 5 in each panchayat of rural area, 3 per ward in Nagar Nigam, 2 per ward in Nagar Parishad and 1 hand pump per Nagar Panchayat of urban areas. Each member of Bihar Legislative Council can also recommend up to 100 numbers for the installation of hand pumps. A sum of Rs. 225.30 crore has been sanctioned in 2012-13 for this scheme with a target of construction of 55,240 hand pumps.

5.3 Education

Education is considered as the base of a nation's development. It improves productive capacity, adds to one's self-esteem, and transforms human beings into human capital. These, in turn, facilitate to build the backbone of a nation. Bihar has a long history of education dating back to the days of the Nalanda university. But, ironically, in the post-independence era Bihar has been one of the laggard states in education. In recent times, however, the state has improved significantly in the education sector. 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 kinds of indicators of education — output (such as literacy rate, enrolment ratio, dropout rates, etc.) and input (such as accessibility of education facility) to elucidate the educational status of the state.

Literacy Rate

The literacy rate in Bihar was the lowest in the country in 2011. However, the state has improved significantly in increasing its literacy rate during the last decade, from 47.0 percent in 2001 to 63.8 percent in 2011. This implies an increase of 16.8 percentage points during the decade. 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. The districtwise literacy rates by gender and residence is presented in Table A 5.16 and A 5.17 (Appendix), respectively. The highest decadal increase has been recorded in Kishanganj (25.9 percentage points). Patna (9.6 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. The same districts Kishanganj (27.4 percentage points) and Patna (12.9 percentage points) have again registered the highest and the lowest increase in literacy rate for rural areas in 2011. In 2011, 20 districts are placed above the state average in literacy rate and 18 districts are below state average category.

Table 5.21 classifies the districts on the basis of literacy rates in 2011 by area and gender. It is clear from the table that the top of 5 districts in terms of literacy rate are all in south Bihar. The only exception is Samastipur, which appears in the top 5 category in terms of urban literacy rate. It also emerges from the table that the districts in the north-eastern region of the state are severally disadvantaged in terms of literacy rate, in spite of some progress in the last decade.

Table 5.21 : Districtwise Classification of Literacy Rates in 2011

Area/Gender	Top Five Districts	Bottom Five Districts
Rural	Buxar (70.8), Siwan (71), Bhojpur (71.5), Aurangabad (71.9), Rohtas (74.7)	Purnea (49.8), Katihar (50.9), Sitamarhi (52.2), Saharsa (52.4), Madhepura (52.7)
Urban	Samastipur (82.4), Muzaffarpur (82.4), Patna (82.4), Gaya (84.0), Kaimur (84.7)	Sheohar (65.1), West Champaran (72.7), Lakhisarai (73.0), Sheikhpura (73.0), Araria (73.2)
Male	Aurangabad (82.5), Buxar (82.8), Siwan (82.8), Bhojpur (84.1), Rohtas (85.3)	Katihar (61), Purnea (61.1), Sitamarhi (62.6), Sheohar (63.7), Madhepura (63.8)
Female	Siwan (60.4), Aurangabad (62.1), Patna (63.7), Rohtas (65), Munger (65.5)	Saharsa (42.7), Madhepura (42.8), Purnea (43.2), Sitamarhi (43.4), Araria (45.2)
Combined	Patna (72.5), Bhojpur (72.8), Aurangabad (72.8), Munger (73.3), Rohtas (75.6)	Purnea (52.5), Sitamarhi (53.5), Katihar (53.6), Madhepura (53.8), Saharsa (54.6)

Note : Number in parentheses indicates Literacy Rate.

Table 5.22 presents the trend of literacy rate in India and Bihar since 1961. In 2001, gender gap in literacy rate in Bihar was 26.7 percentage points, which was reduced to 20.1 percentage

points in 2011. 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 10.2 percentage points in 2011. Gender gap in literacy rate has significantly come down, both in India and Bihar. This 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 16.6 and 20.1 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 5.22 : Trend of Literacy Rates in India and Bihar

Year	India			Bihar			Gender Gap	
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	India	Bihar
1961	40.4	15.4	28.3	35.2	8.2	22.0	25.1	27.0
1971	46.0	22.0	34.5	35.8	10.2	23.2	24.0	25.5
1981	56.4	29.8	43.6	43.8	15.8	32.3	26.6	28.0
1991	64.1	39.3	52.2	52.5	22.9	37.5	24.8	29.6
2001	75.3	53.7	64.8	60.3	33.6	47.0	21.6	26.7
2011	82.1	65.5	74.0	73.4	53.3	63.8	16.6	20.1

Source : Department of Education, GOB

This reduction in gender difference in literacy rates is also reflected in the reduction of inter-district disparities in literacy rates. In 2001, the highest and lowest literacy rates were recorded in Patna (62.9 percent) and Kishanganj (31.1 percent) respectively, implying a difference of 31.8 percentage points. But in 2011, this difference has been reduced to 23.1 percentage points, with Rohtas (75.6 percent) recording the highest literacy rate and Purnea (52.5 percent) recording the lowest. The districtwise Gender Disparity and Rural-Urban disparity in Literacy Rate is presented in Table 5.23. The lower the value of Gender Disparity in Literacy Rate (GDLR), the better is the performance of the district in maintaining gender parity in literacy rate. In 2001, Patna (144.3 percent) recorded the best GDLR, followed by Munger (147.5 percent); in 2011, again, Munger (122.3 percent) and Patna (126.1 percent) were the best districts. The worst GDLR was registered in Supaul district in both the years, with the value of GDLR 252.4 and 153.9 percent, respectively in 2001 and 2011. The variation among the districts in terms of GDLR has been reduced considerably during the decade, as shown by the diminishing value of the Coefficient of Variation (CV) of GDLR.

Table 5.23 : Gender Disparity and Rural-Urban Disparity in Literacy Rate in Bihar

District	Gender Disparity		Rural-Urban Disparity	
	2001	2011	2001	2011
Patna	144.3	126.1	65.8	78.0
Nalanda	172.0	140.7	73.6	86.0
Bhojpur	177.8	139.7	79.3	88.9
Buxar	180.2	138.5	74.7	87.4
Rohtas	164.8	131.2	79.9	92.8
Kaimur	179.6	136.7	70.6	83.1
Gaya	172.5	136.0	61.0	75.6
Jehanabad	177.9	141.1	76.5	86.0
Arwal	NA	142.9	NA	88.4
Nawada	188.2	139.7	62.9	77.3
Aurangabad	169.7	132.9	75.5	89.2
Saran	188.0	140.1	76.1	87.4
Siwan	182.4	137.1	72.5	86.4
Gopalganj	195.7	140.0	75.0	86.8
West Champaran	202.8	145.7	56.7	77.4
East Champaran	202.9	143.5	52.8	77.7
Muzaffarpur	165.1	129.6	57.8	77.4
Sitamarhi	189.3	144.2	55.4	70.2
Sheohar	189.5	134.7	79.9	85.4
Vaishali	173.0	130.3	75.2	88.9
Darbhangha	184.1	146.3	55.4	72.6
Madhubani	216.0	150.1	65.3	82.4
Samastipur	181.7	136.6	58.0	76.6
Begusarai	166.0	130.3	59.8	84.7
Munger	147.5	122.3	69.5	84.7
Sheikhpura	182.6	138.6	73.7	88.4
Lakhisarai	178.5	134.8	74.6	87.1
Jamui	217.1	149.4	58.6	79.7
Khagaria	176.2	131.2	56.6	76.2
Bhagalpur	155.4	128.0	62.8	79.4
Banka	192.7	141.3	70.3	80.9
Saharsa	204.3	152.7	51.0	67.4
Supaul	252.4	153.9	58.5	79.2
Madhepura	220.8	149.1	51.6	70.3
Purnea	194.9	141.4	44.3	67.2
Kishanganj	229.6	136.7	46.9	75.3
Araria	207.1	142.0	54.1	73.6
Katihar	190.3	134.4	43.0	64.8
Bihar	180.4	137.7	61.1	78.4
CV (in %)	11.9	5.3	16.7	8.9

Note: Gender Disparity in Literacy Rate (GDLR) = (Male LR/Female LR) x 100
Rural-Urban Disparity in Literacy Rate = (Rural LR/Urban LR) x 100

In 2001, the rural literacy rate was 43.9 percent and urban literacy rate was 71.9 percent, implying a difference of 28.0 percentage points. In contrast, the difference in 2011 is 17.0 percentage points, with rural literacy rate at 61.8 percent and urban literacy rate at 78.8 percent. Districtwise Rural-Urban disparity in Literacy Rate is also presented in Table 5.23. The higher the value of Rural-Urban disparity in literacy rate, the better is the performance of the district in maintaining the Rural-Urban parity in literacy rate. Rohtas has registered the best ratio of rural to urban literacy, 79.9 percent and 92.8 percent in 2001 and 2011, respectively. Katihar is placed at the bottom of Rural-Urban Disparity in literacy rate, the disparity ratio being 43 and 64.8 percent in 2001 and 2011, respectively. The variation among the districts in terms of rural-urban disparity in literacy rate has shrunk, as indicated by the Coefficient of Variation (CV) of these ratios in 2001 and 2011.

Bihar needs to sustain this spur in literacy rate to achieve universal literacy in near future. The performance of Bihar in promoting literacy may be attributed to the factors of social awareness among the population leading to enhanced demand for education among all the sections of society and, the efforts of the state government to expand the educational opportunities in the state.

Primary and Secondary Education

The educational progress of a state largely depends on the expansion of elementary education. The success of elementary education is determined by two crucial educational indices — high enrolment ratio (ER) and reduction in the dropout rate. The performance on these two indices, in turn, is mostly influenced by the availability of educational facilities like schools, teachers etc. This is particularly important for the state like Bihar where most of the families depend on government schools for their educational needs.

Enrolment Ratio

Table 5.24 shows total enrolment at Primary and Upper Primary Levels in Bihar, during 2006-07 to 2011-12. The annual growth rate in primary enrolment was 3 percent during this period. The total enrolment in primary level was 149.34 lakhs in 2011-12, which had increased from 125.49 lakhs in 2006-07. At the upper primary level also, the enrolment has risen during the last four years. The total enrolment at this level in 2010-11 was 48.8 lakhs, with an annual growth rate of 1.2 percent; for the SC and ST students, the growth rate was higher. As a whole, the total enrolment, taking primary and upper primary together, rose to 198.14 lakhs in

2010-11 from 179.16 lakhs in 2006-07, with an annual growth rate of 2.2 percent. The SC enrolment during this period has grown at a much higher rate of 8.6 percent.

Table 5.24 : Total Enrolment (in Lakhs) in Primary and Upper Primary Levels

Level/Type of Students		2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	CAGR
Primary							
Boys	Total	88.02	78.19	74.27	77.56	80.76	-1.8
	SC	8.92	14.28	13.13	13.68	15.23	10.8
	ST	0.68	1.93	0.89	1.31	1.07	5.3
Girls	Total	37.47	68.11	57.74	61.52	68.57	11.7
	SC	6.04	11.52	9.35	9.85	12.17	13.3
	ST	0.43	1.62	0.6	0.73	0.73	2.6
All	Total	125.49	146.3	132.01	139.08	149.34	3
	SC	14.97	25.81	22.49	23.54	27.4	11.8
	ST	1.1	3.55	1.5	2.03	1.81	4.5
Upper Primary							
Boys	Total	31.87	17.28	20.66	23.42	26.65	-0.5
	SC	4.56	2.39	3.08	3.24	3.82	-0.5
	ST	0.26	0.28	0.19	0.36	0.25	1.7
Girls	Total	21.8	13.06	14.56	17.85	22.14	3.5
	SC	2.67	1.56	1.83	2.09	2.78	3.8
	ST	0.15	0.2	0.12	0.18	0.18	2.6
All	Total	53.67	30.34	35.22	41.27	48.8	1.2
	SC	7.22	3.94	4.92	5.33	6.61	1.3
	ST	0.42	0.48	0.31	0.54	0.44	2.1
Total							
Boys	Total	119.89	95.47	94.93	100.98	107.41	-1.6
	SC	13.48	16.67	16.21	16.92	19.05	7.3
	ST	0.94	2.21	1.08	1.67	1.32	4.1
Girls	Total	59.27	81.17	72.3	79.37	90.71	8.6
	SC	8.71	13.08	11.18	11.94	14.95	10.4
	ST	0.58	1.82	0.72	0.91	0.91	2.1
All	Total	179.16	176.64	167.23	180.35	198.14	2.2
	SC	22.19	29.75	27.41	28.87	34.01	8.6
	ST	1.52	4.03	1.81	2.57	2.25	3.4

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 annual growth rate of girls was 11.7 percent during 2006-07 to 2010-11. The total enrolment of boys (80.76 lakhs) at the primary level was higher than that of the girls (68.57 lakhs) in terms of absolute figures in 2010-11. The ratio of girls' enrolment to boys' was 0.43 in 2006-07, and this ratio almost doubled to 0.85 in 2010-11. The same picture is emerging at the upper primary level as well. The annual growth rate of girls' enrolment is much higher than that of the boys during this period. Taking primary and upper primary together, boys'

enrolment accounted for two-third of the total enrolment in 2006-07; but in 2011-12, this share was only a little higher for the boys than for girls. This indicates progress towards gender parity in the enrolment in Bihar. A similar trend is observed in the enrolment of SC girls at both primary and upper primary levels during the said period.

The districtwise 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 among the districts at both primary and upper primary level in 2010-11, but the variation has been reduced compared to 2009-10. East Champaran (10.96 lakh) has registered the the highest number of enrolment at primary level, followed by Muzaffarpur (7.29 lakh) in 2010-11. East Champaran (4.05 lakh) has registered the highest number of enrolment at upper primary level as well, followed by Saran (3.8 lakh) in 2010-11. Sheikhpura and Sheohar have registered the lowest number enrolment (0.95 lakh) at both the levels in 2010-11.

The districtwise annual growth rate of enrolment is presented in Table A 5.21 (Appendix). The best three districts recording the highest annual growth in enrolment at primary classes are — East Champaran (19.20 percent), Supaul (10.86 percent) and Jamui (10.05 percent), while East Champaran (49.46 percent), Jamui (43.25 percent) and Saran (33.69 percent) are the best three districts at the upper primary level. In general, a higher annual growth rate is observed in those districts where literacy rate is relatively low. Universal coverage of enrolment at the primary level is almost 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. Now, more attention needs to be given on the retention of the students and reducing the dropout rate.

Intervention in the Education Sector

- ***Akshar Aanchal Yojna*** has been launched for making illiterate women belonging to the Schedule Caste and Schedule Tribes and extremely backward classes literate.
- All boys and girls enrolled in class I-VIII and all girls in class IX-XII are provided school dresses free of cost.
- ***Dopahar***, a mobile based scheme has been initiated to monitor mid-day meal scheme. Its data is put up in public domain through website.
- The State Quality Education Mission has been set up to ensure quality in elementary education. The mission with twenty indicators has developed a detailed guideline ***Samjhen-Sikhen*** for monitoring the quality of education.

Dropout Rate

The success of the high enrolment can be sustained if the enrolled children are retained in the school. But substantial dropout before completing a certain education level is a problem in Bihar. Many studies have identified different factors behind the dropout. All these factors may be broadly clubbed into three categories – (a) economic factors, (b) social and cultural factors and (c) school environment and infrastructure. In case of Bihar, all these factors greatly influence the dropping out of the students. Opportunity costs such as wage income, domestic work, etc., prevent parents/families from sending their children to schools.

The dropout rates at primary, upper primary, secondary and higher secondary levels during 2006-07 to 2010-11 in Bihar is presented in Table 5.25. These rates at all the levels of education have continuously decreased during the period. At the primary level, dropout rate decreased to 39.27 percent in 2010-11, from 46.1 percent in 2006-07. At the upper primary stage, the rate decreased to 55.14 percent in 2010-11, from 61.8 percent in 2006-07. This implies that even now more than half of the students leave school before entering the secondary classes. At both the levels of education, dropout rate of girl students is lower than that of the boys during the period. One of the reasons for this is that the parents think that the opportunity cost for sending girls to the schools is less than for boys. Secondly, the parents are often selective in sending their daughters for education; generally girls with relatively higher intelligence are sent to schools.

The dropout rates at secondary and higher secondary levels are much higher than that at the primary and upper primary stages. Such dropout rate was 62.24 percent in 2010-11 at secondary level. This implies that only about one-third of students enrolled in Standard I, complete their secondary education. 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. The continuation of the students at this level is very crucial for building human resource for the state.

Table 5.25 : Dropout Rates at Primary, Upper Primary, Secondary and Higher Secondary Levels

Year	Primary			Upper Primary		
	Girls	Boys	Total	Girls	Boys	Total
2006-07	45.7	46.4	46.1	60.1	62.8	61.8
2007-08	45.2	45.6	45.4	61.1	61.5	61.4
2008-09	44.6	45.1	45	NA	NA	60.3
2009-10	41	43.5	42.5	56.7	60.2	58.8
2010-11	35.3	42.13	39.27	51.31	57.87	55.14
Year	Secondary			Higher secondary		
	Girls	Boys	Total	Girls	Boys	Total
2006-07	79.2	75.4	76.8	82.3	82.7	81.9
2007-08	75.6	72.6	73.7	83.7	82	82.6
2008-09	NA	NA	72.1	80.7	79.9	80.2
2009-10	67	69.9	68.8	73.4	76.3	75.2
2010-11	58.85	64.38	62.24	69.42	72.93	71.61

Source : Department of Education, GOB

As mentioned earlier, there are so many factors responsible for the high dropout rates and constant monitoring for the retention of enrolled students is essential. Several steps have been taken to reduce the dropout rate. A special attention needs to be given to the socially and economically underprivileged sections of society, in particular the students belonging to the SC and ST category. Table 5.26 presents the dropout rate of SC and ST students at the Primary, Upper Primary and Secondary levels during 2006-07 to 2010-11 in Bihar. The SC and ST dropout rate has decreased steadily during this period. Dropout rate of girl SC students 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 and in 2009-10 and 2010-11, it was lower than for boys. 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.

Table 5.26 : 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
Year	ST								
	Girls	Boys	Total	Girls	Boys	Total	Girls	Boys	Total
2006-07	32.4	35.7	34.5	61.6	79.8	66.9	81.9	83.8	83.0
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

Source : Department of Education, GOB

Number of Schools and Teachers

The districtwise number of primary and upper primary schools is presented in Table A 5.22 (Appendix). The total number of primary and upper primary schools in Bihar rose to 68,323 in 2011-12, from 67,865 in 2007-08. During this period, many primary schools have been upgraded to upper primary school. The districtwise number of teachers at primary and upper primary schools is presented in Table A 5.23 (Appendix). The number of teachers at primary and upper primary schools rose to 3.38 lakhs in 2010-11, from 3.19 lakhs in 2007-08.

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. In 2010-11, taking together primary and upper primary, this ratio was 59. This is very high compared to the norm set at in the Right to Education (RTE) Act. But Bihar has improved significantly during last few years, compared to earlier years. It was as high as 90 during 1999-2000. The expansion of education has led to high enrolment in primary and secondary education. The state government has tried to cope with this enrolment by recruiting additional teachers. Consequently, student-teacher ratio came down to 59 in 2011-12. There is, however, marginal improvement recorded in the number of teachers available per school, and more teachers need to be recruited for better education facilities.

Expenditure on Education

An adequate provision for expenditure on education is very important for the expansion of educational infrastructure. For Bihar, development of human capital is absolutely essential for the overall growth of the economy. In recent years, there has been a substantial increase in the expenditure in education sector. Table 5.27 shows the expenditure on education during the last 5 years. It reveals that plan expenditure has increased by more than double between 2007-08 and 2011-12, with an annual growth rate of 37.4 percent. On the other hand, non-plan expenditure has also increased steadily at an annual growth rate of 5.85 percent during this period. As a whole, expenditure on education has doubled during this period with an impressive annual growth rate of 13.84 percent. It reflects the constant effort of the state government for the progress of the education in the state. The expenditure on education as percentage of the total budget has increased to 16.8 percent in 2011-12, from 15.8 percent in 2010-11. The share of expenditure on education to total expenditure on social services has also been increased from 49.7 percent in 2010-11 to 51.6 percent in 2011-12. These enhancements have been recorded after a declining trend, observed in earlier years.

Table 5.27 : 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	18.3	54.3
2008-09	1565.52	5099.47	6664.99	17.9	51.7
2009-10	1585.02	5958.68	7543.70	17.6	52.7
2010-11	3356.97	4667.28	8024.25	15.8	49.7
2011-12	3499.41	6585.91	10085.32	16.8	51.6
CAGR	37.40	5.85	13.84	---	---

Source : State Government Finances, GOB

Mid-Day Meal Scheme (MDMS)

The MDMS is a right-based scheme. The scheme has been introduced to improve elementary education through higher enrolment of the children in the age group of 6-14 years and, hopefully, their retention in schools. The scheme also has substantial implications for the nutrition status of the children and social equity. The MDMS has been extended to upper primary classes in 2007 and universalised at the elementary level in 2008. The Twelfth Plan also proposes to increase the coverage of the scheme by including the private schools, so that poor deserving students of these schools are not deprived from the benefits of the scheme.

Table 5.28 elucidates the scenario of the MDMS in Bihar on the whole during 2008-09 to 2011-12. In 2011-12, the coverage of MDMS was 45 percent at the primary level. This coverage has, unfortunately, decreased over the years. This decrease in coverage is attributable to enhanced enrolment in primary schools during these years. For the upper primary classes, a similar trend is recorded during the period. In 2008-09, the coverage of MDMS was 81.2 percent, but in 2011-12 it was only 39 percent.

Table 5.28 : Coverage of MDMS in Bihar (2008-09 to 2011-12)

Year	Class I to V			Class VI to VIII		
	Total Enrolment (in lakhs)	No. of Children Availing MDM (per day) (in lakhs)	Coverage Percentage	Total Enrolment (in lakhs)	No. of Children Availing MDM (per day) (in lakhs)	Coverage Percentage
2008-09	138.70	98.27	70.9	38.8	31.51	81.2
2009-10	144.77	77.91	53.8	43.37	20.41	47.1
2010-11	144.77	79.18	54.7	43.37	20.94	48.3
2011-12	153.16	68.85	45	52.45	20.29	39

Source : MDMS, GOB

Table 5.29 shows the status of fund sanctioned under MDMS and their utilisation. It reveals that there has been a steady increase in the fund allocation for MDMS over the years. As against a sum of Rs 5.39 crore sanctioned in 2008-09, it was tripled reaching the level of Rs. 17.66 crore in 2011-12. All funds sanctioned under MDMS have been utilised. In 2011-12, two major cash components of expenditure were — other incidental expenses which include strengthening of monitoring centres at various levels and staff salary. These two components together absorbed more than 84 percent of the total cash fund.

The districtwise coverage of MDMS at primary and upper primary levels is presented in Table A 5.24 and A 5.25 respectively (Appendix). During 2011-12, there are 21 districts where the average of MDMS is less than the state average of 45 percent at the primary level. The coverage of MDMS is above 80 percent in only two districts — Munger (81.0 percent) and Lakhisarai (88.6 percent). The lowest coverage is recorded in Aurangabad (17.5 percent). At the upper primary level, there are 18 districts where the MDMS coverage was below the state average of 48 percent. The best three districts in terms of coverage are — Kaimur (96.76 percent), Madhubani (76.01 percent) and Arwal (72.42 percent). The lowest coverage is recorded in Sheikhpura (17.61 percent).

Table 5.29 : Fund Sanctioned under MDMS

(Rs. In lakh)

School level Expenses	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Weighing Machine & Height Recorder	357.9 (100.0)	596.5 (100.0)	0 (---)	0 (---)
Management Supervision, Training and Internal Monitoring & Evaluation	2 (100.0)	3 (100.0)	3.8 (100)	3.8 (100)
Staff salary including salaries for MIS coordinators and data entry operators	86.5 (100.0)	355 (100.0)	428.2 (100.0)	529.374 (100.0)
Transport & Contingencies	7 (100.0)	9 (100.0)	89 (100.0)	89 (100.0)
Other incidental expenses (inc. work related to state District & Block Level SMCs)	0 (-)	0 (---)	723.4 (100.0)	961.776 (100.0)
Furniture, Computer Hardware and consumables and other incidental expenses	2.3 (100.0)	6 (100.0)	8 (100.0)	8 (100.0)
Capacity building and training of staff involved in MDMS	11.3 (100.0)	11.3 (100.0)	8.8 (100.0)	8.8 (100.0)
External Monitoring & Evaluation	71.6 (100.0)	119.3 (100.0)	165.5 (100.0)	165.52 (100.0)
Total	538.5 (100.0)	1100.1 (100.0)	1426.6 (100.0)	1766.23 (100.0)

Note : Number in the perenthese indicate percentage utilization of fund

Source : MDMS, GOB

The effective implementation of MDMS can play a significant role in ensuring the universal coverage of education. This is particularly important for states like Bihar. There are many concerns regarding the proper implementation of MDMS. Some of them are – wide variation

in the enrolment and attendance, coverage of MDMS, less control over the quantity and quality of food, irregular supply of foodgrains, etc. To overcome these problems, monitoring and evaluation system needs to be more effective. The approach paper of the Twelfth Plan has clearly spelt out these problems and put emphasises on strengthening the monitoring system through the web-based data. Local bodies, Panchayati Raj Institution will have to play a more proactive role in enhancing the quality of this scheme.

Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA)

The *Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan* (SSA) is a flagship programme of the central government to ensure the universalisation of education in the country. It is jointly funded by the central and state government with a share of 65:35 respectively. To ensure education for all, SSA has fixed the following objectives: (i) capacity building of teachers; (ii) providing adequate number of teachers and bringing teacher-student ratio to the desired level; (iii) strengthening school infrastructure and (iv) ensuring community participation by forming Village Education Committee (VEC) at the *Gram Sansad* (Village Council) level. 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. The financial assistance received under SSA needs to be planned properly to allocate optimally among the different components of school education system. Table 5.30 shows the financial progress in SSA under different heads during last three financial years. Including all the components, the overall financial achievement stands at 37.1 percent in 2011-12. It has indeed declined from 55.6 percent in 2010-11. This could be attributed to the fact that the spillover amount of the previous years has been taken into account while estimating the financial progress. However, there is still enough scope to improve the financial progress. The maximum financial achievement is registered at 87.5 percent under the School Grant component. The financial achievement in the Research and Evaluation component is the lowest at 2.1 percent. The achievement under Block Resource Centers (BRC) has declined over the years. The expenditure in the component of Free Text Book, however, shows an increasing trend over the years, though a considerable amount under this head still remains unspent. In a nutshell, though the overall performance in terms of financial progress has improved significantly over the years, there are a few areas where more attention is needed. These include Civil Works, Teachers' Training, Teaching Learning Equipment (TLE), Cluster Resource Centers (CRC) and Research & Evaluation. The achievement in these areas will strengthen the elementary education system, by reducing the dropout rates and increasing the enrolment ratio.

Table 5.30 : SSA - Financial Progress

(Rs. lakh)

Interventions	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12	
	Financial Target for Current Year including spillover	Financial Achievement	Financial Target for Current Year including spillover	Financial Achievement	Financial Target for Current Year including spillover	Financial Achievement
No. of out-of-school children admitted	14299.5	9151.7 (64.0)	26008.9	11255.0 (43.3)	57446.17	15625.85 (27.2)
Remedial Teaching	1852.7	1574.7 (85.0)	NA	NA	NA	NA
Civil Works in Progress/Completed	187824.5	73320.8 (39.0)	213032.5	103407.4 (48.5)	558067.67	159691.06 (28.6)
Maintenance Grant (Primary & Upper Primary Schools)	4940.0	3294.7 (66.7)	3775.3	3246.6 (86.0)	4239.73	3281.94 (77.4)
Teacher Training	8328.0	1664.5 (20.0)	6401.6	2277.4 (35.6)	10441.2	3422.02 (32.8)
Teachers Salary	138112.8	86561.1 (62.7)	193940.3	124856.8 (64.4)	327737.61	168547.97 (51.4)
School Grant	5316.2	4840.3 (91.0)	5523.1	4964.9 (89.9)	5703.14	4990.74 (87.5)
Free Text Book	25228.7	13866.9 (55.0)	26442.1	19221.8 (72.7)	34476.34	19039.94 (55.2)
Teachers Grant	1632.6	1544.0 (94.6)	1588.1	1487.0 (93.6)	1757.48	1504.13 (85.6)
Community Mobilization	223.8	111.0 (49.6)	771.7	99.1 (12.8)	2723.77	990.07 (36.3)
Teaching Learning Equipment (TLE)	3279.8	1901.4 (58.0)	2451.9	874.5 (35.7)	2030.32	483.53 (23.8)
Block Resource Centers (BRC)	444.7	171.7 (38.6)	1905.6	440.7 (23.1)	6238.5	764.83 (12.3)
Cluster Resource Centers (CRC)	924.3	337.3 (36.5)	2553.8	1010.6 (39.6)	4694.33	1103.87 (23.5)
Integrated Education for Disabled (IED)	2194.5	968.5 (44.1)	5956.5	2776.5 (46.6)	9629.34	4092.02 (42.5)
Innovative Activities	3663.9	1531.1 (41.8)	3800.0	1436.0 (37.8)	3800	1381.05 (36.3)
Research & Evaluation	1248.7	679.7 (54.4)	1286.6	744.9 (57.9)	1528.23	31.44 (2.1)
Management, MIS & Media	13674.5	6154.8 (45.0)	15182.8	5761.7 (37.9)	22599.47	5561.57 (24.1)
Total : SSA	413189.3	207674.3 (50.3)	510620.8	283860.9 (55.6)	1053113.9	390512.03 (37.1)

Note : Figures in parenthesis denote percentage utilisation of funds.

Source : Bihar Education Project (BEP) Council, GOB

Out-of-School Children

Out-of-school or never-enrolled children are a major problem in Bihar. The BEP has taken several initiatives to bring the out-of-school children to schools through setting up a number of

Alternative Innovative Centres. These centres include: (a) *Utthan Kendras* - for the children belonging to the Mahadalit category, (b) *Talimi Markaj* - for Muslim children in 6-10 years age group, (c) *Maktab Madarsa Kendra* - for non-residential bridge courses (NRBC) and residential bridge courses (RBC) for Muslim children (d) *Utpreeran* and *Utkarsh Kendra* – for children in 11-14 years age group, and (e) *Unnayan Kendras* – for the rescued children.

Table 5.31 shows the number of such centres and the number of children covered by them. A declining trend has been noticed in the Utthan Kendra, both in the number of Kendras and the children covered during September, 2010 to September, 2012. The same trend is observed for *Talimi Markaj*, *Utpreeran* and *Maktab Madarsa Kendras*. 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 good signal for the state. On the other hand, the numbers of children covered by other centres such as NRBC, RBC have increased during this period. Total number of children covered by all these alternative innovative centres, has indeed increased to 6.97 lakh in September, 2012 from 6.82 lakh in September, 2010.

Table 5.31 : Status of Alternative Innovative Centres

Intervention	As on September 2010		As on September 2011		As on September 2012	
	No. of Centres	Children covered	No. of Centres	Children covered	No. of Centres	Children covered
Utthan Kendra	19942	515098	19962	620200	18334	546422
Talimi Markaj	3770	75394	3851	84456	3089	72109
Utpreeran Kendras	1040	61671	933	49650	836	54763
Maktab Madrasa Kendras	815	16309	2381	52382	37	823
Innovative NRBC by NGO	254	6336	70	3965	270	3986
RBC by NGOs	118	7260	262	1950	191	19000
Total	25939	682068	27459	812603	22757	697103

Source : Bihar Education Project (BEP) Council, GOB

Higher Education

Higher education plays a significant role in creating human resources that are essential for a growing economy. Fast growing economies like Bihar need more skilled human capital to sustain and foster the present growth trend of the economy. Higher enrolment and lower dropout rate recorded in primary and secondary education in the state, as noted earlier, has a chain effect on the enrolment in higher education. That the demand for higher education has

been growing in Bihar is a good indication for the state. Despite having serious resource constraints, the state government appears to be ready to meet this growing demand.

The higher education institutions are generally categorized into two categories: general and professional/technical. Bihar has colleges and universities, both for general and technical education. Table 5.32 presents the number of different higher education institutions in Bihar. The number of universities has increased to 20 in 2011 from 13 in 2010. There were 815 colleges during 2011 in Bihar, and it has remained same since 2007. But in 2011, a number of government and other colleges have been converted to local body colleges. To ensure the delivery of quality education, teachers' training is very important, and there are 35 teacher training centres in Bihar in 2011; there is an increase of 12 such institutions, between 2009 and 2011. This increase is compatible with the high enrolment ratio in primary and secondary education. The number of technical institutions has also increased in Bihar compared to the recent past.

Table 5.32 : Institutions of Higher Education in Bihar

Type of Institutions/Year	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Universities	12	13	13	13	20
Open Universities	1	1	1	2	1
Research Institute	15	15	15	15	15
Colleges/ Institute	815	815	815	815	815
Government Colleges	451	451	451	451	273
Local Body Colleges	97	97	97	97	336
Other Colleges	267	267	267	267	206
Education/Teacher Training Centres	15	15	23	33	35
Engineering /Technical college	8	8	10	10	10
Others	62	164	164	251	252

Source : Department of Education, GOB

Due to resource constraints, government alone is not able to fulfill the demand for higher education. A number of private educational institutes have thus been set up in Bihar, which are generally institutes of technical, medical and vocational education. There were only 164 such private institutions in 2008 and 2009, but their number rose to 252 in 2011. There are 15 research institutes in Bihar, covering various disciplines.

The coursewise enrolment in higher education in Bihar for 2009-10 and 2010-11 is presented in Table A5.26 (Appendix). This includes the enrolment for Arts, Commerce, Science, Engineering, Medical and other categories. The largest enrolment of students is recorded for

courses under the Arts category. The enrolment of students in Arts category pursuing graduation or post-graduate or doctoral degree has, however, decreased to 4.59 lakhs in 2010-11 from 6.14 lakhs in 2009-10. Of these students, 2.67 lakhs (58.2 percent) were boys. In contrast to Arts category, there has been an increase of 30.72 percent in the enrolment under Commerce category. The number of students pursuing Commerce was 94.7 thousand, of which 63 percent were boys and the remaining 37 percent were girls. In Science stream, 1.2 lakh students were enrolled in 2010-11, with the share of boys and girls being 64 and 36 percent respectively. The share of girls in the enrolment in all the streams increased in 2010-11, compared to the previous year. The enrolment in engineering/technology, and medical education was nearly the same in all these years. The significant increase is recorded in the enrolment in Other Institutes, which are mainly professional and vocational education institutes. Total enrolment in these institutes increased to 3.33 lakhs in 2010-11, from only 58.6 thousands in 2009-10. Of this, 59 percent are boys and 41 percent girls. This clearly reveals the enthusiasm among aspirants for professional and vocational courses. As a whole, the total enrolment in higher education rose to 10.39 lakhs in 2010-11, from 9.42 lakhs in 2009-10. Tables A 5.27 and A 5.28 (Appendix) present the details of enrolment of SC and ST students in different branches of higher education. The enrolment of SC and ST students has also been steadily increasing in most of the branches of higher education.

5.4 Poverty and Rural Development

Poverty is a multidimensional phenomenon. It is considered to be a deprivation of basic human needs. There has been substantial debate regarding the estimation methodology of poverty line. These debates have led to the appointment of the Tendulkar Committee by the Planning Commission. In earlier methodology, only calorie intake norm had been taken to define the poverty line. The new Committee, besides capturing the parameter of calory consumption, included other dimensions of human deprivation like expenditure on healthcare and education. This obviously increased the level of the poverty line. Due to the adoption of new methodology, poverty headcount ratio of India, including Bihar, became higher compared to the ratio determined by the earlier methodology.

Table 5.33 presents the poverty ratio in Bihar and India, during 2004-05 and 2009-10, as estimated by the Tendulkar Committee. The poverty ratio of Bihar is very high in both the years 2004-05 and 2009-10, compared to the national level. The ratio is 55.3 percent for rural and 39.4 percent for urban households in Bihar in 2009-10, implying an overall poverty ratio

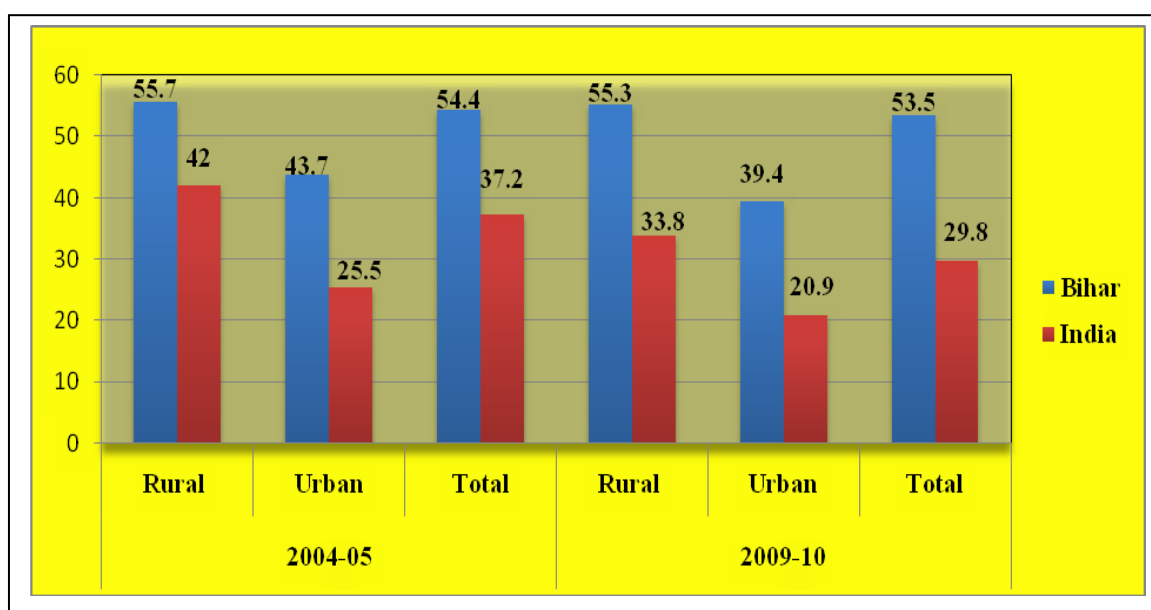
of 53.5 percent. These poverty ratios are much higher than that for India. During the period, the overall poverty ratio has reduced by only 0.9 percentage point in Bihar. It is to be noted that a considerable amount of regional variation exists in the poverty reduction. The pace of reduction of urban poverty has been faster than that of the rural poverty.

Table 5.33 : Poverty Ratio of Bihar and India

State	2004-05			2009-10			Reduction in poverty Ratio (in % Point)		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
Bihar	55.7	43.7	54.4	55.3	39.4	53.5	0.4	4.3	0.9
India	42	25.5	37.2	33.8	20.9	29.8	8.2	4.6	7.4

Note: Poverty Ratio as per Tendulkar Committee Methodology

Chart 5.5 : Poverty Ratio of Bihar and India as per Tendulkar Committee



The result of the National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) of the 66th round (carried out between July 2009 and June 2010) reveals that, for the country as a whole, the household average monthly per capita expenditure (MPCE) in rural areas is Rs 1054 and, for urban areas, Rs 1984 (Table 5.34). The same figure for Bihar is Rs 780 for rural and Rs 1283 for urban areas. In fact, the figure of Bihar is the lowest among all the major states. Table 5.34 also elucidates that people of Bihar spend maximum portion of income on food consumption out of the total MPCE. Rural Bihar spends 64.7 percent of MPCE on food component and urban Bihar 52.9 percent. The percentage share of food in consumption expenditure is the highest in Bihar. This fact indicates that, due to spending the major portion of income on food items, very little is left to meet other expenses of households which could ensure improvement in their quality of life.

Table 5.34 : Average MPCE of Bihar and India in 2009-10 (in Rs.)

State	Rural		Urban	
	Average MPCE	% Share of Food in Consumption Expenditure	Average MPCE	% Share of Food in Consumption Expenditure
Bihar	780	64.7	1238	52.9
All-India	1054	57	1984	44.4

Source: NSSO 66th round

All these indicators emphasize that the programmes of the state government to alleviate poverty need to be implemented more effectively, more so in rural areas. In this section, an attempt is made to review the implementation of some poverty alleviation programmes in Bihar, which are expected to generate additional income and expand livelihood options for its people.

Swarnajayanti Grameen Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY)

The SGSY, restructuring the earlier Integrated Rural Development Program (IRDP), was launched in 1999. The objective of the SGSY is to organise the rural poor and to build their capacities systematically so that they can access self-employment opportunities by creating income-generating assets through a mix of bank credit and governmental subsidy. The assisted rural poor families are organised into Self Help Groups (SHGs). The achievement of the programme in Bihar is presented in Table 5.35.

Table 5.35 : Performance of the SGSY Programme (2007-08 to 2011-12)

Year	No. of Members of SHGs assisted for Economic activities		No. of Individual Swarozgaris assisted for Economic Activities		No. of SHGs formed		Percentage of Fund Utilisation
	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	
2007-08	85355	43872 (51.4)	18205	4007 (22.0)	14036	8120 (57.9)	46.9
2008-09	120402	69949 (58.1)	4976	1281 (25.7)	20407	11791 (57.8)	40.8
2009-10	158061	98695 (62.4)	6090	1266 (20.8)	30701	19073 (62.1)	52.5
2010-11	184225	120901 (65.6)	15398	3937 (25.6)	31453	28576 (90.9)	57.6
2011-12	127567	91836 (72.0)	8698	2122 (24.4)	12017	9297 (77.4)	48.0

Note : Figures in parentheses denote percentage

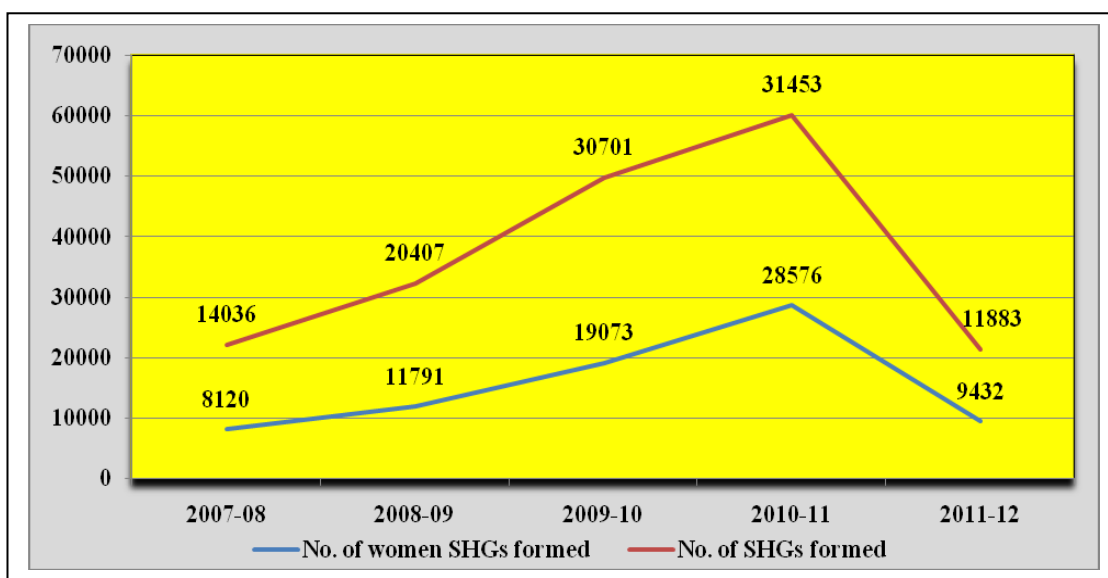
Source : Department of Rural Development, GOB

During 2011-12, a total of 1.27 lakh members of SHGs have been assisted for economic activities. The coverage has decreased compared to the previous year, when 1.84 lakh members were assisted. But it is to be noted that it is still much higher, compared to the achievements earlier. Out of the total number of SHG members, 72 percent are women. The number of woman members has increased gradually over the years. The districtwise overview of SGSY is

presented in Table A 5.29 (Appendix). The best three districts in terms of number of SHG members provided with assistance for economic activities are - Darbhanga (9840), Nawada (8438) and Muzaffarpur (8217) in 2001-12. Sheikhpura (429), Araria (456), Arwal (620), Jehanabad (732), Madhepura (843), Munger (913) and Lakhisarai (971) are the districts where less than one thousand SHG members have been assisted. Apart from SHGs, 8698 individual *swarojgaris* have also been assisted in 2011-12, of which 24.4 percent were women. Further, 99,390 SHG members have also been provided with training in 2011-12, out of which 74 percent were women and 32 percent belong to the SC category.

The number of new SHGs formed has decreased to 12,017 in 2011-12, compared to 31,453 in 2010-11, the share of women SHGs being 77.4 percent in 2011-12. Now, SGSY has been re-organised as National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM). Consequently, the government has earlier restricted and later completely stopped to give registration to new SHGs. This is the reason for decrease in the number of new SHG formations. The districtwise financial and physical overview of SGSY is presented in Table A 5.30 (Appendix). There is a significant variation across the districts in the formation of SHGs. No SHG has been formed in Lakhisarai district. The highest number of SHGs has been formed in Darbhanga (2090) in 2011-12, followed by Aurangabad (971), Saharsa (639) and Patna (614). All SHGs are women SHGs in 12 districts (Gaya, Arwal, Gopalganj, Kishanganj, Nawada, Buxar, Saran, Samastipur, Araria, Muzaffarpur, Banka and Patna) in 2011-12.

Chart 5.6 : Overview of SHGs formation in Bihar (2007-08 to 2010-11)



The fund utilisation under SGSY is 48 percent in 2011-12, compared to 57 percent in 2010-11. There is a large inter-district variation in the utilisation of fund. There are 19 districts where the utilisation of fund is below the state average of 48.3 percent. In Araria, only 14.2 percent of the available fund has been utilised during 2011-12. Aurangabad (96.8), Buxar (95.5) and

Nawada (92.2) have registered above ninety percent utilisation of available fund. Though receiving countrywide acceptance, SGSY is still engaged in low productive activities in the primary sector.

The Radhakrishna Committee, constituted by the central government, has tried to identify the bottlenecks in the advancement of SGSY. The Committee found out that the SGSY programme has become subsidy-driven, as nearly two-thirds of the total fund was given out as subsidy. Only limited portion of SGSY funds was utilised for training and capacity building programme for SHG members. Ill-trained groups are serious obstacle in the way of a better performance of SGSY. The Committee also put emphasis on preparatory works prior to SHG-Bank linkage. These limitations of SGSY led the central government to restructure the programme as National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM).

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS)

The MGNREGS, completely different in nature from the earlier rural employment generation programme, is designed as a demand-driven scheme and legally assures 100 days of unskilled work to each rural household, demanding employment. It also aims to create economic, social and community assets in the rural area so as to expand the scope of livelihood options. The recent studies have shown the impact of MGNREGS on the lives of rural people. The implementation of this programme considerably enhances the bargaining power of agricultural labourers. This also results in increase of wages of agricultural labour, and substantial reduction of distress migration by improving their economic conditions; consequently, MGNREGS upholds the spirit of an inclusive growth. The successful implementation of this programme has a multiplier effect on rural economy. This is more significant for a state like Bihar which is one of the fastest growing economies of the country.

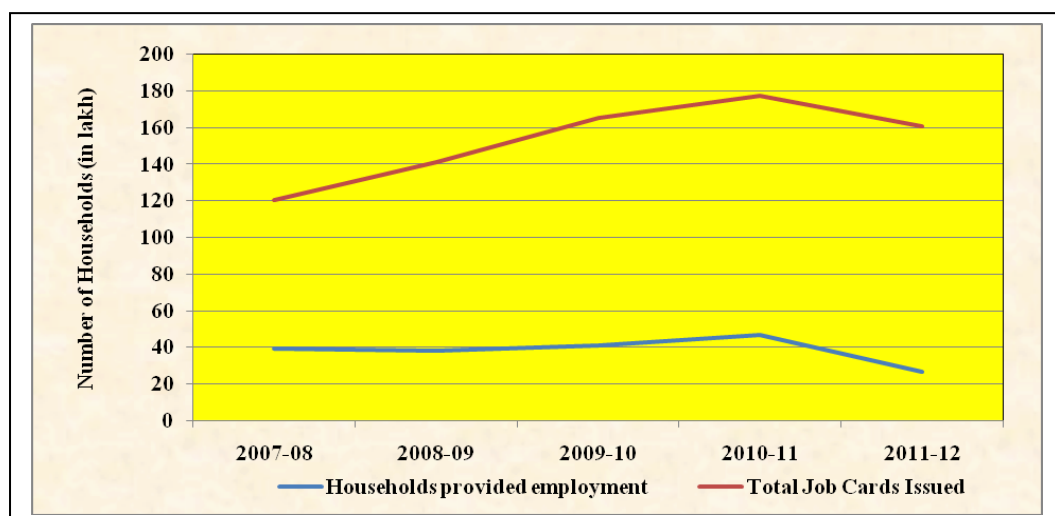
The details about the performance of the programme are provided in Table 5.36. The Job Card has been issued to 133.82 lakh households till 2011-12, and only about 20 percent of total job card holders were provided employment. Out of those provided with employment, only 5.1 percent were provided 100 days of employment, the corresponding figure was 5.6 percent in 2010-11. Nearly two-thirds (65 percent) of fund was utilised in 2011-12, which is lower compared to the previous year. This is attributable to the lower generation of employment in 2011-12, compared to 2010-11. The total employment generated was 866.38 lakh person-days in 2011-12, compared to 1597.49 lakh persondays in 2010-11. Till 2011-12, 107.55 lakh bank and post-office accounts have been opened for payment of wages under this programme.

Table 5.36 : Performance of the MGNREGS (2007-08 to 2011-12)

Year	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
No. of Job Cards Issued (lakh)	81.24	102.99	124.06	130.45	133.82
No. of Households provided with employment (lakh)	39.26 (48.3)	38.42 (37.3)	41.27 (33.3)	46.85 (35.9)	26.8 (20.1)
No. of Households obtaining 100 days of employment	49945 (1.3)	100891 (2.6)	287019 (7.0)	260919 (5.6)	137649 (5.1)
Employment generated (lakh Person days)	840.58	991.22	1137.53	1597.49	866.38
Percentage share of women in total employment generated	27.3	29.8	30	29.6	28.20
Average employment per household	21.4	25.8	27.6	34.1	32.3
Number of Completed works	46436	53939	70491	83593	54589
Fund utilized (percentage)	71.5	60	75.8	82.7	65.02
No. of accounts opened (in lakh)	--	48.78	84.91	102.57	107.55

Note : Figures in parentheses denote percentages with respect to total job-cards issued.

Source : Department of Rural Development, GOB

Chart 5.7 : Overview of Employment provided to Households in Bihar (2007-08 to 2011-12)

Source : Department of Rural Development, GOB

The districtwise details about the implementation of MGNREGS is presented in Table A 5.31 (Appendix). One observes wide inter-district variation in the performance of MGNREGS. In 2011-12, the maximum number of job cards was issued in Muzaffarpur (6.94 lakhs), followed by Madhubani (6.66 lakhs) and Patna (5.59 lakhs). Less than one lakh job cards were issued in small districts of Sheohar (0.86 lakhs), Sheikhpura (0.86 lakhs) and Arwal (0.97 lakhs). SC households represent 39.85 percent of the total job cards issued to households. The percentage of households demanding employment was the highest in Sitamarhi (63.44 percent), followed by West Champaran (56.69 percent) in 2011-12. Less than 10 percent of households had demanded job in Katihar (6.09 percent), Siwan (8.72 percent) and Gopalgunj (9.05 percent). East Champaran ranked first (21.26 percent) in providing 100 days of employment to those who had demanded it, followed by Begusarai (13.63 percent) and Vaishali (12.23 percent).

Saran district could not provide 100 days of employment to any household. Saharsa (0.02 percent), Madhubani (0.38 percent) and Purnea (0.61 percent) have also recorded very little result in providing 100 days of employment to those households demanding it. Katihar (41.45 percent), Begusarai (40.76 percent), Lakhisarai (40.56 percent) and Jamui (40.60 percent) have registered the highest participation of women in MGNREGS, in 2011-12, each one recording more than 40 percent participation of women. Less than 10 percent participation of women has been registered in Saran (6.00 percent) and Gopalganj (7.31 percent). There is wide inter-district variation as regards total employment generated in 2011-12. East Champaran (96.36 lakhs) is the best district in employment generation, followed by Muzaffarpur (70.75 lakhs) and West Champaran (48.02 lakhs). The lowest employment generation was recorded in Sheikhpura (3.92 lakhs), followed by Munger (6.19 lakhs) in 2011-12. The districtwise financial progress under MGNREGS is shown in Table A 5.32 (Appendix). Saharsa (156.31 percent) is the best district in the utilisation of fund in 2011-12. Katihar (90.86 percent), Kishanganj (90.90 percent), Arwal (91.17 percent), Buxar (92.62 percent) and Nalanda (96.29 percent) also utilised more than 90 percent of the MGNREGS fund.

Table 5.37 lists the categorywise completed works under MGNREGS, during 2007-08 to 2011-12. The rural connectivity project has dominated the scheme during this period, accounting for nearly 50 percent of the total projects. The second important category is water conservation. These two types of projects help in developing the rural infrastructure, expanding the opportunity for rural people to earn their livelihoods.

Table 5.37 : List of Category wise Completed Works under MGNREGS (2007-08 to 2011-12)

Year / Categories	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Water conservation	9512 (22.0)	9271 (17.2)	8637 (12.3)	11424 (13.7)	6059 (11.1)
Drought proofing	1018 (2.4)	1515 (2.8)	6601 (9.4)	6609 (7.9)	5360 (9.8)
Micro irrigation works	3370 (7.8)	5479 (10.2)	6552 (9.3)	7368 (8.8)	4605 (8.4)
Provision of irrigation facility	660 (1.5)	1135 (2.1)	1489 (2.1)	1841 (2.2)	1902 (3.5)
Renovation of traditional water bodies	5140 (11.9)	5472 (10.1)	7593 (10.8)	7650 (9.1)	5065 (9.3)
Land development	1098 (2.5)	2139 (4.0)	2575 (3.7)	4674 (5.6)	3229 (5.9)
Flood control and protection	2713 (6.3)	5307 (9.8)	5175 (7.3)	5072 (6.1)	2554 (4.7)
Rural connectivity	19660 (45.5)	23621 (43.8)	31869 (45.2)	38955 (46.6)	25521 (46.8)
Any other activity	0	0	0	0	294 (0.5)
Total Works Completed	43171 (100.0)	53939 (100.0)	70491 (100.0)	83593 (100.0)	54589 (100.0)

Source : Department of Rural Development, GOB

Indira Awas Yojana (IAY)

The IAY, a flagship scheme of the central government, was started to provide financial assistance to BPL households in rural areas for 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 5.38.

Table 5.38 : Performance of the IAY Scheme

Year	Annual Physical Target	Houses Completed		Percentage of Fund Utilisation
		Total	SC & ST	
2007-08	NA	24740	13559 (54.8)	72.2
2008-09	567125	673658 (118.8)	394885 (58.6)	77.3
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)	68.02

Note : Figures in parentheses denote percentages with respect to previous column

Source : Department of Rural Development, GOB

In 2011-12, 61.1 percent of physical targets were achieved under IAY, compared to 69.8 percent in 2010-11. The share of SCs and STs in the total houses completed was lower than the mandatory norm of 60 percent, and this percentage has declined over the years. The detailed information of IAY is presented in Table A 5.33 (Appendix), recording achievements for each of its components.

The districtwise information on performance under IAY is presented in Table A 5.34 (Appendix). It indicates the wide inter-district variation in fund utilisation and achievement of physical targets. The physical achievement under IAY was 61.05 percent in 2011-12 for the entire state. There are 26 districts where achievement is above the state average. The lowest achievement is recorded in Siwan (19.11 percent) in 2011-12, while the highest achievement is registered by Gaya (165.19 percent). The gap between the highest and the lowest achievement reflects the extensive inter-district variation. There are 9 districts which registered more than 100 percent achievement – Gaya (165.19 percent), Sheikhpura (163.15 percent), Nawada (157.08 percent), Lakhisarai (126.26 percent), Aurangabad (115.43 percent), Munger (109.96 percent), Bhojpur (109.31 percent), Banka (108.94 percent) and Rohtas (105.01 percent). Percentage of fund utilisation has increased to 68.02 percent in 2011-12 from 66.4 percent in 2010-11. There are 22 districts above the state average in fund utilisation. The best three districts in fund utilisation are – Sitamarhi (91.13 percent), Bhojpur (89.02 percent) and

Darbhanga (88.78 percent). The lowest percentage of fund utilisation was recorded in Munger (57.24 percent), Purnea (56.70 percent) and Madhubani (43.78 percent) in 2011-12.

Food Security and Public Distribution System

Public Distribution System (PDS) is considered to be a major policy instrument to make available essential commodities to people, in particular the economically weaker sections of society at a regulated subsidised price. In states like Bihar afflicted with poverty and inequality, ensuring entitlement of foodgrains is essential. The PDS also plays a crucial role as an anti-inflationary measure and contributes greatly in raising the nutritional standards. Four essential commodities (wheat, rice, sugar and kerosene oil) are distributed through PDS outlets.

The social backgrounds of PDS dealers are summarised in Table 5.39. The total number of PDS dealers is 44,483 as in September, 2012. The share of backward and extremely backward castes is about 37 percent in all PDS outlets. The shares of scheduled castes and general castes in the PDS dealers is also high, 16.95 and 20.90 percent respectively. The distribution of PDS dealers by their social background in different districts is presented in Table A 5.35 (Appendix). The ownership pattern of PDS outlets at the district levels is nearly the same as in the state level.

Table 5.39 : Overview of PDS Dealerships

Social Background of PDS Dealers	No of PDS Outlets	Percentage Share
Scheduled Cast	7539	16.95
Scheduled tribes	344	0.77
Backward Caste	13485	30.31
Extremely Backward Caste	2813	6.32
Minority	2937	6.60
Women	2968	6.67
Women Self Help Groups	198	0.45
Co-operative Society (Ex-Army Personnel)	4766	10.71
Handicapped	138	0.31
General	9295	20.90
Total	44483	100.00

Source : Department of Food and Consumer Protection, GOB

The PDS is carried out under three schemes : (1) BPL - 25 kgs. of rice and 10 kgs of wheat are provided to each BPL family per month, (2) *Antyodaya* – providing 35 kgs. of foodgrains per month to extremely poor BPL families, out of which 21 kgs of rice at the rate of Rs 2 per kg and 14 kgs. of wheat at the rate of Rs 3 per kg; and (3) *Annapurna* – providing homeless senior

citizens with 4 kgs. of rice and 6 kgs. of wheat free of cost. The central government allocates foodgrains to the state for 65.23 lakh BPL families, whereas the state government survey has revealed that the total number of BPL families is 1.35 crores. Since there is a shortfall in the supply of foodgrains from the central government, the state government has decided to provide 25 kgs. of foodgrains to each family, instead of 35 kgs. per family per month.

The operational details of PDS in Bihar for the years 2007-08 to 2011-12 are presented in Table 5.40. It reveals that the allotment and the lifting of foodgrains under BPL scheme have continuously increased over the years. The allotment of wheat and rice for BPL households has doubled in absolute terms during this period. The lifting percentage for wheat is 64.8 percent in 2011-12, lower than that in the previous year. But both allotment and lifting amount in absolute figures has increased substantially in 2011-12, compared to 2010-11. The lifting percentage of rice under BPL scheme was significantly lower than the same for wheat in early years. But it has crossed the lifting percentage of wheat in 2011-12. The lifting percentage of foodgrains was much high under Antyodaya from the very beginning. One of the reasons for this is that foodgrains are highly subsidised under Antyodaya. Though this percentage has been lower in 2011-12 compared to 2010-11, it is still above 90 percent. Under Annapurna, the allotment of foodgrains remained unaltered in 2010-11 and 2011-12, but the lifting percentage of both the foodgrains was a little lower in 2011-12.

Table 5.40 : Working of Public Distribution System (2007-08 to 2011-12)

(Figures in '000 tonnes)

Year	Wheat			Rice		
	Allotment	Lifting	Lifting Percentage	Allotment	Lifting	Lifting Percentage
BPL						
2007-08	479.3	273.8	57.1	1198.2	479.6	40.0
2008-09	447.7	289.9	64.8	1272.1	470.3	37.0
2009-10	447.7	410.3	91.6	1272.1	741.6	58.3
2010-11	610.8	559.6	91.6	1495.1	1217.0	81.3
2011-12	985.9	638.4	64.8	2187.7	1500.2	68.6
Antyodaya						
2007-08	408.0	366.6	89.9	612.0	514.0	84.0
2008-09	408.0	322.4	79.0	612.0	461.5	75.4
2009-10	408.0	385.4	94.5	612.0	543.2	88.8
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
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

Source: Department of Food and Consumer Protection, GOB

The districtwise information on allotment and lifting of foodgrains under BPL, Antyoday and Annapurna scheme in 2011-12 are presented in Table A 5.36, A 5.37 and A 5.38 (Appendix) respectively. In all the three schemes, considerable amount of inter-district variation is observed in the lifting of foodgrains. Amount of foodgrain lifted against the allotment is an important indicator of the functioning of the PDS, indicating the demand for foodgrains of the local people. The information on districtwise lifting percentage for wheat and rice under BPL, Antoday and Annapurna is presented in Table A 5.39 (Appendix) for 2010-11 and 2011-12. Under BPL scheme, only Bhojpur (102.2 percent) has lifted more than 100 percent of wheat in 2011-12. Under Antyoday, all districts, except Saran, have lifted more than 80 percent of wheat. Under Annapurna scheme, Munger and Madhepura have not lifted any amount of wheat. In case of rice, Sheikhpura (100.6 percent) has lifted the highest amount under the BPL scheme. For Antyoday scheme, most of the districts have lifted more than 80 percent of their allotment in 2011-12.

Intervention in the Public Distribution System

- 423 godowns are targeted to be built, having a total capacity of 2,84,000 tonnes, under NABARD and RIDF loan. 55 godowns have already been built by 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 food grain at the desired location and to prevent the diversion and black marketing.

The programmes meant for the rural development and poverty alleviation, need to be more effectively implemented to ensure desired outcome. Proper monitoring and evaluation is one instrument to implement the programmes effectively. The state government has recently adopted many measures to control the leakage at the grassroot level, which continues to be a major problem. Convergence of schemes implemented at different level, is another an important measure that can bring greater achievement. The Twelfth Plan also puts emphasis on this issue of optimal use of scarce resource. The B K Chaturvedi Committee, appointed by Planning Commission, has made several suggestions to restructure the Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSSs) and has recommended for greater flexibility to the states in the implementation of CSSs. This flexibility will allow the state government to implement the schemes more effectively and provide benefits to the needy people.

5.5 Interventions for Marginalised Sections

Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe

The state government had created a separate Department in 2007 for the inclusive growth of scheduled castes and tribes in Bihar. There are 22 castes in Bihar which are listed as Scheduled

Castes (SC) and they account for 15.7 percent of its population, while communities listed as Scheduled Tribes (ST) make up 0.9 percent of the state's population according to 2001 census. The Department of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe runs various programmes for their economic, educational and social upliftment of the deprived class which are listed below:

- In 2011-12, a scheme was started for post-entry scholarships to SC/ST students through e-Z pay card. Till date, a sum of Rs. 32.85 crore for SC students and Rs. 4.18 crore for ST students have been allocated, from which 36,960 students have benefited.
- The state government has made provision for Scholarships and stipends for pre-matric and post-matric students.
- In residential schools of the Department, computer-aided learning (CAL) scheme has been introduced to impart education to the children from Std. I-X in Hindi, English, Mathematics, Science and Social Science. In 2011-12, an amount of Rs. 47.57 crore for SC and Rs. 9.87 crore for ST has been approved, through which 15,563 students have benefited.
- The state government has made provision of hostels and book banks for children of Mahadalit families, a major group within SC population.
- Pre-matric scholarships to children whose parents are engaged in unclean occupation
- Pre-examination training facility for SC/ST students to help them prepare for competitive examinations, such as UPSC, BPSC, Railways, Banks etc.
- 11,256 SC and ST students have benefited so far under Mukhyamantri SC and ST Medha Vritti Yojana.
- Legal aid and financial assistance were given to 1062 affected families under the SC & ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 and Rule, 1995
- The special programme for development of Tharu tribe, included in ST category in 2003, has started. Integrated Tharuhat Development Authority has been established in West Champaran (Bettiah). The Authority has been planning and executing schemes such as roads in rural areas, water supply, vocational training programmes, promotion of sports, establishment of libraries etc.
- To provide residential schools in Tharuhat areas, provision for 5 boys' residential schools and 5 girls' residential schools has already been approved and construction work is under progress for 6 schools.
- Landless farming and kitchen gardening scheme have been started as a Central Assistance Scheme for scheduled castes. This scheme has been implemented through NGOs in 20 blocks of 11 districts (Arwal, Jehanabad, Muzaffarpur, Gaya, Purnea,

Samastipur, Nalanda, Sitamarhi, Begusarai, Vaishali and Patna). There are 7831 families availing the benefit of this scheme.

- Under *Mukhyamantri* SC and ST Shatabdi (Centenary) Education Loan Scheme, there is a provision of Rs. 9.00 crore for SC community and Rs. 1.00 crore for ST community in the year 2011-12.

The total outlay for SC/ST welfare increased from Rs. 953.97 crore in 2011-12 to Rs. 1016.63 crore in 2012-13 (Table 5.41). However, the actual expenditure was Rs. 741.72 crore against Rs. 953.97 crore in 2011-12, indicating 77.7 percent utilisation of funds. District level overview of physical and financial progress in major SC/ST welfare schemes in the state for 2010-11 and 2011-12 is presented in Table A 5.40 (Appendix).

Table 5.41 : Overview of Outlay Allocation of SC and ST Welfare

(Rs. lakh)

Item	2011-12				2012-13		
	Outlay			Actual Exp.	Outlay		
	Plan	Non-Plan	Total		Plan	Non-Plan	Total
SC & ST	78453.65	11296.44	89750.09	73825.30 (99.5)	85994.60	11885.30	97879.90
Secretariat Services	0.00	277.23	277.23	247.38 (0.3)	0.00	283.37	283.37
Capital Outlay/Expenditure	5270.10	0.00	5270.10	0.00 (0.0)	3400.00	0.00	3400.00
Capital Outlay/Expenditure on Co-operatives	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00 (0.1)	100.00	0.00	100.00
Total	83823.75	11573.67	95397.42	74172.68 (100.0)	89494.60	12168.67	101663.27

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

Source: Department of SC/ST Welfare, GOB

Mahadalit

The state government has undertaken several targeted schemes based on the report of the State Mahadalit Commission for the development of the most deprived amongst the scheduled castes. The Commission observed that, out of the 22 scheduled castes in Bihar, 21 are acutely deprived in terms of educational, economic, socio-cultural and political status and population belonging to these castes have not benefited significantly from affirmative actions meant for scheduled castes.

- In 2011-12, allocation of 450 additional community hall-cum-work sheds were under process. There is a provision for construction of 1000 community hall-cum-work sheds in 2012-13, on which an estimated expenditure of Rs. 52.75 crores is expected.

- Under *Mahadalit* Toilet Construction Scheme, Rs. 300 is being provided from state funds to *Mahadalit* families as beneficiary contribution to construct toilets, the major portion being provided under a Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS). Upto December, 2012, a total of 2.36 lakh toilets have been constructed with an expenditure of Rs. 7.08 crore. Table 5.42 gives the details of toilets constructed and expenditure in three consecutive years:

Table 5.42 : Toilets constructed under Mahadalit Toilet Construction Scheme

Year	Toilets Constructed (No.)	Expenditure (Rs. Lakh)
2009-10	55010	165.03
2010-11	98948	296.84
2011-12 (upto December)	82078	246.23
Total	236036	708.10

Source : Department of SC/ST Welfare, GOB

- A scheme called '*Mukhyamantri Mahadalit Radio Scheme*' has been started on a pilot basis on January 9, 2012 in Makhdumpur and Kako blocks of Jehanabad and Danapur and Patna Sadar blocks of Patna. Under the scheme, a sum of Rs. 400 is given to each household to help it buy a radio set. This scheme will be implemented later in rest of the blocks of Jehanabad and Patna and all the blocks of Gaya, Lakhisarai and Sheikhpura. Other blocks of Bihar are targeted to be covered by 2012-13.
- 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 broadcasted by these stations would also be prepared by people of this community.
- The state government has appointed more than 9 thousand Vikas Mitras, one for each of the Mahadalit habitations, Vikas Mitra for the proper implementation of Mahadalit Vikas Schemes.
- Under Mahadalit Anganwadi Yojana, there is a proposal to open at least 1 mini anganwadi per 500 families in Mahadalit villages. This scheme will be executed through ICDS. The state government is prepared to release Rs. 7.00 crore for this purpose as and when the proposal is passed through ICDS.
- Under Subsidy Yojana, SC individuals living below poverty line are provided loan via bank for economically viable schemes. A share of 50 percent of this loan is to be borne by the NSKFDC, subject to a limit of Rs. 10,000. Till now, a sum of Rs. 4.02 crore has been provided to 1610 persons for employment.

National Safai Karmachari Finance and Development Corporation (NSKFDC)

- **Mahila Samridhi 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. Upto 2011-12, Rs. 24.30 lakh have been provided to 81 female workers for self-employment.
- **Micro Credit Finance Scheme (MCFS)** - Under MCF, the amount for loan and subsidy are same as in MSY, but instead of 4 percent, the rate of interest is 5 percent which is recovered in 36 equal installments. Under this, upto 2011-12, 690 people have availed Rs. 2.07 crore 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 which will be collected in 60 regular installments. Till now, 40 female workers have got a total of Rs. 20 lakhs for employment.

Bihar State Schedule Caste Cooperative Development Corporation Limited, 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 34 districts of Bihar. In the financial year 2011-12, corporation benefited 2616 people with a loan and subsidy amount of Rs. 7.59 crore. The details are given in Table 5.43.

Table 5.43 : Achievements of Bihar State Scheduled Caste Co-operative Corporation Ltd. in the Financial Year 2011-12

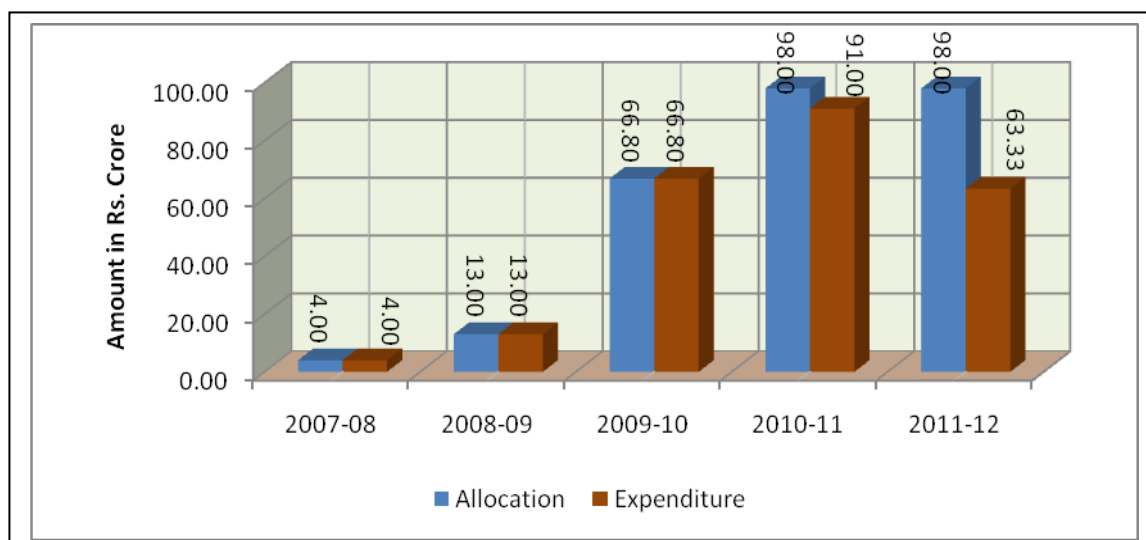
(Rs. Lakh)

Name of the scheme	No. of Beneficiaries	Term loan	Bank Loan	Margin Money	Subsidy	Total
Mahila Samridhi Scheme (NSFDC)	42	8.40	0.00	0.00	4.20	12.60
Small Business Scheme (NSFDC)	8	3.04	0.00	0.16	0.80	4.00
Mahila Samridhi Scheme (NSKFDC)	81	16.20	0.00	0.00	8.10	24.30
Micro Credit Finance Scheme (NSKFDC)	690	138.00	0.00	0.00	69.00	207.00
Mahila Adshikarita Yojana (NSFKDC)	40	16.00	0.00	0.00	4.00	20.00
Term Loan Sheme (upto Rs. 1.00 Lakh) (NSKFDC)	110	44.00	0.00	0.00	11.00	55.00
Term Loan Sheme (upto Rs. 0.50 Lakh) (NSKFDC)	35	27.13	0.00	2.63	3.50	33.26
Subsidy Scheme (executed through Bank)	1610	0.00	241.41	0.00	161.00	402.41
Total	2616	252.77	241.41	2.79	261.60	758.57

Source : Department of SC/ST Welfare, GOB

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

Chart 5.8 : Budget Allocation for Development of Mahadalits



Women Empowerment

Bihar has shown a decrease in sex ratio from 919 in 2001 to 916 in 2011. In comparison, the sex ratio of India improved to 940 in 2011 from 933 in 2001. This drop in sex ratio is one of the serious concerns of the state government. Although the literacy rate for females has shown a sharp increase from 33.1 percent in 2001 to 53.3 percent in 2011, a jump of 20 percentage points, but the gender disparity still persists. Gender inequality arising out of social norms and cultural traditions is now being addressed directly or indirectly to promote social change in attitude and perception towards women. The state government has been publishing its gender budget since 2008-09. A brief overview of the gender budget for 2011-12 and 2012-13 is presented in Table 5.44.

Table 5.44 : Gender Budget Summary

Details	2011-12 (Rs. crore)	2012-13 (Rs. crore)	Percent Change
Category 1 schemes for Women (100 % beneficiaries)	1995.64	2293.84	14.94
Category II schemes for Women (30 % beneficiaries)	4092.48	5541.79	35.41
Total outlays for women	6088.12	7835.63	28.7
Total Outlays for related departments	27841.55	34615.35	24.33
Outlays for women as a percentage of total outlays of relevant departments	21.87	22.65	3.57
Total size of the state budget	65325.87	78686.82	20.45
Share of outlays in the state budget (%)	9.32	9.96	6.87
GSDP	211400	263876	24.82
Outlays for women as percentage of GSDP (%)	2.88	2.97	3.13

Source : Gender Budget, Department of Finance, GOB

Table 5.45 shows considerable increase in outlays in Category II schemes between 2011-12 and 2012-13. It must be noted that the entire set of figures for Category II has been calculated on the assumption that all welfare schemes that are gender-neutral would have at least 30 percent women beneficiaries. The table also shows that there are significant increases in outlays for departments like SC & ST Welfare, Education department, Health, Urban development and Housing, Rural Development, Planning and Development and Labour Resource. For Departments like Panchayati Raj, Public Health Engineering, Revenue and Land Reform and Welfare of Backward and Extremely Backward Castes there have been a decrease in outlays in 2012-13 over 2011-12.

Table 5.45 : Overview of Gender Budget

(Rs. crore)

Name of Department	2011-12 (RE)			2012-13 (BE)		
	Total Budget Outlay	Category I Outlays	Category II Outlays	Total Budget Outlay	Category I Outlays	Category II Outlays
Social Welfare	3411.54	625.15	1256.39	3580.76	601.01	1424.21
Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes Welfare	832.27	4.33	248.50	1002.88	0.00	308.23
Public Health Engineering	915.67	0.00	76.53	700.29	0.00	99.49
Minority Welfare	574.24	4.50	27.45	584.51	1.50	44.19
Education Department	11658.53	241.19	3685.24	15054.12	266.16	3191.27
Health	2862.75	354.83	15.86	3085.99	383.15	17.99
Rural Development	1494.11	784.39	157.95	1746.33	784.74	294.00
Urban Development and Housing	1381.83	0.00	221.26	1553.86	0.00	18.80
Panchayati Raj	3339.76	0.00	86.84	3156.41	0.00	65.79
Labor Resource	187.49	0.95	7.68	202.89	0.55	1.26
Planning and Development	1763.83	0.00	128.35	2037.01	0.00	33.00
Backward Class and Extremely Backward Class Welfare	255.66	11.66	62.62	129.18	18.88	36.91
Revenue and Land Reforms Department	675.67	32.86	0.00	491.04	32.86	0.00
Total	29353.35	2059.86	5974.67	33325.27	2088.85	5535.14

Source : Gender Budget, Department of Finance, GOB

Table 5.46 : Flagship Schemes to Address Gender Disparity

(Rs. lakh)

Scheme	2006-07 Actual	2007-08 Actual	2008-09 Actual	2009-10 Actual	2010-11 RE	2011-12 BE
Lakshmbai Social Security Pension Scheme (2007)	0.00	4879.65	6814.37	6176.26	8592.01	5762.05
Nari Shakti Yojana	0.00	1360.00	2250.00	1000.00	1000.00	3000.00
Mukhyamantri Kanya Vivah Yojana	194.60	969.00	3482.97	7753.22	7000.00	4755.00
Mukhyamantri Kanya Suraksha Yojana	0.00	200.00	2600.00	6700.00	10541.10	10000.00

Source : Gender Budget, Department of Finance, GOB

The 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 (Lakshmi Bai Social Security Pension scheme, *Kanya Vivah Yojana* and *Nari Shakti Yojana*) (Table 5.46). Under *Kanya Suraksha Yojana*, 11.9 lakh girls have been benefited till 2011-12. The *Mukhyamantri Nari Shakti Yojana (MNSY)* was launched in 2007-08 throughout the state with an objective to empower women and make them self-reliant. The programme envisages holistic empowerment of women in economic, social and cultural spheres. This programme is operated in 6173 villages of 1542 panchayats of 165 blocks from 27 distinct districts of the state. Till 2011-12, as many as 5218 groups were formed under this scheme. Their work is focused on understanding rural poverty, analyzing situation of SHGs, village and social mobilization of women, understanding the livelihood and micro financing, social and institutional support, make provisions for women victims of violence etc. Table 5.47 shows that, upto 2011-12, the total expenditure on MNSY was 35.6 percent of the funds received. Out of the three heads i.e. economic, social and cultural, the utilisation of expenditure is the highest on cultural empowerment (196.2 percent) and the lowest on economic empowerment (25.5 percent).

Table 5.47 : Mukhyamantri Nari Shakti Yojana

(Rs. In lakh)

Particulars	Total Fund Received upto 2011-12	Total Expenses upto 2011-12
Economic Empowerment	2150.00	548.32
SHG Formation & Nurturing & Capacity Building	1200.00	404.95
Initial Capitalisation Fund	650.00	2.03
Community Assets for Development of Capacity	100.00	58.62
Training & Action Research in Service Sector	50.00	64.45
Study & Research	50.00	0.00
Monitoring & Evaluation	100.00	18.27
Social Empowerment	680.00	305.10
Helpline Project	225.00	137.27
Short Stay Home	200.00	115.51
Protection Home	25.00	0.25
Working Women Hostel	15.00	0.00
Creche	15.00	0.00
Social Awareness	200.00	52.07
Social Rehabilitation Fund	50.00	5.00
Cultural Empowerment	60.00	117.79
Women Resource Centre	30.00	53.09
Innovative Scheme	30.00	37.55
Grand Total	3000.00	1066.85

Source : Bihar State Women Development Corporation, GOB

Economic Empowerment

- In 2011-12, there were 6173 villages from 1542 panchayats in 165 blocks of 27 districts which were covered under SHG programme. Upto 2011-12, the WDC has constituted 5218 SHGs. Initial capitalisation fund is an important component under MNSY. By means of this, SHGs can borrow money from banks and, till 2011-12, an amount of Rs. 334.54 lakh have been distributed in 1649 SHGs as loan.
- In 66 blocks of the 17 districts, 66 co-operative societies have been constituted through block level SHGs, out of which the registration of 13 societies is under process. In 2012-13, there is a plan to create 16 new co-operative societies, out of which 4 have already been formed.
- In 2011-12, the training of Bamboo art (at Kalyanpur, Samastipur), Madhubani painting and Jute Folder (at Darbhanga Sadar and Bahadurpur, Darbhanga) and Tent house business (at Samastipur, Veerganj and Barachatti) were given to the members of the co-operative societies and an amount of Rs. 5.7 lakh has been provided to the societies as an assistance by the Corporation
- Women Development Corporation is 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 training free of cost on housekeeping, beautician, computer and sales management by reputed training institutes. In 2010-11, 1980 beneficiaries were trained, out of which 505 were able to obtain employment.

Social Empowerment

- At present, women helpline are functional in 34 districts in which a total of 4376 cases were registered in 2011-12, out of which 3042 cases have been disposed .Short-stay homes are operating in 27 districts of Bihar. In 2011-12, a total of 887 female victims of domestic violence got shelter and protection and 808 of them were resettled.
- Under MNSY, WDC has planned to establish 50 bed working women hostels in district headquarters at Patna, Gaya, Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga and Bhagalpur to provide safe and suitable accommodation to working women. The state government has selected 5 NGOs to carry on this process.

- Under Creche Scheme, 11 NGOs have been selected and financed to run 26 units of crèche in 11 districts of the state with 260 beneficiaries.
- The social awareness programmes of WDC 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. In 2011-12, as an Innovative (Nawachari) Scheme, a cultural group of beggars was formed. These artists will campaign against social atrocity like dowry, child marriage, domestic violence and gender disparity.
- Table 5.48 shows that there has been increase in the number of cases registered and disposed relating to offences against women. Out of all the cases, the registration of cases is the highest in domestic violence and the lowest in dowry death.

Table 5.48 : Number of Cases registered and disposed under Social Empowerment

Types of Cases	2010-11		2011-12		2012-13, upto Sept. 2012	
	Registered	Disposed	Registered	Disposed	Registered	Disposed
Domestic Violence	1208	296 (24.5)	2843	2043 (71.9)	1750	1182 (67.5)
Dowry Abused	315	51 (16.2)	650	426 (65.5)	357	236 (66.1)
Dowry Death	12	8 (66.7)	22	16 (72.7)	6	5 (83.3)
Second Marriage	127	31 (24.4)	163	116 (71.2)	108	65 (60.2)
Assets Related	122	13 (10.7)	276	222 (80.4)	153	101 (66.0)
Rape & Trafficking Cases	56	2 (3.6)	116	68 (58.6)	58	52 (89.7)
Sexual abuse at office and other places	22	7 (31.9)	78	68 (87.2)	29	25 (86.2)
Others	522	35 (6.7)	1120	792 (70.7)	714	545 (76.3)
Total Cases	2384	443 (18.6)	5268	3751 (71.2)	3175	2211 (69.6)

Note : Figures in parentheses denote the percentage of cases disposed

Source : Bihar State Women Development Corporation, GOB

Cultural Empowerment

Along with economic and social, cultural empowerment is also an essential part of a personality development. Therefore, WDC also plays active role in cultural empowerment of women.

- In 15 women's colleges in 5 districts (Nalanda, Nawada, Samastipur, Begusarai and East Champaran), exhibition-cum-gender fairs under 'Sapno Ko Chali Chhoone' programme have been organised. The organisers have selected 30 'Champions of Change' from these colleges who would carry the campaign further.

- Lac cultivation is encouraged among women to make them self-employed and, till now, 12 female farmers have already started cultivating lac.
- For nursing, 50 poor urban females have been trained and another 37 females have also been trained for preparing artificial jewelleryes, out of which 11 have become master trainers.
- In 2011-12, 714 audio/video shows related to women and child health, education and other related matters have been shown in 114 clusters which have benefited 21,421 persons.

Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRI)

Panchayati Raj Institutions are the vehicles of political empowerment of people at the grassroot level. A vast majority of people are living in rural and remote areas, without any touch of modernity. A large section of such deprived people are either women or belongs to Scheduled castes, Scheduled tribes and other Backward castes. 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 Chairperson of the Gram Panchayat is called Mukhiya, the Chairperson of the Panchayat Samiti is called Pramukh and the Chairperson of the Zila Parishad is called Adhyaksha. According to 73rd constitutional amendment, Bihar Panchayat Raj Act, 2006 was enacted to strengthen the three-tier panchayat system in the state. Presently, in 38 districts of Bihar, there are 531 Panchayat Samities, and 8442 Gram Panchayats. There is a provision of 50 percent reservation for women, including the reservation on single posts (Table 5.49).

Table 5.49 : Panchayati Raj : An Overview 2012

Details	No.	Details	No.
Zilla Parishad	38	Gram Kachhari Members	115542
Panchayat Samiti	531	Gram Panchayat Sarpanch	8442
Gram Panchayat	8442	Gram Panchayat Secretary	5816
Gram Kachhari	8442	Nyaya Mitra	6947
Gram Panchayat Members	115542	Gram Kachhari Secretary	7474
Gram Panchayat Mukhia	8442	Zilla Panchayat Raj Officers	22
Panchayat Samiti Members	11534	Panchayat Raj Officers	299
Zilla Parishad Members	1162		

Source : Department of Panchayati Raj, GOB

As per the recommendation of Fourth State Finance Commission, two types of funds are being provided to the PRI:

- (a) Grant amount received through transfer of net taxes of the state: This amount will be spent by the PRIs in high priority areas like drinking water, brick soling and drainage construction along village kucha roads, cleaning of roads, drains, ponds, wells etc, disposal of dead animals and unclaimed dead bodies, strengthening of libraries and installation of solar lamps on rural roads. The amount left will be spent on salaries and pensions of the workers of the PRIs.
- (b) Untied Grant : Under PRI, an untied grant amount of Rs. 15 lakh, Rs. 1 lakh and Rs. 2 lakh will be made available to 38 Zila parishads, 531 Panchayat samities and 8442 Gram panchayats respectively. This amount will be spent on maintenance of the account and capacity building of *Zila Parishads*, *Panchayat Samities* and *Gram Panchayats*.

In 2011-12, a total amount of Rs. 580.16 crore has been approved and for 2012-13, there is a provision of Rs. 673.70 crore. The ratio of expenditure to outlay in various PRI schemes lies between 90 and 100 percent in 2011-12, whereas it was between 55 and 100 percent in 2010-11. The overall scenario shows that there is an increase in utilisation of plan outlay from about 88 percent in 2010-11 to about 100 percent in 2011-12. In 2011-12, for various development and capacity building related activities of PRIs, the utilisation ratio is 100 percent; for other activities, the utilisation ratio varied between 77 to 100 percent (Table A 5.41) (Appendix). A sum of Rs. 1.75 lakh each has been provided to 531 *Panchayat Samities* in 38 districts to set up IT cell. Further, a sum of Rs. 582.06 crore has been sanctioned for the construction of Anganwadi Centres by the *Gram Panchayats* in the light of 13th Finance Commission.

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/communities that are notified as such by the state government. In Bihar, 131 backward castes account for almost 60 percent of its population. The welfare measures taken for Backward Classes (BC) and Extremely Backward Classes (EBC) are as follows:

- Scholarships are provided to students from backward and extremely backward classes in primary and upper primary schools, colleges and technical institutes. In 2011-12, a provision of Rs. 177.24 crore was made under OBC Pre-Matric and Post-Matric Scholarship scheme, through which 4.50 lakh students benefited.

- Pre-Matric Scholarship Scheme is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, with 50 percent contribution from the state government. During 2011-12, a total of 66,660 students have availed this facility and, in 2012-13, there is a plan to provide this facility to 1.85 lakh more students. The state government also provides Pre-matric/school stipend under state plan. During 2011-12, a provision of Rs. 20.00 crore was made, through which 2.58 lakh students were benefited.
- Presently, 5 hostels for BC and EBC students are operating in Patna, Darbhanga, Bhagalpur, Katihar and Khagaria and 26 hostels in 26 districts of the state have also been completed, and 3 hostels are under construction in 3 more district.
- A sum of Rs. 40.25 crore has been released to Bihar State Pul Nirman Nigam for the construction of hostels in each district of the state under Jan Nayak Karpoori Thakur EBC Hostel scheme.
- Under *Mukhyamantri* EBC Merit Scholarship Scheme, a sum of Rs. 53.00 crore has been sanctioned during 2011-12, through which 53,000 boys and girls were benefited.
- Bihar State Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation was established in 1993 under Company Act, 1956. This is a channelizing agency of the state government. The Corporation provides 85-90 percent as term loan, 5-10 percent as margin money to people from BC and EBC classes to start self-employment ventures.

The total expenditure specifically for welfare of backward and extremely backward population is presented in Table 5.50 A. The financial allocation for different welfare schemes for the backward and extremely backward population is presented in Table 5.50 B.

Table 5.50 A : Financial Progress of BC and EBC Welfare

Details	(Rs. lakh)				
	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13, upto Sept. 2012
Total Outlay	6150.60	6742.00	12562.17	36591.17	82591.64
Total Approved Amount	6022.50	6742.00	12562.17	36591.17	81801.64
Total Expenditure	4785.80	6684.00	11516.77	35505.30	16982.19
Expenditure as percentage of Approved Amount	79.47	99.14	91.68	97.03	20.75
Expenditure as percentage of Total Outlay	77.81	99.14	91.68	97.03	20.56

Source : Department of BC and EBC Welfare, Government of Bihar

Table 5.50 B : Physical and Financial details of BC and EBC Department

Name of the Schemes	Year	No. of beneficiaries	Finance Allocation (Rs. Lakh)
Stipend for students of primary, middle and high school	2008-09	296315	2200.00
	2009-10	296315	2200.00
	2010-11	312630	2400.00
	2011-12	323313	2516.66
Post-Matric Scholarship	2008-09	55823	2000.00
	2009-10	75483	2522.55
	2010-11	86210	4000.00
	2011-12	126938	15206.88
OBC Girls' Higher Secondary Residential School (12 nos.)	2008-09	2400	275.00
	2009-10	2400	300.00
	2010-11	2440	512.00
	2011-12	3080	485.00
Mukhyamantri Medhavriti Yojana for EBC students	2008-09	10000	1000.00
	2009-10	9000	900.00
	2010-11	46943	4694.34
	2011-12	53000	5300.00
Construction of 29 girls' and boys' hostels	2008-09 to 2011-12	3200	3315.63
Provision of share capital to Backward Class Development Corporation	2008-09	-	100.00
	2009-10	-	100.00
	2010-11	-	100.00
	2011-12	-	100.00
Stipend for students in technical courses	2008-09	830	17.40
	2009-10	830	17.40
	2010-11	830	17.40
	2011-12	850	17.40
Construction of 38 Jannayak Karpuri Thakur Hostels for Extremely Backward class students	2008-09	Under Construction	1000.00
	2009-10		1791.27
	2010-11		1073.77
	2011-12		160.44

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

Minority Welfare

Religious minorities constitute 16.71 percent of the population of Bihar, with 16.53 percent Muslims, 0.03 percent Christians and 0.21 percent other religious minorities (2001 census). The largest population share of Muslims is in Kishanganj (67.58 percent), Katihar (42.53 percent), Araria (41.14 percent) and Purnea (36.76 percent). The lowest share of minorities is in Lakhisarai (4.4 percent). Kishanganj and Katihar also have the largest share of Christians in the population. The Department of Minority Welfare started working as an independent cell from 1991.

According to the Sachar Committee Report, the status of education among Muslims was lower than among the general population. To remove this disparity and for the upliftment of this deprived section of the population, the state government has taken several welfare initiatives:

- 15,500 minority students were benefited by *Mukhyamantri Alpsankhayak Vidyarthi Protsahan Yojana* in 2011-12.
- Scheme for construction of hostels for minority students is executed in all districts of Bihar. So far, 22 hostels have been constructed and made operational, including Mother Teresa Girls Hostel at Patna.
- In 2011-12, a sum of Rs. 2.53 crore was allotted for the construction of 100 bed hostel in the campus of Madrasa Islamia Sham Sul Hoda, Patna.
- For construction of a 300 bed hostel at Madrasa Damla (Bisfi) in Madhubani, the necessary grant has been sanctioned.
- For the maintenance of hostels at Gaya, Begusarai, Bhojpur, Saharsa, Kishanganj, Patna, East Champaran, Khagaria, Banka, Munger, Madhubani, Katihar, Kaimur, Rohtas, Bhagalpur, Madhepura, Jehanabad, Saran, Supaul and Gopalganj, an amount of Rs. 2 lakh per hostel has been released.
- An amount of Rs. 50 lakh has been released in 2011-12 to Bihar Rajya Sunni Waqf Board and Bihar Rajya Shiya Waqf Board for the development of Waqf properties.
- A sum of Rs. Rs. 10 lakh has been released under modernization scheme for renovation of hostels at Kishanganj, Madhepura, Patna, Gopalganj and Saran.
- In 2011-12, there were 600 deserted muslim women who were benefited socially and economically and, in 2012-13, there is a provision of Rs. 1.50 crore to benefit such women.
- A grant of Rs. 8 lakh has been provided to Anjuman Taraqui-e-Urdu.
- 22 Khadimul Hujjaj have been selected to serve hajis and an amount of Rs. 10 lakh has been sanctioned for the construction of Haj house.

Table 5.51 gives the details of financial achievements for activities related to Minority Welfare. It is noteworthy that the percentage of achievement of the department on various heads is 100 percent.

Table 5.51 : Financial Achievement under State Plan during 2011-12

(Rs. lakh)

Sl. No.	State Plan	Budget Amount	Sanctioned amount	Achievement	Percentage of achievement
1	Construction of Minority Hostels for Boys & Girls	400.0	399.1	399.1	99.8
2	Construction of Haj house etc.	10.0	10.0	10.0	100
3	Share capital provision of State for National Minority Development & Financial Corporation	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
4	Share capital of the State Minority Financial Corporation	100.0	100.0	100.0	100
5	Computerization and Survey of Wakf properties	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
6	Scholarship of college going students on merit cum poverty basis	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
7	Mukha Mantri Vidyarthi Protasahan Yojana	1550.0	1550.0	1550.0	100
8	Scholarship of college going students for preparation of PSC examination	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
9	Maintenance & protection of Wakf properties	40.0	40.0	40.0	100
10	Grant in aid as Revolving Fund to State Wakf Board	50.0	50.0	50.0	100
11	Financial Assistance to Muslim abandoned women through Sunni Wakf Board	50.0	50.0	50.0	100
12	Training of minority artisan under Mukhyamantri Shram Shakti Yojana	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
13	State Share of Pre Matric Scholarship Scheme (CS)	760.0	616.9	616.9	81.2
14	State Share of MSDP (CSS)	5540.0	4498.0	4498.0	81.2
	Total	8500.0	7314.0	7314.0	86.1

Source: Department of Minority Welfare, GOB

Labour Welfare

Labour force in Bihar is mainly unorganised. They are mostly engaged in agriculture and allied activities. Around 75 percent of the main workers were engaged either in agriculture or agriculture-related occupations in 2001. The recent data from 2011 census is yet to be published. A nominal proportion of the labour force is in the organised sector because of lower

rate of industrialisation. Labourers from Bihar migrate to other states of India and even outside India for employment. The state government has recently taken initiatives for the welfare of the labourers through a varieties of schemes, viz, 'Bihar Centenary Social Security Scheme for Unorganised and Craft Labour, 2011', 'Inter State Migratory Workers Scheme', 'Rehabilitation of Bonded Labour', 'Rural Training Camps', 'Bidi Labour House Construction Scheme', 'Rehabilitation of Child Labour', 'Employee Insurance Schemes', alongwith proper implementation of labour laws. The budgeted outlay for the Department of Labour in 2012-13 is Rs. 11.58 crore, which is more than double of that for 2010-11. In 2010-11, financial achievement was 90 percent whereas, it was only 69 percent in 2011-12. The physical achievements for various schemes for 2010-11 and 2011-12 are presented in Table 5.52.

Table 5.52 : Overview of Major Public Initiatives/ Schemes of Labour

(Outlay / Expenditure in Rs. lakh)

Scheme	2010-11			2011-12			2012-13
	Budget Outlay	Financial Achievement	Physical Achievement	Budget Outlay	Financial Achievement	Physical Achievement	Budget Outlay
Organisation of Rural Training Camps	22.9	20.1	8442 Labour Trained	32.8	28.5	8442 Labour Trained	36.0
Strengthening Child Labour Rehabilitation System	59.9	37.4	500 Benefited	116.0	55.7	500 Benefited	175.0
Establishment of Bihar State Child Labour Commission	93.0	88.0	Estt.	122.0	113.7	Estt.	102.0
Rehabilitation of Bonded Labour	58.0	57.7	577 Benefited	25.5	23.0	230 Benefited	35.0
Bidi Labour House Construction Scheme	37.4	36.4	909 Benefited	40.0	20.6	515 Benefited	40.0
Inter State Migratory Workers' Scheme	175.0	173.0	156 Benefited	125.0	87.6	83 Benefited	170.0
Common Man Insurance Scheme	24.0	18.3	—	45.0	1.5	—	—
Strengthening of Enforcement of Labour Acts	43.4	31.1	—	97.7	44.5	—	100.0
Social Security Scheme for Unorganised and Craft Labour	Scheme has been launched in 2011-12			126.0	126.0	Deposited to Labour Welfare Corpus Fund	500.0
Total	513.5	461.9	—	730.0	501.0	—	1158.0

Source : Department of Labour Resource, Government of Bihar

Social Welfare for Old and Disabled

Any welfare state should have specific focus on various components of social welfare. The details of such schemes related to women and child have been discussed earlier. In this section, the focus is given to various pension schemes as also those meant for the differently abled persons.

Table 5.53 shows the trend and summary of the welfare schemes, implemented by the central and state governments. The allocation under central sector schemes has increased by 39.4 percent, between 2009-10 to 2011-12, whereas the allocation for state sector schemes has increased by 88.9 percent during the same period. The number of beneficiaries is increasing steadily over the years, for both these schemes. The districtwise number of beneficiaries of these schemes are given in Table A 5.42 (Appendix) and A 5.43 (Appendix). Muzaffarpur has the highest number of the beneficiaries, followed by Madhubani and Patna district under the central sector schemes in 2011-12; in the state sector scheme, Gaya has the highest number of beneficiaries, followed by Nalanda, Patna and Bhagalpur.

Table 5.53 : Pension Schemes for Old Age, Widow and Persons with Disabilities

Scheme	Financial (Rs. lakh)			Physical (in lakh)		
	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Centre Sector Schemes (NSAP)						
Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme	50606	58886	64797	23.7	28.18	34.04
Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme	1614	5408	7486	1.36	2.7	3.45
Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme	67	166	332	0.05	0.1	0.19
National Family Benefit Scheme	2729	2781	4052	0.27	0.28	0.4
State Sector Schemes						
Laxmi Bai Pension Scheme	6176	9550	11066	3.07	4.5	4.97
Bihar State Social Security Pension Scheme	2186	2356	2172	0.97	1	0.84
Bihar Disability Pension Scheme	1558	4401	5291	1.34	2.09	3.07
Kabir Antyesti Grant Scheme	1980	2595	4600	1.22	0.87	1.41
Mukhyamantri Samarth Yojana	474	496	498	0.08	0.09	0.17
Scholarship to Disability Scheme	555	536	532	0.13	0.04	0.16
Mukhyamantri Nihshktjan Rin Yojana	20	20	500	-	-	0.01
Survey of Handicapped	113	57	64	3.29	6.09	7.63
Upgradation of Special Schools	132	9	201	-	-	-

Source : Department of Social Welfare, Government of Bihar.

Apart from the above, new initiatives are also being taken for the welfare of senior citizens and those suffering from physical disabilities.

- An integrated scheme '*SAMBAL*' has been launched for the welfare of the differently abled people. This scheme includes provisions for scholarship, artificial limbs and machines, certification, special schools, service provider centres, education loans, self employment loans and protection homes for these people.

- There has been an increase in the rate of pension under IGNWPS from Rs. 200 to Rs. 300 per month per beneficiary and revision of the eligibility criteria from the present age group of 40-59 years to 40-79 years.
- Similarly, there has also been an increase in the rate of pension under IGNDPS from Rs. 200 to Rs. 300 per month per beneficiary and a revision of the eligibility criteria from age group of 18-64 years to 18-79 years.
- There has been an increase in the lump sum grant under NFBS from Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 20,000 and the revision of the eligibility criteria from age group of 18-64 years to 18-59 years.
- Mukhyamantri Family Benefit Scheme has been launched in 2012-13 under which the dependent of the deceased is given a grant of Rs. 20,000.
- Amount of pension under *Laxmibai Samajik Suraksha Pension* and Bihar Disability Pension has been increased from Rs. 200 to Rs. 300 per month.

Land Distribution

Land reforms are central to any development programme to fight against Bihar's backwardness. With 90 per cent of the state's population living in villages and 74 per cent workforce employed in agriculture, Bihar is still predominantly rural or agrarian. The proportion of the landless or the near landless among the rural poor is steadily increasing. Landlessness aggravates poverty and forces people to migrate out of the state; landlessness also retards the development of agriculture.

Redistributive justice is one of the main planks of revenue administration in Bihar. In recent years, a special focus of the revenue administration has been provision of house sites to the Mahadalit families which do not have such site. *Mahadalit Vikas Yojana* has been started from 2009-10 and, in 2011-12, the number of landless mahadalit families benefitting from this scheme is 14,787. The Department sought to provide land to the target group by following four land streams — (a) *Gair Mazarua malik/khas land*, (b) *Gair Mazarua aam land*, (c) land under Bihar Privileged 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 5.54.

Table 5.54 : 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	69377	52864	76.2	1618.23
Gair Mazarua Aam land	46870	24867	53.1	669.27
Bihar Priviledged Person Homestead Tenancy Act	43560	39668	91.1	1105.26
Purchase of Raiyati land	60922	26479	43.5	794.37

Source : Department of Revenue and Land Reforms (GOB)

Along with this, the Department is also running land provision schemes for SC, ST, and BC households, belonging to Annexures I and II. Some of the important programmes of the Department are as follows:

- Under *Grihasthal* Scheme, in 2011-12, Rs. 15.00 crore has been allocated to different districts and, till now, 1020 families have already been benefited.
- Under Approach Road Construction Scheme, 35.18 acres of land has been acquired for connecting 128 *Tolas* and *Mohallas*.
- In 2011-12, there were 73 cases of land transfer which have been approved, and a total area of 642.48 acres of government land has been transferred under this activity.
- Under homestead land scheme, 433.36 acres of land was acquired for 10.3 thousand beneficiaries in 2011-12.
- Under land consolidation scheme, in 2010-11, 43.98 acres of land were distributed among 111 beneficiaries.

Table 5.55 presents an overview of the initiatives covering various aspects of land related issues around revenue collection, settlement of homestead land, settlement of government land etc. According to the table, the number of beneficiaries issued revenue receipts for homestead land is more than 10 thousand in each year. The land revenue collected shows a declining trend, although the collection in 2011-12 is higher than in 2010-11. There is a continuous increase in the number of beneficiaries under settlement of government land, whereas the settlement of sairat is showing a decrease in 2011-12.

Table 5.55 : Various Initiatives by State Government

Year	Revenue Receipts Issued for Homestead Land		Land Revenue Collection (Rs. crore)	Settlement of Government Land		Settlement of Sairats		
	No. of Beneficiaries	Area of Distributed Land (acres)		Area Involved (acres)	No. of Beneficiaries	Total No. of Sairats	Total No. of Sairats who have been settled	Total Amount from Sairats (Rs. crore)
2006-07	10494	402.87	46.48	771.88	2715	6867	4892	4.42
2007-08	15700	800.06	27.46	575.00	1378	5954	3787	4.60
2008-09	14184	613.43	45.37	203.88	1453	6071	4422	6.05
2009-10	10399	366.03	39.16	464.59	8807	7928	4406	9.16
2010-11	15558	532.51	19.61	921.91	10030	6927	3368	9.46
2011-12	10292	433.46	28.03	373.07	14547	6903	3607	1.02

Source : Department of Revenue and Land Reforms, GOB

Under the *Bihar Bhoodan Yagna Act, 1954*, a committee is functioning in the state which is responsible for the distribution of donated land among the weaker sections of the society. The progress under this scheme is presented in Table 5.56.

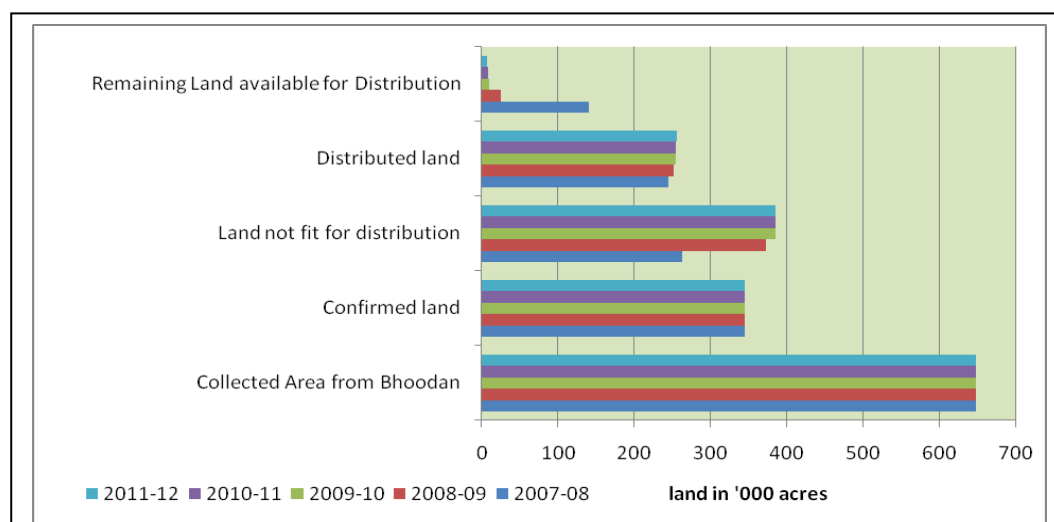
Table 5.56 : Progress under Distribution of Bhoodan Land

(‘000 acres)

Year	Collected Area from Bhoodan	Confirmed land	Land not fit for distribution	Distributed land	Remaining Land available for Distribution
2007-08	649	345	263	244	141
2008-09	649	345	373	252	24
2009-10	649	345	385	254	9
2010-11	649	345	385	255	8
2011-12	649	345	385	256	7

Source : Department of Revenue and Land Reforms (GOB)

Chart 5.9 : Bhoodan



5.6 Disaster Management

Due to its topographic and climatic conditions, Bihar is vulnerable to several disaster conditions on a continuing basis, covering floods, draughts, heat waves, storms, hailstorms and cyclone in summer. Persistent cold wave conditions in winter season also sometimes takes toll of both human and animals. Bihar also lies in high and moderate seismic zones and hence prone to earthquakes. Older people still remember the devastating earthquakes in 1934 when lakhs of people lost lives and the misery it brought in its trail. Considering all these, a new Department of Disaster Management was created in the state. The basic objective of this initiative is to become suitably prepared before a disaster or a calamity strikes. Apart from this, the Department has to respond to the disaster, once it actually strikes.

The state government has created the State Disaster Management Authority (SDMA) on the lines of National Disaster Management Act, 2005. The NDMA has set up a battalion of NDMF (National Disaster Management Force) at Bihta, near Patna. It had procured 74.47 acres of land for housing this battalion. On its part, the state government has also created a battalion of its own SDRF (State Disaster Response Force), comprising retired army officers and navel personnel. Retired persons of central police force are also eligible to be engaged in SDRF. Some of the important activities to strengthen the Department of Disaster Management are the following :

- (a) To combat flood disaster, Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) has been formulated by the Department of Disaster Management for preparedness, early response, relief and rehabilitations during flood and other kind of disasters.
- (b) A novel scheme of '*Shatabdi Anna Kalash Yojana*' was started to provide a helping hand to poor, old, infirm people, widows and other underprivileged people to prevent starvation deaths in the state. Under this scheme, the state government guarantees disbursement of 10 kgs. of foodgrains per adult and 7 kgs. of foodgrains per child upto one month until they are covered by other relief schemes of the state government. A sum of Rs. 10.00 crore has already been provided for this scheme in 2011-12.
- (c) Appointments are being made for various categories of personnel in SDRF.
- (d) A Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) has also been formulated to combat drinking water crisis, caused by irregular monsoon and receding ground under level in some areas of the state.
- (e) A state Emergency Operation Centre (EOC) building has been constructed and it has been equipped with the state of the art technology. Such EOC's have also been created for all 38 districts of the state, at a cost of Rs. 10.00 lakh per centre.

Initiatives taken during in 2012-13

To strengthen the Department further, the additional activities of the state government during 2012-13 have been :

- (a) A sum of Rs. 40.53 crore was allocated to different districts which are flood prone for the purchase of materials, required to fight flood.
- (b) Another sum of Rs. 67.09 crore was made available under different heads to all the districts to fight against calamities like fire, flood, cyclone, lightning and other calamities.
- (c) A Core Committee has been set up to make EOCs operational, both at the state and district levels. The construction work for warehousing and safe storage of relief materials has been started in the district.
- (d) In each of the 28 flood prone districts of the state, 10 Jawans of Home Guards and volunteers have been imparted the training of swimming and searching of the victims. So far, 1023 such swimmers have been trained. Apart from this, another 10 Jawans of Home Guard in each of those flood prone districts have been given the training of motor boat driving. Till now, 25 districts have been covered and 212 such Jawans have got the training.

Drought

Bihar faced a serious drought situation 2009 when, in several districts, the rainfall was much lower than the normal. The drought visited the state again in 2010, but the intensity of drought was relatively less in this year, as the rainfall deficit was a modest 20 percent. In 2011 and 2012, no drought occurred and there was as such no expenditure on this account. Table 5.57 represents the expenditure on drought in 2010-11 and to 2011-12. It should be noted that an amount of Rs. 15.54 crore and Rs. 5.0 crore were spent of schemes for drinking water, implemented by Public Health Engineering Department (PHED) during 2010-11 and 2011-12 respectively, to ease the problem of drinking water due to irregular monsoon and receding water level in various parts of the state.

Table 5.57 : Amount Sanctioned for Drought Relief

(Rs. lakh)

Relief Programmes	2010-11	2011-12
Providing Gratuitous Relief		
(a) Cash dole	44054.74	—
(b) Foodgrains	534.00	—
Drinking Water (PHED)	1553.56	500.00
Fodder and Transportation (Animal Husbandry)	—	—
Supplementary Nutrition (Social Welfare Department)	—	—
Total		

Source : Department of Disaster Management, GOB

Floods and Cyclone

There are 28 districts in North Bihar, which are affected by flood almost on a regular basis. Keeping in view the constant threat of floods, these districts are provided with modern, flood rescue kits. In addition, flood shelters and flood platforms are being constructed in all these districts of the state. The Department of Disaster Management has issued guidelines to Divisional Commissioners and District Magistrates for rehabilitation and reconstruction during post-flood operations. In 2010-11, the state government incurred an expenditure of Rs. 39.62 crore and, in 2011-12, Rs. 171.07 crore for relief operations after flood and cyclone. The allotment for 2012-13 (upto September 2012) was Rs. 60.18 crore. The distribution of this expenditure among different heads is presented in Table 5.58.

Table 5.58 : Amount Allotted for Floods and Cyclones

(Rs. lakh)

Programmes	Flood and Cyclone		
	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13, Sept. 2012
(a) Relief & Rescue instruments	–	–	–
(b) Supply of Dry Food	1070.32	10279.19	1475.00
(c) Cash Dole Assistance	681.26	2976.74	1053.00
(d) Clothes & Utensils Distribution	525.00	39.00	171.74
(e) Supply of Drinking Water	–	35.46	59.74
(f) Repair of Road & Bridges	–	–	260.22
(g) Evacuation Operation	923.20	1774.35	2061.38
(h) Repair of Public Buildings	–	–	197.94
(i) Agricultural Inputs	209.00	1021.24	46.70
(j) Repair of Boats	276.85	684.33	584.70
(k) Repair of Embankments and Irrigation system	–	–	–
(l) Human Medicines	50.50	21.88	0.0
(m) Petrol, Oil, Lubricant for pre-floods arrangements	–	–	–
(n) Assistance for Flood Accidents	226.01	275.00	107.10
(o) Miscellaneous	–	–	–
Total	3962.14	17107.19	6017.52

Source : Department of Disaster Management, GOB

Apart from drought, flood and cyclone, the state government is always keeping a vigilant eye on any type of disaster which may take place in the state. It has established a workforce, right from the village level to avert disaster and combat the casualties caused by any form of disaster.

APPENDIX

Table A 5.1 : Districtwise Demographic Profile of Bihar (2001 and 2011)

State/Districts	Population (lakh)		Decadal Growth	Density	
	2001	2011		2001	2011
Patna	47.2	57.7	22.3	1471	1803
Nalanda	23.7	28.7	21.2	1006	1220
Bhojpur	22.4	27.2	21.3	903	1136
Buxar	14.0	17.1	21.8	864	1003
Rohtas	24.5	29.6	20.2	636	763
Kaimur	12.9	16.3	27.5	382	488
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Gaya	34.7	43.8	26.1	699	880
Jehanabad	15.1	11.2	21.3	963	1206
Arwal*	--	7.0	19.0	--	1099
Nawada	18.1	22.2	22.5	726	889
Aurangabad	20.1	25.1	24.8	607	760
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Saran	32.5	39.4	21.4	1231	1493
Siwan	27.1	33.2	22.3	1221	1495
Gopalganj	21.5	25.6	18.8	1057	1258
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West Champaran	30.4	39.2	28.9	582	750
East Champaran	39.4	50.8	29.0	991	1281
Muzaffarpur	37.5	47.8	27.5	1180	1506
Sitamarhi	26.8	34.2	27.5	1214	1491
Sheohar	5.2	6.6	27.3	1161	1882
Vaishali	27.2	35.0	28.6	1332	1717
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Darbhanga	33.0	39.2	19.0	1442	1721
Madhubani	35.8	44.8	25.2	1020	1279
Samastipur	34.0	42.5	25.3	1175	1465
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Begusarai	23.5	29.5	25.8	1222	1540
Munger	11.4	13.6	19.5	800	958
Sheikhpura	5.3	6.3	20.8	762	922
Lakhisarai	8.0	10.0	24.7	652	815
Jamui	14.0	17.6	25.5	451	567
Khagaria	12.8	16.6	29.5	859	1115
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Bhagalpur	24.2	30.3	25.1	946	1180
Banka	16.1	20.3	26.1	533	672
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Saharsa	15.1	19.0	25.8	885	1125
Supaul	17.3	22.3	28.6	724	919
Madhepura	15.3	19.9	30.7	853	1116
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Purnea	25.4	32.7	28.7	787	1014
Kishanganj	13.0	16.9	30.4	687	898
Araria	21.6	28.1	30.0	751	992
Katihar	23.9	30.7	28.2	782	1004
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Bihar	830.0	1038.0	25.1	880	1102

* New District after 2001 Census

Source : Census 2001 and 2011

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

State/Districts	Sex Ratio		Child Sex Ratio		Urbanisation	
	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011
Patna	873	892	923	899	41.6	43.5
Nalanda	914	921	942	929	14.9	15.9
Bhojpur	902	900	940	915	13.9	14.3
Buxar	899	922	925	925	9.2	9.6
Rohtas	909	914	951	925	13.3	14.4
Kaimur	902	919	940	939	3.2	4.0
Gaya	938	932	968	959	13.7	13.1
Jehanabad	929	918	917	918	7.4	12.0
Arwal	--	927	--	941	--	7.4
Nawada	946	936	978	985	7.4	9.7
Aurangabad	934	916	943	945	8.4	9.4
Saran	966	949	949	922	9.2	8.9
Siwan	1031	984	934	934	5.5	5.5
Gopalganj	1001	1015	964	945	6.1	6.3
West Champaran	901	906	953	950	10.2	10.0
East Champaran	897	901	937	923	6.4	7.9
Muzaffarpur	920	898	928	917	9.3	9.8
Sitamarhi	892	899	924	932	5.7	5.6
Sheohar	885	890	916	925	4.1	4.3
Vaishali	920	892	937	894	6.9	6.7
Darbhanga	914	910	915	928	8.1	9.7
Madhubani	942	925	939	931	3.5	3.7
Samastipur	928	909	938	941	3.6	3.5
Begusarai	912	894	946	911	4.6	19.2
Munger	872	879	914	925	27.9	28.3
Sheikhpura	918	926	955	940	15.5	17.1
Lakhisarai	921	900	951	915	14.7	14.3
Jamui	918	921	963	956	7.4	8.2
Khagaria	885	883	932	912	6	5.3
Bhagalpur	876	879	966	934	18.7	19.8
Banka	908	907	965	939	3.5	3.5
Saharsa	910	906	912	928	8.3	8.2
Supaul	920	925	925	942	5.1	4.7
Madhepura	915	914	927	923	4.5	4.4
Purnea	915	930	967	953	8.7	10.4
Kishanganj	936	946	947	966	10	9.7
Araria	913	921	963	954	6.1	6.0
Katihar	919	916	966	956	9.1	8.9
Bihar	919	916	942	933	10.5	11.3

Source : Census 2001 and 2011

Table A 5.3 : Districtwise Results of Annual Health Survey (2011)

Districts	Crude Birth Rate (CBR)			Crude Death Rate (CDR)				
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Male	Female	Rural	Urban
Patna	21.8	25.8	18	5.2	5.3	5.1	6.6	3.9
Nalanda	26.3	26.9	23.1	8	8.9	7.2	8.1	7.9
Bhojpur	24.6	25.2	20.6	5.8	6.2	5.4	6	4.3
Buxar	25.1	25.3	22.6	6.8	7.2	6.3	7	4.8
Rohtas	25.9	26.4	22.6	7	7.6	6.4	7.1	6.6
Kaimur	25	25.2	19.4	6	6.2	5.8	6	5.5
Gaya	24.9	26.1	20.6	7.4	8	6.8	7.7	6.4
Jehanabad	24.9	25.1	22.9	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2	5.8
Arwal	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Nawada	25	25.4	21.3	5.9	6.5	5.4	6	5.7
Aurangabad	25.6	25.9	23.4	6.4	6.6	6.1	6.4	6
Saran	24.5	24.5	23.8	7.7	8.8	6.7	7.9	7
Siwan	26.1	26.8	21.4	7.5	8.2	6.8	7.6	6.8
Gopalganj	25.7	25.8	24.7	6.5	6.8	6.3	6.6	5.4
West Champaran	28.6	29.3	21.2	8.9	8.8	9.1	8.7	11.1
East Champaran	30.4	31	24.6	8.1	8	8.2	8.1	7.9
Muzaffarpur	25.5	26.3	17.4	8.6	8.4	8.7	8.9	5.4
Sitamarhi	28	28.3	24.4	9.6	9.7	9.4	9.8	6.7
Sheohar	31.2	31.1	33.2	7.6	7.4	7.8	7.6	6.7
Vaishali	27.3	27.8	18.6	7.6	8	7.2	7.7	-
Darbhanga	26.5	26.8	21.4	8.8	8.9	8.6	8.7	9
Madhubani	24.7	24.7	22.5	7.4	7.2	7.6	7.4	9
Samastipur	28.7	29.3	18.6	6.9	6.7	7.1	7	4.9
Begusarai	26.6	27.1	21.6	6.5	7.1	5.9	6.6	5.8
Munger	25	26	22.9	6.7	6.9	6.5	6.7	6.7
Sheikhpura	28.9	30.1	22.6	8.1	8.8	7.5	8.3	7.4
Lakhisarai	24	24.5	20.5	6.5	6.6	6.4	6.5	6.6
Jamui	26.4	26.7	22.8	6.7	6.9	6.4	6.7	6.4
Khagaria	30.7	31.2	23.3	9.4	9.1	9.7	9.5	7
Bhagalpur	26.3	26.9	24.2	5.5	5.6	5.3	5.5	5.2
Banka	25.8	25.9	23.9	6.1	6.7	5.5	6.1	6
Saharsa	32.1	33.6	23.3	7.8	7.4	8.3	8.3	5.2
Supaul	28.5	28.7	26.2	6.5	6.6	6.4	6.7	4.7
Madhepura	30.1	30.5	20.7	7.5	7.3	7.6	7.4	8.5
Purnea	27.6	28.8	21.7	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.6	5.5
Kishanganj	30.5	31.5	23.8	6.5	7.3	5.7	6.7	4.9
Araria	30.9	31.2	27.4	7.8	7.4	8.2	7.8	7.2
Katihar	28.8	29.3	21.7	6.5	7.1	5.9	6.5	6.9
Bihar	26.7	27.5	21.2	7.2	7.4	7	7.4	5.7

Source : State Health Society, GOB

(Continued)

Table A 5.3 : Districtwise Results of Annual Health Survey (2011) (Continued)

Districts	Natural Growth Rate			Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)				
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Rural	Urban
Patna	16.6	19.2	14.1	39	39	40	46	30
Nalanda	18.2	18.8	15.2	52	52	52	53	44
Bhojpur	18.8	19.2	16.3	48	47	48	49	38
Buxar	18.3	18.3	17.9	55	55	55	56	42
Rohtas	18.9	19.3	16	52	51	52	52	50
Kaimur	19	19.2	13.9	56	53	59	56	36
Gaya	17.5	18.5	14.2	55	53	57	57	48
Jehanabad	18.7	18.9	17.1	53	52	54	54	43
Arwal	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Nawada	19	19.4	15.6	49	50	49	49	-
Aurangabad	19.3	19.5	17.3	48	47	48	47	52
Saran	16.7	16.7	16.8	52	51	54	52	57
Siwan	18.6	19.2	14.6	49	48	50	50	-
Gopalganj	19.2	19.2	19.3	51	48	54	52	36
West Champaran	19.7	20.6	10.1	57	54	60	55	82
East Champaran	22.3	22.9	16.7	57	54	60	55	77
Muzaffarpur	16.9	17.4	12	60	55	65	62	-
Sitamarhi	18.4	18.5	17.7	67	66	69	70	-
Sheohar	23.6	23.4	26.5	50	45	56	51	35
Vaishali	19.7	20	-	50	48	52	50	-
Darbhanga	17.7	18.1	12.5	51	51	51	50	66
Madhubani	17.3	17.4	13.5	54	50	58	54	-
Samastipur	21.8	22.3	13.7	54	50	60	56	-
Begusarai	20.1	20.5	15.9	46	45	47	46	39
Munger	18.3	19.3	16.2	51	49	52	52	47
Sheikhpura	20.8	21.8	15.2	58	54	62	59	49
Lakhisarai	17.5	18	13.9	53	51	54	54	43
Jamui	19.7	20	16.4				58	52
Khagaria	21.3	21.7	16.3	66	65	66	67	-
Bhagalpur	20.9	21.4	19	54	54	55	56	48
Banka	19.7	19.8	17.8	48	49	48	49	-
Saharsa	24.2	25.3	18.1	62	60	64	62	61
Supaul	22	22	21.5	64	64	65	67	
Madhepura	22.7	23.1	12.3	71	71	71	72	59
Purnea	20.4	21.2	16.1	62	60	63	62	58
Kishanganj	24.1	24.8	18.8	61	62	61	63	45
Araria	23.1	23.3	20.2	61	59	63	62	-
Katihar	22.3	22.8	14.7	59	58	59	59	-
Bihar	19.5	20.1	15.4	55	53	56	56	44

Source : State Health Society, GOB

(Continued)

Table A 5.3 : Districtwise Results of Annual Health Survey (2011) (Concluded)

Districts	Under 5 Mortality Rate (U5MR)				
	Total	Male	Female	Rural	Urban
Patna	53	51	55	66	37
Nalanda	80	78	82	81	75
Bhojpur	61	57	64	63	42
Buxar	74	72	77	78	45
Rohtas	65	66	65	67	55
Kaimur	73	69	77	73	43
Gaya	70	69	71	72	62
Jehanabad	67	63	72	68	55
Arwal	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Nawada	61	58	63	61	-
Aurangabad	61	57	65	61	62
Saran	70	67	72	69	75
Siwan	73	72	73	75	-
Gopalganj	66	60	72	68	36
West Champaran	81	78	85	81	98
East Champaran	75	71	79	72	100
Muzaffarpur	89	76	102	94	-
Sitamarhi	106	97	115	111	-
Sheohar	87	77	98	89	51
Vaishali	70	64	76	70	-
Darbhanga	85	79	92	86	79
Madhubani	73	67	80	73	-
Samastipur	77	70	84	79	-
Begusarai	65	62	68	67	47
Munger	63	59	68	68	54
Sheikhpura	76	70	83	78	62
Lakhisarai	70	66	76	72	55
Jamui	78	76	81	80	61
Khagaria	103	99	107	106	-
Bhagalpur	69	69	69	71	60
Banka	63	63	63	63	-
Saharsa	91	84	98	92	83
Supaul	89	87	91	92	-
Madhepura	101	97	106	103	64
Purnea	102	104	99	104	87
Kishanganj	90	96	85	94	55
Araria	87	82	92	90	-
Katihar	85	86	84	87	-
Bihar	77	74	81	80	57

Source: State Health Society, GOB

(Concluded)

Table A 5.4 : Number of Health Institutions in Bihar (September, 2012)

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	62	472	480	12027
Nalanda	1	3	2	20	374	46	440	446	6441
Bhojpur	1	3	1	14	302	28	344	349	7794
Buxar	1	0	1	11	147	24	182	184	9281
Rohtas	1	2	2	19	186	32	237	242	12242
Kaimur	1	3	1	11	183	19	213	216	7532
Gaya	1	2	1	25	440	46	511	514	8520
Jehanabad	1	2	0	9	92	32	133	136	8266
Arwal	1	0	0	3	64	25	92	93	7522
Nawada	1	2	1	14	325	53	392	396	5598
Aurangabad	1	3	0	11	216	59	286	290	8659
Saran	1	3	1	20	413	43	476	481	8198
Siwan	1	3	1	19	367	42	428	433	7663
Gopalganj	1	3	1	14	195	21	230	235	10885
West Champaran	1	2	2	18	368	35	421	426	9208
East Champaran	1	1	2	27	327	46	400	404	12581
Muzaffarpur	1	1	0	16	480	78	574	576	8296
Sitamarhi	1	2	0	18	212	36	266	269	12712
Sheohar	1	0	0	4	29	8	41	42	15641
Vaishali	1	3	1	17	335	30	382	387	9032
Darbhanga	0	2	1	19	259	36	314	317	12372
Madhubani	1	3	2	19	434	69	522	528	8477
Samastipur	1	1	4	20	362	45	427	433	9826
Begusarai	1	2	1	18	287	23	328	332	8899
Munger	1	1	1	9	151	21	181	183	7427
Sheikhpura	1	1	0	6	85	17	108	110	5772
Lakhisarai	1	1	0	6	102	16	124	126	7942
Jamui	1	3	0	9	279	48	336	340	5165
Khagaria	1	1	0	7	171	19	197	199	8330
Bhagalpur	1	3	2	16	258	55	329	335	9051
Banka	1	3	0	11	265	32	308	312	6504
Saharsa	1	0	1	10	152	32	194	196	9679
Supaul	1	2	1	11	178	20	209	213	10462
Madhepura	1	0	1	13	272	23	308	310	6434
Purnea	1	2	2	14	334	30	378	383	8546
Kishanganj	1	1	0	7	136	9	152	154	10980
Araria	1	2	1	9	199	24	232	236	11891
Katihar	1	1	2	16	330	46	392	396	7748
Bihar	36	67	40	533	9696	1330	11559	11702	8871

Source : State Health Society, GOB

Table A 5.5 : Districtwise Employment of Regular and Contractual Doctors in Bihar

Districts	No. of sanctioned posts currently		Number of doctors employed				Populations per Doctor	
	Regular	Contractual	Regular		Contractual		March 2011	March 2012
			March 2011	March 2012	March 2011	March 2012		
Patna	304	92	253	279	90	81	16830	16036
Nalanda	137	95	84	84	93	75	16229	18066
Bhojpur	127	60	78	78	52	58	20924	20001
Buxar	82	54	59	59	40	33	17249	18561
Rohtas	162	89	45	49	57	45	29045	31517
Kaimur	93	48	46	46	25	21	22914	24282
Gaya	198	106	101	73	86	88	23419	27201
Jehanabad	99	45	58	54	43	43	11130	11589
Arwal	67	20	22	38	14	18	19432	12492
Nawada	113	45	52	52	25	22	28788	29955
Aurangabad	177	49	64	67	32	33	26159	25112
Saran	142	94	79	79	46	70	31545	26464
Siwan	137	89	51	53	60	48	29893	32853
Gopalganj	101	69	53	50	50	46	24835	26646
West Champaran	132	83	71	71	55	55	31133	31133
East Champaran	184	128	83	83	107	102	26752	27475
Muzaffarpur	172	70	95	95	63	65	30244	29866
Sitamarhi	124	52	73	73	36	37	31373	31087
Sheohar	75	19	31	42	12	15	15277	11525
Vaishali	131	69	129	127	67	67	17833	18017
Darbhanga	146	72	68	68	70	72	28420	28014
Madhubani	218	81	75	75	53	52	34969	35244
Samastipur	192	95	130	91	53	51	23250	29963
Begusarai	122	94	69	69	56	49	23635	25037
Munger	69	44	47	46	34	32	16778	17424
Sheikhpura	80	24	26	30	11	20	17160	12699
Lakhisarai	58	30	37	33	13	18	20014	19622
Jamui	99	38	29	29	26	27	31929	31359
Khagaria	101	44	30	30	24	34	30696	25900
Bhagalpur	152	64	62	62	62	58	24453	25269
Banka	103	47	59	48	31	28	22548	26702
Saharsa	95	45	45	45	23	25	27899	27101
Supaul	109	48	64	64	27	29	24488	23961
Madhepura	106	67	42	35	32	25	26954	33244
Purnea	135	64	79	79	55	53	24426	24796
Kishanganj	68	28	33	31	9	9	40261	42274
Araria	121	36	57	38	17	18	37922	50111
Katihar	120	78	69	60	44	45	27152	29220
Bihar	4851	2375	2548	2472	1693	1664	24476	25098

Source: State Health Society, GOB

Table A 5.6 : Districtwise Employment of Grade A Nurses in Bihar (March 2011 and March 2012)

Districts	No. of sanctioned posts currently		Number of Grade A Nurses employed			
	Regular	Contractual	Regular		Contractual	
			March 2011	March 2012	March 2011	March 2012
Patna	41	120	27 (65.9)	26 (63.4)	0 (0)	72 (60.0)
Nalanda	37	86	28 (75.7)	28 (75.7)	80 (93.0)	80 (93.0)
Bhojpur	12	54	6 (50.0)	6 (50.0)	11 (20.4)	29 (53.7)
Buxar	2	30	2 (100.0)	2 (100.0)	23 (76.7)	29 (96.7)
Rohtas	20	88	8 (40.0)	8 (40.0)	20 (22.7)	21 (23.9)
Kaimur	44	38	7 (15.9)	6 (13.6)	7 (18.4)	7 (18.4)
Gaya	25	146	17 (68.0)	17 (68.0)	71 (48.6)	50 (34.2)
Jehanabad	13	62	9 (69.2)	8 (61.5)	39 (62.5)	39 (62.9)
Arwal	25	52	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	11 (21.2)	11 (21.2)
Nawada	125	82	9 (7.2)	9 (7.2)	53 (64.6)	53 (64.6)
Aurangabad	22	128	8 (36.4)	6 (27.3)	39 (30.5)	70 (54.7)
Saran	25	86	10 (40.0)	10 (40.0)	26 (30.2)	28 (32.6)
Siwan	16	110	6 (37.5)	6 (37.5)	10 (9.1)	10 (9.1)
Gopalganj	18	84	7 (38.9)	7 (38.9)	19 (22.6)	21 (25.0)
West Champaran	37	120	28 (75.7)	28 (75.7)	29 (24.2)	63 (52.5)
East Champaran	24	164	15 (62.5)	15 (62.5)	52 (31.7)	52 (31.7)
Muzaffarpur	32	152	16 (50.0)	16 (50.0)	19 (12.5)	19 (12.5)
Sitamarhi	17	116	12 (70.6)	12 (70.6)	59 (50.9)	59 (50.9)
Sheohar	9	34	1 (11.1)	1 (11.1)	23 (67.6)	23 (67.6)
Vaishali	26	118	20 (76.9)	20 (76.9)	79 (66.9)	79 (66.9)
Darbhanga	8	154	4 (50.0)	4 (50.0)	25 (16.2)	26 (16.9)
Madhubani	34	114	14 (41.2)	14 (41.2)	10 (8.8)	12 (10.5)
Samastipur	24	146	22 (91.7)	22 (91.7)	88 (60.3)	88 (60.3)
Begusarai	23	102	23 (100.0)	23 (100.0)	71 (69.6)	67 (65.7)
Munger	20	38	20 (100.0)	20 (100.0)	26 (68.4)	26 (68.4)
Sheikhpura	32	56	1 (3.1)	4 (12.5)	38 (67.9)	34 (60.7)
Lakhisarai	10	61	10 (100.0)	10 (100.0)	16 (26.2)	37 (60.7)
Jamui	34	85	11 (32.4)	11 (32.4)	63 (74.1)	65 (76.5)
Khagaria	13	48	8 (61.5)	8 (61.5)	36 (75.0)	35 (72.9)
Bhagalpur	18	108	13 (72.2)	16 (88.9)	62 (57.4)	66 (61.1)
Banka	18	64	8 (44.4)	8 (44.4)	58 (90.6)	58 (90.6)
Saharsa	30	30	21 (70.0)	21 (70.0)	24 (80.0)	33 (110.0)
Supaul	28	107	2 (7.1)	2 (7.1)	29 (27.1)	34 (31.8)
Madhepura	9	58	3 (33.3)	3 (33.3)	14 (24.1)	13 (22.4)
Purnea	32	110	18 (56.3)	16 (50.0)	88 (80.0)	92 (83.6)
Kishanganj	34	44	2 (5.9)	5 (14.7)	18 (40.9)	19 (43.2)
Araria	39	96	5 (12.8)	5 (12.8)	32 (33.3)	23 (24.0)
Katihar	28	104	17 (60.7)	17 (60.7)	72 (69.2)	76 (73.1)
Bihar	1004	3395	438 (43.6)	440 (43.8)	1440 (42.4)	1619 (47.7)

Note: Figure in perenthese denotes percentage.

Source: State Health Society, GOB

Table A 5.7 : Districtwise Employment of ANM in Bihar (March 2011 and March 2012)

Districts	No. of sanctioned posts currently		Number of ANM Employed				Number of ANM per lakh of population	
	Regular	Contractual	Regular		Contractual		March 2011	March 2012
			March 2011	March 2012	March 2011	March 2012		
Patna	544	393	537	506	355	365	15	15
Nalanda	396	370	396	396	294	305	24	24
Bhojpur	361	284	324	324	199	256	19	21
Buxar	212	208	208	208	115	117	19	19
Rohtas	286	308	228	228	267	243	17	16
Kaimur	144	287	144	140	167	166	19	19
Gaya	583	541	530	524	322	431	19	22
Jehanabad	156	151	150	150	125	138	24	26
Arwal	125	64	61	61	47	47	15	15
Nawada	202	223	202	202	118	150	14	16
Aurangabad	340	285	306	280	202	263	20	22
Saran	512	507	368	368	137	137	13	13
Siwan	370	438	193	193	268	268	14	14
Gopalganj	266	186	223	223	56	58	11	11
West Champaran	457	457	353	353	324	361	17	18
East Champaran	419	503	289	289	313	463	12	15
Muzaffarpur	583	583	583	583	357	357	20	20
Sitamarhi	300	341	202	202	115	115	9	9
Sheohar	46	112	25	25	112	112	21	21
Vaishali	421	418	419	419	378	384	23	23
Darbhanga	358	419	256	245	183	212	11	12
Madhubani	584	429	371	351	221	282	13	14
Samastipur	476	486	456	456	324	329	18	18
Begusarai	366	360	359	359	227	224	20	20
Munger	167	165	165	165	134	134	22	22
Sheikhpura	121	85	108	111	82	85	30	31
Lakhisarai	132	102	131	132	72	70	20	20
Jamui	230	212	213	213	179	175	22	22
Khagaria	206	193	165	171	148	148	19	19
Bhagalpur	394	362	356	352	235	335	19	23
Banka	279	265	276	276	195	195	23	23
Saharsa	198	152	175	150	118	118	15	14
Supaul	212	246	88	84	68	119	7	9
Madhepura	196	153	96	91	42	43	7	7
Purnea	356	370	256	251	254	354	16	18
Kishanganj	166	186	97	97	40	40	8	8
Araria	274	290	161	144	145	95	11	9
Katihar	362	345	211	207	220	258	14	15
Bihar	11800	11479	9681	9529	7158	7952	16	17

Source: State Health Society, GOB

Table A 5.8 : Districtwise Employment of ASHA Workers in Bihar (March 2011 and March 2012)

Districts	No. of ASHA workers			Percentage of ASHA workers selected against target		Percentage of ASHA workers trained	No. of ASHA workers per lakh of population	
	Target	Working		March 2011	March 2012	March 2011	March 2011	March 2012
		March 2011	March 2012					
Patna	3233	2872	3146	88.83	97.3	80.15	50	54
Nalanda	2365	2256	2356	95.39	99.61	98.27	79	82
Bhojpur	2264	2264	2264	100	100	78.89	83	83
Buxar	1493	1482	1487	99.26	99.6	98.04	87	87
Rohtas	2490	2276	2416	91.41	97	85.68	77	82
Kaimur	1462	1417	1461	96.92	99.94	88.00	87	90
Gaya	3514	3355	3493	95.48	99.4	78.42	77	80
Jehanabad	871	871	864	100	99.19	88.29	77	77
Arwal	773	773	773	100	100	83.57	110	110
Nawada	1959	1959	1959	100	100	100	88	88
Aurangabad	2160	2160	2158	100	99.91	73.29	86	86
Saran	3459	2862	3328	82.74	96.21	94.37	73	84
Siwan	3008	2739	2771	91.06	92.12	92.66	83	84
Gopalganj	2371	2126	2252	89.67	94.98	91.49	83	88
West Champaran	3206	3063	3063	95.54	95.53	91.94	78	78
East Champaran	4326	3578	3679	82.71	85	75.07	70	72
Muzaffarpur	3984	3558	3753	89.31	94.2	89.49	74	79
Sitamarhi	2965	2204	2738	74.33	92.35	90.52	64	80
Sheohar	580	476	570	82.07	98.27	99.37	72	87
Vaishali	2969	2582	2736	86.97	92.15	100	74	78
Darbhanga	3550	3546	3546	99.89	99.88	68.1	90	90
Madhubani	4046	3282	3416	81.12	84.43	84.1	73	76
Samastipur	3835	3409	3835	88.89	100	91.55	80	90
Begusarai	2629	2325	2325	88.44	88.44	91.05	79	79
Munger	961	947	955	98.54	99.37	99.79	70	70
Sheikhpura	520	458	476	88.08	91.54	94.54	72	75
Lakhisarai	802	729	729	90.9	91	75.58	73	73
Jamui	1520	1488	1506	97.89	99	100	85	86
Khagaria	1412	1382	1409	97.88	99.79	61.58	83	85
Bhagalpur	2311	2135	2236	92.38	97	92.32	70	74
Banka	1820	1774	1814	97.47	99.67	86.58	87	89
Saharsa	1622	1242	1472	76.57	90.75	53.7	65	78
Supaul	1928	1783	1920	92.48	99.58	84.58	80	86
Madhepura	1711	1561	1594	91.23	93.16	93.47	78	80
Purnea	2723	2306	2668	84.69	97.98	95.84	70	82
Kishanganj	1368	1334	1334	97.51	97.51	84.41	79	79
Araria	2376	2362	2362	99.41	99.41	85.77	84	84
Katihar	2549	2536	2540	99.49	2547	72.87	83	83
Bihar	87135	79472	83404	91.21	95.71	86.19	77	80

Source: State Health Society, GOB

Table A 5.9 : Districtwise Number of Institutional Deliveries (2008-09 to 2011-12)

Districts	Percentage of total population (Census 2011)	Number of institutional deliveries			
		2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Patna	5.6	47780 (4.2)	50209 (4.0)	60796 (4.4)	74704 (5.2)
Nalanda	2.8	35361(3.1)	33171 (2.7)	42025 (3.0)	45754 (3.2)
Bhojpur	2.6	30476 (2.7)	31674 (2.5)	33088 (2.4)	38708 (2.7)
Buxar	1.6	13582 (1.2)	13880 (1.1)	22392 (1.6)	26772 (1.9)
Rohtas	2.9	33903 (3.0)	32938 (2.6)	30134 (2.2)	32284 (2.3)
Kaimur	1.6	19509 (1.7)	27316 (2.2)	22507 (1.6)	24000 (1.7)
Gaya	4.2	28584 (2.5)	35029 (2.8)	39423 (2.8)	42936 (3.0)
Jehanabad	1.1	19808 (1.7)	20777 (1.7)	20816 (1.5)	17092 (1.2)
Arwal	0.7	10189 (0.9)	8140 (0.7)	12470 (0.9)	10123 (0.7)
Nawada	2.1	19299 (1.7)	24886 (2.0)	28876 (2.1)	28915 (2.0)
Aurangabad	2.4	29000 (2.5)	29058 (2.3)	30775 (2.2)	39018 (2.7)
Saran	3.8	44160 (3.9)	39940 (3.2)	54257 (3.9)	51666 (3.6)
Siwan	3.2	26356 (2.3)	36966 (3.0)	41917 (3.0)	43509 (3.0)
Gopalganj	2.5	36143 (3.2)	35135 (2.8)	35563 (2.6)	39807 (2.8)
West Champaran	3.8	51413 (4.5)	53014 (4.3)	58858 (4.3)	62077 (4.3)
East Champaran	4.9	56104 (4.9)	83664 (6.7)	79239 (5.7)	57629 (4.0)
Muzaffarpur	4.6	37719 (3.3)	43552 (3.5)	53583 (3.9)	51933 (3.6)
Sitamarhi	3.3	8300 (0.7)	20530 (1.6)	29016 (2.1)	22580 (1.6)
Sheohar	0.6	24245 (2.1)	3220 (0.3)	8692 (0.6)	7052 (0.5)
Vaishali	3.4	49774 (4.4)	43726 (3.5)	51010 (3.7)	58105 (4.1)
Darbhanga	3.8	39056 (3.4)	38921 (3.1)	41904 (3.0)	33541 (2.3)
Madhubani	4.3	31021 (2.7)	40254 (3.2)	48550 (3.5)	47066 (3.3)
Samastipur	4.1	82472 (7.2)	82876 (6.6)	79018 (5.7)	81921 (5.7)
Begusarai	2.8	40437 (3.5)	37260 (3.0)	42910 (3.1)	51178 (3.6)
Munger	1.3	18431 (1.6)	18848 (1.5)	27116 (2.0)	21907 (1.5)
Sheikhpura	0.6	13137 (1.1)	13206 (1.1)	16138 (1.2)	12994 (0.9)
Lakhisarai	1	11718 (1.0)	10134 (0.8)	12250 (0.9)	11021 (0.8)
Jamui	1.7	19397 (1.7)	22300 (1.8)	20605 (1.5)	21430 (1.5)
Khagaria	1.6	28617 (2.5)	33973 (2.7)	32121 (2.3)	29133 (2.0)
Bhagalpur	2.9	41562 (3.6)	36917 (3.0)	32465 (2.3)	42941 (3.0)
Banka	2	25198 (2.2)	24235 (1.9)	28915 (2.1)	29423 (2.1)
Saharsa	1.8	17958 (1.6)	26813 (2.2)	31742 (2.3)	35971 (2.5)
Supaul	2.1	25094 (2.2)	30607 (2.5)	34754 (2.5)	40564 (2.8)
Madhepura	1.9	12614 (1.1)	26065 (2.1)	31650 (2.3)	32881 (2.3)
Purnea	3.2	46586 (4.1)	54126 (4.3)	53257 (3.8)	57157 (4.0)
Kishanganj	1.6	18633 (1.6)	22033 (1.8)	26017 (1.9)	27985 (2.0)
Araria	2.7	31907 (2.8)	36350 (2.9)	38881 (2.8)	40368 (2.8)
Katihar	3	17496 (1.5)	24751 (2.0)	31061 (2.2)	39815 (2.8)
Bihar	100	1143039 (100.0)	1246494 (100.0)	1384791 (100.0)	1431960 (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) (Calendar Year 2010 to 2012)

Districts	2010	2011	2012 (upto Sept.)
Patna	53931	67941	43070
Nalanda	42467	44323	31514
Bhojpur	32143	37354	27289
Buxar	20928	26189	16692
Rohtas	31228	31524	22309
Kaimur	24955	23250	14645
Gaya	38954	42360	28168
Jehanabad	22788	16116	12061
Arwal	12516	9714	6444
Nawada	29212	27638	20684
Aurangabad	30533	36475	26167
Saran	52826	50721	38023
Siwan	42759	42048	30721
Gopalganj	35665	39237	27330
W Champaran	54525	70542	47736
E Champaran	87587	60373	38688
Muzaffarpur	54988	44088	30661
Sitamarhi	28720	22496	17185
Sheohar	8212	6705	5090
Vaishali	49182	55193	44753
Darbhanga	43039	38587	23776
Madhubani	48216	47690	32964
Samastipur	82021	79087	58762
Begusarai	41803	49780	36097
Munger	24164	23986	14276
Sheikhpura	16197	12835	9170
Lakhisarai	11903	11092	7112
Jamui	21691	20804	16018
Khagaria	34776	28316	20379
Bhagalpur	31232	39277	28096
Banka	28099	27855	21649
Saharsa	30065	35107	24963
Supaul	34027	39698	26767
Madhepura	30695	32062	21814
Purnia	52921	51964	39300
Kishanganj	25359	25479	17330
Araria	37726	41232	25194
Katihar	29486	35380	28884
Bihar	1377539	1394518	981781

Source: State Health Society, GOB

Table A 5.11 : Prevalence of Diseases (Reporting Period : 1st January, 2012 to 30th September, 2012)

Districts	Acute Diarrheal Disease	Bacillary Dysentery	Viral Hepatitis	Enteric Fever	Malaria	Fever of Unknown Origin (FUO)
Patna	25077	12895	1071	2830	678	41996
Nalanda	11990	8604	123	2717	556	19938
Bhojpur	25335	11208	2	65	0	42001
Buxar	3495	2752	28	862	33	5611
Rohtas	21161	10618	441	12717	3432	37181
Kaimur	10720	7248	332	6105	225	34823
Gaya	10980	7742	301	2813	9791	61124
Jehanabad	15980	12029	43	2204	150	42921
Arwal	1311	7519	37	1110	115	5229
Nawada	34043	17651	70	4354	3192	35702
Aurangabad	7414	4495	0	1937	159	15356
Saran	17079	4707	412	6918	282	22708
Siwan	17101	6872	2046	10014	437	26955
Gopalganj	7614	2183	502	1124	397	67820
West Champaran	17399	3709	39	133	22	6529
East Champaran	12062	12016	111	8782	124	20549
Muzaffarpur	7922	6931	282	6835	115	26951
Sitamarhi	23784	15235	344	10974	188	27985
Sheohar	4765	10507	0	2166	18	11965
Vaishali	14910	10391	684	9485	900	34614
Darbhanga	6842	7736	71	2180	235	6203
Madhubani	30203	18154	301	10285	1077	60123
Samastipur	21600	20671	116	6182	402	54116
Begusarai	33321	7356	403	4152	148	42736
Munger	14786	5000	1	954	2881	26810
Sheikhpura	2002	1621	0	20	37	11955
Lakhisarai	6219	3024	0	233	381	8744
Jamui	4257	5828	175	3257	2527	54412
Khagaria	27084	9808	0	87	0	34295
Bhagalpur	405	150	7	303	50	8205
Banka	8237	2817	27	5613	159	16245
Saharsa	12259	5979	87	745	12	55763
Supaul	8432	8589	37	858	7	21475
Madhepura	5682	1975	76	1538	38	21888
Purnea	10655	8423	77	3061	216	25877
Kishanganj	4803	1117	7	138	24	175
Araria	6345	4145	28	493	730	33014
Katihar	29437	11938	293	2633	875	21527
Bihar	522711	299643	8574	136877	30613	1091521

Source: State Health Society, GOB

(Continued)

Table A 5.11: Prevalence of Diseases (Reporting Period: 1st January, 2012 to 30th September, 2012) (Contd.)

Districts	ARI/ ILI	Pneumonia	Dog bite	Any other State Specific Disease	Unusual Syndromes	Total (in lakh)	No. of Cases per lakh population
Patna	49030	1913	34752	2462	40606	2.13	3697
Nalanda	36016	2900	13055	34	1437	0.97	3393
Bhojpur	61631	1516	19756	584	30259	1.92	7072
Buxar	63119	1369	6208	22	795	0.84	4929
Rohtas	46758	2574	14574	11060	2	1.61	5423
Kaimur	39205	1845	3987	1604	1162	1.07	6580
Gaya	61514	1671	10788	5600	0	1.72	3934
Jehanabad	25509	1047	8859	5	0	1.09	9710
Arwal	18927	2287	3170	0	189	0.40	5699
Nawada	33534	2370	3571	4097	5308	1.44	6482
Aurangabad	14884	2270	6281	230	22	0.53	2113
Saran	19504	3017	9804	6	6298	0.91	2303
Siwan	55819	2068	13174	474	174	1.35	4070
Gopalganj	68828	854	8432	0	0	1.58	6162
West Champaran	44608	358	17233	9449	387	1.00	2548
East Champaran	8678	764	4725	50	1349	0.69	1362
Muzaffarpur	24190	390	29122	29550	1	1.32	2768
Sitamarhi	58996	2290	14771	1113	724	1.56	4573
Sheohar	3379	68	4407	217	0	0.37	5681
Vaishali	46294	1998	16586	1029	2739	1.40	3989
Darbhanga	51749	477	6467	283	1900	0.84	2147
Madhubani	95234	1129	8477	1889	48	2.27	5065
Samastipur	84717	299	5441	1365	0	1.95	4586
Begusarai	157705	3227	19224	7224	6410	2.82	9556
Munger	35487	483	4348	60	774	0.92	6734
Sheikhpura	35868	154	1288	0	2875	0.56	8860
Lakhisarai	20064	544	2083	6	1722	0.43	4302
Jamui	58538	863	2733	39	198	1.33	7547
Khagaria	39914	950	1035	4	1714	1.15	6921
Bhagalpur	11551	575	2044	216	48	0.24	777
Banka	41966	1032	3258	4	2124	0.81	4014
Saharsa	61908	488	2377	0	0	1.40	7348
Supaul	9535	351	3639	377	65	0.53	2393
Madhepura	21862	400	2101	378	13173	0.69	3473
Purnea	22403	1439	4872	8	12369	0.89	2734
Kishanganj	28497	0	2634	33	2151	0.40	2342
Araria	3553	440	4205	1581	3	0.55	1941
Katihar	45768	1346	2523	618	20623	1.38	4481
Bihar	1606742	47766	322004	81671	157649	43.06	4148

Source: State Health Society, GOB

(Concluded)

Table A 5.12 : Districtwise Fund Disbursed to Health Societies (2010-11 and 2011-12)

(Rs lakh)

Districts	Funds disbursed				
	2010-11 (Total)	2011-12			
		NRHM-A	NRHM-B	NRHM-C	Total
Patna	2,402.11	1,876.87	1,190.52	676.4	3,743.79
Nalanda	2,430.97	1,708.17	644.32	315.86	2,668.36
Bhojpur	1,795.59	1,121.97	530.68	151.04	1,803.70
Buxar	1,491.72	727.85	469.84	92.2	1,289.89
Rohtas	1,048.75	1,346.44	795.13	150.47	2,292.04
Kaimur	1,445.83	510.57	192.26	110.25	813.08
Gaya	2,256.21	1,836.59	1,136.76	131.19	3,104.53
Jehanabad	928.11	717.15	431.72	98.11	1,246.98
Arwal	594.76	432.53	255.71	34.8	723.05
Nawada	1,569.18	1,346.00	566.28	79.42	1,991.70
Aurangabad	1,337.46	1,280.28	914.51	132.63	2,327.42
Saran	1,535.89	1,429.67	1,028.19	138.25	2,596.11
Siwan	2,692.86	1,267.00	790.18	189.49	2,246.66
Gopalganj	1,859.35	614.12	598.59	131.51	1,344.22
West Champaran	1,883.13	1,496.00	959.82	136.35	2,592.17
East Champaran	2,095.95	1,478.39	622.78	360.74	2,461.91
Muzaffarpur	1,682.98	1,244.13	1,005.71	377.97	2,627.80
Sitamarhi	1,203.48	852.87	486.53	253.54	1,592.93
Sheohar	456.22	276.33	98.69	48.28	423.3
Vaishali	1,321.29	1,393.65	905.01	331.18	2,629.84
Darbhanga	1,400.24	957.27	600.03	411.05	1,968.36
Madhubani	2,670.96	1,556.99	984.26	432.92	2,974.18
Samastipur	3,197.43	2,301.90	1,030.57	462.85	3,795.33
Begusarai	1,893.79	1,810.94	696.87	317.57	2,825.38
Munger	1,244.92	629.09	387.24	133.73	1,150.06
Sheikhpura	457.59	519.41	283.1	32.08	834.59
Lakhisarai	427.8	254.19	385.5	41.67	681.36
Jamui	822.7	915.98	714.74	76.52	1,707.23
Khagaria	1,876.91	884.68	537.3	204.93	1,626.90
Bhagalpur	2,317.83	1,184.51	640.22	233.23	2,057.96
Banka	887.63	1,282.26	816.57	78.64	2,177.46
Saharsa	1,397.01	901.88	391.59	211.77	1,505.24
Supaul	984.5	1,206.03	465.28	215.54	1,886.85
Madhepura	1,264.82	1,072.81	543.86	257.53	1,874.20
Purnea	2,811.14	2,190.78	1,126.39	330.73	3,647.89
Kishanganj	844.69	646.01	347.92	93.64	1,087.57
Araria	1,169.86	927.69	571.21	100.05	1,598.94
Katihar	1,608.82	1,104.99	595.48	328.74	2,029.21
Bihar	59310.48	43303.99	24741.36	7902.87	75948.19

Source : State Health Society, GOB

Table A 5.13 : Districtwise Installation of Hand Pumps under National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP)

Districts	Number of handpumps installed					Slipped back Habitations /Water quality problems covered	
	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2010-11	2011-12
Patna	32	620	3118	2557	1422	400	407
Nalanda	31	347	1846	2813	1473	304	457
Bhojpur	14	270	679	1334	1299	201	214
Buxar	534	53	1014	1886	63	543	75
Rohtas	26	294	390	1145	1641	161	328
Kaimur	109	261	397	1116	409	333	164
Gaya	1746	357	1931	4890	1869	460	738
Jehanabad	30	142	119	712	599	124	67
Arwal	NA	NA	NA	NA	738	52	47
Nawada	5	201	1537	1417	842	288	372
Aurangabad	120	829	835	1556	1407	78	183
Saran	969	54	1970	3528	592	968	458
Siwan	627	949	2451	1442	961	175	355
Gopalganj	1357	579	1557	721	342	539	170
West Champaran	0	0	970	1418	1154	257	156
East Champaran	504	143	1122	2348	1268	335	536
Muzaffarpur	863	1603	2964	2766	1245	205	347
Sitamarhi	319	27	792	1303	1197	276	171
Sheohar	83	158	170	342	181	85	67
Vaishali	1	1171	1922	1828	477	455	396
Darbhanga	341	1168	1537	1105	981	398	131
Madhubani	0	180	2277	4576	2891	521	237
Samastipur	502	691	2812	1878	983	515	447
Begusarai	1384	1597	767	1767	533	445	413
Munger	79	440	531	609	334	41	80
Sheikhpura	29	214	245	439	235	115	75
Lakhisarai	116	392	881	428	177	244	169
Jamui	279	823	759	1320	742	479	416
Khagaria	5	450	452	462	39	184	80
Bhagalpur	744	1682	1489	1912	549	307	301
Banka	0	284	1666	2316	355	348	325
Saharsa	227	590	647	935	0	426	112
Supaul	83	652	871	886	307	628	298
Madhepura	184	414	860	1251	24	462	288
Purnea	650	0	2039	1146	317	1170	1101
Kishanganj	1926	0	761	933	447	524	345
Araria	357	387	967	623	193	375	534
Katihar	622	530	843	889	0	501	183
Bihar	14898	18552	46188	58597	28286	13922	11243

Source : Public Health Engineering Department, GOB

Table A 5.14 : Districtwise Achievement under Central Rural Sanitation Programme in Individual Household Latrine (IHHL) during 2010-11 and 2011-12

Districts	Percentage of total population	Number of IHHLs constructed					
		2010-11			2011-12		
		APL	BPL	Total	APL	BPL	Total
Patna	5.6	1794	53027	54821 (7.5)	4762	22756	27518 (3.3)
Nalanda	2.8	2272	16439	18711 (2.6)	5388	14230	19618 (2.3)
Bhojpur	2.6	12315	15014	27329 (3.7)	9592	19669	29261 (3.5)
Buxar	1.6	26353	0	26353 (3.6)	1514	2265	3779 (0.4)
Rohtas	2.9	15350	24335	39685 (5.4)	9750	15957	25707 (3.1)
Kaimur	1.6	1381	3441	4822 (0.7)	8775	6891	15666 (1.9)
Gaya	4.2	6097	16042	22139 (3.0)	9402	22512	31914 (3.8)
Jehanabad	1.1	3777	7772	11549 (1.6)	3802	9122	12924 (1.5)
Arwal	0.7	430	7842	8272 (1.1)	1878	8179	10057 (1.2)
Nawada	2.1	2227	12971	15198 (2.1)	3469	21905	25374 (3.0)
Aurangabad	2.4	1914	14640	16554 (2.3)	1588	15961	17549 (2.1)
Saran	3.8	12348	19224	31572 (4.3)	9536	24891	34427 (4.1)
Siwan	3.2	2034	4255	6289 (0.9)	16512	23813	40325 (4.8)
Gopalganj	2.5	1749	2432	4181 (0.6)	8627	10765	19392 (2.3)
West Champaran	3.8	3519	17235	20754 (2.8)	8562	25335	33897 (4.0)
East Champaran	4.9	4158	21653	25811 (3.5)	5108	38651	43759 (5.2)
Muzaffarpur	4.6	4000	23960	27960 (3.8)	7479	38319	45798 (5.5)
Sitamarhi	3.3	1888	8124	10012 (1.4)	3454	5471	8925 (1.1)
Sheohar	0.6	1601	5524	7125 (1.0)	5735	9108	14843 (1.8)
Vaishali	3.4	12766	16439	29205 (4.0)	2445	23313	25758 (3.1)
Darbhanga	3.8	5863	34773	40636 (5.6)	9341	47608	56949 (6.8)
Madhubani	4.3	14534	13216	27750 (3.8)	6960	0	6960 (0.8)
Samastipur	4.1	0	10490	10490 (1.4)	438	39588	40026 (4.8)
Begusarai	2.8	2294	23803	26097 (3.6)	3179	19114	22293 (2.7)
Munger	1.3	743	3535	4278 (0.6)	716	3189	3905 (0.5)
Sheikhpura	0.6	3141	5369	8510 (1.2)	1373	3643	5016 (0.6)
Lakhisarai	1	4138	7614	11752 (1.6)	5884	9957	15841 (1.9)
Jamui	1.7	1249	6584	7833 (1.1)	2491	9952	12443 (1.5)
Khagaria	1.6	1295	9029	10324 (1.4)	3970	12429	16399 (2.0)
Bhagalpur	2.9	241	18294	18535 (2.5)	4521	20164	24685 (2.9)
Banka	2	1395	2470	3865 (0.5)	6891	8918	15809 (1.9)
Saharsa	1.8	6474	28740	35214 (4.8)	2316	12496	14812 (1.8)
Supaul	2.1	1141	11424	12565 (1.7)	2474	20462	22936 (2.7)
Madhepura	1.9	6873	26462	33335 (4.6)	4544	21249	25793 (3.1)
Purnea	3.2	4578	30727	35305 (4.8)	3559	23769	27328 (3.3)
Kishanganj	1.6	0	15290	15290 (2.1)	2247	9488	11735 (1.4)
Araria	2.7	224	11785	12009 (1.6)	765	10012	10777 (1.3)
Katihar	3	1063	7338	8401 (1.1)	4828	14901	19729 (2.3)
Bihar	100	173219	557312	730531 (100.0)	193875	646052	839927 (100.0)

Source : Public Health Engineering Department, GOB

Table A 5.15 : Districtwise Achievement under Central Rural Sanitation Programme (Sanitary Complex, School Toilets, Anganwadi Toilets) during 2010-11 and 2011-12

Districts	2010-11			2011-12		
	Sanitary Complex	School Toilet	Anganwadi Toilet	Sanitary Complex	School Toilet	Anganwadi Toilet
Patna	0	458	33	0	265	190
Nalanda	0	644	57	0	582	84
Bhojpur	0	62	0	0	265	190
Buxar	19	195	30	0	81	59
Rohtas	0	99	0	2	361	52
Kaimur	0	180	0	0	511	41
Gaya	0	1129	20	0	784	4
Jehanabad	0	54	0	2	370	5
Arwal	0	158	0	0	221	0
Nawada	5	824	0	2	334	59
Aurangabad	4	50	11	2	12	31
Saran	0	244	0	3	990	0
Siwan	1	43	0	0	1328	83
Gopalganj	0	80	0	10	2	0
West Champaran	0	172	14	0	1130	17
East Champaran	0	295	0	0	2306	64
Muzaffarpur	0	500	0	0	1481	0
Sitamarhi	0	82	0	26	1766	2
Sheohar	0	437	48	5	77	18
Vaishali	0	129	13	0	600	26
Darbhanga	0	48	0	0	1178	43
Madhubani	0	388	17	5	7	173
Samastipur	0	132	0	26	1766	2
Begusarai	2	32	0	0	37	74
Munger	2	62	15	0	569	1
Sheikhpura	1	45	12	0	569	1
Lakhisarai	0	82	0	0	107	9
Jamui	0	52	6	0	1193	32
Khagaria	19	84	0	17	68	10
Bhagalpur	8	380	0	55	761	0
Banka	0	16	1	1	1356	7
Saharsa	2	393	0	1	358	0
Supaul	0	294	0	0	309	0
Madhepura	0	114	0	0	314	36
Purnea	2	142	38	0	10	0
Kishanganj	0	122	0	0	29	17
Araria	0	40	0	0	0	0
Katihar	1	140	0	1	818	31
Bihar	66	8401	315	132	22575	1521

Source : Public Health Engineering Department, GOB

Table A 5.16 : Districtwise 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	72.5	80.3	63.7	9.6	7.0	12.9
Nalanda	53.2	66.4	38.6	66.4	77.1	54.8	13.2	10.7	16.2
Bhojpur	59.0	74.3	41.8	72.8	84.1	60.2	13.8	9.8	18.4
Buxar	56.8	71.9	39.9	71.8	82.8	59.8	15.0	10.9	19.9
Rohtas	61.3	75.3	45.7	75.6	85.3	65.0	14.3	10.0	19.3
Kaimur	55.1	69.7	38.8	71.0	81.5	59.6	15.9	11.8	20.8
Gaya	50.4	63.3	36.7	66.4	76.0	55.9	16.0	12.7	19.2
Jehanabad	55.3	70.1	39.4	68.3	79.3	56.2	13.0	9.2	16.8
Arwal	NA	NA	NA	69.5	81.3	56.9	--	--	--
Nawada	46.8	60.6	32.2	61.6	71.4	51.1	14.8	10.8	18.9
Aurangabad	57.0	71.1	41.9	72.8	82.5	62.1	15.8	11.4	20.2
Saran	51.8	67.3	35.8	68.6	79.7	56.9	16.8	12.4	21.1
Siwan	51.6	67.3	36.9	71.6	82.8	60.4	20.0	15.5	23.5
Gopalganj	47.5	63.0	32.2	67.0	78.4	56.0	19.5	15.4	23.8
West Champaran	38.9	51.1	25.2	58.1	68.2	46.8	19.2	17.1	21.6
East Champaran	37.5	49.3	24.3	58.3	68.0	47.4	20.8	18.7	23.1
Muzaffarpur	48.0	59.1	35.8	65.7	73.6	56.8	17.7	14.5	21.0
Sitamarhi	38.5	49.4	26.1	53.5	62.6	43.4	15.0	13.2	17.3
Sheohar	35.3	45.3	23.9	56.0	63.7	47.3	20.7	18.4	23.4
Vaishali	50.5	63.3	36.6	68.6	77.0	59.1	18.1	13.7	22.5
Darbhanga	44.3	56.7	30.8	58.3	68.6	46.9	14.0	11.9	16.1
Madhubani	42.0	56.8	26.3	60.9	72.5	48.3	18.9	15.7	22.0
Samastipur	45.1	57.6	31.7	63.8	73.1	53.5	18.7	15.5	21.8
Begusarai	48.0	59.1	35.6	66.2	74.4	57.1	18.2	15.3	21.5
Munger	59.5	69.9	47.4	73.3	80.1	65.5	13.8	10.2	18.1
Sheikhpura	48.6	61.9	33.9	66.0	76.1	54.9	17.4	14.2	21.0
Lakhisarai	48.0	60.7	34.0	65.0	74.0	54.9	17.0	13.3	20.9
Jamui	42.4	57.1	26.3	62.2	73.8	49.4	19.8	16.7	23.1
Khagaria	41.3	51.8	29.4	60.9	68.5	52.2	19.6	16.7	22.8
Bhagalpur	49.5	59.2	38.1	65.0	72.3	56.5	15.5	13.1	18.4
Banka	42.7	55.3	28.7	60.1	69.8	49.4	17.4	14.5	20.7
Saharsa	39.1	51.7	25.3	54.6	65.2	42.7	15.5	13.5	17.4
Supaul	37.3	52.5	20.8	59.7	71.7	46.6	22.4	19.2	25.8
Madhepura	36.1	48.8	22.1	53.8	63.8	42.8	17.7	15.0	20.7
Purnea	35.1	45.6	23.4	52.5	61.1	43.2	17.4	15.5	19.8
Kishanganj	31.1	42.7	18.6	57.0	65.6	48.0	25.9	22.9	29.4
Araria	35.0	46.4	22.4	55.1	64.2	45.2	20.1	17.8	22.8
Katihar	35.1	45.3	23.8	53.6	61.0	45.4	18.5	15.7	21.6
Bihar	47.0	59.7	33.1	63.8	73.4	53.3	16.8	13.7	20.2

Source : Cenus 2001 and Census 2011

Table A 5.17: Districtwise 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	72.5	64.3	82.4	9.6	12.9	4.3
Nalanda	53.2	50.4	68.5	66.4	64.7	75.2	13.2	14.3	6.8
Bhojpur	59.0	56.8	71.6	72.8	71.5	80.4	13.8	14.6	8.9
Buxar	56.8	55.0	73.6	71.8	70.8	81.0	15.0	15.7	7.4
Rohtas	61.3	59.2	74.1	75.6	74.7	80.5	14.3	15.5	6.3
Kaimur	55.1	54.3	76.9	71.0	70.4	84.7	15.9	16.1	7.8
Gaya	50.5	46.2	75.7	66.4	63.5	84.0	15.9	17.3	8.3
Jehanabad	55.2	53.2	69.5	68.3	66.9	77.8	13.1	13.7	8.4
Arwal	55.3	55.3	0.0	69.5	68.9	77.9	14.2	13.6	77.9
Nawada	46.8	44.7	71.1	61.6	59.9	77.5	14.8	15.1	6.4
Aurangabad	57.0	55.5	73.5	72.8	71.9	80.6	15.7	16.5	7.2
Saran	51.8	50.3	66.1	68.6	67.7	77.5	16.8	17.4	11.4
Siwan	51.7	50.5	69.7	71.6	71.0	82.2	19.9	20.4	12.5
Gopalganj	47.5	46.5	62.0	67.0	66.4	76.5	19.6	19.9	14.5
West Champaran	38.9	36.0	63.5	58.1	56.3	72.7	19.1	20.3	9.2
East Champaran	37.5	35.4	67.1	58.3	56.9	73.2	20.7	21.5	6.1
Muzaffarpur	48.0	44.7	77.3	65.7	63.8	82.4	17.7	19.0	5.2
Sitamarhi	38.5	36.7	66.2	53.5	52.2	74.4	15.1	15.5	8.2
Sheohar	35.3	34.9	43.7	56.0	55.6	65.1	20.7	20.7	21.4
Vaishali	50.5	49.3	65.6	68.6	68.0	76.5	18.1	18.6	10.8
Darbhanga	44.3	41.5	74.9	58.3	56.1	77.3	13.9	14.7	2.4
Madhubani	42.0	41.2	63.1	60.9	60.4	73.3	18.9	19.2	10.2
Samastipur	45.1	43.9	75.7	63.8	63.1	82.4	18.7	19.2	6.7
Begusarai	48.0	46.5	77.7	66.2	64.0	75.6	18.3	17.5	-2.1
Munger	59.5	52.8	76.0	73.3	69.6	82.2	13.8	16.8	6.2
Sheikhpura	48.6	46.0	62.4	66.0	64.5	73.0	17.4	18.5	10.7
Lakhisarai	48.0	45.6	61.1	65.0	63.6	73.0	17.0	18.0	11.8
Jamui	42.4	40.3	68.8	62.2	60.8	76.3	19.7	20.6	7.5
Khagaria	41.4	39.5	69.8	60.9	59.8	78.5	19.5	20.4	8.8
Bhagalpur	49.5	44.4	70.7	65.0	61.7	77.7	15.5	17.3	7.0
Banka	42.7	42.1	59.9	60.1	59.6	73.7	17.4	17.5	13.8
Saharsa	39.1	36.1	70.8	54.6	52.4	77.7	15.5	16.3	6.9
Supaul	37.3	35.9	61.4	59.7	58.9	74.4	22.4	23.0	13.1
Madhepura	36.1	34.5	66.9	53.8	52.7	75.0	17.7	18.2	8.2
Purnea	35.1	31.4	70.9	52.5	49.8	74.1	17.4	18.4	3.2
Kishanganj	31.1	27.8	59.3	57.0	55.2	73.3	26.0	27.4	14.0
Araria	35.0	33.2	61.4	55.1	53.9	73.2	20.1	20.7	11.8
Katihar	35.1	31.1	72.3	53.6	50.9	78.6	18.5	19.9	6.4
Bihar	47.0	43.9	71.9	63.8	61.8	78.8	16.8	17.9	6.8

Source : Census 2001 and Census 2011

Table A 5.18 : Total Enrolment in Primary and Upper Primary Levels (All) (2009-10 and 2010-11)

District	2009-10 (in lakh)			2010-11 (in lakh)		
	Primary	Upper Primary	Total	Primary	Upper Primary	Total
Patna	4.5	1.57	6.07	5.48	1.79	7.27
Nalanda	3.44	1.6	5.04	4.34	2.72	7.06
Bhojpur	3.25	1.24	4.49	4.64	1.34	5.98
Buxar	2.75	1.08	3.84	3.01	1.18	4.19
Rohtas	2.88	0.9	3.77	3.09	1.01	4.1
Kaimur	2.43	0.94	3.37	2.67	1.03	3.7
Gaya	6.31	1.74	8.05	6.59	2.03	8.62
Jehanabad	1.68	0.44	2.12	1.7	0.5	2.2
Arwal	1.02	0.31	1.33	1.06	0.35	1.41
Nawada	2.16	0.95	3.11	2.19	0.95	3.14
Aurangabad	2.78	1.36	4.13	2.77	1.35	4.12
Saran	5.49	1.84	7.34	5.5	3.8	9.03
Siwan	3.27	0.95	4.22	3.29	0.99	4.28
Gopalganj	3.18	1.4	4.58	3.2	1.41	4.61
West Champaran	5.8	2.01	7.81	5.91	2.01	7.92
East Champaran	10.97	4.51	15.48	10.96	4.05	15.01
Muzaffarpur	7.32	1.85	9.18	7.29	2.01	9.3
Sitamarhi	4.5	1.15	5.66	4.56	1.46	6.02
Sheohar	1	0.21	1.21	0.95	0.25	1.2
Vaishali	4.6	1.3	5.9	5.02	1.73	6.75
Darbhanga	5.36	1.31	6.67	5.39	1.41	6.8
Madhubani	5.86	1.48	7.34	6.74	1.75	8.49
Samastipur	5.3	1.15	6.45	5.28	1.17	6.45
Begusarai	4.57	0.85	5.41	5.01	0.84	5.85
Munger	1.78	0.56	2.34	1.91	0.68	2.59
Sheikhpura	0.91	0.28	1.2	0.95	0.29	1.24
Lakhisarai	1.48	0.37	1.85	1.54	0.42	1.96
Jamui	2.75	0.94	3.69	3.03	1.39	4.42
Khagaria	1.84	0.39	2.22	1.85	0.4	2.25
Bhagalpur	3.89	1.23	5.12	4.14	1.44	5.58
Banka	2.79	0.56	3.35	2.93	0.85	3.78
Saharsa	2.35	0.47	2.82	3.52	0.61	4.13
Supaul	3.84	0.9	4.74	3.85	0.94	4.79
Madhepura	2.73	0.31	3.05	3.85	0.99	4.84
Purnea	5.07	0.87	5.94	5.13	0.91	6.04
Kishanganj	1.08	0.8	1.88	1.51	0.54	2.05
Araria	4.26	0.73	5	4.38	0.76	5.14
Katihar	3.89	0.68	4.57	3.93	0.82	4.75
Bihar	139.08	41.27	180.3	149.16	48.62	197.78

Source : Department of Education, GOB

Table A 5.19 : Total Enrolment in Primary and Upper Primary Levels (SC) (2009-10 and 2010-11)

District	2009-10 (in lakh)			2010-11 (in lakh)		
	Primary	Upper Primary	Total	Primary	Upper Primary	Total
Patna	0.78	0.18	0.96	0.9	0.23	1.13
Nalanda	0.85	0.32	1.17	1.02	0.4	1.42
Bhojpur	0.55	0.16	0.71	0.62	0.29	0.91
Buxar	0.37	0.15	0.52	0.39	0.16	0.55
Rohtas	0.47	0.11	0.58	0.47	0.11	0.58
Kaimur	0.51	0.15	0.66	0.51	0.17	0.68
Gaya	2.12	0.4	2.53	2.52	0.56	3.08
Jehanabad	0.41	0.08	0.48	0.41	0.08	0.49
Arwal	0.25	0.08	0.33	0.25	0.08	0.33
Nawada	0.95	0.18	1.13	1.03	0.18	1.21
Aurangabad	0.93	0.19	1.12	0.93	0.18	1.11
Saran	0.64	0.24	0.88	1.23	0.44	1.67
Siwan	0.26	0.09	0.35	0.26	0.08	0.34
Gopalganj	0.44	0.2	0.64	0.43	0.2	0.63
West Champaran	1.36	0.45	1.81	1.38	0.44	1.82
East Champaran	1.26	0.17	1.44	1.26	0.17	1.43
Muzaffarpur	1.25	0.25	1.51	1.33	0.3	1.63
Sitamarhi	0.69	0.13	0.82	0.75	0.14	0.89
Sheohar	0	0	0	0.13	0.04	0.17
Vaishali	1.11	0.2	1.31	1.29	0.36	1.65
Darbhanga	0.89	0.14	1.03	0.94	0.19	1.13
Madhubani	0.82	0.12	0.94	1.18	0.22	1.4
Samastipur	0.82	0.14	0.95	0.81	0.11	0.92
Begusarai	0.75	0.1	0.85	0.8	0.1	0.9
Munger	0.34	0.09	0.43	0.35	0.1	0.45
Sheikhpura	0.22	0.06	0.27	0.23	0.05	0.28
Lakhisarai	0.28	0.11	0.39	0.3	0.12	0.42
Jamui	0.37	0.06	0.43	0.43	0.06	0.49
Khagaria	0.28	0.07	0.35	0.28	0.06	0.34
Bhagalpur	0.36	0.06	0.43	0.39	0.06	0.45
Banka	0.29	0.07	0.36	0.38	0.09	0.47
Saharsa	0.34	0.08	0.42	0.71	0.06	0.77
Supaul	0.38	0.16	0.54	0.68	0.1	0.78
Madhepura	0.31	0.05	0.36	0.59	0.12	0.71
Purnea	0.7	0.09	0.79	0.71	0.09	0.8
Kishanganj	0.13	0.02	0.16	0.14	0.02	0.16
Araria	0.67	0.12	0.79	0.67	0.12	0.79
Katihar	0.37	0.06	0.43	0.53	0.14	0.67
Bihar	23.54	5.33	28.87	27.23	6.42	33.65

Source : Department of Education, GOB

Table A 5.20 : Total Enrolment in Primary and Upper Primary Levels (ST) (2009-10 and 2010-11)

District	2009-10 (in lakh)			2010-11 (in lakh)		
	Primary	Upper Primary	Total	Primary	Upper Primary	Total
Patna	0.02	0	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.05
Nalanda	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
Bhojpur	0	0	0	0.01	0.01	0.02
Buxar	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.02
Rohtas	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.02
Kaimur	0.07	0.02	0.09	0.07	0.02	0.09
Gaya	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
Jehanabad	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
Arwal	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
Nawada	0.02	0	0.02	0.03	0.01	0.04
Aurangabad	0.05	0.01	0.06	0.04	0.01	0.05
Saran	0	0	0	0.01	0.00	0.01
Siwan	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
Gopalganj	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
West Champaran	0.3	0.11	0.41	0.30	0.11	0.41
East Champaran	0.03	0	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.03
Muzaffarpur	0.03	0.01	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.03
Sitamarhi	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sheohar	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
Vaishali	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
Darbhangha	0.02	0	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00
Madhubani	0.02	0	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.01
Samastipur	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
Begusarai	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
Munger	0.07	0.02	0.08	0.05	0.02	0.07
Sheikhpura	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
Lakhisarai	0.03	0.01	0.05	0.04	0.02	0.06
Jamui	0.11	0.01	0.12	0.12	0.01	0.13
Khagaria	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
Bhagalpur	0.1	0.03	0.13	0.11	0.03	0.14
Banka	0.14	0.03	0.17	0.16	0.03	0.19
Saharsa	0.01	0	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
Supaul	0.38	0.16	0.54	0.02	0.00	0.02
Madhepura	0.03	0.01	0.04	0.03	0.01	0.04
Purnea	0.23	0.04	0.27	0.23	0.04	0.27
Kishanganj	0.05	0.01	0.05	0.07	0.02	0.09
Araria	0.06	0.01	0.07	0.06	0.01	0.07
Katihar	0.23	0.04	0.27	0.28	0.05	0.33
Bihar	2.03	0.54	2.57	1.75	0.44	2.19

Source : Department of Education, GOB

Table A 5.21 : Districtwise Annual Growth Rate of Enrolment : 2006-07 – 2010-11

District	ALL			SC			ST		
	Primary	Upper Primary	Total	Primary	Upper Primary	Total	Primary	Upper Primary	Total
Patna	-2.39	7.82	-20.95	-8.93	6.30	-6.62	-2.28	NA	9.82
Nalanda	3.55	29.21	10.33	6.31	29.46	11.01	NA	NA	NA
Bhojpur	-2.94	4.42	-1.33	-15.52	0.35	-11.98	NA	NA	NA
Buxar	7.95	15.11	9.78	-2.31	9.07	0.43	NA	NA	NA
Rohtas	-3.18	-3.22	-3.22	-13.37	-12.03	-13.13	-32.61	6.45	-26.21
Kaimur	0.00	11.77	4.68	-2.59	5.15	-0.93	-1.14	30.71	3.23
Gaya	5.13	18.30	7.59	8.18	24.49	10.42	NA	NA	NA
Jehanabad	-8.79	-5.46	-8.10	-4.80	-0.95	-4.42	NA	NA	NA
Arwal	3.60	4.38	3.79	4.59	26.33	8.82	NA	NA	NA
Nawada	-4.99	25.35	0.94	13.50	33.74	15.76	16.06	NA	19.73
Aurangabad	-4.58	14.85	0.20	3.69	6.07	4.07	12.28	6.52	10.99
Saran	3.86	33.69	10.81	13.33	38.41	18.15	NA	NA	NA
Siwan	-6.11	-3.39	-5.53	-18.65	-7.63	-16.49	NA	NA	NA
Gopalganj	-1.59	19.15	3.11	-3.93	28.34	2.52	NA	NA	NA
West Champaran	8.12	31.64	12.45	24.20	64.99	30.37	1.78	37.25	7.60
East Champaran	19.20	49.46	25.82	13.54	16.71	13.96	-5.71	NA	-9.16
Muzaffarpur	3.25	11.51	4.79	6.94	18.17	8.69	24.45	85.47	30.54
Sitamarhi	3.11	22.98	6.53	8.11	28.78	10.47	NA	NA	NA
Sheohar	4.51	22.89	7.25	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Vaishali	2.12	14.17	4.58	5.53	24.16	8.35	NA	NA	NA
Darbhanga	6.04	16.97	7.17	8.00	18.93	9.45	NA	NA	NA
Madhubani	2.33	7.62	3.32	6.26	12.81	7.14	-21.80	NA	-23.27
Samastipur	-6.54	-1.33	-5.69	-16.16	-14.97	-16.08	NA	NA	NA
Begusarai	4.05	4.70	4.12	9.33	13.32	-30.75	NA	NA	NA
Munger	2.91	14.21	5.34	12.47	22.84	14.41	8.91	49.55	13.93
Sheikhpura	8.84	24.70	11.88	13.48	40.40	16.60	NA	NA	NA
Lakhisarai	8.09	11.46	8.75	14.60	56.60	21.80	44.29	239.27	57.56
Jamui	10.05	43.25	16.52	5.00	8.53	5.43	1.28	14.54	3.60
Khagaria	-1.73	2.29	-1.11	0.27	20.33	2.95	NA	NA	NA
Bhagalpur	3.44	33.38	8.33	1.59	7.56	2.55	0.92	25.06	4.57
Banka	5.40	18.34	7.63	8.69	26.98	11.36	-26.43	36.82	-16.25
Saharsa	7.50	6.54	7.36	16.64	20.29	17.41	-3.39	NA	-6.92
Supaul	10.86	22.17	12.71	7.36	30.68	10.81	32.75	NA	30.67
Madhepura	8.02	12.38	9.03	-6.31	6.47	-4.69	8.46	29.41	17.49
Purnea	2.62	12.45	3.85	4.46	12.21	-33.61	-10.13	2.05	-8.71
Kishanganj	-9.75	24.06	-2.96	-17.09	-21.89	-28.24	-38.58	-16.84	-37.11
Araria	1.11	17.59	2.90	0.11	21.37	2.37	-44.96	-35.88	-43.98
Katihar	-0.01	5.34	0.81	-1.90	9.32	-0.10	-3.04	9.67	-1.52
Bihar	3.04	17.22	5.80	3.29	17.25	5.40	-10.31	10.96	-7.32

Note: For Arwal District, data of 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11 are considered.

Table A 5.22 : Districtwise Primary and Upper Primary Schools in Bihar (2007-08 and 2010-11)

District Name	2007-08						2010-11					
	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	2209	1129	0	0	3	3341	2165	1162	0	14	0	3341
Nalanda	1489	648	1	3	6	2147	1335	835	1	5	6	2182
Bhojpur	1343	512	19	15	39	1928	1279	728	8	21	5	2041
Buxar	828	352	12	0	63	1255	725	449	1	10	1	1186
Rohtas	1461	532	34	17	10	2054	1240	758	31	10	0	2039
Kaimur	888	289	1	0	0	1178	755	423	0	1	0	1179
Gaya	2018	944	12	17	11	3002	1764	1256	0	3	0	3023
Jehanabad	1043	273	12	7	5	1340	542	338	3	4	1	888
Arwal	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	338	184	1	2	0	525
Nawada	1270	337	0	6	1	1614	938	649	0	2	0	1589
Aurangabad	1453	486	2	7	1	1949	1053	847	1	12	2	1915
Saran	1831	584	13	4	3	2435	1565	941	23	0	0	2529
Siwan	1550	534	1	20	13	2118	1224	847	3	20	4	2098
Gopalganj	1215	373	3	6	2	1599	1006	653	0	5	0	1664
West Champaran	1905	507	43	12	64	2531	1535	909	6	12	11	2473
East Champaran	2312	731	25	6	1	3075	1946	1150	0	0	1	3097
Muzaffarpur	2305	803	18	1	65	3192	1921	1131	0	1	0	3053
Sitamarhi	1470	470	28	10	5	1983	1207	859	15	8	4	2093
Sheohar	317	93	5	4	1	420	220	188	1	1	1	411
Vaishali	1520	502	1	1	2	2026	1100	927	4	1	2	2034
Darbhanga	1757	520	88	6	56	2427	1395	866	25	0	7	2293
Madhubani	2132	814	91	0	10	3047	2077	878	76	8	2	3041
Samastipur	1866	613	1	0	2	2482	1502	957	11	15	2	2487
Begusarai	1166	373	2	5	0	1546	907	635	1	0	0	1543
Munger	706	288	0	4	7	1005	619	424	0	2	0	1045
Sheikhpura	314	132	0	2	0	448	226	220	0	2	0	448
Lakhisarai	530	135	0	0	10	675	492	264	0	0	0	756
Jamui	1003	336	0	0	0	1339	972	744	0	0	0	1716
Khagaria	802	208	0	2	0	1012	530	508	0	5	0	1043
Bhagalpur	1365	453	3	7	5	1833	1072	752	1	7	14	1846
Banka	1437	356	71	7	7	1878	1123	778	3	3	0	1907
Saharsa	949	281	2	4	3	1239	747	495	0	4	0	1246
Supaul	1331	310	17	16	16	1690	1049	638	3	13	0	1703
Madhepura	1149	294	0	10	0	1453	792	611	0	9	1	1413
Purnea	1380	320	1	0	0	1701	1279	634	0	0	0	1913
Kishanganj	911	311	84	1	12	1319	866	310	2	0	0	1178
Araria	1204	391	28	3	28	1654	1068	515	1	1	0	1585
Katihar	1439	475	0	0	16	1930	1207	592	0	1	0	1800
Bihar	49868	16709	618	203	467	67865	41781	26055	221	202	64	68323

Source : District Information System for Education (<http://www.dise.in>)

Table A 5.23 : Districtwise number of Teachers at the Primary and Upper Primary Level (2007-08 and 2010-11)

District Name	2007-08						2010-11					
	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	6222	6296	0	0	0	12518	5871	6853	0	75	0	12799
Nalanda	3599	3652	4	14	54	7323	3620	4258	15	31	77	8001
Bhojpur	4537	3629	129	103	203	8601	3941	4538	59	136	33	8707
Buxar	2771	2950	74	0	384	6179	2383	3558	18	79	4	6042
Rohtas	4181	3627	10	34	13	7865	4127	5572	143	83	0	9925
Kaimur	3551	2775	13	0	0	6339	2458	3255	0	5	0	5718
Gaya	6629	5558	53	111	9	12360	5620	7648	0	37	0	13305
Jehanabad	3784	3008	102	81	40	7015	1604	2588	21	58	6	4277
Arwal	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1015	1591	13	16	0	2635
Nawada	3979	2107	0	38	3	6127	2792	3456	0	25	0	6273
Aurangabad	4791	3612	20	53	7	8483	3089	5155	4	102	8	8358
Saran	941	823	0	14	0	1778	6143	7705	76	0	0	13924
Siwan	5120	2742	126	109	101	8198	4627	6436	14	220	13	11310
Gopalganj	5217	3654	25	53	15	8964	3661	5616	0	41	0	9318
West Champaran							5705	6463	49	80	104	12401
East Champaran	8954	5590	115	32	2	14693	8310	9339	0	0	11	17660
Muzaffarpur	8768	6642	139	4	451	16004	6737	8226	0	4	0	14967
Sitamarhi	6943	4748	3	196	40	11930	3397	6382	121	73	73	10046
Sheohar	4886	3999	199	87	40	9211	644	1317	13	7	10	1991
Vaishali	6925	3856	320	70	285	11456	4084	8224	33	17	16	12374
Darbhanga	7311	4491	206	54	59	12121	5919	7118	113	0	18	13168
Madhubani	8556	7131	579	0	66	16332	8054	7258	370	81	19	15782
Samastipur	8026	5052	91	22	12	13203	5568	7881	74	135	13	13671
Begusarai	5629	4704	6	63	0	10402	3948	6856	7	0	0	10811
Munger	2101	1863	0	32	49	4045	1866	2794	0	8	0	4668
Sheikhpura	1204	886	26	30	10	2156	625	1253	0	13	0	1891
Lakhisarai	2555	1444	0	0	105	4104	1891	2461	0	0	0	4352
Jamui	2930	2368	0	0	0	5298	1917	3992	0	0	0	5909
Khagaria	3364	2060	0	21	0	5445	1745	4145	0	56	0	5946
Bhagalpur	4903	3508	19	59	16	8505	3744	5178	7	54	99	9082
Banka	3506	1620	251	29	43	5449	2631	2863	9	17	0	5520
Saharsa	7607	5467	11	0	12	13097	2597	5154	0	34	0	7785
Supaul	6312	5742	5	9	38	12106	3113	4423	16	66	0	7618
Madhepura	4770	2747	0	58	0	7575	2589	4785	0	66	8	7448
Purnea	5357	3163	0	0	0	8520	4130	4824	0	0	0	8954
Kishanganj	3824	2299	478	6	89	6696	3408	2708	4	0	0	6120
Araria	4933	2984	215	20	142	8294	4443	3999	16	8	0	8466
Katihar	6441	4021	0	0	72	10534	5576	5651	0	6	0	11233
Bihar	181127	130818	3219	1402	2360	318926	143592	191523	1195	1633	512	338455

Source : District Information System for Education (<http://www.dise.in>)

Table A 5.24 : Districtwise Coverage of MDMS (Class I-V) (2010-11 and 2011-12)

District	2010-11			2011-12		
	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	5.2	2.58	49.5	6.32	2.21	35.0
Nalanda	3.51	1.97	56	3.35	1.95	58.1
Bhojpur	4.49	2.18	48.5	3.68	0.99	26.9
Buxar	2.31	1.28	55.5	2.82	1.19	42.1
Rohtas	3.84	1.93	50.4	3.97	1.94	48.8
Kaimur	2.34	1.92	81.9	2.48	1.60	64.4
Gaya	5.71	3.62	63.4	5.28	3.57	67.5
Jehanabad	1.6	1.15	71.9	1.82	0.87	47.4
Arwal	0.99	0.8	80.2	1.13	0.82	72.3
Nawada	3.24	2.05	63.2	3.35	1.94	57.8
Aurangabad	3.65	2.69	73.7	4.00	0.70	17.5
Saran	5.16	2.53	49	6.15	2.97	48.3
Siwan	4.65	2.54	54.7	4.54	2.33	51.3
Gopalganj	3.97	1.59	39.9	3.70	1.81	49.0
W. Champaran	5.27	4.56	86.6	5.57	3.02	54.2
E.Champaran	7.52	4.31	57.4	7.57	4.00	52.9
Muzaffarpur	6.86	4.11	59.9	8.21	4.60	56.1
Sitamarhi	4.65	2.69	57.9	5.09	2.41	47.4
Sheohar	0.96	0.52	53.9	1.07	0.32	29.6
Vaishali	4.74	2.93	61.9	5.56	1.91	34.4
Darbhanga	5.7	2.27	39.8	5.04	1.99	39.4
Madhubani	6.61	2.17	32.8	6.93	1.40	20.2
Samastipur	6.41	2.02	31.6	6.04	2.54	42.0
Begusarai	4.48	2.51	56.1	4.88	2.12	43.5
Munger	1.76	0.97	54.9	2.14	1.73	81.0
Sheikhpura	0.89	0.58	65.3	1.02	0.60	58.2
Lakhisarai	1.43	1.21	84.7	1.44	1.28	88.6
Jamui	2.65	0.94	35.6	2.87	1.06	36.8
Khagaria	1.9	0.56	29.4	2.72	0.98	36.1
Bhagalpur	4.08	1.72	42.1	3.90	2.18	55.8
Banka	2.8	0.96	34.1	2.84	1.06	37.3
Saharsa	2.4	1.46	60.7	2.36	1.48	62.6
Supaul	3.07	1.26	40.9	3.87	1.18	30.5
Madhepura	3.56	1.91	53.5	3.26	1.93	59.2
Purnea	4.71	2.95	62.8	4.67	1.97	42.3
Kishanganj	2.71	1.57	58.2	2.89	1.39	48.1
Araria	4.14	1.89	45.8	5.02	1.39	27.7
Katihar	4.8	1.69	35.2	5.59	1.45	25.8
Bihar	144.77	79.18	54.7	153.16	68.85	45.0

Source : Directorate of Mid Day Meal Scheme, GOB

Table A 5.25 : Districtwise Coverage of MDMS (Class VI-VIII) (2010-11 and 2011-12)

District	2010-11			2011-12		
	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
Patna	2.74	0.8	29.1	2.74	0.80	29.09
Nalanda	1.2	0.81	67.7	1.20	0.81	67.73
Bhojpur	1.16	0.67	58	1.16	0.67	58.00
Buxar	1.24	0.44	35.9	1.24	0.44	35.95
Rohtas	1.32	0.68	51.2	1.32	0.68	51.18
Kaimur	1.11	1.07	96.8	1.11	1.07	96.76
Gaya	1.96	0.93	47.5	1.96	0.93	47.47
Jehanabad	0.54	0.36	65.8	0.54	0.36	65.75
Arwal	0.35	0.26	72.4	0.35	0.26	72.42
Nawada	0.95	0.65	68	0.95	0.65	68.01
Aurangabad	1.66	0.75	45	1.66	0.75	45.02
Saran	1.33	0.44	33.4	1.33	0.44	33.44
Siwan	2.21	1.12	50.4	2.21	1.12	50.38
Gopalganj	1	0.53	53.3	1.00	0.53	53.35
W.Champaran	1.2	0.74	61.7	1.20	0.74	61.66
E. Champaran	1.81	0.94	51.8	1.81	0.94	51.85
Muzaffarpur	1.75	0.91	51.8	1.75	0.91	51.79
Sitamarhi	1.04	0.63	60.5	1.04	0.63	60.53
Sheohar	0.18	0.1	53.1	0.18	0.10	53.06
Vaishali	1.3	0.79	60.8	1.30	0.79	60.76
Darbhanga	1.32	0.62	47.3	1.32	0.62	47.29
Madhubani	1.36	1.04	76	1.36	1.04	76.01
Samastipur	1.35	0.44	32.9	1.35	0.44	32.86
Begusarai	1.41	0.63	45	1.41	0.63	44.99
Munger	0.63	0.35	56.2	0.63	0.35	56.21
Sheikhpura	0.78	0.14	17.6	0.78	0.14	17.61
Lakhisarai	0.51	0.28	55.3	0.51	0.28	55.31
Jamui	0.65	0.21	32.5	0.65	0.21	32.53
Khagaria	0.7	0.17	24.6	0.70	0.17	24.56
Bhagalpur	1.23	0.41	33.8	1.23	0.41	33.79
Banka	0.62	0.23	36.6	0.62	0.23	36.62
Saharsa	1.1	0.7	63.8	1.10	0.70	63.83
Supaul	0.85	0.24	28.6	0.85	0.24	28.58
Madhepura	1.16	0.34	29.6	1.16	0.34	29.60
Purnea	1.06	0.61	58	1.06	0.61	58.01
Kishanganj	0.79	0.36	45.3	0.79	0.36	45.30
Araria	0.76	0.25	33.7	0.76	0.25	33.69
Katihar	1.05	0.29	27.3	1.05	0.29	27.29
Bihar	43.37	20.94	48.3	43.37	20.94	48.28

Source : Directorate of Mid Day Meal Scheme, GOB

Table A 5.26 : Coursewise Total Enrolment in Higher Education in Bihar

Courses	Enrolment											
	Ph.D / M.Phil			Post Graduate Degree Programmes			Bachelor Degree Programmes			Total		
	2009-10	2010-11	Change (%)	2009-10	2010-11	Change (%)	2009-10	2010-11	Change (%)	2009-10	2010-11	Change (%)
Arts												
Boys	1149	898	-21.85	25635	13153	-48.69	372287	252739	-32.11	399071	266790	-33.15
Girls	446	382	-14.35	10783	9996	-7.30	204224	182053	-10.86	215453	192431	-10.69
Total	1595	1280	-19.75	36418	23149	-36.44	576511	434792	-24.58	614524	459221	-25.27
Commerce												
Boys	151	56	-62.91	1793	687	-61.68	59318	59000	-0.54	61262	59743	-2.48
Girls	36	25	-30.56	435	1165	167.82	10730	33791	214.92	11201	34981	212.30
Total	187	81	-56.68	2228	1852	-16.88	70048	92791	32.47	72463	94724	30.72
Science/Computer Science/ Application												
Boys	488	844	72.95	6429	5150	-19.89	104139	70774	-32.04	111056	76768	-30.87
Girls	224	392	75.00	2483	3375	35.92	43258	39462	-8.78	45965	43229	-5.95
Total	712	1236	73.60	8912	8525	-4.34	147397	110236	-25.21	157021	119997	-23.58
Engineering/ Technology												
Boys	4	4	0	3	3	0	7920	7920	0	7927	7927	0
Girls	1	1	0	0	0	0	960	960	0	961	961	0
Total	5	5	0	3	3	0	8880	8880	0	8888	8888	0
Medical												
Boys	17	17	0	93	93	0	7598	7598	0	7708	7708	0
Girls	11	11	0	48	48	0	2602	2602	0	2661	2661	0
Total	28	28	0	141	141	0	10200	10200	0	10369	10369	0
Education												
Boys	12	NA	NA	2100	NA	NA	2690	1405	-47.77	4802	1405	-70.74
Girls	3	NA	NA	1015	NA	NA	1944	1052	-45.88	2962	1052	-64.48
Total	15	NA	NA	3115	NA	NA	4634	2457	-46.98	7764	2457	-68.35
Polytechnic Institute												
Boys							11658	9039	-22.47	11658	9039	-22.47
Girls							1167	879	-24.68	1167	879	-24.68
Total							12825	9918	-22.67	12825	9918	-22.67
Others												
Boys	103	NA	NA	1960	17362	785.82	37917	195434	415.43	39980	195434	388.83
Girls	14	NA	NA	722	11912	1549.86	17862	137507	669.83	18598	137507	639.36
Total	117	NA	NA	2682	29274	991.50	55779	332941	496.89	58578	332941	468.37

Source : Department of Education, GOB

Table A 5.27 : Coursewise Total Enrolment of SC Students in Higher Education in Bihar

Courses	Enrolment											
	Ph.D / M.Phil			Post Graduate Degree Programmes			Bachelor Degree Programmes			Total		
	2009-10	2010-11	Change (%)	2009-10	2010-11	Change (%)	2009-10	2010-11	Change (%)	2009-10	2010-11	Change (%)
Arts												
Boys	102	58	-43.14	2944	821	-72.11	31719	22192	30.97	34765	23071	-33.64
Girls	44	22	-50.00	981	383	-60.96	10035	11871	6.35	11060	12276	10.99
Total	146	80	-45.21	3925	1204	-69.32	41754	34063	24.06	45825	35347	-22.87
Commerce												
Boys	3	6	100	215	161	-25.12	3215	4980	10.44	3433	5147	49.93
Girls	0	2	NA	45	25	-44.44	795	2549	2.98	840	2576	206.67
Total	3	8	166.67	260	186	-28.46	4010	7529	8.88	4273	7723	80.74
Science/Computer Science/ Application												
Boys	25	11	-56	590	353	-40.17	8125	6366	3.27	8740	6730	-23.00
Girls	10	5	-50	140	126	-10.00	1305	3054	5.75	1455	3185	118.90
Total	35	16	-54.29	730	479	-34.38	9430	9420	3.6	10195	9915	-2.75
Engineering/ Technology												
Boys				1	1	0	100	100	-85.97	101	101	0
Girls				0	0	0	27	27	-78.57	27	27	0
Total				1	1	0	127	127	-84.86	128	128	0
Medical												
Boys					6	NA	436	436	7.39	436	442	1.38
Girls					1	NA	107	107	21.59	107	108	0.93
Total					7	NA	543	543	9.92	543	550	1.29
Education												
Boys	1	NA		196	NA	NA	190	21	6.74	387	21	-94.57
Girls	0	NA		65	NA	NA	41	33	13.89	106	33	-68.87
Total	1	NA		261	NA	NA	231	54	7.94	493	54	-89.05
Polytechnic Institute												
Boys							812	1092	2.53	812	1092	34.48
Girls							175	57	8.02	175	57	-67.43
Total							987	1149	3.46	987	1149	16.41
Others												
Boys	4	0	-100	137	NA	NA	2506	1	24.49	2647	1	-48.02
Girls	0	0	NA	52	NA	NA	1220	118	43.36	1272	118	-298.82
Total	4	0	-100	189	NA	NA	3726	119	30.1	3919	119	3.04

Source : Department of Education, GOB

Table A 5.28 : Coursewise Total Enrolment of ST Students in Higher Education in Bihar

Courses	Enrolment											
	Ph.D / M.Phil			Post Graduate Degree Programmes			Bachelor Degree Programmes			Total		
	2009-10	2010-11	Change (%)	2009-10	2010-11	Change (%)	2009-10	2010-11	Change (%)	2009-10	2010-11	Change (%)
Arts												
Boys	12	9	-25.00	466	0	-100.00	4499	3362	-25.27	4977	3371	-32.27
Girls	1	12	1100.00	214	100	-53.27	1555	3249	108.94	1770	3361	89.89
Total	13	21	61.54	680	100	-85.29	6054	6611	9.20	6747	6732	-0.22
Commerce												
Boys	NA	2	NA	36	6	-83.33	189	224	18.52	225	232	3.11
Girls	NA	0	NA	4	21	425.00	45	171	280.00	49	192	291.84
Total	NA	2	NA	40	27	-32.50	234	395	68.80	274	424	54.74
Science/Computer Science/ Application												
Boys	NA	1	NA	18	42	133.33	471	1124	138.64	489	1167	138.65
Girls	NA	0	NA	5	11	120.00	124	1203	870.16	129	1214	841.09
Total	NA	1	NA	23	53	130.43	595	2327	291.09	618	2381	285.28
Engineering/ Technology												
Boys		0			0		7	7	0	7	7	0
Girls		0			0		3	3	0	3	3	0
Total		0			0		10	10	0	10	10	0
Medical												
Boys		0		6	0		37	37	0	43	37	-13.95
Girls		0		1	0		7	7	0	8	7	-12.50
Total		0		7	0		44	44	0	51	44	-13.73
Education												
Boys		0		49	0		38	269	607.89	87	269	209.20
Girls		0		14	0		8	124	1450.00	22	124	463.64
Total		0		63	0		46	393	754.35	109	393	260.55
Polytechnic Institute												
Boys		0			0		70	81	15.71	70	81	15.71
Girls		0			0		20	2	-90.00	20	2	-90.00
Total		0			0		90	83	-7.78	90	83	-7.78
Others												
Boys		0		61	0		217	0	-100.00	278	0	-100.00
Girls		0		22	0		91	150	64.84	113	150	32.74
Total		0		83	0		308	150	-51.30	391	150	-61.64

Source : Department of Education, GOB

Table A 5.29 : Overview of SGSY (2010-11 and 2011-12)

2010-11												
Districts	No. of Members of SHGs Assisted			No. of Individual Swarozgaris assisted			No. of Members of SHGs Trained			No. of the Individual Swarozgaris Trained		
	For Economic Activities			For Economic Activities								
	Total	SC	Women	Total	SC	Women	Total	SC	Women	Total	SC	Women
Patna	9627	3973	5714	14	14	0	630	276	365	0	0	0
Nalanda	4426	1865	1092	68	22	1	4228	1416	2935	0	0	0
Bhojpur	7861	3555	5084	753	383	241	5570	2206	4415	0	0	0
Buxar	2385	1597	2245	632	319	253	4125	2887	3941	0	0	0
Rohtas	4092	2081	1983	0	0	0	1698	695	1098	0	0	0
Kaimur	1690	888	506	222	113	62	2037	1028	645	0	0	0
Gaya	2239	1342	896	371	223	148	2239	1342	896	371	223	148
Jehanabad	1140	740	780	0	0	0	1140	740	780	0	0	0
Arwal	857	455	699	58	28	19	144	76	102	0	0	0
Nawada	5400	3350	5264	964	373	145	7247	4500	6955	84	33	50
Aurangabad	7496	3650	7452	1075	422	88	2724	1152	2558	0	0	0
Saran	7616	1817	2616	0	0	0	7616	1817	2616	0	a	0
Siwan	1875	359	1630	2	2	0	10008	2497	2336	1	1	0
Gopalganj	3630	1815	1271	1913	701	150	3630	1815	1271	0	0	0
West Champaran	7217	2909	7217	288	191	288	3883	1685	3883	5	4	5
East Champaran	5424	1356	4496	564	71	49	0	0	0	0	0	0
Muzaffarpur	12570	6023	11989	700	73	28	25140	12046	23978	0	0	0
Sitamarhi	3366	1503	1654	537	263	270	8360	3595	4435	0	0	0
Sheohar	3120	1620	1771	37	11	0	3120	1620	1771	37	11	0
Vaishali	4470	1785	2210	0	0	0	6949	2710	3620	0	0	0
Darbhanga	8370	4190	8370	976	185	791	5000	2500	5000	0	0	0
Madhubani	12637	2004	9204	2688	1624	342	12637	2004	9204	2688	1624	342
Samastipur	9408	3859	3667	152	85	5	3763	2087	113	0	0	0
Begusarai	4880	2440	1903	507	228	177	4880	2440	1903	502	251	196
Munger	2187	254	1879	136	29	34	2187	254	1879	0	0	0
Sheikhpura	370	100	267	84	73	50	641	109	512	0	0	0
Lakhisarai	537	75	288	87	42	12	757	69	484	0	0	0
Jamui	2750	1142	2441	206	102	16	5459	2000	4140	167	117	23
Khagaria	1433	711	1232	338	116	30	580	215	551	0	0	0
Bhagalpur	6076	2343	2601	32	0	0	6427	2500	2804	32	0	0
Banka	6568	2049	3326	0	0	0	660	286	198	0	0	0
Saharsa	4967	1270	3927	406	149	85	14839	2932	7042	1517	466	895
Supaul	13590	7474	5571	0	0	0	9533	5289	3908	0	0	0
Madhepura	2730	811	1773	179	112	55	2730	811	1773	179	112	55
Purnea	5729	1692	3612	0	0	0	4662	1468	3175	0	0	0
Kishanganj	1739	324	1339	559	180	257	1533	293	1203	0	0	0
Araria	1013	83	982	132	11	7	0	0	0	0	0	0
Katihar	2740	270	1950	718	169	334	170	30	70	0	0	0
Bihar	184225	73774	120901	15398	6314	3937	176946	69390	112559	5583	2842	1714

Source : Department of Rural Development, GOB

(Continued)

Table A 5.29 : Overview of SGSY (2010-11 and 2011-12) (Continued)

2011-12												
Districts	No. of Members of SHGs Assisted			No. of Individual Swarozgaris assisted			No. of Members of SHGs Trained			No. of the Individual Swarozgaris Trained		
	For Economic Activities			For Economic Activities								
	Total	SC	Women	Total	SC	Women	Total	SC	Women	Total	SC	Women
Patna	4981	3990	3631	0	0	0	1682	980	1219	0	0	0
Nalanda	2712	539	1975	42	3	7	1235	415	635	0	0	0
Bhojpur	6254	3335	4250	281	141	138	1625	895	1225	0	0	0
Buxar	2240	1120	2240	435	261	206	940	470	940	76	40	3
Rohtas	4790	2197	2983	0	0	0	767	371	495	0	0	0
Kaimur	2190	1128	813	69	39	17	4357	2195	1719	0	0	0
Gaya	2306	1339	2150	42	29	13	2306	1393	2150	42	29	13
Jehanabad	732	444	348	0	0	0	732	444	348	0	0	0
Arwal	620	324	594	10	5	2	1738	1143	1696	0	0	0
Nawada	8438	4836	8350	708	6	100	3665	992	3545	708	6	100
Aurangabad	4755	2540	4080	295	45	49	863	276	863	0	0	0
Saran	2051	961	2051	0	0	0	2051	961	2051	0	0	0
Siwan	2260	521	2142	10	4	3	10193	2549	7183	25	0	0
Gopalganj	4532	2266	1684	2455	1227	390	3633	1817	1161	0	0	0
West Champaran	4354	2168	3514	15	5	5	753	428	632	4	2	3
East Champaran	4652	1556	3670	441	124	129	0	0	0	0	0	0
Muzaffarpur	8217	3918	8129	708	6	100	7940	1284	7940	321	60	13
Sitamarhi	3146	1263	1650	99	41	45	797	310	488	0	0	0
Sheohar	1956	1063	1268	16	12	1	1956	1063	1268	16	12	1
Vaishali	2940	1176	1470	16	1	2	980	381	574	0	0	0
Darbhanga	9840	4920	9840	1065	490	403	2330	1015	2330	0	0	0
Madhubani	6579	1645	3608	980	420	204	6579	1645	3608	980	420	204
Samastipur	2328	954	908	132	73	2	931	517	28	0	0	0
Begusarai	4440	2220	1421	291	146	93	315	158	101	0	0	0
Munger	913	152	871	13	0	4	1036	172	1031	13	0	4
Sheikhpura	429	192	295	139	105	10	2619	746	1968	0	0	0
Lakhisarai	971	174	570	1	0	1	861	0	736	0	0	0
Jamui	1650	675	1353	60	24	4	6995	3154	6504	51	25	3
Khagaria	1112	217	1039	69	32	19	13637	943	9928	0	0	0
Bhagalpur	4520	2205	1889	11	0	0	4822	2319	2085	5	0	0
Banka	5440	1310	2990	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saharsa	3588	1592	2647	0	0	0	2860	1538	2017	0	0	0
Supaul	2112	1054	871	0	0	0	2509	210	2151	0	0	0
Madhepura	843	144	755	51	21	8	843	144	755	51	21	8
Purnea	5348	1939	2824	0	0	0	785	193	478	0	0	0
Kishanganj	1192	143	1127	193	45	158	4055	460	3893	0	0	0
Araria	456	10	456	51	7	9	0	0	0	0	0	0
Katihar	1680	70	1380	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bihar	127567	56300	91836	8698	3312	2122	99390	31581	73745	2292	615	352

Source : Department of Rural Development, GOB

(Concluded)

Table A 5.30 : Physical and Financial Overview of SGSY (2010-11 and 2011-12)

2010-11						
Districts	Details of Funds Available/Utilised (Rs. lakhs)			Physical Achievements		
	Available	Utilised	Rates of Utilisation	No. of SHGs formed during the year	No. of women SHGs formed during the year	Women SHGs (%)
Patna	1585.31	1213.56	76.6	2113	1182	55.9
Nalanda	1300.90	901.62	69.3	586	91	15.5
Bhojpur	1661.53	1441.25	86.7	1615	1132	70.1
Buxar	649.05	451.18	69.5	566	494	87.3
Rohtas	1040.43	626.77	60.2	691	474	68.6
Kaimur	985.53	480.73	48.8	463	368	79.5
Gaya	913.59	354.26	38.8	145	120	82.8
Jehanabad	593.85	140.70	23.7	365	125	34.2
Arwal	216.52	40.80	18.8	163	146	89.6
Nawada	1136.55	865.42	76.1	498	498	100
Aurangabad	1060.01	1059.15	99.9	1238	1144	92.4
Saran	1963.50	1293.35	65.9	305	305	100
Siwan	1055.79	381.39	36.1	1606	796	49.6
Gopalganj	1155.29	704.96	61	274	250	91.2
West Champaran	2217.92	1339.29	60.4	1683	1469	87.3
East Champaran	2477.37	802.84	32.4	877	670	76.4
Muzaffarpur	3758.78	2578.78	68.6	1255	5115	407.6
Sitamarhi	2980.67	961.12	32.2	533	265	49.7
Sheohar	545.04	477.61	87.6	998	757	75.9
Vaishali	1579.77	1035.56	65.6	1377	2512	182.4
Darbhanga	2025.77	1668.66	82.4	2062	1820	88.3
Madhubani	4324.76	2764.72	63.9	956	731	76.5
Samastipur	1832.96	828.51	45.2	1793	1351	75.3
Begusarai	2755.74	1862.56	67.6	540	370	68.5
Munger	449.36	343.06	76.3	261	235	90
Sheikhpura	329.74	77.72	23.6	172	69	40.1
Lakhisarai	840.78	154.83	18.4	90	68	75.6
Jamui	1151.40	603.90	52.4	806	682	84.6
Khagaria	818.64	224.01	27.4	507	103	20.3
Bhagalpur	1802.61	1164.39	64.6	483	282	58.4
Banka	850.14	288.33	33.9	952	897	94.2
Saharsa	1582.96	1035.44	65.4	1914	1471	76.9
Supaul	3201.67	2007.04	62.7	546	452	82.8
Madhepura	1058.67	541.77	51.2	484	231	47.7
Purnea	1154.11	910.38	78.9	1232	735	59.7
Kishanganj	1267.02	352.13	27.8	613	613	100
Araria	931.94	265.58	28.5	207	197	95.2
Katihar	1636.53	510.42	31.2	484	356	73.6
Bihar	56892.18	32753.79	57.6	31453	28576	90.9

Source : Department of Rural Development, GOB

(Continued)

Table A 5.30 : Physical and Financial Overview of SGSY (2010-11 and 2011-12) (Continued)

2011-12						
Districts	Details of Funds Available/Utilised (Rs. lakhs)			Physical Achievements		
	Available	Utilised	Rates of Utilisation	No. of SHGs formed during the year	No. of women SHGs formed during the year	Women SHGs (%)
Patna	1111.52	700.88	63.1	614	614	100.0
Nalanda	700.65	521.54	74.4	146	54	37.0
Bhojpur	1060.43	881.45	83.1	488	415	85.0
Buxar	408.19	389.69	95.5	153	153	100.0
Rohtas	1247.54	641.07	51.4	373	309	82.8
Kaimur	773.32	464.38	60.0	284	187	65.8
Gaya	558.93	238.12	42.6	64	64	100.0
Jehanabad	638.97	143.73	22.5	222	145	65.3
Arwal	174.71	77.01	44.1	71	71	100.0
Nawada	1158.73	1068.45	92.2	109	109	100.0
Aurangabad	622.62	602.52	96.8	971	799	82.3
Saran	1724.58	1010.56	58.6	180	180	100.0
Siwan	702.80	312.88	44.5	254	164	64.6
Gopalganj	1279.98	767.43	60.0	75	75	100.0
West Champaran	1291.48	895.38	69.3	287	196	68.3
East Champaran	1884.13	679.35	36.1	126	76	60.3
Muzaffarpur	4249.43	1487.36	35.0	284	284	100.0
Sitamarhi	2273.27	478.70	21.1	555	300	54.1
Sheohar	398.44	291.74	73.2	262	165	63.0
Vaishali	2153.69	982.05	45.6	178	95	53.4
Darbhanga	1909.61	1602.94	83.9	2090	2010	96.2
Madhubani	2368.43	1282.17	54.1	409	290	70.9
Samastipur	1799.95	739.36	41.1	275	275	100.0
Begusarai	3586.41	1138.41	31.7	598	335	56.0
Munger	318.80	193.84	60.8	112	101	90.2
Sheikhpura	265.87	99.24	37.3	38	27	71.1
Lakhisarai	685.95	155.30	22.6	0	0	---
Jamui	796.38	354.45	44.5	111	100	90.1
Khagaria	501.79	154.06	30.7	317	168	53.0
Bhagalpur	1183.28	819.16	69.2	259	116	44.8
Banka	561.81	237.93	42.4	390	390	100.0
Saharsa	728.03	546.36	75.0	639	229	35.8
Supaul	2897.74	543.01	18.7	247	163	66.0
Madhepura	516.90	384.33	74.4	20	10	50.0
Purnea	803.38	703.83	87.6	333	202	60.7
Kishanganj	898.76	273.12	30.4	78	78	100.0
Araria	666.36	94.62	14.2	282	282	100.0
Katihar	1194.93	286.67	24.0	123	66	53.7
Bihar	46097.81	22243.10	48.3	12017	9297	77.4

Source : Department of Rural Development, GOB

(Concluded)

Table A 5.31 : Districtwise Progress under MGNREGA (2010-11 and 2011-12)

Districts	No. of households issued jobcards (lakh)		Percentage share of SC households among households with jobcards		Percentage of households with jobcards demanding employment	
	2010-11	2011-12	2010-11	2011-12	2010-11	2011-12
Patna	5.59	5.59	46.07	46.07	26.40	11.81
Nalanda	3.98	4.02	50.27	50.10	29.27	10.93
Bhojpur	3.20	3.21	48.63	48.65	56.71	23.35
Buxar	2.25	2.30	39.88	21.05	35.76	18.68
Rohtas	3.43	3.58	48.52	48.50	43.46	28.20
Kaimur	2.18	2.14	49.31	47.62	22.70	16.80
Gaya	4.44	4.71	66.54	65.87	40.37	23.34
Jehanabad	1.24	1.28	45.08	44.85	41.08	30.39
Arwal	0.94	0.97	43.01	42.53	24.40	20.63
Nawada	3.04	3.18	61.89	60.99	33.03	20.44
Aurangabad	3.06	3.15	41.61	57.95	38.85	20.32
Saran	4.76	4.76	48.61	48.61	14.36	10.29
Siwan	4.70	4.70	25.77	25.77	12.54	8.72
Gopalganj	3.40	3.54	30.81	30.55	16.41	9.05
West Champaran	3.66	3.90	39.36	39.05	72.61	56.69
East Champaran	5.02	5.57	36.25	18.89	41.49	22.44
Muzaffarpur	6.84	6.94	52.00	52.00	69.30	27.79
Sitamarhi	4.46	4.56	41.94	42.11	69.09	63.44
Sheohar	0.84	0.86	37.00	36.64	81.99	36.10
Vaishali	4.88	4.97	51.21	50.79	23.88	12.87
Darbhangha	4.68	4.75	37.90	38.03	27.48	13.47
Madhubani	6.40	6.66	40.51	40.39	17.18	10.07
Samastipur	5.41	5.46	52.16	52.06	46.53	17.23
Begusarai	3.31	3.32	40.77	40.55	39.59	18.70
Munger	1.77	1.81	23.21	22.79	20.30	11.62
Sheikhpura	0.85	0.86	53.02	51.61	25.66	13.96
Lakhisarai	1.44	1.45	32.28	32.75	46.43	13.06
Jamui	2.16	2.24	37.93	35.03	31.21	18.73
Khagaria	2.15	2.22	36.72	36.05	20.08	14.39
Bhagalpur	3.75	3.75	20.84	20.84	16.59	12.01
Banka	3.01	3.01	25.81	26.28	40.38	32.18
Saharsa	2.94	2.96	54.18	23.84	57.59	41.15
Supaul	3.55	3.55	36.12	36.12	30.23	12.40
Madhepura	2.72	2.87	49.56	56.76	28.05	19.85
Purnea	4.15	4.31	30.98	30.45	49.99	18.33
Kishanganj	2.48	2.54	12.13	11.54	32.90	10.24
Araria	3.99	4.16	29.63	29.37	26.01	15.37
Katihar	3.76	3.94	23.00	23.00	20.32	6.09
Bihar	130.45	133.82	41.25	39.85	35.91	20.03

Source : Department of Rural Development, GOB

(Continued)

Table A 5.31 : Districtwise Progress under MGNREGA (2010-11 and 2011-12) (Continued)

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	
	2010-11	2011-12	2010-11	2011-12	2010-11	2011-12
Patna	8.14	5.15	66.28	25.28	32.00	33.97
Nalanda	9.46	6.89	45.66	11.65	39.19	37.67
Bhojpur	5.16	2.44	72.10	15.21	28.23	27.63
Buxar	7.95	3.03	24.98	14.41	30.15	17.38
Rohtas	2.22	5.28	42.23	30.78	10.88	12.94
Kaimur	3.62	1.19	19.78	9.98	24.14	24.27
Gaya	1.28	0.84	53.66	36.43	35.00	35.00
Jehanabad	6.39	4.38	22.27	11.05	34.26	35.11
Arwal	3.10	0.83	11.46	9.38	34.64	39.98
Nawada	3.63	3.86	40.31	28.59	29.50	35.14
Aurangabad	4.15	5.28	37.20	25.90	30.11	30.08
Saran	3.76	0.00	32.01	14.29	9.47	6.00
Siwan	12.47	3.43	30.13	15.82	19.74	14.51
Gopalganj	5.67	10.66	26.70	15.97	3.99	7.31
West Champaran	6.63	11.43	48.70	48.02	28.46	18.91
East Champaran	9.76	21.26	87.21	96.36	34.12	22.36
Muzaffarpur	8.22	7.77	139.24	70.75	32.00	30.57
Sitamarhi	1.75	0.69	68.36	37.70	31.25	34.99
Sheohar	4.10	7.23	23.81	14.17	40.41	37.88
Vaishali	9.36	12.23	46.68	28.39	20.37	19.06
Darbhangha	4.92	3.32	58.87	28.48	34.96	38.12
Madhubani	0.24	0.38	21.96	12.45	31.11	32.60
Samastipur	6.47	0.88	67.19	22.28	28.47	31.93
Begusarai	19.44	13.63	62.94	20.39	35.40	40.76
Munger	5.22	1.22	17.08	6.19	31.77	29.49
Sheikhpura	2.60	3.41	5.76	3.92	37.07	39.87
Lakhisarai	0.41	2.31	22.75	8.34	35.72	40.56
Jamui	6.58	4.70	30.05	17.56	39.33	40.60
Khagaria	1.57	2.14	23.95	11.00	35.00	32.96
Bhagalpur	9.61	5.66	36.87	25.50	19.93	20.66
Banka	10.26	4.02	43.24	28.03	27.22	26.57
Saharsa	0.18	0.02	45.14	18.62	33.00	31.84
Supaul	9.00	1.17	54.35	14.45	33.46	28.72
Madhepura	1.95	5.66	25.07	14.31	32.99	33.46
Purnea	0.33	0.61	46.39	22.85	24.85	30.63
Kishanganj	1.34	1.13	25.56	8.88	28.58	27.63
Araria	3.38	3.37	30.39	19.65	21.50	22.77
Katihar	2.18	4.68	41.18	23.38	33.00	41.45
Bihar	5.57	5.14	1597.49	866.38	29.59	28.15

Source : Department of Rural Development, GOB

(Concluded)

Table A 5.32 : Districtwise Financial Progress under MGNREGA (2010-11 and 2011-12)

Districts	2010-11			2011-12		
	Fund available (Rs. lakh)	Fund utilised (Rs. lakh)	Percentage of utilisation	Fund available (Rs. lakh)	Fund utilised (Rs. lakh)	Percentage of utilisation
Patna	12624.41	10751.70	85.2	6490.44	3966.32	61.11
Nalanda	10861.85	9804.52	90.3	1506.84	1450.93	96.29
Bhojpur	10552.14	9124.15	86.5	4463.06	3910.96	87.63
Buxar	5956.53	4994.13	83.8	2474.77	2292.22	92.62
Rohtas	8648.41	6654.36	76.9	3585.31	2856.72	79.68
Kaimur	3715.95	3189.05	85.8	5472.10	4148.44	75.81
Gaya	10477.79	9401.40	89.7	2456.32	2070.29	84.28
Jehanabad	3020.28	2245.49	74.4	14567.47	10999.44	75.51
Arwal	2168.23	1660.15	76.6	6237.19	5686.56	91.17
Nawada	6257.69	5981.08	95.6	4734.51	3545.07	74.88
Aurangabad	8840.17	6952.45	78.7	2251.36	1752.12	77.82
Saran	7578.55	6424.45	84.8	2805.60	2435.95	86.82
Siwan	6662.51	5815.65	87.3	945.58	826.42	87.40
Gopalganj	7298.34	5276.08	72.3	3842.45	3047.56	79.31
West Champaran	9875.95	9095.47	92.1	9584.06	7437.21	77.60
East Champaran	16911.55	15509.15	91.7	2123.40	1618.01	76.20
Muzaffarpur	27707.68	25020.80	90.3	7552.51	6754.42	89.43
Sitamarhi	10556.72	10323.43	97.8	5523.48	3170.28	57.40
Sheohar	2811.47	2038.42	72.5	3985.84	3495.25	87.69
Vaishali	13275.87	8769.56	66.1	4855.44	3869.54	79.69
Darbhanga	12323.47	9252.77	75.1	6548.69	5850.72	89.34
Madhubani	3400.10	3082.59	90.7	2551.29	1761.46	69.04
Samastipur	11841.45	6852.03	57.9	4019.53	3155.40	78.50
Begusarai	14955.40	11336.50	75.8	7626.20	5190.92	68.07
Munger	4229.63	3448.90	81.5	5735.16	2941.38	51.29
Sheikhpura	1282.32	996.72	77.7	4864.05	3438.18	70.69
Lakhisarai	4336.39	3392.01	78.2	6634.03	5719.89	86.22
Jamui	6887.49	4847.47	70.4	1952.79	1549.28	79.34
Khagaria	5420.75	4131.48	76.2	8694.47	6102.57	70.19
Bhagalpur	8584.25	6918.25	80.6	9887.60	8097.54	81.90
Banka	7305.32	6068.97	83.1	6701.92	5015.46	74.84
Saharsa	8155.27	7973.85	97.8	9049.54	14145.09	156.31
Supaul	9049.25	8282.24	91.5	6250.94	4195.25	67.11
Madhepura	5508.42	3935.44	71.4	6596.82	4872.53	73.86
Purnea	8608.33	7588.31	88.2	6603.41	5195.65	78.68
Kishanganj	5224.80	4467.07	85.5	6054.82	5503.97	90.90
Araria	7035.38	5211.58	74.1	5041.93	3910.15	77.55
Katihar	9433.48	7449.02	79.0	5381.71	4889.74	90.86
Bihar	319383.60	264266.68	82.7	256645.3	166868.9	65.02

Source : Department of Rural Development, GOB

Table A 5.33

Overview of IAY (2010-11)

IAY Components	IAY (New)	IAY (Upgraded)	IAY (C & S)	Total	Percentage Share of the Categories in the scheme
Total Target	758904	NIL	NIL	758904	-
House Completed	529392	26	NIL	529418	-
House Completed (SC)	249076	16	NIL	249092	47.0
House Completed (ST)	10791	0	NIL	10791	2.0
House Completed (Others)	183433	6	NIL	183439	34.6
House Completed (Minority)	86902	4	NIL	86906	16.4
Total Funds Available (Rs in Lakh)	462630.37	481.59	183.80	463295.76	-
Total Funds Utilised (Rs in Lakh)	307187.96	3.06	5.63	307196.65	-
Percentage of Utilisation	66.4	0.6	3.1	66.3	-

Overview of IAY (2011-12)

IAY Components	IAY (New)	IAY (Upgraded)	IAY (C & S)	Total	Percentage Share of the Categories in the scheme
Total Target	737486	----	----	737486	
House Completed	450248	----	32	450280	
House Completed (SC)	192577	----	----	192577	42.8
House Completed (ST)	7816	----	----	7816	1.7
House Completed (Others)	171851	----	32	171883	38.2
House Completed (Minority)	78004	----	----	78004	17.3
Total Funds Available (Rs in Lakh)	513663.64	344.85	85.41	514093.9	
Total Funds Utilised (Rs in Lakh)	349397.55	0.00	0.00	349397.6	
Percentage of Utilisation	68.02	0.00	0.00	67.96	

Source : Department of Rural Development, GOB

Table A 5.34 : Districtwise Achievement of Physical Targets and Fund Utilisation under IAY

District	2010-11				2011-12			
	Annual Target ('000)	No. of Houses Completed ('000)	Percentage of achievement	Percentage of fund utilisation	Annual Target ('000)	No. of Houses Completed ('000)	Percentage of achievement	Percentage of fund utilisation
Patna	12.60	8.45	67.1	58.2	12304	8378	68.09	75.45
Nalanda	8.27	9.81	118.7	78.7	8078	6773	83.85	69.14
Bhojpur	9.60	10.62	110.6	80.0	9377	10250	109.31	89.02
Buxar	5.85	5.02	85.9	75.0	5709	5533	96.92	87.01
Rohtas	8.79	8.62	98.1	64.2	7964	8363	105.01	70.03
Kaimur	5.60	6.72	119.9	61.2	5474	5280	96.46	67.27
Gaya	17.91	12.41	69.3	57.9	16231	26812	165.19	78.50
Jehanabad	3.24	1.47	45.3	61.3	2934	2146	73.14	76.99
Arwal	2.28	1.76	77.1	60.8	2063	1996	96.75	71.46
Nawada	7.40	10.76	145.4	76.4	6710	10540	157.08	75.30
Aurangabad	8.59	9.32	108.4	66.0	7788	8990	115.43	59.52
Saran	18.84	16.90	89.7	82.9	18400	15093	82.03	74.44
Siwan	16.99	4.33	25.5	61.5	16601	3172	19.11	70.31
Gopalganj	21.24	18.77	88.4	53.9	20746	15447	74.46	69.82
West Champaran	42.38	39.86	94.1	73.2	41400	27434	66.27	61.13
East Champaran	45.69	44.01	96.3	68.6	44626	33550	75.18	72.46
Muzaffarpur	46.68	43.80	93.8	66.0	45596	34471	75.60	66.99
Sitamarhi	31.60	27.79	87.9	75.0	30868	9188	29.77	91.13
Sheohar	10.40	5.97	57.4	92.0	10159	10142	99.83	59.68
Vaishali	25.40	14.25	56.1	59.4	24808	15302	61.68	63.23
Darbhanga	29.58	13.56	45.9	62.7	28894	18380	63.61	88.78
Madhubani	49.67	37.89	76.3	64.0	48520	27615	56.91	43.78
Samastipur	30.88	24.54	79.4	67.7	30168	10243	33.95	81.00
Begusarai	15.74	13.02	82.7	88.8	15379	10694	69.54	59.27
Munger	4.98	3.60	72.3	60.4	4868	5353	109.96	57.24
Sheikhpura	1.68	2.20	130.8	56.1	1642	2679	163.15	77.38
Lakhisarai	3.12	2.57	82.6	52.5	3046	3846	126.26	67.66
Jamui	6.22	5.80	93.3	73.5	5634	3938	69.90	60.86
Khagaria	13.37	5.49	41.0	56.9	13060	3984	30.51	76.35
Bhagalpur	12.90	9.49	73.6	65.6	12597	11439	90.81	62.47
Banka	6.31	4.89	77.5	62.0	6162	6713	108.94	63.82
Saharsa	24.25	25.85	106.6	79.1	23691	9091	38.37	68.49
Supaul	35.26	9.01	25.6	58.4	34440	7302	21.20	64.57
Madhepura	28.96	15.83	54.7	82.2	28291	9890	34.96	78.96
Purnea	51.11	5.69	11.1	84.5	49924	19658	39.38	56.70
Kishanganj	18.44	16.01	86.8	56.2	18016	10328	57.33	59.55
Araria	45.24	19.11	42.2	53.4	44194	12134	27.46	70.32
Katihar	31.86	14.22	44.6	44.1	31124	18101	58.16	79.27
Bihar	758.90	529.42	69.8	66.3	737486	450248	61.05	68.02

Source : Department of Rural Development, GOB

Table A 5.35 : Districtwise Distribution of PDS Dealers by Their Social Background in Bihar

District	Need of PDS Dealers as per 2001 Census	No. of PDS Dealers (September, 2012)	Percentage of Dealers belonging to								Total
			Scheduled Castes/Tribes	Backward Caste	Extremely Backward Castes	Minority	Women	Women/ Other SHG	Helper Samiti/ PAC/ Samiti of Ex-Army Personnel	Others	
Patna	294	301	11.3	32.2	8.0	3.0	5.6	0.0	12.3	27.6	100.0
Nalanda	667	643	8.7	42.3	10.0	5.4	8.1	0.0	11.4	14.2	100.0
Bhojpur	1931	1949	31.9	28.5	4.0	5.6	5.0	1.2	9.9	13.9	100.0
Buxar	511	575	19.5	20.9	7.8	4.2	10.1	0.0	13.0	24.5	100.0
Rohtas	758	776	21.1	29.3	8.1	4.1	3.6	0.0	8.5	25.3	100.0
Kaimur	2047	2207	21.4	27.2	8.5	0.0	2.4	0.5	9.4	30.6	100.0
Gaya	1096	1251	17.6	26.0	7.2	5.6	5.8	0.2	8.8	28.8	100.0
Jehanabad	1161	1254	13.3	25.4	2.8	5.1	8.0	0.1	16.1	29.2	100.0
Arwal	1324	1200	15.5	35.8	4.1	4.2	9.7	1.9	14.6	14.3	100.0
Nawada	1260	1075	32.4	28.3	6.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	4.8	24.5	100.0
Aurangabad	1247	1353	13.5	36.2	3.7	3.8	7.4	3.6	5.4	26.3	100.0
Saran	859	845	14.7	42.0	6.5	8.5	7.6	2.4	5.3	13.0	100.0
Siwan	1387	1153	20.3	31.3	9.5	10.9	8.8	2.2	6.2	10.8	100.0
Gopalganj	1774	2524	11.1	25.6	4.2	2.4	13.1	0.0	9.7	34.0	100.0
West Champaran	1306	1149	19.3	28.5	5.7	19.3	5.0	0.0	12.4	9.8	100.0
East Champaran	983	965	15.2	28.4	4.5	4.7	11.0	1.1	13.5	21.7	100.0
Muzaffarpur	1813	1418	20.7	34.0	3.0	1.5	4.7	0.3	16.8	19.2	100.0
Sitamarhi	818	622	14.1	40.4	5.9	4.5	5.5	0.2	20.1	9.3	100.0
Sheohar	930	758	10.9	33.0	17.0	8.6	4.1	0.0	14.4	12.0	100.0
Vaishali	1164	881	11.4	28.3	12.8	19.9	13.2	0.0	7.7	6.8	100.0
Darbhanga	310	325	20.0	36.0	0.0	4.6	6.2	0.3	19.7	13.2	100.0
Madhubani	1792	1362	11.5	30.2	5.0	11.2	8.1	0.5	7.7	25.8	100.0
Samastipur	1372	1482	17.1	33.9	7.6	9.6	7.1	0.0	13.0	11.7	100.0
Begusarai	1360	1045	23.8	0.0	0.0	5.0	2.7	0.0	14.1	54.4	100.0
Munger	1908	1646	19.6	29.3	6.2	7.8	5.0	1.6	12.5	18.0	100.0
Sheikhpura	821	733	17.2	32.6	6.7	9.0	3.8	1.5	15.4	13.8	100.0
Lakhisarai	276	315	12.1	27.9	1.3	4.4	5.1	0.6	13.7	34.9	100.0
Jamui	1461	1616	12.9	31.1	6.3	8.5	5.8	0.3	6.6	28.4	100.0
Khagaria	1668	2047	20.8	28.3	8.0	11.7	6.3	0.0	10.1	14.9	100.0
Bhagalpur	687	645	23.3	27.1	15.3	7.1	7.0	0.0	4.2	16.0	100.0
Banka	766	822	19.2	19.3	5.8	2.7	5.0	0.0	16.5	31.4	100.0
Saharsa	691	673	18.3	40.6	11.7	4.2	4.5	4.3	7.9	8.6	100.0
Supaul	710	740	14.7	15.9	6.8	36.1	15.4	0.3	8.5	2.3	100.0
Madhepura	1471	1487	17.1	38.9	3.4	1.5	5.4	0.0	11.2	22.4	100.0
Purnea	447	435	15.6	22.3	12.0	0.0	3.0	0.0	12.0	35.2	100.0
Kishanganj	1445	1107	13.2	35.7	7.2	6.4	5.6	0.0	12.0	19.9	100.0
Araria	2904	2667	17.9	40.4	5.1	2.7	10.8	0.9	6.5	15.7	100.0
Katihar	2128	2437	17.1	30.9	6.9	6.5	3.4	0.7	10.2	24.3	100.0
Bihar	45547	44483	17.7	30.3	6.3	6.6	6.7	0.7	10.5	21.2	100.0

Source : Department of Food and Consumer Protection, GOB

Table A 5.36 : Districtwise Allotment and Lifting of Wheat and Rice for BPL Households (2011-12)

Districts	Wheat			Rice		
	Allotment ('000 qntls)	Lifting ('000 qntls)	Lifting Percentage	Allotment ('000 qntls)	Lifting ('000 qntls)	Lifting Percentage
Patna	188.94	135.93	71.9	354.58	302.51	85.3
Nalanda	153.72	96.37	62.7	287.71	239.05	83.1
Bhojpur	291.84	298.11	102.2	545.39	439.60	80.6
Buxar	63.87	56.99	89.2	118.83	98.17	82.6
Rohtas	261.64	156.97	60.0	488.66	308.97	63.2
Kaimur	386.87	223.23	57.7	723.20	452.06	62.5
Gaya	131.28	104.24	79.4	243.39	185.68	76.3
Jehanabad	173.37	102.66	59.2	324.05	194.84	60.1
Arwal	228.54	158.46	69.3	426.48	368.57	86.4
Nawada	221.33	168.04	75.9	414.90	285.34	68.8
Aurangabad	202.83	108.29	53.4	377.31	256.47	68.0
Saran	104.31	60.65	58.1	195.09	110.33	56.6
Siwan	222.72	175.85	79.0	408.27	291.27	71.3
Gopalganj	259.41	238.45	91.9	481.51	428.40	89.0
West Champaran	141.80	60.89	42.9	266.51	139.09	52.2
East Champaran	172.09	106.46	61.9	321.78	272.31	84.6
Muzaffarpur	293.20	202.10	68.9	544.81	362.73	66.6
Sitamarhi	45.75	23.54	51.4	85.79	53.61	62.5
Sheohar	61.46	55.63	90.5	113.91	111.39	97.8
Vaishali	221.67	124.90	56.3	412.92	228.60	55.4
Darbhanga	51.27	43.13	84.1	95.16	80.04	84.1
Madhubani	290.85	231.02	79.4	544.62	287.50	52.8
Samastipur	238.66	203.26	85.2	447.92	349.16	78.0
Begusarai	206.68	176.78	85.5	388.40	349.73	90.0
Munger	464.15	105.13	22.7	868.46	159.30	18.3
Sheikhpura	143.14	139.87	97.7	267.99	269.63	100.6
Lakhisarai	321.49	200.07	62.2	600.56	489.17	81.5
Jamui	199.65	147.68	74.0	374.38	328.78	87.8
Khagaria	322.04	196.75	61.1	603.01	282.26	46.8
Bhagalpur	140.92	120.60	85.6	272.91	218.87	80.2
Banka	118.00	79.16	67.1	219.95	183.39	83.4
Saharsa	185.53	91.67	49.4	346.79	215.48	62.1
Supaul	131.21	93.10	71.0	245.94	211.78	86.1
Madhepura	441.00	242.53	55.0	826.94	555.27	67.1
Purnea	277.30	189.56	68.4	521.87	331.47	63.5
Kishanganj	62.38	30.37	48.7	116.51	63.18	54.2
Araria	370.23	292.73	79.1	685.75	576.98	84.1
Katihar	339.06	294.41	86.8	635.33	550.48	86.6
Bihar	8130.21	5535.56	68.1	15197.57	10631.45	70.0

Source : Department of Food and Consumer Protection, GOB

Table A 5.37 : Districtwise Allotment and Lifting of Wheat and Rice for Antoday Households (2011-12)

Districts	Wheat			Rice		
	Allotment ('000 qntls)	Lifting ('000 qntls)	Lifting Percentage	Allotment ('000 qntls)	Lifting ('000 qntls)	Lifting Percentage
Patna	68.33	79.38	116.2	102.50	108.50	105.9
Nalanda	65.65	65.65	100.0	98.47	98.47	100.0
Bhojpur	151.39	147.03	97.1	227.08	225.87	99.5
Buxar	40.02	40.01	100.0	60.03	60.03	100.0
Rohtas	125.21	102.03	81.5	187.82	144.99	77.2
Kaimur	236.06	233.57	98.9	354.09	340.69	96.2
Gaya	78.44	78.54	100.1	117.66	114.91	97.7
Jehanabad	107.40	99.61	92.7	161.10	152.56	94.7
Arwal	143.84	141.17	98.1	215.76	200.53	92.9
Nawada	88.64	73.52	82.9	132.96	112.42	84.6
Aurangabad	110.52	115.26	104.3	165.78	153.50	92.6
Saran	65.80	46.78	71.1	98.70	71.29	72.2
Siwan	124.99	120.03	96.0	187.49	156.03	83.2
Gopalganj	170.31	170.06	99.9	255.47	255.00	99.8
West Champaran	59.28	51.67	87.2	88.92	72.29	81.3
East Champaran	92.11	91.71	99.6	138.16	136.34	98.7
Muzaffarpur	178.37	153.88	86.3	267.56	235.33	88.0
Sitamarhi	20.09	20.14	100.2	30.13	29.02	96.3
Sheohar	26.75	25.76	96.3	40.12	39.73	99.0
Vaishali	93.84	87.44	93.2	140.75	101.64	72.2
Darbhanga	30.50	30.50	100.0	45.76	45.75	100.0
Madhubani	155.21	141.88	91.4	232.82	220.52	94.7
Samastipur	90.85	90.81	100.0	136.28	131.62	96.6
Begusarai	88.19	88.19	100.0	132.28	132.28	100.0
Munger	258.70	218.07	84.3	388.05	325.59	83.9
Sheikhpura	81.52	70.31	86.2	122.28	107.25	87.7
Lakhisarai	199.66	190.66	95.5	299.50	268.08	89.5
Jamui	90.44	84.56	93.5	135.65	126.50	93.3
Khagaria	127.81	117.62	92.0	191.71	165.77	86.5
Bhagalpur	72.20	72.21	100.0	108.31	108.31	100.0
Banka	51.15	51.15	100.0	76.72	76.72	100.0
Saharsa	109.38	110.46	101.0	164.06	171.35	104.4
Supaul	81.29	77.72	95.6	121.93	114.04	93.5
Madhepura	236.47	202.19	85.5	354.71	275.23	77.6
Purnea	110.15	94.80	86.1	165.22	138.36	83.7
Kishanganj	23.53	28.01	119.0	35.30	29.07	82.3
Araria	205.44	202.46	98.5	308.16	276.58	89.8
Katihar	142.15	142.15	100.0	213.22	213.22	100.0
Bihar	4201.68	3956.98	94.2	6302.52	5735.40	91.0

Source : Department of Food and Consumer Protection, GOB

Table A 5.38 : Districtwise Allotment and Lifting of Wheat and Rice for Annapurna Households (2011-12)

Districts	Wheat			Rice		
	Allotment ('000 qntls)	Lifting ('000 qntls)	Lifting Percentage	Allotment ('000 qntls)	Lifting ('000 qntls)	Lifting Percentage
Patna	9.64	11.45	118.7	6.43	5.89	91.7
Nalanda	1.91	0.77	40.4	1.27	0.51	40.4
Bhojpur	2.69	0.67	25.0	1.79	0.60	33.3
Buxar	2.58	0.64	25.0	1.72	0.43	25.0
Rohtas	2.34	0.78	33.3	1.56	0.52	33.3
Kaimur	1.77	1.45	82.1	1.18	0.97	82.1
Gaya	3.96	1.60	40.4	2.64	1.07	40.4
Jehanabad	1.09	0.81	75.0	0.72	0.54	75.0
Arwal	1.31	0.98	75.0	0.87	0.65	75.0
Nawada	2.66	1.99	75.0	1.77	1.28	72.6
Aurangabad	1.77	0.42	23.8	1.18	0.28	23.7
Saran	4.13	0.64	15.4	2.76	0.42	15.4
Siwan	0.00	0.00	--	0.00	0.00	--
Gopalganj	1.91	1.49	77.9	1.28	0.94	73.7
West Champaran	3.69	2.15	58.3	2.46	1.43	58.3
East Champaran	6.25	4.17	66.7	4.17	2.78	66.7
Muzaffarpur	3.77	1.10	29.3	2.51	0.70	27.9
Sitamarhi	2.22	0.53	23.7	1.48	0.35	23.8
Sheohar	0.58	0.14	23.8	0.39	0.09	23.8
Vaishali	2.97	1.75	58.9	1.98	0.97	49.2
Darbhanga	4.78	4.72	98.8	3.19	2.23	69.8
Madhubani	5.94	4.38	73.8	3.96	2.92	73.7
Samastipur	4.25	7.80	183.3	2.84	5.20	183.3
Begusarai	4.33	2.88	66.7	2.88	1.92	66.7
Munger	1.86	0.00	0.0	1.24	0.10	8.1
Sheikhpura	0.53	0.09	16.7	0.36	0.06	16.7
Lakhisarai	1.88	0.28	14.7	1.25	0.18	14.7
Jamui	1.39	0.58	41.7	0.93	0.39	41.7
Khagaria	2.29	1.15	50.0	1.53	0.76	50.0
Bhagalpur	1.74	0.44	25.0	1.16	0.29	25.0
Banka	2.98	0.75	25.0	1.99	0.50	25.0
Saharsa	2.83	2.08	73.7	1.88	1.39	73.7
Supaul	2.39	0.72	30.0	1.59	0.48	30.0
Madhepura	2.08	0.00	0.0	1.39	0.00	0.0
Purnea	3.24	2.16	66.7	2.16	1.44	66.7
Kishanganj	1.61	0.54	33.3	1.07	0.36	33.3
Araria	2.61	0.22	8.3	1.74	0.14	8.3
Katihar	2.23	0.37	16.7	1.49	0.25	16.7
Bihar	106.20	62.69	59.0	70.80	39.05	55.2

Source : Department of Food and Consumer Protection, GOB

Table A 5.39 : Districtwise Lifting Percentage for Wheat and Rice under BPL, Antoday and Annapurna

Districts	Wheat						Rice					
	BPL		Antoday		Annapurna		BPL		Antoday		Annapurna	
	2010-11	2011-12	2010-11	2011-12	2010-11	2011-12	2010-11	2011-12	2010-11	2011-12	2010-11	2011-12
Patna	86.4	71.9	96.5	116.2	66.2	118.7	85.9	85.3	128.3	105.9	67.9	91.7
Nalanda	60.7	62.7	78.5	100.0	40.5	40.4	67.5	83.1	79.9	100.0	38.9	40.4
Bhojpur	54.8	102.2	81.3	97.1	38.9	25.0	57.7	80.6	84.0	99.5	40.0	33.3
Buxar	55.5	89.2	97.9	100.0	46.8	25.0	55.3	82.6	92.5	100.0	47.1	25.0
Rohtas	72.6	60.0	95.6	81.5	78.5	33.3	79.6	63.2	94.9	77.2	73.2	33.3
Kaimur	66.6	57.7	100.1	98.9	121.5	82.1	71.3	62.5	96.0	96.2	122.1	82.1
Gaya	64.3	79.4	91.8	100.1	75.3	40.4	65.7	76.3	91.7	97.7	71.3	40.4
Jehanabad	86.9	59.2	104.9	92.7	79.4	75.0	86.6	60.1	103.9	94.7	79.4	75.0
Arwal	45.4	69.3	59.9	98.1	97.4	75.0	43.0	86.4	61.1	92.9	88.4	75.0
Nawada	82.6	75.9	94.3	82.9	54.2	75.0	85.9	68.8	93.3	84.6	57.3	72.6
Aurangabad	89.4	53.4	90.5	104.3	273.8	23.8	89.3	68.0	88.0	92.6	273.4	23.7
Saran	52.8	58.1	81.3	71.1	7.4	15.4	50.7	56.6	81.0	72.2	7.5	15.4
Siwan	70.3	79.0	96.8	96.0	--	--	75.4	71.3	96.8	83.2	-	--
Gopalganj	49.5	91.9	74.2	99.9	15.1	77.9	49.7	89.0	74.9	99.8	15.1	73.7
West Champaran	59.9	42.9	64.9	87.2	0.0	58.3	59.0	52.2	64.0	81.3	0.0	58.3
East Champaran	65.1	61.9	88.6	99.6	139.6	66.7	60.2	84.6	89.8	98.7	143.6	66.7
Muzaffarpur	75.1	68.9	80.1	86.3	45.0	29.3	74.2	66.6	80.0	88.0	44.7	27.9
Sitamarhi	49.8	51.4	71.6	100.2	75.7	23.7	50.6	62.5	69.8	96.3	69.7	23.8
Sheohar	40.4	90.5	54.3	96.3	0.2	23.8	39.7	97.8	54.8	99.0	0.2	23.8
Vaishali	75.7	56.3	97.2	93.2	66.6	58.9	72.8	55.4	96.2	72.2	68.1	49.2
Darbhanga	44.6	84.1	95.4	100.0	50.7	98.8	32.1	84.1	90.4	100.0	51.2	69.8
Madhubani	21.4	79.4	52.0	91.4	33.7	73.8	14.0	52.8	50.7	94.7	31.7	73.7
Samastipur	77.8	85.2	96.1	100.0	99.8	183.3	79.7	78.0	92.8	96.6	115.8	183.3
Begusarai	85.1	85.5	88.7	100.0	5.2	66.7	87.3	90.0	88.3	100.0	5.2	66.7
Munger	52.7	22.7	79.6	84.3	14.0	0.0	54.3	18.3	79.1	83.9	16.0	8.1
Sheikhpura	53.1	97.7	92.2	86.2	29.3	16.7	46.3	100.6	98.5	87.7	22.2	16.7
Lakhisarai	55.1	62.2	72.3	95.5	22.5	14.7	57.7	81.5	79.5	89.5	22.5	14.7
Jamui	35.3	74.0	82.8	93.5	88.8	41.7	32.3	87.8	82.3	93.3	108.5	41.7
Khagaria	89.1	61.1	95.6	92.0	21.9	50.0	89.5	46.8	96.0	86.5	20.6	50.0
Bhagalpur	29.5	85.6	65.6	100.0	43.7	25.0	24.9	80.2	64.0	100.0	43.7	25.0
Banka	43.5	67.1	61.6	100.0	106.4	25.0	41.1	83.4	58.3	100.0	109.0	25.0
Saharsa	68.6	49.4	86.5	101.0	73.0	73.7	81.6	62.1	90.6	104.4	75.6	73.7
Supaul	62.0	71.0	86.0	95.6	55.2	30.0	59.5	86.1	81.0	93.5	56.3	30.0
Madhepura	79.0	55.0	89.6	85.5	43.0	0.0	77.8	67.1	89.2	77.6	44.0	0.0
Purnea	60.6	68.4	91.5	86.1	101.5	66.7	59.9	63.5	84.2	83.7	101.3	66.7
Kishanganj	42.2	48.7	52.8	119.0	13.4	33.3	43.3	54.2	52.3	82.3	13.6	33.3
Araria	44.5	79.1	72.7	98.5	57.2	8.3	43.8	84.1	72.9	89.8	59.0	8.3
Katihar	68.8	86.8	74.2	100.0	43.2	16.7	68.6	86.6	73.9	100.0	44.0	16.7
Bihar	61.0	68.1	82.1	94.2	61.3	59.0	60.5	70.0	82.8	91.0	62.4	55.2

Source : Department of Food and Consumer Protection, GOB

Table A 5.40 : District Level of Overview of SC/ST Welfare

Districts	Stipend SC & ST				Uniform to Girls (SC)			
	Allotment (Financial) (Rs. In Lakh)		Achievement (Physical)		Allotment (Financial) (Rs. In Lakh)		Achievement (Physical)	
	2010-11	2011-12	2010-11	2011-12	2010-11	2011-12	2010-11	2011-12
Patna	1200.16	5038.94	141290	148821	308.81	380.25	629	745
Nalanda	749.77	2386.68	142009	162584	198.90	195.12	488	489
Bhojpur	294.09	1075.76	58608	98212	236.37	259.39	496	517
Buxar	360.42	1088.40	57326	93772	100.47	130.35	235	243
Rohtas	584.22	2131.95	74381	167324	176.56	239.17	492	518
Kaimur	551.62	1712.12	78189	122086	180.35	252.49	388	421
Gaya	1247.17	4244.00	154416	210299	541.42	901.35	1729	1957
Jehanabad	221.38	763.94	49567	50170	8.87	24.88	40	106
Arwal	112.38	385.08	25406	36261	8.87	24.31	0	0
Nawada	416.85	1538.65	83604	197409	116.51	193.78	388	496
Aurangabad	482.42	1829.19	153894	120996	8.87	24.31	40	97
Saran	663.91	2527.80	102779	185526	89.35	119.09	248	274
Siwan	522.33	1706.55	49336	103668	8.87	24.31	40	105
Gopalganj	325.41	1008.07	66775	73981	90.79	115.26	248	272
West Champaran	680.25	2448.51	131544	259830	140.85	188.02	484	524
East Champaran	382.20	1883.15	95918	132933	67.29	111.41	248	290
Muzaffarpur	817.57	2015.51	154478	144025	244.00	307.89	695	776
Sitamarhi	257.81	869.90	62864	77870	100.37	84.23	247	275
Sheohar	73.83	259.35	25320	22170	8.87	17.78	0	0
Vaishali	465.41	1898.70	109142	201483	117.38	117.26	246	270
Darbhanga	576.57	1656.67	112254	93516	8.87	24.31	40	99
Madhubani	498.04	1806.30	121628	132126	264.38	325.22	758	833
Samastipur	466.42	1981.91	96564	130677	94.81	126.61	286	374
Begusarai	288.01	947.75	29141	72879	93.11	115.42	248	267
Munger	194.53	754.10	36471	63536	89.23	108.70	248	269
Sheikhpura	128.37	347.45	19323	20581	8.87	24.31	40	95
Lakhisarai	138.14	430.91	36759	30771	8.87	25.61	34	69
Jamui	323.94	957.11	26855	66601	8.87	23.47	40	76
Khagaria	168.20	673.93	33263	52102	88.62	107.20	247	269
Bhagalpur	472.39	1186.25	110195	110704	127.91	126.93	330	369
Banka	169.23	996.85	33415	64034	8.87	20.43	31	81
Saharsa	185.59	844.09	50101	62848	88.16	107.48	253	281
Supaul	214.36	689.93	68106	61046	8.87	24.31	40	102
Madhepura	267.58	1169.48	71742	78580	8.87	24.31	40	70
Purnea	438.23	1401.37	145760	58647	96.55	125.03	248	289
Kishanganj	90.04	353.82	28783	34236	72.38	100.16	261	276
Araria	142.19	665.22	44338	52462	80.93	99.77	248	273
Katihar	282.41	1109.78	96313	77503	82.33	103.55	249	261
Bihar	15453.44	54785.17	2977857	3872269	3994.27	5323.47	11022	12728

Source : Department of SC/ST Welfare, GOB

(Continued)

Table A 5.40 : District Level of Overview of SC/ST Welfare (Continued)

Districts	Hostel Maintenance (SC)			
	Allotment (Financial) (Rs. In Lakh)		Achievement (Physical)	
	2010-11	2011-12	2010-11	2011-12
Patna	40.64	56.68	670	670
Nalanda	8.12	9.28	50	50
Bhojpur	10.99	12.35	225	375
Buxar	5.29	6.38	50	50
Rohtas	13.60	17.27	0	0
Kaimur	18.54	14.38	175	175
Gaya	7.29	7.33	543	543
Jehanabad	8.21	8.12	0	106
Arwal	0.00	0.00	0	0
Nawada	12.51	13.45	0	0
Aurangabad	3.46	5.93	60	60
Saran	9.38	10.63	156	156
Siwan	14.06	13.64	150	150
Gopalganj	11.64	15.83	77	211
West Champaran	8.30	9.21	163	163
East Champaran	16.06	19.88	100	100
Muzaffarpur	13.04	23.28	317	317
Sitamarhi	13.45	14.78	190	190
Sheohar	0.37	0.36	0	0
Vaishali	5.73	5.09	0	0
Darbhanga	20.50	22.62	318	318
Madhubani	11.35	2.05	50	50
Samastipur	7.94	10.81	104	104
Begusarai	0.37	0.37	105	105
Munger	8.08	11.12	100	100
Sheikhpura	0.37	0.36	25	25
Lakhisarai	2.61	3.02	0	0
Jamui	0.82	0.81	75	50
Khagaria	10.91	11.02	0	0
Bhagalpur	14.31	24.74	211	211
Banka	9.89	11.24	0	50
Saharsa	3.56	7.45	75	75
Supaul	8.11	2.44	25	25
Madhepura	4.05	5.25	50	75
Purnea	11.53	9.82	407	407
Kishanganj	1.91	3.68	15	15
Araria	5.43	5.58	43	55
Katihar	10.90	12.25	100	100
Bihar	353.32	408.50	4629	5081

Source : Department of SC/ST Welfare, GOB (Concluded)

Table A 5.41 : Overview of Financial Progress of PRIs

(Rs. lakh)

Name of the Scheme	2010-11			2011-12		
	Outlay	Expenditure	Percentage of Expenditure	Outlay	Expenditure	Percentage of Expenditure
Untied Grants under BRGF	88391.0	84293.0	95.3	44956.0	44956.0	100.0
Capacity building and untied Development Grant to Siwan (from State Fund)	1500.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Capacity building under BRGF	3468.0	2024.7	58.4	1654.0	1654.0	100.0
Training of PRIs/G.K members	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Japan Policy for Human Resources Development	1047.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Allowances for elected members of PRIs/G.K	4000.0	961.9	24.1	9198.0	9198.0	100.0
Strengthening of GP	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Strengthening of G.K	423.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Awareness Generation for works and achievement of Panchayat	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Establishment of Task Force	4.0	0.4	8.8	4.6	0.0	0.0
Rent for G.K. Bhavan	273.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	99106.0	87279.9	88.1	55812.6	55808.0	99.9
Establishment of Headquarter	309.6	297.0	95.9	343.0	299.0	87.2
Establishment of District Panchayat	13378.9	11432.3	85.4	16112.0	14728.0	91.4
Establishment of Training Institute	185.8	145.2	78.2	218.0	194.0	88.9
Grants to District Board for pay of Staff	1000.0	586.4	58.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Grants for Nyaymitra & G.K. Secretary	4570.0	2069.2	45.3	4570.0	3497.0	76.5
Matching Grant to Zilla Parishad	1236.5	950.8	76.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
4th State Finance Commission	-	-	-	58850.0	58016.0	98.6
13th Finance Commission Grant	-	-	-	94463.0	81058.0	85.8
Maintenance of Rural Roads/Buildings	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
Total	20780.8	15481.0	74.5	174656.0	157792.0	90.3
Establishment of Election Headquarter	163.3	159.2	97.5	166.0	163.0	98.2
Expenditure on Election of ZP/Panchayat Samiti & GP	6824.0	6550.0	95.9	14145.0	6910.0	48.9
Secretariat Economic Services	122.1	91.3	74.8	139.0	126.0	90.6

Source : Department of Panchayati Raj, GOB

Table A 5.42 : Districtwise Beneficiary Under National Pension Schemes for Old Age, Widow and Differently Aabled People (2011-12)

Name of District	Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme	Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme	Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme	National Family Benefit Scheme
Patna	183221	7821	330	3550
Nalanda	111529	8944	709	1476
Bhojpur	84823	5836	928	0
Buxar	76664	4451	54	0
Rohtas	102327	7605	1465	2047
Kaimur	43459	1971	187	645
Gaya	115882	6850	288	908
Jehanabad	42258	5218	97	1042
Arwal	26424	1872	48	122
Nawada	58156	10231	2098	797
Aurangabad	89571	3220	153	880
Saran	125489	4857	208	797
Siwan	115619	11909	139	1526
Gopalganj	63522	12721	260	1280
W. Champaran	93641	9766	959	1780
E. Champaran	120678	15938	1265	1977
Muzaffarpur	271723	24534	1346	1983
Sitamarhi	116877	21998	648	1349
Sheohar	25174	3989	303	605
Vaishali	149758	9851	432	859
Darbhanga	139901	20505	2109	0
Madhubani	214964	23446	723	1269
Samastipur	132530	19917	630	1773
Begusarai	97872	8723	229	672
Munger	44903	5820	191	560
Sheikhpura	37532	2106	118	0
Lakhiserai	39253	1970	338	0
Jamui	47551	1081	37	217
Khagaria	58925	11252	51	620
Bhagalpur	108397	11699	1213	1100
Banka	71482	6640	61	680
Saharsa	64490	5672	62	642
Supaul	77620	9072	90	1079
Madhepura	43455	4588	137	634
Purnea	108536	13349	1109	805
Kisanganj	66228	8471	237	830
Araria	82569	14532	281	1113
Katihar	72106	11817	539	1187
Total	3525109	360242	20072	36804

Source : Department of Social Welfare, Government of Bihar

Table A 5.43 : Districtwise Beneficiary Under State Pension Schemes for Old Age, Widow and Differently Aabled People (2011-12)

Name of District	Laxmi Bai Pension Scheme	Bihar State Social Security Pension Scheme	Bihar Disability Pension Scheme	Kabir Antyesti Grant Scheme	Mukhya Mantri Samarth Yojana	Scholarship to Disability Scheme	Mukhya Mantri Nihshk-tan Rin Yojana	Survey of Handicapped	Certification
Patna	39866	4854	18352	7494	1422	280	0	27713	13811
Nalanda	31288	1445	14131	4327	363	626	8	31650	30983
Bhojpur	21922	912	11820	0	0	0	0	0	11719
Buxar	8036	894	7532	0	0	0	0	0	21272
Rohtas	13186	409	11547	13252	82	0	9	33719	11895
Kaimur	5299	1368	4283	4480	465	519	0	9575	12745
Gaya	18806	4253	11308	3327	263	476	4	92211	5389
Jehanabad	7870	2332	10215	3929	140	621	9	11041	11041
Arwal	4213	575	2124	4624	184	32	0	3671	27312
Nawada	13893	3593	10706	2356	231	130	0	21884	17609
Aurangabad	10365	1509	7143	3002	168	392	1	27312	27170
Saran	21782	9615	14193	0	272	648	20	36755	5783
Siwan	23068	0	14337	2638	0	1044	0	24643	17690
Gopalganj	11323	216	11080	7827	0	0	0	25027	23430
W. Champaran	19583	3487	8766	0	546	0	28	26112	3671
E. Champaran	24073	1074	10635	22055	8760	1280	0	30095	14556
Muzaffarpur	24795	2411	9203	0	339	287	1	30255	30255
Sitamarhi	12104	4217	13998	0	185	574	11	19666	37514
Sheohar	4223	181	2814	0	0	0	0	6176	19278
Vaishali	15405	3835	8654	7845	203	306	6	18577	16406
Darbhanga	17984	4304	10596	0	0	0	0	0	28243
Madhubani	8110	4632	5159	7237	293	106	0	18662	20000
Samastipur	20560	946	19309	5806	0	1474	4	24388	21834
Begusarai	11689	1105	6411	8407	246	84	14	16695	9575
Munger	5992	571	7454	0	0	35	3	9493	2791
Sheikhpura	6203	520	3354	704	0	37	0	5783	1336
Lakhiserai	5725	5738	3962	0	0	0	0	0	1326
Jamui	5853	3212	2588	852	464	33	0	12745	24627
Khagaria	5269	1755	6126	839	360	421	0	25273	25273
Bhagalpur	15219	1585	15636	9581	198	1436	5	38308	32621
Banka	5934	1464	5328	3938	183	26	0	17441	17441
Saharsa	10108	7392	4342	1595	145	237	12	12474	12474
Supaul	7700	15	7092	1897	313	68	4	17690	11579
Madhepura	3205	693	2205	2358	116	536	0	12228	12228
Purnea	17428	2552	8414	2419	0	0	2	26195	26195
Kisanganj	7722	31	4488	1691	196	675	0	10209	12667
Araria	14617	273	7363	3742	492	1728	0	26788	27640
Katihar	10294	81	6657	3238	35&	1384	358	13167	13167
Total	510712	84049	329325	141460	16987	15495	499	763621	660546

Source : Department of Social Welfare, Government of Bihar

CHAPTER VI

BANKING AND ALLIED SECTORS

The year 2011-12 was characterized by slowing growth, high inflation and deteriorating macro-economic situation, both in the domestic as well as the global economy. The spillover effects of all these had posed serious challenges to the banking sector in India also, but it has managed to survive them, with albeit some difficulty. The multiple crisis in the financial sector had also triggered a move towards global convergence in the banking regulation and financial reporting standard. Other dimensions of this move was effective risk management through the leveraging of information technology, effective financial intermediation through financial inclusion, promoting micro-financing under an effective regulatory framework and improvement of asset quality. As the global economy was reeling under the financial tremors, the banking stocks nosedived all over, including in India, and this exposed the weaknesses and inadequacies in the banking industry as a whole.

The financial sector in India has always been dominated by the scheduled commercial banks (SCBs) and, in a state like Bihar, in the near absence of a capital market, the financial sector is almost entirely driven by the SCBs. Any adverse development in the international and national banking scenario, therefore, is likely to impact the financial sector in Bihar. Inflation had remained untamed and the biggest worry for the policy makers and the common man during the year 2011-12. As a result, the RBI had to tighten the monetary policy and keep the interest rate at a high level, hiking the prime lending rate 13 times between March 2010 and October 2011, and raising the Cash Reserve Ratio twice to make it 6 percent from the earlier 5 percent. This had led to widespread resentment among industry and government, both holding the tight monetary policy of RBI being responsible for continued slow growth of the economy. As the Annual Report of Reserve Bank of India, 2011-12, narrates “After recording a rise of 8.4 per cent during 2009-10 and 2010-11, growth dropped to 6.5 per cent in 2011-12. Growth in Q4 of 2011-12 of 5.3 percent was the lowest in 29 quarters. Early indications are that activity levels continued to be slow during Q1 of 2012-13, with industrial growth stagnating, slack persisting in investment activity and consumption decelerating.” Apart from slowing down growth, inflation also hurts the poor much more than anyone else. As prices rise, the real income of the poor falls and their already low consumption level becomes even lower. As the RBI Annual Report, 2011-12, points out, “This further reduced welfare of the common man as firstly, it had adverse impact on employment and incomes and secondly, with low growth, the trickle down benefits for poor also reduced.”

In its Annual Report on Trend and Progress of Banking in India, 2011-12, RBI has pointed out the way forward was a ‘move towards the mandated higher capital standards, stricter liquidity and leverage ratios and a more cautious approach to risk’, even as costs of doing business would go up. The report underlines that “This involves costing, a quantitative assessment of revenue streams from each product and service and an efficient transfer-pricing mechanism that would determine capital allocation”.

Discovering and harnessing the value at the bottom of the pyramid has been the success mantra for many an enterprise in our time. Banks also need to tap the untapped business opportunities for resources to power the growth engine, i.e., the small customers. “The challenge before banks is to make the best use of technology and innovation to bring down intermediation costs while protecting their bottom lines”, as correctly observed by the RBI’s Report on Trends and Progress of Banking in India, 2011-12. The Report further observes that “the changing profile and simultaneously rising aspirations and expectations of customers on the other, should make the turf more competitive and increasingly a buyers’ market. As the Indian banking sector is propelled forward to a higher orbit, banks would have to strive to remain relevant in the changed economic environment by reworking their business strategy, designing products with the customer in mind and focussing on improving the efficiency of their services. The challenge for Indian banks is to reduce costs and pass on the benefits to both depositors and lenders.”

The year 2011-12 was the terminal year for the Eleventh Plan, which had its focus on ‘Inclusive Growth’. Banks have always been a key driver to inclusive growth, but a large part of rural economy of Bihar is still outside the reach of our banking system. It is becoming increasingly evident that the reform process in our economy has excluded a large number of people, and a huge base of potential customers who could have added further momentum to the growth already achieved. The growth of banking sector and its success will depend on its ability to reach out to every individual — those employed in the unorganised sector, the self-employed in the micro and small business, the small and marginal farmers — to achieve total financial inclusion, through use of appropriate technology, innovation and product diversification. Economic development and bank operations are closely intertwined and each serves as an input to the growth of the other. For sustained economic development, there is also an urgent need for strengthening of physical infrastructures like roads and power, expanding human capital through education, skill and health, and finally, the promotion of the spirit of entrepreneurship.

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. Commercial banks, together with cooperative banks, account for nearly 70 percent of the total assets of the financial institutions in India. 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. Cooperative institutions generally look after the requirements of only agriculture sector; commercial banks provide finance for industry as well as agriculture; state financial institutions help to promote industrial development in the state; and national financial institutions cater to the interest of industrial sector and provide large scale finance.

6.1 Banking Infrastructure

Commercial Banks

Table 6.1 shows the distribution of commercial bank branches in Bihar from 2008 to 2012 and their growth. At the end of March 2011, 56.2 percent of the total 4388 branches of commercial banks in Bihar were located in rural areas; one year later, the share of rural branches had come down to 54.6 percent. The decline in the share of rural branches has been continuing unabated since 2008 when 61.6 percent of the bank branches in Bihar were located in rural areas. During 2009-10, Bihar witnessed an unprecedented expansion of bank branches when the growth in the total number of branches had shot up to 5.43 percent. In 2011-12, another 278 new branches were added compared to 168 in the previous year, and the growth rate of 6.34 per cent in bank expansion in that year overtook even the high peak achieved in 2009-10. However, out of 278 new branches opened in 2011-12, all but 86 were opened in either urban (87 branches) or semi-urban areas (105 branches). The private non-nationalised banks opened their branches mostly in urban and in a few cases in semi-urban areas; they had no presence in rural areas, except only one branch opened in 2012 by a private bank. The urban branches have, of course, consistently been increasing their share in the total number of bank branches over the years, from 17.4 percent in 2008 to 20.9 percent in 2012, along with semi-urban branches whose share had increased from 21.0 to 24.5 percent during the same period. The banks obviously wanted to take advantage of the demand-driven growth and increase in purchasing power in urban and semi-urban areas, but the purpose of financial inclusion would not be achieved if the rural areas are ignored. From Table 6.2, it can be noted that Bihar accounted for only 4.6 percent of all the bank branches in the country as at the end of March 2012, far behind the share of Uttar Pradesh at 12.0 percent and that

of Maharashtra (9.5 percent) or Andhra Pradesh (8.3 percent). Bihar's share in the total bank branches in the country has also practically remained the same over the past few years.

A major initiative of the state government in association with the central government and the banks is provision of bank branches in all villages with a population of 5000 or more, either through brick and mortar branches or ultra-small branches. In this financial year, 1695 branches were planned to be opened, against which 79 brick and mortar branches and 1374 ultra-small branches have already been opened.

Table 6.1 : Distribution of Commercial Bank Branch Offices in Bihar

Years (End March)	Total	Percentage Growth Rate	Percentage distribution of branches by location			
			Rural	Semi- urban	Urban	All
2008	3792	2.16	61.6	21.0	17.4	100.0
2009	3942	3.96	59.7	21.7	18.6	100.0
2010	4180	5.43	57.4	22.8	19.8	100.0
2011	4388	4.98	56.2	23.6	20.2	100.0
2012	4666	6.34	54.6	24.5	20.9	100.0

Source : Statistical Tables Relating to Banks in India, 2011-12, RBI

Table 6.2 : Distribution of Branches of Commercial Banks among States (2011-12)

States	Percentage Share in State Total			State Total	Percentage Share in India
	Rural	Semi Urban	Urban		
Andhra Pradesh	33.8	24.2	42.0	8422	8.3
Bihar	54.6	24.5	20.9	4666	4.6
Gujarat	31.0	24.8	44.2	5552	5.5
Haryana	31.0	24.4	44.5	3034	3.0
Himachal Pradesh	73.5	19.6	6.9	1164	1.2
Jharkhand	49.8	23.4	26.8	2186	2.2
Karnataka	33.6	21.4	45.0	7201	7.1
Kerala	7.0	66.2	26.8	5022	5.0
Madhya Pradesh	38.6	27.2	34.2	4823	4.8
Maharashtra	24.7	19.8	55.5	9635	9.5
Odisha	54.6	23.9	21.4	3323	3.3
Punjab	33.2	32.0	34.8	4385	4.3
Rajasthan	39.6	28.6	31.8	4944	4.9
Tamil Nadu	26.5	33.7	39.8	7666	7.6
Uttar Pradesh	45.4	20.4	34.3	12121	12.0
Uttarakhand	47.6	30.2	22.2	1459	1.4
West Bengal	41.8	13.7	44.5	6119	6.0
India	36130	25931	20321	101261	100.0

Source : Statistical Tables Relating to Banks in India, 2011-12, 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 while there has been some growth in the number of State and District Central Cooperative Banks in the country as a whole, in Bihar, there has been no such expansion for either of these two types of banks between 2010 and 2011. The number of cooperative bank branches in Bihar was 295, both in 2010 and 2011.

Table 6.3 : Number of Branches of State and District Central Cooperative Banks (As on March 31)

State	State Co-operative Banks		District Central Co-operative Banks		Total	
	2010	2011	2010	2011	2010	2011
Andhra Pradesh	24	26	573	569	597	595
Bihar	16	16	279	279	295	295
Gujarat	1	1	1137	1182	1138	1183
Haryana	13	13	594	594	607	607
Himachal Pradesh	175	175	183	183	358	358
Jharkhand	-	-	114	114	114	114
Karnataka	31	38	596	608	627	646
Kerala	20	20	664	670	684	690
Madhya Pradesh	20	20	807	807	827	827
Maharashtra	53	53	3699	3705	3752	3758
Odisha	14	14	320	322	334	336
Punjab	19	20	806	807	825	827
Rajasthan	13	13	407	409	420	422
Tamil Nadu	46	46	731	738	777	784
Uttar Pradesh	29	29	1302	1302	1331	1331
Uttarakhand	15	15	204	205	219	220
West Bengal	43	43	281	281	324	324
India	963	987	13032	13118	13995	14105

Source : Statistical Tables Relating to Banks in India, 2011-12, RBI

Regional Rural Banks (RRBs)

With the promulgation of Regional Rural Banks (RRB) Act of 1976, the regional rural banks came into existence to channel resources towards agricultural and rural credit. With equity holdings by the central government, the concerned state governments and the sponsoring banks in the proportion of 50:15:35, the RRBs provide a multi-agency approach for agricultural and rural credit in India.

The data for RRBs in major states in India are shown in Table 6.4 for the years 2010-11 and 2011-12. At the end of March, 2011, Bihar had 1458 RRB branches; by March 2012, the number had increased to 1594. While the total number of branches of RRBs had increased by about 9.3 percent

over the previous year, the deposits of RRBs in Bihar increased by Rs 1341 crore (9.8 percent), and credits by Rs 1065 crore (11.8 percent), as shown in Table 6.4. However, this growth was much lower compared to 2008-09, when the deposits had increased by Rs 3200 crore and credits by Rs 1600 crore; it was, however, higher than in 2010-11 when the increases in deposits and credits were Rs 963 and Rs 663 crore respectively. It is to be noted that, at present, less than 50 percent of what the rural economy of Bihar deposits with the RRBs is flowed back to it in the form of credit. After 2008-09, the growth in deposits of RRBs has slowed down steeply; from a high growth of about 23 percent in 2008-09, it had come down to 9.8 percent in 2011-12.

Table 6.4 : Deposit and Credit of Regional Rural Banks
(Rs. Crore)

State	2010-11		2011-12		Percentage Increase	
	Total Deposits	Total Credit	Total Deposits	Total Credit	Total Deposits	Total Credit
Andhra Pradesh	13579	13637	15258	16756	12.4	22.9
Bihar	13735	5979	15076	7044	9.8	17.8
Gujarat	4596	2038	5427	2506	18.1	23.0
Haryana	7411	5112	7027	4873	(-)5.2	(-)4.7
Himachal Pradesh	1569	669	1914	819	22.0	22.4
Jharkhand	3480	1103	3702	1295	6.4	17.4
Karnataka	13868	11272	15009	13053	8.2	15.8
Kerala	4837	5583	5508	6127	13.9	9.7
Madhya Pradesh	10124	5275	11172	5931	10.4	12.4
Maharashtra	4692	2482	5569	3312	18.7	33.4
Odisha	8898	4837	9703	5643	9.0	16.7
Punjab	3031	2102	3501	2620	15.5	24.6
Rajasthan	9840	7069	11375	8230	15.6	16.4
Tamil Nadu	2790	3374	3372	4343	20.9	28.7
Uttar Pradesh	35372	16446	39227	20364	10.9	23.8
Uttarakhand	1604	890	1837	1011	14.5	13.6
West Bengal	9754	4412	10865	5248	11.4	18.9
India	163928	98244	183009	116567	11.6	18.7

Source : Statistical Tables Relating to Banks in India, 2011-12, RBI

The deposits of RRBs amounted to 33.2 percent of the total rural deposits of all scheduled commercial banks in India as of March 2011, compared to 34.0 percent in 2009-10; for Bihar, this ratio stood at 45.7 percent (Table 6.5). The rural deposits of the scheduled commercial banks constituted only 21 percent of the total bank deposits in Bihar in 2010-11. Bihar accounted for about 6.1 percent of all rural deposits of the scheduled commercial banks in the country in 2010-11 and the total amount of rural deposits of such banks in Bihar amounted to Rs. 30,079 crore. The volume of rural deposits with scheduled commercial banks in Bihar in March 2011 was much more than in many states, including Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu, but way behind those of Uttar

Pradesh and West Bengal. The deposits in the savings bank constituted bulk (64.8 percent) of the total rural deposits of scheduled commercial banks in Bihar (March 2011).

Table 6.5 : Rural Deposits of Scheduled Commercial Banks by Type of Deposit (as March, 2011)

STATE	No. of Branch	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	2560	3.59	1496	175.67	11633	26.17	14904	205.43	28033
Bihar	2435	6.22	2102	137.20	19500	20.30	8476	163.72	30079
Gujarat	1591	1.93	1103	69.60	11532	19.87	15936	91.39	28570
Haryana	813	2.13	766	45.08	7868	4.98	6477	52.19	15111
Himachal Pradesh	798	3.54	822	33.65	6623	12.32	9689	49.51	17134
Jharkhand	1024	0.83	831	61.31	8701	10.04	5745	72.18	15278
Karnataka	2198	3.21	1543	118.45	9590	23.59	13878	145.25	25011
Kerala	353	0.44	199	19.61	2529	4.00	3956	24.06	6684
Madhya Pradesh	1766	2.13	923	95.33	9093	13.14	7403	110.60	17419
Maharashtra	2226	2.77	1910	102.14	12408	16.27	13893	121.18	28211
Odisha	1722	2.00	1223	99.76	12474	18.60	8445	120.36	22142
Punjab	1284	5.77	957	64.83	14131	12.29	15550	82.90	30637
Rajasthan	1835	2.93	859	86.10	9560	14.85	8991	103.87	19410
Tamil Nadu	1792	2.50	1607	119.99	11570	17.95	16853	140.45	30029
Uttar Pradesh	5083	8.84	3439	497.73	48665	44.80	22888	551.37	74992
Uttarakhand	611	1.45	528	28.41	5945	6.88	4705	36.74	11177
West Bengal	2435	3.27	1589	170.54	20460	38.84	18582	212.65	40631
India	33367	59.76	26346	2108.38	249441	334.40	217478	2502.54	493266

Source : Basic Statistical Returns of Scheduled Commercial Banks in India, RBI

Employees of Scheduled Commercial Banks

From Table 6.6 A, it can be seen that there were 36,362 bank employees in Bihar in 2011 (33,124 in 2010) and 41.4 percent of them belonged to the category of officers, down from 42.0 percent in the previous year. Bihar accounted for only 3.5 percent of all the employees of scheduled commercial banks in India in March, 2011. From Table 6.6 B, it is seen that the total number of female employees of scheduled commercial banks in Bihar in 2011 was 2443, claiming a share of only 1.3 percent of all female employment in the scheduled commercial banks in the country.

Table 6.6 A : Distribution of Employees of SCBs (March 31, 2011)

State	Officers		Clerks		Sub-ordinates		Total
	Number	Percentage Share	Number	Percentage Share	Number	Percentage Share	Number
Andhra Pradesh	36826	47.7	27520	35.7	12787	16.6	77133
Bihar	15061	41.4	13571	37.3	7730	21.3	36362
Chhattisgarh	23976	41.4	23765	41.0	10224	17.6	57965
Gujarat	13049	48.1	9649	35.6	4424	16.3	27122
Haryana	3206	40.3	2918	36.7	1832	23.0	7956
Jharkhand	7946	43.1	7229	39.2	3256	17.7	18431
Karnataka	32585	45.0	27590	38.1	12237	16.9	72412
Kerala	22401	44.3	20935	41.4	7195	14.2	50531
Madhya Pradesh	18562	42.9	16995	39.3	7686	17.8	43243
Maharashtra	79331	48.4	62906	38.4	21748	13.3	163985
Odisha	11946	36.7	12679	39.0	7920	24.3	32545
Punjab	18505	46.6	14185	35.7	7020	17.7	39710
Rajasthan	17565	45.9	13385	35.0	7279	19.0	38229
Tamil Nadu	35135	43.6	33346	41.4	12149	15.1	80630
Uttar Pradesh	42077	41.5	39700	39.1	19710	19.4	101487
Uttarakhand	4667	41.1	4309	38.0	2366	20.9	11342
West Bengal	28939	38.1	32021	42.2	14927	19.7	75887
India	470144	44.7	402521	38.3	178220	17.0	1050885

Source : Statistical Tables Relating to Banks in India, 2011-12, RBI

Table 6.6 B : Distribution of Female Employees of SCBs (March 31, 2011)

State	Officers		Clerks		Sub-ordinates		Total
	Number	Percentage Share	Number	Percentage Share	Number	Percentage Share	Number
Andhra Pradesh	5074	37.0	6709	48.9	1938	14.1	13721
Bihar	852	34.9	1279	52.4	312	12.8	2443
Gujarat	2297	27.6	5185	62.3	838	10.1	8320
Haryana	1968	43.2	2061	45.2	528	11.6	4557
Himachal Pradesh	212	23.1	443	48.2	264	28.7	919
Jharkhand	693	33.0	1209	57.6	198	9.4	2100
Karnataka	5601	33.1	9744	57.7	1552	9.2	16897
Kerala	5183	34.8	8490	57.0	1230	8.3	14903
Madhya Pradesh	1858	31.0	3741	62.4	398	6.6	5997
Maharashtra	16755	41.0	22208	54.4	1888	4.6	40851
Odisha	987	26.9	1861	50.7	819	22.3	3667
Punjab	2038	30.7	3530	53.1	1074	16.2	6642
Rajasthan	1350	35.8	1832	48.6	589	15.6	3771
Tamil Nadu	6281	32.5	11358	58.7	1713	8.9	19352
Uttar Pradesh	3004	32.7	4857	52.9	1315	14.3	9176
Uttarakhand	329	24.1	792	57.9	246	18.0	1367
West Bengal	3210	36.3	4540	51.4	1082	12.3	8832
India	67958	36.4	100999	54.1	17827	9.5	186784

Source : Statistical Tables Relating to Banks in India, 2011-12, RBI

6.2 Deposits and Credits

Per Capita Deposits and Credits of Scheduled Commercial Banks

Table 6.7 shows the deposits and credits of scheduled commercial banks in Bihar vis-à-vis other states and their shares in the total deposits and credits in the country. From this table, it is seen that there has been significant growth in total deposits in Bihar in 2011-12 (Rs. 1,41,308 crore) over the previous year (Rs. 1,19,153 crore). This increase (Rs. 22,155 crore) was a distinct improvement over 2010-11 when deposits had increased by only Rs 17,700 crore over the previous year. Simultaneously, credit in 2011-12 has also expanded by more than Rs 6500 crore, which was higher than the corresponding figure for 2010-11 (Rs. 5500 crore). Bihar's share in the total deposits of scheduled commercial banks increased slightly from 2.20 percent in 2011 to 2.29 percent in 2012, but its share of credit remained the same at 0.85 percent in these two years.

Table 6.7 : Statewise Deposits and Credit of Scheduled Commercial Banks in India (March 31)

State	Deposits				Credits				CDR
	Amount (Rs. crore)	Share Percent age	Amount (Rs. crore)	Share Percent age	Amount (Rs. crore)	Share	Amount (Rs. crore)	Share Percent age	
	2011		2012		2011		2012		
Andhra Pradesh	292277	5.39	346800	5.62	321372	7.88	382699	7.94	110.35
Bihar	119153	2.20	141308	2.29	34568	0.85	41151	0.85	29.12
Gujarat	261485	4.82	306113	4.96	173432	4.25	213447	4.43	69.73
Haryana	129721	2.39	146703	2.38	92773	2.28	149790	3.11	102.10
Himachal Pradesh	33004	0.61	38432	0.62	13055	0.32	14283	0.30	37.16
Jharkhand	76198	1.40	88921	1.44	26697	0.65	29899	0.62	33.62
Karnataka	349009	6.43	411724	6.67	253121	6.21	291236	6.04	70.74
Kerala	170547	3.14	200573	3.25	122823	3.01	151526	3.14	75.55
Madhya Pradesh	139575	2.57	168953	2.74	83302	2.04	96572	2.00	57.16
Maharashtra	1471685	27.12	1593694	25.81	1196639	29.35	1387827	28.78	87.08
Odisha	103225	1.90	125420	2.03	52909	1.30	58846	1.22	46.92
Punjab	153737	2.83	174433	2.83	118906	2.92	142352	2.95	81.61
Rajasthan	128297	2.36	151983	2.46	115474	2.83	136996	2.84	90.14
Tamil Nadu	343635	6.33	401182	6.50	392128	9.62	466031	9.67	116.16
Uttar Pradesh	373634	6.89	434732	7.04	162890	4.00	191448	3.97	44.04
Uttarakhand	49180	0.91	56735	0.92	17300	0.42	20206	0.42	35.61
West Bengal	313348	5.77	378078	6.12	199582	4.90	237699	4.93	62.87
India	5426510	100.00	6174147	100.00	4076868	100.00	4821527	100.00	78.09

Source : Statistical Tables Relating to Banks in India, 2011-12, RBI

From the above table, one can also note that the Credit-Deposit (CD) ratio of scheduled commercial banks in Bihar in 2011-12 was the lowest among all major states in India. It was nowhere near the national average of 78.09 percent, not to mention the high CD ratios of Tamil Nadu (116.16 percent), Andhra Pradesh (110.35 percent), Rajasthan (90.14 percent) or

Maharashtra (87.08 percent). CD ratio of Bihar can be compared only with the CD ratios of the north eastern states.

Chart 6.1 : Deposits and Credits of Scheduled Commercial Banks as on March 2012 (Rs Crore)

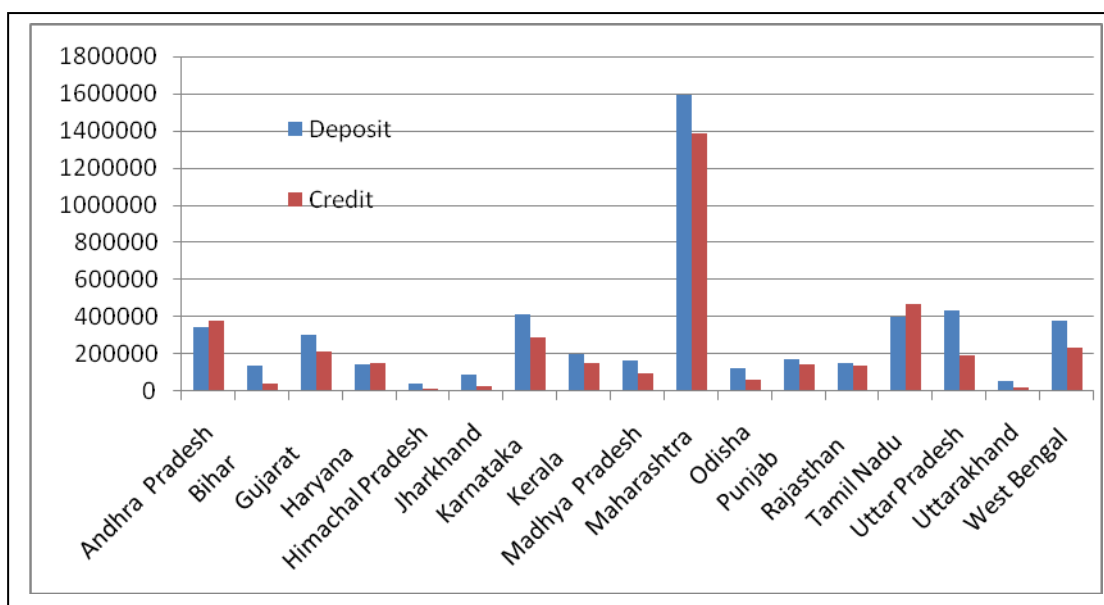
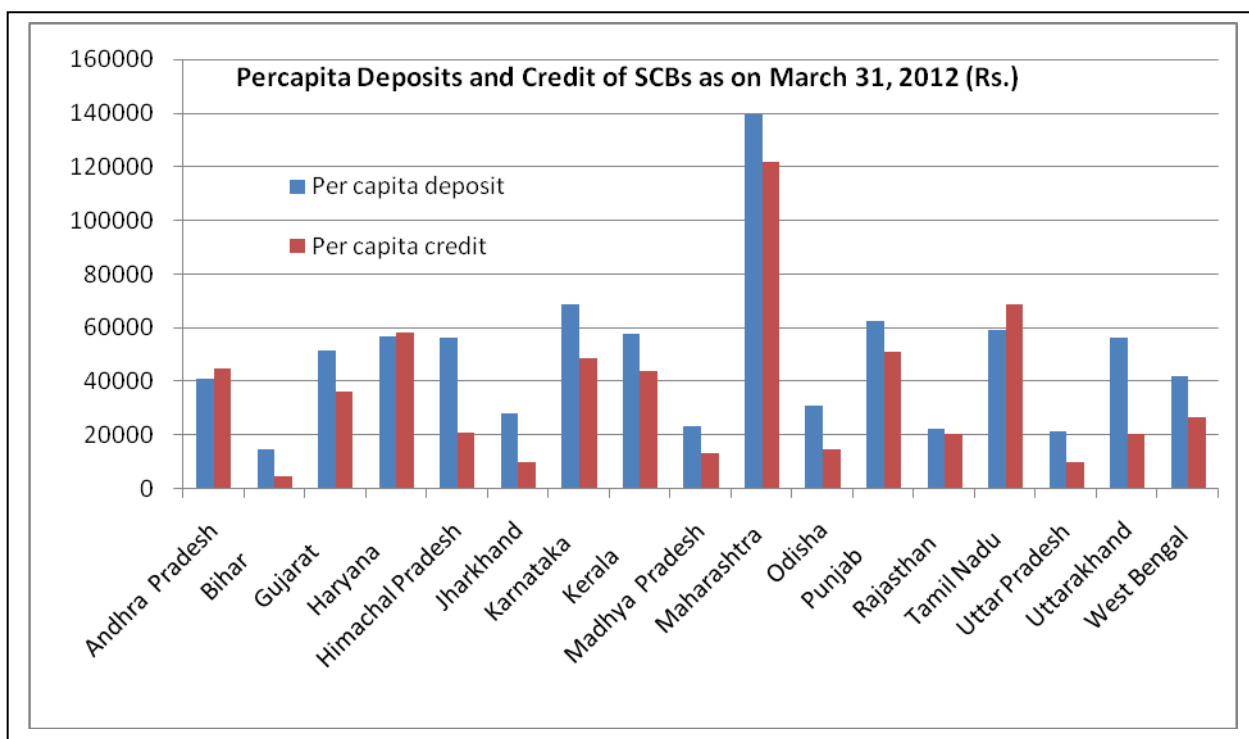


Table 6.8 : Statewise Per Capita Deposits and Credit of Scheduled Commercial Banks in India (March 31)

State	Population per office		Per capita deposit (Rs.)		Deposit per branch (Rs. Lakh)		Per capita credit (Rs.)		Credit per branch (Rs. Lakh)	
	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012
Andhra Pradesh	11505	10758	34493	40566	3968	4364	37927	44765	4364	4816
Bihar	23250	21990	12193	14271	2835	3138	3537	4156	822	914
Gujarat	12062	11328	44304	51189	5344	5799	29385	35693	3544	4043
Haryana	9698	8971	50993	56743	4946	5090	36469	57937	3537	5197
Himachal Pradesh	6408	6030	48585	56056	3114	3380	19218	20833	1232	1256
Jharkhand	16332	15063	24211	27871	3954	4198	8483	9372	1385	1412
Karnataka	9445	8814	58737	68591	5548	6046	42599	48518	4024	4277
Kerala	7635	7276	49344	57633	3767	4193	35536	43539	2713	3168
Madhya Pradesh	16732	15944	19332	23036	3235	3673	11538	13167	1931	2099
Maharashtra	13391	12613	130631	139572	17493	17604	106217	121543	14224	15330
Orissa	13730	12861	25331	30512	3478	3924	12984	14316	1783	1841
Punjab	7328	6772	55545	62340	4070	4222	42960	50875	3148	3445
Rajasthan	15586	14543	18914	22061	2948	3208	17024	19886	2653	2892
Tamil Nadu	10217	9356	50951	59117	5206	5531	58141	68673	5940	6425
Uttar Pradesh	18646	17658	18611	21284	3470	3758	8114	9373	1513	1655
Uttarakhand	7954	7187	49462	56262	3934	4044	17399	20038	1384	1440
West Bengal	16281	15583	35011	41860	5700	6523	22300	26317	3631	4101
India	13382	12577	45505	51106	6090	6427	34187	39909	4575	5019

Source : Statistical Tables Relating to Banks in India, 2011-12, RBI

Chart 6.2



The per capita deposits and credits of scheduled commercial banks in the major Indian states are shown in Table 6.8. It is again seen that, both in terms of per capita deposit and per capita credit, Bihar ranks the lowest among the major Indian states. The average population served by a bank office in Bihar (22.0 thousand) also remains the highest in the country, and far higher than the national average of (12.6 thousand). While the per capita deposit in scheduled banks of Bihar has increased significantly in 2011-12 by Rs. 2078, compared to an increase of Rs. 1668 the year before, the increase in per capita credit was about one-third of this (Rs 619), only a little more than the previous year's increase of Rs 519. Again, while the deposits per branch has increased by Rs 3.03 crore, the credit per branch has increased by only Rs 92 lakh, about one third of the deposits. The credit flowing into any economy depends on its demand as well as absorption capacity which, in turn, are determined by various factors like availability of physical infrastructure like power and roads; skill and education of local workers; and 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 in the unbanked areas, and relaxing some of their stringent credit norms. It has been noted earlier that the expansion of bank branches in Bihar in 2010-11 has been skewed in favour of urban and semi-urban areas, which already had relatively better banking facilities.

Credit Deposit Ratio of All Banks

The Credit-Deposit (CD) ratios in Bihar since 2001-02, according to data released by the State Level Banker's Committee (SLBC), chaired by the State Bank of India, are presented in Table 6.9. As per the SLBC data, in March 2012, the CD ratio of Bihar was 36.70 percent, higher than 33.99 percent prevailing in March 2011. By September, 2012, it had further risen to 38.96 percent. But the low rate of growth of CD ratio, despite substantial increases in deposits, continues to plague the banking scenario in Bihar.

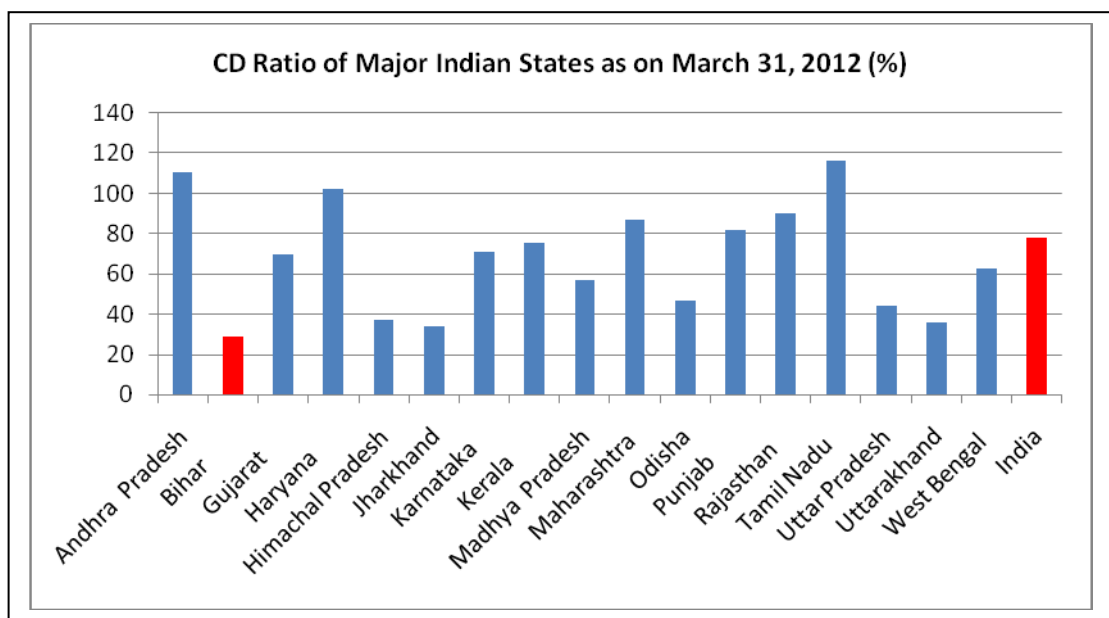
Table 6.9 : CD Ratio of All Banks in Bihar

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 (upto Sep, '12)	143223	55795	38.96

Source: State Level Bankers' Committee

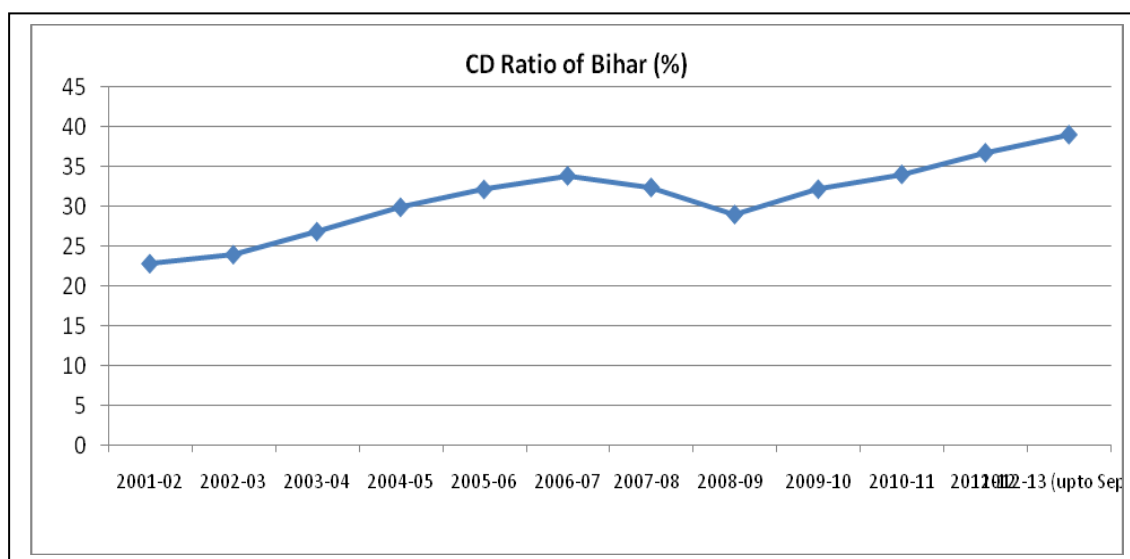
Note : As per the RBI data given in Table 6.7, CD Ratio of Bihar is only 29.12 percent as of March, 2012. The difference is mainly due to the inclusion of funds loaned by banks under the RIDF Scheme (discussed in Section 6.7). Excluding the RIDF, the CD ratio would be 34.48 per cent. Also Table 6.7 contains data only for the scheduled commercial banks in Bihar, while Table 6.9 contains data for all banks in Bihar including RRBs and Cooperative Banks.

Chart 6.3



In absolute terms, the low CD ratio means that, if the current CD ratio of about 39 percent in the state were to increase to the national level of around 78 percent, investments in the state would go up by as much as Rs. 56,000 crore, which is more than the current annual plan outlay of the state and would provide the much-needed impetus to economic activities. Even a modest CD ratio of 50 percent in Bihar would boost local investments by nearly Rs. 15,750 crore. 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 the profitability of enterprises in the state. 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.

Chart 6.4



The CD ratios in Bihar by the bank groups and bank locations are shown in Table 6.10. The CD ratios of different scheduled commercial banks are shown in Table 6.11. In March 2012, the CD ratio in Bihar was the highest (85.44 percent) for the Cooperative Banks, followed by Regional Rural Banks (46.37 percent) and trailed by the Commercial Banks (29.87 percent). Their respective shares in total credit were 5.3 percent (Cooperative Banks), 15.5 percent (Regional Rural Banks) and 79.2 percent (Scheduled Commercial Banks). Cooperative banks had improved their ratio significantly compared to the previous year, while the ratios for two other categories of banks remained nearly the same; without an encouraging investment climate in the state, these ratios cannot be raised further. Besides, 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, there is

hardly any likelihood of improvement of the overall CD ratio in the state. It should, however, be noted here that once investment is also taken into account along with credit, the ICD, ratios i.e., Investment and Credit to Deposit ratios improve significantly for the SCBs because of their high investment portfolios.

Table 6.10 : Bank Groupwise and Areawise CD Ratio in Bihar 2011-12

Bank Groups	Area	Deposits (Rs. crore)	Credits (Rs. crore)	CD Ratio	Investment (Rs. crore)	ICD Ratio
Commercial Bank	Rural	24941	8970	35.96	-	-
	Semi-Urban	31188	9341	29.95	-	-
	Urban	64038	17587	27.46	-	-
	Total	120167	38898	29.87	5598	34.53
RRBs	Rural	10970	5435	49.54	-	-
	Semi -Urban	2778	1068	38.45	-	-
	Urban	1436	538	37.45	-	-
	Total	15185	7041	46.37	49	46.69
Cooperative Bank	Rural	0	0	0	-	-
	Semi-Urban	1587	797	50.25	-	-
	Urban	1244	1621	130.34	-	-
	Total	2831	2418	85.44	49	87.16
All Banks	Rural	35911	14404	40.11	-	-
	Semi-Urban	35554	11207	31.52	-	-
	Urban	66718	19746	29.60	-	-
	Total	138183	45357	32.82	5696	36.95

Source : State Level Bankers' Committee

In 2011-12, the aggregate deposits of all banks in Bihar were Rs. 1,38,183 crore, against a credit of Rs 45,357 crore, giving a CD ratio of 32.82 percent, marginally lower than the 33.26 percent achieved in September, 2010. As observed earlier, the deposits and credits of the scheduled commercial banks in Bihar constitute 2.3 percent and 0.9 percent of the total deposits and the total credits respectively in the country, the lowest among all major Indian states. An adequate investment in the state is essential for productive economic activities, but at this rate, any meaningful investment will take a long time to come. Bihar's share in the total deposits of the country has declined from 2.6 to 2.3 percent during the last 6 years, while the share of its credit has declined from 1.0 percent to 0.9 percent during the same period.

The CD ratio is conventionally calculated on the basis of credit sanctions. This indicates the extent to which the banks employ the deposits mobilized in a state to meet local credit demands. A low CD ratio based on credit sanctions would indicate the migration of deposits from one state to another, while a low CD ratio based on credit utilization would indicate the migration of credit. 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 upto 2008 when the CD ratio based on sanctioned credit was 28.2 percent, but the ratio based on utilisation was 45.0 percent.

This small advantage was lost in both 2009 and 2010 when the two ratios based on sanction and utilisation were nearly the same (Table 6.11). In 2011, however, there was an improvement, as the CD ratio based on utilisation was higher than the same based on sanction.

Table 6.11 : CD Ratio of the Scheduled Commercial Banks

	2009		2010		2011	
	As per Sanction	As per Utilization	As per Sanction	As per Utilization	As per Sanction	As per Utilization
Andhra Pradesh	96.4	104.9	105.1	109.7	109.7	114.9
Bihar	26.8	26.6	29.0	29.7	29.5	31.6
Gujarat	63.7	74.6	65.3	75.2	66.2	74.4
Haryana	61.4	74.0	63.3	76.1	71.7	85.6
Himachal Pradesh	38.6	47.1	42.2	51.1	41.6	48.6
Jharkhand	32.0	35.7	35.1	36.8	34.4	35.6
Karnataka	77.3	82.8	77.6	80.4	72.7	76.3
Kerala	59.7	61.7	63.1	64.5	73.1	73.8
Madhya Pradesh	57.4	61.9	60.6	63.7	55.6	60.1
Maharashtra	91.2	78.7	82.9	75.8	83.0	75.0
Odisha	50.8	55.7	54.4	58.1	52.5	55.7
Punjab	65.7	65.5	71.5	73.0	77.8	92.9
Rajasthan	80.6	87.5	88.4	96.6	90.4	95.8
Tamil Nadu	108.1	115.2	113.8	113.5	115.1	119.4
Uttar Pradesh	42.2	46.5	43.3	47.4	44.0	48.2
Uttaranchal	25.3	28.6	33.7	38.2	35.4	39.1
West Bengal	60.7	62.2	61.5	64.8	63.7	65.1
India	72.6	72.6	73.3	73.3	75.6	75.6

Source : Report on Trend and Progress of Banking in India 2011-12, RBI

Investment Plus Credit to Deposit (ICD) Ratio

The banks assist the economy not simply by giving credit, but also by investing a part of their investable funds 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 6.12, it is seen that, if the ICD ratio is taken into account, then 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 not much. As of March 2011, Bihar had an ICD ratio of 39.0 percent by utilisation, compared to its ICD ratio of 36.9 percent by sanction. The ICD ratio of Bihar, however, is much lower compared to that of states like Tamil Nadu (127.7 percent), Rajasthan (111.2 percent), Gujarat (84.3 percent) or Karnataka (80.4 percent), as well as the national average (81.2 percent) in March 2011. One should also note here that the ICD ratio in Bihar has dropped from its high level of 52.8 percent in 2008 to less than 40 percent in three subsequent years.

Table 6.12 : ICD Ratios of Scheduled Commercial Banks

	March, 2008		March, 2009		March, 2010		March, 2011	
	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	99	105.7	106.2	114.8	117.1	121.6	120.3	125.5
Bihar	36.0	52.8	35.0	34.8	38.1	38.8	36.9	39.0
Gujarat	74.3	105.6	73.4	84.3	75.9	85.8	76.1	84.3
Haryana	63.6	70.7	67.3	80.0	70.1	82.9	78.5	92.4
Himachal Pradesh	-	-	60.6	69.1	64.2	73.0	58.0	65.0
Jharkhand	38.8	43.6	37.5	41.2	42.8	44.5	40.9	42.0
Karnataka	81.2	97.3	82.2	87.7	82.7	85.6	76.8	80.4
Kerala	71.4	74.4	68.8	70.8	73.5	74.9	81.5	82.2
Madhya Pradesh	67.5	73.3	66.7	71.2	69.9	73.1	63.3	67.8
Maharashtra	95.8	75	94.1	81.6	85.8	78.6	85.5	77.5
Odisha	62.4	68.5	55.3	60.2	57.8	61.5	54.9	58.0
Punjab	75.4	84.3	75.0	74.8	82.7	84.2	88.5	103.6
Rajasthan	95.9	113.6	96.2	103.0	105.7	114.0	105.8	111.2
Tamil Nadu	120.4	122.8	115.5	122.7	123.1	122.8	123.5	127.7
Uttar Pradesh	52.1	61	51.5	55.8	51.9	56.0	50.7	55.0
Uttaranchal	33.6	38.9	32.9	36.3	43.4	47.9	44.3	48.0
West Bengal	71.1	74.5	71.1	72.6	72.6	75.9	73.6	75.0
India	79.2	79.2	78.6	78.6	79.8	79.8	81.2	81.2

Source : Report on Trend and Progress of Banking in India 2011-12, RBI

In order to incentivise the better performing banks, the state government has launched a ranking scheme as banks, based on their performance in Annual Credit Plan (ACP), CD ratio, agricultural credit and other relevant parameters. The performance of the scheme can be assessed at the end of the financial year.

CD Ratio of Districts

Table 6.13 depicts the CD ratios of all scheduled commercial banks as well as the regional rural banks in all the 38 districts of Bihar from 2006-07 to September 2012. From the table, it can be seen that the CD ratios across the districts showed wide variation as on September 2012, from 21.71 percent in Siwan to 51.15 percent in Kaimur or 49.93 percent in Kishanganj; it was less than the 30 percent in 10 of the state's 38 districts (Bhojpur, Bhagalpur, Madhubani, Jamui, Lakhisarai, Saran, Munger, Sheikhpura, Siwan and Vaishali). It was above 40 percent in 10 districts (Araria, Begusarai, Kaimur, Katihar, Kishanganj, Purnea, Samastipur, 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. Compared to March 2012, there has also been a lowering of the CD ratios in no less than 26 districts of Bihar in September 2012.

Table 6.13 : Districtwise CD Ratio

District	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (Sep, 12)
Patna	32.18	27.64	25.11	24.18	26.53	31.33	32.29
Nalanda	27.44	25.77	24.59	27.13	29.75	30.87	30.70
Bhojpur	24.95	24.51	20.74	24.5	23.90	25.17	24.09
Buxar	31.08	30.99	24.17	31.48	31.56	32.23	30.76
Rohtas	39.79	40.5	36.24	36.02	38.37	40.04	39.43
Kaimur	46.06	43.04	47.13	48.16	52.16	49.07	51.15
Gaya	28.37	28.46	28.67	31.45	32.07	31.38	32.00
Jehanabad	23.62	25.28	23.78	28.84	29.98	32.36	33.26
Arawal	26.66	26.8	26.35	32.06	45.38	31.50	30.54
Nawada	27.16	26.06	22.91	31.66	34.44	39.27	38.63
Aurangabad	26.65	23.76	23.22	27.95	31.82	33.24	32.32
Saran	26.18	23.12	23.85	26.25	24.35	24.35	23.63
Siwan	22.07	20.68	18.78	20.08	21.63	21.10	21.71
Gopalganj	29.12	30.19	25.68	25.65	28.66	28.43	28.27
West Champaran	51.69	48.99	47.31	47.12	45.69	49.14	47.61
East Champaran	43.68	42.34	36.87	38.94	44.07	42.25	41.31
Muzaffarpur	36.21	34.29	43.33	45.34	35.69	33.20	32.59
Sitamarhi	40.24	35.16	32.23	32.91	34.00	34.65	35.59
Sheohar	30.06	29.44	38.29	42.31	34.09	36.81	32.51
Vaishali	31.90	32.17	28.45	30.72	29.90	29.98	29.67
Darbhanga	29.31	26.45	22.99	26.40	28.54	26.91	38.32
Madhubani	32.68	30.32	25.55	28.32	29.40	30.59	29.43
Samastipur	38.5	36.05	37.09	39.69	44.36	42.74	42.14
Begusarai	44.95	40.32	35.59	37.83	39.63	38.95	41.86
Munger	23.35	23.17	23.28	21.02	29.64	28.08	25.82
Sheikhpura	27.61	26.72	24.94	29.77	28.60	28.93	26.62
Lakhisarai	24.4	24.23	22.83	24.26	24.95	25.25	24.92
Jamui	29.18	28.30	25.61	25.85	26.79	29.16	28.15
Khagaria	38.34	32.70	32.37	36.55	36.05	39.84	37.88
Bhagalpur	37.77	35.79	30.98	30.09	28.97	24.92	28.53
Banka	44.62	40.55	33.86	35.83	35.15	36.45	36.98
Saharsa	33.90	36.31	29.03	37.52	34.53	33.53	32.42
Supaul	32.38	35.66	28.16	31.99	36.10	35.83	40.83
Madhepura	42.63	42.29	26.43	28.06	43.39	31.78	34.13
Purnea	51.33	51.53	45.09	49.79	53.12	50.92	46.99
Kishanganj	53.17	52.77	49.1	49.85	53.34	50.65	49.93
Araria	51.69	50.72	38.03	38.57	45.84	48.96	46.94
Katihar	58.19	55.59	43.98	45.59	44.92	44.29	41.98

Source : State Level Bankers' Committee

CD Ratio of Commercial Banks in Bihar

Tables 6.14 A and B show the CD ratios of nationalized and private commercial banks in Bihar. Among the Lead Banks, Canara Bank had the highest CD ratio of 36.61 percent in September 2012, followed closely by Central Bank of India (35.08 percent) and Union Bank of India (35.07 percent). Among the other nationalized banks, the Corporation Bank which had consistently low CD ratios in the previous years had the highest CD ratio of 114.08 percent in September 2012, remotely followed by State Bank of Patiala (62.35 percent). For some banks, the CD ratios were pathetically low, like the Bank of Maharashtra (10.15 percent), or Punjab and Sind Bank (12.01 percent). The Indian Overseas Bank has improved its CD ratio from 17.81 percent in March 2012 to 53.77 percent in September, 2012.

Table 6.14 A : CD Ratio of Nationalised Commercial Banks

Banks	No. of Branches in 2012	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (Sep, 12)
Lead Banks								
State Bank of India	731	27.10	27.99	24.72	24.76	28.09	31.21	31.55
Central Bank of India	395	32.58	30.92	35.52	35.91	34.69	33.91	35.08
Punjab National Bank	490	26.63	24.98	27.13	32.50	29.74	33.05	32.59
Canara bank	125	34.88	33.80	30.80	32.28	33.71	39.40	36.61
UCO Bank	196	41.21	41.10	32.52	27.59	36.05	28.88	34.50
Bank of Baroda	134	52.04	30.91	31.42	31.14	34.27	33.57	33.81
Union Bank of India	93	42.17	35.28	26.93	27.51	26.67	36.78	35.07
Other Banks								
Bank of India	266	33.19	33.77	30.38	33.53	35.02	35.02	35.16
Allahabad Bank	177	38.76	32.92	27.39	27.97	26.62	30.50	31.81
Andhra Bank	14	20.47	20.35	24.44	23.00	20.18	21.35	29.97
Bank of Maharashtra	7	40.29	24.21	17.18	19.41	14.55	17.18	10.15
Corporation Bank	16	8.99	NA	16.49	8.84	7.79	75.00	114.08
Dena Bank	19	24.73	21.33	18.78	19.34	11.64	09.49	44.75
Indian Bank	43	23.74	27.17	25.15	23.61	20.26	32.33	31.09
Indian Overseas bank	33	13.11	11.92	11.29	12.15	13.60	17.81	53.77
Oriental Bank of Commerce	31	50.07	41.47	37.67	NA	24.40	30.41	40.32
Punjab and Sind Bank	8	46.82	NA	NA	NA	10.73	11.10	12.01
Syndicate Bank	43	57.37	54.23	45.27	44.57	41.67	39.92	40.42
United Bank of India	82	32.39	28.27	24.36	27.10	27.82	34.48	40.02
Vijaya Bank	10	23.19	23.43	21.64	20.84	21.28	21.93	25.50
State Bank of B&J	4	52.41	29.22	25.84	24.80	27.41	41.28	61.54
State Bank of Patiala	1	46.29	35.85	NA	81.33	86.30	63.29	62.35
State	4962	33.75	31.62	28.96	30.99	31.37	34.90	37.09

Source : State Level Bankers' Committee

The CD ratios of private commercial banks in Bihar need a separate mention. There are 110 branches of 7 private banks in Bihar as shown in Table 6.14 B, with CD ratios varying from 4.63 percent to 68.34 percent. Except for one branch of IndusInd Bank, all other branches of private

commercial banks were in either semi-urban or urban areas; even their presence in semi-urban was rather limited. The combined CD ratio of them was 22.3 percent in March 2012.

Table 6.14 B : CD Ratio of Private Commercial Banks 2011-12

Banks	Semi-urban			Urban			Total			
	No. of branches	Deposit (Rs. lakh)	Advance (Rs. lakh)	No. of branches	Deposit (Rs. lakh)	Advance (Rs. lakh)	No. of branches	Deposit (Rs. lakh)	Advance (Rs. lakh)	CD Ratio
ICICI Bank	11	15280	2276	23	170392	26763	34	185672	29039	15.64
Federal Bank	0	0	0	3	10825	768	3	10825	768	7.09
Jammu Kashmir Bank	1	3752	1187	0	0	0	1	3752	1187	31.64
South Indian Bank	0	0	0	1	3389	157	1	3389	157	4.63
Axis Bank	10	34044	171	24	170160	42620	34	204204	42791	20.96
HDFC Bank	16	10286	872	20	111346	42485	36	121632	43357	35.65
Karnataka Bank	0	0	0	1	1769	1209	1	1769	1209	68.34
All banks	38	63362	4506	72	467881	114002	110	531243	118508	22.31

Source : State Level Bankers' Committee

CD Ratios of Regional Rural Banks (RRB)

There are 4 regional rural banks in Bihar, each serving a particular zone: *Madhya Bihar Kshetriya Gramin Bank* sponsored by Punjab National Bank, *Samastipur Kshetriya Gramin Bank* sponsored by State Bank of India, *Uttar Bihar Kshetriya Gramin Bank* sponsored by the Central Bank of India and *Bihar Kshetriya Gramin Bank* sponsored by United Commercial Bank. Table 6.15 shows the CD ratios of these 4 regional rural banks. *Samastipur KGB* has the highest CD ratio of 69.91 percent in March 2012, while *Bihar Keshtriya Gramin Bank* has the lowest CD ratio of 38.97 percent among them. Their relative positions have remained the same since the last year.

Table 6.15 : CD and ICD Ratios of RRBs

RRBs	CD Ratio			ICD Ratio		
	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (Sep, 12)	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (Sep, 12)
Madhya Bihar KGB	41.00	43.79	42.53	41.34	43.81	42.55
Bihar KGB	36.36	38.15	38.97	35.80	41.24	38.97
Samastipur KGB	54.85	65.64	69.91	59.24	65.64	69.91
Uttar Bihar KGB	44.77	48.17	47.88	45.07	48.17	47.88
Total	43.14	46.37	45.98	43.46	46.69	45.99

Source : State Level Bankers' Committee

6.3 Sectoral Share in Priority Sector Advances

Achievement under Annual Credit Plan (ACP)

Table 6.16 presents the sectoral profile of priority sector credit deployment in 2011-12. The priority sector advances constituted about two-thirds of the total bank advances in the state. The share of agriculture in the total advances within the state was 46.14 percent, up from 42 percent in

the previous year. It can be seen that the advances made to the small and medium scale industries were only 8.86 percent of the total loans disbursed in 2011-12, same as in 2010-11. This share was about 17 percent in 2009-10, and this lower volume of credit to industry during last two years is certainly a cause for concern. For augmenting credit flow to this sector, development of infrastructure in power and roadways would be necessary, along with the revival of the Industrial Estates. Overall achievement under the Annual Credit Plan was only 75.04 percent in 2011-12, against about 69 percent in the previous year. It is also seen that there was overachievement in respect of credit to small and medium enterprises and this was the case in 2010-11 also, possibly indicating the need to enhance the allocation for this sector.

Table 6.16 : Sectoral Share of Advances under Annual Credit Plans (2011-12)

Sector	ACP Target (Rs. crore)	Achievement (Rs. crore)	Achievement (percentage)	Share in Advances (percentage)
Agriculture	21102	14958	70.88	46.14
Small & Medium Enterprises	2441	2873	117.70	8.86
Other Priority Sector Advances	4600	3514	76.38	10.84
Total Priority Sector Advances	28144	21345	75.84	65.85
Non Priority Sector Advances	15056	11071	73.53	34.15
Total	43200	32416	75.04	100.00

Source : State Level Bankers' Committee

Under the Annual Credit Plan of banks in Bihar, the total credit flow in the state has gone up from Rs. 25,552 crore in 2010-11 to Rs 32,416 crore in 2011-12, registering a 26.9 percent growth which was lower than the 46 percent growth registered a year before. The total credit flow in Bihar during the past five years is shown in the Table 6.17. The achievement percentages have not been uniform, ranging from 69.06 percent in 2010-11 to 82.16 percent in 2007-08. It is also seen that there were wide variations in achievement rates among the various bank groups, ranging from as low as 19.16 percent in the case of cooperative banks to 79.71 percent in case of scheduled commercial banks (Table 6.18).

Table 6.17 : ACP Achievement - All Banks

Year	Target (Rs. crore)	Achievement (Rs. crore)	Achievement (percentage)
2007-08	13100	10763	82.16
2008-09	17492	13548	77.45
2009-10	21128	17537	83.00
2010-11	37000	25552	69.06
2011-12	43200	32416	75.04

Source: State Level Bankers' Committee

Table 6.18 : Agencywise Analysis of ACP Achievement (2011-12)

Agencies	Target (Rs. crore)	Achievement (Rs. crore)	Achievement (percentage)
Commercial Banks	31591	25181	79.71
Regional Rural Bank	9590	6849	71.41
Cooperative Banks	2019	387	19.16
Total	43200	32416	75.04

Source : State Level Bankers' Committee

Outstanding Agricultural Advances

The data on the extent of credit flow to agriculture in Bihar during the five year period 2007-08 to 2011-12 is presented in Table 6.19 A. Between 2007-08 (Rs. 3755 crore) and 2009-10 (Rs.7163 crore), a period of two years, this credit flow had increased by only Rs. 3408 crore; but during the next two years, the credit flow to agriculture expanded more than two-folds, by Rs. 7795 crore. It was, of course, the commercial banks that accounted for the major share in the total credit, which was 64.7 percent in 2011-12. The outstanding agricultural advances stood at Rs. 18,290 crore at the end of 2011-12. This implied an annual growth rate of 24 percent in total outstanding credit to agriculture during the period 2007-2012 (Table 6.19 B).

Table 6.19 A: Agriculture Credit Flow

(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)

Source: State Level Bankers' Committee (Figures in bracket indicate percentage of achievement.)

Table 6.19 B : Outstanding Agricultural Advances

Year	Outstanding Agricultural Advances (Rs. crore)				Annual Growth Rate
	Commercial Banks	RRBs	Cooperative & LDBs	Total	
2006-07	4257	1694	272	6223	
2007-08	5085	2249	384	7718	24.0
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

Source: State Level Bankers' Committee

Selected Indicators of Functioning of PACS

Table 6.20 shows some selected indicators of functioning of Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (PACS) in different states as on 31st March 2011. Though with 8463 PACS, Bihar accounts for 9.1 percent of all PACS in India, in terms of deposits and borrowings, Bihar is much behind the other states. Also, out of the total 8463 PACS in Bihar, as many as 3962 societies are making losses, their total losses being Rs 1 crore, while 1180 societies have earned a total profit of Rs 6 crore only. The total deposits of all PACS is only Rs 175 crore. As on March 31, 2011, their total borrowings amounted to Rs 508 crore. There was no information about their outstanding dues as at the end of 2010-11, which amounted to Rs 171 crore in the previous year, entirely due to the agriculture sector.

Table 6.20 : Select Indicators of Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (March 31, 2011)

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 crore)	No.	Amount (Rs crore)
Andhra Pradesh	2792	1209	34840	4057	186	980	25	1812	455
Bihar	8463	175	508	-	-	1180	6	3962	1
Gujarat	8117	1180	8409	3862	140	4720	97	2274	121
Haryana	646	501	7821	4866	414	80	0	566	3
Himachal Pradesh	2110	448	1902	407	-	1707	19	340	2
Jharkhand	498	77	488	287	-	118	2	380	29
Karnataka	4811	3237	10173	4513	2442	2818	510	1952	94
Kerala	1573	21140	26380	4675	17001	789	207	692	203
Madhya Pradesh	4526	704	5490	2755	127	1946	106	2368	180
Maharashtra	21343	110	13906	7693	1832	10220	367	10701	433
Odisha	2452	798	3973	2148	81	581	19	1854	189
Punjab	3990	908	5901	128	-	2504	92	970	13
Rajasthan	5264	638	5108	3012	187	3809	48	1180	44
Tamil Nadu	4488	3833	11522	3333	3288	2184	157	2069	114
Uttar Pradesh	8929	68	1259	800	-	4536	18	1968	2
Uttarakhand	758	353	863	355	109	562	38	185	9
West Bengal	7007	1419	3972	1103	175	4007	19	3000	15
India	93413	37238	144222	44639	26081	44554	1841	38065	2046

Source : Report on Trends and Progress of Banking in India 2011-12 RBI

The poor resource base of the PACS, their poor management and low level of participation of their members are major bottlenecks to increase the credit flow through PACS. As indicated by NABARD, the capacity of the PACS is limited to meet only the credit requirements of its members to some extent; in order to enable them to provide more services to their members and

generate income for themselves, it is necessary to develop them as Multi-service Centres to provide ancillary services to their members and diversify its activities.

Working of State Cooperative Bank

Table 6.21 shows the working results of State Cooperative Banks in the major Indian states. The recovery percentage for these banks in Bihar improved significantly from 36 percent in 2008 to 72.1 percent in both 2010 and 2011; but it was still lower than the national average of 91.8 percent. The share of Non-Performing Assets (NPA) in the total outstanding loans in Bihar was 24.2 percent in both 2010 and 2011; but it was much higher than the national average of only 8.9 percent.

Table 6.21 : Working Results of State Cooperative Banks

State	Profit/Loss (Rs. crore)		NPAs as percentage to Loans Outstanding		Recovery (percentage) As at end-June	
	2010	2011	2010	2011	2010	2011
Andhra Pradesh	137	112	1.0	2.7	88.9	95.6
Bihar	6	6	24.2	24.2	72.1	72.1
Gujarat	60	14	10.2	9.0	87.2	87.8
Haryana	-14	5	0.1	0.1	99.9	99.9
Himachal Pradesh	36	56	13.2	12.5	80.0	67.0
Karnataka	9	9	4.4	4.1	97.6	97.5
Kerala	-194	-66	19.2	15.3	81.8	85.8
Madhya Pradesh	18	40	2.4	3.2	96.9	97.3
Maharashtra	3	3	20.9	23.5	79.6	70.6
Odisha	10	11	4.6	5.1	96.7	96.8
Punjab	8	26	1.2	1.1	99.2	99.3
Rajasthan	13	24	1.8	1.1	97.1	98.4
Tamil Nadu	19	41	3.6	2.7	99.8	99.4
Uttar Pradesh	20	21	10.3	7.8	90.2	91.9
Uttarakhand	2	3	12.4	12.4	97.4	97.4
West Bengal	15	15	4.0	4.0	91.1	91.1
India	245	462	8.8	8.9	91.8	91.8

Source: Report on Trends and Progress of Banking in India 2011-12 RBI

Working of SCARDBs

Table 6.22 shows the working results of State Cooperative Agriculture and Rural Development Banks (SCARDB) in the major Indian states. Here also, the recovery rate in Bihar was very poor at 2.0 percent in 2010-11, compared with the national average of 40.0 percent. The Non-Performing Assets (NPA) constituted as much as 85.3 percent of their total outstanding loans in 2010 as well as in 2011, compared to the national average of only 33.2 and 34.3 percent respectively in these two years.

Table 6.22 : Working Results of SCARDBs (end March)

State	Branches	Profit/Loss (Rs. crore)		NPAs as percentage of Loans outstanding		Recovery (Percentage)	
		2010	2011	2010	2011	2010	2011
Bihar	131	-1	-1	85.3	85.3	2.0	2.0
Gujarat	181	36	37	51.4	49.5	37.2	47.2
Haryana	-	5	-117	28.0	28.0	46.5	46.5
Himachal Pradesh	33	1	1	-	0.1	51.4	44.3
Karnataka	23	-83	-83	29.0	29.7	43.9	41.0
Kerala	14	18	18	6.0	6.0	91.3	91.3
Madhya Pradesh	7	-61	-61	40.0	51.7	26.2	21.1
Maharashtra	-	-4	-114	98.0	98.0	13.3	2.6
Odisha	5	-1	-1	100.0	100.0	48.9	48.9
Punjab	-	27	19	-	-	78.9	78.9
Rajasthan	7	-22	20	18.0	23.2	51.8	52.4
Tamil Nadu	18	2	2	41.0	41.0	4.9	4.9
Uttar Pradesh	342	11	15	52.4	53.9	43.4	50.1
West Bengal	2	9	0	24.0	17.6	59.8	59.8
India	842	-7	-27	33.2	34.3	40.5	40.0

Source : Report on Trend and Progress of Banking in India 2011-12, RBI

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 being implemented in all the states and union territories by all scheduled commercial banks, Regional Rural Bank, 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 name, address and particulars of land, borrowing limit, and the validity period. The credit limits are fixed taking into account the entire production credit needs for a full year, plus ancillary activities relating to crop production, sub-limits are also fixed at the discretion of lending banks. The crop loan or short-term credit is provided in the form of a revolving cash credit facility, involving any number of drawals and repayments within the fixed limit. The KCC now covers short term loan for agriculture and allied activities as well as working capital requirements for cropping.

The number of KCCs issued by banks in Bihar during the period from 2001-02 to 2011-12 is shown in Table 6.23. For the scheduled commercial banks, the achievement figures were consistently high, exceeding 80 percent till 2006-07, after which there was a visible decline. The achievement dropped to only 56.9 percent in 2010-11, followed by a recovery in the current fiscal to 71.7 percent. The Regional Rural Bank have gradually but consistently improved their performance throughout the period and their achievement against target stood at 86.6 percent during 2011-12. However, the Central Cooperative Banks lagged behind their targets till 2008-09;

but they have 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. In the current fiscal, their achievement again has dropped to a low level of 55.1 percent, but it may be due to the steep upward revision of the target during the year. It may be mentioned that the target was revised upwards from 2008-09 onwards, to make up for the sub-optimal achievement of targets by the Central Cooperative Banks in earlier years. In 2011-12, the overall achievement in the state has been 73.9 percent of the target. The districtwise figures of achievements of KCC scheme are shown in Table A 6.2 (Appendix).

Table 6.23 : Number of Kisan Credit Card issued by Banks (1999-00 to 2011-12)

Year	Commercial Bank			RRBs		
	Target	Achievement	Percentage	Target	Achievement	Percentage
2001-02	110207	123465	112.0	52738	14256	27.0
2002-03	98180	77543	79.0	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	83.0
2010-11	1148574	653484	56.9	638093	475636	74.5
2011-12	1352013	969763	71.7	778467	674095	86.6
	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

Source: State Level Bankers' Committee

6.4 Investments in State Government Securities

Table 6.24 presents the investments of Scheduled Commercial Banks in state government securities and shares/debentures/bonds of state-sponsored companies as on March 31, 2010 and 2011. Bihar's share in total investments in the country has been reduced from of 3.1 percent in 2009-10 to 2.9 percent in 2010-11.

Table 6.24 : Statewise Distribution of Investments of SCBs

States	Total Investments (Rs. crore)		Percentage Share in India total	
	2010	2011	2010	2011
Andhra Pradesh	29764	31023	10.04	10.19
Bihar	9124	8830	3.08	2.90
Gujarat	22877	25804	7.72	8.48
Haryana	7379	8785	2.49	2.89
Himachal Pradesh	5903	5307	1.99	1.74
Jharkhand	4904	4884	1.65	1.60
Karnataka	14915	14234	5.03	4.68
Kerala	15848	14354	5.35	4.72
Madhya Pradesh	11039	10593	3.72	3.48
Maharashtra	34149	35903	11.52	11.80
Odisha	2810	2407	0.95	0.79
Punjab	14904	16342	5.03	5.37
Rajasthan	18542	19674	6.26	6.46
Tamil Nadu	26216	28606	8.85	9.40
Uttar Pradesh	26941	25017	9.09	8.22
Uttarakhand	4079	4322	1.38	1.42
West Bengal	30654	31264	10.34	10.27
India	296376	304318	100.00	100.00

Source : Statistical Tables Relating to Banks in India 2011-12 RBI

6.5 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 commercial banks' lending to agriculture by providing 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 sectorwise refinancing by NABARD till March, 2012 are shown in Table 6.25. Refinancing by NABARD has been continuously increasing and stood at Rs 2181 crore at the end of 2011-12. More than half the financial support has been provided by way of RIDF loans, discussed in the next section. Under the Investment Credit Refinancing, NABARD covers a number of activities, and Table 6.26 presents the extent of refinancing for each of these activities during last five years. It emerges from the table that three most important activities refinanced by NABARD are — farm mechanisation, dairy and rural non-farm sector. In 2011-12, their

respective shares in total refinancing of Rs. 377 crore were — farm mechanisation (26.0 percent), dairy (18.8 percent) and rural non-farm sector (26.0 percent).

Table 6.25 : Sectorwise Refinancing by NABARD

(Rs crore)

Year	Crop Loan Refinance	Investment Credit Refinancing	RIDF Loan	Total Financial Support
2005-06	73.46	117.21	120.74	311.41
2006-07	45.57	168.04	201.13	414.74
2007-08	68.18	184.05	296.96	549.19
2008-09	109.32	105.59	495.17	710.08
2009-10	226.86	56.79	541.94	825.59
2010-11	409.65	285.94	1089.87	1785.46
2011-12	700.00	376.54	1104.02	2180.56

Source : NABARD

Chart 6.5 : Refinancing by NABARD (Rs Crore)

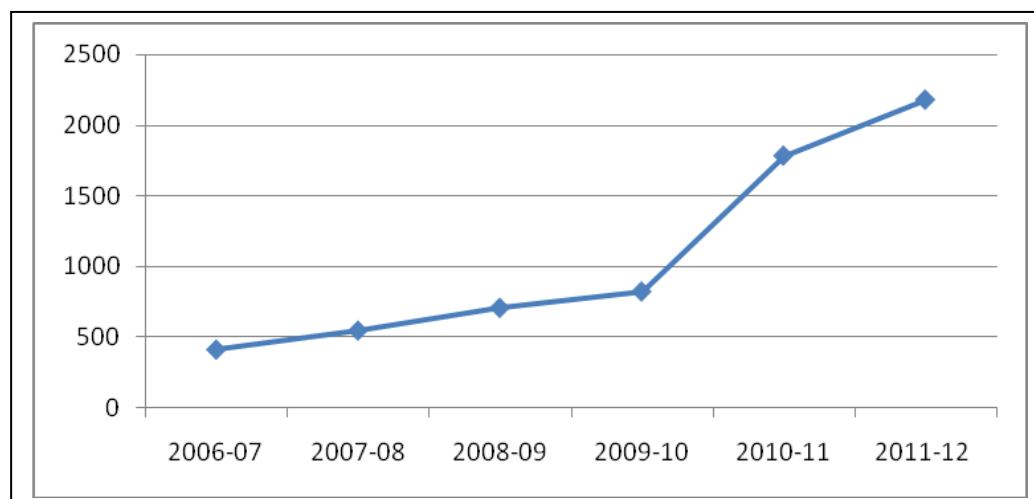


Table 6.26 : Details of Sectorwise Investment Credit Refinance in Bihar by NABARD

(Rs. crore)

	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Minor Irrigation	11.23	0.00	1.08	39.38	32.72
Farm Mechanization	23.99	26.65	47.41	81.92	97.76
SJGSY	33.91	1.55	0.00	3.05	-
Dairy	10.48	0.33	2.89	92.56	70.62
SC/ST Action Plan	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.36
Self Help Groups	19.86	19.31	0.00	40.57	43.66
PMRY	3.62	5.57	0.00	0.55	0.00
Rural Non-Farm Sector	10.21	11.68	0.00	22.84	97.80
Others	70.75	40.50	5.42	5.07	33.62
Total	184.05	105.59	56.80	285.99	376.54

Source : NABARD, Statistical Statement 2011-12

As per the Annual Report of NABARD, 2012, it has taken the following major initiatives, including state-specific projects in Bihar, during 2011-12 :

- (a) Under the Watershed Development Fund (WDF), 41 projects were sanctioned taking the cumulative number of such projects to 620, and covering an area of 5.29 lakh ha. in 15 States, with a total commitment (loan and grant component) of Rs 239.99 crore. NABARD anchors four types of watershed development programmes in the country — (i) Indo-German Watershed Development Programme (IGWDP), (ii) Participatory Watershed Development Programme, (iii) Prime Minister's package for distressed districts in four States and (iv) Integrated Watershed Development Programme (IWDP) in Bihar, supported by the Planning Commission.
- (b) Tribal Development Fund programme, in its 7th year of implementation, has enhanced livelihood opportunities of tribal communities, covering traditional tribal livelihoods such as bee keeping, sericulture, organic wadis and mixed wadis (perennial fruit crops + creeper vegetables + spices). During the year, financial assistance of Rs 290.63 crore was sanctioned for 98 projects benefiting 72,419 tribal families in 16 States. The cumulative sanction as on 31 March 2012 was Rs 1,208.23 crore, covering 3,22,912 families in 415 projects across 26 states/UTs.
- (c) During 2011-12, 41 projects were sanctioned under Farm Innovation and Promotion Fund (FIPF) in 14 states with financial assistance of Rs 56.53 crore.
- (d) The Farmers' Technology Transfer Fund (FTTF), with a corpus of Rs100 crore, supports adoption of appropriate technologies by farmers. During the year, 395 proposals were sanctioned under FTTF in various states/UTs with financial assistance of Rs 20.59 crore as grant. The cumulative disbursement was Rs 44.59 crore.
- (e) A concessional refinance support scheme was launched by NABARD in 2011-12 to facilitate institutional credit flow for key investments in the Eastern Region that have a direct bearing on enhancing crop productivity. The scheme provides refinance at a concessional rate of 7.5 per cent per annum to seven Eastern states, viz., Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Odisha, West Bengal and Uttar Pradesh. The key activities for concessional refinance support under the scheme, include (a) Water Resources Development (b) Land Development (c) Farm Equipment and (d) Seed Production units. The total lending target of the banks for the financial year 2011- 12 was Rs 3,912 crore.
- (f) During the year, two new initiatives for augmenting farm productivity were launched. These include the Pilot project for Augmenting Farm Productivity in Select Districts, including Balasore in Odisha, where it was first launched. This project is a comprehensive package for augmenting farm production and productivity by addressing all interlinked components of farming viz., agricultural inputs, technology, credit, post-harvest management, value addition and marketing in a holistic manner. One district each has been selected in 11 states for implementation, viz., Bihar (Bhojpur), Chhattisgarh (Bilaspur), Haryana (Sirsa), Jharkhand

(Deoghar), Karnataka (Belgaum), Maharashtra (Yavatmal), Madhya Pradesh (Shahdol), Odisha (Balasore), Rajasthan (Bikaner), Uttar Pradesh (Azamgarh) and West Bengal (Nadia).

- (g) The Rural Innovation Fund, which facilitates innovative, risk-mitigating experiments with potential to promote livelihood opportunities in rural farm, Non-farm and micro-finance sectors, supported 108 new innovative projects during the year. The cumulative projects supported under the Fund are 483 in number, as on 31 March 2011, of which 150 have been completed and 67 are in advanced stages of implementation.

6.6 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 state governments and state-owned corporations for quick completion of ongoing projects in medium and minor irrigation, soil conservation, watershed management and other forms of rural infrastructure. 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. Till the end of 2011-12, 17 tranches of RIDF have been released covering a total cumulative sanction for Rs.1,42,471 crore for the entire country, out of which only Rs 94,665 crore (66.5 percent) have been disbursed (Table 6.27). For Bihar, however, only Rs 3064 crore (51.0 percent of the total sanctions of Rs 6011 crore), could be disbursed till March 2012.

Table 6.27: Cumulative Disbursements under RIDF till March 2012

(Rs crore)

	Sanctions	Disbursement	Disbursement Percentage
Andhra Pradesh	14358	10014	69.7
Bihar	6011	3064	51.0
Gujarat	10902	7947	72.9
Haryana	3528	2284	64.7
Himachal Pradesh	3537	2312	65.4
Jharkhand	3905	2374	60.8
Karnataka	7173	4980	69.4
Kerala	4572	2751	60.2
Madhya Pradesh	10248	6354	62.0
Maharashtra	9495	6336	66.7
Odisha	7059	4143	58.7
Punjab	5129	3810	74.3
Rajasthan	9729	6227	64.0
Tamil Nadu	9829	7353	74.8
Uttar Pradesh	11999	8930	74.4
Uttarakhand	2929	1740	59.4
West Bengal	8526	5247	61.5
India	142471	94665	66.4

Source : Annual Report 2011-12, NABARD

The total disbursements made by NABARD under the various tranches of the RIDF in Bihar are shown in Table 6.28. Only Rs 2425 crore, out of the total sanctioned amount of Rs 4907 crore (49.4 percent) of the sanctioned amount, was disbursed till March 2011, leaving a huge shortfall between sanction and disbursement. By March 2012, the disbursements have marginally improved to 51.0 percent. Such shortfall in disbursements of RIDF funds as compared to sanctions has been a continuing feature and a matter of concern in the implementation of RIDF in Bihar.

Table 6.28 : Sanctions and Disbursements in Bihar under RIDF till March, 2012

(Rs. crore)

RIDF Tranche	Sanction	Disbursement	Disbursement Percentage
RIDF I	22	13	59.1
RIDF III	58	27	46.6
RIDF VII	58	38	65.5
RIDF VIII	199	161	80.9
RIDF IX	97	62	63.9
RIDF X	75	52	69.3
RIDF XI	459	406	88.5
RIDF XII	631	200	31.7
RIDF XIII	589	459	77.9
RIDF XIV	752	404	53.7
RIDF XV	877	339	38.7
RIDF XVI	1090	265	24.3
RIDF XVII	1104	639	57.9
Total till March 2011	4907	2425	49.4
Total till March 2012	6011	3064	51.0

Source : NABARD Annual Report, 2012

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 irrigation projects, soil conservation, flood protection, watershed, reclamation of water logged areas, animal husbandry, plantation and horticulture, seed, agriculture and horticulture farms, 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 in rural areas; desalination plants in coastal areas and setting up of KVIC industrial estates/centres. The loans are provided at 95 per cent of project cost to all states.

- (ii) **Social Sectors** : These activities include drinking water projects; public health institutions; construction of toilet blocks in existing schools, especially for girls and Pay & Use toilets in rural areas, and construction of anganwadi centres. The loans for the above sectors are provided at 90 per cent of project cost for North-East Region and hilly states and at 85 per cent to all other states.
- (iii) **Rural Connectivity** : These projects include rural roads and rural bridges and a loan for this sector is being provided at 90 per cent of the project cost to North Eastern Region and hilly states and at 80 per cent to all other states.

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 economy, (v) improved connectivity to villages and marketing centres, (vi) improvements in quality of life through facilities in education, health and drinking water supply. Cumulative benefits generated by the RIDF in different states as on 31 March 2012 is shown in Table 6.29. RIDF in Bihar has potentially created recurring employment for 2.32 lakh people so far, besides creating non-recurring employment potential for 2262 lakh mandays. It has resulted in creation of irrigation potential for 6 lakh hectares, 28,227 meters of bridges and 4453 kms of roads. The total value of all these amounted to Rs 702 crore.

Table 6.29 : Expected Benefits under RIDF as on March, 2012

State	Potential			Value of Production (Rs crore)	Recurring Employment (Nos.)	Non-Recurring Employment (lakh mandays)		
	Irrigation ('000 ha.)	Bridges (m.)	Roads (km.)			Irrigation	Rural Roads and Bridges	Others
Andhra Pradesh	2383	48321	31871	2670	1953055	5383	5545	3378
Bihar	618	28227	4453	702	231766	341	1306	615
Gujrat	1258	4346	20124	1210	1321098	1574	990	1091
Jharkhand	74	68043	8334	210	90742	303	1167	544
Maharashtra	655	54143	24506	1435	270236	3127	2354	193
Odisha	838	74009	5744	1777	441162	1897	2580	277
Punjab	512	9593	10017	756	179092	714	965	1268
Rajasthan	422	2905	51071	738	98671	1268	2760	2560
Tamil Nadu	360	58809	35425	319	281594	594	3930	1642
Uttar Pradesh	4940	49458	26610	4175	730755	2564	2198	1608
West Bengal	3167	84762	31206	1461	772409	2844	4727	5930
All India	20407	796899	354344	24580	8543283	30098	41099	24228

Source : NABARD Annual Report, 2012

In 2011, NABARD had set up a fund called the Rural Infrastructure Promotion Fund (RIPF) with a corpus of Rs 25.0 crore for augmenting the skill sets and technical knowhow of personnel engaged in creation of rural infrastructure. The Fund was established, as reported in NABARD Annual Report, 2012, to address many of the constraints faced by the state governments in the implementation of RIDF projects, such as inadequate planning and poor techno-financial appraisal of projects, improper monitoring and evaluation, inexperienced departmental staff engaged in the implementation of the project, etc. The RIPF also aims at creation of critical, low cost, last-mile rural infrastructure that would benefit the village community at large and would form the basis for larger infrastructure projects under RIDF. The relatively small investments made under RIPF would thus attract and make feasible larger investments under RIDF.

6.7 Micro-Finance in Bihar

The conventional government 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 where these programmes help only a fraction of the poverty-stricken population. In this scenario, microfinance is a potent alternative for poverty alleviation. The access to timely and adequate credit and other financial services for the weaker sections of the society at an affordable cost is essential for the overall economic development of the society. In this background, the Self Help Groups (SHGs) and the SHG-Bank Linkage Programme, implemented by scheduled commercial banks, regional rural banks and cooperative banks, have emerged as the major microfinance programme in the country.

As of 31 March 2011, there were 74 lakh SHGs in India, covering over 10 crore households and they were linked to the formal banking system with their savings balance of over Rs. 7000 crore. About 49 lakh of these SHGs had also accessed bank credit, their outstanding credit from the banking system being over Rs 31,000 crore as. In other words, the SHG-BLP has so far been the most preferred and viable model for financial inclusion of the hitherto unreached and unbanked 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 2011-12 is shown in Tables 6.30. As of March, 2012, SHG coverage of rural households in Bihar was 54.0 percent and all but one district were identified as 'low coverage districts'. The average savings of Rs 4602 per SHG

in Bihar was much below the national average of Rs 8230 and the average credit of Rs 1.02 lakh again was far below the national average of Rs 1.44 lakh. The total loans disbursed during 2011-12 to the SHGs by banks amounted to Rs 398.61 crore and their outstanding loans stood at Rs 1040.71 crore, both being substantially higher than the corresponding figures one year earlier. Their non-productive assets also doubled during the year, of which those pertaining to SGSY (discussed in the next section) claimed a share of almost two thirds. NABARD has identified 16 districts in Bihar for promoting and financing women SHGs, through positioning an anchor NGO in each district.

Table 6.30 : Performance of SHGs in Bihar (March 2012)

1	Potential Rural households to be covered	73.51 lakh	
2	Rural households covered* (SHG: savings linked)	39.66 lakh	
3	Districts with low coverage of SHGs out of 38 districts	37	
4	Average savings in Bihar /SHG (Rs)	4602	
	National Average (Rs.)	8230	
	Highest Priority State : Uttarakhand (Rs.)	12283	
5	Average credit disbursed/SHG (Rs)	101580	
	National Average (Rs)	144046	
	Highest Priority State : Uttarakhand (Rs)	148155	
		2010-11	2011-12
6.1	Loans issued No. of SHGs (lakh)	0.32	0.39
6.2	Loans issued (Rs crore)	322.05	398.61
7	Loans outstanding (Rs crore)	796.03	1040.71
8	Gross NPA (Rs crore)	32.40	64.27
8.1	SGSY (Rs crore)	22.85	40.67
8.2	SHG (non-SGSY) (Rs crore)	9.55	23.60
9	No. of Women SHG districts		16

Source: Status of microFinance in India, 2011-12, NABARD, Pp 25

Table 6.31 shows the growth of SHG Bank Linkage in some selected states in terms of the cumulative number of credit linked SHGs in those states till 2011-12. Bihar had 3.05 lakh SHGs at the end of 2011-12, about 3.8 percent of the country's total. The total savings of these SHGs were Rs 140 crore and total bank credit of about Rs 399 crore were made available to these SHGs during 2011-12. The outstanding loans of all the SHGs in Bihar amounted to Rs 1040.71 crore.

Table 6.31 : SHG Bank Linkage in Selected States of India (March 2012)

	No of SHGs	Savings of SHGs with Banks (Rs Cr)	Bank loans disbursed during the year (Rs Cr)
Maharashtra	8,27,047	723.62	601.80
Rajasthan	2,51,654	127.87	182.73
Uttar Pradesh	4,71,184	368.21	445.40
West Bengal	6,85,448	376.94	551.36
Odisha	5,40,029	361.36	551.37
Madhya Pradesh	1,63,588	112.29	95.44
Bihar	3,05,113	140.42	398.61
India	79,60,349	6,551.41	16,534.76

Source : Status of micro Finance in India, 2011-12, NABARD, Statement II-A and II-B

In Bihar, the penetration of microfinance has not been uniform across all districts. There are various reasons for the skewed distribution of SHGs across the districts — weak infrastructure that restricts outreach and effective support to groups, increasing costs and low efficiency, extremist activities, caste conflicts, lack of experience and capacity of the supporting NGOs, issues related to transition from grant-driven to revenue-based model, conservative attitude of bankers towards SHGs, fund constraints for start-ups and the like.

The yearwise progress made in credit linking of SHGs is shown in Table 6.32. During 2011-12, banks have credit-linked 22,714 SHGs within the state. However, in terms of linkages of new SHGs with the banks, the performance has actually been on the decline since 2009-10.

Table 6.32 : Growth of Micro-financing in Bihar

Year	Linkage of new groups (Number)
2005-06	18206
2006-07	26417
2007-08	49738
2008-09	25696
2009-10	30241
2010-11	26055
2011-12	22714

Source : State Level Bankers' Committee

Some major handicaps in the spread of SHG-Bank Linkage Programme include the absence of reputed NGOs and low awareness the stakeholders about the potential of SHG lending. It is expected that, for the sensitization programme, initiatives taken by NABARD and other implementing banks shall result in a more favourable environment towards the SHGs movement in the state. However, as noted by NABARD, despite the unique characteristics of SHGs and their accomplishments so far, the issues that continue to affect the programme include inadequate outreach in many regions, delays in opening of SHG accounts and 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, borrowings by SHG, members within and outside SHGs and limited banker interface and monitoring.

The SHG-Bank Linkage Programme was given a renewed thrust by the 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 repaying capacity, avenues to meet higher credit requirements for livelihood creation, SHG Federations as nonfinancial intermediaries, rating and audit of SHGs as part of risk mitigation system, and strengthening monitoring mechanisms.

Earlier, the State Level Bankers' Committee in Bihar had also identified certain factors that have contributed to the success of SHGs in other states as pointed out earlier 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 and government support, and channelising government assistant through SHGs. It will be necessary to promote the above factors to ensure the spread of SHG movement in the state.

RRB Microfinancing

Table 6.33 shows the microfinancing done by the Regional Rural Banks in Bihar. Till March 2012, four Regional Rural Banks have together financed 9182 SHGs for a total amount of Rs 99.94 crore, which amounts to 7.5 percent of the total credit of Rs. 1328 crore to SHGs in Bihar, a marginal improvement over 7 percent registered last year.

Table 6.33 : Microfinancing by RRBs (March 2012)

RRBs	SHGs with Bank-linkage		SHGs under SGSY Scheme		Women SHGs	
	Number	Savings Amount (Rs crore)	Number	Savings Amount (Rs crore)	Number	Savings Amount (Rs crore)
Bihar KGB	9505	1.07	3455	0.58	8932	0.91
Madhya Bihar KGB	89013	12.11	43442	6.00	78342	10.66
Samastipur KGB	5024	1.45	2296	0.60	2633	0.76
Uttar Bihar KGB	51126	28.37	34739	17.16	42072	23.61
Total	154668	43.00	83932	24.34	131979	35.94

Source: Status of Micro Finance in India, 2011-12, NABARD, Statement IIIB

National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) (Jeevika)

As discussed before, the limitations of Swarnajayanti Gram Swarajgar Yojana (SGSY) had led the central government to restructure it as National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM). 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, and thereby uplift them from their present poverty level. As part of NRLM, the earlier Bihar Rural Livelihood Promotion Society (BRLPS) was converted to the Bihar State Rural Livelihood Mission to implement the programme in phased manner, scaling up the BRLPS Jeevika Model. Consequently, the programme was initiated in all the blocks of 6 BRLPS districts, 3 blocks each from 12 new districts, and 1 block each from another 17 districts at the first phase in 2012-13. The rest of the blocks will be brought under this programme in 2013-14 in a phased manner.

Under this programme, 1.50 crore poor rural households will be organised into 10 lakh of Self-Help Groups (SHG), 65 thousand Village Organisations, 16 thousand Cluster Level Federations and 534 Block Level Federations. For the programme, 3 lakh Community Para-Professionals and 75 thousand Community Resource Persons will be identified and trained. It is expected that the total saving of these households would reach about Rs. 3100 crore. They will be able to get credit worth Rs. 5800 crore from the Community Investment Fund and Rs. 12,000 crore from the banks.

Till now, 67.5 thousand SHGs, 4.6 thousand Village Organisations and 53 Cluster Level Federations have been organized, covering 8.62 lakh poor households. Out of the SHGs already organized, bank accounts of 53 thousand SHGs have been opened and 36.8 thousand SHGs have been financed by the banks. Apart from this, SHGs have received a credit of Rs. 176.8 crore from the commercial banks. In addition, 2.7 thousand Village Organisations have been provided with Food Security, and around 3 thousand of them have been provided with Health Security Fund. To ensure social security, 1.37 lakh and 1.42 lakh of households have been insured under National Health Insurance Scheme and *Jan Surksha Bima Yojana* respectively. For enhancing agricultural productivity, 2.14 lakh farmers have been trained in various modern crop techniques; for enhancing production in animal husbandry, 269 Milk Cooperatives have been organised, covering 10.5 thousand milk producers.

Better implementation of the programme will enhance the saving habit of the rural households and generate more livelihood opportunity for them. It will also be an instrument for the women empowerment. The association of the private sectors and NGOs with this programme is also planned for creating opportunities for value chains in traditional arts and crafts, incense sticks and honey and the like.

6.8 Evaluation of Selected Government Schemes

Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP)

With effect from April, 2008, the central government has decided to introduce a new credit linked subsidy programme called Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) by merging the two earlier schemes — Prime Minister's Rojgar Yojana (PMRY) and Rural Employment Generation Programme (REGP) for generation of employment opportunities through establishment of micro enterprises in rural as well as urban areas. PMEGP is a central sector scheme to be administered by the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises and implemented solely by Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC), a statutory organization under the administrative control of the Ministry. At the state level, the scheme is implemented through State KVIC Directorates, State Khadi and Village Industries Boards (KVIBs) and District Industries Centres (DICs) and banks. The government subsidy under the scheme is routed by KVIC through the identified banks for eventual distribution to the beneficiaries / entrepreneurs through their bank accounts.

The implementing agencies, i.e. KVIC, KVIBs and DICs are to associate reputed Non-Government Organization (NGOs), autonomous institutions, Self Help Groups (SHGs), National Small Industries Corporation (NSIC), *Udyami Mitras* empanelled under *Rajiv Gandhi Udyami Mitra Yojana* (RGUMY), Panchayati Raj Institutions and other relevant bodies in the implementation of the scheme, especially in the area of identification of beneficiaries, identification of area specific viable projects, and providing training in entrepreneurship development. The targets and achievements under the scheme for 2011-12 are indicated in Table 6.34, from which it can be seen that the performance of the District Industries Centre has been quite remarkable, though there is a huge gap between the number of applications sanctioned and recommended.

Table 6.34 : PMEGP Targets for 2011-12

Agency	Applications Recommended		Applications Sanctioned		Disbursement		
	No.	Margin Money involved (Rs. crore)	No.	Margin Money involved (Rs. crore)	No.	Margin Money involved (Rs. crore)	Employment generated
KVIC	916	3091.05	606	1542.25	594	1509.05	5186
KVI Board	1416	3545.80	437	1099.24	427	1073.10	3914
DIC	9245	17678.15	3944	7447.98	3866	7291.58	26093
TOTAL	11577	24315.00	4987	10089.47	4887	9873.73	35193

Source: Udyog Mitra GOB

Swarnjayanti Grameen Swarozgar Yojna (SGSY)

Among the different schemes for rural poverty alleviation, SGSY is an important programme. For effective alleviation of poverty through providing self-employment, the government had decided to restructure the self-employment programmes that were operational earlier. Consequently, in 1999, a new programme named Swarnjayanti Grameen Swarozgar Yojna (SGSY) was launched. The prime objective of the scheme is to ensure lifting of beneficiaries above the poverty line through growth in their income over a long period of time. This is a comprehensive programme that includes all the aspects of self-employment, such as organizing the poor under of Self Help Groups (SHG), training, loans, technology, basic infrastructure and marketing, etc. In Bihar, SGSY is the biggest poverty alleviation programme and banks, in coordination with the Department of Rural Development, have been actively participating in the scheme. Performance of the banks under SGSY has been shown in Table 6.35, from which it can be seen that, compared to the proposals received, the achievement of SGSY in terms of number of proposals sanctioned as well as the amount disbursed leave much to be desired. In 2010-11, disbursement was only 35.24

percent of the proposal received in terms of number; the financial achievement was barely 4.92 percent of the target of Rs. 656 crore. The performance is better during the current fiscal, when the number of proposals disbursed improved to 55.54 percent of the proposals received and amount of disbursement also improved to 32.48 percent. But it is still far from the optimum level to make an impact on alleviation of rural poverty. Of course, there are number of steps that need to be taken to make the scheme a success, like establishment of institutions in each district for training the poor in income generating activities as was done in Karnataka and to create adequate marketing support for rural products; but the primary responsibility rests with the banks to initiate steps to increase their outreach by opening new branches, especially in unbanked areas.

Table 6.35 : Performance of Banks Under SGSY

(Amount in Rs crore)

Indicators	2010-11		2011-12	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Proposals Received	40164	656.25	36924	764.20
Proposal Sanctioned	15921	—	45969	—
Proposal Disbursed	14506	32.37	20508	248.19
Sanction/Received (%)	39.63	—	124.50	—
Disbursement/ Received (%)	35.24	4.92	55.54	32.48
Proposal Pending for Disbursement	25658	—	25461	—

Source : Department of Rural Development, Government of Bihar

The districtwise figures for proposals received and achievements are shown in Table A 6.3 (Appendix).

Self Employment Scheme for the Rehabilitation of Manual Scavengers

The scheme was identified as a national priority by the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment of the central government. The objective of the scheme is to rehabilitate all the remaining scavengers, in a time bound manner, through financial assistance, either bank loans or subsidy.

A total of 15,352 scavengers were identified to be assisted under the scheme in Bihar. In this connection, a list of applications under the scheme pending with different banks has been prepared by the state's Department of Welfare for the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes. The list has also been sent to banks by the SLBC for quick disposal thereafter. As of October, 2012, altogether 8009 beneficiaries were assisted under the scheme by providing subsidy of Rs 20,000 and concessional loans for self-employment to each. The scheme also envisages providing training for

self-employment for all the beneficiaries, and 2400 of them in Bihar have already been provided with such training.

6.9 Corporate Climate in Bihar

Table 6.36 shows the total number of limited companies registered in various states of India during 2010-11. From this table, it can be seen that 1299 limited companies (1.42 percent of the country's total) had registered themselves in Bihar in 2010-11. Of these, 1271 companies (97.8 percent) were in the private sector with a total authorised capital of Rs 163 crore, and only 28 companies (2.2 percent) were in the public sector with a total authorised capital of Rs 91 crore. As reported in the Economic Survey for 2011-12, there were 10,079 registered companies in Bihar as on December 2010. They constituted 1.15 percent of the country's total number of companies, and 88 percent of them were in the private sector. Including the companies registered during the year, the total number of companies in Bihar as at the end of March 2011 would be 11,378, of which 89 percent are in the private sector.

By the end of 2010-11, Bihar had altogether 315 registered IT companies, accounting for 5.35 percent of the total IT companies in India. The IT sector that practically did not exist earlier in Bihar has started making its presence felt in recent years.

Table 6.36 : Statewise Number of Registration of New Limited Companies during 2010-11

States	No. of Companies			Authorised Capital (Rs Crore)		
	Public	Private	Total	Public	Private	Total
Andhra Pradesh	176	5640	5816	3107	5110	8217
Assam	71	505	576	40	116	156
Bihar	28	1271	1299	91	163	254
Gujarat	158	4391	4549	296	905	1201
Haryana	61	2041	2102	125	750	876
Himachal Pradesh	8	254	262	6	26	31
Jharkhand	21	659	680	28	128	156
Karnataka	76	4695	4771	3681	2529	6210
Kerala	52	2242	2294	3624	497	4121
Madhya Pradesh	114	2239	2353	36	1235	1271
Maharashtra	440	16360	16800	1579	5275	6854
Odisha	141	1442	1583	105	359	464
Punjab	93	1023	1116	23103	185	23288
Rajasthan	102	3179	3281	171	255	427
Tamil Nadu	172	5446	5618	572	2285	2857
Uttar Pradesh	166	3854	4020	387	555	942
West Bengal	652	15805	16457	899	2068	2968
India	3036	88601	91637	41075	27842	68917

Source: Ministry of Corporate Affairs, Government of India as reported by www.indiastat.com

6.10 Financial Inclusion

A Roadmap for Financial Inclusion was prepared by the banks in Bihar in consultation with the state government and approved by District Level Coordination Committees (DLCC), as per the guidelines issued by the Reserve Bank of India. It aimed to expand banking outlets by way of new branches and through any of the available of ICT-based models, including Business Correspondents (BCs) 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 (Table 6.37). The remaining 36 villages will be covered by the end of 2012-13.

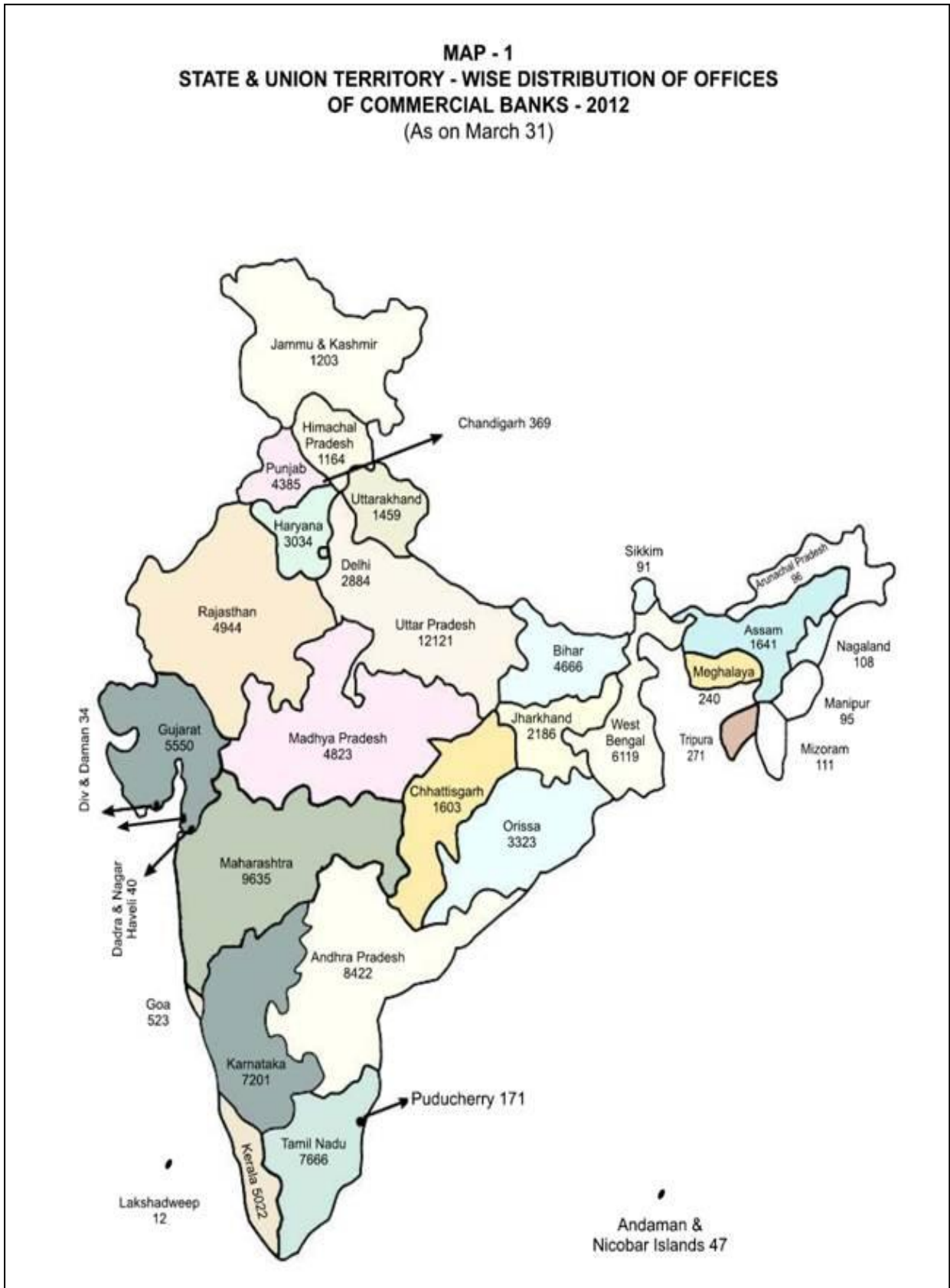
Recently, the target for the scheme has been revised and it is now proposed to cover all villages with a population of 1600 or more. By the end of the present financial year, a total of 3052 such villages are planned to be covered. Another major initiative of the state government in this direction of financial inclusion is the decision to open at least one account in every family, in order to enhance the reach of banking services to all families.

Table 6.37 : Roadmap of Financial Inclusion

Bank	No. of village allotted	No. of village covered upto 31 st March, 2011	No. of village covered upto 31 st March, 2012	Remaining no. of villages yet to be covered
State Bank of India	1557	657	1557	0
Punjab National Bank	953	516	939	14
Allahabad Bank	321	0	319	2
Andhra Bank	1	0	0	1
Bank of Baroda	215	0	215	0
Bank of India	364	46	364	0
Canara Bank	153	14	153	0
Central Bank of India	885	849	875	10
Dena Bank	4	0	3	1
Indian Bank	37	5	36	1
Indian Overseas Bank	3	0	3	0
Oriental Bank of Commerce	9	0	9	0
Syndicate Bank	35	14	35	0
UCO bank	381	10	374	7
United Bank	69	0	69	0
Union Bank	168	0	168	0
Bihar Kshetriya Gramin Bank	356	0	356	0
Madhya Bihar Gramin Bank	932	0	932	0
Samastipur Kshetriya Gramin Bank	227	0	227	0
Uttar Bihar Gramin Bank	2543	13	2543	0
Total	9213	2124	9177	36

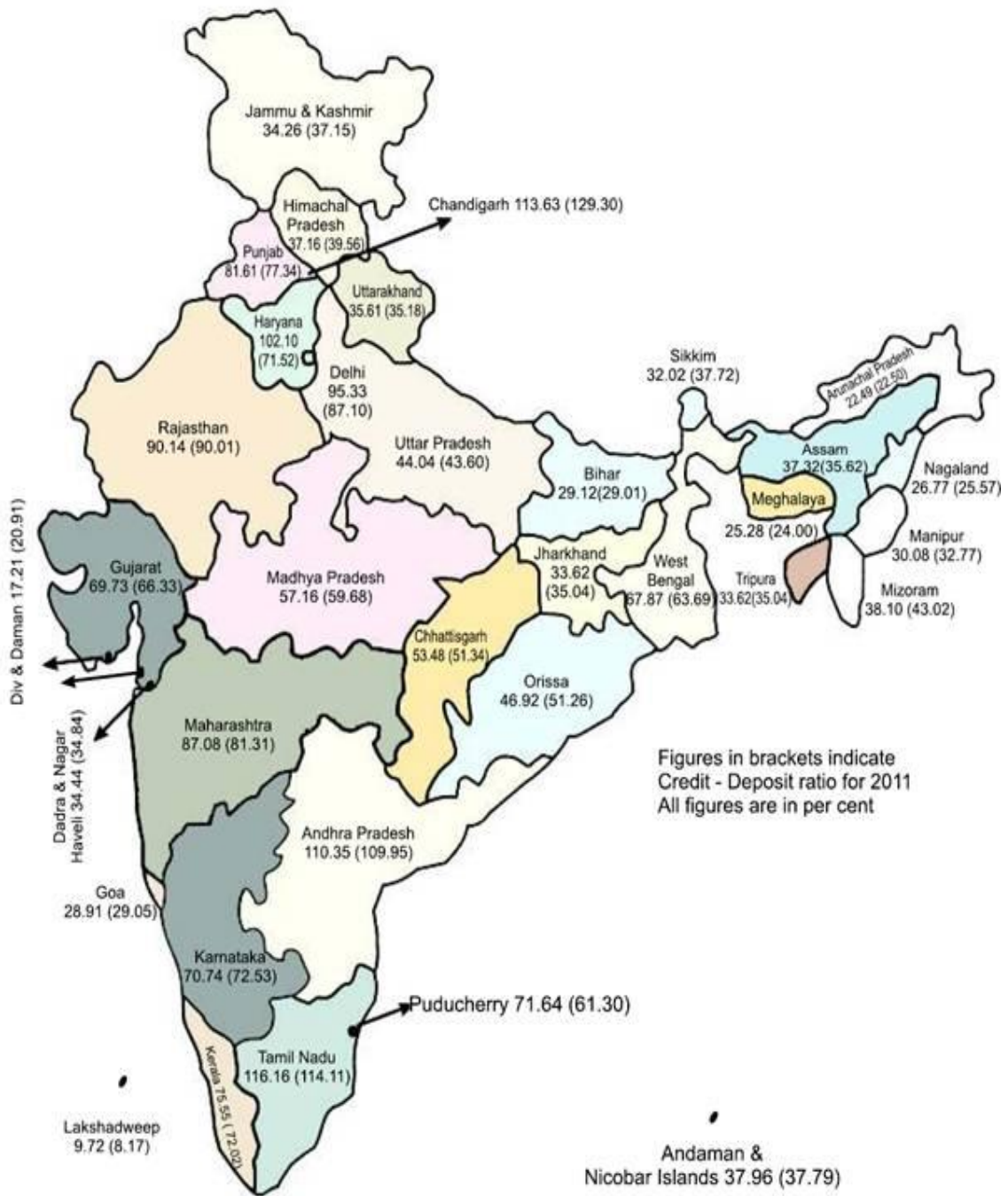
Source : Department of Rural Development, Govt. of Bihar

MAP - 1
STATE & UNION TERRITORY - WISE DISTRIBUTION OF OFFICES
OF COMMERCIAL BANKS - 2012
 (As on March 31)



Source : Statistical Tables Relating to Banks of India, RBI, 2012

MAP - 2
STATE & UNION TERRITORY - WISE CREDIT - DEPOSIT RATIO OF SCHEDULED
COMMERCIAL BANKS - 2012
 (As on March 31)



Source : Statistical Tables Relating to Banks of India, RBI, 2012.

APPENDIX

Table A 6.1 : Districtwise Performance Under Annual Credit Plan As On 31.3.2012

A : Priority Sector Advances

(Rs. lakh)

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	68096	103926	152.62	39383	72850	184.98	111440	96379	86.49	218919	273155	124.77
Nalanda	61404	41498	67.58	4673	7972	170.60	6181	7600	122.96	72258	57070	78.98
Bhojpur	91155	65326	71.66	5356	5202	97.12	11515	7058	61.29	108026	77586	71.82
Buxar	99166	51878	52.31	7140	5760	80.67	8171	5964	72.99	114477	63602	55.56
Rohtas	86142	69626	80.83	19158	11497	60.01	11660	7479	64.14	116960	88602	75.75
Kaimur	65488	48188	73.58	2935	2159	73.56	5377	3864	71.86	73800	54211	73.45
Gaya	94931	55326	58.28	8448	15810	187.14	14978	10718	71.56	118357	81854	69.16
Jehanabad	22127	20952	94.69	1732	2872	165.82	4226	2631	62.26	28085	26455	94.20
Arwal	14156	12168	85.96	749	1266	169.03	1481	1835	123.90	16386	15269	93.18
Nawada	28590	17388	60.82	400	3219	804.75	7191	5857	81.45	36181	26464	73.14
Aurangabad	70494	48561	68.89	4817	6317	131.14	8827	7832	88.73	84138	62710	74.53
Saran	88374	42872	48.51	10514	7048	67.03	12538	8463	67.50	111426	58383	52.40
Siwan	61761	33541	54.31	5411	7851	145.09	13290	9635	72.50	80462	51027	63.42
Gopalganj	80482	36353	45.17	1243	7011	564.04	8969	9645	107.54	90694	53009	58.45
W. Champaran	81517	58228	71.43	23168	5709	24.64	5778	16016	277.19	110463	79953	72.38
E.Champaran	77459	60832	78.53	6265	5912	94.37	20337	9099	44.74	104061	75843	72.88
Muzaffarpur	90106	80221	89.03	14042	18609	132.52	19732	16173	81.96	123880	115003	92.83
Sitamarhi	42709	29102	68.14	3131	4164	132.99	5049	5405	107.05	50889	38671	75.99
Sheohar	6684	5005	74.88	328	1098	334.76	810	784	96.79	7822	6887	88.05
Vaishali	48097	42864	89.12	5367	6288	117.16	9484	5202	54.85	62948	54354	86.32
Darbhanga	36091	29210	80.93	2366	8058	340.57	11868	9586	80.77	50325	46854	93.10
Madhubani	64522	41380	64.13	8703	8930	102.61	9780	10236	104.66	83005	60546	72.94
Samastipur	96946	66820	68.92	20092	11050	55.00	14439	9174	63.54	131477	87044	66.20
Begusarai	91304	57350	62.81	8349	14242	170.58	26303	12099	46.00	125956	83691	66.44
Munger	22245	21450	96.43	2736	4222	154.31	14394	5292	36.77	39375	30964	78.64
Sheikhpura	11766	8938	75.96	810	975	120.37	1466	1297	88.47	14042	11210	79.83
Lakhisarai	20340	14311	70.36	2977	2991	100.47	4700	3178	67.62	28017	20480	73.10
Jamui	18170	18516	101.9	1258	3605	286.57	8244	2815	34.15	27672	24936	90.11
Khagaria	40649	30482	74.99	4127	2241	54.30	4683	3134	66.92	49459	35857	72.50
Bhagalpur	54591	40626	74.42	3988	11057	277.26	15562	9546	61.34	74141	61229	82.58
Banka	29047	24726	85.12	2183	3295	150.94	11962	4044	33.81	43192	32065	74.24
Saharsa	33520	25653	76.56	1694	1767	104.31	6658	4593	68.98	41872	32013	76.45
Supaul	30114	21835	72.51	1762	1988	112.83	7630	4727	61.95	39506	28550	72.27
Madhepura	33531	20676	61.66	1003	1315	131.11	3557	5500	154.63	38091	27491	72.17
Purnea	70609	51542	72.99	5978	3798	63.53	12291	9480	77.13	88878	64820	72.93
Kishanganj	58575	27554	47.04	2680	2110	78.73	7279	6634	91.14	68534	36298	52.96
Araria	56708	31899	56.25	6589	3379	51.28	4462	5428	121.65	67759	40706	60.07
Katihar	62529	38968	62.32	2570	3695	143.77	7733	7002	90.55	72832	49665	68.19
Bihar	2110195	1495791	70.88	244125	287332	117.70	460045	351404	76.38	2814365	2134527	75.84

Source: State Level Bankers' Committee

B : Non-Priority Sector Advances As On 31.3.2012

(Rs. lakh)

District	Non-Priority Sector			Grand total		
	Target	Achievement	Achievement Percentage	Target	Achievement	Achievement Percentage
Patna	419860	418782	99.74	638779	691937	108.32
Nalanda	31895	18971	59.48	104153	76041	73.01
Bhojpur	33528	21256	63.40	141554	98842	69.83
Buxar	24720	17822	72.10	139197	81424	58.20
Rohtas	29626	20385	68.81	146586	108987	74.35
Kaimur	16928	7207	42.57	90728	61418	67.69
Gaya	53341	24731	46.36	171698	106585	62.08
Jehanabad	10624	5674	53.41	38709	32129	83.00
Arwal	7162	2648	36.97	23548	17917	76.09
Nawada	19205	10218	53.20	55386	36682	66.23
Aurangabad	25541	16219	63.50	109679	78929	71.96
Saran	42671	37087	86.91	154097	95470	61.95
Siwan	44719	18174	40.64	125181	69201	55.28
Gopalganj	28790	25437	88.35	119484	78446	65.64
W. Champaran	40318	23743	58.89	150781	103696	68.77
E. Champaran	48009	25432	52.97	152070	101275	66.60
Muzaffarpur	67782	49146	72.51	191662	164149	85.65
Sitamarhi	33892	23502	69.34	84781	62173	73.33
Sheohar	4675	2889	61.80	12497	9776	78.23
Vaishali	33207	24971	75.20	96155	79325	82.50
Darbhanga	48573	34778	71.60	98898	81632	82.54
Madhubani	43788	32184	73.50	126793	92730	73.13
Samastipur	45370	31344	69.09	176847	118388	66.94
Begusarai	34685	30065	86.68	160641	113756	70.81
Munger	31218	22717	72.77	70593	53681	76.04
Sheikhpura	5383	3500	65.02	19425	14710	75.73
Lakhisarai	10506	7209	68.62	38523	27689	71.88
Jamui	15517	7380	47.56	43189	32316	74.82
Khagaria	15158	7247	47.81	64617	43104	66.71
Bhagalpur	42848	28548	66.63	116989	89777	76.74
Banka	16508	6896	41.77	59700	38961	65.26
Saharsa	19672	11358	57.74	61544	43371	70.47
Supaul	22435	11209	49.96	61941	39759	64.19
Madhepura	21227	10855	51.14	59318	38346	64.64
Purnea	32081	19386	60.43	120959	84206	69.61
Kishanganj	15194	10395	68.42	83728	46693	55.77
Araria	21735	10160	46.74	89494	50866	56.84
Katihar	47244	27540	58.29	120076	77205	64.30
Bihar	1505635	1107065	73.53	4320000	3241592	75.04

Source : State Level Bankers' Committee

Table A 6.2 : Districtwise Achievement Kisan Credit Card (Numbers)

District	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Patna	20036	10801	26204	18048	26233	60143	50522	54949
Nalanda	18229	13266	16297	16175	22281	34946	42065	46476
Bhojpur	21830	4833	17683	15918	27575	50759	59020	84537
Buxar	4279	4051	8824	6775	10916	38447	32040	40533
Rohtas	7777	6674	15272	19590	33141	56523	57664	76546
Kaimur	15015	5205	9624	12094	24102	31488	29355	44165
Gaya	18865	8601	19716	16371	52571	40101	41012	60645
Jehenabad	3818	2381	5681	5348	12261	16095	25154	26430
Arwal	2058	1052	2698	2932	4443	6691	8363	12753
Nawada	11264	7668	11281	11217	25992	24837	28980	23731
Aurangabad	17569	12707	9272	8638	28077	42494	42353	54786
Saran	8845	9190	8881	14127	24233	32706	34841	39064
Siwan	10809	7074	10551	14545	27750	38536	34165	36959
Gopalganj	12938	5413	11205	13396	29824	42890	53928	60448
West Champaran	27614	31407	35212	32431	47446	70194	75740	97812
East Champaran	19279	14701	21053	26210	45138	74330	82860	104239
Muzaffarpur	22390	7517	15170	20050	36197	61028	58142	71134
Sitamarhi	9027	6814	10883	24403	19944	34675	30368	43467
Sheohar	425	1309	1538	2617	6646	6315	12123	7682
Vaishali	15312	12409	15141	17144	30629	38763	45605	66709
Darbhanga	6751	3816	7783	8011	20738	43993	26360	41682
Madhubani	25258	12656	9559	15598	35420	38578	55261	72368
Samastipur	20970	21759	14954	22783	38363	79075	80395	95785
Begusarai	35001	21426	9352	14712	20694	57130	72811	89799
Munger	10244	2869	3967	5608	10756	16559	16701	28053
Shiekhpura	1503	2216	2317	3532	7882	6036	5216	12738
Lakhisarai	2447	2353	3422	4587	10054	11401	15848	18074
Jamui	3352	4113	3777	7382	13458	15779	22590	28020
Khagaria	19707	9028	5528	9296	12375	30313	39919	57270
Bhagalpur	9366	4726	9223	11477	22734	44740	37938	48747
Banka	3395	3138	4141	4282	9463	21232	22829	36202
Saharsa	2906	2135	5513	7250	13835	21763	18904	25224
Supaul	3424	2838	5593	6296	57130	22830	16790	27256
Madhepura	2844	2962	4679	6056	11620	12307	14707	24802
Purnea	25036	11791	12350	13477	27434	51210	30384	55209
Kishanganj	4977	8952	5484	7393	13680	14645	20790	36764
Araria	6264	13238	9170	8558	16384	20225	29469	47758
Katihar	23531	12329	9565	12213	19833	29760	31618	48620
Bihar	474355	315418	398563	466540	897252	1339537	1402830	1847436

Source : State Level Bankers' Committee, Patna

Table A 6.3 : Districtwise Physical and Financial Target and Achievement under SGSY 2011-12

District	Physical (In Number)								Financial (Rs in Lakh)				
	SHGs				Individual				Credit Target	Credit Disbursed			
	Target	Application			Target	Application				SHGs	Ind	Total	% Achieved
		Submitted to Bank	Disbursed	Pending		Submitted to Bank	Disbursed	Pending					
Patna	1310	993	497	496	74	0	0	0	3485	907	0	907	26
Nalanda	590	267	245	22	23	50	42	8	1602	1134	17	1151	72
Bhojpur	879	582	535	47	402	399	281	118	4171	1326	74	1399	34
Buxar	342	383	224	159	491	1257	442	815	912	280	66	346	38
Rohtas	535	628	453	175	317	492	4	488	2362	1120	0	1120	47
Kaimur	270	409	219	190	147	264	69	195	1257	663	17	681	54
Gaya	336	549	189	360	96	656	42	614	934	238	6	244	26
Jehanabad	130	145	53	92	46	0	0	0	311	82	0	82	27
Arwal	103	54	41	13	24	23	10	13	80	45	2	47	59
Nawada	667	907	752	155	684	1665	708	957	3066	1849	161	2011	66
Aurangabad	925	683	438	245	835	1515	295	1220	2546	620	49	669	26
Saran	634	571	207	364	426	477	0	477	1426	294	0	294	21
Siwan	380	487	196	291	76	139	9	130	1972	543	2	545	28
Gopalgunj	448	502	412	90	1432	4146	2455	1691	2713	1030	614	1644	61
W.Champaran	999	821	380	441	72	31	15	16	2311	574	2	576	25
E.Champaran	724	800	433	367	435	1097	441	656	2073	602	73	675	33
Muzaffarpur	1709	1354	794	560	544	1814	321	1493	4039	1357	76	1433	36
Sitamarhi	594	377	286	91	286	575	99	476	2167	715	25	740	34
Sheohar	347	186	163	23	19	16	16	0	1516	408	6	413	27
Vaishali	602	371	294	77	534	18	18	0	2251	257	2	259	12
Darbhanga	1150	1440	984	456	370	2047	1065	982	3001	1414	160	1574	53
Madhubani	1554	1504	599	905	1987	3780	980	2800	3763	736	171	907	24
Samastipur	578	794	577	217	118	1208	128	1080	2285	561	1	562	25
Begusarai	661	598	444	154	154	455	291	164	4643	1786	128	1914	41
Munger	252	152	76	76	26	161	13	148	763	110	2	112	15
Sheikhpura	214	84	39	45	71	1640	141	1499	309	66	32	98	32
Lakhisarai	161	128	83	45	51	1	1	0	375	187	0	187	50
Jamui	382	157	152	5	61	65	60	5	2296	203	11	214	9
Khagaria	201	151	107	44	262	346	73	273	1069	267	27	294	28
Bhagalpur	722	615	466	149	54	334	12	322	2246	579	2	581	26
Banka	781	796	544	252	230	0	0	0	706	240	0	240	34
Saharsa	679	663	349	314	7	0	0	0	3178	1059	0	1059	33
Supaul	1971	581	104	477	232	0	0	0	2863	482	0	482	17
Madhepura	308	262	73	189	636	186	51	135	1474	183	13	195	13
Purnea	660	814	454	360	1402	0	0	0	2043	636	0	636	31
Kishanganj	251	127	109	18	196	193	193	0	1597	213	56	269	17
Araria	269	240	43	197	162	523	51	472	1400	64	9	73	5
Katihar	530	221	168	53	92	0	0	0	1215	186	0	186	15
Bihar	23849	20396	12182	8214	13075	25573	8326	17247	76420	23015	1804	24819	32

Source: Department of Rural Development, Government of Bihar.

CHAPTER VII

STATE FINANCES

The macroeconomic environment in the country has been under continuous stress since 2008-09 when the global economic crisis had sent the financial markets tumbling all over the world and had the effect of slowing down the high growth of the economy. However, the fiscal stimulus and various recovery measures adopted by the central and state governments did yield some dividends, resulting in a partial recovery in 2009-10. Next year, in 2010-11, the growth rate was above 8 per cent at the national level. But during the entire 2011-12 (and also the subsequent months), the national economy went into a tailspin again, with plummeting of growth rates of both industrial and overall economy, resulting in a sense of hopelessness. The markets reacted by slowing down of foreign investment and withdrawal of substantial foreign funds from the financial markets in India, international credit rating agencies downgraded India, the rupee plunged to its lowest level ever against the dollar, and inflation remained uncontrolled. As scam after scam became exposed at the centre and in many states, all the energy of the governments were directed at damage control; there was widespread perception about paralysis of government functioning. The fiscal consolidation to support the medium-term growth prospects was nowhere to be seen and the process of promised economic reforms had come to a grinding halt. The sense of despair that prevailed on the national economic scenario during the year also affected public finances of all the states, including Bihar.

Prudent management of public finance has the potential to transform a poor state like Bihar by raising adequate resources and allocating them according to the priorities of the government while ensuring the quality of expenditure, ultimately resulting in efficient delivery of public services. The ultimate objective of any governance is to translate economic growth into wellbeing for the people. Viewed in this perspective, Bihar has been undergoing a complete transformation since the beginning of the Eleventh Plan resulting in major changes in its socio-economic landscape. Along with the building of quality physical infrastructure that was almost completely absent in the state, social infrastructure has also been strengthened, and the focus is now turning towards improving the standard of delivery of public services. During the last five years, the state government has enforced significant fiscal discipline in expenditure, increased its revenue substantially, and enhanced the much-needed investments in infrastructure. The economic growth rate has accelerated surpassing the national growth rate and sustained at that level. The social sector spending has been significantly increased, slowly changing the rural scenario and making a dent into poverty. Substantial work, however, still remains unfinished as Bihar continues to be the state with the lowest per capita income in India. The weak

linkages between expenditure and social outcomes that had hitherto characterised the development in Bihar are slowly getting strengthened.

The State Legislature passed the Bihar Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act (BFRBMA) in February 2006, committing itself to eliminate the revenue deficit by 2008-09 and build up adequate revenue surpluses thereafter, to bring down fiscal deficit to a level of less than 3 percent of GSDP by 2008-09 and maintain it thereafter; to pursue policies to raise non-tax revenue with due regard to cost and equity; and to 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, it is yet to prescribe the norms for capital expenditure and adopt a set of rules for the purpose of implementing the FRBMA.

The year 2009-10 was a difficult year after the economic meltdown of 2008, but even in that year, Bihar did not sacrifice the fiscal discipline it had built so assiduously over the previous years. Its Gross Fiscal Deficit (GFD) had reached an all-time high level during 2009-10 at Rs 5273 crore (3.2 percent of its GSDP), but 2010-11 was a year of recovery and the fiscal deficit was contained at Rs 3971 crore (1.97 percent of the GSDP). This had enabled the state government to launch many new developmental programmes. During 2011-12, however, the fiscal deficit at Rs 5914 crore is well within the 3 percent limit of FRBMA, and the initiatives of the state government towards socio-economic developmental programmes have continued.

Among the major initiatives taken by the state government during the current fiscal were the following:

- More than 2.5 crore applications disposed off under the Bihar Right to Public Service Act, enacted to ensure timely and transparent delivery of public services that prescribed time limits for 50 services in the first phase.
- In pursuance of the 'zero tolerance policy' against corruption, 46 cases were filed under the Bihar Special Courts Act, 2009 for confiscating ill-gotten properties of public servants; 4 such properties have been confiscated so far. Further, 55 public servants were arrested in 52 trap cases for catching corrupt public servants red-handed; 5 have been punished so far.
- Uploading of contributory pension contributions of 50,142 state government employees under the New Pension Scheme started, making Bihar one of the leading states to implement the Scheme in the country.

- A centralized call centre scheme started for pregnant mothers, victims of road accidents, BPL patients, senior citizens and kala-azar victims for providing them free health care. Under this service, 345 primary health centres, 10 sub-divisional hospitals and 149 primary referential units have been covered.
- Nearly all (99 percent) the habitations in Bihar have so far been provided with access to schools. About 95 percent children in the age group 6-14 are enrolled in government and government-aided schools.
- Additional 29,998 classrooms have been constructed and 87,008 more are under construction for improvement of student:classroom ratio. Buildings for 1318 newly established primary schools have been constructed and 2526 more such buildings are under construction.
- All boys and girls enrolled in classes I to VIII and all girls enrolled in classes IX to XII are being provided with school uniforms at government cost. More than 39 lakh students belonging to SC/ST categories have been given scholarships.
- Road network has been expanded substantially with the result that from all remote areas, except some parts of Kishanganj, one can reach Patna within 6 hours. Construction of 30 major bridges has been completed in the state during the year.
- To improve the power situation and to streamline the power generation, transmission and distribution, BSEB has been reconstituted into 5 separate companies: one each for generation and transmission and two for distribution, besides one holding company.
- Additional Drinking water facilities have been provided to 12,486 villages this year.
- Under PDS, 4932 licenses have been given to Primary Agricultural Cooperative and other cooperative societies and Self-Help Groups.
- Additional irrigation facility for kharif crops have been provided to 1.16 lakh hectares of area by way of major and medium irrigation schemes during the year.
- Information and Technology Policy, 2011 has been formulated for improving delivery of public services.

The state government gets its resources from its own tax and non-tax revenues as well as from its share of the divisible pool of central taxes, allocated under recommendations of the Finance Commissions, loans raised from the market and grants received from the central government for plan and non-plan purposes, and from other borrowings, mainly against the collections of

provident fund and other accounts kept within the state government account. These resources are utilized for either plan expenditure for development purposes or for non-plan expenditure for administration, payment of interests and servicing of its outstanding debt and also for providing grants and loans to local bodies, government companies and corporations and advances for various purposes to the state government employees.

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 process of passing of the budget. 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. 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 drawing down the balances in the Public Account.

The financial and fiscal performance of the state government have been analysed below, first by summarizing its receipts and expenditures (Table 7.1), and then by comparing the trends in ten major performance indicators relating to Bihar and other major states (Table 7.2). Figures from 2007-08 to 2010-11 are actual accounts figures taken from the Finance Accounts of the states prepared by the Accountant General (A&E) of the concerned states. Figures for 2011-12 and 2012-13 refer to the Revised Estimates (RE) and Budget Estimates (BE) respectively of the state governments. The state government finances are also analysed here with reference to (i) Sustainability, Flexibility and Vulnerability; (ii) Deficit Management; (iii) Revenue Receipts and Expenditure; (iv) Resource Mobilisation; (v) Expenditure Management; (vi) Expenditure on Salary and Pension; (vii) Quality of Expenditure; (viii) Sectoral Expenditure; (ix) Per Capita Expenditure on Social and Economic Services and (10) Debt Management.

7.1 Overview of Financial Position

As already mentioned, 2010-11 was a year of recovery for the public finances in Bihar, when the state's revenue surplus had climbed to the highest level of Rs 6316 crore, compared to only Rs 2943 crore in the previous year. However, in 2011-12, due to the factors mentioned earlier,

it slumped by almost a quarter from the high level of 2010-11 to register a surplus of Rs 4821 crore only. The Gross Fiscal Deficit (GFD), consequently, rose to Rs 5914 crore in 2011-12, or 2.34 percent of GSDP, from Rs 3971 crore in the previous year, but was still comfortably within the FRBMA limit of 3 percent. The last time GFD had crossed the Rs 5000 mark was in 2009-10, and it is projected to rise further to exceed Rs 7000 crore in 2012-13 (BE). The nominal primary surplus of Rs 349 crore in 2010-11 was also reversed in 2011-12, recording a primary deficit of Rs 1611 crore, and this deficit is estimated to rise further to about Rs 2400 crore by the end of the current fiscal (2012-13). While the revenue receipts increased by nearly Rs 6800 crore during 2011-12, the revenue expenditure went up by nearly Rs 8300 crore, more of it due to increases in the development expenditure (more than Rs 5800 crore), and the remaining due to the increase due to the non-development expenditure (exceeding Rs 2400 crore).

The 15 percent growth in the revenue receipts witnessed during the year was considerably less than the 25 percent growth seen last year; and this was almost entirely due to the growth in tax receipts, non-tax receipts actually showing a decline by about Rs 100 crore. The central grants also increased nominally (Rs. 184 crore), unlike in the last year when it went up by more than Rs 2000 crore. While the revenue growth decelerated, the revenue expenditure registered higher growth during 2011-12 (22 percent), compared to the last year (17 percent), resulting in lower revenue surplus. The contraction of revenue surplus had forced the state government to cap the capital expenditure at nearly the same level at Rs 8852 crore during 2011-12, as against Rs 9196 crore in the previous year. However, the capital outlay has been projected to increase to Rs 13,412 crore in 2012-13 (BE). The trend and summary of state finances during the six year period (2007-13) 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 Rs 6316 crore in 2010-11, the highest ever level, before falling to Rs 4821 crore during 2011-12. As pointed out already, the revenue receipts increased by nearly Rs 6800 crore mainly due to the increase in tax revenues (Rs 6699 crore). Within the tax revenues also, 60 percent of the increases came from increases in the state's share of central taxes and 40 percent from the state's own revenues. State's own revenues showed a healthy growth rate of more than 27 percent, compared to 22 percent a year before.

The revenue expenditure increased by about Rs 8300 crore over that in 2010-11, of which social services accounted for more than Rs 3600 crore, and economic services for more than Rs 2200 crore. For both these services, the increases were much more than the increases seen in the previous year. General services accounted for an increase of more than Rs 2400 crore in 2011-12, of which pension payments alone accounted for additional expenditure of Rs 1664 crore. Pension liability of the state government has been increasing rapidly over the years, from only Rs 2789 crore in 2007-08 to Rs 7808 crore in 2011-12, averaging an annual growth rate of about 30 percent. The total pension payment in 2012-13 is estimated to exceed Rs 10,000 crore. The interest payments which had increased by more than Rs 600 crore last year did not, however, show any increase during 2011-12.

The salary payments to the state government employees also accounted for substantial increases in revenue expenditure, by Rs 1644 crore — Rs 12,194 crore in 2011-12 from Rs 10,550 crore in 2010-11. The budget estimates of 2012-13 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 expected to be about Rs 79,000 crore in 2012-13 (BE).

Development Expenditure and Capital Outlay

The developmental revenue expenditure on social and economic services increased by more than Rs 5800 crore in 2011-12, over the last fiscal. Between 2007-08 to 2011-12, the developmental revenue expenditure on social and economic services increased from Rs. 14,306 crore to Rs. 28,767 crore, while the non-developmental revenue expenditure grew at a lower rate, rising from Rs. 9,252 crore to Rs. 17,730 crore, a large part of it owing to pension as well as interest payments. Of the total capital outlay of Rs 8,852 crore in 2011-12, as much as Rs 7,437 crore was spent on economic services, the bulk of it (Rs 4,057 crore) on creating the transportation infrastructure, roads and bridges. The capital outlay on social services amounted to Rs 807 crore, 40 percent of which (Rs 321 crore) was spent on creating and improving health infrastructure within the state. Further, Rs. 305 crore (38 percent of the total capital outlay on social services) was spent on improving the water supply and sanitation, a priority of the state government.

As pointed out in the last Economic Survey, the surplus in revenue account has all along played a substantial role in the growth story of Bihar. The revenue surplus was achieved due to an increase in revenue receipts. Between 2007-08 and 2011-12, the total revenue receipts of the

state government increased at an annual rate of 16 percent, while its revenue expenditure increased at a higher annual rate of 18.5 percent, still leaving a substantial revenue surplus every year. This sustained increase in revenue surplus has enabled the state government to increase its capital outlay continuously till 2010-11; however, in 2011-12, due to the decrease in revenue surplus, the capital outlay had reduced marginally by Rs 344 crore, from Rs 9096 crore in 2010-11. The total development expenditure of the state government in social and economic services stood at Rs 37,619 crore in 2011-12, about 63 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 2012-13. Expenditure on non-developmental general services increased by less than 20 percent over the last year, despite of higher expenditure on interest and pension payments.

During the Eleventh Plan period, the GSDP of Bihar at current prices had grown at an annual rate of 22 percent, compared to the nation's GDP growth rate at 15.6 percent, making the state one of the fastest growing one in the country. The growth rate of Bihar economy at 22 percent was also much higher than that during Tenth Plan period, when it was only 12 percent.

The year 2006-07 marked the beginning of the reform process in public finances in Bihar when the state government had started spending substantial amount on social and economic services. Simultaneously, spending substantially on capital outlay, the state government focused on building the much needed physical infrastructure in the state; the capital outlay was increased to Rs 5211 crore in 2006-07 from a paltry Rs 2084 crore in the previous year. During the last five years, it has been growing at an annual rate of 10 percent. It is further projected to rise to Rs 13,412 crore in 2012-13 (BE). The capital outlay of Bihar constituted only 3.5 percent of its GSDP in 2011-12, compared to 4.56 percent in 2010-11. It accounted for 15 percent of total expenditure made by the state in 2011-12, compared to 12 percent in the previous year. This implies a higher increase in revenue expenditure in 2011-12, compared to the capital expenditure.

Plan and Non-Plan Expenditure

The gap between plan and non-plan expenditure had also started closing since the beginning 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. It further came down to 1.4 times the plan expenditure in 2010-11. However, in 2011-12, the non-plan expenditure rose to 1.6 times the plan expenditure. Total plan and non-plan expenditure during 2011-12 were Rs 23,008 crore and

Rs. 37,172 crore respectively. It may be mentioned that the Rangarajan Committee on Efficient Management of Public Expenditure has submitted its report in September, 2011 and it has recommended for removal of the distinction between plan and non-plan expenditure on the ground that it is dysfunctional, since the budget neither provides a satisfactory classification of 'developmental and non- developmental dimensions of government expenditure', nor does it provide 'an appropriate budgetary framework'. Though the report is yet to be accepted by the central government, there is much logic in removing this artificial distinction between plan and non-plan expenditure that places a bias in favour of plan expenditure.

Resource Mobilisation

The tax revenue of the state government has increased substantially from Rs. 21,852 crore in 2007-08 to Rs. 40,547 crore in 2011-12. The own tax revenue of the state government grew from Rs 5086 crore to Rs 12,612 crore during this period, while its non-tax revenue increased from Rs. 526 crore to Rs. 890 crore. Total tax revenue of the state government registered an increase of 20 percent over the previous year, while the state government's own tax revenue grew by an impressive 28 percent. However, the non-tax revenue actually declined by about 10 percent compared to 2010-11; it appears that the state's non-tax revenue apparently has reached a plateau and has been on the decline since 2009-10 when it was Rs 1670 crore. It came down to Rs 986 crore in 2010-11 as the debt relief available to the state government from the central government till 2009-10, consequent upon the recommendations of the Twelfth Finance Commission, was no longer available from 2010-11 onwards. In 2011-12, it further got reduced to Rs. 890 crore due to the recovery of Rs 384 crore, the amount which was sanctioned as debt waiver in 2009-10 and was later found to be in excess. The major sources of non-tax revenue in the state are only two: interest receipts and royalties from mines and minerals.

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. Thus, there remains a large untapped potential for further increasing the state government's own tax revenue receipts. In the budget estimates of 2012-13, the total revenue is projected to be Rs 68,048 crore, an increase of Rs 16,700 crore, of which state's own tax revenue receipts are estimated to be Rs 15,695 crore, an increase by almost a quarter over that in 2011-12 which is in keeping with its present growth trends.

Outstanding Debt

The state government had an outstanding debt of Rs. 44,475 crore in 2007-08, equaling 39 percent of its GSDP. It came down from 53 percent of GSDP, prevailing in 2000-01 when there was a serious danger of the state government falling into an irreversible debt trap that would demand all fresh borrowings to be spent only for the repayment of existing debt obligations, with nothing left for other expenditures. The debt servicing payments amounted to Rs. 6154 crore in 2007-08. By 2011-12, the outstanding debt had increased to Rs. 60,551 crore, but the Debt: GSDP ratio had declined substantially to 24 percent, well below the limit of 28 percent specified by the Twelfth Finance Commission. The ratio of interest payment to revenue receipt was at 10 percent in 2010-11 which further reduced to 8 percent in 2011-12, much below the upper limit of 15 percent recommended by the Commission, indicating that the debt problem was well under the control of the state government. Debt servicing payments rose from Rs 6154 crore to Rs 8260 crore between 2007-08 and 2011-12. Interest payments accounted for Rs 4304 crore in 2011-12, against Rs 3707 crore in 2007-08, while repayment of principal increased from Rs. 1632 crore to Rs. 2922 crore during the same period. In 2012-13 (BE), the outstanding debt liabilities are projected to rise to Rs 66,949 crore (22 percent of GSDP) and interest payments are expected to rise to Rs 5186 crore.

The structure of debt has undergone a significant change since 2002-03. First by swapping of the high cost central government loans with low cost market loans and then, as a result of the recommendations made by the Twelfth Finance Commission, by consolidation and rescheduling of all the central government loans for payment over a 20-year period at 7.5 percent rate of interest. Further, it was left to the state government's discretion to raise loans from the market as and when necessary, and requiring the central government to give only grants to the states. As a result, the proportion of central government loans diminished substantially over the last 10 years, from 24 percent of total borrowings (including Small Savings and Provident Fund) in 2001-02 to only 11 percent in 2011-12. During 2011-12, the central government loans amounted to Rs 827 crore, availed only for state's plan schemes, against Rs 5801 crore from own borrowings by the state government.

The new Indian Government Accounting Standard (IGAS) 10, was to be followed in government accounts from 2010-11. Though the standard has not yet been formally adopted, 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 used to be part of its Public Account. However, the small savings collections constitute the National Small Savings Fund (NSSF) which now is a part of the state government's Consolidated Fund. Loans against the collections in 'Small Savings Scheme' and 'Public Provident Fund' in the Post Offices are shared between the state government and the central government in the ratio 4:1, and a separate fund, the NSSF, was created in 1999-00 for the purpose of release of loans against small savings collections. The loans from this fund outstanding against the state government as at the end of 2011-12 amounted to Rs 18,832 crore.

As per the new accounting standard, public debt now comprises the borrowings from the Consolidated Fund only, while the public account balances constitute the 'Other Liabilities' of the state government, since they all stand merged into its cash balance. The Other Liabilities include Provident Fund and Other Accounts, Reserve Funds and Deposits and Advances, but not the Suspense and Remittance balances which also form part of the cash balance of the state government. Since there is still some lack of clarity in this classification and the required notification is yet to be made by the central government, in the above mentioned analysis of the debt liabilities, the earlier classification has been followed, showing the outstanding debt as the total of the state government's internal borrowings, borrowings from the central government and from the Provident Fund and Other Accounts.

The year 2006-07, being the year of 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 4.43 percent in 2005-06; it was brought down to 2.92 percent in 2006-07 and kept well within the 3 percent limit in all the subsequent years barring 2009-10, the year that immediately followed the global economic meltdown, when it was just marginally higher at 3.2 percent of GSDP. In 2011-12, it was contained at 2.34 percent and is estimated to increase only to 2.52 percent of GSDP in 2012-13 (BE). In absolute terms, the GFD increased from Rs. 1703 crore in 2007-08 (1.5 percent of GSDP), its lowest level ever, to Rs. 5914 crore in 2011-12. It is poised to rise to Rs 7569 crore in 2012-13 (BE), but still well within the FRBMA limit of 3 percent. Summing up, it can be said that even though there was a temporary reversal of the financial consolidation process during 2011-12 in response to adverse macroeconomic situation in the country, the public finances of the state government are now on a much stronger footing compared to what it was five years ago.

Table 7.1 : Receipts and Expenditure of the Bihar Government

(Rs. crore)

Sl. No.	Item	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 BE
1	Total Receipts Revenue Account	28210	32981	35527	44532	51320	68048
a	Tax Revenue	21852	23865	26292	33848	40547	48822
b	Non Tax Revenue	526	1153	1670	986	890	3142
c	Grants in Aid and Contributions	5832	7962	7564	9699	9883	16084
2	Total Exp. Revenue Account	23563	28512	32584	38216	46500	60959
a	General Services, of which	9252	10530	12202	15287	17730	22193
	Interest Payments	3707	3753	3685	4319	4304	5186
b	Social Services	9868	12252	13186	15089	18729	25633
c	Economic Services	4438	5726	7088	7836	10038	13130
d	Grants-in-aid	5	4	107	3	3	4
3	Revenue Deficit	-4647	-4469	-2943	-6316	-4821	-7089
4	Capital Receipts	1638	5939	6148	6044	6650	9336
a	Public Debt etc.	1612	5928	6134	6032	6628	9321
b	Recovery of Loan and Advances	26	11	13	12	23	15
5	Capital Expenditure, of which	8008	8670	10212	12489	13681	17728
a	Capital Outlay	6104	6436	7332	9196	8852	13412
b	Loans and Advances	272	551	897	1103	1906	1261
c	Public Debt.	1632	1682	1983	2190	2922	3055
6	Total Expenditure	31571	37181	42795	50705	60180	78687
a	Plan Expenditure	10946	13815	16194	20911	23008	33364
b	Non Plan Expenditure	20625	23367	26601	29794	37172	45323
7	Gross Fiscal Deficit	1703	2507	5273	3971	5914	7569
8	Primary Deficit	-2004	-1246	1587	-349	1611	2383
9	Total Borrowings	1612	5928	6134	6032	6628	9321
a	Internal Debt Receipt	1144	5778	5370	5251	5801	7778
b	Loans from Central Government	468	150	764	782	827	1543
10	Repayment of Public Debt*	1632	1682	1983	2190	2922	3054
11	Debt Outstanding	44475	48865	52753	56848	60551	66949
12	GSDP	113680	142279	163800	201856	252694	299966
As percentage of GSDP							
1	Total Receipts Revenue Account	24.82	23.18	21.69	22.06	20.31	22.69
a	Tax Revenue	19.22	16.77	16.05	16.77	16.05	16.28
b	Non Tax Revenue	0.46	0.81	1.02	0.49	0.35	1.05
c	Grants in aid and contr.	5.13	5.60	4.62	4.80	3.91	5.36
2	Total Exp. Revenue Account	20.73	20.04	19.89	18.93	18.40	20.32
a	General Services, of which	8.14	7.40	7.45	7.57	7.02	7.40
	Interest payments	3.26	2.64	2.25	2.14	1.70	1.73
b	Social Services	8.68	8.61	8.05	7.48	7.41	8.55
c	Economic Services	3.90	4.02	4.33	3.88	3.97	4.38
d	Grants-in-aid	neg.	neg.	0.07	neg.	neg.	neg.
3	Revenue Deficit	-4.09	-3.14	-1.80	-3.13	-1.91	-2.36
4	Capital Receipts	1.44	4.17	3.75	2.99	2.63	3.11
a	Public Debt etc.	1.42	4.17	3.75	2.99	2.62	3.11
b	Recovery of Loan and Advances	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
5	Capital Expenditure, of which	7.04	6.09	6.23	6.19	5.41	5.91
a	Capital Outlay	5.37	4.52	4.48	4.56	3.50	4.47
b	Loans and Advances	0.24	0.39	0.55	0.55	0.75	0.42
c	Public Debt.	1.44	1.18	1.21	1.08	1.16	1.02
6	Total Expenditure	27.77	26.13	26.13	25.12	23.82	26.23
a	Plan Expenditure	9.63	9.71	9.89	10.36	9.11	11.12
b	Non Plan Expenditure	18.14	16.42	16.24	14.76	14.71	15.11
7	Gross Fiscal Deficit	1.50	1.76	3.22	1.97	2.34	2.52
8	Primary Deficit	-1.76	-0.88	0.97	-0.17	0.64	0.79
9	Total Borrowing	1.42	4.17	3.75	2.99	2.62	3.11
a	Internal Debt Receipt	1.01	4.06	3.28	2.60	2.30	2.59
b	Loans from Central Government	0.41	0.11	0.47	0.39	0.33	0.51
10	Repayment of Public Debt	1.44	1.18	1.21	1.08	1.16	1.02
11	Debt Outstanding	39.12	34.34	32.21	28.16	23.96	22.31

- Note (1) Excludes receipts and payments of Small Saving and Provident Fund under Public Accounts of the Government of Bihar
(2) GSDP for 2012-13 has been estimated on the basis of CAGR of last 5 years.

Chart 7.1

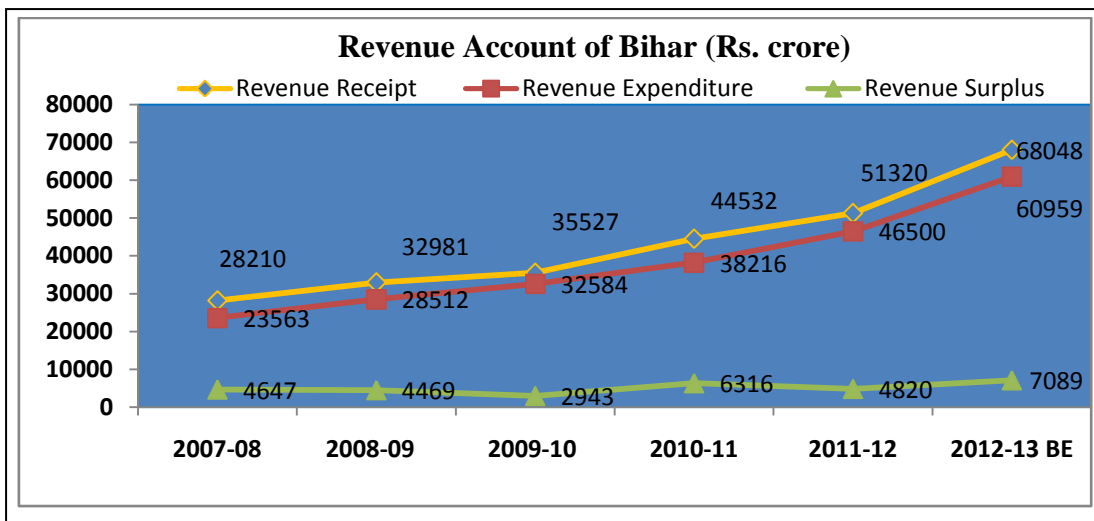


Chart 7.2

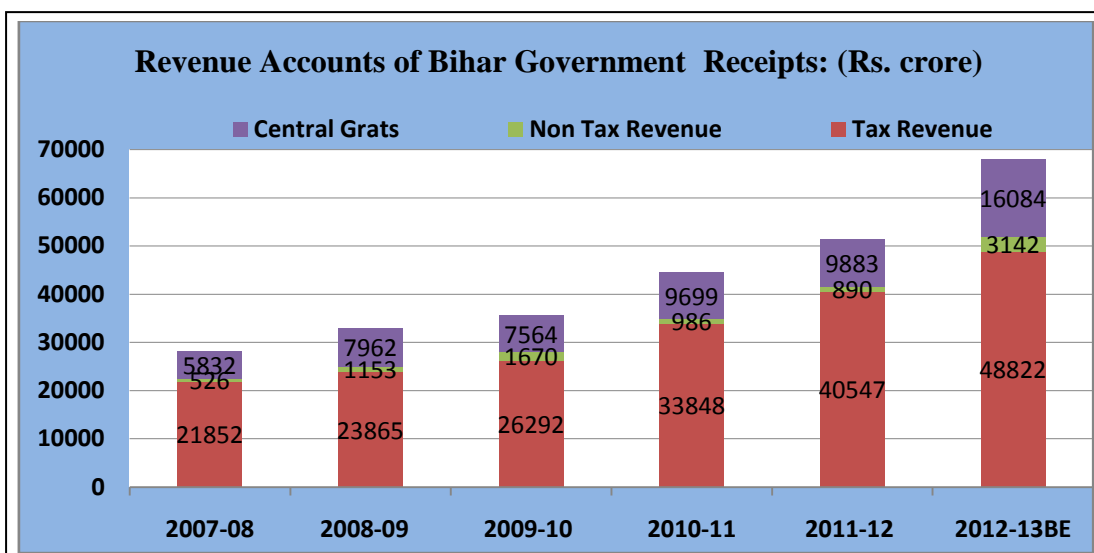
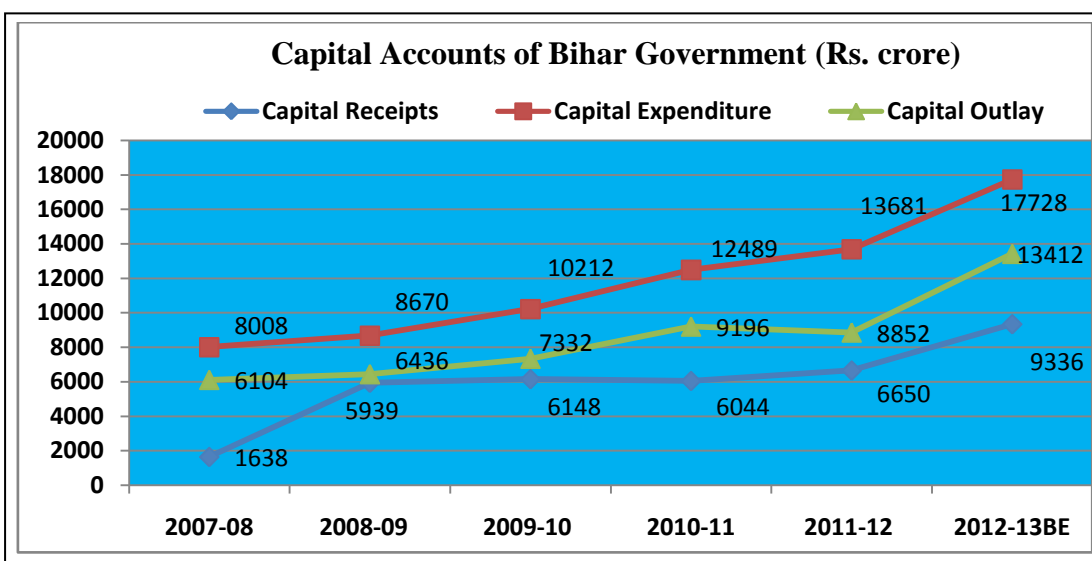


Chart 7.3



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 3 years (2010-11 to 2012-13BE), the present analysis has used the following 10 indicators:

- (i) Ratio of Revenue Deficit to GFD
 - (ii) Ratio of Capital Outlay to GFD
 - (iii) Ratio of Net Lending to GFD
 - (iv) Ratio of Non-Development Expenditure to Aggregate Disbursement
 - (v) Ratio of Non-Development Expenditure to Revenue Receipt
 - (vi) Ratio of Interest Payment to Revenue Expenditure
 - (vii) Ratio of State's Tax Revenue to Revenue Expenditure
 - (viii) Ratio of State's Non-Tax Revenue to Revenue Expenditure
 - (ix) Ratio of Gross Transfer from Central Government to Aggregate Expenditure
 - (x) 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 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 was the highest during 2010-11 at Rs. 6316 crore which, though reduced to Rs 4821 crore in 2011-12, still remains very high. Not many states have managed such sustained, substantial surplus for as long as Bihar has been able to do. During the last 3 years, among the 17 major states, other than Bihar, only Jharkhand, Odisha, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka have consistently maintained reasonable surpluses in their revenue accounts.

- (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 3 years. In 2010-11, the capital outlay was 2.3 times its GFD which decreased to 1.5 times in 2011-12 and, in 2012-13, the ratio is expected to increase to 1.8. Among the major states, those which could register a similar high level of capital outlay are — Jharkhand, Odisha, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Gujarat and Tamil Nadu.
- (iii) **Ratio of Net Lending to GFD** : A part of the GFD is contributed by the net lending of the state government, mainly to the public sector undertakings and other bodies. The ratio of net lending to GFD for the state government has been decreasing consistently during the last 3 years and stands at 16.5 percent in 2012-13 (BE). Except for Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh and Jharkhand, the share of the state government's net lending in its GFD is not very significant in other states.
- (iv) **Ratio of Non-Development Expenditure to Aggregate Disbursements** : The non-development expenditure, incurred mainly for administrative or general services, should preferably be a small part of the total disbursements. In Bihar, non-developmental expenditure constituted 37.5 percent of the total expenditure in 2011-12, higher than 30.2 percent recorded in 2010-11. Many states like Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Kerala, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal had also returned comparable figures, while Chhattisgarh, Haryana, Gujarat, Karnataka and Maharashtra had succeeded in keeping it lower during the last 3 years.
- (v) **Ratio of Non-Development Expenditure to Revenue Receipts** : This ratio indicates the extent to which the state government's revenue receipts could not be utilized for developmental purposes; it should preferably be low. In Bihar, the non-developmental expenditure consumed 34.3 percent of total revenue receipts in 2010-11 and, in 2011-12, this ratio was still higher at 44 percent. In 2012-13 (BE), this ratio is projected to come down to 39 percent. While many states like West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Himachal Pradesh had ratios higher than 40 percent, it was less than 30 percent for Jharkhand, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh and Chhattisgarh.
- (vi) **Ratio of Interest Payment to Revenue Expenditure** : Interest payments constitute a perennial burden on governments' finances of most of the states, because of their high indebtedness. For Bihar, however, interest payments have been an ever decreasing proportion of the revenue expenditure since 2004-05. It was 13.2 percent in 2007-08 and came down steadily to 9.3 percent in 2011-12. In 2012-13 (BE), it is projected to come

down further to only 8.5 percent. Nearly all states, except Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh, had this ratio above 10 percent, the highest being 21.1 percent for West Bengal.

(vii-viii) Ratios of State's Own Tax and Non-Tax Revenue to Revenue Expenditure :

These two ratios indicate 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 the state government together covered barely 24 percent of its total revenue expenditure. The ratio has improved since then, reaching the peak of nearly 30 percent in 2009-10, and was 29 percent in 2011-12. It is budgeted to be just above 30 percent in 2012-13. This indicates that the state government is still far from attaining financial self-sufficiency from its own resources. The position of all other major states is far better on this count; most of them raised more than or close to 50 percent of their total revenue expenditure from their own tax and non-tax receipts in 2011-12, except West Bengal (36 percent), Jharkhand (42 percent), and Himachal Pradesh (40 percent). Some states like Gujarat, Tamil Nadu, Haryana and Maharashtra raised more than 70 percent of their revenue expenditure requirements from their own resources.

(ix) Ratio of Gross Transfers from Central Government to Aggregate Disbursements :

This ratio brings out the state government's dependence on external resources. For Bihar, such dependence has always been very high. Central transfers always met more than 60 percent of Bihar's total expenditure on both revenue and capital accounts; from the peak of almost 75 percent in 2007-08, this ratio decreased to 62 percent in 2009-10. During the last 3 years, it was 68 percent (2010-11), 64 percent (2011-12) and 65 percent (2012-13 BE). No other major state, except Jharkhand, has had such a high dependence on the central government transfers. Among other major states, only Odisha, West Bengal, 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 16 percent of Bihar's aggregate disbursements in 2011-12. This is a more appropriate indicator of state government's dependence on central government. This share has come down from 19 percent in 2010-11.

(x) 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 better debt management, this ratio has been successfully brought down from more than 100 percent in 2003-04 to only about 26 percent in 2007-08. It has since been declining continuously and stood at 20.6 percent

(2010-11), 21.4 percent (2012-12) and 18 percent (2012-13 BE). The performance of Bihar in this respect is significantly better than many of the major Indian states. In case of Punjab, Haryana, Kerala, West Bengal, Gujarat, Tamil Nadu and Maharashtra, the situation is especially alarming since this ratio had sometimes exceeded 100 percent or remained close to that, indicating that the entire central transfers may not be sufficient to discharge the existing debt servicing obligations of these states. Additional resources from the own revenues of these state governments or from their market borrowings are, therefore, needed for debt servicing in these states, seriously jeopardizing their ability to undertake development expenditure.

Table 7.2 : Major Fiscal Indicators

State	A. Revenue Deficit : GFD (%)			B. Capital Outlay : GFD (%)		
	2010-11 (Actuals)	2011-12 (RE)	2012-13 (BE)	2010-11 (Actuals)	2011-12 (RE)	2012-13 (BE)
Bihar	-159.1	-81.5	-93.6	231.6	149.6	177.2
Jharkhand	-39.6	-14.7	-153.9	126.2	104.8	228.2
West Bengal	88.4	79.7	44.1	11.4	17.9	51.8
Odisha	-594.2	-153.1	-50.7	651.5	235.0	148.2
Uttar Pradesh	-20.7	-43.3	-27.7	119.7	140.9	126.8
Madhya Pradesh	-121.3	-98.1	-63.6	156.0	116.8	108.0
Rajasthan	-25.5	-5.8	-10.7	126.8	107.4	111.9
Maharashtra	3.1	10.0	-0.7	95.2	91.9	97.3
Gujarat	33.5	-15.0	-20.3	68.0	116.5	121.1
Punjab	74.0	58.0	35.0	33.4	41.1	65.2
Haryana	37.8	33.3	32.2	55.5	61.0	61.2
Karnataka	-39.1	-24.8	-6.1	125.0	110.6	94.4
Andhra Pradesh	-20.9	-4.4	-22.2	94.2	84.2	99.8
Kerala	47.4	57.3	32.2	43.4	35.3	61.0
Tamil Nadu	16.4	-3.2	-12.0	74.7	98.7	105.2
Himachal Pradesh	38.9	23.9	56.3	44.6	63.9	58.5
Chhatisgarh	826.7	-56.5	-64.0	-725.4	154.4	155.5

Source : State Government Budgets

State	C. Net Lending: GFD (%)			D. Non-Dev. Exp: Agg. Disbursements (%)		
	2010-11 (Actuals)	2011-12 (RE)	2012-13 (BE)	2010-11 (Actuals)	2011-12 (RE)	2012-13 (BE)

Bihar	27.5	31.8	16.5	30.2	37.5	33.7
Jharkhand	13.4	10.0	25.7	31.5	26.4	23.1
West Bengal	0.2	2.4	4.1	25.6	36.5	36.7
Odisha	42.7	18.0	2.5	28.8	29.6	31.7
Uttar Pradesh	1.0	2.4	0.8	38.5	35.2	35.6
Madhya Pradesh	65.3	81.3	55.6	29.3	25.1	27.8
Rajasthan	-1.4	-1.6	-1.2	31.2	28.3	26.7
Maharashtra	1.7	-1.9	3.4	29.9	18.6	19.2
Gujarat	-1.5	-1.5	-0.8	27.2	26.2	26.5
Punjab	-7.4	0.9	-0.2	46.6	36.9	32.6
Haryana	6.6	5.7	6.6	24.8	22.2	22.9
Karnataka	14.1	14.2	11.7	23.7	25.9	28.5
Andhra Pradesh	26.6	20.2	22.4	26.6	24.9	23.3
Kerala	9.3	7.4	6.8	44.6	41.9	36.5
Tamil Nadu	8.9	4.5	6.8	35.0	32.8	33.1
Himachal Pradesh	4.8	12.2	10.0	33.1	31.0	31.3
Chhatisgarh	-1.3	2.2	8.5	25.3	20.5	20.6

State	E. Non-Dev. Exp: Revenue Receipts (%)			F. Interest Payments: Revenue Exp (%)		
	2010-11 (Actuals)	2011-12 (RE)	2012-13 (BE)	2010-11 (Actuals)	2011-12 (RE)	2012-13 (BE)
Bihar	34.3	44.0	39.0	11.3	9.3	8.5
Jharkhand	37.2	32.1	26.4	12.4	9.5	8.8
West Bengal	61.6	54.3	47.9	21.4	21.1	22.5
Odisha	31.2	32.9	37.6	10.4	11.5	12.1
Uttar Pradesh	47.1	42.2	44.7	20.0	18.1	17.5
Madhya Pradesh	33.9	33.0	34.8	11.2	10.2	9.9
Rajasthan	36.5	34.5	32.5	16.4	14.2	13.4
Maharashtra	36.7	21.8	22.6	15.5	15.2	14.5
Gujarat	37.2	33.8	35.1	16.8	18.1	17.2
Punjab	69.7	58.7	49.5	16.8	17.1	16.3
Haryana	36.8	32.8	33.5	12.0	12.5	13.8
Karnataka	29.3	32.0	35.9	10.4	9.2	9.3
Andhra Pradesh	33.2	31.5	29.1	13.0	11.8	11.5
Kerala	68.2	60.4	62.2	17.2	14.3	14.0
Tamil Nadu	45.3	42.1	41.3	11.2	10.5	11.4
Himachal Pradesh	45.3	39.7	41.6	13.1	13.6	12.9
Chhatisgarh	26.2	25.0	25.5	6.2	4.9	4.7

State	G. State's Tax Revenue: Revenue Exp. (%)			H. State's Non-Tax Revenue: Revenue Exp. (%)		
	2010-11 (Actuals)	2011-12 (RE)	2012-13 (BE)	2010-11 (Actuals)	2011-12 (RE)	2012-13 (BE)
Bihar	25.8	27.1	25.7	2.6	1.9	5.2

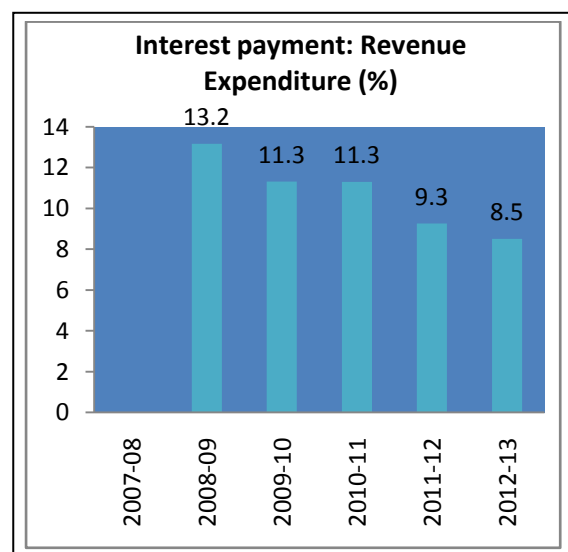
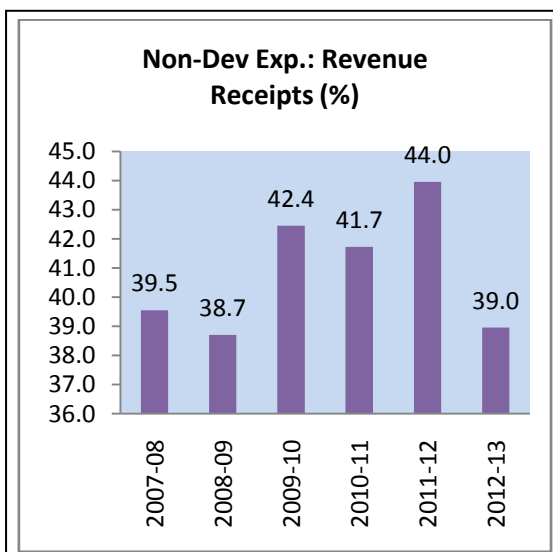
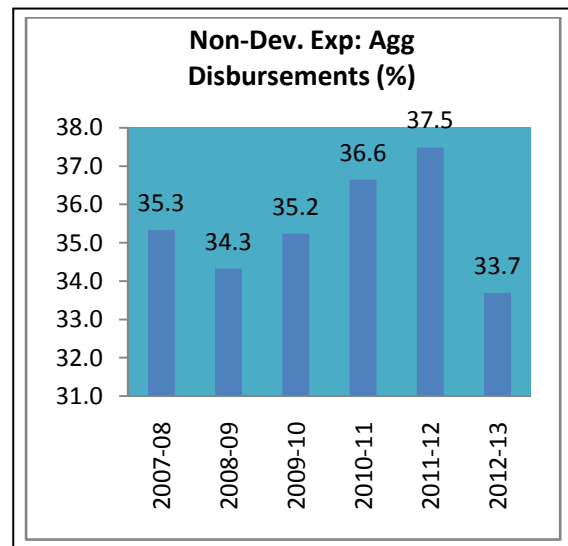
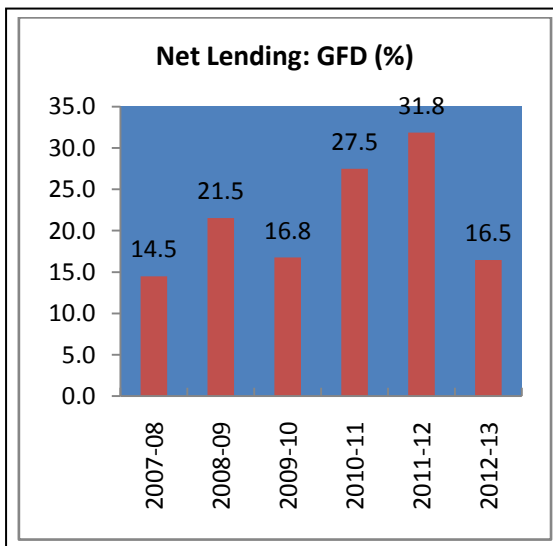
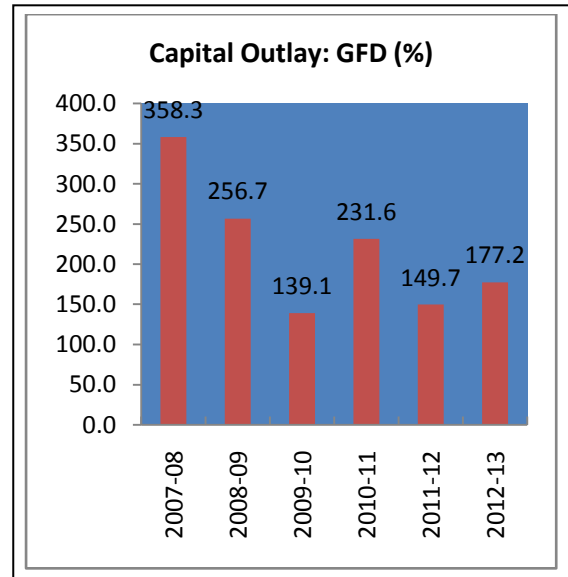
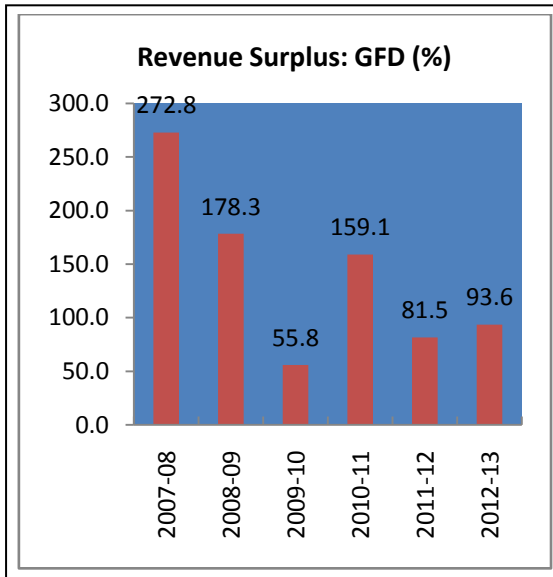
Jharkhand	31.9	28.3	31.4	15.6	14.3	14.2
West Bengal	32.7	32.6	37.3	3.7	3.8	3.9
Odisha	38.1	36.1	37.7	16.3	13.5	12.6
Uttar Pradesh	38.4	39.2	40.6	10.4	10.5	9.3
Madhya Pradesh	47.6	46.4	44.6	12.7	12.5	11.5
Rajasthan	46.3	43.5	43.1	14.0	15.6	14.4
Maharashtra	70.5	72.9	68.3	7.7	5.8	8.0
Gujarat	63.3	68.7	70.9	8.6	9.5	9.4
Punjab	51.2	55.5	57.9	16.2	10.3	12.8
Haryana	58.9	58.3	60.0	12.0	12.5	12.1
Karnataka	71.2	70.1	64.3	6.2	4.9	4.0
Andhra Pradesh	57.5	55.4	58.8	13.6	12.7	12.3
Kerala	62.7	46.4	62.2	5.6	4.3	6.8
Tamil Nadu	67.0	72.3	74.7	6.4	6.5	6.1
Himachal Pradesh	26.1	28.3	29.0	11.4	12.1	11.5
Chhatisgarh	49.3	43.5	45.4	19.8	17.7	18.8

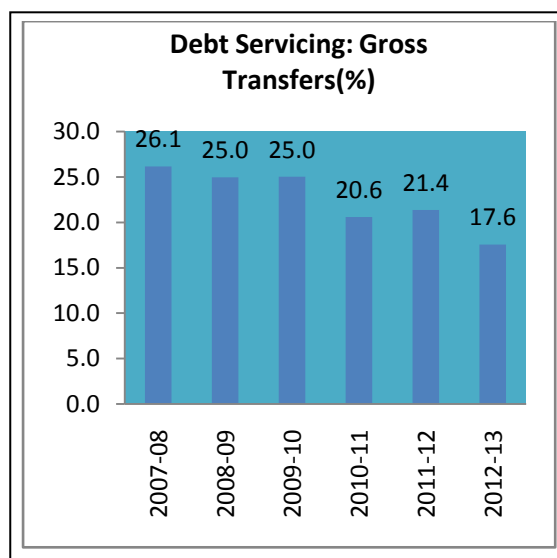
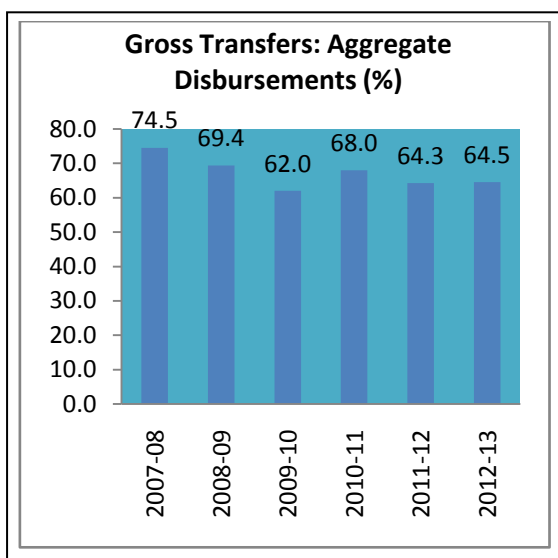
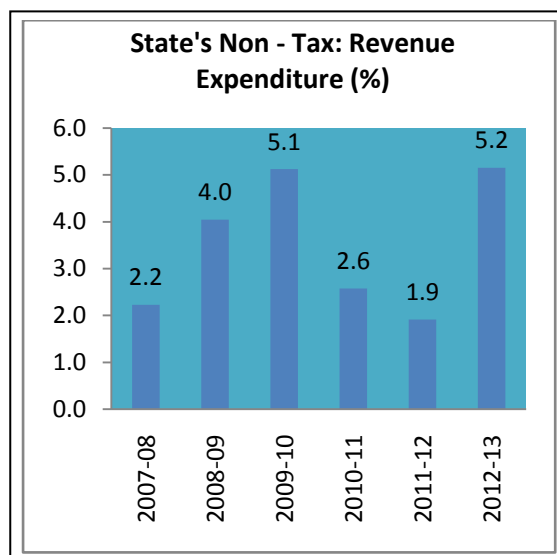
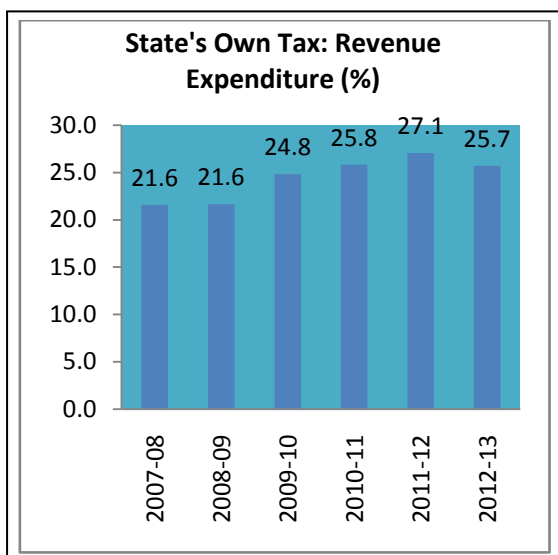
State	I. Gross Transfers: Aggregate Disbursements (%)			J. Debt Servicing: Gross Transfers (%)		
	2010-11 (Actuals)	2011-12 (RE)	2012-13 (BE)	2010-11 (Actuals)	2011-12 (RE)	2012-13 (BE)
Bihar	68.0	64.3	64.5	20.6	21.4	17.6
Jharkhand	46.8	48.1	53.2	33.9	25.4	20.6
West Bengal	25.8	36.1	42.8	169.4	73.0	59.6
Odisha	48.6	49.8	45.5	29.4	29.2	34.7
Uttar Pradesh	43.4	45.0	41.9	49.0	43.0	54.6
Madhya Pradesh	43.0	38.9	42.5	29.4	26.1	37.0
Rajasthan	35.8	34.8	37.3	55.6	47.7	45.5
Maharashtra	18.0	18.4	22.1	91.0	95.2	82.6
Gujarat	15.7	19.1	18.1	119.3	102.7	104.2
Punjab	13.7	14.8	16.1	203.2	204.1	187.0
Haryana	14.9	16.5	16.7	142.5	152.2	161.7
Karnataka	24.9	25.0	28.1	47.3	43.2	45.7
Andhra Pradesh	27.1	27.7	26.9	66.1	55.9	55.5
Kerala	18.9	15.7	18.3	103.1	116.0	134.9
Tamil Nadu	19.9	18.0	18.1	63.1	65.0	71.3
Himachal Pradesh	44.0	45.3	43.0	38.0	37.7	44.8
Chhatisgarh	40.5	35.8	34.4	19.8	19.0	19.4

Charts 7.4

Charts for Fiscal Parameters of Bihar

(All ratios are depicted in percentages in these charts. Figures for 2012-13 refer to the Budget Estimates for the year 2012-13; figures for all other years are from accounts.)





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 ensure its continued development. For development, it is necessary that a government expands its 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. If the state government wishes to expand the level of its activity, it would also be pertinent to examine the flexibility of the means of financing (either by increasing the revenue or by borrowing) and whether the expanded levels of activity expose 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 non-plan expenditure represents the maintenance of the existing levels of activity, while the plan expenditure entails its expansion. Some of the factors which measure the sustainability, flexibility and vulnerability of the state government finances have been shown in Table 7.3 and are discussed in the following paragraphs.

- (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 for meeting the plan expenditure. Bihar has a substantially positive BCR that has been showing an increasing trend for the last 6 years, including the current fiscal. It amounted to Rs. 5124 crore in 2007-08 which increased to nearly Rs 10,000 crore in 2011-12.
- (ii) **Interest Ratio** : This is calculated as (Interest payment-Interest receipt) / (Total revenue-Interest receipt). A higher ratio indicates a lower ability of the state government to service any fresh debt and meet its revenue expenditure from its revenue receipts. For Bihar, the ratio has fallen substantially from 16 percent in 2007-08 to only 9 percent in 2011-12.
- (iii) **Capital Outlay/Capital Receipts** : This ratio indicates the extent to which capital receipts are applied 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 utilized for revenue expenditure. For the first time, this ratio for Bihar had touched a healthy level of 220 percent in 2006-07. The positive trend was sustained and the ratio increased to 373 percent in 2007-08, after which it declined during the next two years before rising again in 2010-11 to 152 percent. At the end of 2011-12, the ratio stood at 133 percent. Thus, presently the entire capital receipts is used for capital outlay, a part of the latter being financed by 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 Tax Receipts/ GSDP** : This is an important indicator of the gap between the state government's tax efforts and tax potential. A low ratio also indicates low tax compliance. Further, this ratio, calculated by taking state government's own tax receipts, indicates the extent to which a state government is dependent on the share of central taxes. 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 to almost 5 percent in 2011-12. Since this ratio is much lower

compared to other states, there is further scope for tapping the entire tax potential of the state. The total revenue of the state government, including central transfers (excluding loans), amounted to about 20 percent of the GSDP in 2011-12.

- (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 lack of flexibility. It can be noted here that the total debt which constituted about 39 percent of the GSDP in 2007-08 has been successfully brought down to only 24 percent in 2011-12. 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 receipts could not be utilized for asset creation. A high ratio indicates that a high percentage of capital receipts is utilized for capital repayment, depriving the economy of additional asset creation. For Bihar, this ratio came down from 116 percent in 2007-08 to only 38 percent in the next year; it stood at 46 percent in 2011-12, indicating that more than half of the capital receipts are now actually going towards creation of capital assets within the state.
- (vii) **Primary Deficit** : This is the GFD minus interest payments. It measures the impact of the state government's current policies, without consideration of 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 2007-08 and 2008-09, Bihar had substantial primary surplus and, again in 2010-11, there was a modest primary surplus of Rs 349 crore. It turned into a deficit of Rs 1611 crore in 2011-12. This is a matter of concern.
- (viii) **Buoyancy of State's Tax and Non-Tax Revenues** : The buoyancy of tax receipts of the state government shows some pattern with respect to GSDP. This buoyancy has varied considerably during the last 5 years; in 2011-12, it was 1.09. 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. In case of non-tax revenue, such buoyancy ratios 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	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
A. Sustainability					
Balance from Current Revenue (Rs. crore)	5124	6337	6074	9442	9987
Interest Ratio (%)	15.92	13.95	12.07	11.80	9.13
Buoyancy of Own Tax Receipts w.r.t. GSDP	1.76	0.85	2.05	0.95	1.09
Buoyancy of Own Non-Tax Receipts w.r.t. GSDP	0.19	4.75	2.96	-1.76	-0.39
Growth in outstanding debt (%)	0.56	9.87	7.96	7.76	6.51
Growth in total revenue receipts (%)	22.21	16.91	7.72	25.35	15.24
Growth in state's own revenue receipts (%)	23.50	30.55	33.23	11.22	24.11
Growth in GSDP (%)	14.88	25.16	15.13	23.23	25.19
B. Flexibility					
Capital Repayment / Capital Borrowings (%)	116	38	47	54	73
Total Tax Receipts / GSDP (%)	19.22	16.77	16.05	16.77	16.05
Capital Outlay / Capital Receipts(%)	372.62	108.37	119.27	152.14	133.10
State's Own Tax Receipts / GSDP(%)	4.47	4.34	4.94	4.89	4.98
State's Own Non-Tax Receipts / GSDP(%)	0.46	0.81	1.02	0.49	0.35
Average Interest Rate on Government Borrowing	7.15	7.93	6.48	6.87	6.35
Debt Outstanding / GSDP (%)	39.12	34.34	32.21	28.16	23.96
C. Vulnerability					
Revenue Deficit (Rs. crore)	-4647	-4469	-2943	-6316	-4820
Fiscal Deficit (Rs. crore)	1703	2507	5272	3970	5915
Primary Deficit (Rs. crore)	-2004	-1246	1587	-349	1611
Primary Deficit / Fiscal Deficit (%)	-117.61	-49.70	30.10	-8.79	27.24
Revenue Deficit / Fiscal Deficit (%)	-272.79	-178.26	-55.82	-159.09	-81.49

Source : Finance Accounts of GoB

Summarising, it is noted that the fiscal position of the state government has definitely improved, compared to what it was in 2007-08, as reflected by the parameters discussed above. The fiscal situation worsened again in 2011-12 due to the adverse macro-economic scenario in the country as a whole, but it is expected to recover by the next year. All the key fiscal indicators point to a marked improvement in the fiscal position of the state government during the last 5 years. The sustainability parameters had been improving continuously. The BCR has been increasing continuously, freeing larger resources for plan expenditure; tax revenues have been buoyant, though non-tax revenues did not respond to the high growth in state income. The revenue receipts have been increasing much faster than the outstanding debt, and the state government had a primary surplus in all the years, save 2009-10 and 2011-12. The growth rate of GSDP has been more than the growth rate of interest on outstanding debt; thus the current debt level is clearly sustainable.

With better debt management, the state government has shown increased flexibility over the years and was in a better position to direct its resources towards improving the standards of social and economic services and physical infrastructure. 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. The overall position, however, is still very positive.

7.3 Deficit Management

The deficit position in the revenue account as well as the combined position of the revenue and capital accounts of some major states for the years from 2010-11 to 2012-13 (BE) are presented in Table 7.4. As noted earlier, Bihar had its highest surplus in the revenue account in 2010-11, after the economic downturn had caused a temporary decline in its revenue surplus, and consequently a high GFD in 2009-10. But the trend of increasing revenue surplus was restored in the next fiscal (2010-11), making the state government achieve an unprecedented revenue surplus Rs. 6316 crore. But the revenue surplus could not be maintained at that level in 2011-12. The surplus of Rs 6316 crore in the revenue account in 2010-11 was also the highest among all major states in India that year.

Table 7.4 : Deficit/Surplus position of States

(Rs. crore)

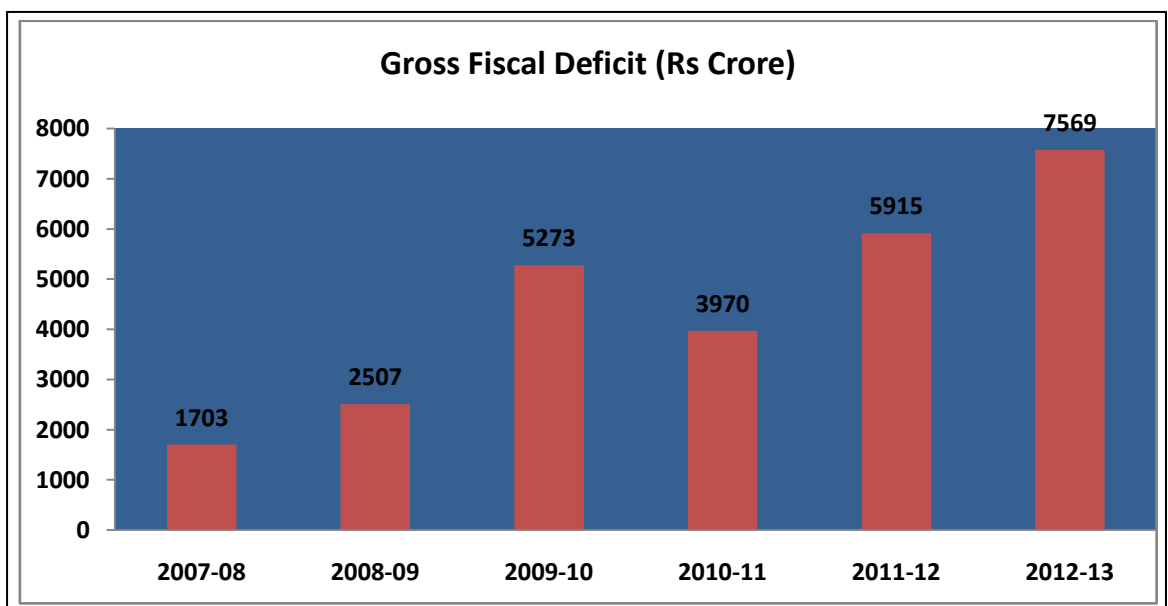
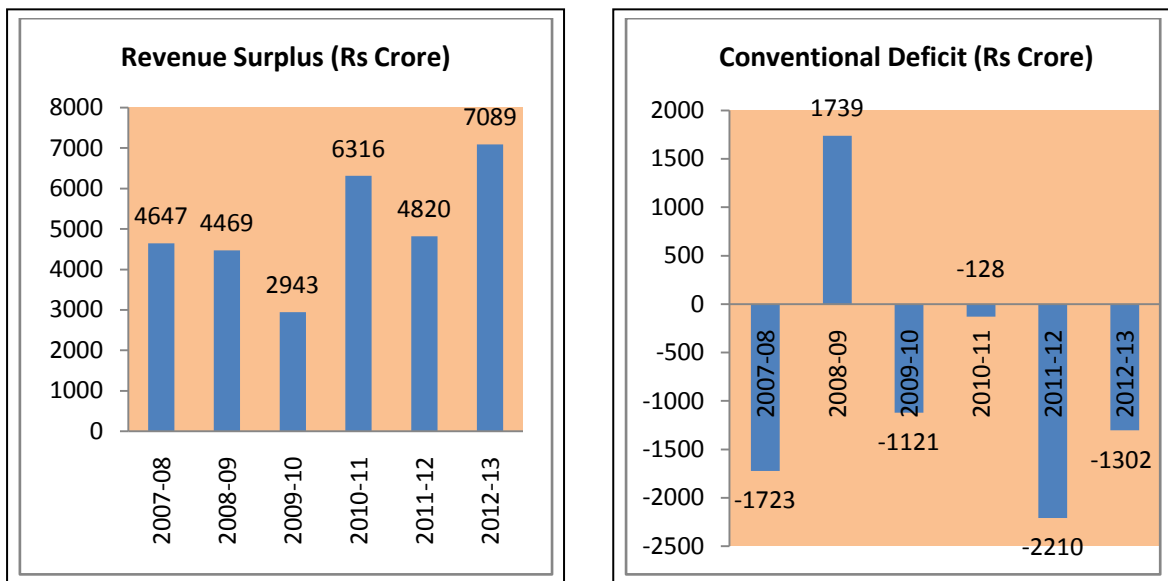
State	Revenue Deficit (+)/ Surplus(-)			Conventional Deficit (+)/ Surplus(-)		
	2010-11 (Actuals)	2011-12 (RE)	2012-13 (BE)	2010-11 (Actuals)	2011-12 (RE)	2012-13 (BE)
Bihar	-6316	-4820	-7089	128	2210	1302
Jharkhand	-836	-597	-4625	964	0	0
West Bengal	17274	17274	7058	1581	172	84
Odisha	-3908	-3150	-2411	474	2201	2591
Uttar Pradesh	-3508	-7978	-5884	3235	2957	5485
Madhya Pradesh	-6842	-7791	-6370	343	497	558
Rajasthan	-1055	-443	-928	-521	5005	887
Maharashtra	591	1919	-153	2891	0	0
Gujarat	5076	-1921	-3615	2210	-935	2173
Punjab	5289	5584	3123	2162	2391	1043
Haryana	2746	2562	2456	1585	1594	630
Karnataka	-4172	-3144	-931	6780	5895	-628
Andhra Pradesh	-2462	-780	-4445	264	1018	759
Kerala	3674	7409	3464	2541	4328	9683
Tamil Nadu	2728	-537	-2376	5451	3723	1445
Himachal Pradesh	1235	700	1081	991	1878	2064
Chhatisgarh	-3364	-2141	-2959	-514	1241	901

Source : State Government Budgets

The revenue surplus came down to Rs 4820 in 2011-12 but is estimated to rise again to more than Rs 7000 crore in the current fiscal. Among the states showing major revenue surpluses in the current fiscal are Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Jharkhand, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Chhattisgarh. West Bengal leads the states having huge deficits in their revenue accounts, though the amount of deficit has been declining over the last three years. Other revenue deficit states are Punjab, Haryana and Kerala. Most states showed a conventional deficit in their budget necessitating borrowings; Jharkhand, West Bengal and Maharashtra, showed more or less a balanced budget during 2012-13 (BE).

Charts 7.5

(2012-13 figures represent budget estimates only.)



As observed earlier, 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 was only Rs. 3971 crore in 2010-11, but it sharply increased to Rs. 5915 crore in the next year. In 2012-13 (BE), it is projected to rise further to Rs 7569 crore, due to higher capital investments. As a percentage of GSDP, the GFD has risen from 1.97 percent in 2010-11 to 2.52 percent in 2012-13 (BE). Even though it is poised to increase substantially in the current fiscal, it will still not exceed 3 percent of the GSDP, as mandated by the Bihar FRBMA, 2006.

Table 7.5 : Gross Fiscal Deficit

State	Gross Fiscal Deficit (Rs. crore)		
	2010-11 (Actuals)	2011-12 (RE)	2012-13 (BE)
Bihar	3971	5915	7569
Jharkhand	2111	4052	3005
West Bengal	19536	21684	16001
Odisha	658	2058	4752
Uttar Pradesh	17248	18429	21272
Madhya Pradesh	5272	7943	10018
Rajasthan	4126	7701	8659
Maharashtra	18856	19133	23065
Gujarat	15074	12772	17831
Punjab	7144	9633	8924
Haryana	7258	7699	7617
Karnataka	10688	12673	15311
Andhra Pradesh	11803	17784	20009
Kerala	7730	12931	10747
Tamil Nadu	16646	16597	19832
Himachal Pradesh	3178	2927	3433
Chhattisgarh	-409	3786	4623

Source : State Government Budgets

As regards other major states, in 2011-12, West Bengal, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh and Tamil Nadu had very high fiscal deficits in all the three years, exceeding Rs. 15,000 crore, followed by Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Gujarat, Kerala and Madhya Pradesh with fiscal deficits of more than Rs 10,000 crore in one or more years. No state had any fiscal surpluses during the 2011-12 or even in 2012-13 (BE), while Chhattisgarh had a small fiscal surplus in 2010-11.

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, during the years 2007-08 through 2012-13 (BE), and more so during the recent years. The GFD: GSDP ratio had come down from nearly 4.5 percent in 2005-06 to 2.0 percent in 2010-11, after which it has been increasing slowly, though remaining within the limits of FRBMA. The fact that the capital outlay now accounts for almost the entire GFD, after exhausting the revenue surplus, indicates that the

much needed capital investment is now going for building the physical infrastructure in Bihar, especially in the rural areas. It also indicates that the borrowings are being utilised for creating capital assets, as they are meant to do. Net lending has always constituted a small part of the GFD of the state government.

Table 7.6 : Decomposition of Gross Fiscal Deficit of Bihar

(Rs. crore)

	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 BE
Revenue Deficit	-4647	-4469	-2943	-6316	-4820	-7089
Capital Outlay	6104	6436	7332	9196	8852	13412
Net Lending	247	540	884	1091	1884	1246
GFD	1703	2507	5272	3970	5915	7569
GSDP	113680	142279	163800	201856	252694	299966
GFD: GSDP ratio(%)	1.50	1.76	3.22	1.97	2.34	2.52

Charts 7.6

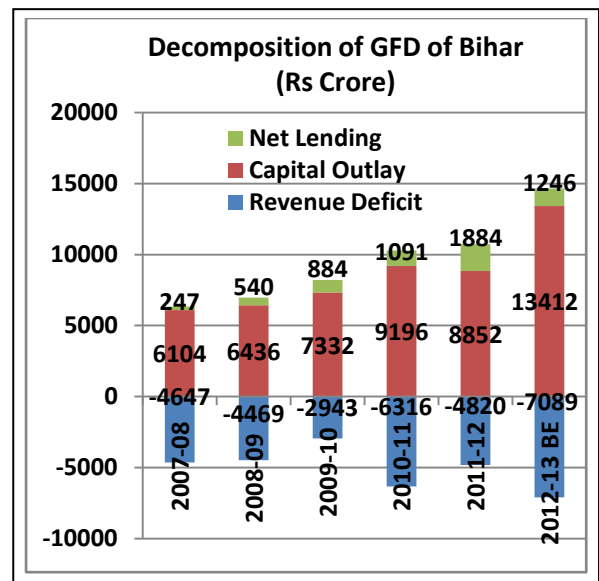
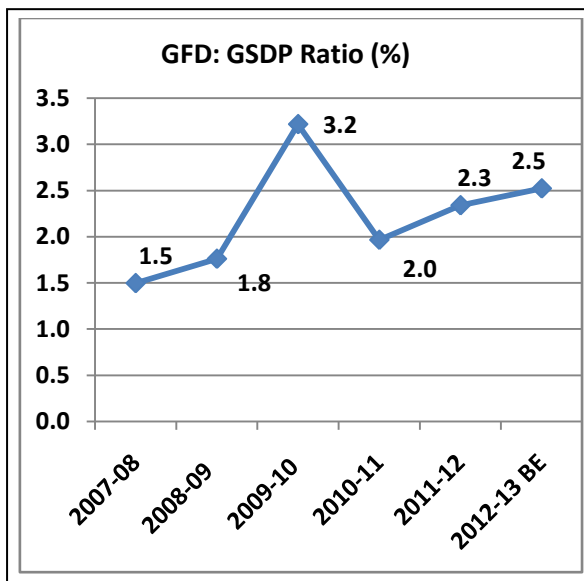


Table 7.7 shows how the GFD was financed during all these years. The net borrowing mainly consisted of internal market borrowings of the state government as well as the central loans, the latter constituting a very small proportion of its total public debt. The internal market borrowings of the state government now almost wholly finance its GFD; in 2010-11, it financed as much as 97 percent of the public debt, the balance 3 percent came by drawing down the cash balance, where all public accounts stand merged. Thus, even though Public Account receipts from small savings, provident funds, reserve funds, civil deposits, suspense and remittance balances etc. generally contribute to financing of the GFD, as far as Bihar is concerned, it is only the state government's cash balance with the RBI that bridged the little gap that was left after the state government's market borrowings. In 2011-12, net borrowings of

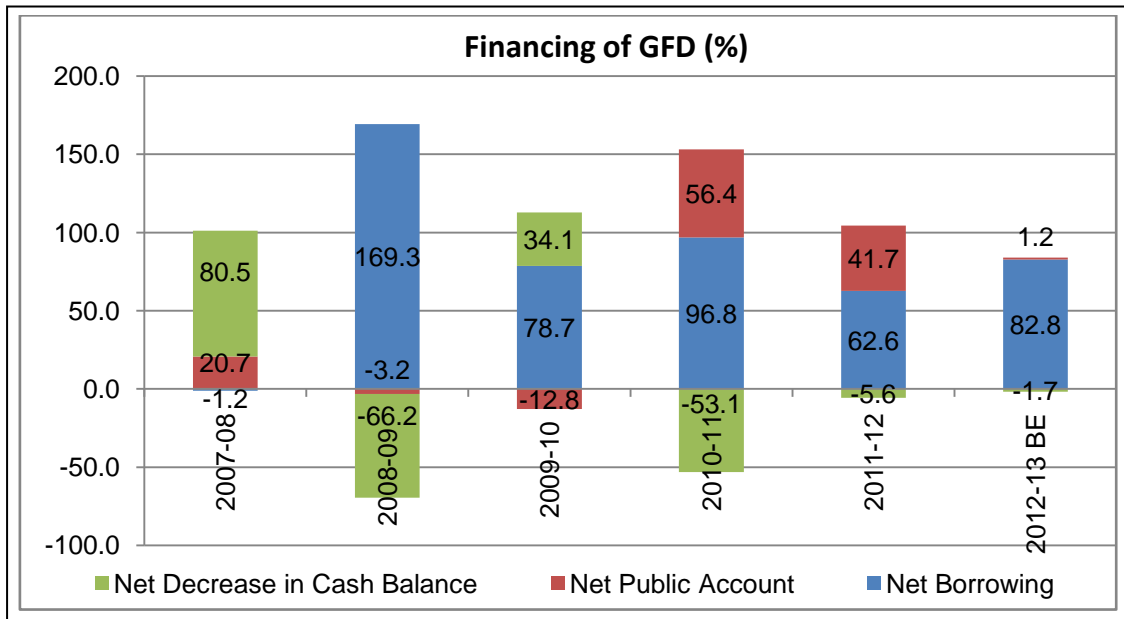
the state government from the market and a small borrowing from the central government together financed 63 percent of the GFD, the balance coming from public accounts and cash balance of the state government.

Table 7.7 : Financing of Gross Fiscal Deficit of Bihar

(Rs crore)

	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 BE
Net Borrowing	-20	4246	4151	3842	3706	6267
Net Public Account	352	-81	-675	2238	2469	89
Net Decrease in Cash Balance (Opening-Closing Balance)	1372	-1660	1796	-2110	-333	-129
GFD	1703	2507	5272	3970	5915	7569
Percentage Composition						
Net Borrowing	-1.17	169.35	78.74	96.78	62.64	82.79
Net Public Account	20.65	-3.25	-12.80	56.37	41.73	1.17
Net Decrease in Cash Balance	80.52	-66.22	34.07	-53.15	-5.63	-1.71
	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Chart 7.7



Cash Management

As of March 31, 2012, the state government had a cash balance of Rs 1509 crore, of which Rs 434 crore were invested in Treasury Bills, Rs 430 crore in other central government securities, Rs 5 crore in state government securities and the remaining Rs 677 crore in the Sinking Fund. An amount of Rs 237 crore was realised as interest on the state government's investments during the year.

Guarantees Given by State Government

The outstanding guarantees of the state government at the end of 2011-12 stood at Rs 1092 crore (4 percent of total revenue receipts), of which 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). Further, Credit Co-operative Societies and Bihar State Financial Corporation together accounted for Rs. 285 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.

7.4 Debt Management

Table 7.8 shows the outstanding debt liabilities of the state government (excluding guarantees) from 2007-08 to 2011-12. The outstanding liability as a percentage of GSDP had decreased consistently from 39.1 percent in 2007-08 to only 24.0 percent in 2011-12.

Table 7.8 : Outstanding Liabilities

(Rs crore)

	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 BE
Internal Debt	26769	31293	35494	39020	42364	47554
Central Loans	8277	7998	7949	8264	8625	9703
Total Public Debt	35046	39292	43442	47284	50990	57257
Public Account	9429	9573	9310	9564	9561	9692
Total	44475	48865	52753	56848	60550	66949
Outstanding Liability as % of GSDP	39.1	34.3	32.2	28.2	24.0	22.3

Note : Public Account includes Provident Fund and other Accounts only.

The total outstanding liabilities of the state government, as can be seen from Table 7.8, had accumulated to Rs. 60,550 crore at the end of 2011-12 and is going to rise to Rs 66,949 crore in 2012-13(BE). This figure is the accumulated effect of past borrowings, growing at an annual rate of about 8.5 percent since 2007-08. Table 7.8 also shows that the major part of this outstanding debt, more than 70 percent, is due to the internal loans raised by the state government and about 14 percent is due to loans from the central government as per the budget estimates of 2012-13; these ratios were 60 and 21 percent respectively in 2007-08. Thus, 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 coming decades, the central government loans will probably no longer be a part of the loan portfolio of the state government.

Loans from Public Account constitute 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 loans from these accounts, which form a part of the cash balance of the state. The new Indian Government Accounting Standard (IGAS – 10) has suggested that the total liabilities should include most of the accounts in Public Accounts, except the remittance and suspense balances. Once it is accepted by the central government, it will lead to substantial increase in the state government's outstanding liabilities. It may be noted that some of these liabilities under the Reserve Funds and Deposits and Advances will be non-interest bearing; here the state government only holds the money in trust. In this analysis, however, only the loans from Provident Fund and Other Accounts have been considered, in accordance with the existing practice, loans on account of Small Savings having been transferred to National Small Savings Fund (NSSF). At present, NSSF contributes significantly to the internal borrowings of the state government; during 2011-12, it had raised Rs. 5251 crore from the internal borrowings, of which Rs 1112 crore came from NSSF alone and Rs 4000 crore were raised from the market; the rest having been borrowed from financial institutions. In addition, the central loans borrowed for state plan schemes amounted to Rs 782 crore. The composition of outstanding liabilities in the Consolidated Fund of the state government as on March 31, 2012 is shown in Table 7.9, from which it is seen that internal debt constitutes 83 percent of the total public debt under the Consolidated Fund, of which NSSF accounts for 37 percent and market loans constitute 40 percent. The central loans constitute the rest of the outstanding liabilities to the Consolidated Fund and is almost entirely constituted by loans for State Plan Schemes.

Table 7.9 : Composition of Outstanding Liabilities in the Consolidated Fund

Nature of Borrowings	Outstanding Balance as on 31.03.2012 (Rs crore)	Percentage Composition of outstanding balance as on 31.03.12
A. Internal Debt, of which	42,364	83
Market Loans	20,174	40
Bonds	850	2
Loans from Financial Institutions	2,489	5
Special Securities Issued to NSSF	18,832	37
Others	19	0
B. Loans and Advances from Central Government, of which	8626	17
Non plan loans	64	0
Loans for State Plan Schemes	8493	17
Loans for Central Plan Schemes	6	0
Loans for Centrally Sponsored Plan Schemes	16	0
WMA from RBI	43	0
Others	4	0
Total (A+B)	50990	100

Table 7.10 shows the repayment liabilities of the state government. In 2011-12, the total repayment of principal by the state government amounted to Rs. 3956 crore, while the interest payment was higher at Rs. 4304 crore. The annual interest burden has increased by about Rs 600 crore over the past 5 years, due to substantial past borrowings. The total annual debt service burden has increased from Rs. 6154 crore in 2007-08 to Rs. 8917 crore in 2012-13 (BE), growing at an annual rate of 7.7 percent.

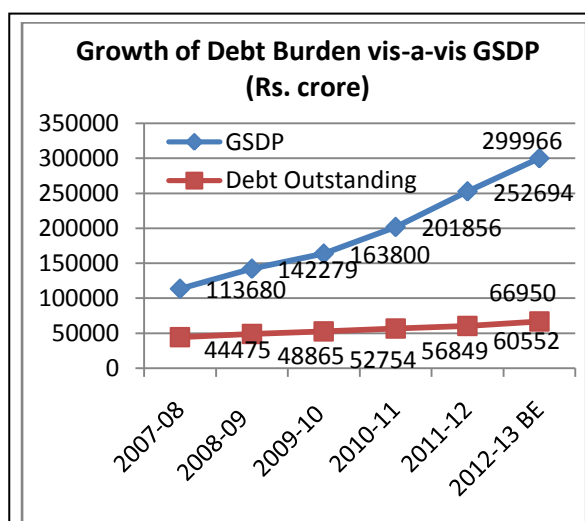
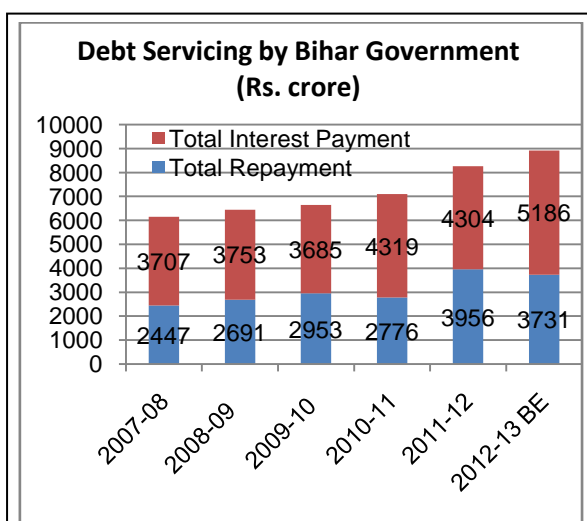
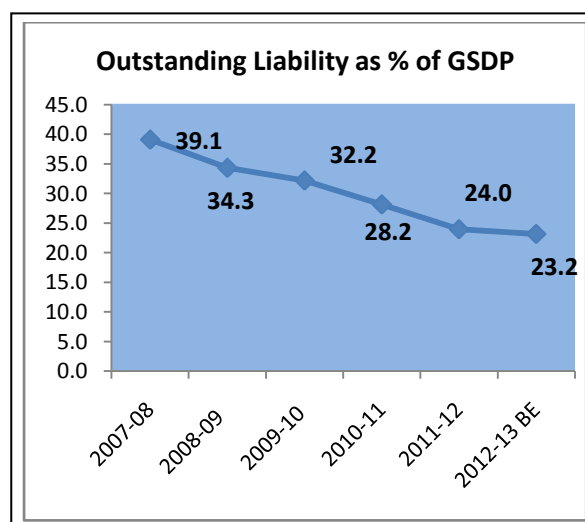
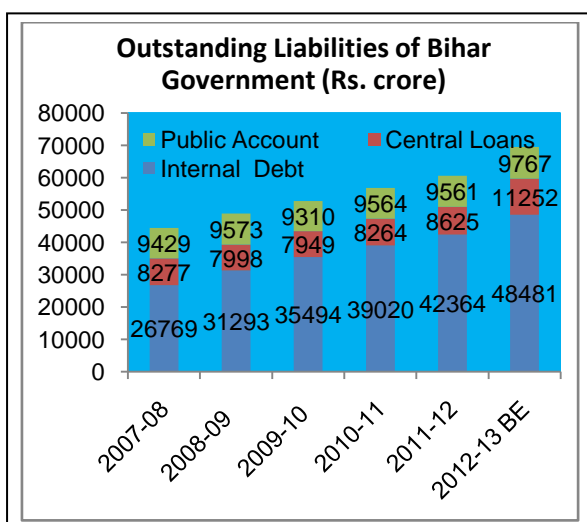
Table 7.10 : Repayment Liabilities

(Rs. crore)

	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 BE
Discharge of internal debt	1203	1254	1169	1725	2457	2589
Repayment of loans to Centre	429	429	814	466	465	466
Discharge of other liabilities	815	1009	970	586	1034	676
Total Repayment	2447	2691	2953	2776	3956	3731
Total Interest Payment	3707	3753	3685	4319	4304	5186
Total Debt Service Burden	6154	6444	6639	7095	8260	8917

Note : Liabilities include receipts and payments of Small Saving and Provident Fund under Public Accounts of the Government of Bihar.

Charts 7.8



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 2007-08, when they were mostly used to discharge the existing debt obligations. In 2007-08, the net accrual to the state exchequer on this account was in fact negative, indicating some outgo of the already scarce resources of the state government for meeting its debt servicing obligations, and it had to pay Rs 3262 crore, in excess of its total borrowing during that year just to discharge its existing debt repayment obligations. The scenario had improved thereafter; but in 2011-12 again, there was no net accrual on this account to the state exchequer. In that year, out of total borrowed amount of Rs. 7660 crore, Rs 3956 crore were used for repayment of the principal amounts of the existing debt, and Rs. 4304 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 outgo of Rs 4 crore which the state government had to pay from its own resources. In 2012-13 (BE), however, this situation is likely to be reversed and the state government should be in a position to utilize about Rs 1500 crore for its own developmental requirements. Though the overall situation has improved now, it still limits the space available to the state government for fiscal maneuverability.

Table 7.11 : Net Debt Received

	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 BE
Gross Central Loans Received	468	150	764	782	827	1543
Internal Debt Recd	1144	5778	5370	5251	5801	7778
PF Small Savings	1084	1153	707	839	1032	806
Total Debt Received	2696	7081	6842	6871	7660	10128
Recoveries of Loans and Advances	26	11	13	12	23	15
Interest payments	3707	3753	3685	4319	4304	5186
Interest Received	171	305	353	238	574	264
Repayment of Debt	2447	2691	2953	2776	3956	3731
Net Debt Received	-3262	953	570	26	-4	1490
Net Debt Received as percentage of total borrowing	-121.00	13.46	8.32	0.37	-0.05	14.71

7.5 Tax : GSDP Ratio

Table 7.12 shows a comparison among different states with respect to their Tax : GSDP ratios for the year 2012-13 (BE). It is seen that, for Bihar, this ratio at only 5 percent was the lowest among all major states. Jharkhand, West Bengal, Odisha, Rajasthan, Haryana and Himachal Pradesh had tax:GSDP ratios ranging between 7 to 9 percent, while all other states had the ratio exceeding 10 percent, the highest being 13 percent for Karnataka and Tamil Nadu. As regards the total Revenue: GSDP ratio which includes the central transfers and grants,

Himachal Pradesh, a special category state, records the highest ratio of 30 percent along with Jharkhand, while for Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, and Chhattisgarh, the above ratio is 27 percent. Bihar's Own Tax: GSDP ratio of only 5 percent indicates that its tax potential remains largely untapped, and with its own tax: GSDP ratio improving, the ratio between its total revenue and GSDP that currently stands at only 23 percent would also become higher.

Chart 7.9

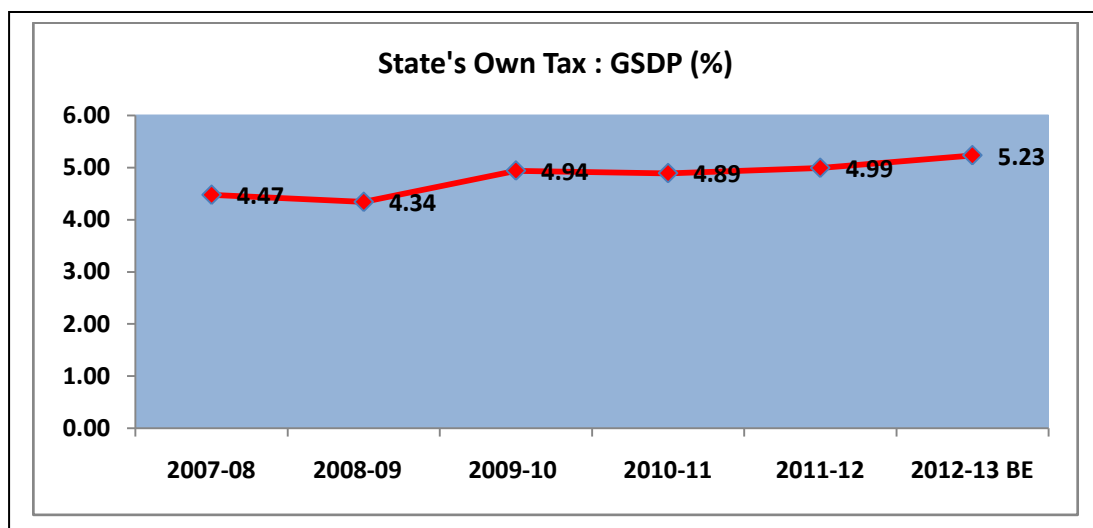


Table 7.12 : Tax : GSDP Ratio of States (2012-13 BE)

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	68048	15695	299966	23	5	23
Jharkhand	32426	8734	106696	27	8	30
West Bengal	76743	31222	473890	41	7	16
Odisha	43843	15610	195028	36	8	22
Uttar Pradesh	158847	62057	595055	39	10	27
Madhya Pradesh	69914	28312	259903	40	11	27
Rajasthan	63147	26832	323682	42	8	20
Maharashtra	105868	75027	1029621	71	7	10
Gujarat	75903	51231	513173	67	10	15
Punjab	38043	23842	229304	63	10	17
Haryana	37328	23873	264149	64	9	14
Karnataka	81461	51821	405123	64	13	20
Andhra Pradesh	116787	66021	588963	57	11	20
Kerala	48142	32122	276997	67	12	17
Tamil Nadu	100590	73404	547267	73	13	18
Himachal Pradesh	16343	5057	54695	31	9	30
Chhattisgarh	31379	12911	117567	41	11	27

Source : State Government Budgets

7.6 Revenue Account: Receipt and Expenditure

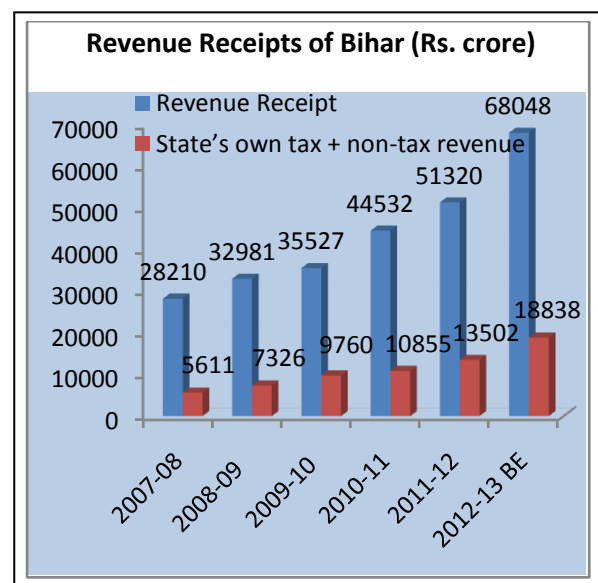
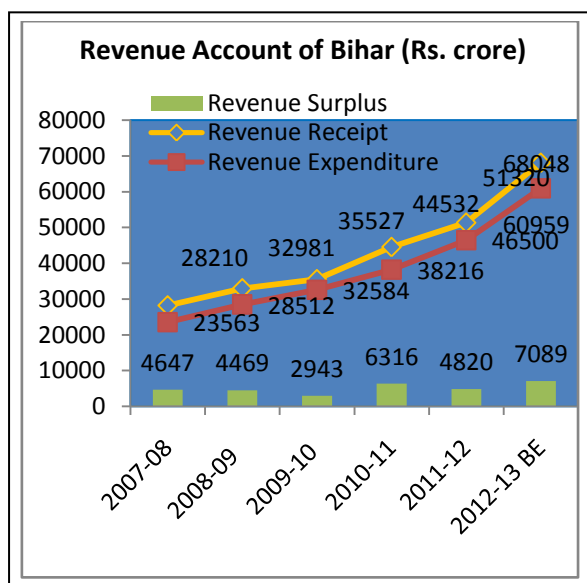
The summary of revenue receipts and expenditure of the state government is shown in Table 7.13. During 2007-08 to 2012-13, the revenue receipts grew at a higher rate than the revenue expenditure, resulting in revenue surpluses in all these years. The state government's own revenue, tax and non-tax combined, used to meet barely a quarter of its revenue expenditure till 2007-08, but it now covers about 31 percent of the total expenditure (2012-13). The total revenue of the state government nearly doubled during the period 2007-08 (Rs. 28,210 crore) to 2011-12 (Rs. 51,320 crore), and its own revenue, tax and non-tax combined, have grown at an even faster rate, by more than two and a half times, from Rs. 5611 crore (2007-08) to Rs. 13,472 crore (2011-12), during the same period.

Table 7.13 : Revenue Account of Bihar

(Rs. crore)

	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 BE
Revenue Receipt	28210	32981	35527	44532	51320	68048
Revenue Expenditure	23563	28512	32584	38216	46500	60959
Revenue Surplus	4647	4469	2943	6316	4820	7089
State's own tax + non-tax revenue	5611	7326	9760	10855	13502	18838
State's own revenue as % of total revenue	19.89	22.21	27.47	24.38	26.25	27.64
State's share of Central tax as % of total revenue	59.44	53.65	51.24	53.84	54.49	48.73
Central Grants as % of its total revenue	20.67	24.14	21.29	21.78	19.26	23.64
State's own revenue as % of revenue expenditure	23.81	25.69	29.95	28.41	28.97	30.85

Charts 7.10



In Table 7.13, some more parameters of the state government finances are considered, through a comparison of the own tax and non-tax revenues with the total tax and non-tax revenues of the state government. State government's tax revenues 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 20 percent earlier, had started increasing from 2008-09 onwards and now stands much higher at 28 percent (2012-13). It has financed between 26 and 31 percent of its total revenue expenditure from 2008-09 onwards, but the state government still remains overwhelmingly dependent on the central resources. The bulk of its total revenue consisted of its share of the central pool of divisible taxes, 32 percent of which is divided among the states following the recommendations of the Thirteenth Finance Commission. The states have a statutory right to this share, and more than 50 percent of the total revenues of Bihar till 2011-12 came from this important source alone; in 2012-13, it is projected to come down marginally to 49 percent. Central grants, plan and non-plan combined, which account for almost equal shares, together contribute less than a quarter of the total receipts of the state government.

Table 7.14 shows the total expenditure of the state government for developmental and non-developmental purposes, as well as its plan and non-plan expenditure. Plan expenditure is mostly developmental, while non-plan expenditure may be either developmental or non-developmental. In the absence of any clear guideline for classification of expenditure between plan and non-plan on a rational basis, the distinction continues to remain ambiguous. All expenditure under non-developmental heads is non-plan expenditure, but non-plan expenditure may also have a developmental component. Now with the report of the Rangarajan Committee, lying before the central government, time has come to remove this ambiguity. This analysis of the expenditure, however, is restricted to the conventional definition of the terms and does not necessarily mean that non-plan expenditure is always unproductive.

Referring to Table 7.14, it is to be noted that the development expenditure of state government has increased substantially from less than 50 percent in 2005-06 to 65 percent of its total expenditure in 2007-08; after that, it has not increased appreciably. In absolute terms, there has been nearly twofold increase in it during the five years 2007-08 to 2011-12, indicating its remarkable growth. However, the non-development expenditure also increased in the same proportion. As already noted, plan expenditure is undertaken for new development projects. In case of Bihar, about 20 percent of the total expenditure of the state government has been plan expenditure till 2005-06, after which this share increased steadily and has reached 42 percent in 2012-13 (BE). Almost 60 percent of the non-plan expenditure is non-developmental in

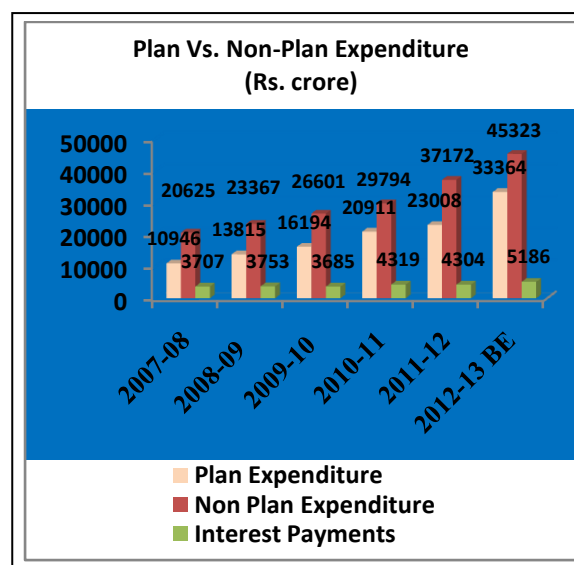
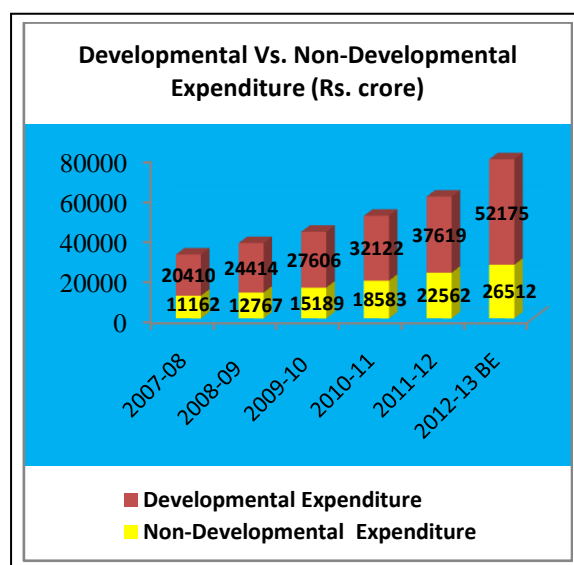
nature. Almost 21 percent of the non-plan expenditure was solely due to interest payment on outstanding loans in 2005-06, but now it accounts for only 11 percent of the total non-plan expenditure (2012-13).

Table 7.14 : Expenditure Pattern of Bihar Government

(Rs crore)

	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 BE
Non-Developmental Expenditure	11162	12767	15189	18583	22562	26512
Developmental Expenditure	20410	24414	27606	32122	37619	52175
Total Expenditure	31571	37181	42795	50705	60180	78687
Development Expenditure as % of Total Expenditure	64.65	65.66	64.51	63.35	62.51	66.31
Plan Expenditure	10946	13815	16194	20911	23008	33364
Non Plan Expenditure	20625	23367	26601	29794	37172	45323
Plan Expenditure as % of Total Expenditure	34.67	37.15	37.84	41.24	38.23	42.40
Interest Payments	3707	3753	3685	4319	4304	5186

Charts 7.11



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 nominal 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, from Table 7.16, we note that the capital outlay has substantially increased from Rs. 6104 crore in 2007-08 to Rs. 9196 crore in 2010-11, drawing from the substantial surplus

in the revenue account, reinforcing the state government's commitment to development. However, in 2011-12, it has declined Rs. 8852 crore, though in budget estimates of 2012-13, it is projected to rise to Rs. 13412 crore.

Table 7.15 : Interest Payment and Receipt

(Rs. crore)

	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 BE
Gross Interest Payment	3707	3753	3685	4319	4304	5186
Net Interest Payment	3536	3448	3332	4081	3730	4922

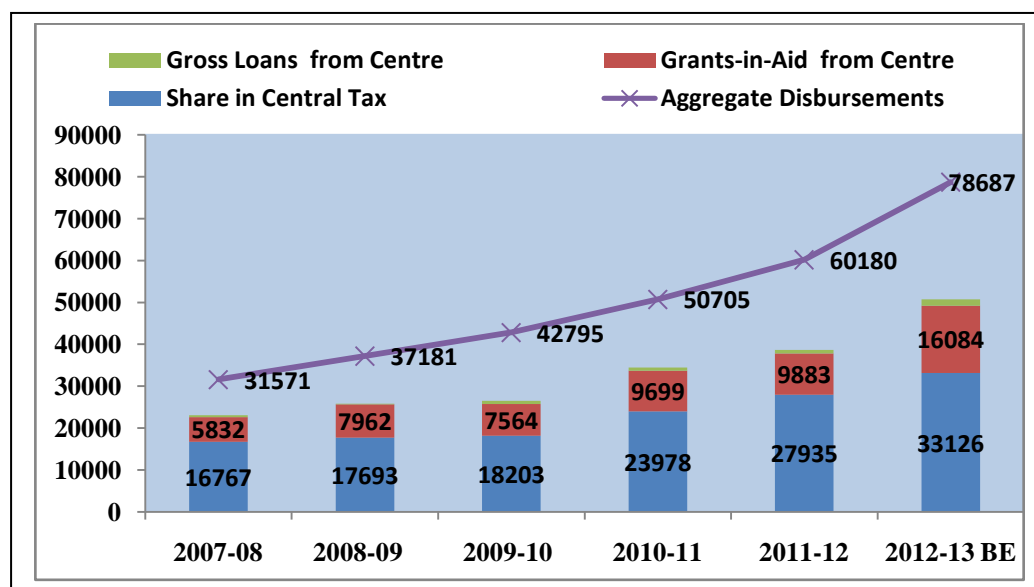
Table 7.16 : Other Parameters of Expenditure

(Rs. crore)

	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 BE
Total Tax Revenue	21852	23865	26292	33848	40547	48822
Own Tax Revenue	5086	6172	8090	9870	12612	15695
Total non-tax Revenue	526	1153	1670	986	890	3142
Own Tax + Non-tax Revenue	5611	7326	9760	10855	13502	18838
Own non-tax Revenue	526	1153	1670	986	890	3142
Capital Outlay	6104	6436	7332	9196	8852	13412
Capital Outlay as % of Total Expenditure	19.33	17.31	17.13	18.14	14.71	17.05

Chart 7.12

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 2007-08 to 2012-13. 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. Transfer of resources from the central to state

government form around two-thirds of its total expenditure; in 2007-08, central transfers had met 73 percent of the expenditure needs of the state government and, in 2012-13 (BE), this share stands at 65 percent. The contribution of state government's own resources increased from 18 percent to 24 percent of its aggregate total disbursements during the period; the rest is covered mostly by market borrowings of the state government. In 2011-12, about 46 percent of the total disbursements came from its share of central taxes and the rest from the central grants (16 percent) and loans from the central government (2 percent). About 70 percent of the gross transfers to the state government were on account of state's share of central taxes alone; this share varied across the years and is projected to come down to 65 percent in 2012-13 (BE).

Table 7.17 : Transfer of Resources from Central Government to Bihar

(Rs crore)

	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 BE
Aggregate Disbursements	31571	37181	42795	50705	60180	78687
Share in Central Tax	16767	17693	18203	23978	27935	33126
Grants-in-Aid from Centre	5832	7962	7564	9699	9883	16084
Gross Loans from Centre	468	150	764	782	827	1543
Gross transfer of Resources	23067	25805	26531	34458	38645	50753
Net Loans from Centre	40	-279	-49	316	361	1077
Net Transfer of Resources	22638	25376	25717	33993	38180	50287
Own Tax + Non-tax Revenue	5611	7326	9760	10855	13502	19137

7.7 Resource Management

Revenue receipts of the state government come from both tax and non-tax sources. 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 are classified into:

- (i) Taxes on income that include agricultural income tax, taxes on trades;
- (ii) Taxes on property and capital transactions which include land revenues, stamp and registration fees, taxes on urban immovable property; and
- (iii) Taxes on commodities and services which by far are the most important sources of the state government's own tax revenue and include a variety of taxes like sales tax or VAT, turnover tax, state excise duty, taxes on vehicles, taxes on goods and passengers, electricity duty, taxes on entertainment etc.

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 once every five years.

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 grants from 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 2007-08 to 2012-13 (BE). From this table, it can be seen that, during all these years, about three-fourths of the total receipts of the state government came from the central government by way of state's share of divisible pool of central government taxes and grants-in-aid. In 2007-08, these constituted as much as 80 percent of total revenue of the state government and this share has since come down to 72 percent in 2012-13 (BE). During 2011-12, central transfers constituted 74 percent of total revenue of the state government — 55 percent from the state's share of central taxes and 19 percent from central grants. The state government's own resources contributed only 26 percent of total revenue – 24 percent from tax revenues and 2 percent from non-tax revenues.

The state government's own tax revenues have grown from Rs. 5086 crore in 2007-08 to Rs. 15,664 crore in 2012-13 (BE), while the non-tax revenues have grown from Rs. 526 crore to Rs. 3142 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) and 2009-10 (Rs. 770 crore), due to debt relief received in those two years, under recommendations of the Twelfth Finance Commission. After the withdrawal of this debt relief on 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 by recovery of Rs 385 crore excess debt relief paid during 2009-10. In the budget of 2012-13, Rs 2146 crore has been estimated as receipts pertaining to 'Contributions and Recoveries from Pension etc.', which is expected as transfer from the Government of Jharkhand on account of reimbursement of pension dues. The amount was also included in the budget estimates for 2011-12 last year, but was not realized during the year. This is again a one-time special transfer.

The total revenue of the state government, including grants and its share of taxes from the central government, increased from Rs. 28,210 crore in 2007-08 to Rs 51,320 crore in 2011-12, at an impressive annual growth rate of 16.1 percent; compared to this, state government's total own revenue receipts increased during the period at an even higher annual rate of 24.5 percent and its tax revenues grew at an still higher annual rate of 25.4 percent. The state government's share of central taxes has increased at an average annual rate of about 13.6 percent during this period, while the grants from the central government increased at a rate of 14.1 percent. 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 gone up from 20 percent in 2007-08 to 26 percent in 2011-12.

Table 7.18 : Revenue Receipts

(Rs. crore)

Sources of Revenue	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 BE
I. State's Own Revenue	5611	7326	9760	10855	13502	18837
a) Tax Revenue	5086	6172	8090	9870	12612	15694
b) Non-Tax Revenue	526	1153	1670	986	890	3142
II. Receipts from Centre	22599	25655	25767	33677	37818	49210
a) Share of Divisible Taxes	16767	17693	18203	23978	27935	33126
b) Grants-in-aid	5832	7962	7564	9699	9883	16084
III. Total Revenue Receipts	28210	32981	35527	44532	51320	68048
State's Own Revenue as % of Total Receipts	19.89	22.21	27.47	24.38	26.25	27.64

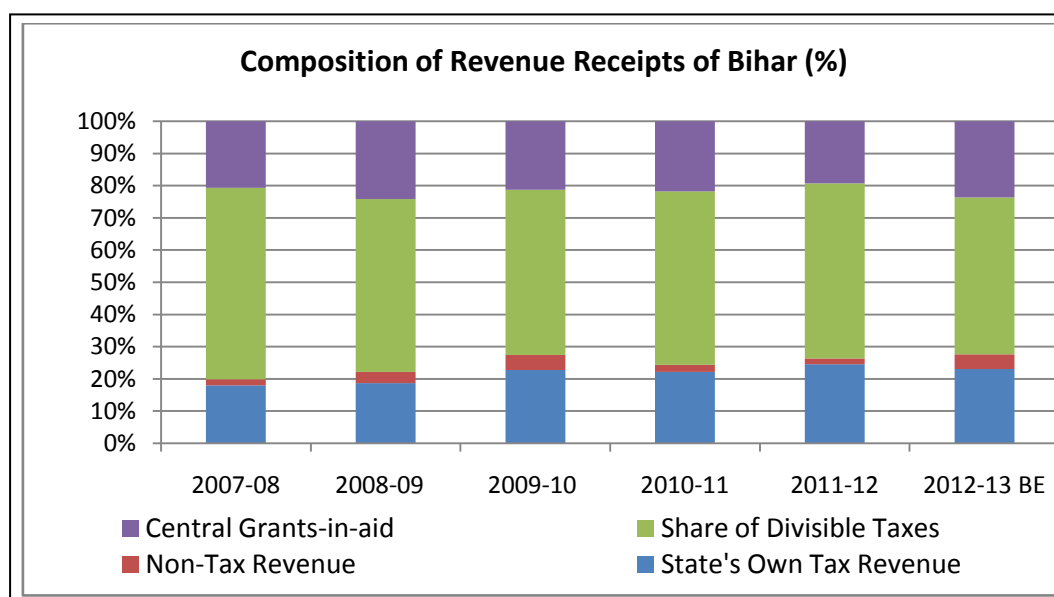
Among the direct taxes of the state government are included Stamp and Registration Fees, Taxes on Vehicles, Taxes and Duties on Electricity, Land Revenue and Taxes on Agricultural Income, the last one being rather insignificant. Among the indirect taxes which are far more important than the direct taxes, 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 taxes from 2007-08 to 2012-13 (BE) are shown in Table 7.19.

Table 7.19 : Tax Revenues under Different Heads

(Rs. crore)

Sources of Revenue	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 BE
Taxes on Sales, Trade etc.	2535	3016	3839	4557	7476	7342
Taxes on Goods and Passengers	938	1279	1613	2006	828	2800
State Excise	525	679	1082	1523	1981	2765
Stamp and Registration Fees	654	716	998	1099	1480	1856
Taxes on Vehicles	273	298	345	455	569	644
Land Revenue	82	102	124	139	167	154
Taxes & Duties on Electricity	64	68	67	65	55	61
Other Taxes/ Duties on Comm. and Services	14	14	22	25	26	42
Taxes on Agricultural Income	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	5086	6172	8090	9870	12583	15664

Note : Finance Accounts figures for Sales Tax and Taxes on Goods and passengers (Rs 7476 crore and Rs 828 crore respectively) differ from the figures as per records of the Commercial Taxes Department which are Rs 5742 and Rs 2991 crore respectively. The Department's figures agree with the trends and hence appear to be more reliable. There could have been some classification problems with Finance Accounts figures, since the totals of receipts from these two taxes calculated for both the sets of figures, match closely. In the analysis, though, the Finance Accounts figures have been taken.

Chart 7.13

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 as much as 98 percent of the state government's total tax receipts. Of these, Sales Tax alone comprised 59 percent of the total tax receipts in 2011-12, though in other years, its contribution was around 46 percent. This was followed by State Excise Duty (16 percent), Stamp and Registration Fees (12 percent) and Taxes on Goods and Passengers (7 percent). These taxes are highly buoyant, their yields

increasing steadily with the increase in GSDP. There has not been any significant structural 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 abruptly due to increase in the rates of sales tax for various items as well as price increases; side by side, the share of the taxes on goods and passengers also went down drastically. Of the total sales tax collections which increased by about Rs 2900 crore during the year, more than Rs 500 crore came from petroleum products alone. The composition of the state government's tax revenue is shown in Table 7.20 and their growth rates in Table 7.21.

Chart 7.14

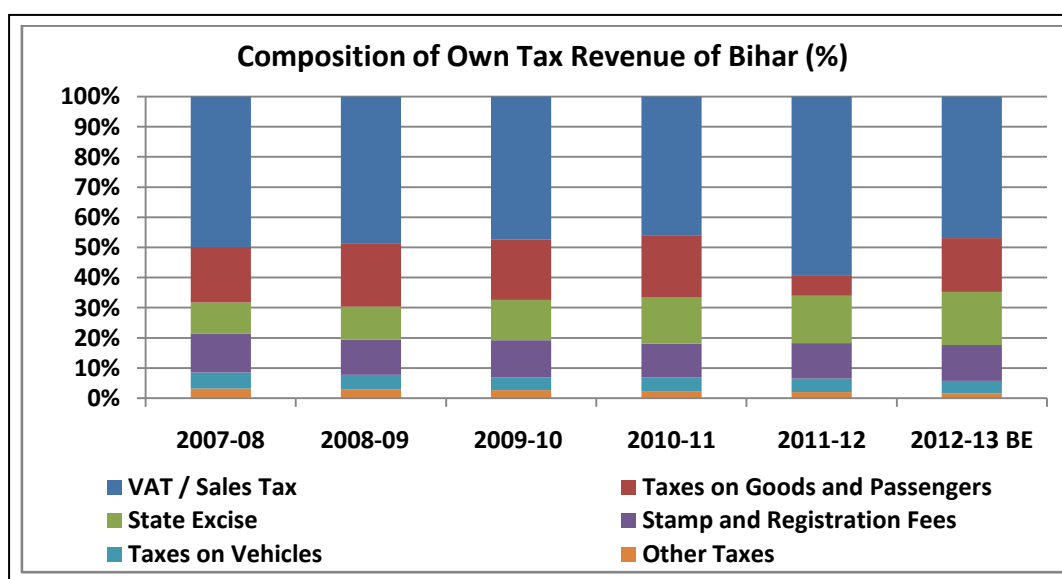
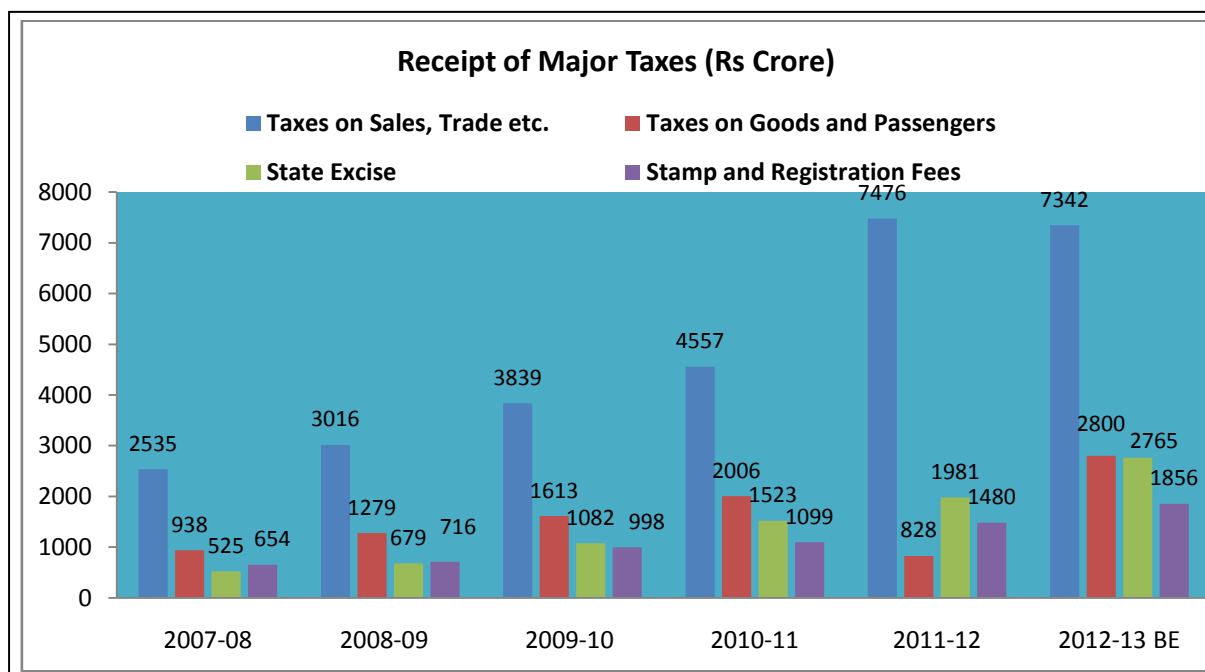


Table 7.20 : Composition of Tax Revenues

Sources of Revenue	Percentage share					
	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 BE
Taxes on Sales, Trade etc.	49.84	48.87	47.46	46.17	59.42	46.87
Taxes on Goods and Passengers	18.44	20.73	19.94	20.33	6.58	17.88
State Excise	10.33	11.00	13.37	15.43	15.74	17.65
Stamp and Registration Fees	12.86	11.60	12.34	11.13	11.76	11.85
Taxes on Vehicles	5.37	4.82	4.27	4.61	4.52	4.11
Land Revenue	1.61	1.65	1.53	1.41	1.33	0.98
Taxes & Duties on Electricity	1.26	1.10	0.82	0.66	0.43	0.39
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Chart 7.15



The Sales Taxes, apart from being the highest contributor to the state government's own revenues, has also maintained a very steady growth rate. But during 2007-08 to 2012-13, the maximum annual growth has been registered by State Excise (40 percent), followed by Sales Tax (26 percent), and Stamp and Registration Fees (24 percent). In 2011-12, Sales Tax has grown by more than 64 percent, mainly because of increase in sales tax rates. However, in 2012-13 (BE), yield from Sales Tax is estimated to go down by about 2 percent. Taxes in vehicles also registered a very high growth of 25 percent during 2011-12. The other taxes have also registered significant growth during the period, but their growth patterns have not been uniform throughout.

Taxes on goods and passengers registered a negative growth of nearly 59 percent during 2011-12, though in the next year it is estimated to grow nearly two and a half times over 2011-12, compensating partially for the earlier negative growth. This tax comprises collections from tolls on roads, tax collections from passenger tax and goods tax, 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 entry of goods into local areas for consumption. This tax is collected under the Bihar Tax on Entry of Goods into Local Area for Consumption, Use or Sale therein Act, 1993, administered by its Department of Commercial Taxes.

Table 7.21 : Growth Rates of Tax Revenue

Sources of Revenue	Percentage Growth over Previous Year						CAGR (2007-13)
	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 BE	
Taxes on Sales, Trade etc.	22.00	19.00	27.28	18.70	64.06	-1.80	26.44
Taxes on Goods and Passengers	20.00	36.42	26.09	24.37	-58.72	238.04	13.34
State Excise	38.00	29.26	59.27	40.83	30.04	39.57	40.32
Stamp and Registration Fees	44.00	9.49	39.33	10.10	34.71	25.40	23.86
Taxes on Vehicles	51.00	8.98	15.92	31.96	24.97	13.23	20.45
Land Revenue	10.00	23.92	21.83	12.16	20.48	-7.96	14.57
Taxes & Duties on Electricity	2.00	5.57	-1.46	-2.12	-16.15	11.17	-2.59
Other Taxes and Duties on Commodities and Services	9.00	-0.43	58.04	12.41	3.57	64.53	23.77
Total	26.00	21.37	31.07	22.01	27.48	24.49	25.54

From Table 7.22, one can see that the direct taxes contributed only 18 percent of the total own tax revenue of the state government, indirect taxes contributing the rest 82 percent in 2011-12. This distribution remained as skewed as in the previous years, with practically no change in the relative shares of the direct and indirect taxes; this indicates that the process of fiscal reforms of the state government is yet to be reflected in the structure of its taxation. 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 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 only by the central government.

Table 7.22 : Share of Direct and Indirect Taxes

Source	Percentage Share					
	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 BE
Share of Direct Taxes in State's Own Tax Revenue (%)	19	21	19	19	18	17
Share of Indirect Taxes in State's Own Tax Revenue (%)	81	79	81	81	82	83
Total	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 element of the state government's non-tax revenue is the royalty from mines and minerals, the other being the interest receipts. Till 2007-08, these two together accounted for more than 60 percent of the total non-tax revenues, but due to the receipts of substantial debt relief from the central government which was accounted for under the head "Miscellaneous General

Services”, the combined share of these two sources of non-tax revenue came down to 40 percent in 2009-10, but again rose to 65 percent after the withdrawal of the debt relief from the next year. In 2011-12, there was an abnormally high share of these two due to recovery of excess amount of debt-relief Rs 385 crore paid in 2009-10; the collections against the royalties from mines and minerals improved only marginally, by only Rs 37 crore, over 2010-11. This share again is expected to come down drastically in 2012-13, due to the contributions and recoveries on account of pension under 'Other Non-Tax Revenues' due from Jharkhand Government by more than Rs 2000 crore related to the pensioners on roll since the pre-reorganisation period in the budget estimates for the year; as already mentioned, this amount was also budgeted in 2011-12, but never realised.

The share of interest receipts has consistently declined from 34 to 24 percent during the 4 years from 2007-08 to 2010-11, but in 2011-12, there was substantially higher collections against it by Rs 236 crore compared to the previous year. This was 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. In absolute terms, the interest receipts had registered a negative growth in 2011-12, due to less interest received from investment of surplus cash balances in the Cash Balance Investment Account of the state government. Non-tax revenues of the state government seem to have reached its plateau, growing at an annual rate of 14 percent during 2007-08 to 2011-12, and there does not seem to be any pattern in the growth of non-tax revenue sources of the state government.

Table 7.23 : Major Non-Tax Revenues of Bihar

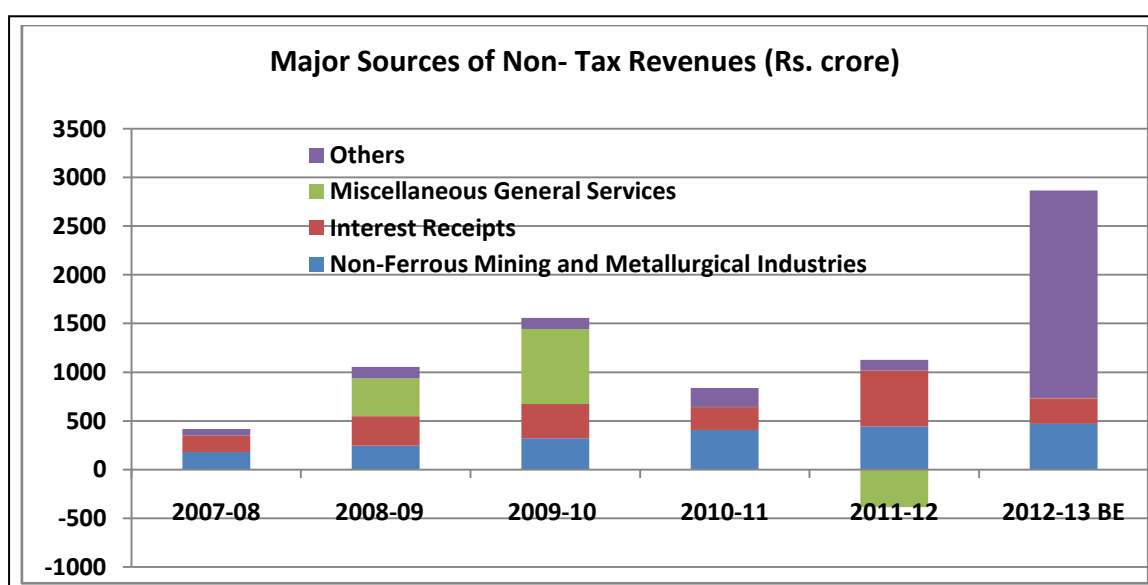
(Rs. crore)

Sources of Revenue	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 BE
Non-Ferrous Mining and Metallurgical Industries	179	245	320	406	443	470
Interest Receipts	171	305	353	238	574	264
Miscellaneous General Services	3	386	770	0	-384	0
Other Administrative Services	12	8	9	20	11	47
Police	23	9	12	12	9	75
Major Irrigation	2	3	3	5	3	26
Education, Sports, Arts and Culture	21	24	17	34	7	42
Roads and Bridges	18	26	30	40	60	50
Medical and Public Health	21	17	14	15	24	13
Other Rural Development Programmes	7	10	29	22	30	22
Social Security and Welfare	3	1	1	2	1	2
Others	65	119	112	192	111	2132
Total	526	1153	1670	986	890	3142

Table 7.24 : Composition of Non-Tax Revenues

(Percentages)

	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 BE
Non-Ferrous Mining and Metallurgical Industries	33.99	21.24	19.15	41.15	49.79	14.96
Interest Receipts	32.48	26.41	21.15	24.15	64.47	8.39
Miscellaneous General Services	0.57	33.45	46.11	0.03	-43.13	0.01
Other Administrative Services	2.28	0.70	0.56	2.03	1.29	1.48
Other non-Tax Revenues	30.67	18.19	13.03	32.64	27.57	75.16
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Chart 7.16**Table 7.25 : Growth Rates of Non-Tax Revenues**

	Yearly Growth Rates					
	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 BE
Non-Ferrous Mining and Metallurgical Industries	40	37.13	30.58	26.77	9.25	6.07
Interest Receipts	-3	78.41	15.99	-32.64	141.09	-54.03
Miscellaneous General Services	-86	12675.50	99.65	-99.96	-112976.47	-100.11
Other Administrative Services	-41	-32.58	16.44	112.10	-42.49	305.19
Other non-Tax Revenues	10	81.51	-5.28	71.10	-42.25	1820.68
Total	3	119.43	44.84	-41.00	-9.71	253.15

Comparing the budget estimates of revenues with the actual collections for 2011-12, it is seen that there was a huge shortfall by about Rs 2100 crore against the budget estimates; this shortfall was almost entirely due to the non-tax revenues against 'Other Non-Tax Revenues'

under the General Services, due to non-realisation of dues from the Jharkhand Government as discussed earlier. The major shortfalls in tax revenues were in respect of taxes on goods and passengers (Rs 1112 crore) and stamp and registration fees (Rs 310 crore). But the shortfall in taxes on goods and passengers was because of some changes in definition, because of which there was considerable increase in the collection under sales tax (Rs. 968 crore). Apart from sales tax, the increase under state excise was also substantial (Rs. 381 crore). The overall realisation of tax revenues was close to the target, while there was a shortfall of 70 percent in respect of collections against non-tax revenues (Table 7.26).

Table 7.26 : Variation between the Estimated and Actual Realisation of Tax and Non-Tax Revenue (2011-12)

(Rs. crore)

Revenue Sources	Budget Estimate	Actual Receipts	Variance	% Variation Excess (+), shortfall (-)
Own Tax Revenue				
Taxes on Sales, Trade etc.	6508	7476	968	14.9
Taxes on Goods and Passengers	1940	828	-1112	-57.3
Stamp and Registration Fees	1600	1480	-120	-7.5
State Excise	1790	1981	191	10.7
Taxes on Vehicles	537	569	32	6.0
Land Revenue	125	167	42	33.6
Professional Tax	1	30	29	2900.0
Other Taxes and Duties on Commodities and Services	21	26	5	23.8
Taxes & Duties on Electricity	61	55	-6	-9.8
Total	12583	12612	29	0.2
Own Non Tax Revenue				
Non-Ferrous Mining and Metallurgical Industries	280	443	163	58.2
Interest Receipts	371	574	203	54.7
Receipts from Miscellaneous General Services	neg.	-384		
Social Security and Welfare	1	1	0	0.0
Other	2334	256	-2078	-89.0
Total	2986	890	-2096	-70.2

The cost of collection of major taxes is shown in Table 7.27. It is insignificant compared to the total collection for all major taxes. It can be seen from the table that the cost for collection of all major taxes, except taxes on vehicles, as a percentage of total taxes collected was brought down significantly in 2011-12, as a result of modernization of the infrastructure and introduction of technology. The cost of collection in respect of taxes on vehicles and stamp and

registration fees was disproportionately higher than the other taxes. Streamlining of the collection machinery, further 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		
2007-08	2535	43	1.69	525	22	4.21
2008-09	3016	47	1.55	679	24	3.56
2009-10	3839	48	1.26	1082	44	4.07
2010-11	4557	56	1.24	1523	38	2.47
2011-12	7476	65	0.87	1981	41	2.08
2012-13 BE	7342	88	1.20	2765	67	2.41
	Stamp duty and registration fee			Taxes on Vehicles		
2007-08	654	34	5.20	273	6	2.18
2008-09	716	38	5.26	298	7	2.33
2009-10	998	46	4.60	345	10	3.02
2010-11	1099	47	4.24	455	17	3.72
2011-12	1480	43	2.91	569	22	3.92
2012-13 BE	1856	48	2.57	644	29	4.47

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 of the state government to its GSDP was only 4.47 percent in 2007-08; it has been rising slowly since then and is projected to rise to 5.22 percent in the budget estimates of 2012-13. This ratio is rather low, compared to other states, as discussed earlier. There has practically been no improvement in this ratio since 2009-10. The total tax and non-tax revenues, as percentage of GSDP, was just above 5 percent in 2011-12, and the total revenue including central transfers and grants constituted about 20 percent of its GSDP in 2011-12. While the own tax to GSDP ratio of Bihar is one of the lowest in the country, the ratio between its total revenues and GSDP is quite high due to the high volumes of central grants and other transfers to the state government.

Table 7.28 : Tax and Non-tax Revenue as Percentage of GSDP

Indicators	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 BE
Own Tax Revenue as % of GSDP	4.47	4.34	4.94	4.89	4.98	5.22
Own Non-Tax Revenue as % of GSDP	0.46	0.81	1.02	0.49	0.35	1.05
Total Revenue as % of GSDP	24.82	23.18	21.69	22.06	20.31	22.69
Buoyancy of Total Revenue w.r.t. GSDP (Ratio)	2.21	0.67	0.51	1.09	0.61	1.74
Buoyancy of State's Own Taxes w.r.t. GSDP(Ratio)	2.60	0.85	2.05	0.95	1.09	1.31

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 2011-12, sales tax, stamp and registration fees and state excise duties were 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 higher contribution. Sales tax was also highly buoyant in 2011-12, while the taxes on goods and passengers showed negative buoyancy. Among the major sources of non-tax revenues, interest receipt showed high buoyancy in some years but, as explained earlier, this was actually due to book adjustments without any real collections.

Table 7.29 : Buoyancy of Important Tax and Non-Tax Revenue Sources

	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 BE
Taxes on Sales, Trade etc.	1.46	0.76	1.80	0.80	2.54	-0.10
Stamp and Registration Fees	2.94	0.38	2.60	0.43	1.38	1.36
Taxes on Goods and Passengers	1.33	1.45	1.72	1.05	-2.33	12.72
State Excise	2.53	1.16	3.92	1.76	1.19	2.12
Taxes on Vehicles	3.40	0.36	1.05	1.38	0.99	0.71
Land Revenue	0.67	0.95	1.44	0.52	0.81	-0.43
Taxes & Duties on Electricity	0.13	0.22	-0.10	-0.09	-0.64	0.60
Total Tax Revenue	1.49	0.37	0.67	1.24	0.79	1.09
Non Ferrous Minerals	2.69	1.48	2.02	1.15	0.37	0.32
Interest Receipts	-0.20	3.12	1.06	-1.40	5.60	-2.89
Total Non Tax Revenue	0.19	4.75	2.96	-1.76	-0.39	13.53

Table 7.30 shows the trend of revenues from grants and contributions from the central government. The total grants stand at Rs. 16,084 crore in the budget estimates of 2012-13, compared to Rs 9883 crore during 2011-12. In 2011-12, more than half the total grants (51

percent) are grants for the State Plan Schemes, followed by 22 percent for Centrally Sponsored Schemes. Non-Plan Grants accounted for 26 percent of the total grants in 2011-12. The total grants have increased 1.7 times during the 5 years from 2007-08 to 2011-12, and a further substantial increase was projected in the budget estimates for 2012-13. During 2011-12, there was only a nominal increase of less than Rs 200 crore in the total grants over that in the previous year. The grants for the Centrally Sponsored Schemes remained practically unchanged during 2011-12 over the previous year, while the grants for State Plan Schemes decreased by nearly Rs. 400 crore. Non-plan grants increased significantly during 2011-12 by more than Rs 600 crore.

Table 7.30 : Grants and Contributions from Central Government

(Rs. crore)

Sources	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 BE
Grants for State Plan Schemes	2914	3600	3721	5457	5065	8935
Grants for Central Plan Schemes	53	135	138	176	96	108
Grants for Centrally Sponsored Schemes	1360	1677	1449	2141	2159	5203
Non-plan Grants	1505	2550	2256	1925	2563	1837
Total Grants	5832	7962	7564	9699	9883	16084

7.8 Performance of State Tax Departments

Commercial Taxes Department

The Commercial Taxes Department collects revenue under seven acts — (i) Bihar Value Added Tax, 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) and (vii) Bihar Advertisement Tax Act, 1981 (ADV).

Table 7.31 shows the taxes collected from 2007-08 to 2011-12 and till September, 2012 for the current fiscal. The VAT that had replaced the Sales Tax is the major contributor and accounts for about 67 percent of the total commercial tax collections by the state government (2011-12). Table A 7.1 and A 7.2 (Appendix) show the trend of collections against this tax on tax- circle-wise basis.

Table 7.31 : Actwise Commercial Tax Collection from (2007-08 to 2012-13)

(Rs. crore)

Year	BST/ VAT	CST	ENT.	ED	ADV	HLT	ET	PT	Total
2007-08	2523	54	10	64	0	3	979	-	3633
2008-09	3057	46	10	68	0	3	1284	-	4468
2009-10	3805	38	14	64	0	4	1608	-	5533
2010-11	4532	59	16	65	1	5	2008	-	6686
2011-12	5668	75	25	55	0	7	2591	36	8457
2012-13(upto Sep., 2012)	2787	23	11	21	0	2	1127	3	3974

Note : Finance accounts figures for 2011-12 differ vastly in respect of Sales Tax and Entry Tax, though the totals of these two taxes in these two sources are very close (Rs 8304 crore and Rs 8333 crore respectively). There could be a classification error in the Finance Accounts.

Table 7.32 shows the yearwise trend of the share of commercial taxes in the state government's revenue. The ratio was below 13 percent till 2007-08, but had since increased to 16.5 percent in 2011-12. Its share in the total own taxes of the state government came down from 71.4 percent in 2007-08 to 67.2 percent in 2011-12. Besides VAT, Entry Tax (tax on entry of goods into local area for consumption) is the only other major source of revenue collected by the Commercial Tax Department and contributed 31 percent to its total collections during 2011-12; these two taxes thus accounting for 98 percent of the Department's total collections.

Table 7.32 : Yearwise Percentage Share of Commercial Taxes in Total Revenue

	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 BE
Total Revenue of State (Rs. crore)	28210	32981	35527	44532	51320	68048
State's Own Tax Revenues (Rs. crore)	5086	6172	8090	9870	12583	15664
Revenue from Commercial Taxes (Rs. crore)	3633	4468	5533	6686	8457	10271
Percentage Share of Comm. Taxes in total revenue (%)	12.9	13.5	15.6	15.0	16.5	15.1
Percentage Share of Comm. Taxes in State's Own Taxes (%)	71.4	72.4	68.4	67.7	67.2	65.6

The commoditywise collection of sales tax is depicted in Table 7.33, from which it can be seen that petro-products have always been the single biggest contributor to sales tax and contribute around 30 percent of the total collection of sales tax. It has also recorded a high growth of around 26 percent in 2011-12, compared to 21 percent in the previous year. Its contribution is more than 4 times that of the second major contributor, viz., cement (Rs 556 crore). Other important contributors are: Coal, Crude Oil, FMCG, Foreign Liquor (IMFL), Country Liquor, Iron and Steel, Drugs and Medicine, Telephones, Works Contracts, Electrical Goods, Automobiles and Two and Three Wheelers. These have registered substantial growth in 2011-12, though there has been no structural shift in these pattern of distribution during the last few

years. Major increases during 2011-12 have been recorded by Petro-products (Rs 520 crore), Works contracts (Rs 124 crore) and four wheelers (Rs 119 crore).

Table 7.33 : Comparative Commodity-wise Collection of Sales Tax (Rs. crore)

Sr. No.	Name of commodity	Collection (in crore)					Rate of Growth (%)				
		2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	Advertisement tax	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-
2	Asbestos	7	13	14	16	20	16.7	85.7	7.7	16.2	25.1
3	Autoparts	16	16	26	29	46	6.7	0.0	62.5	10.7	60.9
4	Battery	31	36	41	50	57	24.0	16.1	13.9	21.2	15.4
5	Beverages	9	15	22	32	41	28.6	66.7	46.7	47.4	27.1
6	Bhujia	0	0	1	1	2	-	-	-	-17.6	95.7
7	Bicycle	6	7	10	14	18	20.0	16.7	42.9	44.8	23.7
8	Biscuits	46	57	69	58	82	24.3	23.9	21.1	-15.8	41.2
9	Bricks	6	8	10	11	17	-14.3	33.3	25.0	8.7	56.5
10	Cement	208	255	420	477	556	20.2	22.6	64.7	13.6	16.6
11	Coal	78	88	111	141	195	66.0	12.8	26.1	27.2	38.1
12	Computer	12	14	19	25	44	50.0	16.7	35.7	31.4	75.6
13	Consumer durables	35	36	50	77	94	25.0	2.9	38.9	53.1	22.9
14	Country liquor	46	61	99	125	143	70.4	32.6	62.3	26.5	14.3
15	Crockery, cutlery, glassware & ceramic ware	2	1	1	1	1	0.0	-50.0	0.0	29.5	7.8
16	Crude oil	154	187	166	213	249	16.7	21.4	-11.2	28.3	16.8
17	Diesel oil	0	0	1	4	4	-	-	-	261.7	21.1
18	Drugs and medicines	136	152	178	208	295	15.3	11.8	17.1	17.0	41.7
19	Dry fruits	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	30.0
20	Edible oil	10	13	16	22	35	25.0	30.0	23.1	37.2	60.9
21	Electrical goods	117	113	154	166	205	10.4	-3.4	36.3	7.9	23.1
22	Electricity duty	2	12	2	2	1	0.0	500.0	-83.3	-13.1	-18.9
23	Electronic goods	20	29	43	35	50	17.6	45.0	48.3	-18.9	44.5
24	Engine & motors	6	6	8	14	19	20.0	0.0	33.3	81.2	32.0
25	Entertainment tax	9	9	13	11	17	12.5	0.0	44.4	-12.9	46.0
26	Ethanol			1	17	5	-	-	-	1567.9	-69.5
27	Fast food and cooked food	24	23	28	63	90	33.3	-4.2	21.7	126.0	41.8
28	Fertiliser & insecticides	73	81	82	90	144	15.9	11.0	1.2	10.2	59.4
29	Fire work	0	0	0	1	1	-	-	-	-	29.9
30	FMCG	148	181	210	237	324	15.6	22.3	16.0	12.7	36.8
31	Foodgrains	35	44	61	78	90	12.9	25.7	38.6	28.1	15.6
32	Footwear	6	7	10	13	18	20.0	16.7	42.9	31.3	35.1
33	Four wheelers & chassis of automobile	141	158	248	304	423	28.2	12.1	57.0	22.5	39.1
34	Furnitures	7	11	13	15	21	40.0	57.1	18.2	16.4	38.0
35	Ghee & vanaspati	16	27	31	47	74	77.8	68.8	14.8	52.3	57.3
36	Glasses	2	3	3	5	7	0.0	50.0	0.0	53.4	42.2
37	Gun & rifles	0	0	1	1	1	-	-	-	-49.0	13.6
38	Hardware	5	6	8	10	15	25.0	20.0	33.3	28.2	44.0
39	Hawai chappals	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	193.3
40	Hide & skin	1	1	0	1	1	0.0	0.0	-100.0	-	-22.7
41	Hosiery and ready made	15	19	27	35	41	36.4	26.7	42.1	28.1	19.4
42	IMFL	102	163	254	340	416	2.0	59.8	55.8	33.9	22.1
43	Iron & steel	59	70	93	126	144	25.5	18.6	32.9	35.6	13.9
44	Jewellery	2	3	3	5	10	100.0	50.0	0.0	55.1	105.9
45	Kerosene	4	4	4	3	2	33.3	0.0	0.0	-35.3	-23.5
46	Kirana	9	11	13	14	19	12.5	22.2	18.2	10.6	35.5

47	Lpg	3	2	2	2	5	0.0	-33.3	0.0	23.5	97.5
48	Lubricants	18	22	32	35	42	20.0	22.2	45.5	10.8	19.1
49	Luxury and hotel	3	3	4	5	7	50.0	0.0	33.3	35.6	24.4
50	Marble and granites	2	3	4	6	9	0.0	50.0	33.3	57.5	43.8
51	Matches	0	0	1	1	0	-	-	-	-44.3	-27.6
52	Moulded luggage	3	2	3	4	6	0.0	-33.3	50.0	45.3	41.3
53	Not tagged	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	30.3
54	Not tagged with any commodity	5	49	10	0	1	-50.0	880.0	-79.6	-97.1	137.1
55	Others @ 12.5	11	14	16	18	27	0.0	27.3	14.3	9.8	54.0
56	Others @ 4%	2	2	3	6	8	0.0	0.0	50.0	88.9	39.3
57	Others(tax free)	4	6	4	6	9	0.0	50.0	-33.3	50.6	45.6
58	Paints	17	20	24	34	46	21.4	17.6	20.0	41.0	37.0
59	Pan masala	5	14	22	24	29	400.0	180.0	57.1	8.0	23.0
60	Paper	9	12	16	18	19	50.0	33.3	33.3	9.5	11.1
61	Petro products	1217	1452	1657	2008	2528	16.6	19.3	14.1	21.2	25.9
62	Petrol	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	41.0
63	Plastic goods	17	8	11	16	22	-46.9	-52.9	37.5	48.6	33.0
64	Plyboard	1	1	2	2	3	0.0	0.0	100.0	-3.2	78.8
65	Plywood	3	3	3	4	5	50.0	0.0	0.0	20.2	45.6
66	Processed vegetable & food.	0	1	1	1	2	-	-	0.0	-1.1	66.5
67	Professional Tax				0	22	-	-	-	-	138839.3
68	Sand				1	1	-	-	-	-	103.6
69	Sanitary fittings & tiles	7	9	17	20	24	40.0	28.6	88.9	18.1	19.4
70	Shewing machine	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	14.3
71	Spectacles	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-11.5
72	Sport goods	0	0	1	1	1	-	-	-	10.7	-31.8
73	Staple yarn	2	1	1	1	2	0.0	-50.0	0.0	21.8	38.6
74	Stationery	3	4	4	4	6	50.0	33.3	0.0	2.8	39.2
75	Stone chips and ballast	2	2	4	4	9	0.0	0.0	100.0	-1.3	135.5
76	Tea & coffee	2	4	5	5	7	0.0	100.0	25.0	6.6	33.2
77	Telephone	106	155	150	111	105	152.4	46.2	-3.2	-25.7	-5.4
78	Timber	3	3	3	4	4	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.5	19.5
79	Tobacco	48	45	57	78	88	140.0	-6.3	26.7	36.9	12.6
80	Tools	0	1	5	5	6	-	-	400.0	-4.2	26.8
81	Tractors	20	31	53	55	79	17.6	55.0	71.0	3.6	43.4
82	Transporter			0	0	0	-	-	-	-	2020.9
83	Two and three wheelers	79	103	140	173	218	12.9	30.4	35.9	23.7	25.6
84	Tyres & tubes	39	48	57	64	84	30.0	23.1	18.8	13.1	30.0
85	Unregistered dealer others	218	192	175	188	235	43.4	-11.9	-8.9	7.7	24.5
86	Unregistered dealer works contractor	79	179	323	392	413	46.3	126.6	80.4	21.3	5.4
87	Utensils	1	1	2	2	3	0.0	0.0	100.0	13.0	18.1
88	Watch & clock	4	4	5	7	9	0.0	0.0	25.0	37.0	30.4
89	Works contract and TDS	99	130	150	200	324	102.0	31.3	15.4	33.5	62.0
	Total	3633	4467	5534	6645	8446	23.7	23.0	23.9	20.1	27.1

Note : The amounts booked under this head in the Finance accounts are respectively Rs 3839 crore, Rs 4557 crore and Rs 7476 crore for the 3 years, 2009-10 2010-11 and 2011-12. The differences 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 5 years. More than 97 percent of total state excise duty collections are contributed by country liquor and IMFL.

Table 7.34 : Collections of State Excise Duty

(Rs. crore)

Sources of Revenue	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Country Liquor	233	407	467	610	624
Indian Made Foreign Liquor (IMFL)	241	267	479	627	1294
Commercial Denatured spirit	3	0	0	0	0
Medicinal and Toilet Preparation	0	1	1	1	1
Molasses	4	2	1	2	
Compounding	6	2	2	3	6
Bihar State Beverages Corporation	37	71	125	300	—
Others	11	-	24	0	56
Total	536	749	1099	1542	1981

Note : For 2011-12, IMFL figures include the collection under Bihar State Beverage Corporation

Table 7.35 shows the revenue from stamp and registration duties during the period from 2007-08 till October, 2012. Trend analysis of the data reveals that there has been a steady increase in the collection of stamp duty from Rs. 522 crore in 2007-08 to Rs. 1225 crore in 2011-12, at an annual growth rate of 24 percent. The yield from Registration Fee has also increased steeply from Rs. 174 crore in 2007-08 to Rs. 385 crore in 2011-12, growing at an annual rate of 22 percent. Till October 2012, more than half 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	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (upto Oct,12)
From Printed Non-judicial stamps	177	333	457	334	1030	514
From Non-judicial stamp duty deposited through Bank challan	309	200	309	571	123	199
Non-Judicial adhesive stamps	11	22	-	15	34	18
Non-judicial special adhesive stamp – through Franking machines	1	1	13	2	1	2
Revenue Stamps	2	2	4	2	4	2
Judicial Stamps	22	24	24	32	32	17
Sub-Total	522	582	807	957	1225	751
Fees on registration of instruments	150	170	195	265	356	197
Landlord's Registration fee	13	12	15	18	21	13
Landlord's Process fee	7	3	13	3	3	2
Fee from searches of records & Non-Encumbrances	2	2	2	2	2	1
Fee from certified copies	2	1	2	2	2	1
Sub-Total	174	188	226	289	385	214
Total	696	770	1033	1246	1610	965

Table 7.36 shows the districtwise collection of revenue from Stamp and Registration Fees till October, 2012 for the year 2012-13. Patna district expectedly contributes the maximum

revenue (about 20 percent of the total revenue) from this source, more than three times the next highest collection district, namely Muzaffarpur district. The details for the years 2010-11 and 2011-12 are shown in Table A 7.3 (Appendix).

Table 7.36 : Districtwise Revenue from Stamp Duty and Registration Fees, 2011-12 (upto Oct., 2012)

(Rs. crore)

District	No. of Documents	Registration Fees	Stamp Fee	Total Receipt	Target	% receipt against target	Receipt per Document (Rs.)
Patna	43513	49	172	221	178	123.6	50679
Nalanda	19381	7	21	28	24	115.5	14220
Bhojpur	15502	7	19	26	21	124.6	16746
Buxar	8248	4	12	17	15	110.3	20065
Rohtas	15211	7	20	27	25	109.0	17934
Kaimur	8651	3	9	12	11	106.5	13733
Gaya	22798	9	29	38	44	86.3	16646
Jehanabad	5999	2	7	9	8	108.8	14702
Arwal	3623	1	3	4	4	106.9	11924
Nawadah	11354	3	9	12	12	103.6	10683
Aurangabad	13890	6	16	22	20	110.4	15947
Saran	21953	8	22	30	25	119.6	13784
Siwan	21217	8	23	31	31	101.6	14682
Gopalganj	17959	6	18	24	24	101.3	13575
West Champaran	41331	14	39	52	41	126.8	12613
East Champaran	28930	8	22	30	31	96.0	10200
Muzaffarpur	33546	16	46	62	55	112.8	18622
Sitamarhi	26450	9	26	35	24	144.9	13342
Sheohar	4823	1	4	6	5	118.8	11673
Vaishali	19739	9	27	36	32	110.8	18238
Darbhanga	23004	10	27	37	27	139.4	16188
Madhubani	27930	9	23	32	30	107.6	11393
Samastipur	28820	9	30	38	40	95.3	13314
Begusarai	17390	9	25	34	30	113.1	19620
Munger	5388	2	7	10	9	115.1	18151
Sheikhpura	5265	1	4	5	5	94.1	9364
Lakhisarai	6379	2	7	9	8	118.6	14172
Jamui	8994	3	7	10	9	115.3	11163
Khagaria	10741	4	11	15	13	111.9	13993
Bhagalpur	17651	9	26	35	37	94.9	19931
Banka	8860	3	9	12	13	97.3	14007
Saharsa	12872	5	14	18	13	145.2	14100
Supaul	15704	4	11	15	11	129.5	9418
Madhepura	13855	4	11	15	13	114.2	10870
Purnea	25897	9	25	34	28	120.2	13083
Kishanganj	14049	3	10	14	11	119.1	9695
Araria	20145	6	15	21	15	139.6	10300
Katihar	26312	7	20	27	22	120.3	10261
Total	673374	276	828	1103	965	114.3	16382

Source : Department of Registration, Excise and Prohibition, GOB

7.9 Expenditure Management

The expenditure of the state governments is classified under three major categories — General Services, Social Services and Economic Services. This is called the functional classification of government expenditure. 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, local bodies, both urban and rural, Panchayati Raj Institutions and to its own employees as well for various other 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 of expenditure, under the General Services.

Table 7.37 presents the expenditure of the state government under various heads for the period from 2007-08 to 2012-13 (BE). Tables 7.38 and 7.39 present the structure of the expenditure of the state government covering this period. Finally, Table 7.40 depicts the annual growth rate 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

Expenditure Heads	(Rs. crore)					
	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 BE
General Services	9252	10530	12202	15287	17730	22193
Social Services	9868	12252	13186	15089	18729	25633
Economic Services	4438	5726	7088	7836	10038	13130
Grants in Aid	5	4	107	3	3	4
Capital Outlay	6104	6436	7332	9196	8852	13412
Discharge of Public Debt	1632	1682	1983	2190	2922	3054
Loans and Advances by State	273	551	897	1103	1906	1261
Total Consolidated Fund	31571	37181	42795	50705	60180	78687

A significant structural change had taken place between 2005-06 and 2007-08 in the expenditure pattern of the state; the share of capital outlay in total expenditure had increased from 9 percent in 2005-06 to 19 percent in 2007-08, which has remained nearly at that level since then. For the future growth of the state economy, this was a most remarkable development.

The proportion of revenue expenditure on administration of the state government, i.e., on general services which are of non-developmental nature, had also undergone a discernible

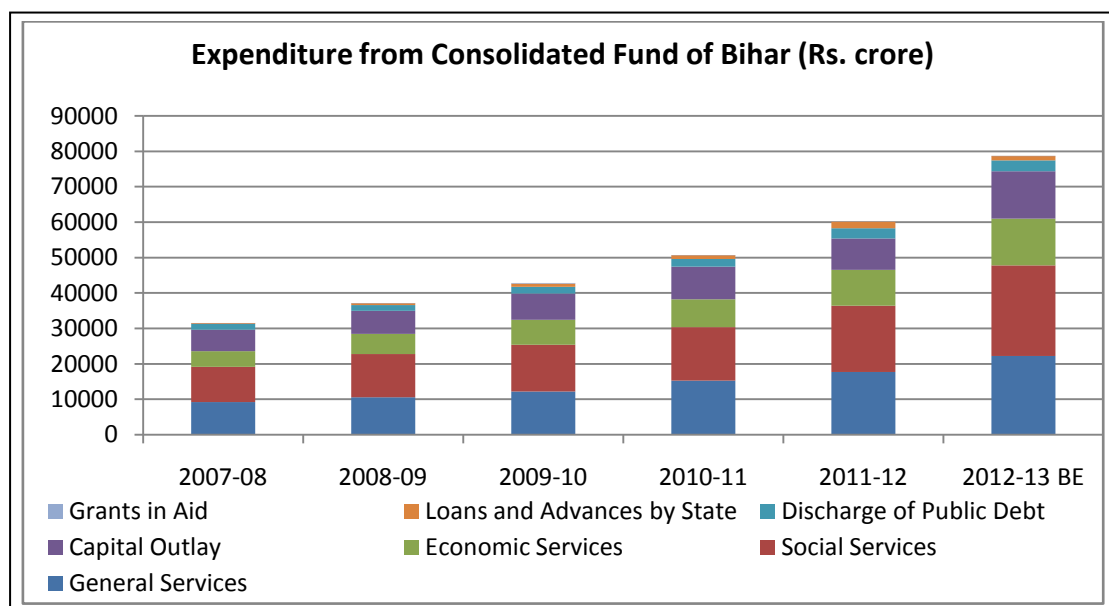
shift. In 2005-06, it used to consume 39 percent of total expenditure of the state government, but this share was brought down to less than 30 percent in 2007-08; even now it consumes less than 30 percent of the total expenditure (2012-13). Revenue expenditure on social services accounted for 31 percent of the total expenditure, followed by economic services (17 percent). Capital outlay accounted for 15 percent of total expenditure during 2011-12, down from 18 percent a year before. Discharge of public debt accounted for 5 percent of the total expenditure, while loans and advances by the state government made up for the remaining 3 percent of total expenditure. The steady increase in capital expenditure over the entire period from 2007-08 to 2012-13, save the 3 percent decline in 2011-12, translates into an increase of more than Rs 7300 crore over the period, at an annual growth rate of 17 percent. Increase in capital outlay has catapulted the stagnant economy of the state to one of the fastest growing among all major states in India. Table 7.38 shows this change.

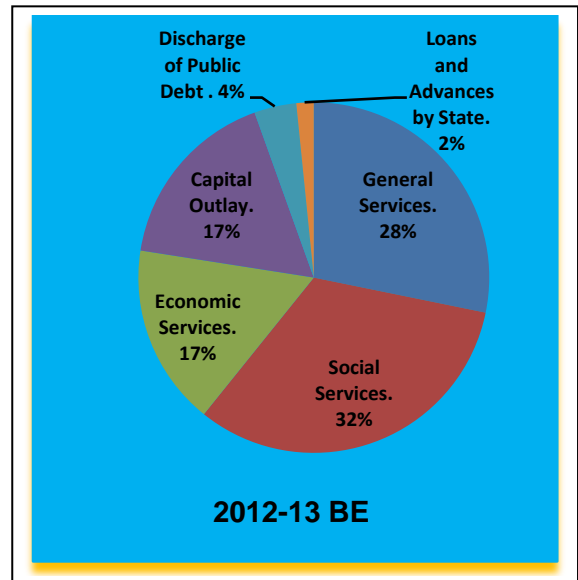
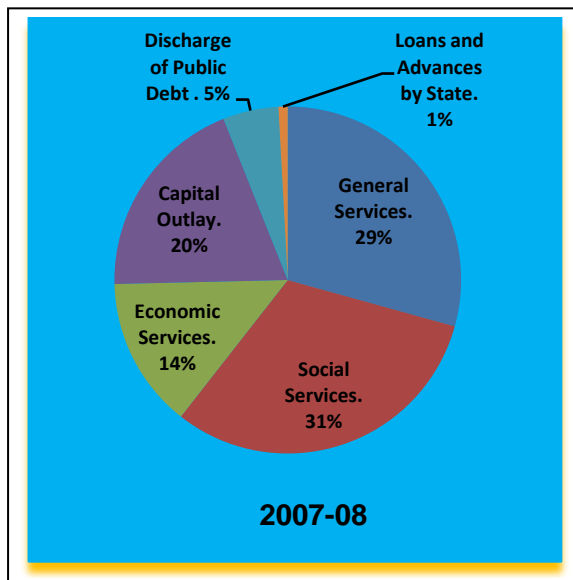
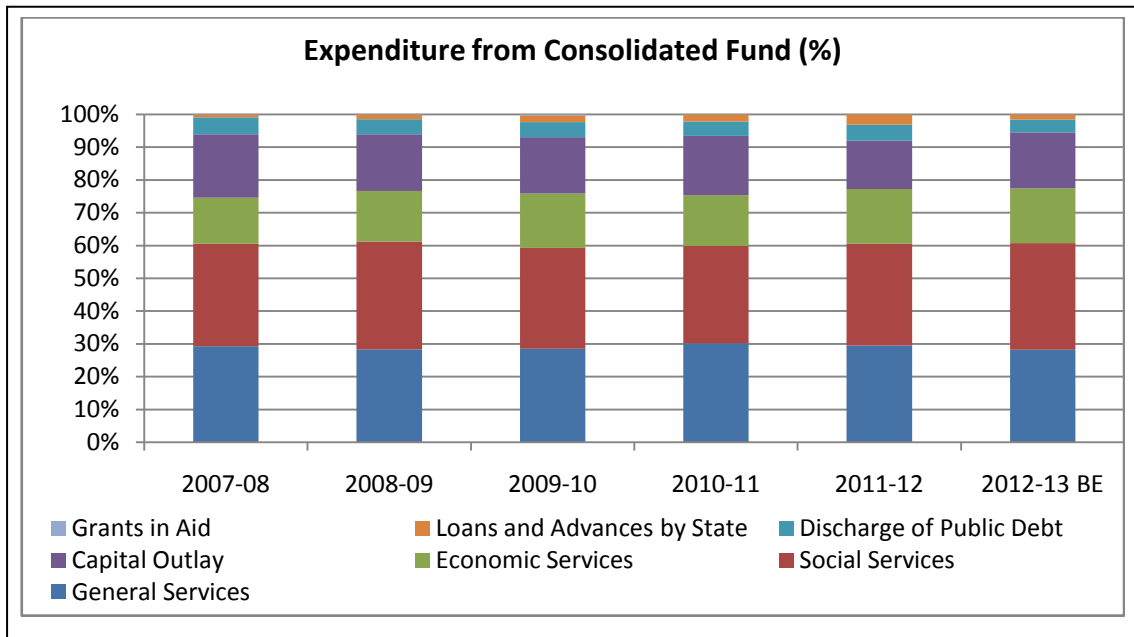
Table 7.38 : Composition of Government Expenditure

(Percentage)

Expenditure Heads	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 BE
General Services (RE)	29.31	28.32	28.51	30.15	29.46	28.20
Social Services (RE)	31.26	32.95	30.81	29.76	31.12	32.58
Economic Services (RE)	14.06	15.40	16.56	15.45	16.68	16.69
Capital Outlay	19.33	17.31	17.13	18.14	14.71	17.05
Discharge of Public Debt	5.17	4.52	4.63	4.32	4.86	3.88
Loans and Advances by State	0.86	1.48	2.10	2.17	3.17	1.60
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Charts 7.17





From Table 7.39, it is seen that social and economic services, essential for the socio-economic development of the state, now account for the bulk of the expenditure, reflecting the state government’s commitment to improve the social sectors, especially education and health. The revenue and capital accounts claimed 77 and 23 percent of total expenditure (2011-12); about 63 percent of the total expenditure was of developmental nature and 37 percent non-developmental in 2011-12, and their relative proportions have not changed markedly over the last six years.

Table 7.39 : Percentage Composition of Total Expenditure

Expenditure Heads	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 BE
Revenue A/c	74.63	76.68	76.14	75.37	77.27	77.47
Non-Developmental Revenue Expenditure	29.31	28.32	28.51	30.15	29.46	28.20
Developmental Revenue Expenditure	45.31	48.35	47.38	45.21	47.80	49.26
Social Services	31.26	32.95	30.81	29.76	31.12	32.58
Economic Services	14.06	15.40	16.56	15.45	16.68	16.69
Capital A/c	25.37	23.32	23.86	24.63	22.73	22.53
Non-Developmental Capital Expenditure	6.03	6.01	6.73	6.49	8.02	5.48
Discharge of Public Debt	5.17	4.52	4.63	4.32	4.86	3.88
Loans and Advances by State	0.86	1.48	2.10	2.17	3.17	1.60
Developmental Capital Expenditure	19.33	17.31	17.13	18.14	14.71	17.05
Capital Outlay	19.33	17.31	17.13	18.14	14.71	17.05
Total Non- Developmental Expenditure	35.35	34.34	35.49	36.65	37.49	33.69
Total Developmental Expenditure	64.65	65.66	64.51	63.35	62.51	66.31
Total Expenditure	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

As observed earlier, the state government has been able to manage its debt problem quite well by consistently generating substantial surpluses in its revenue account during the last few years. 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 (2005-2010). The servicing of debt now takes around 5 percent of the total expenditure. The state government is now much better placed to launch ambitious programmes aimed at creation of quality infrastructure that alone can further accelerate the pace of economic growth of the state. From Table 7.40, it is seen that the annual growth rate of capital outlay is as high as 17 percent during 2007-08 to 2012-13; the expenditure on social and economic services growing at even higher rates of 21 and 24 percent respectively. On the whole, the total expenditure of the state government has been growing annually at 20 percent.

Table 7.40 : Growth Rates of Expenditure

Expenditure Heads	Annual Growth Rates						CAGR (2007-13)
	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 BE	
General Services	7.00	13.81	15.88	25.29	15.98	25.17	19.12
Social Services	25.00	24.16	7.63	14.43	24.12	36.86	21.04
Economic Services	10.00	29.03	23.78	10.56	28.09	30.80	24.23
Grants in Aid	25.00	-20.80	2613.64	-96.98	-2.44	30.04	-4.36
Capital A/c, of which	22.00	8.26	17.79	22.30	9.54	29.58	17.05
Capital Outlay	17.00	5.45	13.92	25.42	-3.74	51.52	13.35
Discharge of Public Debt	59.00	3.09	17.88	10.44	33.44	4.52	35.80
Loans and Advances by State	-14.00	102.07	62.74	22.95	72.87	-33.86	20.04
Total Consolidated Fund	16.00	17.77	15.10	18.48	18.69	30.75	19.12

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 from Rs. 9252 crore in 2007-08 to Rs 22,193 crore in 2012-13 (BE), at an annual growth rate of 19 percent. These increases have been due to increased expenditure on police and district administration, judiciary and legislature, expenditure of tax departments and public works. In 2011-12, expenditure on general services increased by 16 percent. Within the general services, the expenditure on administrative services in particular is likely to increase by more than Rs 1000 crore as per the budget estimates of 2012-13, while interest payments are likely to go up by nearly Rs 900 crore. Capital outlay declined by about 4 percent in 2011-12, while expenditure on social and economic services increased by 24 and 28 percent respectively over the previous year, much higher than the last year's growth rates in these two services (14 and 10 percent respectively). These increases were necessitated not only by the demands of creating and upgrading physical and social infrastructure, but also by the consideration of efficiency in administration of various departments through modernization.

Within social services, the revenue expenditure on education, health and family welfare, water supply and sanitation, and social welfare and nutrition have shown steady increases over the years. Within economic services, expenditure on special area programmes, power, roads and bridges, and industry have registered significant increases over the years.

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, not addition to the existing infrastructure. The non-plan component of revenue expenditure consumes the bulk of it; in 2011-12, it constituted 57 percent of the total revenue expenditure, and this share had marginally come down from 59 percent in 2007-08. The rate of growth of plan revenue expenditure has been much more than the growth of non-plan component till 2010-11; in 2011-12, however, the non-plan revenue expenditure grew by nearly 25 percent, far exceeding the 15 percent growth rate of plan revenue expenditure. The total revenue expenditure and the non-plan revenue expenditure respectively constitute 24 percent and 13 percent of the GSDP of Bihar as in 2011-12. From the buoyancy ratios, it is seen that, during 2007-08 to 2011-12, the revenue expenditure has been increasing at a slower rate than the GSDP; however, in the budget

estimates of 2012-13, revenue expenditure has been projected to grow at a higher rate, because of much higher expenditure in social as well as general service. In that year, the expenditure on general, social and economic services are likely to go up nearly by Rs 4500 crore, Rs 6900 crore and Rs 3100 crore respectively.

Table 7.41 : Details of Revenue Expenditure

(Rs. crore)

Expenditure Heads	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 BE
Revenue Expenditure (RE)	23563	28512	32584	38216	46500	60959
Capital Expenditure (CE)	8008	8670	10212	12489	13681	17728
Total Expenditure (TE)	31571	37181	42795	50705	60180	78687
Non Plan Expenditure	20625	23367	26601	29794	37172	45323
Revenue A/c (NPRE)	18721	21231	24145	27316	34013	42079
Capital A/c	1905	2135	2456	2478	3159	3244
Plan Expenditure	10946	13815	16194	20911	23008	33364
Revenue A/c (PRE)	4804	7280	8439	10900	12487	18880
Capital A/c	6142	6534	7755	10011	10521	14484
Rate of growth of NPRE (%)	14.00	13.41	13.73	13.13	24.51	23.72
Rate of growth of PRE (%)	18.00	51.55	15.92	29.16	14.56	51.20
RE/TE(%)	74.63	76.68	76.14	75.37	77.27	77.47
NPRE/TE (%)	59.30	57.10	56.42	53.87	56.52	53.48
TE/GSDP(%)	27.77	26.13	26.13	25.12	23.82	26.23
NPRE/GSDP(%)	16.47	14.92	14.74	13.53	13.46	14.03
Revenue Receipt (RR)/TE (%)	89.35	88.70	83.02	87.83	85.28	86.48
NPRE/RR(%)	66.36	64.38	67.96	61.34	66.28	61.84
Buoyancy of RE w.r.t. GSDP	0.97	0.83	0.94	0.74	0.86	1.66
Buoyancy of RE w.r.t. RR	0.65	1.24	1.85	0.68	1.42	0.95

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, both under plan and non-plan heads, as well as pension are presented in Table 7.42. The salary of the state government employees alone accounted for 26 percent of the total revenue expenditure in 2011-12; it was 28 percent the year before and is likely to reduce to 24 percent in 2012-13. This share has not changed much during the last 5 years, except in 2009-10 when it rose to 30 percent on account of Pay Commission arrears. The salary expenses constituted 5 percent of GSDP in 2011-12 and this proportion was almost constant during the last 5 years, 2007-08 to 2011-12. This was again because the GSDP expanded phenomenally during the period, along with increases in the

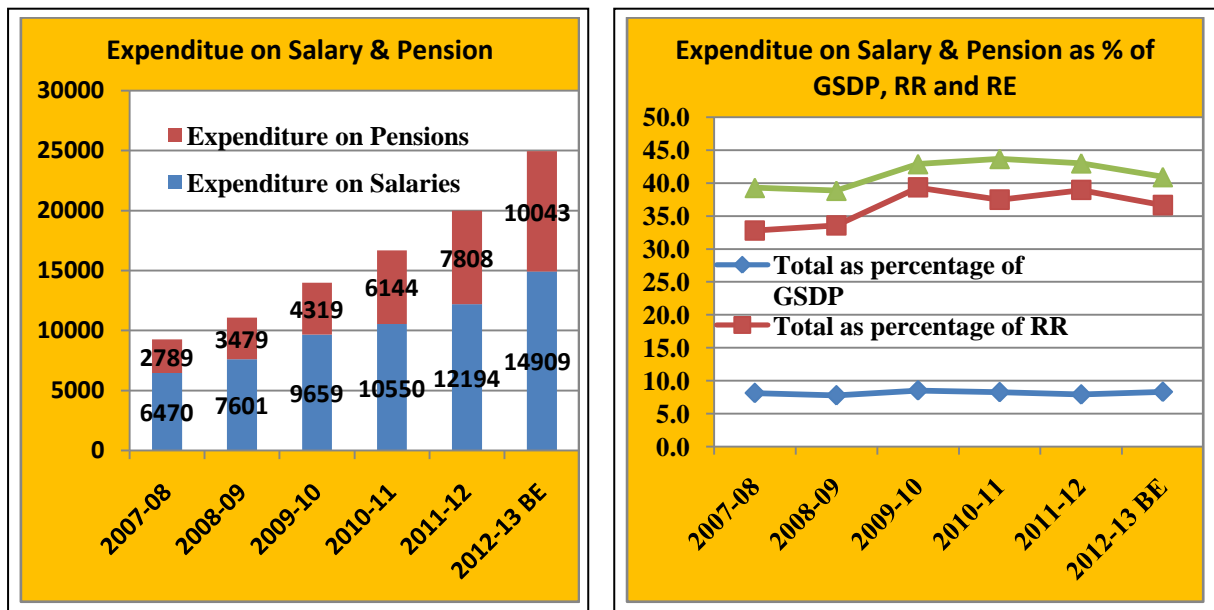
levels of salary, following the recommendations of the State Pay Committee, following the Central Sixth Pay Commission. Similarly, pension constituted 17 percent of revenue expenditure in 2011-12 or 3 percent of GSDP. During 2007-08 to 2011-12, there had been major increases in expenditure on these accounts by almost Rs. 5700 crore for salary and Rs. 5000 crore for pension, due to revisions following Pay Commission. It was made effective from April, 2007, with arrears disbursed in parts during 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11. The salary and pension expenditure is projected to increase by about Rs 5000 crore in the budget estimates of 2012-13. But the salary expenses are still within the norm of 35 percent of revenue expenditure, as recommended by the Twelfth Finance Commission. The pension payments increased annually at a growth rate of 29 percent from Rs. 2789 crore in 2007-08 to Rs. 7808 crore in 2011-12, while the salary expenditure increased at the annual growth rate of 17 percent during this period. The pension and salary payments together constitute 8 percent GSDP of the state and as much as 43 percent of the state government's revenue expenditure.

Table 7.42 : Expenditure on Salaries and Pensions

(Rs. crore)

Heads	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 BE
Expenditure on Salaries	6470	7601	9659	10550	12194	14909
Non-Plan Head	5915	6964	9001	9953	11495	14101
Plan Head	555	637	657	596	699	809
Salary as percentage of GSDP	5.69	5.34	5.90	5.23	4.83	4.97
Salary as percentage of RR	22.93	23.05	27.19	23.69	23.76	21.91
Salary as percentage of RE	27.46	26.66	29.64	27.61	26.22	24.46
Expenditure on Pensions	2789	3479	4319	6144	7808	10043
Rate of Growth	12.00	24.74	24.13	42.26	27.09	28.62
Pension as percentage of GSDP	2.45	2.45	2.64	3.04	3.09	3.35
Pension as percentage of RR	9.89	10.55	12.16	13.80	15.22	14.76
Pension as percentage of RE	11.84	12.20	13.25	16.08	16.79	16.47
Total expenditure on Salary & Pension	9258	11080	13977	16693	20002	24952
Total as percentage of GSDP	8.14	7.79	8.53	8.27	7.92	8.32
Total as percentage of RR	32.82	33.60	39.34	37.49	38.98	36.67
Total as percentage of RE	39.29	38.86	42.90	43.68	43.02	40.93

Charts 7.18



7.12 Quality of Expenditure

The quality of expenditure can be judged by the proportion of expenditure devoted to creation of social and physical infrastructure, proportion of developmental expenditure on social and economic services as opposed to 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 and the proportion of non-salary expenditure incurred in these services and (4) ratio of plan to non-plan expenditure. The higher are these ratios, the better would be the quality of expenditure. Table 7.43 shows these ratios during the 6 year period from 2007-08 to 2012-13.

Judged by all the parameters, the quality of expenditure in Bihar has undergone significant improvement over the recent years. The non-salary component of developmental revenue expenditure had increased from 69 to 74 percent during this period, while the share of plan expenditure in total expenditure had increased from 35 to 42 percent. The ratio of plan to non-plan expenditure has also systematically increased from only 53 to a high level of 74 percent. All these ratios reflect that the public finances in Bihar are moving in the right direction. The results have certainly started showing up in the form of higher growth of GSDP and improvement in other socio-economic parameters of the state.

Table 7.43 : Quality Parameters of Expenditure

Expenditure Heads	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	201213 BE
Capital Outlay (Rs. crore)	6104	6436	7332	9196	8852	13412
Revenue Expenditure (Rs. crore)	23563	28512	32584	38216	46500	60959
Of which Social and Economic Services with	14306	17978	20274	22926	28767	38762
(i) Salary Component (Rs. crore)	4378	5194	6920	7027	8171	9941
Percentage of salary component (%)	30.6	28.9	34.1	30.7	28.4	25.6
(ii) Non salary component (Rs. crore)	9928	12784	13354	15899	20596	28821
Percentage of non-salary component (%)	69.4	71.1	65.9	69.3	71.6	74.4
Capital Outlay/ Total Expenditure (%)	19.3	17.3	17.1	18.1	14.7	17.0
Revenue Expenditure / Total Expenditure (%)	74.6	76.7	76.1	75.4	77.3	77.5
Revenue Expenditure /GSDP (%)	20.7	20.0	19.9	18.9	18.4	20.3
Capital Outlay /GSDP (%)	5.4	4.5	4.5	4.6	3.5	4.5
Plan Expenditure / Non-Plan Expenditure (%)	53.1	59.1	60.9	70.2	61.9	73.6
Plan Expenditure / Total Expenditure (%)	34.7	37.2	37.8	41.2	38.2	42.4

7.13 Sectoral Expenditure

Expenditure on Social Services

Providing better education and health services, safe drinking water, sanitation, housing etc. is more important to establish the linkage between economic growth and welfare of citizens. The priority for expenditure on social services is, therefore, essential for judging the overall improvement in the quality of life. Table 7.44 examines the efficacy of expenditure incurred by the state government in expanding and strengthening the social services during the period from 2007-08 to 2012-13.

Table 7.44 : Expenditure on Social Services

	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 BE
Education, Sports, Arts & Culture						
Total Expenditure (Rs. crore)	5553	6882	7750	8244	10214	15377
Revenue Expenditure (Rs. crore)	5496	6706	7416	8101	10157	15088
(a) Salary component (%)	45.0	43.0	48.0	45.0	43.5	35.9
(b) Non-salary component (%)	55.0	57.0	52.0	55.0	56.5	64.1
Capital Outlay (Rs. crore)	57	177	334	144	56	289
Capital Outlay (%)	1.0	2.6	4.3	1.7	0.6	1.9
Health and Family Welfare						
Total Expenditure (Rs. crore)	1387	1291	1517	1667	2125	3068
Revenue Expenditure (Rs. crore)	1141	1193	1388	1502	1804	2535
(a) Salary component (%)	53.0	61.0	66.0	73.0	72.9	66.7
(b) Non-salary component (%)	47.0	39.0	34.0	27.0	27.1	33.3
Capital Outlay (Rs. crore)	246	97	129	165	321	533
Capital Outlay (%)	17.7	7.5	8.5	9.9	15.1	17.4
Water Supply, Sanitation, Housing and Urban Development						
Total Expenditure (Rs. crore)	1053	1600	1903	2327	2045	3077
Revenue Expenditure (Rs. crore)	713	1413	1438	1698	1713	2680
(a) Salary component (%)	16.0	10.0	11.0	10.0	11.6	9.7
(b) Non-salary component (%)	84.0	90.0	89.0	90.0	88.4	90.3
Capital Outlay (Rs. crore)	339	187	465	630	332	397
Capital Outlay (%)	32.2	11.7	24.4	27.1	16.2	12.9
Total (Social Services)						
Total Expenditure (Rs. crore)	10667	12892	14309	16161	19536	27619
Revenue Expenditure (Rs. crore)	9868	12252	13186	15089	18729	25633
(a) Salary component (%)	35.0	32.0	38.0	34.0	33.6	30.1
(b) Non-salary component (%)	65.0	68.0	62.0	66.0	66.4	69.9
Capital Outlay (Rs. crore)	799	640	1123	1072	807	1986
Capital Outlay (%)	7.5	5.0	7.8	6.6	4.1	7.2

The state government's concern for development of the social sector is amply reflected in the increased allocation for this sector from Rs. 10,667 crore in 2007-08 to Rs. 27,619 crore in

2012-13. The increase will be most significant during the current fiscal (2012-13), when the social services expenditure is projected to increase by more than Rs. 8000 crore. Consequent upon the reduction in capital outlay during 2011-12, the share of capital outlay in social services sector dropped to 4 percent of the total expenditure during the 2011-12, from 6.6 percent the year before, and was equivalent to 9 percent of the total capital outlay on all services during 2011-12, compared to 12 percent a year ago. The non-salary component of the revenue expenditure (the amount spent actually on the maintenance of assets already created) was 66 percent in 2011-12, same as in 2010-11. The total capital outlay on social services increased from Rs. 799 crore in 2007-08 to Rs. 1986 crore in 2012-13 (BE), mostly due to increases in capital outlay on education and health sectors. The non-salary component of developmental revenue expenditure on social services has increased significantly during the period in respect of education, sports, art and culture (Rs 6648 crore) and water supply, sanitation, housing and urban development (Rs 1800 crore). The salary component of revenue expenditure in respect of water supply, sanitation, housing and urban development has in fact been very small (only 9.7 percent in 2012-13, compared to 16 percent in 2007-08), but the salary component accounts for two-thirds of total revenue expenditure in respect of health and family welfare. Total revenue expenditure on social services have increased phenomenally by nearly Rs 17,000 crore during the 6 years from 2007-08 to 2012-13 (BE).

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 account for more than 73 percent of the total expenditure on economic services, taking into account both revenue and capital accounts (2011-12).

About 42 percent of the total expenditure on economic services was made on capital account during 2011-12; irrigation and flood control and transport together account for more than 81 percent of the total capital outlay on economic services. 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 81 percent during 2011-12. In the budget estimates of 2012-13, it was projected to rise further to 83 percent. The salary component was high only in respect of irrigation and flood control, accounting for 60 percent of total expenditure on this account in the budget estimates of 2012-13.

Table 7.45 : Expenditure on Economic Services

	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 BE
Agriculture and Allied Activities						
Total Expenditure (Rs. crore)	759	1284	1505	2035	2032	2770
Revenue Expenditure (Rs. crore)	737	1273	1504	2018	1914	2625
(a) Salary component (%)	31.0	21.0	26.0	20.0	23.8	18.9
(b) Non-salary component (%)	69.0	80.0	74.0	80.0	76.2	81.1
Capital Outlay (Rs. crore)	22	11	1	17	117	145
Capital Outlay (%)	2.9	0.9	0.1	0.8	5.8	5.2
Irrigation and Flood Control						
Total Expenditure (Rs. crore)	1450	1845	2246	2678	3275	3575
Revenue Expenditure (Rs. crore)	562	704	897	1311	1311	1146
(a) Salary component (%)	63.0	58.0	69.0	53.0	47.2	59.8
(b) Non-salary component (%)	37.0	42.0	31.0	47.0	52.8	40.2
Capital Outlay (Rs. crore)	888	1141	1349	1367	1964	2429
Capital Outlay (%)	61.2	61.8	60.0	51.0	60.0	67.9
Energy and Power						
Total Expenditure (Rs. crore)	841	1123	1244	2223	2270	3041
Revenue Expenditure (Rs. crore)	726	723	868	1216	2168	2182
(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)	115	400	376	1007	102	859
Capital Outlay (%)	13.7	35.6	30.2	45.3	4.5	28.2
Transport						
Total Expenditure (Rs. crore)	2707	2957	3748	4706	4852	4850
Revenue Expenditure (Rs. crore)	408	493	690	634	789	1017
(a) Salary component (%)	29.0	28.0	23.0	26.0	23.3	24.9
(b) Non-salary component (%)	71.0	72.0	77.0	74.0	76.7	75.1
Capital Outlay (Rs. crore)	2299	2463	3058	4072	4064	3833
Capital Outlay (%)	84.9	83.3	81.6	86.5	83.7	79.0
Industry and Minerals						
Total Expenditure (Rs. crore)	398	503	534	335	429	768
Revenue Expenditure (Rs. crore)	233	226	265	326	363	688
(a) Salary component (%)	14.0	13.0	17.0	34.0	11.2	8.5
(b) Non-salary component (%)	86.0	87.0	83.0	66.0	88.8	91.5
Capital Outlay (Rs. crore)	165	277	269	9	66	80
Capital Outlay (%)	41.4	55.0	50.3	2.6	15.4	10.4
Total (Economic Services)						
Total Expenditure (Rs. crore)	9520	11316	13023	15564	17475	22561
Revenue Expenditure (Rs. crore)	4438	5726	7088	7836	10038	13130
(a) Salary component (%)	22.0	22.0	25.0	20.0	18.7	17.0
(b) Non-salary component (%)	78.0	79.0	75.0	80.0	81.3	83.0
Capital Outlay (Rs. crore)	5082	5590	5935	7728	7437	9432
Capital Outlay (%)	53.4	49.4	45.6	49.7	42.6	41.8

Capital outlay in respect of economic services also increased substantially from Rs 5082 crore in 2007-08 to Rs 9432 crore in 2012-13 (BE). Capital outlay on economic services has increased systematically during the last few years and was more than 84 percent of the total capital outlay of Rs 8852 crore of the state government in 2011-12, capital outlay on social and general services accounting for 9 and 7 percent respectively of the state's total capital outlay. Out of the total capital outlay on economic services, transport, i.e, roads and bridges had taken the largest share (Rs 4064 crore), followed by various irrigation and flood control projects (Rs 1964 crore) in 2011-12.

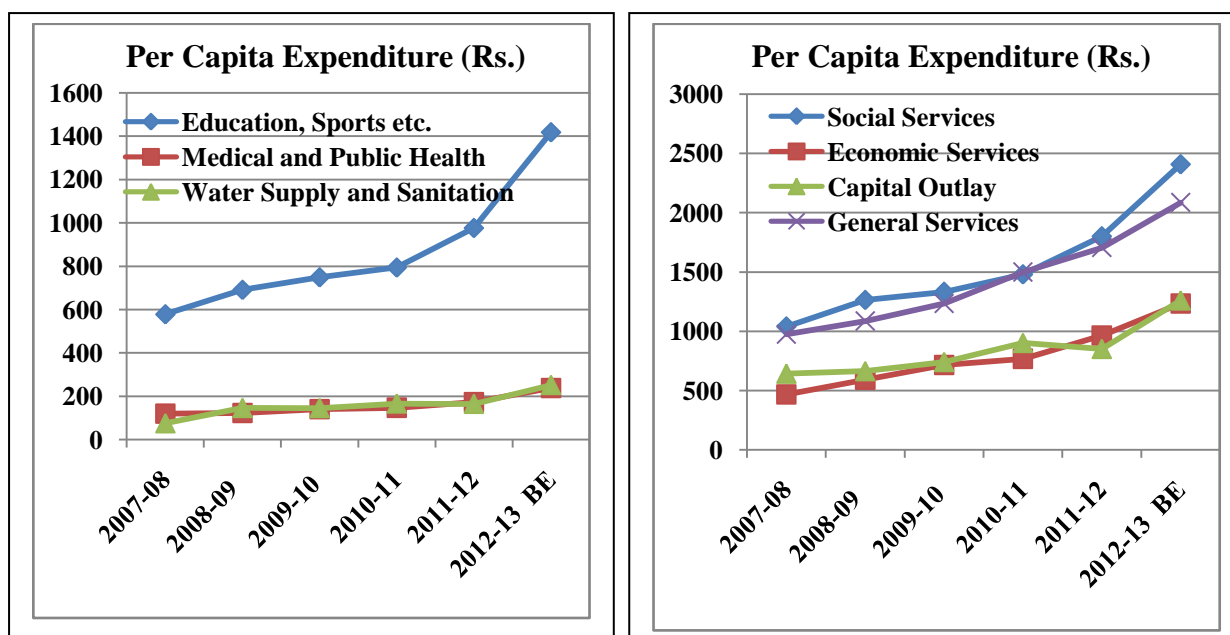
7.14 Per Capita Expenditure on Social and Economic Services

Tables 7.46 shows the per capita expenditure on social and economic services for the years 2007-08 to 2012-13. The per capita capital outlay has almost doubled from Rs 643 (2007-08) to Rs. 1261 (2012-13 BE). During this period, the growth in per capita expenditure on social services was substantial, as it increased from Rs 1039 to Rs 2409; and the growth in economic services was still higher (from Rs 467 to Rs 1234).

Table 7.46 : Per Capita Expenditure on Social and Economic Services

	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 BE
Estimated Population (Crore)	9.5	9.7	9.9	10.2	10.4	10.6
Total Expenditure (Rs. crore)						
Education, Sports etc.	5496	6706	7416	8101	10157	15088
Medical and Public Health	1141	1193	1388	1502	1804	2535
Water Supply and Sanitation	713	1413	1438	1698	1713	2680
Social Services	9868	12252	13186	15089	18729	25633
Economic Services	4438	5726	7088	7836	10038	13130
Capital Outlay	6104	6436	7332	9196	8852	13412
General Services	9252	10530	12202	15287	17730	22193
Per Capita Expenditure (Rs.)						
Education, Sports etc.	579	691	749	794	977	1418
Medical and Public Health	120	123	140	147	173	238
Water Supply and Sanitation	75	146	145	166	165	252
Social Services	1039	1263	1332	1479	1801	2409
Economic Services	467	590	716	768	965	1234
Capital Outlay	643	664	741	902	851	1261
General Services	974	1086	1233	1499	1705	2086

Charts 7.19



7.15 Comparison of State Budgets : 2011-12 and 2012-13

In this section, budget of 2012-13 will be analysed and compared with the actual receipts and expenditure of the state government during 2011-12. The budget for 2011-12 was a balanced budget; however, the budget for 2012-13 is a deficit one, but ambitious at the same time.

From the summary of the budget for 2012-13 presented in Table 7.47, it can be seen that revenue receipts and revenue expenditure are estimated to go up by nearly Rs 16,728 crore and Rs 14,460 crore respectively in 2012-13, compared to the previous year. It has estimated a revenue surplus of Rs. 7089 crore which was much higher than Rs 4820 crore of revenue surplus in 2011-12. In the capital account, the budget estimates for 2012-13 envisaged an increase in capital outlay by about Rs 4559 crore over 2011-12, while capital receipts were estimated to increase by only Rs 2686 crore, from public debt, including loans from the market, NSSF and also grants from the central government for plan purposes. The repayments of loans during 2012-13 was estimated to increase by only Rs 132 crore, compared to 2011-12, and the lending by the state government was estimated to go down by Rs 645 crore. Thus, there would be a net increase in capital expenditure by Rs 4047 crore, compared to 2011-12, leaving a deficit of Rs 8391 crore in the capital account, as against Rs 7030 crore the previous year. This deficit was more than the surplus of Rs 7089 crore in the revenue account, leaving a deficit of Rs 1302 crore in the budget. The Public Account is estimated to leave a net surplus of Rs 89 crore, and the net results of all accounts was a deficit of Rs 1214 crore. In the accounts for 2011-12, there was a modest net surplus of Rs 334 crore, as against an estimated surplus of Rs 114 crore.

Table 7.47 : Summary of Budget, 2011-12 and 2012-13

(Rs. crore)

	2011-12 (Actual)	2012-13 BE		2011-12 (Actual)	2012-13 BE
Revenue Account			Capital Account		
Receipts			Receipts		
Tax revenues	40547	48822	Public Debt	6628	9321
Non-Tax Revenues	890	3142	Recovery of Loans and Advances	23	15
Grants and Contributions	9883	16084			
Total Revenue Receipts	51320	68048	Total Capital Receipts	6650	9336
Expenditure			Expenditure		
General Services	17730	22193	Capital Outlay	8852	13412
Social Services	18729	25633	Public Debt	2922	3054
Economic Services	10038	13130	Loans & advances	1906	1261
Grants and Contributions	3	4			
Total Revenue Expenditure	46500	60959	Total Capital Expenditure	13681	17728
Deficit Revenue A/c	-4820	-7089	Deficit Capital Account	7030	8391
Consolidated Fund Receipts	58046	77384	Consolidated Fund Expenditure	60180	78687
Net Consolidated Fund (Receipt-Expenditure)	-2134	-1302			
Contingency Fund					
Income			Expenditure		
Contingency Fund Total			Contingency Fund Total		
Public Account			Public Account		
Receipts			Disbursements		
Small Savings, PF etc.	1032	806	Small Savings, PF etc.	1034	676
Reserve Funds	1115	667	Reserve Funds	779	667
Deposits and Advances	9878	5724	Deposits and Advances	8945	5766
Suspense and Misc.	124344	0	Suspense and Misc.	123105	0
Remittances	9859	0	Remittances	9896	0
Total Receipts Public Account	146228	7197	Total Disbursements Public Account	143759	7109
Net Results Public Account (Receipt-Expenditure)	2469	89			
Net Result (All Accounts) (Receipt-Expenditure)	334	-1214			

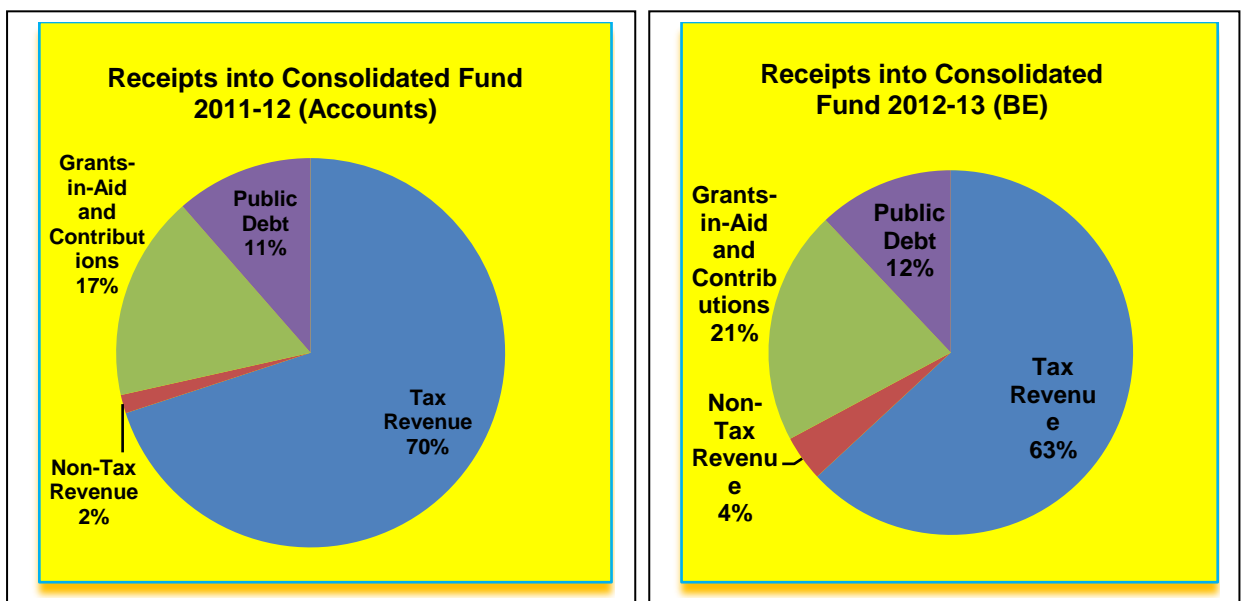
The structures of receipts and expenditure of the state government are presented in Table 7.48. From this table, it can be seen that, except for some minor variations, there was no structural change in the composition of either receipts or expenditure. Tax revenue as a share of the receipts in the Consolidated Fund accounted for 63 percent of the total receipts, as against 70 percent the previous year. While the share of non-tax revenue went up by 2.6 percent and that of public debt by 0.6 percent, the share of central government grants went up by about 3.8 percent.

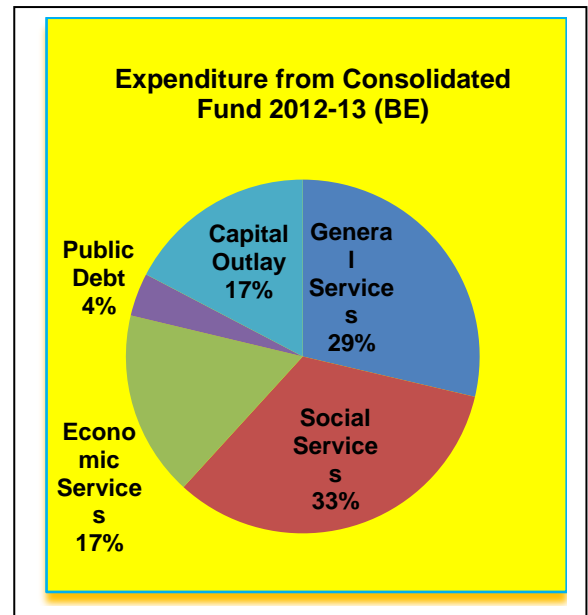
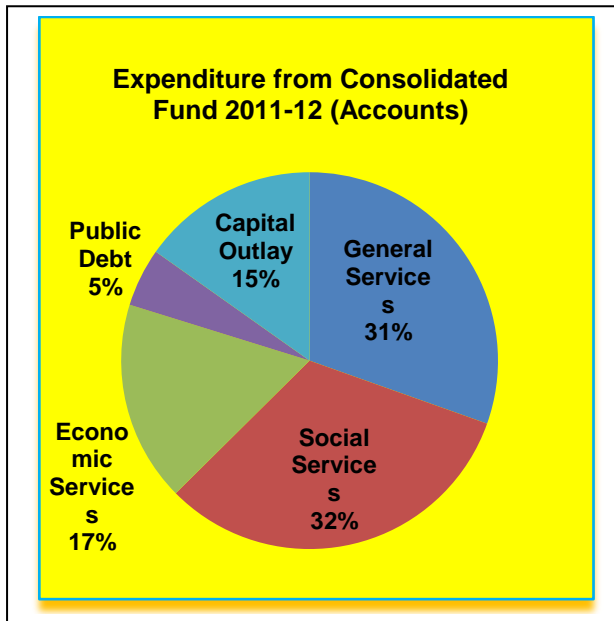
The structure of expenditure from the Consolidated Fund was also almost the same in two years. While the share of general services declined marginally by 1.3 percent in the budget estimates for 2012-13, that of social services increased by 1.5 percent to claim a share of 32.6 percent of the total expenditure from the Consolidated Fund. The share of economic services remained the same as in the previous year, while that of capital outlay increased marginally from 14.7 to 17.0 percent. The budget continued the prevailing trend of increasing social sector expenditure.

Table 7.48 : Percentage Distribution of Consolidated Fund – Receipts and Expenditure

Receipts	2011-12 (Actual)	2012-13 BE	Expenditure	2011-12 (Actual)	2012-13 BE
Revenue Account			Revenue Account		
Tax Revenue	69.9	63.1	General Services	29.5	28.2
Non-Tax Revenue	1.5	4.1	Social Services	31.1	32.6
Grants-in-Aid and Contributions	17.0	20.8	Economic Services	16.7	16.7
Capital Account			Capital Account		
Public Debt	11.4	12.0	Discharge of Public Debt	4.9	3.9
Recovery of Loans and Advances	0.0	0.0	Loans and Advances	3.2	1.6
Inter State Settlement	0.1	0.0	Capital Outlay	14.7	17.0
Total	100.0	100.0	Total	100.0	100.0

Charts 7.20





7.16 Economic Impact of Government Expenditure

In this section, an analysis is attempted to assess the economic impact of government expenditure. For this purpose, the state government receipts and expenditures have been classified into five different accounts, following the conventional functional classification.

These five accounts are :

- (i) Account I: Current Account transaction in commodities, services and transfers;
- (ii) Account II: Capital Account transaction in commodities, services and transfers;
- (iii) Account III: Capital Account transactions in financial assets;
- (iv) Account IV: Capital Account transactions in financial liabilities and
- (v) Account V: Cash and Capital Reconciliation Account

The analysis has been done with the actual figures of expenditure, now available for the year 2011-12 from the Finance Accounts prepared by the Accountant General (A&E), Bihar. These figures have then been regrouped, according to nature of these transactions, into the above five accounts. First, the details of the expenditure under various accounts in terms of functional categories are presented in Table 7.49. It is seen that the total expenditure, plan and non-plan together, on salaries and wages amounted to Rs 12,090 crore in 2011-12, most of it belonging to the revenue account of the state government. After regrouping the figures, the five accounts are shown in Tables 7.49 A through 7.49 E. In Table 7.49 E, the GFD of the state government has been computed from the economic classification. Since the same figure of GFD emerges from the functional as well from the economic classification, it validates the analysis. Finally, in Table 7.50, the end results of the analysis have been presented.

Table 7.49 : Functional Classification of State Government Expenditure (2011-12)

(Rs. crore)

Revenue Expenditure									
	Total Expenditure			Salary & Wages			Other Expenditure		
	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total
General Services	160	17569	17730	57	3862	3919	103	13708	13811
Social Services	9205	9524	18729	413	5883	6296	8792	3641	12432
Economic Services	3121	6917	10038	125	1750	1875	2997	5167	8163
Grants and Contributions	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	3	3
Sub-Total	12487	34013	46500	595	11495	12090	11892	22518	34409
Capital Expenditure									
	Total Expenditure			Salary & Wages			Other Expenditure		
	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total
General Services	570	38	608	0	0	0	570	38	608
Social Services	801	6	807	1	0	1	800	6	806
Economic Services	7441	-4	7437	103	0	103	7339	-4	7334
Loans and Advances	1709	197	1906	0	0	0	1709	197	1906
Sub-Total	10521	237	10758	104	0	104	10417	237	10654
Total	23008	34250	57258	699	11495	12194	22309	22755	45064

Table 7.49 A : Economic Classification : Account I. Current Account

(Rs. crore)

Account	Disbursements			Account	Receipts		
I	Transaction in Commodities and Services and Transfers : Current A/c of Govt						
1	Consumption Expenditure		16351	5	Tax Receipts		
1.1	Salary		12395	5.1	Taxes on Income		16610
1.2	Commodities and Services		3956	5.2	Taxes on Property and Capital Transactions		1690
2	Transfer Payments		18290	5.3	Taxes on Commodities and Services		22247
2.1	Interest Payments		4304				
2.2	Grants		13986		Total		40547
	i. To Local Bodies	3092					
	ii. To PSUs	479		6	Non-Tax Receipts		890
	iii. To Autonomous Bodies and Others	10410					
	iv. Others	5					
3	Other Current Transfers		11859				
3.1	Pension	7808					
3.2	Subsidies	3442					
3.3	Others	608					
	Total (1+2)		46500		Total		41437
7	Net Deficit on Current A/c (A/c I)		5063				

Table 7.49 B : Economic Classification : Account II. Capital Account

(Rs. crore)

Account	Disbursements			Receipts		
II	Transaction in Commodities and Services and Transfers : Capital A/c of Govt					
8	Gross Fixed Capital Formation		6625	10	Central Transfers	9883
9.1	Grants for Capital Formation			10.1	Plan Grants	7320
	i. To Local Bodies	0			i. Central Plan Schemes	96
	ii. To PSUs	0			ii. State Plan Schemes	5065
	iii. To Autonomous Bodies and Others	577			iii. Centrally Sponsored Plan Schemes	2159
9.2	Other Capital Transfers	1650		10.2	Non-Plan Grants	2563
9	Total Capital Transfers		2227	11	Gross Savings in Capital A/c	1031
12	Net Deficit in Current and Capital A/c Combined		4032			

Table 7.49 C : Economic Classification : Account III. Changes in Financial Asset

(Rs. crore)

Account	Outgoings			Account	Incomings		
III	Transactions in Financial Asset: Capital A/c of Govt						
13	Increase in Financial Assets			14	Decrease in Financial Assets		
			1906				23
13.1	Investment in Shares of PSUs	0		14.1	Proceeds of Disinvestment	0	
13.2	Loans & Advances to Rest of Economy	1906		14.2	Recovery of Loans	23	
15	Net Outlay of Financial Assets						
			1883				

Table 7.49 D : Economic Classification : Account IV. Changes in Financial Liabilities

(Rs. crore)

Account	Outgoings			Account	Incomings		
IV	Changes in Financial Liabilities: Capital A/c of Govt						
16	Repayment of Loans		2923	17	Borrowings of the Govt.		6702
	Internal Debt	2458		17.1	Internal Debt	5801	
	Central Loans	465		17.2	Central Loans	827	
				17.3	Net Inter-State Settlement	74	
				18	Net Borrowings of the Govt.		3779
19	Net Increase in Financial Liabilities						
			3779				

Table 7.49 E : Economic Classification : Account V. Cash & Capital Reconciliation Account

(Rs. crore)

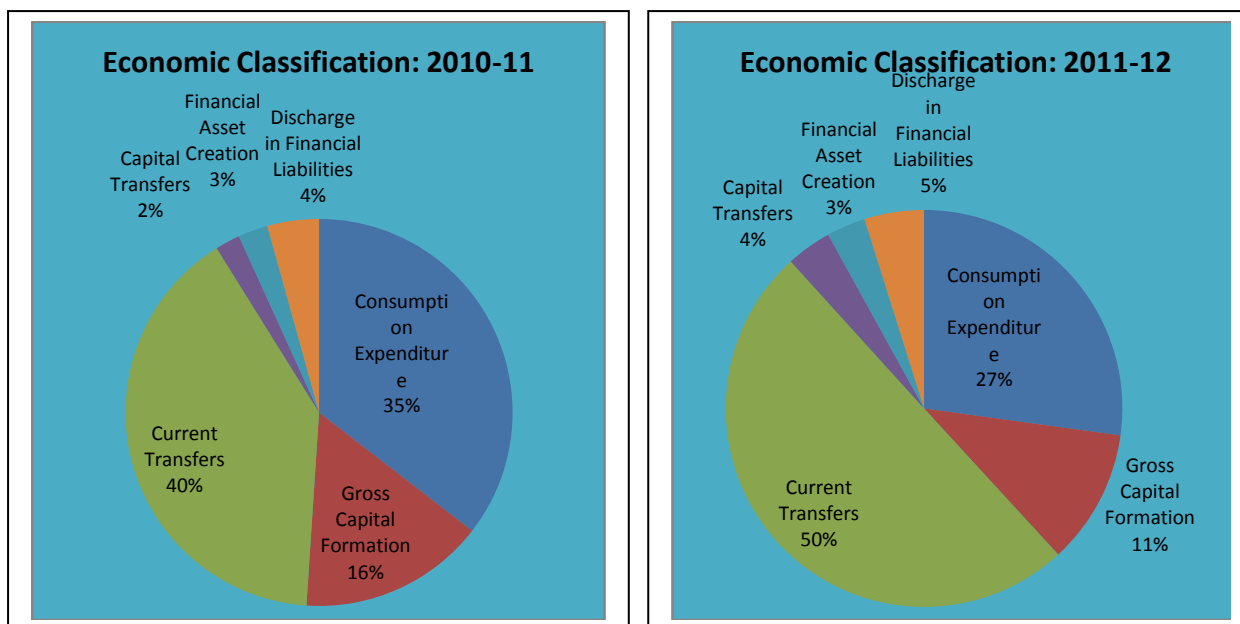
20	Cash and Capital Reconciliation A/c of Govt.					
20.1	Decrease in Cash Balance	-333				
20.2	Net Receipts in Public Account	2469				
20.3	Net Sales of Treasury Bills	0				
Net Decrease in Cash Balance (A/c V)			2136	Net Deficit in Current and Capital A/c Combined (A/c I & II)		4032
Add Net Increase in Financial Liabilities (A/c IV)			3779	Add Net Outlay of Financial Assets (A/c III)		1883
Gross Fiscal Deficit			5915	Gross Fiscal Deficit		5915

Table 7.50 : Economic Classification of Government Expenditure, 2010-11 and 2011-12

	2010-11		2011-12	
	Amount (Rs. crore)	Percent of total	Amount (Rs. crore)	Percent of total
1. Final Outlays	25880	51	22975	38
a. Government's Consumption Expenditure (From A/c I)	17988	35	16351	27
b. Gross Capital Formation (From A/c II)	7892	16	6625	11
2. Transfer Payments to the Rest of the Economy	21380	42	32376	54
a. Current Transfers (From A/c I)	20325	40	30149	50
b. Capital Transfers (From A/c II)	1055	2	2227	4
3. Financial Investments and Loans to the Rest of the Economy (From A/c III)	1256	2	1906	3
4. Discharge in Financial Liabilities (From Account IV)	2190	4	2923	5
Total Expenditure (1+2+3+4)	50706	100	60181	100

From Table 7.50, it is easily seen that, out of the total expenditure of Rs. 60,181 crore during 2011-12, 27 percent has been its consumption expenditure, which includes expenditure on salary and wages as well as on commodities and services for running the administration. Next, 11 percent of the total expenditure was utilised for creation of capital assets and 50 percent of it was transferred to other sectors of the economy by way of grants, subsidies and payments for interest and pension etc. That left 4 percent of total expenditure as grants for capital formation, 3 percent for making financial investments and giving loans and advances to the rest of the economy, and finally, 5 percent towards reducing the financial liabilities of the state government. The Chart 19 shows the situation during the two years 2010-11 and 2011-12.

Charts 7.21



7.17 Central Funds Bypassing the State Budget

Over the years, the central government has been launching new Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) and the number of such schemes for social sector now stands at 147. Increasing amount of funds from the central government are being transferred directly to the autonomous state level societies and District Rural Development Authorities (DRDAs) and other bodies/ NGOs which have been appointed as executing agencies for these schemes. In Table 7.51, funds transferred to some of the state level autonomous bodies from the central government in 2010-11 and 2011-12 have been presented. The data relates to the following four major societies:

- (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 7.51 : Details of Central Funds Bypassing the State Budget 2010-11 and 2011-12

(Rs. crore)

Item	GOI Share bypassing state budget	
	2010-11	2011-12
SSA	1958.66	1851.09
NPEGL	15.96	0.00
KGBV	73.28	0.00
Total (SSA+NPEGL+KGBV)	2047.90	1851.09
NRHM	19.71	6.45
MGNREGS	2089.26	1300.73
SGSY	141.57	67.88
IAY	2255.58	2170.82
IWMP	0.74	5.46
DRDA (Admin)	31.77	29.99
Total (DRDA)	4518.92	3574.88
PMGSY	3458.69	3195.74
Others	263.89	323.31
Total of GOI funds bypassing State Budget	10309.11	8957.92
As Percentage of Revenue Receipts	23.14	17.45
As Percentage of Total Central Grants	106.29	90.64

Source : Bihar Education Project Council; State Health Society; Department of Rural Development, GOB

Note : Others include Health Insurance for Unorganised Sector Workers, for which Bihar State Labour Welfare Societies are the implementing agency and the total grants (Central Share) for this during 2011-12 was Rs 119 crore. Other major project is the National Food Security Mission (RS 75 crore during 2011-12) for which State Agriculture Management and Extension Training Institute (SAMETI) is the executing agency.

From Table 7.51, it is to be noted that a total of Rs. 8958 crore was routed directly to autonomous societies in 2011-12, outside the state government budget. This accounted for 17 percent of the total revenue receipts of the state government and more than 90 percent of the total central grants received by the state government during the year. Such transfers obviously have an adverse effect on centre-state financial relations and fiscal accountability. For one, the state government has no direct control over the process of utilisation of these funds as they do not pass through its accounts, but is responsible for its proper use; thus, its role as a monitoring authority is rendered ineffective. Secondly, being outside the budget, they escape not only the financial controls exercised by the Finance Department, but also the accounting and auditing controls exercised by the Accountant General and the legislative controls exercised by the Public Accounts Committee. Further, such transfer outside the budget indicates lying of funds to specific schemes, limiting the possibility of a synergy between the state plan and targets laid down by the central government. Finally, these transfers are also in contravention of the FRBM requirement of transparency in fiscal and financial operations.

The observations were also made in the last Economic Survey, only to reinforce the basic principle that fiscal devolution must be from the central to the state government, and from the state government to district and Panchayat levels. Routing funds directly to the executing agencies by passing the state government's financial process goes against the spirit of devolution and actually leads to centralization of financial management at all India level and 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. It had been argued that funds transferred to autonomous societies would lead to higher and more efficient utilization, but such claim has not been backed by any evidence. Data regarding proper utilisation and monitoring of such funds are scanty; and in the absence of such database, it is difficult to arrive at any objective assessment of the outcome of such expenditure. The central government should devise a proper mechanism for monitoring and supervision of such funds in consultation with the state government and the latter must have an important role in this mechanism. The state government is strongly opposed to such off-budget transfers.

7.18 Centrally Sponsored Schemes

Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA)

The financial performance under SSA scheme in Bihar during the period 2007-08 through 2012-13 is shown in Table 7.52. The utilisation of released funds in Bihar has always been quite high under the SSA, though there has been some delay in releasing the approved funds. One reason for high fund utilization under SSA is that the implementing authority (Bihar Education Project) has existed as a functioning body for several years, providing a ready institutional base for the programme.

A break up of the fund by different components shows that utilisation was as high as 1.4 times the released funds for the general component of the SSA in 2011-12, though release was partial, limited to only 37 percent of the approved funds. However, for the gender-specific components of NPEGEL, the utilisation of the released fund was 76 percent, in contrast to 56 percent the year before. It was equivalent to 42 percent of the approved funds. The data in respect of *Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya (KGBV)* showed that the utilisation was 101 percent of the total funds released, probably as a result of some spillover from the past; this amounted to 54 percent of the total amount of funds approved. However, the gender-specific component is a small part of the total planned allocation. Where the expenditure had exceeded the funds released, it has been made from unspent balances from the past.

Table 7.52 : Financial Performance of SSA

(Rs. crore)

Year	Approved AWP & B	Fund Releases			Total Expenditure	Percentage Utilisation with respect to	
		GOI	GOB	Total		Fund released	Fund Approved
SSA							
2007-08	3161	1326	816	2142	1886	88	60
2008-09	3400	1659	855	2514	2083	83	61
2009-10	4132	1217	903	2121	2077	98	50
2010-11	6360	1959	1480	3439	3351	97	53
2011-12	10831	1851	991	2842	4006	141	37
2012-13	10349	2151	1871	4022	3543	88	34
NPEGEL							
2007-08	48	0	9	9	24	265	51
2008-09	39	106	30	136	19	14	48
2009-10	31	0	27	27	15	56	48
2010-11	29	16	0	16	12	76	42
2011-12	47	0	0	0	15	-	31
2012-13	48	16	7	24	6	27	14
KGBV							
2007-08	130	51	7	58	41	71	32
2008-09	225	166	53	219	75	34	33
2009-10	156	0	55	55	78	143	50
2010-11	136	73	0	73	74	101	54
2011-12	245	0	0	0	95	-	39
2012-13	220	57	26	83	52	63	24

Source : Bihar Education Project Council

Note : Rs. 818 crore provided by the Thirteen Finance Commission for 2012-13. Expenditure figures are provisional and subject to audit. Figures for 2012-13 are only up to November 30, 2012.

District Rural Development Authority (DRDA)

The DRDAs are responsible for implementation of most of the flagship programmes for poverty alleviation like MNREGA, SGSY and IAY (*Indira Awas Yojna*). From Table 7.53, it can be seen that 65 percent of funds released for MNREGA were utilized by DRDAs in 2011-12, compared to 83 percent in the previous year. For SGSY, 48 percent of the released funds were spent in 2011-12, amounting to more than the financial target for the year due to spill-over of funds from previous year.

The objective of *Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY)* was to lift the poor families (*Swarozgaries*) above the poverty line by assisting them to earn a sustained level of income

over time, through organising the rural poor into Self-Help Groups (SHGs), their training and capacity building, and by providing income generating assets to them. But the existing inefficiencies of the scheme had led the central government to restructure the scheme as National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM), to be implemented in a mission mode from next year. Targets for this have not yet been fixed for Bihar. The mission mode delivery of the scheme has been envisaged to enable it to: (a) focus on targets, outcomes and time bound delivery; (b) shift from the present allocation-based strategy to a demand-driven strategy, enabling the states to formulate their own poverty reduction action plans, and (c) for effective monitoring against targets of poverty alleviation outcomes.

In respect of IAY, there were variations in funds utilization and achievement of targets for various components. Overall, the fund utilization position needs improvement under various components, since only 66 percent of the funds released were spent, which was less than last year's 71 percent. Thus, even though they were all administered by the same autonomous authority, capacity of fund utilisation varied among the components for various reasons, relating to their implementation. Further, the success of most of these programmes are based on proper identification of targeted beneficiaries, but the process of correct identification has proved to be cumbersome and prone to disputes. This has further slowed down the efficacy of the programmes.

Table 7.53 : Financial Performance of Schemes under DRDA

(Rs. crore)

Indicators	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA)			Swarnajayanti Gramin Swarojgar Yojna (SGSY)		
Financial Target	4416.7	3298.9	3446.5	398.3	179.6	National Rural Livelihood Mission
Spill over from last year	800.5	834.6	470.2	407.6	368.0	
Share of GOI (Released)	2103.7	1303.0	698.9	116.6	67.9	
Share of GOB (Released)	247.2	14.6	376.3	40.6	25.2	
Total Released Fund (GOI & GOB)	2350.9	1317.6	1075.2	157.2	93.1	
Other Funds	42.5	414.3	3.9	4.2	2.0	
Total Available Fund	3193.8	2566.5	1549.3	568.9	463.0	
Total Expenditure	2642.7	1668.7	1093.5	327.5	222.4	
Expenditure/Fund Available (%)	82.7	65.0	70.6	57.6	48.0	
Expenditure/Financial Target (%)	59.8	50.6	31.7	82.2	123.9	

Indicators	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
	Indira Awas Yojna (C & S)			Indira Awas Yojna (5%)		
Financial Target	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Spill over from last year	1.8	0.9	0.8	0.2	0.0	0.0
Share of GOI (Released)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Share of GOB (Released)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total Released Fund (GOI & GOB)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other Funds	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total Available Fund	1.8	0.9	0.8	0.2	0.0	0.0
Total Expenditure	0.1	0.0	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.0
Expenditure/Fund Available (%)	3.3	0.0	100.0	35.7	0.0	0.0
Expenditure/Financial Target (%)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indicators	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
	Indira Awas Yojna (New and Up.)			Indira Awas Yojna (Flood Affected)		
Financial Target	3415.1	3335.9	3696.2	0.0	-	-
Spill over from last year	1688.4	2150.6	2006.3	4.5	-	-
Share of GOI (Released)	2167.6	2176.9	1267.1	0.0	-	-
Share of GOB (Released)	760.9	713.6	619.1	0.0	-	-
Total Released Fund (GOI & GOB)	2928.5	2890.5	1886.1	0.0	-	-
Other Funds	14.2	99.0	37.5	0.0	-	-
Total Available Fund	4631.1	5140.1	3929.9	4.5	-	-
Total Expenditure	3071.9	3494.0	2123.9	0.7	-	-
Expenditure/ Fund Available (%)	66.3	68.0	54.0	14.8	-	-
Expenditure/Financial Target (%)	90.0	104.7	57.5	-	-	-
Indicators	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
	Indira Awas Yojna (Kosi Flood-2008)			Indira Awas Yojna (Naxal)		
Financial Target	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Spill over from last year	60.3	60.4	8.6	164.3	63.6	23.9
Share of GOI (Released)	32.9	0.0	0.0	25.9	0.0	0.0
Share of GOB (Released)	0.0	11.0	0.0	8.6	0.0	0.0
Total Released Fund (GOI & GOB)	32.9	11.0	0.0	34.5	0.0	0.0
Other Funds	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total Available Fund	93.2	71.6	8.6	198.8	63.6	23.9
Total Expenditure	35.6	52.6	0.5	157.5	41.5	5.3
Expenditure/ Fund Available (%)	38.2	73.4	5.5	79.2	65.2	22.3
Expenditure/Financial Target (%)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indicators	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
	Indira Awas Yojna (Kalazar Affected -2006)			Hariyali (DPAP & IWDP)		
Financial Target	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	-	-
Spill over from last year	3.8	6.8	5.5	23.9	6.2	6.0
Share of GOI (Released)	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.2
Share of GOB (Released)	1.1	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total Released Fund (GOI & GOB)	3.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.2
Other Funds	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Total Available Fund	6.8	7.4	5.5	24.0	6.2	9.3
Total Expenditure	1.2	0.8	0.3	4.4	0.7	2.3
Expenditure/Fund Available (%)	17.9	10.4	5.5	18.3	10.8	24.3
Expenditure/Financial Target (%)	-	-	-	-	-	-

Indicators	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
	Indira Awas Yojna (Kalazar Affected-2008)			DRDA (Admin)		
Financial Target	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Spill over from last year	90.2	77.5	57.8	3.8	8.5	9.0
Share of GOI (Released)	32.4	0.0	0.0	31.5	30.4	14.7
Share of GOB (Released)	8.7	5.8	0.0	5.5	9.7	8.4
Total Released Fund (GOI & GOB)	41.1	5.8	0.0	37.0	40.1	23.1
Other Funds	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.5	1.8	0.1
Total Available Fund	131.3	83.3	57.8	41.4	50.4	32.2
Total Expenditure	59.9	35.0	6.8	31.7	30.2	9.1
Expenditure/ Fund Available (%)	45.6	42.0	11.8	76.6	59.8	28.3
Expenditure/Financial Target (%)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indicators	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
	Indira Awas Yojna (Aapki Sarkar Aap Ke Dwar)			Total		
Financial Target	0	0	0	8230.0	6814.4	7142.7
Spill over from last year	59	35	0	3308.2	3611.5	2588.1
Share of GOI (Released)	0	0	0	4512.3	3578.2	1983.9
Share of GOB (Released)	0	0	0	1072.7	780.5	1003.7
Total Released Fund (GOI & GOB)	0	0	0	5585.0	4358.8	2987.6
Other Funds	0	0	0	61.7	517.3	41.5
Total Available Fund	59	35	0	8954.9	8487.6	5617.2
Total Expenditure	27	23	0	6359.9	5568.5	3242.4
Expenditure/Fund Available (%)	45	66	-	71.0	65.6	57.7
Expenditure/ Financial Target (%)	-	-	-	77.3	81.7	45.4

Source : Department of Rural Development, GOB

Note : For all Schemes, figures for 2012-13 are only upto September, 2012

7.19 State Public Sector Undertakings and Corporations

Government Investments in Public Sector

The public sector in Bihar presently comprises 61 government companies and 4 statutory corporations. During 2010-11, one public sector undertakings (Bihar State Educational Infrastructure Development Corporation Ltd.) was set up and another (Bihar Air Products Ltd., a company incorporate under section 619-B of the Companies' Act, 1961) became a non-government company, taking the total number of public sector units to 65. Of these, however, only 25 are working and the rest 40 are non-working. Total investment in public sector as of March 2011 is as shown in Table 7.54.

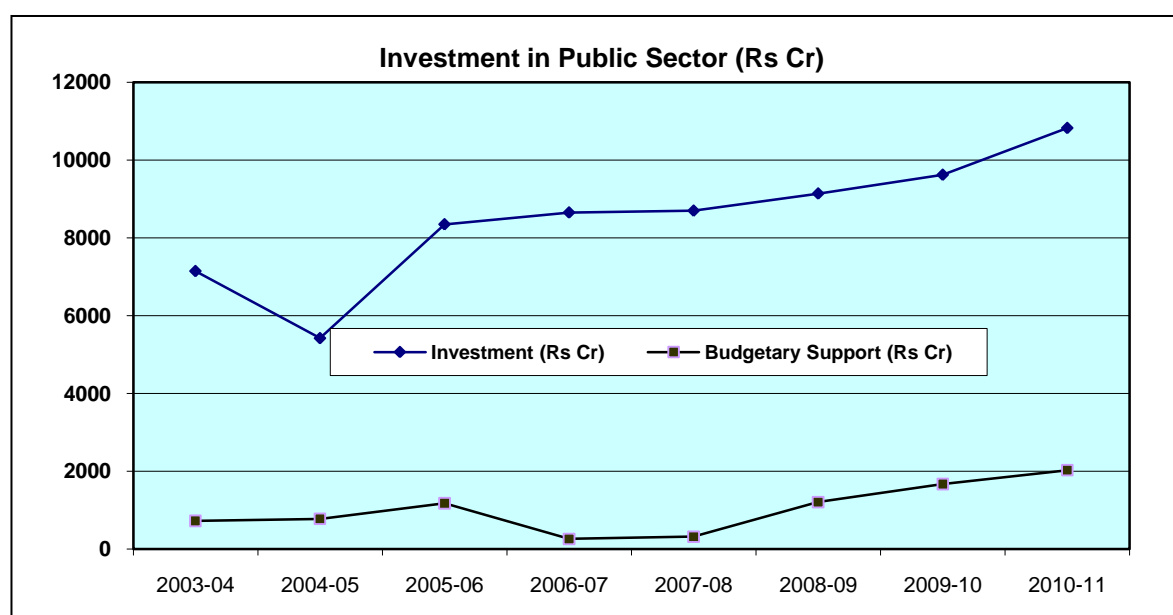
Table 7.54 : State Government Investment in Public Sector

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)
2011	21	40	4	65	585	10,240	10,825
2010	21	40	4	65	585	9037	9,602
2009	19	40	4	63	526	8615	9,141
2008	16	34	4	54	531	8149	8,680

Source : Audit Report (Commercial) of the Principal Accountant General (Bihar)

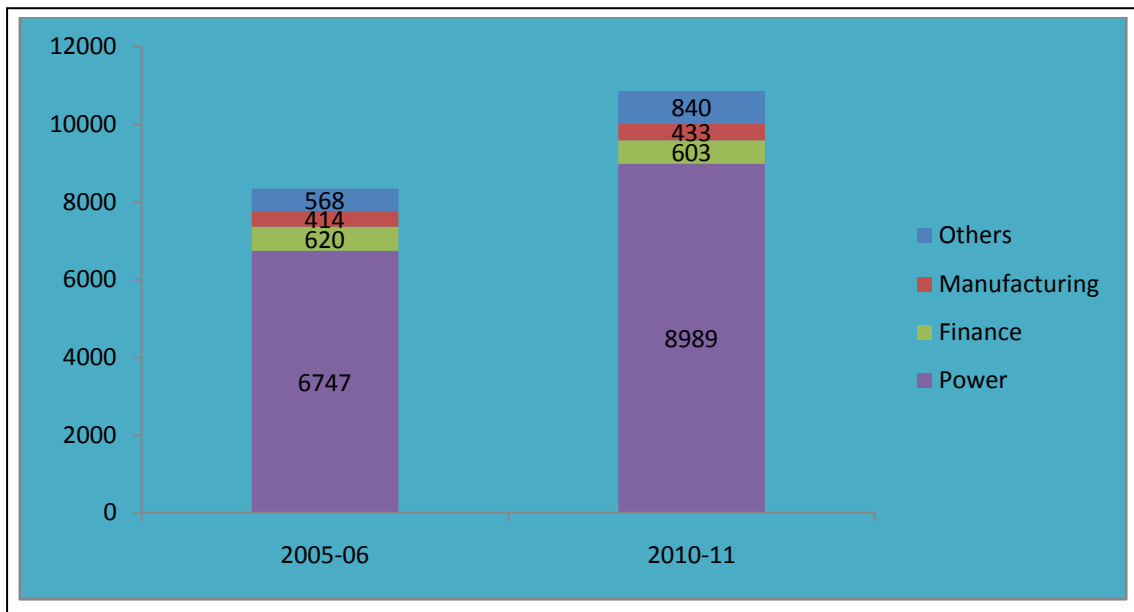
The 25 working companies generated a total turnover of Rs 4031 crore, and earned a total loss of Rs 1293 crore in 2010-11. Nevertheless, together employing more than 19 thousand employees, they play an important role in the state economy. Besides the 65 PSUs, there are also 7 Departmental Undertakings (DU), which also undertake commercial operations. As on March, 2011, 93 percent of the state government's total investment was in 25 working PSUs, the remaining 7 percent being on non-working PSUs. Of the total investment, only 5 percent was in equity and the rest was tied up in long term loans. The growth in investment and the budgetary support given by the state government in the forms of equity capital, loans, grants, subsidy, guarantees, waiver of loans etc. are shown in the Chart 20.

Chart 7.22



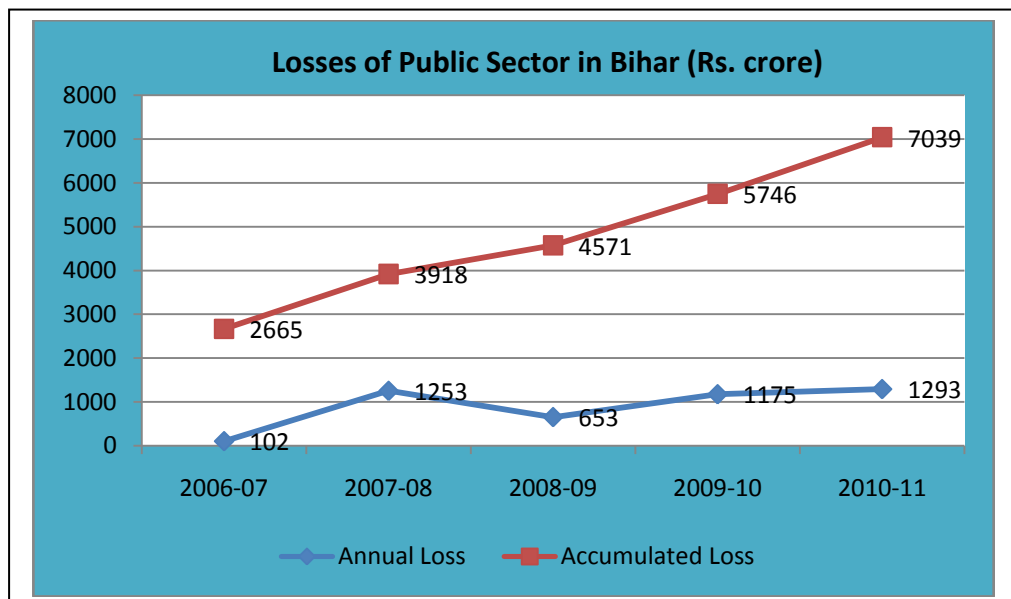
Among the public sector units in Bihar, investment is mainly focused on the power sector, which accounts for 83 percent of the total state government investment in PSUs at the end of 2010-11, compared to 72 percent in 2005-06. The investment in this sector had increased by about one-third, from Rs 6747 crore to Rs 8989 crore, during the 6 years from 2005-06 to 2010-11. However, investment in other important sectors, which include finance and manufacturing, increased by about 48 percent during the same period.

Chart 7.23 : Government Sectoral Investments in Public Sector (Rs. crore)



The overall losses of the working public sector units had increased to Rs 1293 crore in 2010-11, Rs 120 crore more than the losses incurred in 2009-10. The annual as well as the accumulated losses of the public sector is depicted in Chart 22.

Chart 7.24



The sectorwise break-up of the public sector units as at the end of March 2011 is presented in Table 7.55. Majority of the companies belong to the industry and agriculture sectors.

Table 7.55 : Sectorwise Government Companies and Corporations, 2010-11

Sector	Number of Statutory Corporations	Number of Working Companies	Number of Non-Working Companies
Agriculture		3	12
Power	1	1	
Infrastructure		6	1
Manufacturing		3	12
Services	2	2	1
Financing		4	4
Others	1	2	10
Total	4	21	40

The summarised financial results of the public sector units for the years 2006-07 to 2010-11 are shown in Table 7.56. It can be seen that the rate of return is negligible and the accumulated losses of the all the companies have eroded their total equity base several times over. Their combined turnover has increased appreciably only during the last two years; but the Debt:Turnover ratio still remains very high, indicating high interest burden that eats into their profitability. Ratio of their turnover to the GSDP (2 percent) shows that the contribution of PSUs to the state economy is in significant. The total number of workers employed by these PSUs is 19,159 as on March, 2011 compared to 22,387 a year before; out of these, as many as 2496 employees are on the payroll of the non-working PSUs. The 4 statutory corporations alone accounted for a total of 13,745 employees, in March, 2011 as against 16,373 in March, 2010.

Table 7.56 : Summarised Financial Results of Public Sector (2006-07 to 2010-11)

Performance Indicators	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
Investment by Government in Share Capital (Rs crore)	515	531	526	585	625
PSUs Total Debt (Govt. Lending) (Rs crore)	8012	8153	8615	9037	10240
Turnover of all PSUs (Rs crore)	1337	1588	1997	2509	4031
Profit (Loss) (Rs crore)	(102)	(1253)	(653)	(1175)	(1293)
Accumulated profit (Loss) (Rs crore)	(2665)	(3918)	(4571)	(5746)	(7039)
Return on capital employed (%)	17.68	Nil	7.44	-5.50	-1.32
Dividend paid during year	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Debt: Turnover Ratio	5.99	5.13	4.33	3.60	2.54:1
Interest Payments (Rs crore)	613	924	919	992	1244
Guarantees issued by Government	Nil	72	104	Nil	Nil
Grant/Subsidy received during the year	720	743	736	874	479
GSDP (Rs crore)	103317	113680	142279	163800	201856
Turnover: GSDP (%)	1.29	1.40	1.40	1.53	2.00

Note : (1) Turnover figures are only for the working PSUs including four statutory corporations. The rest of the figures pertain to all PSUs. These exclude the working results of the 4 State Govt. Corporations.

(2) Guarantees outstanding at the end of 2011-12 was Rs 1195 crore as per the Finance Accounts for 2011-12. These constitute Contingent Liability for the Government not backed by any funds created for the purpose.

Only 10 out of the 25 working PSUs had earned aggregate profit of Rs 90 crore in 2010-11. There were 11 working PSUs which incurred a total loss of Rs 1383 crore, and 2 of them had earned insignificant profit or losses (less than Rs 1 lakh); the remaining 2 companies did not even finalise their accounts. Major profit making companies included Bihar Rajya Pul Nirman Nigam (Rs 45 crore) and Bihar State Road Development Corporation (Rs 24 crore). The highest loss making company was BSEB (Rs 1295 crore). The Comptroller and Auditor General of India had attributed these losses to deficiencies in financial management, planning and implementation of plans, as well as to deficiencies in operation and monitoring. The accumulated losses of all the PSUs (including non-working ones) stood at Rs 7213 crore as at the end of 2010-11, against the state government's total investment of Rs 10,865 crore on all these companies; they generated a negative return of 1.32 per cent in 2010-11 on their capital.

Non-Working Companies

The state government has invested a total amount of Rs 732 crore till March 2010 in the 40 non-working companies, 7 of which are currently under the process of liquidation. Of this amount, Rs. 184 crore is paid up capital and the remaining Rs. 548 crore is outstanding loan. Financial indicators of these companies cannot be analysed meaningfully as these are in various stages of liquidation, besides some of these companies have not prepared any accounts for as long as 15 to 33 years. There are 5 companies which have not prepared any accounts ever since their inception. Even though these companies have not undertaken any commercial operations during 2010-11, in 2009-10, 3 of these PSUs have incurred an expenditure of Rs 1.48 crore towards salary, wages and establishment expenditure. The year before, 5 such companies had paid Rs 2.51 crore on this account. The accumulated losses of 32 non-working PSUs exceed Rs 171 crore, based on the availability of such figures in their latest accounts. Even the working government companies have huge arrears in preparing their accounts. Only the 4 statutory corporations have finalized their accounts till 2010-11; other state government companies have arrears in their accounts for many years.

Of the 7 companies under liquidation, official liquidator has been appointed in case of 3 companies; instructions for closure have been issued for the remaining 4, but liquidation process is yet to start. The state government did not initiate any action in respect of disinvestment or privatization or restructuring of its PSUs during the year.

7.20 Statutory Corporations

The four statutory corporations of the state government are: Bihar State Electricity Board (BSEB), Bihar State Road Transport Corporation (BSRTC), Bihar State Financial Corporation (BSFC) and Bihar State Warehousing Corporation (BSWC). All the four corporations are functional, the most important among these being the BSEB, engaged in the generation and distribution of power. Table 7.57 presents the financial results of BSEB during 2006-07 to 2010-11. It is seen that accumulated loss of BSEB had increased steeply from Rs 1525 crore in 2006-07 to Rs. 5821 crore in 2010-11, growing at an annual rate of 40 percent. It is only in 2010-11 when its annual loss of Rs. 1295 crore was less than that in the previous year (Rs. 1396 crore). The total state government loan due from the BSEB stood at more than Rs 8000 crore as of March 2011, out of its total outstanding debt of Rs. 8609 crore. The Board's turnover has been increasing and, during 2010-11, it increased by Rs 456 crore.

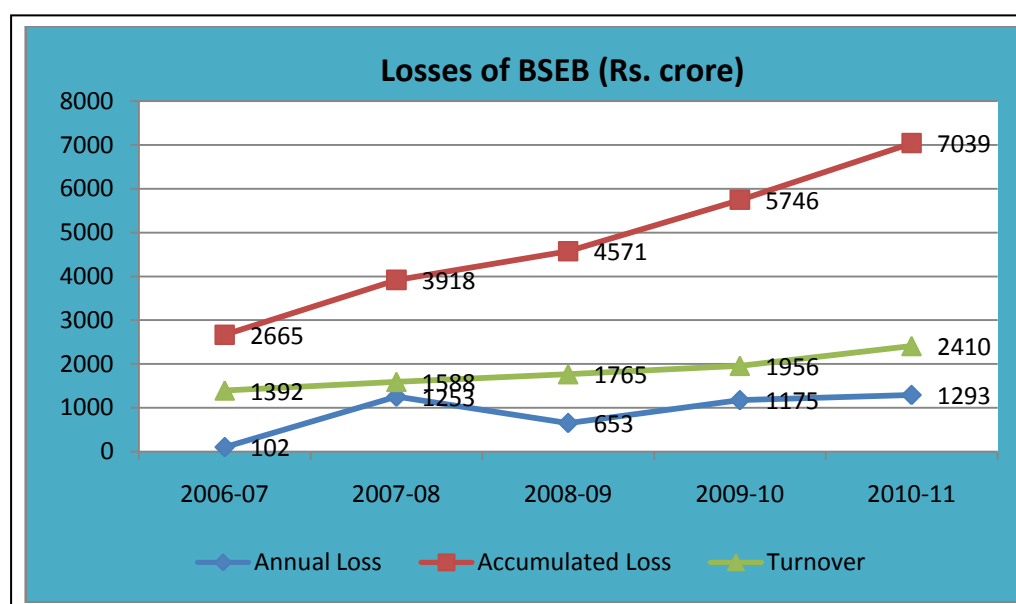
Table 7.57 : Summarised Financial Results of BSEB

(Rs. crore)

Indicators	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
Turnover	1392	1588	1765	1956	2410
Grant / Subsidy received	720	720	720	840	NA
Loss	855	564	990	1396	1295
Capital Employed	3088	3196	3375	3522	5049
Return on Capital Employed	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Outstanding Government Loan	4977	4817	4841	4953	8013
Interest Paid on Loan	822	828	888	983	1175
Accumulated Loss	1525	2089	3079	4475	5821
Dividend paid	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Subsidy receivable from Govt.	4316	4316	4316	4316	NA

Note : Loss represent net surplus after receiving subsidy from the state government; capital employed includes net fixed assets including capital work in progress plus working capital; and subsidy receivable from government was in respect of losses incurred by the Board for its rural electrification operations.

Chart 7.25



The problems which continue to seriously afflict the BSEB are poor power generation due to the lower plant availability, frequent breakdowns/ interruptions, high T&D losses of more than 40 percent, long shutdowns of generating units for capital maintenance, low productivity of generating units due to design deficiency, poor quality of coal, overdue renovation / modernisation of the system, etc. To improve the functioning of BSEB, it has been reconstituted into 5 separate companies: one each for generation and transmission and two for distribution, besides one holding company.

The performance of other statutory corporations, as can be seen from the Tables 7.58 to 7.60, is no better, but the total volumes of their operations is insignificant, compared to that of the BSEB. For example, the accumulated loss of BSRTC has mounted to Rs 1429 crore, completely eroding its net worth many times over. Its returns on capital employed during the last four years had been consistently negative. For BSFC, the return on capital employed has been coming down from 19 percent in 2006-07 to a meagre 2 percent in 2010-11, along with a decrease in its turnover. BSWC earned some nominal profit till 2007-08, after which its losses had increased from Rs 1 crore in 2009-10 to Rs 8 crore in 2010-11. However, it has been earning 20 percent returns on its capital employed (2010-11), compared to 13 percent four years ago.

Table 7.58 : Summarised Financial Results of BSRTC

(Rs. crore)

	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Turnover	54	52	40	20
Loss	60	52	74	63
Capital Employed	-712	-764	-822	NA
Return on Capital Employed	---	---	---	NA
Equity Capital	101	101	101	101
Outstanding Government Loan	81	81	100	297
Interest Paid on Loan	19	19	19	19
Accumulated Loss	1240	1292	1366	1429
Dividend paid	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

Note : Figures for 2008-09 and 2009-10 are provisional.

Table 7.59 : Summarised Financial Results of BSFC

(Rs. crore)

	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Turnover	47	29	31	20
Loss	11	0	-1	0
Capital Employed	381	439	391	376
Return on Capital Employed	19%	11%	5%	2%
Equity Capital	78	78	78	78
Outstanding Government Loan	311	311	285	264
Interest Paid on Loan	47	20	19	6
Accumulated Loss	385	385	384	384
Dividend paid	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

Note : Figures for 2008-09 and 2009-10 are provisional.

Table 7.60 : Summarised Financial Results of BSWHC

(Rs. in crore)

	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Turnover	4	8	8	10
Loss	2	1	5	7
Capital Employed	16	20	30	32
Return on Capital Employed	13%	6%	19%	20%
Equity Capital	6	6	6	6
Outstanding Government Loan	4	4	4	2
Accumulated Loss	-2	-4	1	8
Dividend paid	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

Note : Figures for 2008-09 and 2009-10 are provisional.

7.21 Summarised Results of Public Sector

Table 7.61 gives the paid up capital, investments and loans made by the state government on the PSUs (both companies and corporations), as per their latest accounts along with their working results in the year. The years in which they have prepared their last accounts are also shown in the table. It can be seen that, except one statutory corporation (BSEB) whose accounts are up-to-date till 2010-11 and 5 working companies which had prepared accounts till 2009-10, other companies have been defaulting for several years. There were 11 companies which have not prepared their accounts ever since their inception. This indicates an absence of any accountability structure, management and control. Since the accounts are not up-to-date, return on the investments cannot be calculated. Board meetings of most of these companies are also not held regularly. As per provisions of the Companies Act, all companies are statutorily required to finalise their accounts within 6 months of the closure of the financial year. The audited accounts are also required to be laid before the legislature within 9 months of the closure of the financial year. Failure to observe these statutory provisions would normally attract penal provisions under the Companies Act. Barring a handful of these companies, most of them are afflicted with poor turnover, continuous losses, negative net worth, huge outstanding dues and poor or negative returns on their capital employed. The state government had already decided to wind up a few working and non-working companies.

Table 7.61 : Summarised Results of Public Sector as per Their Latest Accounts (as on 31st March 2011)

(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.	1998-99	3.71	27.93	89	-5.57	-53.45	---
2	Bihar Rajya Matsya Vikas Nigam Limited.	1992-93	1.75	2.63	40	-0.22	-1.92	---
3	SCADA Agro Business Company Ltd..	2007-08	0.05	0	NA	0	-1.89	---
Finance								
4	Bihar State Credit & Investment Corporation Ltd.	2003-04	15.00	53.49	52	-5.97	-145.68	3.45
5	Bihar State Backward Classes Development & Finance Corpn.	1997-98	13.36	16.69	17	-0.29	0.53	10.10
6	Bihar State Minorities Finance Corporation Ltd.	2006-07	31.79	42.87	27	-0.75	-4.69	---
7	Bihar State Film Development & Finance Corporation Ltd	1991-92	1.00	0.15	08	0.02	-0.12	2.27
Infrastructure								
8	Bihar Police Building Construction Corporation Ltd	1999-00	0.10	0.43	380	2.59	-10.72	---
9	Bihar Rajya Pul Nirman Nigam Ltd.	2009-10	3.50	0	487	45.08	92.49	31.83
10	Bihar State Health Project Development Corporation.	1 st a/c not finalised	0.06	0	09	NA	NA	---
11	Bihar State Road Development Corporation Ltd.	2009-10	20.00	0	105	23.99	21.65	57.81
12	Bihar Urban Infrastructure Development Corporation Ltd.	2009-10	5.00	0	35	-0.03	-0.03	---
13	Bihar State Educational Infrastructure Development Corporation Ltd.	2009-10	0.05	0	0	NA	NA	---
Manufacturing								
14	Bihar State Electronic Development Corporation Ltd.	2009-10	0.15	6.00	71	7.31	1.76	31.44
15	Bihar State Mineral Development Corporation Ltd	2000-01	9.97	0	0	9.29	7.04	44.92
16	Bihar State Beverages Corporation Ltd.	2008-09	5.00	0	338	0.43	1.66	7.60
Power								
17	Bihar State Hydro Electric Power Corporation Ltd.	1996-97	99.04	280.65	132	-9.66	-26.07	---

Services								
18	Bihar State Tourism Development Corporation Ltd.	1999-00	5.00	0	257	0.29	2.29	4.49
19	Bihar State Food & Civil Supplies Corporation Ltd	1989-90	5.27	120.58	698	-5.66	-34.86	---
Misc.								
20	Bihar State Forest Development Corporation Ltd.	2000-01	2.29	0	NA	0.28	0.32	23.93
21	Bihar State Text Book Publishing Corporation Limited	1997-98	0.48	0	173	-4.36	-5.97	---
Total for Working Companies			255.40	551.42	2918	56.77	-157.66	---
Statutory Corporations								
1	Bihar State Electricity Board	2010-11	0	8609.48	11506	-1294.98	-5820.86	---
2	Bihar State Road Transport Corporation	2002-03	101.27	298.33	1700	-55.74	-680.17	---
3	Bihar State Financial Corporation	2009-10	77.84	231.94	307	0.30	-383.93	1.39
4	Bihar State Warehousing Corpn.	2008-09	6.42	1.18	232	0.52	3.43	4.35
Total for Statutory Corporations			185.53	9140.93	13745	-1350.20	-6881.53	---
Grand Total (A)			407.40	9692.35	16663	-1293.43	-7039.19	---

B. Non-working Government Companies								
Agriculture & Allied								
1.	Bihar State Water Development Corporation Limited (BSWDCL)	1978-99	10.00	49.68	NA	2.17	11.20	9.06
2.	Bihar State Dairy Corporation Limited (BSDCL)	1994-95	6.72	1.75	-	(-) 0.02	(-)10.58	--
3.	Bihar Hill Area Lift Irrigation Corporation Limited (BHALICL)	1982-83	10.82	8.55	NA	(-)0.16	(-)0.86	--
4.	Bihar State Agro Industries Development Corporation Limited (BSAIDCL)	1989-90	7.57	12.60	283	(-)5.70	(-)28.96	--
5.	Bihar State Fruit & Vegetables Development Corporation Limited (BSFVDCL)	1994-95	2.10	1.12	10	(-)0.92	(-)7.82	--
6.	Bihar Insecticide Limited (BIL)	1986-87	0.57	1.54	69	(-)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	1.06	-	NA	(-)0.01	(-)0.03	3.92
14.	Bihar State Handloom and Handicrafts Corporation Limited (BSHHCL)	1983-84	10.00	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	66.56	823	(-)3.51	(-)26.42	6.23
Infrastructure								
17.	Bihar State Construction Corporation Limited (BSCCL)	1986-87	11.00	-	1086	1.25	(-)2.79	--
Manufacturing								
18.	Bihar Solvent & Chemicals Limited (BS&CL)	1986-87	1.08	0.89	NA	(-)0.32	(-)0.32	--
19.	Magadh Mineral Limited (MML)	--	0.36	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	5.05	4.51	NA	(-)0.15	(-)0.22	--
22.	Beltron Mining System Limited (BMSL)	1989-90	2.48	-	NA	(-)0.10	(-)0.49	--
23.	Beltron Informatics Limited (BIL)	--	0.00	-	NA	--	--	--
24.	Bihar State Sugar Corporation Limited (BSSCL)	1984-85	20.00	322.95	NA	(-)9.20	(-)72.31	--
25.	Bihar State Cement Corporation Limited (BSCCL)	--	0.00	0.03	NA	--	--	--
26.	Bihar State Pharmaceuticals & Chemicals Development Corporation Limited (BSP&CDCL)	1985-86	15.76	4.28	52	(-)0.17	(-)0.74	--
27.	Bihar Maize Product Limited (BMPL)	1983-84	0.00	0.02	NA	(-)0.03	(-)0.06	--
28.	Bihar Drugs & Chemicals Limited (BD&CL)	1985-86	4.00	1.28	NA	(-)0.03	(-)0.16	--
29.	Bihar State Textiles Corporation Limited (BSTCL)	1987-88	10.78	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	0.27
Miscellaneous								
31.	Bihar Paper Mills Limited (BPML)	1985-86	7.77	10.72	NA	(-)0.06	(-)0.31	--
32.	Bihar State Glazed Tiles & Ceramics Limited (BSGT&CL)	1985-86	1.15	3.66	32	(-)0.08	(-)0.51	--
33.	Vishwamitra Paper Industries Limited (VPIL)	1984-85	1.14	0.81	NA	(-)0.01	(-)0.01	--
34.	Jhanjhanpur Paper Industries	1985-86	1.07	0.46	13	(-)0.01	(-)0.02	--

35.	Bihar State Tannin Extract Limited (BSTEL)	1988-89	1.57	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	0.31	1.05	-	(-)0.02	(-)0.01	--
38.	Bhavani Active Carbon Limited (BACL)	1985-86	0.09	-	NA	(-)0.01	(-)0.01	--
39.	Bihar State Leather Industries Development Corporation Limited (BSLIDCL)	1982-83	17.40	14.13	NA	(-)0.37	(-)0.92	--
40.	Bihar Scooters Limited (BSL)	--	1.63	6.09	NA	--	--	--
	Total (B)		177.98	547.98	2496	-24.50	-173.67	
	Grand Total (A+B)		585.38	10240.33	19159	-1317.93	-7212.86	

7.22 Panchayat Raj Institutions (PRIs)

The 73rd Constitutional Amendment enacted in 1991 conferred constitutional status to the Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) and prescribed uniform structure and regular elections for them, while ensuring regular flow of funds to PRIs through the recommendations of the Central and respective State Finance Commissions. Under the Amendment, states were required to establish and entrust these bodies with such powers, functions and responsibilities that would enable them to discharge their roles effectively. As the grassroot institutions of democracy and self-governance, PRIs were required to prepare and implement plans for economic development and social justice in various areas, including those enumerated in the Eleventh Schedule of the Constitution which includes, *inter alia*, social welfare and welfare of the weaker sections, poverty alleviation, economic development, rural housing, drinking water, minor irrigation, agriculture, land reforms and maintenance of government assets. After the 73rd amendment, the Government of Bihar had enacted the Bihar Panchayat Raj Act, 1993, establishing a three tier system of *Panchayat Raj*, including *Zila Parishad*, *Panchayat Samiti* and *Gram Panchayat* which started functioning with effect from 2001. This was subsequently replaced by *Bihar Panchayati Raj Act*, 2006. As of March 2010, there were 38 *Zila Parishads*, 531 *Panchayat Samitis* and 8442 *Gram Panchayats* in the state. The functioning of the PRIs is coordinated by the Panchayat Raj Department of the Government of Bihar.

Bihar is one of the most highly ruralised states of India with about 89 percent of its population living in rural areas, as per the 2011 census. To address the enormous problems in the rural areas, PRIs are a major instrument for empowerment and development at the grass roots. The average population per PRI in Bihar, as per the census of 2011, was about 10.8 thousand as compared to around 3.7 thousand for India as a whole.

Under the Bihar Panchayat Raj Act, 2006, the state government has powers to frame rules subject to the approval of state legislature. It has the power to inspect office records under the control of PRIs to make model regulations for PRIs and inquire into their affairs so as to remove any difficulty that may arise in giving effect to the provisions of the Act. Under the Act, it is also the duty of the state government to ensure that every *Gram Panchayat* prepares a development plan every year and submits to the *Panchayat Samiti*. Similarly, each *Panchayat Samiti* has to prepare a development plan every year, including the development plan of the concerned *Gram Panchayats* and submit the plan to the Zila Parishad. Finally, every *Zila Parishad* must again prepare a development plan every year of its area, including the development plan of the concerned *Panchayat Samitis*, and submit the same to the District Planning Committee. The state government is required to constitute a District Planning Committee in every district to consolidate the plans prepared by the *Panchayats* and the Municipalities in the district and to prepare a draft development plan for the entire district.

As required under Article 243G of the Constitution, by 2005, the state government had devolved 79 functions of 20 Departments to PRIs. In addition, 60 functions were transferred to Panchayat Samitis and 61 functions to the Zila Parishads. The number of such functions under different Departments can be found at Table A 7.4 (Annexure); and the list of activities transferred by 13 Departments can be seen in Table A 7.5 (Annexure). The levels of activities are not yet high, but the situation could improve through capacity development of these institutions.

The PRIs are financed by grants from the central government, besides recurring and non-recurring grants released by the state government, as per the State Finance Commission (SFC) recommendations, and its own sources of revenue. As regards the SFC transfers, the first State Finance Commission (SFC) never made any recommendation. The second State Finance Commission, constituted in June 1999, submitted five interim reports mainly on the distribution of grants recommended by the Tenth and Eleventh Central Finance Commissions for *Gram Panchayats, Panchayat Samitis and Zila Parishads* in the ratio of 93:6:1 respectively. Population ratio was also recommended as criteria for distribution of grants among *Panchayat Samitis and Zila Parishads*. The state government had accepted these recommendations.

The PRIs also received funds directly from the central government under the MPLADs schemes, besides grants-in-aid as per the Finance Commission recommendations. The *Panchayat Samities and Gram Panchayats* are yet to raise revenue from their own sources for

which the state government had not initiated any action by way of notifying the rates of taxes, tolls, fees etc. to be imposed by them, as per recommendation of the second State Finance Commission (SFC). The *Zila Parishads* are authorised to raise a small amount revenues from its own sources, like rent of shops, rent of *Dak Bungalow/* Inspection Bungalow, settlement of ponds/*ghats/ferries/roadside* land and trees, bullock cart registration fee and other miscellaneous fees. The *Zila Parishads* are given matching grants by the state government, equal to the revenues raised by them. The amount of matching grants given by the state government for this purpose in 2009 and 2010 were Rs. 10 crore and Rs. 11 crore respectively. The sources of the funds of PRIs are shown the Table 7.62.

Table 7.62 : Sources of funds of PRIs

Nature of Fund	ZPs		PSs		GPs	
	Source of fund	Custody of fund	Source of fund	Custody of fund	Source of fund	Custody of fund
Own receipt	Lease/rent of ZP properties	Treasury/ Bank	-	-	-	-
Assigned revenue/ SFC	State Government	Treasury	State Government	Treasury	State Government	Treasury
CFC/CSS	GOI	Bank	GOI	Bank	GOI	Bank
State Plan	State Government	Treasury	State Government	Treasury	State Government	Treasury

Note : SFC : State Finance Commission; CFC: Central Finance Commission; CSS: Centrally Sponsored Scheme

The PRIs naturally are unable to meet their establishment and other recurring charges from their own sources and have to be financed by the state government by way of grants and loans. They are yet to maintain proper accounts of the funds received, as they lack the accounting expertise necessary for this task. The necessary training infrastructure to facilitate this is yet to be created in the state. In the absence of proper accounts maintained by the PRIs, it is difficult to ascertain their overall financial position or to verify the assets created and owned by them. The funds released by the central and state governments are utilized by the ZPs, PSs and GPs for activities specified under Sections 22, 47 and 73 of the *Bihar Panchayat Raj Act, 2006*, pertaining to providing civic amenities in rural areas. The position of funds received under various schemes, recommendations of different Finance Commissions and other sources, the expenditures incurred as well as the unspent balances of the PRIs at the end of 2009-10 is shown in Table 7.63. The expenditure incurred by rural and urban local bodies (discussed in the next section) under various major heads of accounts during the last three years is shown in Table 7.64. It can be seen that most of the funds have been spent on various rural development schemes (under Other Rural Development Programmes), education and welfare of scheduled castes/tribes and on urban development by the Urban Local Bodies.

Table 7.63 : Funds Flow for important Rural Social Development Schemes

(Rs crore)

Name of Scheme	Zila Parishad			Panchayat Samiti			Gram Panchayats			Total unspent balance
	FA	Ex	UB	FA	Ex	UB	FA	Ex	UB	
Xth F.C.	0.17	0.05	0.12	2.04	1.74	0.30	5.73	5.42	0.31	0.73
XIth F.C.	40.56	39.61	0.95	9.53	8.13	1.40	33.68	32.40	1.28	3.63
XIIth F.C.	766.41	731.64	34.77	15.00	10.79	4.21	61.87	54.24	7.63	46.61
EAS/JRY/ SGRY	168.35	159.13	9.22	210.28	193.81	16.47	86.36	82.93	3.43	29.12
MNREGS	318.87	276.07	42.80	248.26	220.83	27.43	94.21	79.08	15.13	85.36
BRGF	472.68	294.27	178.41	3.94	1.65	2.29	18.92	9.92	9.00	189.70
Other (MP, MLA, PHED, Etc.	21.59	18.19	3.40	18.90	17.41	1.50	6.75	5.96	0.79	5.69
Own Resources and Misc. receipts	158.74	87.22	71.52	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	1947.37	1606.18	341.19	507.956	454.36	53.60	307.52	269.95	37.57	360.84

Table 7.64: Expenditure by Rural and Urban Local Bodies under Major Heads

(Rs crore)

		Non-Plan Expenditure			Plan Expenditure			Total		
		Actual	RE	BE	Actual	RE	BE	Actual	RE	BE
		2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
2202	General Education	472	767	841				472	767	841
2215	Water Supply and Sanitation	0	7	7	56	52	20	56	59	27
2217	Urban Development	150	362	420	1	4	563	151	366	983
2225	Welfare of SCs/STs	1	1	1	92	300	390	93	301	391
2245	Relief Due to Natural Calamities	0	0	0				0	0	0
2404	Diary Development				8	15	25	8	15	25
2515	Other Rural Development Programmes	251	1578	1774	3	90	51	254	1668	1825
3456	Civil Supplies				9	9	25	9	9	25
	Total	874	2715	3043	320	929	2123	1194	3644	5166

Source: Plan and Non-Plan Expenditure (Detail) for Local Bodies, February 2012, Ministry of Finance, GoB.

No database for the PRI finances exist in Bihar so far, and there is practically no source to gather information about the total amount of grants flowing to the PRIs from the central funds in respect of the Centrally Sponsored Schemes. Most of these funds, meant for various flagship schemes of the central government, flow directly to the PRIs without getting routed through the state budget and hence escape all financial, accounting and legislative controls. The major constraint faced in respect of PRIs is the absence of any reliable and comprehensive database regarding the physical and financial assets of these institutions. Lack of adequate training and absence of a proper accounting infrastructure are the major inherent constraints that hinder the functioning of these institutions so vital for democracy and development.

The districtwise allocations for *Zilla Parishad, Panchayat Samiti and Gram Panchayats* under PRI are shown in Table A.7.6 (Appendix) for 2010-11, 2011-12 (RE) and 2012-13 (BE).

7.23 Urban Local Bodies

Consequent upon the 74th Constitutional Amendment Act passed in 1992, Government of Bihar had enacted the Bihar Municipal Act (BMA), 2007 for *Nagar Nigam, Nagar Parishad and Nagar Panchayat*. There are 11 *Nagar Nigams*, 43 *Nagar Parishads* and 87 *Nagar Panchayats* in the state of Bihar. The Urban Development and Housing Department of the state government co-ordinates the functioning of the Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) at the state level.

The ULBs also have their own sources of fund. Under the provisions of the Act, certain taxes, e.g., tax on holdings, water tax, latrine tax, tax on vehicle, trades, professions, callings and employments, fees on the registration of vehicles kept or used or plying for hire, rent on shops and buildings, tolls and other fees and charges, etc. constitute their main sources of revenue, but they are not adequate. The state government, therefore, releases grants and loans to the ULBs for meeting their establishment and other expenses. The ULBs are funded mainly from the state's Consolidated Fund as per State Finance Commission recommendations. They also receive funds from central government for execution of Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) and directly from central government under the MPLAD schemes, besides receiving grants-in-aid on the basis of Central Finance Commission recommendations. The funds of CSS require maintenance of separate bank accounts and submission of separate audited utilization certificate.

Under the Bihar Municipal Act, 2007, the state government may make rules to carry out the provisions of the Act, has the power to inspect any office or records under the control of the ULBs and has the power to entrust the State Vigilance Bureau to inquire into any complaint of

corruption, misconduct, lack of integrity or any other kind of malpractice on the part of any office or other employee of a municipality, and for taking such suitable legal action in accordance with the law. The municipalities have the power to make regulations for the purpose of giving effect to the provisions of BMA, 2007 subject to approval of the state government. For the development and planning of the areas under its control, a Municipality is required to participate in the election of members of the District Planning Committee and to undertake preparation of plans for improvement and infrastructure development. The state government has the responsibility of removing any difficulty that might arise in carrying out of any of the above duties and responsibilities.

The amount of available fund comprising opening balance, receipts during the year, expenditure and unutilized balance of different ULBs is shown in Tables A 7.7 and A 7.8 in the Annexure respectively for the years 2008-09 and 2009-10. These figures are based on the latest Report of the Examiner of Local Accounts, Bihar, under the Comptroller & Auditor General of India for the year ended 31st March, 2010, on the Urban Local Bodies.

APPENDIX

Table A 7.1 : Actwise / Circlewise Collection 2010-11 and 2011-12

(Rs. lakh)

Division/ Circle	VAT		C.S.T		ENT. Tax		E.D.		ADV Tax	
	2010-11	2011-12	2010-11	2011-12	2010-11	2011-12	2010-11	2011-12	2010-11	2011-12
Patna Special	237880	292456	3389	4464	0	0	6283	5156	0	0
Patliputra	67185	88825	370	760	355	843	9	76	0	0
Central Division	305065	381281	3760	5224	355	843	6291	5233	0	0
Patna West	8019	9896	24	24	287	597	0	0	22	17
Patna Central	7527	8438	86	107	3	2	0	0	4	8
Patna North	7765	9281	54	56	95	169	0	0	13	3
Gandhi Madan	2464	3218	100	122	0	0	0	0	11	11
Patna South	6814	9129	40	67	2	4	0	0	0	0
Kadam Kuan	2579	4423	14	26	1	1	0	0	0	0
Patna City East	4099	5370	67	63	2	2	1	0	0	0
Patna City West	5872	7534	69	89	15	3	0	0	0	0
Danapur	11115	15356	20	58	8	15	0	0	0	0
Barh	9538	11545	113	193	12	13	1	1	0	0
Shahabad	1612	2041	23	18	20	20	3	5	0	0
Buxar	1350	1368	9	9	21	21	0	0	0	0
Biharshariff	2805	3215	5	7	32	31	0	0	0	0
Patna Division	71559	90814	624	839	499	877	4	6	51	40
Sasaram	4032	5557	56	41	20	21	0	0	0	0
Bhabhua	1090	1111	19	4	8	8	0	0	0	0
Gaya	4189	5523	172	238	56	58	0	0	0	0
Jehanabad	1027	1140	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Nawada	1243	1988	0	1	12	12	0	0	0	0
Aurangabad	2040	2790	7	3	5	9	0	0	0	0
Gaya Division	13620	18109	255	288	101	109	0	0	0	0
Saran	2401	3001	0	0	24	23	1	0	0	0
Siwan	1937	2209	7	8	12	15	0	0	0	0
Gopalganj	1607	2114	6	3	11	11	0	0	0	0
Muzaffarpur West	6314	7374	160	220	26	29	4	5	0	0
Muzaffarpur East	2458	3647	49	62	28	31	2	1	0	0
Hajipur	5603	7734	95	119	57	59	0	0	0	0
Sitamarhi	2483	2909	18	11	52	57	0	0	0	0
Motihari	2633	3183	3	5	37	36	0	0	0	0
Raxaul	334	535	12	11	11	9	0	0	0	0
Bettiah	3159	3193	6	15	30	35	6	8	0	0
Bagaha	738	1286	13	3	8	6	2	0	0	0
Tirhut Division	29667	37185	369	458	296	311	15	14	0	0
Darbhanga	3708	3851	6	7	60	61	0	0	0	0
Samastipur	2505	3391	317	215	34	32	6	6	0	1
Madhubani	1753	1861	5	7	19	23	0	0	0	0
Janjharpur	528	559	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0
Begusarai	2705	2969	187	112	31	31	131	96	0	0
Teghara	250	319	63	75	6	7	0	0	0	0
Darbhanga Division	11449	12951	579	417	151	154	138	103	0	1
Saharsa	2958	3161	0	0	26	27	0	0	0	0
Madhepura	820	960	0	0	3	6	0	0	0	0
Purnea	3294	4107	69	57	32	50	0	0	0	0
Katihar	3270	3895	13	33	41	48	1	1	0	0
Forbesganj	1609	2018	17	15	7	10	0	0	0	0
Kishanganj	978	1431	129	108	5	6	0	0	0	0
Khagaria	1083	1032	1	2	9	9	0	0	0	0
Purnea Division	14012	16605	229	214	124	155	1	1	0	0
Bhagalpur	4336	5594	17	36	60	61	0	69	0	0
Lakhisarai	846	987	6	3	5	5	0	0	0	0
Munger	1738	1926	21	11	4	9	29	32	0	0
Jamui	925	1340	0	0	5	4	0	0	0	0
Bhagalpur Division	7846	9848	45	51	75	79	29	101	0	0
State	453219	566792	5860	7490	1601	2529	6478	5458	51	41

(Contd....)

Table A 7.1 : Actwise / Circlewise Collection 2010-11 and 2011-12 (Contd.)

(Rs. lakh)

Division/ Circle	LUX Tax		ENTRY Tax		Professional Tax		TOTAL		TARGET	
	2010-11	2011-12	2010-11	2011-12	2010-11	2011-12	2010-11	2011-12	2010-11	2011-12
Patna Special	0	0	78921	103697	-	185	326473	405958	343000	411446
Patliputra	0	0	40447	48586	-	88	108367	139179	125500	157500
Central Division	0	0	119368	152283	-	273	434839	545137	468500	568946
Patna West	193	255	1765	1503	-	350	10310	12643	11832	13735
Patna Central	13	36	2660	3144	-	234	10293	11971	11385	14205
Patna North	67	72	1556	1637	-	380	9551	11597	11211	12944
Gandhi Madan	111	115	698	1079	-	61	3385	4607	3641	4536
Patna South	0	3	3698	4440	-	23	10554	13665	10357	14567
Kadam Kuan	8	13	503	645	-	12	3105	5120	3033	4285
Patna City East	0	0	1856	2761	-	5	6025	8201	6716	8013
Patna City West	0	3	1041	1551	-	17	6998	9197	6992	9658
Danapur	0	0	1430	2180	-	84	12572	17694	12195	17352
Barh	0	0	10864	18479	-	16	20529	30247	16157	29596
Shahabad	1	2	455	459	-	47	2113	2593	2786	2827
Buxar	0	0	99	146	-	32	1479	1576	1578	2041
Biharshariff	20	32	357	451	-	75	3218	3811	3388	4440
Patna Division	413	532	26983	38475	-	1337	100131	132921	101271	138200
Sasaram	1	1	626	977	-	68	4735	6665	4712	6549
Bhabhua	1	2	210	307	-	26	1327	1458	1565	1834
Gaya	78	120	1738	2232	-	102	6232	8274	7031	8616
Jehanabad	0	0	5	18	-	38	1034	1197	1065	1430
Nawada	0	0	72	56	-	54	1326	2110	1336	1832
Aurangabad	0	0	433	1639	-	44	2485	4486	2327	3440
Gaya Division	80	123	3083	5230	-	332	17141	24190	18036	23701
Saran	1	3	221	588	-	104	2648	3719	2825	3657
Siwan	1	2	457	649	-	63	2413	2946	2965	3330
Gopalganj	0	1	114	326	-	39	1738	2495	1840	2400
Muzaffarpur West	4	6	3416	5855	-	141	9923	13630	10500	13697
Muzaffarpur East	0	8	531	493	-	92	3070	4334	3700	4239
Hajipur	0	2	1102	1584	-	84	6857	9582	6242	9465
Sitamarhi	0	2	314	346	-	58	2867	3383	2840	3958
Motihari	0	1	760	1073	-	68	3434	4366	3320	4743
Raxaul	0	0	71	37	-	11	427	604	445	590
Bettiah	2	3	637	580	-	44	3840	3879	3635	5301
Bagaha	0	0	49	203	-	15	811	1514	850	1121
Tirhut Division	8	29	7672	11734	-	719	38028	50451	39162	52500
Darbhangha	3	5	623	730	-	95	4400	4749	5327	6074
Samastipur	1	1	454	688	-	116	3317	4450	4139	4579
Madhubani	1	1	458	557	-	51	2236	2500	2143	3087
Janjharpur	0	0	5	4	-	19	534	584	586	738
Begusarai	0	1	23063	27409	-	94	26117	30711	27386	36057
Teghara	2	2	160	153	-	4	481	561	500	665
Darbhangha Division	6	10	24762	29541	-	378	37084	43555	40081	51200
Saharsa	2	3	159	258	-	75	3145	3524	2800	4600
Madhepura	0	0	87	118	-	38	911	1122	1035	1330
Purnea	3	4	1921	2570	-	48	5318	6834	5810	8050
Katihar	4	8	898	1462	-	70	4228	5517	4385	5670
Forbesganj	1	1	170	159	-	31	1803	2233	2222	2620
Kishanganj	0	0	461	745	-	21	1574	2312	1360	2280
Khagaria	0	0	165	162	-	41	1259	1247	1250	1850
Purnea Division	9	16	3861	5473	-	324	18237	22788	18862	26400
Bhagalpur	9	13	11868	14308	-	130	16291	20210	18124	22622
Lakhisarai	0	0	137	126	-	35	995	1157	1160	1382
Munger	1	1	2946	1896	-	75	4738	3951	5711	6579
Jamui	0	0	91	50	-	23	1022	1419	1505	1417
Bhagalpur Division	10	14	15042	16381	-	263	23046	26736	26500	32000
State	527	724	200772	259116	-	3626	668507	845778	712412	892947

Source : Department of Commercial Tax, GOB

(Concluded)

Table A 7.2 : Actwise / Circlewise Collection 2012-13 (Upto September 2012) (Rs. lakh)

Name of Circle	VAT	C.S.T	ENT. Tax	E.D.	ADV Tax	LUX Tax	Entry Tax	P. Tax	Total	Target
Patna Special	137711	1210	0	2046	0	0	44547	9	185522	188603
Patliputra	46416	149	456	0	0	0	18541	10	65573	64530
Central Div.	184127	1359	456	2046	0	0	63088	19	251095	253133
Patna West	4680	31	196	0	17	64	887	10	5886	6373
Patna Central	4034	48	2	0	4	18	1919	9	6034	6372
Patna North	4613	29	48	0	0	26	882	173	5770	6658
Gandhi Maidan	1653	65	0	0	2	49	469	5	2243	2380
Patna South	4820	27	1	0	1	3	2066	10	6928	7458
Kadamkua	2232	30	0	0	0	6	331	3	2602	2929
Patna City East	2472	13	1	0	0	0	1650	0	4136	3993
Patna City West	4181	43	1	0	0	4	1112	0	5341	5298
Danapur	8565	21	8	0	0	0	1181	1	9775	10288
Barh	6369	85	6	0	0	0	4920	0	11380	12021
Shahabad	959	10	9	0	0	2	280	8	1268	1227
Buxar	656	2	8	0	0	0	84	1	750	852
Biharshariff	1298	1	19	0	0	9	246	1	1574	1591
Patna Div.	46530	406	298	0	25	181	16027	221	63688	67442
Sasaram	2597	25	8	0	0	1	491	0	3122	2950
Bhabhua	602	4	3	0	0	1	142	0	752	586
Gaya	2890	91	31	0	0	21	1227	2	4263	4070
Jehanabad	535	0	0	0	0	0	15	2	551	516
Nawada	992	0	6	1	0	0	29	0	1029	1152
Aurangabad	1588	2	8	0	0	0	1259	0	2857	2698
Gaya Div.	9204	121	57	1	0	23	3163	5	12574	11972
Saran	1770	0	12	0	0	2	331	7	2122	1917
Siwan	1284	2	6	0	0	1	324	1	1618	1684
Gopalganj	866	2	6	0	0	0	345	1	1220	1231
Muzaffarpur West	3578	45	14	1	0	5	2220	4	5867	7337
Muzaffarpur East	2589	23	16	0	0	4	273	2	2906	2266
Hajipur	4433	32	23	0	0	1	993	20	5502	5472
Sitamarhi	1467	5	24	0	0	0	207	1	1704	1550
Motihari	1583	1	20	0	0	1	540	1	2144	2334
Raxaul	269	5	4	0	0	0	19	1	298	292
Bettiah	1594	7	19	2	0	1	265	1	1887	1890
Bagaha	718	4	4	0	0	0	21	0	747	720
Tirhut Div.	20151	126	147	3	0	15	5537	37	26015	26694
Saharsa	2043	4	30	0	0	2	346	2	2426	2775
Madhepura	1546	63	10	4	1	0	381	4	2009	1979
Purnea	895	1	13	0	0	1	224	3	1137	1324
Katihar	264	1	0	0	0	0	4	0	269	325
Forbesganj	1318	14	12	0	0	0	14148	1	15492	14477
Kishanganj	124	22	2	0	0	0	115	0	264	278
Khagaria	6191	104	67	4	1	3	15217	10	21598	21157
Purnea Div.	1589	0	13	0	0	2	195	1	1799	1695
Lakhisarai	595	0	4	0	0	0	92	1	691	604
Munger	2038	56	26	0	0	3	1450	3	3575	3389
Jamui	1800	15	24	0	0	3	459	18	2320	2772
Bhagalpur	880	18	6	0	0	0	114	0	1018	1062
Bhagalpur Div.	682	27	3	0	0	0	440	0	1153	1166
Darbhanga	566	1	5	0	0	0	100	2	673	650
Samastipur	8149	117	80	0	0	8	2850	25	11229	11338
Madhubani	2677	31	28	7	0	5	5841	3	8592	11442
Janjharpur	338	4	2	0	0	0	53	0	398	456
Begusarai	832	8	4	13	0	0	876	1	1735	1888
Teghara	529	0	2	0	0	0	61	0	593	546
Darbhanga Div.	4375	43	37	20	0	5	6831	5	11317	14332
State	278726	2275	1141	2075	26	236	112714	324	397516	406067

Source : Department of Commercial Tax, GOB

Table A 7.3 : Districtwise No. of Document and Revenue from Stamp Duty and Registration Fees, 2010-11 and 2011-12

(Rs. Crore)

District	No. of Document		Registration Fees		Stamp Fee		Total Receipt		Target	
	2010-11	2011-12	2010-11	2011-12	2010-11	2011-12	2010-11	2011-12	2010-11	2011-12
Patna	81602	85195	52	94	182	243	233	337	268	385
Nalanda	27163	28930	7	9	21	28	28	37	38	47
Bhojpur	22854	24229	7	10	2	27	9	37	33	40
Buxar	12351	12633	4	6	12	17	17	23	22	27
Rohtas	23118	17117	7	7	20	19	28	26	36	44
Kaimur	11702	17969	4	7	10	18	13	25	17	20
Gaya	31234	34943	12	15	37	53	49	68	63	89
Jehanabad	8610	13691	3	6	8	17	11	23	14	16
Arwal	5098	6637	1	2	3	7	4	9	6	7
Nawadah	16148	10958	3	3	9	9	12	12	17	20
Aurangabad	20156	18211	6	6	17	18	24	24	30	36
Saran	30864	32440	8	10	22	28	30	37	37	45
Siwan	32400	32289	9	11	25	31	34	42	44	55
Gopalganj	27872	28185	7	9	20	25	28	34	36	43
West Champaran	41690	48853	9	13	27	35	36	48	45	55
East Champaran	57670	51526	12	14	32	40	44	54	63	79
Muzaffarpur	50410	51362	16	25	43	63	58	88	68	95
Sitamarhi	38310	23256	8	8	25	21	33	29	38	47
Sheohar	6858	18434	1	7	4	19	5	26	7	8
Vaishali	28468	34375	10	12	30	35	40	47	48	60
Darbhanga	34456	33381	9	13	26	37	35	51	44	55
Madhubani	40928	41147	9	12	25	32	35	43	42	53
Samastipur	39323	42674	9	12	26	44	35	56	45	56
Begusarai	23962	16847	8	7	24	22	32	29	43	52
Munger	7667	7946	3	3	8	11	10	14	12	14
Sheikhpura	6743	7847	1	2	4	6	5	7	8	9
Lakhisarai	8950	12568	2	4	5	12	6	16	11	13
Jamui	13082	19260	3	7	8	21	11	28	14	16
Khagaria	14304	12834	4	4	9	11	13	15	17	20
Bhagalpur	26701	26279	10	12	31	40	42	52	50	68
Banka	13742	13570	4	5	11	14	14	19	18	21
Saharsha	18151	18666	4	6	12	18	16	24	18	21
Supaul	20502	21786	4	5	11	13	15	18	19	22
Madhepura	19350	20893	4	5	10	15	14	20	19	23
Purnea	38848	40341	9	10	27	29	36	39	42	52
Kishanganj	20780	29920	4	7	11	20	15	27	19	22
Araria	32108	26595	5	6	14	17	20	24	22	26
Katihar	38370	34771	7	8	19	23	26	31	31	38
Total	992545	1018558	285	404	831	1137	1116	1541	1400	1800

Source : Department of Registration, Excise and Prohibition, GOB

Table A 7.4**Details of functions devolved by 20 Departments to PRIs**

Sl. No.	Activity	Number of functions transferred to PRIs		
		GPs	PSs	ZPs
1	Agriculture	4	6	6
2	Revenue and Land Development	10	1	Nil
3	Water Resources (Minor Irrigation)	8	3	2
4	Animal Husbandary and Fishery	10	3	8
5	Forest and Environment	5	5	5
6	Industry	6	6	6
7	Public Health Engineering	3	3	4
8	Rural Development	3	2	1
9	Rural Engineering (Road, Bridge, Culvert etc.)	1	1	2
10	Energy	3	3	3
11	Primary Education	9	8	7
12	Adult Education	1	1	1
13	Literacy	1	1	1
14	Cultural Activities	3	2	3
15	Medical	1	1	Nil
16	Family Welfare	1	1	Nil
17	Social Welfare	5	5	5
18	Welfare of Handicapped	2	4	4
19	Public Distribution System	2	3	3
20	Relief and Rehabilitation	1	1	Nil
	Total	79	60	61

Table : A 7.5

Details of Activities transferred to PRI

Sl. No.	Activities transferred to GPs	Activities transferred to PSs	Activities transferred to ZPs	Department from which activity transferred
1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exercise control, inspection & supervision over individual M.I. beneficiary schemes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Control over surface irrigation scheme 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supervision and site selection 	Minor irrigation Department
2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Selection of beneficiaries in several schemes, responsibility of development of grazing grounds, control of epidemic and contagious diseases, disposal of dead animals 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Selection of beneficiary in some schemes. Control over Block level staff in matter of granting C.L. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Make selection of beneficiary in several schemes Control over department staff in matter of granting .L. 	Animal Husbandry and Fisheries
3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recommendation of execution of Handloom & Handicrafts schemes Supervision of weaver's co-operatives who will get financial assistance or loan on recommendation of GP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Power to supervise & inspect centers for handloom / power loom, silk training, extension & production 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitoring establishment of new small scale industries Recommendation of beneficiary of KVIC Recommendation of selection of growth centers Recommendation of candidates for enterprise development Supervise & inspect centers for handloom/ power loom, silk training, extension & production 	Industry
4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To undertake schemes for ordinary & special repairing of handpumps Make selection of BPL beneficiaries under Total Sanitation Programme 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitor sinking of new & maintenance of existing hand-pumps Supervise other water supply scheme 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Selection of panchayats for sinking of tubewells in primary & middle school *Decide priority in piped Water Supply scheme Exercise supervision over 'Prakalp' and departmental employee in rural water supply scheme 	Public Health Engineering Department
5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Execute Jawahar Gram Samridhhi Yojana scheme upto 50,000.00 Selection of Self-Help groups under Swarn Jayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana Select beneficiary in Indira Awas Yojana 			Rural Development Department

6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintenance, up-gradation or new construction or rural road & drain 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction & maintenance of public roads, drains, culvert & other menns of communication 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decide priority of roads, bridges & culvert in the district for maintenance & Up-gradation 	Department of Rural Engineering
7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitoring & supervision of rural electrification scheme Selection of beneficiaries for schemes to popularize non-conventional source of energy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitoring & supervision of rural electrification shcemes Recommendation of sites for installation of solar panel 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Selection of PSs & GPs where schemes of non-conventional sources of energy will be implemented Prepare shceme for rural electrificaton projects and settle the priority of villages chosen for this purpose 	Energy Department
8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Selection of site fro opening new school Supervision of repairing work of school through School Education Committee Appointment of Para Teachers(2001) & Elementary Teachers (2006) Supervision & Evaluation of mid-day meal shceme 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recommend up-gradation of primary school to middle schools Allocate funds for repairing of school Power to transfer teachers within their block Supervise & evaluate the implementation of mid-day meal scheme 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Distribute teacher units sanctioned by government between GPs Allocate funds for repairing of school buildings Appointment of secondary teachers Power to transfer teachers within their district Supervision & Evaluation of Mid-day meal scheme 	Education Department
9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure proper distribution of medicine 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identifying patients in special campaign against certain diseases & to bring them to health centers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supervision the activites like distribution of medicine and ampaign against certain diseases 	Health Department
10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recommend Individual and SHG eligible for assistance under CSS Selection of beneficiaries, renewal & disbursement of scholarship in lower schools Site seletion for building for Anganwadi, Child Development project godown Selection of Anganbadi Sewikas & Sahayikas Control over distribution of nutritional meterial, medical care 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Selection of beneficiaries, renewal & disbursement of scholarship in higher schools Site selection for building for Anganwadi, Child Development project godown Control over distribution of nutritional material, medical care 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supervising the selectio of Anganbadi and Sahaikas Supervise over scholarship for physically callenged Supervision of activities of distribution of nutritional & medical care etc. by PSs & GPs 	Department of Rural Engineering Social Welfare

11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain register of migrant and unorganized labourers Maintain list of liberated bonded labourers & recommend scheme for their rehabilitation Select beneficiaries & eliminate expired cases under social Security Programs like Maternal Benefit, family benefit & age old pension Exercise vigil over payment of minimum wages 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consideration of recommendations of PSs & GPs regarding beneficiaries of Social Securities Schemes 	Department of Labour, Employment and Training
12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Selection of new beneficiaries under Annapurna scheme & Antyodaya Anna Yojana Monitor distribution of commodities through PDS shops, preparation of ration cards etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitor distribution of commodities through PDS shops, preparation of ration cards etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exercise general supervision 	Department of Food & Consumer protection
13	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preparation of list of beneficiaries for distribution of relief. Responsibility of Mukhiya to see that no one dies of starvation in his area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pramukh has power to sanction up to 25,000.00 in one year for relief in natural calamities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adhyakasha has power to sanction up to 1,00,000.00 in one year for relief in natural calamities 	Relief and Rehabilitation (Disaster Management Department)

Table A 7.6

Districtwise Allocation of Fund to the Panchayati Raj Department (2010-11 to 2012-13)

(Rs. lakh)

District	Zila Parisad			Panchayat Samiti		
	2010-11	2011-12 RE	2012-13 BE	2010-11	2011-12 RE	2012-13 BE
Patna	169	764	794	319	1534	1572
Nalanda	213	498	599	401	1003	1193
Bhojpur	175	472	560	359	957	1136
Buxar	172	345	396	248	696	811
Rohtas	224	527	635	416	1037	1227
Kaimur	196	367	423	388	741	859
Gaya	267	692	836	510	1400	1674
Jehanabad	105	232	275	204	428	499
Arwal	76	170	198	148	316	370
Nawadah	210	447	536	392	858	1002
Aurangabad	231	497	608	419	937	1106
Saran	157	784	831	275	1540	1591
Siwan	60	602	762	56	1104	1329
Gopalganj	195	524	644	343	989	1171
West Champaran	267	654	788	508	1341	1605
East Champaran	256	821	1004	473	1701	2056
Muzaffarpur	268	740	889	532	1564	1890
Sitamarhi	252	614	752	462	1241	1489
Sheohar	147	215	247	280	396	445
Vaishali	247	609	745	445	1237	1487
Darbhanga	255	670	810	490	1354	1625
Madhubani	295	780	946	575	1660	2012
Samastipur	233	742	901	439	1496	1759
Begusarai	185	536	640	358	1079	1281
Munger	137	251	293	280	473	565
Sheikhpura	103	186	207	204	351	391
Lakhisarai	141	232	261	283	450	510
Jamui	188	365	421	375	743	866
Khagaria	182	350	415	347	684	798
Bhagalpur	199	478	570	384	966	1148
Banka	167	416	482	331	834	974
Saharsha	177	379	447	348	749	878
Supaul	198	420	484	401	893	1057
Madhepura	172	393	459	335	810	952
Purnea	147	910	706	256	1460	1567
Kishanganj	140	331	381	278	697	820
Araria	122	594	588	238	1232	2301
Katihar	187	531	634	357	1075	1277
Total	7115	19136	22167	13458	38024	45294

(Continued)

Table A 7.6

Districtwise Allocation of Fund to the Panchayati Raj Department (2010-11 to 2012-13) (Contd...)

(Rs. lakh)

District	Gram Panchayat			Total		
	2010-11	2011-12 RE	2012-13 BE	2010-11	2011-12 RE	2012-13 BE
Patna	1723	7219	6637	2211	9517	9003
Nalanda	1985	4915	5046	2598	6416	6839
Bhojpur	1767	4603	4715	2301	6032	6410
Buxar	1489	3930	4003	1908	4971	5209
Rohtas	2046	5734	5869	2685	7298	7732
Kaimur	1657	4390	4274	2241	5498	5556
Gaya	2568	7307	7472	3345	9400	9982
Jehanabad	932	2901	2837	1241	3561	3611
Arwal	674	2270	2281	897	2756	2849
Nawadah	1818	4894	4845	2420	6199	6383
Aurangabad	1855	5044	5169	2505	6479	6883
Saran	1599	7597	7284	2032	9920	9706
Siwan	829	6321	6430	946	8027	8521
Gopalganj	1756	5589	5648	2294	7102	7463
West Champaran	2548	7134	7197	3322	9129	9590
East Champaran	2578	8448	8764	3307	10969	11824
Muzaffarpur	2612	7986	8336	3412	10290	11115
Sitamarhi	2222	6276	6386	2936	8131	8627
Sheohar	1106	2600	2404	1533	3212	3096
Vaishali	2203	6576	6629	2896	8422	8860
Darbhanga	2486	7143	7245	3231	9167	9680
Madhubani	2939	8217	8643	3809	10658	11602
Samastipur	2433	8110	8288	3105	10349	10948
Begusarai	1884	5816	6060	2427	7431	7981
Munger	1450	2938	3103	1868	3662	3961
Sheikhpura	821	2342	2342	1128	2879	2941
Lakhisarai	1146	2854	2843	1570	3536	3613
Jamui	1612	4136	4265	2176	5243	5552
Khagaria	1461	3855	3799	1990	4889	5013
Bhagalpur	1916	5373	5682	2499	6816	7400
Banka	1522	4806	4854	2020	6055	6310
Saharsha	1555	3521	3422	2081	4648	4747
Supaul	1750	3869	3981	2349	5182	5522
Madhepura	1523	3638	3741	2030	4840	5152
Purnea	1372	6219	6015	1775	8589	8288
Kishanganj	1272	3760	3735	1690	4788	4935
Araria	1247	6025	5435	1607	7852	8324
Katihar	1706	5534	5768	2251	7140	7680
Total	66061	199890	201446	86634	257051	268907

(Concluded)

Table A 7.7

Grants Received, Spent and Unutilized Balance as on 31.03.2009

(Rs lakh)

Sl. No.	ULB	Opening Balance	Receipts	Expenditure	Unspent Balance
1	Ara	33.31	48.24	9.48	72.07
2	Aurangabad	13.96	0	10.89	3.07
3	Biharsharif	424.49	23.01	202.56	244.94
4	Bihia	17.05	59.98	55.03	22
5	Begusarai	17.85	21.26	3.48	35.63
6	Bhagalpur	458.02	301.43	254.21	505.24
7	Belsand	7.66	134.84	37.93	104.57
8	Buxar	50.81	40.91	73.37	18.35
9	Bagha	140.77	75.28	67.12	148.93
10	Banmankhi	0	55.01	13.36	41.65
11	Bhabhua	31.89	75.78	40.7	66.97
12	Barbigha	13.14	35.2	14.7	33.64
13	Chhapra	15.02	60.31	32.31	43.02
14	Darbhanga	548.02	184.03	35.68	696.37
15	Dehri Dalmianagar	80.59	88.56	64.52	104.63
16	Dumraon	46.98	36.87	21.58	62.27
17	Fatuha	1.68	114.07	61.16	54.59
18	Gaya	746.56	447.32	109.65	1084.23
19	Gopalganj	8.76	103.85	97.47	15.14
20	Hajipur	8.73	44.15	31.3	21.58
21	Jamalpur	0.47	21.27	0	21.74
22	Jamhore	4.53	1.35	0.98	4.9
23	Jamui	84.2	139.94	103	121.14
24	Jhajha	17.73	222.81	151.34	89.2
25	Kahalgaon	0	18.02	8.6	9.42
26	Katihar	133.07	173.02	114.65	191.44
27	Khagaria	34.22	86.77	39.3	81.69
28	Khagaul	15.83	37.43	27.98	25.28
29	Lakhisarai	127.7	53.71	64.75	116.66
30	Manihari	0	56.69	11.03	45.66
31	Masaurhi	17.59	176.81	156.04	38.36
32	Mirganj	1.93	29.96	17.51	14.38
33	Motihari	19.22	150.39	89.99	79.62
34	Muzaffarpur	500.93	993.88	1023.98	470.83
35	Nabinagar	5.61	71.81	50.8	26.62
36	Narkatiyaganj	59.89	238.18	231.96	66.11
37	Naugachia	0	33.13	0	33.13
38	Nawada	42.71	268.96	200.12	111.55
39	Nokha	0	61.17	9.55	51.62
40	Piro	5.38	34.99	20.78	19.59
41	Raxaul	0.05	92.15	79.91	12.29
42	Sasaram	36.22	48.3	46.14	38.38
43	Shekhpura	65.07	54.56	42.59	77.04
44	Sitamarhi	87.59	101.9	68.9	120.59
45	Supaul	8.37	145.58	54.03	99.92
		3933.6	5262.88	3850.43	5346.05

Table A 7.8

Grants Received, Spent and Unutilized Balance as on 31.03.2010

(Rs lakh)

Sl. No.	ULB	Opening Balance	Receipts	Expenditure	Unspent Balance
1	Ara	164.09	1712.11	222.48	1653.72
2	Bakhtiyarpur	0	471.09	275.01	196.08
3	Banka	6.95	110.95	45.78	72.12
4	Begusarai	168.55	1400.1	176.86	1391.79
5	Bhagalpur	300.26	445.67	385.36	360.57
6	Biharsharif	118.35	192.2	174.98	135.57
7	Bikramganj	24.17	92.71	47.78	69.1
8	Birpur	298.98	293.66	212.66	379.98
9	Chakia	37.28	964.44	898.06	103.66
10	Dalsinghsarai	53.4	75.87	8.27	121
11	Danapur Nizamat	74.63	273.87	258.51	89.99
12	Darbhanga	1060.72	1831.08	481.82	2409.98
13	Dhaka	23.07	63.37	40.24	46.2
14	Farbisganj	118.84	260.41	209.6	169.65
15	Gaya	260.95	1512.78	253.84	1519.89
16	Jagdishpur	0	177.77	45.19	126.58
17	Kanti	10.72	4.6	4.54	10.78
18	Kateya	4.1	43.07	35.04	12.13
19	Kishanganj	39.77	11.69	6.7	44.76
20	Madhubani	18.95	109.77	14.96	113.76
21	Makhdumpur	11.88	26.85	27.02	11.71
22	Marhaura	26.77	3.81	0.01	30.57
23	Mokama	156.29	261.93	32.8	385.42
24	Motipur	3.81	324.87	196.69	131.99
25	Muzaffarpur	476.04	2771.62	1751.59	1496.07
26	Phulwarisharif	13.4	0.78	5.46	8.72
27	Purnea	1056.37	1272.93	1537.99	791.31
28	Rosera	15.19	0.63	0.68	15.14
29	Saharsa	237.13	140.71	132.89	244.95
30	Samastipur	140.39	349.54	174.01	315.92
31	Sheohar	34.83	60.34	5.63	89.54
32	Siwan	402.41	239.92	75.25	567.08
33	Sonepur	11.75	48.29	9.43	50.61
	Total	5370.04	15549.43	7747.13	13166.34