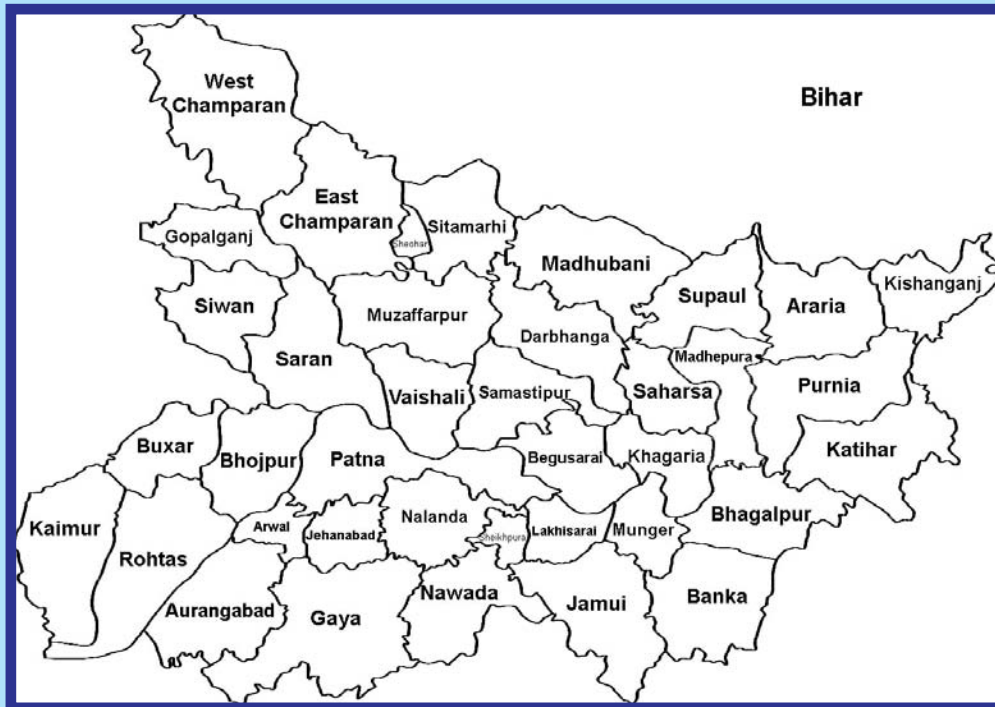




# Economic Survey 2017-18

Volume II  
(Annexures & Statistical Appendix)



Finance Department  
Government of Bihar

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# **ANNEXURES**

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## Annexure-1

### SAAT NISHCHAY

Sustainable growth and development always depend on good governance. With a desire to achieve sustainable and inclusive growth, the state government has not only implemented welfare schemes, but also implemented projects related to building basic infrastructure. At the same time, for creating a skilled labour force, the state government has emphasized skill and capacity building of the youth through higher, vocational and technical education. Within the current development strategy, the state government has identified seven resolves (Saat Nischay) and included them in the 'Programme of Good Governance, 2015-20'. The Bihar Vikas Mission was constituted on February 5, 2016 for implementation and supervision of these programmes in a mission mode by the state government. The seven components of Saat Nischay are : (i) Arthik Hal, Yuvaon Ko Bal, (ii) Aarakshit Rozgar Mahilaon Ka Adhikar, (iii) Har Ghar Bijali Lagaatar, (iv) Har Ghar Nal Ka Jal, (v) Ghar Tak Pakki Gali – Naliyaan, (vi) Sauchalaya Nirman Ghar Ka Samman and (vii) Awsar Badhe, Aage Padhe.

#### **Nishchay 1 : Aarthik Hal, Yuvaon ko Bal**

Bihar is the third largest state in the country with a youth population (15-24 years) of around 17.5 million, which is 16.8 percent of the total population of the state. As per 2011 census, 87 percent of these youth reside in rural areas. Therefore, in order to empower its millions of youth and make them self-sufficient, the state government has launched five ambitious schemes under its first resolve. The following five schemes will focus on education, skill development and employment opportunities:

- (i) **Bihar Student Credit Card Yojana** : The literacy rate of Bihar is 61.8 percent, which is below the national average of 73 percent (Census, 2011). The literacy rate of the adolescent and youth is 72.3 percent, which is also below the national average 86.1 percent. For improving the literacy status, the state government has launched the Bihar Student Credit Card Yojana on October 2, 2016. The main objective of the scheme is to provide financial support to students for pursuing higher education.

Under this scheme, students who have passed their Class 12 examination and are under the age of 25 years, can avail loans from banks through the Student Credit Cards. The students can avail loan for the academic, business, professional and technical courses. These include

courses like B.A, B.Sc., B.Com, Engineering, M.B.B.S, Management, CA, CS, MCA and other important higher education courses. In case of default, the state government will provide a maximum guarantee of Rs. 4.00 lakh.

- (ii) **Mukhyamantri Nishchay Swayam Sahayata Bhatta Yojana** : The scheme was formally launched on October 2, 2016. The objective of the scheme is to financially assist the youth who are unable to find employment. Under this scheme, every unemployed youth of Bihar in the age group of 20-25 years, will get Rs. 1000 every month for two years. The eligible applicant will receive — mandatory language training (Hindi/English), communication skills, basic computer knowledge and behavioural skills to be organised by the Department of Labour. For availing the benefits of the scheme, the applicants need to submit the following mandatory documents along with the applications — certificate for passing Standard 12, certificate for passing Standard 10 (where the date of birth is mentioned), residential certificate, bank details and Aadhar card.
- (iii) **Kushal Yuva Yojana** : In the age of globalisation, soft skills play a crucial part in the employment market. Lack of interpersonal communication skills creates problems for the rural youth to compete in the skilled labour market. For addressing the issue of unemployment and rural youth's participation in the organised sector, the state government has plans for the improvement of soft skills of the youth. Under this scheme, the youth will get theoretical and practical training that will enhance their communication level and interpersonal skills. Under this scheme, the unemployed youth in the age group of 15-25 years, who have passed at least Standard 10, are eligible to apply.

The soft skill development programme will have 240 hours of training, which include 80 hours of language learning (Hindi/English), 120 hours of communication skills and 40 hours of behavioural skills. In order to implement this programme, skill training centres have already been established in all the blocks of the state. In addition, private training centres have also been set up by various organisations. Those students who have studied in Engineering Colleges, Polytechnics and Industrial Training Institutes can also take advantage of the scheme.

- (iv) **Bihar Start-up Policy, 2017** : For creating an enabling environment in the state to establish new small and medium enterprises, the Bihar Start-up Policy, 2017 will support the youth for establishing businesses and will nurture new business ideas in the state. Under the policy, the state government will provide financial assistance to the Incubation Centres.

A provision for Venture Capital Fund of Rs. 500 crore has already been made under this policy. The start-ups will be exempted from operating licences under various Acts of the state for a period of five years. For this, only a self-declaration needs to be provided by the start-ups. The state government will allocate 10 percent of the upcoming industrial parks, SME clusters and hub sites for startups, incubators and common infrastructure on priority. The incubation centres will be established for progressive start-ups where the enterprises will get financial incentives and other support from the state government. Under the common infrastructure component, the state government will provide the place for a Research and Development laboratory, Fund Cell and an auditorium. All these will be done through Public-Private Partnership (PPP) mode and start-ups can avail these facilities free of cost for a period of three years.

Under the Financial Support Component, the state government will provide seed funding up to Rs. 10.00 lakh for every start-up, under the seed investment assistance. Apart from that, the state government will help the start-ups to identify the investors and facilitate the process. There will be zero expenditure for filing patents, either in the country or abroad. An additional financial help to woman entrepreneurs (5 percent), SC/ST (maximum 15 percent) and disabled person (maximum 15 percent) will be provided by the state government. A special committee will be set up to evaluate applications for start-ups.

Under this policy, a Trust will be constituted which will be an autonomous body, constituted under the chairmanship of a professional person who has an investment experience in any company. The Trust will appoint one or more managers for risk capital fund management, asset management, and start-up authentication. All statutory clearances required by start-up will be ensured and it will be based on priority, with the establishment of a Single window Clearance committee.

- (v) **Free Wi-Fi in all Universities/Colleges** : In the present age, access to internet plays a crucial role not only in professional work, but also in everyday life. For this, the state government has vowed to provide access to internet facility to the youth in all the institutions of higher learning. With this background, the state government has approved a proposal to provide free Wi-Fi in all the universities and colleges in the state.

This free internet facility is being provided to 319 educational institutes by the Department of Information Technology. These institutes include universities, colleges, engineering colleges, medical colleges, and agricultural colleges. Through this scheme, young people

will be able to enhance their knowledge and can acquire employment-oriented education. As per the scheme, 30 Wi-Fi hotspots at the universities and 10 Wi-Fi hotspots at the colleges are to be installed. The state government expects that the youth will avail maximum benefits of this scheme and contribute to the overall development of the state. A total of Rs. 220 crore has been approved for the implementation of the scheme. This scheme is implemented by BELTRON.

### **Nishchay 2 : Aarakshit Rojgar Mahilao ka Adhikaar**

In Bihar, the Labour Force Participation Rate for women (15-59 years) is only 18.1 percent, which is abysmally low when compared to the national average of 31.1 percent. Therefore, with the aim to increase the women's participation in the labour force, the state government has decided to reserve 35 percent of all government jobs in the state for the women and the policy is being implemented from February 2016.

Women empowerment has always been an integral part of the development agenda of the state government. Towards this, the state government has taken several initiatives, including providing 50 percent reservation to women in the Panchayati Raj Institutions and Municipal bodies. Apart from this, the state government has also established women Police Stations and reserved 35 percent jobs in the Bihar Police Service for women. The Women Self-Help Groups, formed under 'JEEViKA', have greatly enhanced women's confidence and self-esteem.

### **Nishchay 3 : Har Ghar Bijli Lagaatar**

Under various schemes of the central and state governments, a large number of villages have already been electrified. The target for electrification of remaining villages has also been set at December 2018. Earlier, the APL (Above Poverty Line) families from the rural areas were not covered by any scheme for obtaining electrical connections. The present policy, however, is more inclusive and cover both BPL (Below Poverty Line) and APL families. This programme was launched in November, 2016. Out of the 39,073 villages, 217 villages are in inaccessible areas, where electricity will be provided through renewable energy.

### **Nishchay 4 : Har Ghar Nal Ka Jal**

This resolve aims to provide clean drinking water to every citizen of Bihar, without any discrimination. This will cover nearly 2 crore households in the state. With the collective efforts of 8391 Gram Panchayats and 143 Municipal bodies, the state government wants to achieve this goal through the following schemes — (a) Chief Minister Rural Drinking Water Scheme, (b)

Chief Minister Rural Drinking Water Scheme (Quality Affected Area), (c) Chief Minister Rural Drinking Water Scheme (Non-Quality Affected Area) and (d) Chief Minister Urban Drinking Water Scheme.

- (i) **Chief Minister Rural Drinking Water Scheme** : Under this Scheme, all the households of 5013 Gram Panchayats of the state will be supplied with clean drinking water through pipes, without any discrimination. This scheme is being implemented by the Panchayati Raj Department. Based on the availability of the funds, the state government has decided to implement the scheme in a phased manner — 20 percent of households (first year), 30 percent of households (second year), 30 percent of households (third year) and remaining 20 percent of households (fourth year).

The Panchayati Raj Department is implementing this scheme in 5013 Gram Panchayats of the state where water quality is lower than in other parts of the state. Under this scheme, every household in these panchayats will get an access to safe drinking water through pipes. For this, the state government will spend Rs. 8373 crore in the next four years, out of which an expenditure of Rs. 3068 crore will be incurred from the State Plan. This scheme will be monitored by a committee, formed at every ward.

- (ii) **Chief Minister Rural Drinking Water Scheme (Quality Affected Area)** : The implementation of this scheme is being done in the panchayats where the water is affected by iron, fluoride and arsenic. Under this scheme, all the affected 2351 Gram Panchayats will get an access to clean drinking water through the piped line. A total number of 27,267 households were identified in 2351 Gram Panchayats for this scheme. In 4510 wards in 11 districts of the state, households are facing iron problems. Similarly, in 20,719 wards of 9 districts, there are fluoride problems. In addition, more than 2038 wards of 13 districts are affected by arsenic. The scheme is planned to be completed by the end of 2019-20.

The scheme is being implemented by the Public Health and Engineering Department. The total expenditure for this scheme will be Rs. 7830 crore in five years. Under the scheme, Quality Monitoring Committees will be formed at the state and district level, with retired engineers, senior administrative officials and experts as their members.

- (iii) **Chief Minister Rural Drinking Water Scheme (Non-Quality Affected Area)** : The Chief Minister's Rural Drinking Water Scheme (Non-Integrated Affected Area) will be implemented only in those areas where the water quality is not affected or in those areas



where the water supply schemes are already being run by the state government. Under this scheme, a total number of 1027 Gram Panchayats have been identified. The benefit of this scheme will be available to all the families of these panchayats, without any discrimination. This scheme is also being implemented by the Public Health Engineering Department, with wards as the implementation unit.

The implementation of the scheme in each ward will be done by a seven-member 'Ward Implementation and Management Committee', headed by the respective ward members of the Gram Panchayat. The committee will be formed every two years under this scheme. Based on the availability of funds, the expenditure in the first year will be 20 percent of its total budget, and 40 percent each in the second and third year of the scheme. Priority will be given to wards that have substantial SC/ST population and already declared as 'Open Defecation Free' panchayats. The total expenditure on this scheme will be Rs. 1812 crore in the next four years.

- (iv) **Chief Minister Urban Drinking Water Scheme** : This scheme is being implemented by the Department of Urban Development and Housing. Under this scheme, all the 143 municipal corporations of the state will be supplying clean drinking water through piped water in all the urban households. A survey conducted by the implementing agency has found that there is a total of 19.08 lakh households (excluding government quarters) in urban areas of the state. The number of households without tap water connection is 15.71 lakh, all of which will be provided with piper water connection by the end of 2019-20.

#### **Nishchay 5 : Ghar Tak Pakki Gali - Naliyaan**

After the implementation of the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), all the remaining unreached habitations of the state will be connected to the nearest paved road under this resolve. Further, there will be construction of alleys in all the villages and towns. Presently, three schemes have been started by the state government to achieve this goal — (a) Grameen Tola Sampark Nishchay Yojana, (b) Mukhyamantri Grameen Gali-Naali Pakkikaran Nishchay Yojana, and (c) Mukhyamantri Sahari Naali Gali Pakkikaran Nishchay Yojana.

- (i) **Grameen Tola Sampark Nishchay Yojana** : The PMGSY and Chief Minister Gram Sampark Yojana (CMGSY) are presently being implemented to provide all weather road contact for the entire rural areas of the state. Under PMGSY, all weather road connectivity is provided to all the villages with a population of 500 or more throughout the state. Similarly, under the CMGSY, all weather road connectivity is being provided to all the

villages with a population ranging from 250 to 499 in 27 districts. For rest of the 11 districts, these facilities are provided with a population of 250 or less. However, in spite of the above-mentioned schemes, many villages were left out of connectivity, majority of them having sizeable population SC or ST. With this background, Grameen Tola Sampark Nishchay Yojana is been implemented to provide all weather road connectivity to all the uncovered villages. Under this scheme, the state government will form a supplemental core connectivity network which will identify the uncovered villages on the basis of satellite maps. Through such maps, 33,461 households without connectivity have already been identified. All these households will be provided with road connectivity by the end of 2019-20, with the construction of 3977 kms. of roads. A sum of Rs. 2952 crore will be spent for construction of roads and land acquisition under this scheme.

- (ii) **Mukhyamantri Grameen Gali-Naali Pakkikaran Nishchay Yojana** : This scheme is being implemented by the Panchayati Raj Department, for construction of pucca lanees and drains in rural areas. Keeping in mind the local factors, such as soil type, drainage pattern of water in different villages, the estimation of standard cost for different types of construction of alleys and drains in different areas has been made in collaboration with the Department of Rural Works. The scheme also has provision for land acquisition as per the requirement of the scheme. All the 8391 Gram Panchayats with 1,14,733 wards will be covered in the next four years under the scheme in a phased manner. A sum of Rs. 14,249 crore will be spent for the implementation of this scheme.
- (iii) **Mukhyamantri Sahari Naali Gali Pakkikaran Nishchay Yojana** : In urban areas, this scheme will be implemented by the Department of Urban Development and Housing. Under the scheme, all wards will be linked to the nearest paved road in the towns and the necessary roads and drains will be constructed in the wards to link each house with a paved road. This will include Portland Cement Concrete (PCC) roads and interlocking paths. The provision for the drain along the path will also be made, where the PCC road is to be constructed.

#### **Nishchay 6 : Shauchalaya Nirman Ghar Ka Samman**

Due to the lack of personal toilets in the state, the common people, especially women, have to face many difficulties. In order to ensure the safety of women, cleanliness of the environment in rural and urban areas, and improved community health, the decision has been taken not only to construct toilets in every household, but also to ensure regular use of the toilet.

Under the resolve of 'Shauchalaya Nirman Ghar Ka Samman', all households are being provided toilet throughout the states. Along with this, collective behaviour change is also being encouraged for regular use of toilets. Under the Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) of the central government, the APL families were not covered. Hence, the state government has decided that all the APL families in the state will also be covered under 'Lohiya Swachhata Yojana', where an incentive amount of Rs. 12,000 is given to all families, APL or BPL. Under the Swachh Bharat Mission (Shahri), an incentive amount of Rs. 4000 is given by the central government. The state government has decided to give an additional Rs. 8000 from its own fund so that all households in the towns get Rs 12,000 as incentive money. Under this programme, the provision of clean toilets will be made for every household, without any discrimination. Also, behavioural changes are encouraged for sensitizing communities over the regular use of toilets by all rural and urban households.

In addition to Swachh Bharat Mission of the central government, two schemes have been started by the state government to fulfill the targets of the sixth resolve — (i) Lohiya Swachh Bihar Abhiyan and (ii) Shauchalaya Nirman (Urban areas) Yojana.

- (i) **Lohiya Swachh Bihar Abhiyan** : Lohiya Swachh Bihar Abhiyan is being implemented by the Department of Rural Development. Under this scheme, about 1.60 crore rural households of the state without access to toilets will get such access, without any discrimination.
- (ii) **Shauchalaya Nirman (Urban areas) Yojana** : The implementation of the Shauchalaya Nirman (Urban areas) Yojana scheme is being implemented by the Department of Urban Development and Housing. Under this scheme, toilet facilities will be provided to all urban households without toilets of their own. This scheme is being implemented in all the 143 municipalities of the state, under which about 7.93 lakh families will get an access to toilet facility by the end of 2019-20. For this, 7.10 lakh individual toilets and 6881 community toilets will be constructed. A total of Rs. 1116 crore has been approved for the scheme.

### **Nishchay 7 : Awasar Badhe, Aagein Padhein**

The youth plays an important role in the economic and social upliftment of the state. The state has to play an important role in improving the higher education of the youth and strengthening their vocational skills. The main objective of the state government under this resolve is to establish institutions of higher learning, along with institutions for vocational and technical education, which will provide better opportunities for the youth and workers in the state.

Under this resolve, the state government is committed to establish a General Nursing and Midwifery (GNM) school and a Para-medical institute in each district. The GNM schools have already been established in 5 districts, and the work is in progress in 10 more districts. For the remaining 23 districts, GNM will be established in a phased manner. Similarly, Para-medical institutes have already been established in 5 districts and, in rest of the 33 districts, they will come up in the next five years. The Polytechnic institutes, Women Industrial Training Institutes and Engineering College will be established in each district in a phased manner. Apart from this, in every sub-division, one Auxiliary Nurse & Midwives (ANM) School and a Government Industrial Training Institute will also be established. The establishment of 5 new medical colleges in the state and nursing colleges in each medical college is also a part of the agenda of the seventh resolve.

It is not difficult to realise that these seven resolves together address the basic welfare needs of the population. Apart from setting the goals and specifying the actual programmes that would help in achieving those goals, the state government has also established the Bihar Vikas Mission that would monitor the progress of different programmes. Thanks to the adequate financial allocation for those programmes, there has been considerable achievement in last two years and the remaining work will be completed by the end of 2019-20.

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## **Annexure-2**

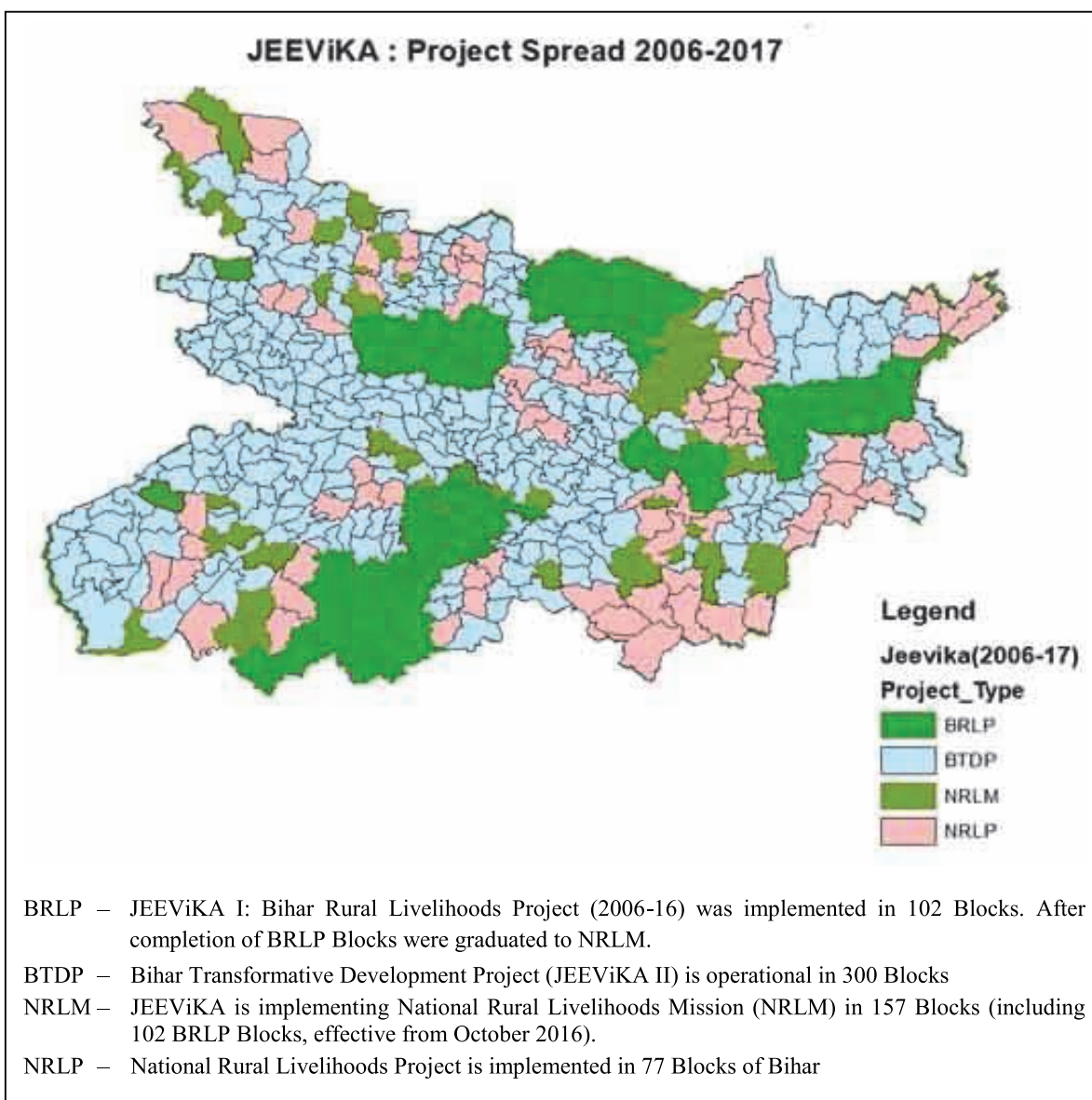
### **BIHAR RURAL LIVELIHOODS PROMOTION SOCIETY (JEEViKA)**

The Bihar Rural Livelihoods Promotion Society (BRLPS), popularly known as JEEViKA, a registered society under the aegis of Rural Development Department, marks a key chapter in rural development in Bihar. JEEViKA's journey of the last decade has coincided with the changing face of Bihar. From its advent as a small-scale project in 15 blocks in 2006, JEEViKA has transformed into a statewide movement touching the lives of more than 79 lakh families by September 2017. The objective of JEEViKA is to empower rural poor households, both socially and economically, through developing institutions of the women, like Self-Help Groups (SHGs) and their federations.

At the time of initiation of JEEViKA, the state's rural poverty ratio was 44.3 percent (second highest after Odisha in 2006) and the absolute number of people living in poverty was at 36 million out of the total 82 million living in Bihar. The state was characterized by challenging service delivery, complex political and social fluxes, inadequate inclusion of the poor into institutions, limited economic opportunities, and inadequate infrastructure. Under this challenging circumstance, JEEViKA was initiated in 2006 in six high priority districts (Gaya, Nalanda, Muzaffarpur, Purnea, Khagaria and Madhubani). To sustain the project delivery mechanisms, Government of Bihar supported the initiative by leveraging financial resources from various multilateral agencies like World Bank and other national and state agencies. JEEViKA has been implemented in Bihar in two distinct phases. The JEEViKA Phase I : Bihar Rural Livelihood Project (2006-2016) was implemented in 102 blocks across 6 districts. After successful completion of Phase I, JEEViKA Phase II : Bihar Transformative Development Project (BTDP) commenced in 2016 to expand the BRLP model both vertically and horizontally. The project aims at scaling up the JEEViKA model across the state by further improving value chain and human development interventions. In 2013, JEEViKA was notified as a nodal agency for implementation of National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) and National Rural Livelihood Project (NRLP).

Over the last 10 years, JEEViKA has mobilized women from 79.12 lakh households into strong, sustainable and self-managed 6.76 lakh SHGs. These collectives have served as the ideal platforms for building the capacities of SHG women to engage in large scale financial intermediation, leverage higher resources from formal financial institutions, access productivity

enhancement services in agriculture and livestock through a community based extension system, engage with markets on fair terms by building on economies of scale and improve access to government schemes and entitlements by facilitating awareness and participation.



## KEY INTERVENTIONS

### (1) Mobilization of Rural Poor into Self-managed Community Institutions

The project envisages a three-tier institutional structure at the community level i.e. Self-Help Groups (SHG) at hamlet level, Village Organization (VO) at Village level and Cluster Level Federation (CLF) at Cluster level with a prescribed size of SHG (12-15 individual members),

VO (12-15 SHGs) and CLF (25-45 VOs). Till September 2017, JEEViKA formed 6,75,744 SHGs which further federated into 41,660 VOs and 577 CLFs (Table A 2.1). Starting from 2007-08, JEEViKA has expanded its outreach to 79.12 lakh rural households. A paradigm shift in the nature of SHG movement in the state was witnessed where the focus of SHG intervention shifted from advocacy and entitlements to livelihood generation and empowerment. A multi-pronged approach was adopted for creation of robust community institutions.

**Development of Community Resource Persons (CRP) :** JEEViKA groomed and nurtured a pool of over 80,000 internal CRPs from amongst the SHG households for mobilising rural poor households into SHG fold. The CRPs were trained in social mapping, SHG quality indicators and mobilization tools to ensure formation of quality community institutions.

**Participatory Identification of Poor by Village Organisation :** JEEViKA used direct targeting of geographically isolated hamlets mostly inhabited by the SC and ST communities. Once 80 percent of the targeted households of a village were mobilised, then it was declared as ‘saturated’ and the VOs further mobilised the left-out households and formed SHGs. Initially, the pace of mobilisation and federating the SHGs into upper level federation was slow and it was largely dependent upon project staff, but gradually JEEViKA introduced multiple approaches involving internal Community Resource Persons (CRP), Community Mobilisers (CM) and VOs for the SHG formation. This resulted into faster mobilisation, inclusion and saturation of villages. The pace of mobilisation leap frogged from the year 2011-12 onwards.

**Table A 2.1 : Year-wise formation of SHGs and its Federation on JEEViKA**

Year	SHG Formed	Village Organisation (VO) Formed	Cluster Level Federation (CLF) Formed
2007-08	513	21	0
2008-09	4627	142	0
2009-10	19175	488	0
2010-11	31637	968	0
2011-12	55704	3476	25
2012-13	91785	5069	71
2013-14	157157	7452	150
2014-15	365150	14363	231
2015-16	470220	25014	318
2016-17	610808	35680	415
2017-18	675744	41660	577

## **(2) Financial Inclusion**

The programme adopted the approach of SHG based financial access where local bank branches could reach a large client base by servicing a much smaller set of community institutions. At the village level, SHGs are oriented to meet regularly and undertake financial savings and lend internally from the group's own savings or corpus. The programme provides catalytic funding in form of a Community Investment Fund (CIF), initially to stimulate financial intermediation and build credit history of members. With a proven credit history and a small corpus generated by way of savings and interest, the SHGs are able to leverage larger credit amounts from banks.

The community institutions also serve as enabling platforms for rural households to access a range of financial services, including insurance and financing for producer organisations. The CMs undertake regular financial literacy and credit counseling with SHG members, orienting them on sound financial practices as well as new modes of financial transactions like digital and mobile banking. The key interventions and innovations in financial inclusion are the following :

**Integrating Participatory Planning** : In order to ingrain the principle of planning and decision making at the level of community institutions, the project promoted the concept of micro-planning at each level of Community Based Organisations (CBOs). The implementation of micro planning aided to the tenets of 'responsible borrowing', and on-time-repayment of loan has been made operational. Presently, the repayment rate is 98 percent.

**Partnerships with Commercial and Regional Rural Banks** : JEEViKA worked on the strategy of entering into a formal MoU with Commercial and Regional Rural Banks in order to leverage timely financial support from mainstream financial institutions. The strategy helped in making explicit the potential that lay ahead at the bottom in the form of women SHGs.

**Policy Advocacy with apex institutions** : Policy Advocacy was done with apex institutions like NABARD (National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development), RBI (Reserve Bank of India) and SLBC (State Level Bankers' Committee) to facilitate timely support to SHGs from banks. A separate State Level Coordination Committee (SLCC) on SHG financing was formed where issues related to SHGs was discussed on quarterly basis and the same were resolved.

**Introduction of Insurance Services** : Expanding the range of financial products savings and credit, JEEViKA facilitated linkage of over 8.60 lakh SHG members to low cost insurance coverage. The project undertook concerted efforts in generating awareness regarding merits of insurance, major products available and also supported in document preparation for enrolment and death claim settlement, and follow up with LIC (Life Insurance Corporation).



## Leveraging Resources from Financial Institutions

Strong SHGs provided a platform for financial inclusion, encouraging households for savings in community institutions. Further infusion of catalytic capital in the form of Community Investment Funds (CIF) helped build their capacity and track record, and resulted in sustained financial activity by SHGs and their federations. This resulted in considerable bank credit for households for their livelihood activities. JEEViKA worked closely with the State Level Bankers' Committee (SLBC) to enable a number of policies favorable to SHGs to be introduced in Bihar. As a result of this capacity building and policy advocacy, the overall bank credit grew to Rs. 3729.23 crore by September 2017. The account opening process has been highly streamlined over the years, with 9 out of every 10 SHGs having a bank account by the time they are 3 months old. Out of the total SHGs formed till September 2017, 67.3 percent SHGs (4.54 lakh) were credit linked with bank.

## Alternate Banking and Digital Financing Services

With the focus of the central government and RBI on making un/under bankable areas bankable, the concept of Customer Service Provider (CSP) centres has emerged as a major feasible alternative of setting up bank branches at every location. It works in the benefit of banks as the huge capital and human resource investment required in setting up bank branches is saved. And, it also works in the benefit of community as, along with getting access to financial services, the concept of Banking Correspondent (BC) agent provides a major livelihood opportunity to them. JEEViKA initiated the project of setting up community managed CSP centres to achieve its objective of providing seamless financial services to all community members and connecting them with livelihood opportunities. Collaboration with business correspondent of major banks (like MGB, UBGB, BGB, PNB, CBI and IDFC), C-DOT, Synapse and Sanjeevini, has been initiated and strategically processed. The strategy of working towards identifying suitable women SHG members to become BC agents (Bank Sakhi) is in different phases with different banks. The details for each bank are mentioned in the Table A 2.2.

**Table A 2.2 : Details of number of CSPs (of various banks) started by JEEViKA Didi**

Bank	No. of districts it has been initiated	No. of Candidates			
		Trained	Selected	On process to start	Started Working (No. of CSPs Functional)
MBGB	11	133	95	91	4
IDFC	3	45	38	17	21
PNB	7	24	20	20	0
<b>Total</b>		<b>202</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>25</b>

JEEViKA has also partnered with major digital finance service providers namely, VODAFONE and AIRTEL to motivate digital financial transactions build capacity at SHG level and identify local area merchants to facilitate transactions. The intervention of Vodafone m-pesa has been

initiated in 2 panchayats of Maner block and 2 panchayats of Bihta block of Patna district. For Airtel Payment Bank (APB), orientation of cadres for piloting 10 blocks has been completed.

**Table A 2.3 : Details of Impact of m-pesa Vodafone on the life of JEEViKA Didi**

Sl. No.	Block	No. of SHG	No. of Household	Account Opened	Agent	Transaction Detail (2nd Quarter)	Transaction detail (total FY)
1	Maner	227	2725	1909	4	1202080	1639838
2	Bihta	151	1819	1692	3	1273268	1508214
Total		378	4544	3601	7	2475348	3148052

### (3) Livelihoods Promotion and Value Chain

#### Farm Productivity Enhancement Interventions

JEEViKA introduced various farm interventions like System of Rice Intensification (SRI), System of Wheat Intensification (SWI) and System of Root Intensification in Vegetable and Pulses, commonly known as System of Crop Intensification (SCI). To begin with, a well-known method of System of Crop Intensification (SCI) was introduced in 2007. After the success of SRI, SCI was scaled-up for wheat, pulses and vegetables. The total households who have undertaken SRI in 2016-17 was 3.93 lakh. Building upon its learning and the challenges faced in initial pilots, JEEViKA successfully scaled up the SCI intervention in the subsequent years, reaching out to a total of 2.92 lakh households in SWI and 1.99 lakh households in SCI by the end of September 2017 (Table A 2.4).

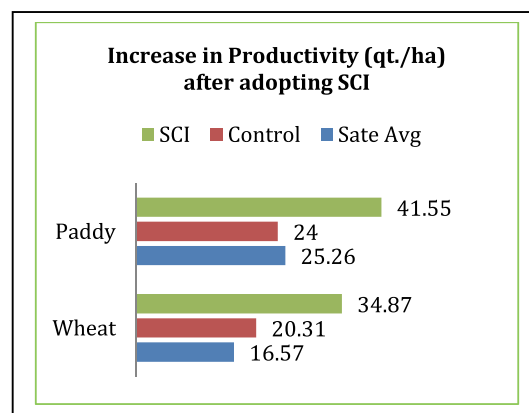
**Table A 2.4 : Scaling up of Productivity Enhancement Intervention**

Intervention	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (Sept.)
SRI	8,637	17,874	33,484	61,051	1,32,676	2,10,703	2,50,214	3,93,955	2,788,60
SWI	25,235	48,521	68,268	96,977	1,39,294	2,43,884	2,72,327	2,75,476	2,92,042
SCI	400	3,325	11,721	37,084	79,896	1,41,824	1,94,508	1,98,888	1,99,665

The success of SCI led the state government to incorporate it as part of Agricultural Road Map II for implementation through the state. This intervention of JEEViKA has created a substantial impact on the prevailing low productivity scenario of small cultivators.

#### Farm Value Chain Interventions

JEEVIKA has carried out value chain interventions where clear opportunities for commodity specific



clusters were identified. Commodity specific clusters were identified based on value chain analysis done either by technical agencies or by the district team. The below mentioned farm value chain interventions were implemented successfully by JEEViKA.

**Table A 2.5 : Farm Value Chain Interventions**

District	Value Chain Intervention (Farm)
Purnia	Maize Commodity Trading
Khagaria	Maize Commodity Trading, Seed Marketing (Wheat Paddy)
Nalanda	Vegetable Value Chain(Potato, Onion and Vegetable)
Muzaffarpur	Litchi, Collective marketing of Wheat, Pulses, Vegetables

In the farm value chain intervention, the forward linkage is supported by post harvest and market access for realizing higher price for farm produce through Producer Group and Women Farmer Producer Company (WFPC). In one of the widely lauded initiatives, JEEViKA, in partnership with technical support agencies, has worked on the Maize Value Chain intervention in Purnia district. The Aaranyak Farmer Producer Company was able to procure 1014 tonne of maize in the 2015-16 Rabi season and by the end of the 2016-17 the WFPC procured 3026 tonne maize and in 2017-18 procured 13944 tonne maize. Till now, JEEViKA has formed four such WFPC in Bihar.

**Table A 2.6 : Business portfolio of WFPCs formed by JEEViKA**

District	WFPC	Commodity	Business Turnover (2016-17) (Rs. lakh)
Purnia	Aaranyak Agri Producer Company Ltd.	Maize (Commodity Trading)	458.00
Khagaria	JEEViKA Women Agri Producer Company Ltd.	Maize, Seed Marketing (Wheat Paddy)	110.00
Muzaffarpur	Samarpan JEEViKA Mahila Kisan Producer Company Ltd.	Wheat	86.33
		Litchi	5.45
		Green Gram	0.17
Nalanda	Sahyog Women JEEViKA Agri. Producer Company Ltd.	Potato	25.29
		Onion	10.76

## Value Chain

Producer groups and higher federations have been highly effective in large-scale aggregation and collective marketing of farmers' produce, earning them better price per unit. The intervention eliminates multiple layers of intermediaries and thus ensures better price realization and also allows farmers to benefit from off season price escalation. The producer company initiated sale of their produce on an electronic trading platform to minimize risk. In the year 2014-15, the revenue earned by the producer company of Purnia was in tune of Rs. 1.28 crore, with a net profit of 7.3 percent, 70 percent of which was distributed to the producer group members as a

patronage bonus. As a result, the farmers realised an additional return of Rs. 109 per quintal (12 percent incremental value compared to the traditional maize procurement model). The introduction of digital weighing machine and electronic moisture meter for maize procurement and grading set a new trend in marketing which, in turn, benefitted farmers at large.

### **Livestock Interventions**

**Dairy Intervention** : The project has reached out to 70,650 households under the dairy intervention. In partnership with COMFED, more than 33,000 households have been linked with Dairy Cooperative Societies (DCS) and providing them a formal channel for marketing surplus milk at better prices. In order to strengthen milk procurement system, Automated Milk Collection Units were installed in DCS. The productivity has improved in SHG households linked with DCS, indicated by progressively growing volumes of milk reaching DCS. Net income from dairy in SHG households has improved significantly with an increase of 33.4 percent, adjusted for inflation. Further, with technical support of NDDDB Dairy Services JEEViKA has incorporated *Kaushikee Mahila Milk Producer Company Limited* (KMMPC) on September 22, 2017 in Saharsa for providing sustainable livelihood alternative through dairying to women milk producers round the year in the districts of Saharsa, Supaul and Madhepura. The initiative will cover 600 villages and 36,000 households in those districts within 2 years.

**Backyard Poultry Intervention** : JEEViKA is implementing poultry intervention in convergence with Department of Animal and Fish Resources, under the Integrated Poultry Development Scheme. A total 582 poultry mother units have been established in the state covering 1.80 lakh households. The intervention is implemented through a model of ‘poultry mother unit’ which functions as a hub for backward and forward linkages to serve individual household level units.

**Goat Intervention** : JEEViKA has started implementing Integrated Sheep and Goat Development Programme in seven districts of Bihar. The main focus of the programme is to induct best breeds of Black Bengal to improve the present goat rearing scenario in Bihar. Till September, 2017, the project has reached out to 6252 households linked with goat producer groups.

JEEViKA has also entered into an MoU with Aga Khan Foundation to implement Project MESHAI Initiative, supported by Bill and Melinda Gates foundation in four blocks in Muzaffarpur district for improvement in small ruminant’s production by providing services by trained Pashu Sakhis. The project has entered into 132 villages of the four blocks and reached to

15,853 women goat rearers. A total of 101 Pashu Sakhis has been trained to provide different services like castration, first-aid, etc.

### **Non-farm Interventions**

The project has reached 34,023 SHG households with comprehensive value chain interventions for region-specific non-farm activities like agarbatti making, bee-keeping and arts and crafts products, aimed at increasing the market share of SHG members involved in these activities. Till December 2017, JEEViKA formed 363 non-farm producer groups in Bihar. The project roped in leading private players for technical assistance and buy back of the finished products (incense sticks, honey, jute, and carpets). Significant benefits that accrued to members because of non-farm livelihood interventions included: enhanced production and quality of incense sticks along with higher rolling charges, improved market linkage and skill improvement for traditional artisans involved in Madhubani, Sikki and Sujni art. The project also facilitated subsidized inputs for bee-keepers in convergence with the State Horticulture Mission and overall improved resilience and skill levels of producer groups and members involved in non-farm activities.

### **Skill and Jobs Interventions**

JEEViKA, with an objective to increase employability of rural youth, is providing skill training and placement facilities to rural youth through several programmes like Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY), Rural Self Employment Training Institute (RSETIs) etc. The project undertook a two-pronged strategy under its skill-based interventions — direct placement and placement through skilling. Till September 2017, a total of 1.87 lakh rural youth received job placements within and outside the state after receiving skill development trainings. JEEViKA also became the first project to open a Migration Resource Centre in Delhi/National Capital Region aimed at assisting migrant workers employed in the National Capital Region.

### **(4) Food Security, Health and Nutrition Interventions**

JEEViKA has made a concerted effort to address key human development issues, including food and health security as well as household sanitation through a plethora of interventions. To address the issue of food availability during lean seasons, the project introduced the concept of *Food Security Fund (FSF)* at the VO level. The intervention was implemented with 18,641 VOs and made profound impacts to the poorest sections of the society who struggle with food scarcity. Independent impact evaluations have shown reduced incidence of reported hunger and increased consumption of food grains for the poorest quantiles. The *Health Risk Fund (HRF)* is another specialized financial product at the VO level to finance health-related credit needs.

JEEViKA implemented HRF intervention in 20,864 VOs and has helped in mitigating health shocks for the poorest sections of the society.

JEEViKA is also working on strengthening both demand and supply side for better provision of health services at the grassroots. A comprehensive *BCC Intervention* was implemented aimed at impacting prevalent household practices regarding health, nutrition and sanitation. The model has been considered highly effective and cost-efficient and will be scaled up to 300 more blocks. The project rolled out the *Gram Varta* intervention that focused on participatory learning and action approach around issues of nutrition and sanitation. The intervention has triggered the demand for better sanitation facilities at the household level and has also impacted the identification of incidences of malnutrition and subsequent linkage of such children to local ICDS centers.

#### **(5) Solar Urja Lamp Scheme**

JEEViKA is leading the intervention of instilling the concept of renewable energy in the community. The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) has launched the Solar Urja Lamp Scheme for distribution of 70 lakh Solar Study Lamps for school children in the states of Assam, Bihar, Jharkhand, Uttar Pradesh and Odisha in mission mode by December, 2018. The lamps will be distributed only through schools and unit of intervention will be blocks. Of the total scheme quantity of 70 lakh lamps, 18 lakh lamps are allotted for distribution in Bihar. A zonal office will be setup in Gaya to initially implement the project 34 blocks in 4 districts (Gaya, Nawada, Aurangabad, and Vaishali), having a distribution target of 10 lakh solar study lamps. Till date, around 2.00 lakh lamps have been distributed.

#### **(6) Lohiya Swachh Bihar Abhiyan (LSBA)**

JEEViKA has been designated as an implementation partner for Swachh Bharat Mission and Lohiya Swachh Bihar Abhiyan, flagship schemes for improved sanitation in rural areas. The Government of Bihar launched the LSBA on June 1, 2016, with a mission to make Bihar Open Defecation Free by October 2, 2019. Working on the supply side, community institutions, especially VOs and CLFs, are engaged in participatory identification of beneficiaries and facilitating access to the programmes.

The progress of LSBA has been very steady over the years. The growth of Individual Household Latrine (IHHL) construction from 2014-15 to 2016-17 has been 427 percent. Starting from 2014-15, a total of 22.97 lakh IHHLs has been constructed under the mission. JEEViKA has introduced the SHAN fund (Sanitation Health and Nutrition Fund), a specialized funding

window at the VO level to extend credit to SHG households for construction of toilets. The project has been working on developing sanitation as an enterprise opportunity and has established community WASH academy to train CRPs on generating awareness and masons to undertake construction of sanitary pits.

## **IMPACT**

One of the noteworthy contributions of JEEViKA has been the huge positive change in a woman's perceived role in her household and the society around her. Today, a JEEViKA SHG member is considered an equal economic participant in her household. The following are only a few of the many significant changes JEEViKA has brought into the lives of more than 7 million rural women of Bihar.

### **Social Empowerment**

**Social inclusion of rural poor households** : The social mobilization process was highly inclusive in JEEViKA. SHG members were disproportionately from marginalised groups: nearly all households in the project areas (JEEViKA I) from Other Backward Castes, Scheduled Castes, landless and marginal farming households joined the self-help groups. This was due to the targeting of poorer communities, and interventions favoring and attracting poorer groups to a greater degree. Overall, 18.37 lakh rural households were mobilized into 1.55 lakh SHGs by JEEViKA. On an average, more than 80 percent of all Scheduled Caste (SC) and Scheduled Tribes (ST) households in the districts were brought under the fold of SHGs.

**Development of self-managed community institutions** : The project facilitated the development of sustainable and independent self-help groups. The end-line assessment revealed that on average over 85–100 percent of older SHGs (established from 2007–12), and 54–75 percent of younger SHGs (established during 2013–15) became self-managed and self-reliant. Further, 89 percent of the overall SHGs have become self-reliant on different parameters such as velocity of money, relationship with upper level federations and training.

**Gender and social empowerment** : Women's social inclusion and empowerment was a central focus of the project. It gave a considerable push forward for women's empowerment in Bihar. At the household level, data from various external studies showed that the JEEViKA is successful on following fronts:

**Improvements in Women's Numeracy and Literacy** : SHG women have shown improved numeracy and literacy. An assessment carried out on women's numeracy and literacy, found that

4 percent more women could read bus numbers and basic signboards in treatment villages than in control villages. In addition, 33 percent more women in treatment villages than in control villages could sign their own names. Most SHG members who used to put their thumb as signature have now learnt to sign while being in the group.

**Women’s Identity and Agency :** Through their participation in JEEViKA, SHG women have gained a voice in their communities. An assessment carried out on women’s freedom of mobility, found that 5 percent more women in treatment villages than in control villages went to health centres, 3 percent more women visited neighbours and relatives, and 5 percent more women attended local Panchayat meetings. SHG women also experienced greater participation in household-level decision making, particularly those women from indebted households. It was found that 8 percent more women from indebted-households in treatment villages were more likely to participate in household level decisions, 5 percent more women were likely to participate in decision about livelihood activities and 9 percent on decisions about education. It was also found that 7 percent more women were likely to speak up about self-employment and 3 percent more women discussed health expenditure. Finally, 23 percent more women in treatment villages took part in decisions on credit access. These women were also more likely to express their political views within their households. Further, through their participation, SHG women have developed social networks of their own — this is a significant social capital, particularly for economically and socially disadvantaged women to access a well-defined network of people.

**Table A 2.7 : Differences in Social Outcome**

Sub-themes	Control	Phase II (2011-15)	Phase I (2007-11)
Physical mobility	Being a woman and femininity are associated with the domesticated space of the home	Women are seen as anti-civil for participating in JEEViKA activities	Recurring practice of participating in weekly meetings made it OK for women to be in public, go to banks etc.
Reaction of husbands and key stakeholders	Moral codes of behaviour are resistant to change	Backlash from husbands – cases of domestic violence	Resistance mitigated by economic incentives; gradually convinced of merits of project
Act of borrowing	Considered begging; do not like borrowing or being rejected or defaulting with a moneylender	Borrow from both lenders and group – but feel greater ‘haq’ over group money because it’s their savings	Shift to SHG – find it less humiliating and more dignity

**Action against Domestic Violence :** In VOs and SHG meetings, women were able to raise domestic concerns alongside financial and economic ones. Domestic violence was an issue on which SHG members organised and acted together. Studies showed that the likelihood of domestic violence in treatment villages reduced by 3 percentage points. In addition, women SHG



members were 15 percent more likely to organise together on issues of domestic violence than their counterparts who were not part of JEEViKA.

**Behavior Change in Project Villages :** Measurement of difference in behavior in JEEViKA and non-JEEViKA villages showed that participants in JEEViKA villages are more trusting, especially women who are targeted by the project. Project villagers have substantially different attitudes towards daughter's education and occupational possibilities. Residents in JEEViKA villages were more likely to support women completing tertiary education. Parents in project villages are more likely to be willing to allow their daughters to choose their own occupation. Villagers also see women as effective political leaders at the village level. These findings are encouraging indications for the long term success of the JEEViKA programme.

**Women's Participation in Governance :** Membership into SHGs has fostered women's collective action and deepened their participation in public institutions. Women associated with JEEViKA were found to be more likely to work with other women in their village in responding to problems with local schools (7 percent more) and with their Public Distribution System (PDS) (8 percent more). SHG women have taken on the responsibility of running PDS shops — they have ensured transparent and efficient supply of PDS services. The Government of Bihar has recognised the success of these Community-based Organisations (CBOs) and it is now policy that preference for PDS operations be given to CBOs. SHG women have also played an active role in improving the quality of education. The state government has called for SHG women to serve on School Management Committees, which review the quality of education in government schools.

In more recent days, SHG women have played a significant role in Bihar's historic 2016 prohibition policy. In response to SHG women's strident community campaigns against alcoholism, the Government of Bihar put in place a ban on liquor consumption and sale in the state. SHG women have actively participated in the Panchayati Raj Institution elections and a total of 224 have been elected at Mukhiyas. The systematic grooming and capacity building on socio-economic development of the SHG women has helped in enhancing confidence and is being reflected in their activities as elected representatives.

### **Economic Empowerment**

**Reduction in High Cost Debt :** Most significant impact of the financial inclusion initiatives has been in the area of reduction of high cost debts. As per the BRLP end line study conducted for 1350 households, it was found that, at present, less than 2 percent of households has any outstanding loan with monthly interest rate of more than 2 percent. As per the data available in

micro plan, 47 percent of the members were reported to be under the burden of high cost. However, the current analysis of debt roaster suggests that less than 2 percent of members who have availed Community Investment Fund (CIF) are under the incidence of high cost debt. On an average, members have reduced their high cost burden by Rs. 13,000. Analysis of the debt roster suggested that 11 percent of the total funds availed by SHG members has gone into repayment of existing high cost debts. The analysis of fund utilization of CIF collected from 1459 SHGs also suggested that 15 percent of the funds disbursed through CIF have been used for reduction of high cost debt.

As per the Retrospective Evaluation of JEEViKA (2010-2011), conducted by World Bank Social Observatory Scheme, the average amount borrowed by control households, under higher interest rates was Rs 14,500 in control areas, compared to Rs 5000 in treatment areas. The findings further showed that 22 percent control households had no high cost loan that they needed to repay, compared to 29 percent treatment households.

**Increased Household Income :** Based on the analysis of the 2016 BRLP end-line survey, 65.1 percent of surveyed households with CIF had an income 30 percent more than the income at baseline (at the time of the preparation of the Micro- Investment Plans- MIPs). The income has increased from Rs 35,968 per year, to Rs 46,758 per year, after price adjustment. These results were based on a before-after comparison of households that became project beneficiaries.

To address the variation in the time of joining the programme, households that joined on or after 2012 were focused upon. Households that joined in the older blocks (from 2012 to 2015) were compared with households that joined in the new blocks (also 2012 to 2015). Since the older 42 blocks had opened up for operations earlier, it means that BRLP had a more complete institutional network (network of institutions, community cadres, confident partners in banks, etc.), compared to the remaining 60 blocks where operations had just commenced in 2012.

**Table A 2.8 : Impact of Micro Investment Plan on Household Income**

2016 Income		Baseline Income		Difference
Average annual household income in 2016 (old 42 blocks 2012-15 cohort)	Rs. 61,884	Average baseline income in old 42 blocks (2012-15 cohort)	Rs. 33,338	Rs. 28,545
Average annual household income in 2016 (new 60 blocks 2012-15 cohort)	Rs. 63,916	Average baseline income in new 60 blocks (2012-15 cohort)	Rs. 40,295	Rs. 23,621
Difference – in – Difference 2012-15 cohort in old 42 versus new 60 blocks		Rs. 4,925	Positive, significant @ 95%	

\* Nominal income with 2011-12 base prices is employed to compare income of different time periods.

Source : Income survey 2016 conducted in BRLP areas.

## **Improved health and food security status**

The food, health, nutrition and sanitation intervention implemented in JEEViKA showed a positive trend. The impact evaluation of Food Security Fund (FSF) intervention reflects the increased participation of SHG women and children in the programme and the impact on their health and nutrition status. The randomized control trial (RCT) on FSF was conducted for one year (2012-13) to measure the benefit engendered by the FSF programme. RCT results for the FSF showed positive changes in the health and food security status of the households who participated in the programme.

The social and economic achievements of JEEViKA has full established the importance of community platforms, managed by the rural poor, for their own development. The success of JEEViKA can be attributed to two factors — first, it is a community-based initiative and, secondly, it takes a multidimensional approach to empower the rural women. It had originally started with the objective of financial inclusion, but had later extended its focus to livelihood, health, sanitation and even social problems like domestic violence. Most importantly, the rural women in Bihar, after being empowered by JEEViKA programme, now play a wider economic, social and political role. In the near future, it is almost certain that JEEViKA will make deeper impacts on the rural society and rural development will reach new heights in Bihar.

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### Annexure-3

## IMPACT OF PROHIBITION IN BIHAR

After passing of the Bihar Excise (Amendment) Act in April 2016, the state government had introduced prohibition in Bihar that forbids manufacture, transport, sale and consumption of liquor in the state. This was done mainly as a response to the demands of rural women who suffered most because of the wide practice of drinking alcohol. After Gujarat, Nagaland and Lakshadweep, Bihar was the fourth Indian state to enforce prohibition. Although the social benefits of prohibition is obvious, particularly for the rural people, the state government has opted for an evaluation of the impact of prohibition, through two studies — first, by the Asian Development Research Institute (ADRI), Patna and the second one by the Development Management Institute (DMI), Patna.

### Study by Asian Development Research Institute (ADRI), Patna

This study was conducted in late 2016, just six months after the introduction of prohibition. The information base of the study was secondary data, covering crime rates, and some purchasing behaviour of the population, during the six month period April-September, 2016. This was compared with the data on crime rates and purchasing behaviour a year before (April-September, 2015) to judge the impact of prohibition. The data on crime rates has covered murder, rape, crime against women, crime against SC/ST, riot, dacoity, robbery, kidnapping for ransoms, and road accidents. The rates for these crime are presented in Table A 3.1 for a six month period before prohibition (April-September, 2015) and after prohibition (April-September, 2016).

**Table A 3.1 : Crime Rates in Bihar in 2015 and 2016 (April-September)**

Category of Crime	No. of Cases / per month		Percentage decrease
	2015	2016	
Murder	294	210	28.3
Rape	99	89	10.1
Crime against Women	1160	1133	2.3
Crime against SC/ST	541	461	14.8
Riot	1252	1033	17.5
Dacoity	35	27	22.8
Robbery	144	126	12.5
Kidnapping for Ransom	6	2	66.6
Road Accident	832	668	19.8
No. of Persons killed in Road Accident	473	381	19.6

These figures clearly indicate the substantial impact that prohibition had made on the crime rates in Bihar. The highest decrease in crime rates was recorded for kidnapping for ransom (66.6 percent), followed by murder (28.3 percent) and dacoity (22.8 percent). The decrease in crime against women is only marginal (2.3 percent), but it should be noted here that reported cases of crime against women largely exclude cases of domestic violence. If separate data on domestic violence were available, it was very likely to indicate another substantial positive impact of prohibition.

As regards purchasing behaviour of the population, the study had collected data on milk products, sold by Sudha, the retail outlets of COMFED. The relevant data is presented in Table A 3.2.

**Table A 3.2 : Growth Rates and Consumption of COMFED Products in Bihar in 2015-16 and 2016-17**

COMFED Product	Consumption (in MT) in April-September		Growth (in percent)
	2015-16	2016-17	
Honey	0.05	0.24	380.0
Cheese	0.25	0.75	200.0
Mattha	62.00	86.83	40.0
Flavoured Milk	113.10	145.19	28.4
Sudha Spl	496.30	598.04	20.5
Lashi	2696.81	3228.55	19.7
Plain Doi	3162.38	3765.86	19.1
Rasogulla	851.68	990.10	16.3
Peda	548.26	633.50	15.5
Gulabjamun	637.57	734.73	15.2
Paneer	1659.10	1880.13	13.3
Misti Doi	363.27	400.45	10.2
Milk Cake	4.44	4.85	9.2
Kalakand	110.30	119.70	8.5
Balushahi	66.51	67.63	1.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>10772.02</b>	<b>12656.55</b>	<b>17.5</b>

Since the sale figures for 2016-17 was available for only first six months (April-September), the figures in the table refer to that six-month period in 2015-16 and 2016-17. The figures in the table clearly shows that there was substantial increase in purchase of milk products in 2016-17, compared to a year before. The overall increase was 17.5 percent and, for widely consumed milk products (like flavoured milk, Sudha special, lassi, and plain dahi), the increase was even higher. If one includes the sale figures for private players, the total consumption of milk and milk

products will be even higher. The observed trend in consumption of milk and milk products is clearly indicative of better health and prosperity of common people, after prohibition.

Beside milk and milk products, the study has also collected data on purchase of a few other consumption items, based on sales tax revenues for these items. Here again the increase was substantial — expensive sarees (1715 percent), expensive dress material (910 percent), processed food (46 percent), plastic goods (65 percent), furnitures (20 percent), sewing machine (19 percent), and sports goods (18 percent). Further, there was also an increase of 29 percent in the collection under entertainment tax. With increased purchasing power, more households had also purchased motor vehicles — four wheelers (30 percent), tractors (29 percent), and two and three wheeler (32 percent). These figures further indicate the gains of prohibition in Bihar.

Taking into account 2011 consumption figures, there were at least 44 lakh alcoholics in Bihar when prohibition was enforced. Even by the most conservative estimate, each of these drinkers has been spending at least Rs. 1000 per month on alcohol. On this basis, there was a saving of at least Rs. 440 crore every month, which translates to Rs. 5280 crore per year.

### **Study by Development Management Institute (DMI), Patna**

This study was based on primary data collected from 5 districts — Nawada, Purnia, Samastipur, West Champaran and Kaimur. From each district, 2 blocks were chosen and, from each block, 2 villages were chosen, resulting in a sample of 20 villages. From these villages, a total of 2368 households were chosen for the primary survey. Apart from the households, the study had also collected data from focussed group discussion in the sample villages. The collected data had covered — (i) Violence against women, (ii) Violence against children, (iii) General behaviour pattern, (iv) Participation of women in decision making and (v) Overall impact on village society. The data on the first three of these issues are presented on Table A 3.3.

It is quite apparent from the above table that the extent of violence against women and children and other highly negative behaviour was very high in the pre-prohibition period. For example, mental violence against women was reported by no less than 79 percent of the households, and that against children by 30 percent of the households. Similarly, abusive behaviour at home by the alcoholics was reported by 67 percent of the household. But the scenario has completely changed in the post-prohibition period, as there was a dramatic reduction in all these negative behaviours. These findings clearly establish the huge gains of prohibition and it was, therefore, not surprising that this important intervention of the state government was almost unanimously appreciated by the rural women, particularly those from the poorer households.

**Table A 3.3 : Selected Indicators of Impact of Prohibition**

	Percentage of households reporting the practices	
	Pre-prohibition	Post-prohibition
<b>Violence against Women</b>		
Mental violence	79	11
Verbal violence	73	14
Physical violence	54	5
Economic violence	70	6
Sexual violence	15	4
Sexual violence with physical torture	17	3
<b>Violence against Children</b>		
Mental violence	30	5
Verbal violence	35	5
Physical violence	24	5
Economic violence	18	4
Sexual violence	1	0
Sexual violence with physical torture	0	0
<b>General Behaviour</b>		
Abusive behaviour at home	67	9
Damaging household goods	30	4
Quarreling with other family members	35	5
Quarreling with neighbours	29	3
Harming self	27	3

Apart from these social gains, the prohibition had also substantial economic impact. For example, the households reported a weekly expenditure of Rs. 1331 on food after prohibition, compared to Rs. 1005 before prohibition, implying an increase of 32 percent. After prohibition, 19 percent of the households have acquired new assets, and another 5 percent of households have spent money on renovating their house.

From the focussed group discussions, the study had also concluded that, after prohibition, women feel that they are given more respect and have a wider role in making household decisions. This feeling was shared by at least 58 percent of the women. Going further, 22 percent of women felt that their opinion is now counted not just for households issues, but for village issues as well.

As regards impact of prohibition on the village society, it was reported that the interaction between husband and wife is now wider in the villages. The men obviously saved some time after the introduction of prohibition. It was reported that 58 percent of men spent their saved time (earlier spent on drinking) to interact with family members, and 33 percent spent their saved time to do additional economic work. It was also reported by 85 percent of the households that conflicts in the neighbourhood had decreased after prohibition. Similarly, 75 of the households reported that fights under the influence of liquor during wedding have also decreased after prohibition.

Thus, it is observed that both the studies conclude that the prohibition has come as a boon, especially for the economically vulnerable population in the society. It was first observed that crime rates have come down significantly in the post-prohibition period, bringing substantial peace in the society. The money saved from drinking is now being spent on better consumption and comforts in life. Over and above, this move has provided protection to vulnerable families against economic ruin and they have started moving on the path of prosperity. Finally, the prohibition has enhanced the status of women in Bihar who now has both higher respect and wider responsibility. It is hoped that in the near future the spread effects of prohibition will manifest in more ways, benefitting particularly the village society.

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## **Annexure-4**

### **IMPROVING POWER SUPPLY AND REDUCING DISTRIBUTION LOSSES**

The realisation that improving the efficiency of power distribution is the only way to improve the power supply has now become widely acknowledged by the policy makers. Consequently, as a first step, the Government of Bihar has unbundled the erstwhile Bihar State Electricity Board (BSEB) into 5 components, two of them being Discoms — North Bihar Power Distribution Company Limited (NBPDC) and South Bihar Power Distribution Company Limited (SBPDCL). These companies are now working on implementation power sector reforms to improve their finances and the power supply in the state.

In the power sector in the country, the distribution companies (Discoms), nearly all state-run, are responsible for getting electricity from the power grid and distributing it to customers for their consumption. The main problem in fulfilling this commitment is that much of the power drawn from the grid is not paid for and is counted opaquely as ‘Aggregate Technical and Commercial’ (AT&C) losses. But actually, all these AT&C losses are mainly due to power that is either unmetered, or unbilled, and amounts to straight pilferage, only a small part of it being technical or transmission losses. Since there is no revenue collection for a large part of power that Discoms buy from the grid, they are hemorrhaging money and the losses at the national level are huge, often more than 1 percent of GDP per annum. In Bihar, such losses were close to 40 percent in 2015-16 and were even higher earlier. Because of fear of higher losses from increased supply of power, the Discoms often resort to rationing of power for the customers, even when power is available and sometimes at reduced prices. The abysmal state of power supply is thus intimately linked to commercial losses, leading to financial losses for the Discoms.

One of the interventions of the Discoms is to provide experimental evidence on the relationship between power supply and growth of small business and simultaneously evaluate a group level incentive scheme that tries to enhance supply of power linking it to increasing payments for power. This experimental intervention was undertaken by a research team, working under the International Growth Centre (IGC), supported by the DFID of the UK. The design of the project is a randomised control trial where the intervention is a group incentive that links power supply to the level of payments in the neighbourhood. This experiment has run for approximately four years in several hundred neighbourhoods. Some of these neighbourhoods were experimental neighbourhoods, where the group incentive was available. For comparing the results, there were also control neighbourhoods where the group incentive was not available. There are two main

components of the experimental intervention — first, the response of the consumers to the group incentive and, secondly, the effects of improved power supply. The intervention was rolled out to consumers of North Bihar Discom in 2014 and was later extended to South Bihar Discom in 2015. The response of the consumers to the intervention was measured using administrative data on energy use and revenue collection in the experimental areas, and compared with the same in control areas. This data was complemented with primary data from baseline, midline and endline customer surveys on customer characteristics and use of power. This survey data allowed the researchers to see how the effect of group incentive interacts with the heterogeneity in the customer base within feeders.

The results of this experimental intervention are indeed encouraging. When implemented properly, the scheme increases revenue per unit cost at the feeder level by 13 percentage points on a low base of 40 percent. This implies an increase of about 40 percent. Over the full implementation period (which includes interruptions for state election), the improvement is lower, but still stands at 6 percentage points. It is estimated that, if this scheme is scaled up to entire Bihar, the resulting revenue increase would allow the Discoms to augment their transmission capacity by 170 MW. This is nearly equal to the generation capacity of the largest thermal power station in Bihar. It, thus, implies an increase of 4.3 percent over the present peak summer supply of 4000 MW.

The second component of the outcome of the intervention could be measured using primary data on ownership of business assets and inventory, employment, use of electricity, as well as household welfare levels. As mentioned before, this data was collected through baseline, midline and endline surveys of sample households in eight districts. Although the collected data is yet to be analysed, the preliminary results indicate that the intervention has made positive impacts on both commercial activity and establishment of new business. With availability of more power, the consumers invest more in electrical appliances, develop new sources of income and change their pattern of time-use.

The outcome of the experimental intervention provide sufficient evidence in favour of a payment linked power supply, which benefits the consumers at one hand and substantially improves the financial status of Discoms. Even operationally, the payment-linked power supply is not a difficult proposition, as it only requires monitoring of payments for power at the feeder level. The state government plans to introduce this new operational plan for the Discoms in the near future.

## **Annexure-5**

### **USE OF NEEM COATED UREA IN BIHAR**

Urea is the most popular nitrogenous fertiliser for crop production throughout the world. However, only 25-30 percent of the nitrogen available in normal urea (NU) is accepted by the plants and the rest escapes from the soil. In this background, the agricultural scientists have introduced Neem Coated Urea (NCU) which involves coating of normal urea by neem oil. Apart from increasing efficiency of nitrogen use, NCU also has other benefits — first, it can improve soil health by retaining its nutritional elements and, secondly, insecticidal properties of neem can also help the cultivators minimise the use of pesticides. Presently, NU is subsidised for the agriculturalist, but a substantial part of such subsidised NU gets diverted to the industrial sector (plywood and paints factories). As such, an additional advantage of NCU is that it prevents such undesirable diversion of NU which, in turn, lessens the subsidy burden of the government due to urea. Thus, the central government had introduced a policy of coating urea with neem oil and, since December 2015, it is mandatory for both indigenous and imported urea to be neem coated.

A study by Agro-Economic Research Centre at Bhagalpur has shown that use of NCU has been very wide in Bihar, even when the market used to supply both NU and NCU, before NCU became mandatory. The purchase pattern of NU and NCU by the cultivators in Bihar in 2014 reveals that NCU was purchased in larger quantity (311 kg/household), compared to NU (131 kg/household) for all the farmers. Overall, NCU accounted for 70.3 percent of urea consumption and NU accounted for the remaining 29.7 percent. When one considers paddy production, the use of NCU is even higher at 78.9 percent, compared to 21.1 percent for NU. In case of maize, however, use of NCU is lower at 43.6 percent, compared to 56.4 percent for NU. Now that coating of urea is mandatory for all ureas, this difference is not relevant.

As regards impact of NCU on productivity is concerned, it was found to be positive for both paddy and maize. For paddy, the yield was 26.8 qntls per acre for NCU and 24.5 qntls per acre for NU, implying an increase of 9.4 percent. Similarly, for maize, the yield was 25.2 qntls per acre for NCU and 23.4 qntls per acre for NU, implying an increase of 7.7 percent. Apart from increase in yield of the main crop, use of NCU also meant higher yield of by-products, like fodder. The data regarding coverage of NCU showed that, before 2015-16, 74.5 percent of the paddy farmers used NCU and it increased to 82.5 percent in 2015-16. Similarly, for maize farmers, the coverage of NCU was 26.5 percent before 2015-16, but at a much higher level of

74.0 percent in the preceding years. From this data, it is easy to infer that cultivators in Bihar had widely adopted NCU to improve their economic conditions. The cost-benefit ratio for use of NCU was 1.29 for paddy cultivation and 1.21 for maize cultivation. As expected, the study had also found that the use of NCU had improved soil health from 24 to 53 percent. The central government has estimated that because of introduction of NCU, the consumption of urea has fallen by 3.3 percent in 2016-17, compared to the previous year.

One of the reason for adoption of NCU by cultivators in Bihar was their perception about this new agricultural input. As per the study, 74.8 percent of the cultivators had found the available NCU to be of high quality, 81.0 percent had reported adequate availability of NCU, 80.2 percent had reported timeliness of supply, and finally, 59.8 percent thought that the price of NCU was reasonable.

An analysis of constraints for wider adoption of NCU has revealed several factors — lack of training of cropwise application of NCU (43.5 percent), lack of irrigation facilities (39.2 percent), lack of fertiliser retail shop in nearly areas (26.0 percent), lack of knowledge about the benefits of NCU (22.2 percent) and lack of soil testing laboratories (10.5 percent). Towards promoting further the use of NCU, the study had suggested several important steps. First, there should be more extension programmes to create awareness about the benefit of NCU. Secondly, the state government should ensure fertiliser outlet at each Gram Panchayat. Finally, the state government should ensure the quality of NCU and its timely supply, keeping in mind the crop calendar in different areas.

## Annexure-6

### BIHAR FLOODS

#### Introduction

Bihar is India's most flood prone state where the flood is almost a regular annual event, though of varying intensities. The total flood affected area in the state is 68.80 lakh hectares, which works out to 73.1 percent of its total geographical area of 94.16 lakh hectares. The plains of north Bihar are particularly vulnerable to floods and 76 percent of its population is flood prone. Of India's 400 lakh hectares of flood prone area, Bihar's flood affected area constitutes around 17.2 percent. Similarly, of the total flood affected population in the country, 56.5 percent reside in Bihar. The main reason for the heavy magnitude of floods in Bihar is that nearly all the rivers of north Bihar flow down from north to south through the steep slope in Nepal and bring excessive silts raising the rivers beds. Besides, the rivers originating from Chhatisgarh, Madhya Pradesh and Jharkhand flow from south to north. All these rivers finally merge into the river Ganga at different locations. During the monsoon period, all such rivers become main the source of Bihar's vulnerability to floods. In order to prevent floods, 3746 Kms long embankments have been constructed in Bihar and 68 Kms in Nepal. Besides, 101 Kms of embankments are under construction in Chandan basin and there is a plan to construct 1196 Kms long embankments in Mahanada basin. Since embankments are no permanent solutions to prevent floods, the phenomenon continues to disturb the state's population and its economy.

#### Flood Prone Districts

The history of floods in Bihar indicates that, out of its 38 districts, 28 districts are flood prone. Of these 28 districts, 15 districts are considered as extremely flood prone. The details of flood prone districts are given Table A 6.1.

**Table A 6.1 : Flood Prone Districts of Bihar**

Extremely Flood Prone	North Bihar	East Champaran, Muzaffarpur, Vaishali, Sitamarhi, Sheohar, Darbhanga, Madhubani, Samastipur, Saharsa, Supaul, Madhepura, Khagaria, Begusarai, Bhagalpur, Katihar (15 districts)
Other Flood Prone	North Bihar	West Champaran, Saran, Siwan, Gopalganj, Purnea, Araria, Kishanganj (7 districts)
	South Bihar	Patna, Nalanda, Bhojpur, Buxar, Lakhisarai, Sheikhpura (6 districts)

## Floods During Decade

Bihar's vulnerability to floods is reflected from the fact that the floods have become an annual feature in Bihar. Almost every year some of the districts face vagaries of flood waters. The incidence of floods during the last decade and the casual factors are depicted in the Table A 6.2.

**Table A 6.2 : Chronology of Floods in Bihar**

Year	Causal Factor
2007	Overflowing of major rivers like, Ganges, Kosi, Gandak, Punpun, Bagmati
2008	Course correction by river Kosi
2009	Overflowing of river Baghmati
2011	Overflowing of river Gandak
2012	Overflowing of Adhwara group of rivers and river Sone
2013	Overflowing of river Ganges and rivers of Mahananda Basin
2014	Overflowing of river Punpun and minor rivers originating from Jharkhand
2016	Overflowing of rivers of the Ganges, Kosi, Mahananda and Sone Basins
2017	Overflowing of rivers originating in Nepal

It is clear from the table that during the last 11 years, Bihar was affected by flood is no less than 9 years, the only exceptions being 2010 and 2015.

### Floods in 2017

For an idea about the magnitude of disaster that is caused by floods in Bihar, one may note the flood of 2017 in the state. This flood affected nearly whole of north Bihar, spread over 20 districts — West Champaran, East Champaran, Saran, Siwan, Gopalganj, Muzaffarpur, Sitamarhi, Sheohar, Darbhanga, Samastipur, Madhubani, Supaul, Saharsa, Madhepura, Khagaria, Purnea, Kishanganj, Katihar and Araria.

The first Long Range Forecast (LRF) for monsoon was issued by the Indian Meteorological Department in April 18, predicting 96 percent of the normal rainfall. The second LRF, issued on June 6, had also reiterated the earlier forecast for the north-east India, which includes Bihar. This was an early indication that Bihar may face floods during monsoon in 2017. Consequently, the

state government had made necessary efforts to keep ready its administrative machinery to fight the eventuality of floods. The Department of Disaster Management had issued instructions to all the District Magistrates, Officers of Disaster Management in the districts and other functionaries for being ready to face any flood situation.

The Patna Centre of the India Meteorological Department (IMD) had issued a forecast that the south-west monsoon would reach Bihar on June 14. Till June 30, the rainfall in Bihar was 50 percent less than the normal. However, by July 31, the rainfall had increased and it was only 9 percent less than the normal. The situation changed dramatically thereafter. On August 10, the IMD had predicted heavy rainfall in the basins of Kosi, Mahananda, Kamla Balan, Burhi Gandak and Bagmati in Nepal, and in north Bihar districts. In the Nepal basin, as per prediction, there was moderate to heavy rainfall on August 11, and extremely heavy rainfall on August 12 (227 mm), August 13 (192 mm) and August 14 (222 mm). The situation was made worse when even the north Bihar region also experienced heavy rainfall after August 10. For example, Kishanganj district had a rainfall between 240-340 mm in 24 hours on August 11-12 and Supaul district had a rainfall of 454 mm in 24 hours on August 12-13. On August 14, Central Water Commission (CWC) reported that, at 21 river forecasting stations, the water level was at or above the danger levels in the state. The incessant rain and major rivers overflowing their banks during this period caused widespread flood in nearly all the districts of north Bihar.

**Table A 6.3 : Details of Relief Operations of Army, NDRF and SDRF**

Indicator	Army	NDRF	SDRF
No. of working days	17	25	25
No. of teams (average/day)	6	24	16
No. of persons (average/day)	590	997	442
No. of boats (average/day)	6	103	92

The state government, as already mentioned before, had kept its administrative machinery ready for launching a massive response operation to tackle the menace of flood. Its immediate task included evacuation of people (specially the elderly, women and children) from the flooded areas and putting them in a safe place. The task was achieved by pressing into service the army, the National Disaster Response Force (NDRF) and the State Disaster Response Force (SDRF). Table A 6.3 presents the details of this response operations.

**Table A 6.4 : Damage Caused by the 2017 Floods**

Districts	Coverage of Flood			Damages		
	Population (lakh)	No. of blocks	No. of villages	Crop ('000 hectares)	Human Lives	Cattle
Kishanganj	10.1	7	652	10.56	24	33
Araria	17.5	9	661	70.86	95	102
Purnea	12.31	13	788	56.74	44	-
Katihar	20.08	15	1302	55.34	40	20
E. Champaran	24.08	22	469	119.49	32	9
W. Champaran	7.19	16	691	115.11	42	27
Darbhanga	21.21	14	903	73.68	37	35
Madhubani	7.65	15	490	58.99	28	5
Sitamarhi	22.74	10	713	67.83	47	4
Sheohar	1.62	5	102	18.54	6	-
Supaul	3.98	8	221	18.53	16	25
Madhepura	3.38	10	237	32.39	29	-
Muzaffarpur	8.69	12	423	23.26	21	1
Gopalganj	3.44	6	174	22.73	20	12
Saharsa	3.37	7	224	27.25	8	-
Khagaria	1.62	6	105	19.93	10	-
Saran	1.68	6	152	7.13	2	-
Samastipur	0.5	5	75	8.55	-	-
Siwan	0.5	1	12	2.42	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>171.64</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>8394</b>	<b>809.33</b>	<b>501</b>	<b>273</b>

Source : Flood -2017; Memorandum

The details of enormous damage that flood of 2017 had caused in presented is Table A 6.4. The population figure mentioned in the table refers to those who were actually displaced because of flood waters. In this respect the worst affected districts were — East Champaran (24.08 lakh), Sitamarhi (22.74 lakh), Darbhanga (21.21 lakh) and Katihar (20.08 lakh). It needs to be noted here that the crop damage was also substantial, particularly in East Champaran (1.19 lakh hectares) and West Champaran (1.15 lakh hectares). In addition, the flood had also meant loss of 501 human lives and 273 cattle.

### **Infrastructure Damage**

The flood waters in 2017 also caused extensive damages to the National Highways, State Highways, Major District Roads and rural roads, including bridges. As per available details, 235



highways including major district roads measuring 3365 Kms in length were damaged, beside 49 bridges and culverts. Similarly, 3119 rural roads of the length of 4237 Kms including 51 bridges, 484 culverts and 45 approach roads got damaged. Again, the floods of 2017 caused damage to 168 buildings and 6327 meters of boundary walls, besides 135 ponds/ghats and 4 bridges/culverts. It also took toll of conductor of 11 KV feeders of 2052 Kms length, besides damaging 5900 poles of 11 KV feeders/ LT lines and 385 distribution transformers. Along with the damages to the above infrastructure, the floods also caused massive damage to building providing educational services (primary and secondary schools) and health services (Primary Health Centres, sub-centres, and Additional Primary Health Centres).

It should also mentioned here that the floods of 2017 are not the worst flood of Bihar. In the past, Bihar has had to face many floods which were more devastating than the flood in 2017.

### **Relief Operations**

Apart from the rescue operations mentioned before, the state government also had to undertaken massive relief operations to help the people affected by the disastrous floods. Such rescue operations included — (a) Relief Camps, (b) Community Kitchen, (c) Distribution of Dry Ration and Food Packets, (d) Gratuitous Relief, and (e) Medical Facilities.

- (a) **Relief Camps** : The state government had first organised relief camps on August 14 when 254 relief camps were established. Gradually, the numbers of camps had increased to 1358. The services in the relief camps included serving cooked meal, providing basic medical facilities, arrangement for temporary toilets and some other facilities. In the relief camps, there was also a provision for payment of Rs. 15,000 for the birth of a female child and Rs. 10,000 for a male child. All these expenses were made from the Chief Minister's Relief Fund.
- (b) **Community Kitchens** : The community kitchens were opened for those people who were not willing to come to the relief camps and those who were sheltered on the embankments or roads. No less than 1646 community kitchens had started operating on August 17 and this number had gone upto 2569 later. In these community kitchens, apart from serving cooked food, attention was also given on hygiene.
- (c) **Distribution of Dry Ration and Food Pockets** : For relief, dry ration packets were distributed as a measure of immediate relief to the marooned people at the time of evaluation. These packets contained — chirwa (2.5 kg.), jiggery or sugar (0.5 kg) and

gram/sattu (1.0 kg.). Every effort was taken to ensure hygiene and cleanliness standard while making the packets. In all 14.62 lakh dry ration packets were distributed to assist the marooned population. In addition to dry ration packets, the state government had also distributed 32.07 lakh food packets covering each family, affected by the floods. These flood packets contained — rice (6 kg.), pulses (1 kg.), potato (2 kg.), soyabean (1/2 kg.), (in case potato is not available), salt (1/2 kg.), turmeric (small packet), halogen tablets and ORS packets.

- (d) **Gratuitous Relief** : This was yet another component of relief operations which was given through direct cash transfers. This included (i) Rs. 3000 for all flood affected families, (ii) Rs. 3000 again for all flood affected families for buying foodgrains, (iii) Rs. 1800 per family who have lost clothes due to floods, (iv) Rs. 2000 per family who have lost utensils or household goods, and (v) Rs. 4.00 lakh for each deceased person. The total number of beneficiaries were 38.12 lakh families (cash dole), 38.12 lakh families (cash dole for foodgrains), 2.88 lakh families (for loss of clothing or utensils or household goods) and 251 lakh families (for death of a family member).
- (e) **Medical Facilities** : The state government had made all efforts to provide basic medical facilities to the people in flood affected areas. These facilities included — establishment of medical camps, (441), establishment of mobile medical camps (395), provision of boat ambulance (42), ensuring availability of all essential drugs and halogen tablets, and spraying of bleaching powder to stop spread of epidemic. In the medical camps, 1.40 lakh patients were treated and they also ensured institutional deliveries of 681 babies.

The total expenditure of the state government under six major heads was Rs. 2542.57 crore, the details of which are presented in Table A 6.5.

**Table A 6.5 : Total Expenditure of the State Government**

No.	Head	Expenditure (Rs. crore)
1	Relief Camps	49.06
2	Community Kitchen	40.57
3	Cash Dole	2290.96
4	Payment for loss of clothing/ utensils	106.93
5	Ex-gratia payment for death	20.56
6	Search and Rescue operations	34.39
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2542.47</b>

It should be mentioned here that the above expenditure figure excludes those made by the line departments, but related to flood relief. Further, they also exclude the compensations that the state government is expected to pay towards loss of animal life, agricultural input subsidy, and loss of house, as per the norms of National Disaster Management practices. For an overall assessment of the financial burden that floods caused for the state government, one should also include the cost of reconstruction of the physical infrastructure like, roads, bridges, irrigation system and power sector. A broad estimate indicates that the overall financial burden on the state government was about Rs. 5000 crore, which is nearly 4 percent of its total budget.

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## Annexure-7

### HEALTH IN BIHAR : STATUS AND POTENTIAL FOR RESPONSE

#### Status

An assessment of Neonatal Mortality and Still Birth Rates in Bihar, conducted by the Public Health Foundation of India (PHFI), have shown a decline of 7.3 percentage point in Neonatal Mortality Rate (NMR) from 32.2 per 1000 births in 2011 to 24.9 in 2016-17. This decline has been nearly twice the decadal decline rate for the period 2001-10 and has outpaced the national decline for the same period. Similarly, Still Birth Rate (SBR) has also declined during the same period from 20.0 to 15.5 per 1000 live births. The study included large cross-sectional surveys in 2012 and 2017 that yielded NMR estimates with a precision of about  $\pm 4.5$  percent, and SBR estimates with a precision of  $\pm 3.0$  percent. Based on this analysis, the NMR decline appears to be the highest among children born in public facilities and in deaths occurring in the first two days. This decline was driven predominantly by decline in rural Bihar.

- The highest decline of 4.2 percentage point has been during the first 2 days when NMR dropped from 17.5 in 2011 to 13.3 in 2016-17. This is also the subgroup with the highest mortality rates.
- The NMR among neonates born at public facilities (17.8) in 2016-17 was less than half the NMR among neonates born at private facilities (41.4), and lower than NMR among home deliveries (24.4). The proportion of deliveries taking place in public facilities in rural Bihar increased from 45 to 59 percent between 2011 to 2016-17, which appears to have contributed substantially to lives saved. This finding emerged out of the Annual Household Survey by CARE.
- The coverage of a number of critical MNCH (Maternal, Newborn and Child Health) interventions and health system indicators increased over this period too, as measured in different concurrent assessments. Together, they appear to have contributed to the observed declines, by influencing either the prevention or management of the three main direct causes of neonatal death and still birth – asphyxia/birth trauma, sepsis and the complication of preterm birth. During 2013 to 2016, a large onsite, clinical nurse mentoring programme (called AMANAT) led to significant improvements in the knowledge, skills and intrapartum and immediate post-partum practices of nurses in public facilities. This emerges from the study of the Johns Hopkins University and CARE on assessments of quality of clinical care. There were also significant improvements in the availability of

essential drugs and commodities, equipment, and quality of basic facility infrastructure. In addition, there were also improvements in infection control practices, and skilled intrapartum and immediate postpartum care. The most likely contributors to declines in SBR and NMR in public facilities are likely to be:

- (a) Improved resuscitation at birth (now attempted in all identified cases of asphyxia), contributing to declines in asphyxia deaths.
  - (b) High rates of clean cord care at birth (reaching 94 percent in public facilities) and early breastfeeding (reaching 81 percent in public facilities), contributing to declines in sepsis deaths.
  - (c) Near-doubling of Immediate skin-to-skin-care/KMC rates over the last 2 years to about 48 percent.
  - (d) A substantial reduction of the abuse of oxytocin to hasten childbirth in public facilities, as indicated by assessments of quality of clinical care by CARE.
- In addition, time series measurements of survival of children born in public facilities with birth-weight of less than 2000 grams (which is Very Low Birth Weight - vLBW) estimate that mortality among this group has been almost halved in about 30 months of intervention time across the state. The birth-weight and gender adjusted mortality rates declined from 22.3 percent in Feb-Apr 2015 to 11.6 percent in Nov-Dec 2017. This followed a focused intervention to identify vLBW neonates at birth in public facilities and follow-up at home through FLWs (Front Line Workers – ASHAs, Anganwadis, ANMs) to ensure simple home-based care for such weak and vulnerable newborns. This subgroup constitutes approximately 5 percent of the annual birth cohort of around 1.5 million children born in public facilities in Bihar. (Source: CARE assessments, 2015-17).

### **Priorities for Health Care**

Two interesting sets of analyses are important to frame the priorities for healthcare in Bihar today.

1. A recent analysis using NSSO data for Bihar by the Centre for Health Policy at ADRI, indicates that health care seeking by households over time has increased between 2004 and 2014, and there has been a sharp drop in the number of households which do not seek healthcare for financial reasons. This is an all-India phenomenon, reflecting partly a rise in purchasing power and, secondly, greater priority towards health. The rural in-patient care increased significantly for both men and women. The demand for public care, measured as

a percentage of those hospitalized, increased nearly 3.5 times to 57 percent in the decade 2004-14. If out-of-pocket expenditure on health causes a household to fall below poverty line, such expenditure is regarded as ‘catastrophic expenditure’. Such catastrophic expenditure on health declined from 4.1 percent in 2004 to 1.2 percent in 2014. However, there has been an increase in the cost of healthcare over this period, largely driven by more than doubling of inpatient care costs, mostly for doctors’ fees, medicines and diagnostic tests. In 2014, 30 percent of households are spending more than 10 percent of household income on health, which is the same as in 2004. This is driven largely by more urban households spending more than 10 percent of their income on health, which was 25.6 percent in 2004, but at a higher level of 29.7 percent in 2014. Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) of the National Health Mission (NHM) has led to more women availing public maternal and newborn care services (antenatal, delivery and postnatal care). This increase, however, has been accompanied by slight increases in out-of-pocket expenditure, even for public services, except for deliveries. The increase in volume and costs of healthcare are not matched by perceptions of quality. The reasons for not availing services from public sector were lack of satisfactory quality of care, as perceived by patients, and long waiting times at public facilities.

2. The studies have shown that average life expectancy in Bihar has significantly improved over the last 25 years – from 57.9 years in 1990 to 67.7 years in 2016 for females and 58.9 years in 1990 to 67.7 years in 2016 for males. For India, the life expectancy at 2016 was — 70.3 years for females and 66.9 years for males. However, nearly 70 percent of the deaths in Bihar are premature deaths, with a large contribution from communicable, maternal, neonatal and nutrition diseases (like diarrheal diseases, lower respiratory infections, neonatal disorders, pre-term birth complications, TB, HIV/ AIDS, intestinal infectious diseases etc.). The non-communicable diseases contribute 47.6 percent of the total disease burden in Bihar. The Disability-adjusted Life Year (DALY) is a measure of overall disease burden, expressed as the number of years lost due to ill health, disability or early death. The highest proportion of DALYs (approximately 30 percent) for Bihar comes from children under 5 years of age. The lead contributor of mortality in this age group is communicable, maternal, neonatal and nutrition diseases. Indeed, malnutrition remains the highest risk factor for causes of deaths and disability in Bihar today.

### **Vision for 2030**

India and Bihar have signed up for Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) for health. This aims at reducing MMR to less than 70, reducing NMR to less than 12, reducing U5MR to less than 25,

and reducing Still Birth Rate to less than 10, by 2030. To realize this aspirational set of goals, an outline for Vision for Health for 2030 should incorporate the following suggestion :

### **Improving Performance of Health System by**

- Adequately trained and optimally deployed clinical service providers (specialist doctors and nurses) in all public facilities
- Public Health management and leadership capacity to be developed across all levels - outreach and facilities, and programme management
- All facilities have necessary infrastructure to function effectively (including access to blood banks, Special Newborn Care Units, referral transport system, etc.)
- Establishment of integrated supply chain with availability and monitoring capability of drugs and commodities till last mile
- Increased planning and budgeting efficiency and budget execution capacity

### **Redesigning Health Systems by**

- Strategic purchasing of private sector health services to reduce out-of-pocket expenditure, procure emergency services and solve access issues
- Reduced out-of-pocket expenditure through pooling of social health insurance schemes
- Core health benefits package guaranteed and delivered to all citizens
- Portable and compatible electronic health record systems
- Health financing policies and fiscal space for health to ensure universal delivery of committed health benefits package

### **Continued Progress in Maternal and Child Health by**

- High quality ANC services, with linked timely and referral management for high-risk cases
- All public facilities for basic and comprehensive emergency obstetric and newborn care are fully functional – for intrapartum care, immediate post-partum care and identification/management and referral of complications
- Public comprehensive emergency facilities for obstetric and newborn care in the state are capable of managing obstetric and newborn complications
- All identified weak and premature newborns provided with essential facility and home based care

- Universal TT vaccination during pregnancy
- Universal Full Immunization coverage for children

### **Expanding Choice of Modern Family Planning Methods by**

- Increased Contraceptive Prevalent Rate for couples with no or one child
- Consecutive births adequately spaced

### **Achieving the above by ensuring that:**

- Gender equality is mainstreamed in all health and nutrition work
- Gender norms that shape health-seeking behaviors and gender inequities such as intimate partner violence, disempowerment in decisions making etc. that hinder health seeking are effectively addressed
- Gender differentials in mortality and nutrition outcomes are harmonized
- Social marginalization and inequities (gender, socio-economic, caste, geographic inequities) minimized for health and nutrition services and behaviors

### **Need for a Public Health Management Cadre**

The erstwhile Planning Commission had established a high-level expert group (HLEG) on universal health coverage (UHC), which has been pleading for a national and state-level public health service cadre and a specialized state-level health systems management cadre, on the lines of the existing civil services. The HLEG's report states, "The creation of an All India Public Health Service Cadre that should be responsible for all public health functions starting at the block level and going up to the state and national level. This cadre should be supported by a state-level public health cadre. This would be akin to civil services, which provide for both all India and state-level officers." The recently released National Health Policy (NHP), 2017 aims at achieving universal health coverage and delivering quality health care services to all at affordable cost. Among some of the key intentions, one that stands out is the creation of a public health management cadre in all states for public health. This is a positive deviation from the traditional medical education-driven public healthcare system.

These recommendations are based on the experience in a few states in India, such as Tamil Nadu and Maharashtra, that have well established Public Health Management cadres for a long time. The cadre is distinct from cadres for Medical Services and Medical Education, and provides well-defined career paths and leadership opportunities. Other states like Odisha and Chhattisgarh



are on their way to creation of a public health management cadre. Public health researchers who advocate for such a cadre claim that it is replicable across states for several reasons — (a) The administrative foundations for health are similar across states in India, and public health cadres can be established with minimal restructuring and disruption at block, district and state level, (b) It is affordable, as only modest additional investments are required to train a limited number of public health professionals, and setting up a public health cadre does not require massive resources, (c) It is effective and efficient. A review of Tamil Nadu’s unique health performance notes that, among the reasons for its success, the most important is its investment in managers trained in technical public health skills and management skills at district level, which was sustained over many years. The key ingredient of the system is a separate Directorate of Public Health, which is staffed by a cadre of professional public health managers with deep firsthand experience of working in both rural and urban areas, and complemented with non-medical specialists. The Directorate has its own budget, and enjoys legislative underpinning. The cadre has enabled the Tamil Nadu to adopt long-term planning to avert disease outbreaks, manage endemic diseases, prevent disease resurgence, manage disasters and emergencies, and support local bodies to protect public health in rural and urban areas. A system of career progression has allowed Tamil Nadu to attract and retain high-calibre staff.

Bihar has the opportunity for consolidating gains from the first generation of health reforms and moving to the next generation of reforms. One fundamental barrier to achieving this is a weak public health leadership at all levels in the state, which is reflected in inadequately articulated public health strategies and their execution at state, district and block levels, both for facility based and population based services and actions. A professional cadre of public health professionals could serve to improve strategic and operational functions.

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## Annexure-8

### EMPOWERING WOMEN AND GIRLS IN BIHAR

Globally, the evidence is quite clear that gender equality and women and girls' empowerment has both intrinsic and instrumental benefits. When girls and women are valued as much as boys and men, when investments are made in women and girls' health, education and skills training, when women and girls access opportunities to participate in the economy, manage incomes, own and run businesses, the resulting benefits extend not only to the women and girls themselves, but also to the society and economy at large. Conversely, persistent gender and socio-economic inequities result in deep and far-reaching negative effects such as under-development, under-employment, and morbidities. The recently released data from NFHS-4 (2016-17) shows that while Bihar has made great progress in women development over the last decade, some critical challenges still remain.

**Early Marriage and Childbearing** : About half of the women in the age group of 20-24 years (42 percent) got married before the legal minimum age of 18, down from more than two-thirds (69 percent) in NFHS-3 (2005-06). The median age at first marriage in 2016-17 is 17.5 years among women age 20-49 years, and 21.8 years among men in the age group 25-49 years. Relatedly, Bihar has done well by halving the proportion of adolescent women bearing children. Among young women aged 15-19 years in Bihar, 12 percent had begun childbearing (had a live birth or are pregnant with their first child) during NFHS-4, down from 25 percent in NFHS-3. Only 3 percent of women aged 16 years have started childbearing, but this proportion increases sharply to 21 percent among women who are 18 years old and to 37 percent among women who are 19 years old. The same data shows that children born to mothers under the age of 20 years are more likely to die during infancy than children born to mothers in the prime childbearing age (20-29 years). The Infant Mortality Rate is 68 per 1000 live births for teenage mothers, compared with 44 for mothers aged 20-29 years and 46 for mothers aged 30-39 (NFHS 4). It's important that the pace of change is accelerated to ensure more girls have a greater chance at making strong and healthy transitions to productive adulthood. The unfinished agenda of girls' education and employment remains.

**Enrolment in Elementary, Secondary and Higher Education** : While it is found that enrolment of girls in primary education is nearly universal in Bihar (16 lakh girls enrolled for Standard 1), with 89 percent of girls aged 6-14 years attending schools. However, the school

attendance for 15-17 years old girls drops to 70 percent, and only 1.6 lakh girls pass Standard 10. There is no gender disparity in school attendance in the 6-14 years age group (89 percent for both boys and girls), but a difference emerges in the age group 15-17 years (74 percent for boys and 66 percent for girls). Only 12 percent of women aged 15-49 in Bihar have completed 12 or more years of schooling, compared with 26 percent for men. The relationship between girls' secondary schooling and her chances of making stronger transitions into adulthood cannot be over-emphasized. Young women who had no schooling are more than two times likely to have begun childbearing, as compared to young women with 12 or more years of schooling. A comprehensive study by Population Council shows that 12-year-old girls in Bihar who are enrolled in an age-appropriate class and not working are 71 percent less likely to be married before the age of 18; they are also 18 percent more likely to use contraception. Even when one looks in terms of fertility, this relationship holds. The total fertility rate (TFR) in Bihar is 3.4 children per woman, the highest in India. The TFR decreased by 0.6 children in the 10 years between NFHS-3 and NFHS-4. The TFR in urban areas is 2.4, which is much lower than 3.6 children in rural areas. There are substantial differentials in fertility by urban-rural residence, religion, caste/tribe, and schooling. At current fertility rates, women with no schooling have a TFR of 4.1, which is 1.9 children more than TFR of women with schooling of 12 or more years which stands at 2.2.

**Adolescent Anaemia** : Among girls, this problem is found for about 66 percent, more than double the proportion for boys (25 percent). Although prevalence of anaemia among women of reproductive age declined slightly from 67.4 to 60.3 percent between 2006 and 2016, it still remains a significant public health challenge. The maternal factors account for 38 percent (highest) of the total variation in stunting rates between districts in India. Maternal Body Mass Index (BMI) (proxy for maternal nutrition) accounts for 19 percent, maternal education for 12 percent, and child marriage for 7 percent of the total variation.

**Poor Education, Health and Nutrition for Girls** : The recent NSS data shows that the Labourforce Participation Rate (LPR) for women in Bihar is a mere 18 percent. It is possible that this low rate also indicate a measurement bias, as much of women's work goes underreported. But even allowing for that, women's under- and un-employment in Bihar remains a critical challenge that needs to be addressed. Women are 10 times less likely to work and earn 20-50 percent less. While the LPR for women in Bihar (18 percent) and India (31 percent) are both low, it should be noted that women's economic empowerment drives GDP growth, as national economies lose out when half the population cannot realize its full economic potential. It is estimated that raising India's female laborforce participation rate by 10 percentage

points would bring 68 million women into the economy and increase GDP by Rs. 325 thousand crore by 2025.

**Need for Coherence in Progressive Policy Environment** : The investments by the state government in social sector have borne positive results in Bihar. The state has shown progress on key health indicators like retaining girls in schools, delayed age marriage, declines in MMR, NMR, U5MR and stunting. However, there is still a long way to go, and some gaps remain in addressing issues of employment, nutrition, and gender inequalities. Secondary education for girls, delaying marriage, addressing poor nutritional intake, building girls' resilience and confidence, and addressing gender differentials across a range of disparities over the life-cycle are extremely important to ensure girls' transitions to healthy, confident and productive adulthood.

Bihar has had some of the most progressive policies for advancing gender equality. For example, widely known Bihar's Girls' Bicycle programme has increased girls' age-appropriate enrollment in secondary school by 30 percent, within a few years. It has also reduced the gender gap in age-appropriate secondary school enrollment by 40 percent. Extended to boys, the programme is now seeing Bihar improving its coverage of secondary schooling. The JEEViKA programme seeks to build robust strong community institutions of poor households, and foster large-scale socio-economic change led by poor women. The state government has also implemented the multidimensional State Women's Empowerment Policy in 2015 to guide its efforts in promoting gender equality and well-being of women and girls. There are several progressive provisions for women and girls such as incentives, scholarships, and reservations. The strategies to address women and girls' empowerment includes connecting them to information, skills, network, and support; addressing gatekeepers to build positive gender norms; create linked services so that women and girls can access services; and ensure secure access to work opportunities. Now it is important to look at next generation programmes aimed at promoting investments to urgently improve educational outcomes for girls. These investments could build bridges to productive and healthy lives through building opportunities for accessing employment and income generating activities.

## Annexure-9

### **MALNUTRITION IN BIHAR : STATUS AND POTENTIAL FOR RESPONSE**

#### **Persistence of stunting and other forms of malnutrition**

The challenge of hunger has been substantially conquered in Bihar. However, the state continues to have some of the highest rates of child malnutrition in the country, particularly stunting which means failure to grow tall enough (NFHS-4). This becomes evident in Bihar since as early as the second year of life, most children clearly fail to acquire a height, according to standards. A child normally grows rapidly from the time she is in her mother's womb to the time she is two years old, and then acquires height more slowly. When this 'window of opportunity' of the first 1000 days is missed and the child fails to acquire as much height as her potential during this time, the gap becomes virtually permanent, and the child grows to a stunted adult. Worryingly, besides being a significant cause of child mortality, stunting is known to be associated with poorer cognitive development and slower learning. Together, these physical and mental handicaps affect survival, health and productivity. Undernutrition in childhood is also associated with long-term consequences on the health and well-being, making individuals vulnerable to chronic conditions such as diabetes, cardiovascular disease and obesity. Stunting in children represents the effects of long-lasting inadequacy of diet, repeated illness and a range of disabling and disempowering influences that arise from social injustice and poverty. These effects are known to last over generations.

In Bihar, other forms of malnutrition are also of concern. Severe wasting or thinness, also called Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM), makes the child vulnerable to death. Anaemia affects nearly two-thirds of women and children in Bihar, and one-third of men, and it is mostly due to iron deficiency, a largely preventable condition. The iodine and vitamin A deficiency are better controlled through the use of fortified salt and vitamin A supplements. At the other extreme, childhood overweight is still rare, but could be a concern in the future. All forms of under nutrition share the same set of underlying structural determinants. Nutrition affects development as much as development leads to better nutrition.

India has committed to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG), of which better nutrition is an integral part. It is also committed to achieving the World Health Assembly (WHA) targets for nutrition for 2025, which include reduction in stunting by 40 percent and anaemia by 50 percent. Bihar is also fully aligned and committed to these goals. Table A 9.1 presents the

data on the current status of some of the indicators and the magnitude of effort required to attain the WHA targets by 2025.

**Table A 9.1 : Current Trends and Required Rates of Reduction in MIYCN (Maternal, Infant and Young Children Nutrition) Outcomes in Bihar for WHA Targets for 2025**

	Prevalence (2015)	Target (2025)	Achievement (2025) (based on current trend)	Current AARR	Required AARR to reach 2025 target
Stunting (children < 5yrs)	48.3	29.0	41.3	1.6	3.8
Wasting (children < 5yrs)	20.8	5.0	15.5	2.9	11.0
Anaemia in women of reproductive age	60.3	30.2	53.3	1.2	5.2
Anaemia in children	63.5	31.8	50.4	2.06	5.0
Anaemia in men	32.2	16.1	30.0	0.7	5.0

- Note :
1. All figures are in percentage
  2. WHA = World Health Assembly
  3. AARR = Average Annual Reduction Rate
  4. WHA does not propose separate targets for anaemia among children and men. However, they are included here, as it affects everyone

### **Multi-sectoral response**

Given that malnutrition is multifactorial, the response to prevent and eliminate malnutrition must be multidimensional. Families with multiple vulnerabilities need multipronged support. Therefore, the core strategic principle to achieve the best nutrition outcomes is to ensure that all necessary supportive actions reach a family burdened with multiple vulnerabilities simultaneously, and in a timely manner. The state government will need to establish a mechanism, rooted at the ward level, for reliably identifying families that have specific vulnerabilities, and linking such families to the support services of all relevant departments. Some services, such as ICDS or education or health, are meant to be implemented universally, and, in such cases, the effort will be to maximize the quality of services, while minimizing exclusions. Other programmes or schemes use targeted approaches, where vulnerable sections are specifically identified as beneficiaries, or where resources permit only a phased scale up. In such cases, the attempt could be to ensure that these targeted benefits reach the most vulnerable first, and the increasingly less vulnerable later, as needed. This approach resonates with other development initiatives that are being strengthened by the state government.

Tackling undernutrition will mean paying close attention to a critical set of immediate and underlying determinants, which are already the responsibility of different departments and

programmes in the state. The change in some of these determinants over the past decade, and their recent status is provided in Table A 9.2.

**Table A 9.2 : Changes in Determinants of Nutrition in Bihar (2006 and 2016)**

	2006	2016
<b>Immediate Determinants</b>		
Underweight women	45.0	30.4
Timely initiation of breastfeeding	4.0	34.9
Adequate diet	NA	9.2
Diarrhea in last 2 weeks	10.7	10.4
ARI in last 2 weeks	6.8	2.5
<b>Nutrition-Related Determinants</b>		
Consumed 100+ IFA Tablets during pregnancy	6.3	9.7
Full immunisation	32.8	61.7
Received Vitamin A in last 6 months	25.1	62.3
ORS during diarrhea	20.9	45.2
Supplementary food (Pregnancy)	NA	21.7
Supplementary food (Lactation)	NA	39.3
Supplementary food (Children 0-35 months)	NA	36.6
Supplementary food (Children 36-71 months)	NA	42.9
<b>Underlying Determinants</b>		
Literacy for women (15-49 years)	37.0	49.6
Women with 10+ years of schooling	13.2	22.8
Households using improved sanitation	14.6	25.2
Women who participate in household decision	69.2	75.2
Women with bank accounts that they themselves use	8.2	26.4

### **Consonance with National and State Policies, Strategies and Legal Framework**

The National Nutrition Policy, 1993, recognized the diversity of the nutrition problem and the need for a multi-sectoral response, and has provided broad direction to national efforts to address malnutrition in the short and long term. The National Plan of Action on Nutrition, 1995 specified ambitious goals and laid out a wide range of Sectoral Plans of Action. Later, several guidelines and strategies have mooted comprehensive responses to nutrition, both at state and national levels, including the recent National Nutrition Strategy proposed by NITI Aayog. A number of national programmes and schemes along with guidelines already exist that attempt to address

various dimensions of nutrition. The Constitution of India and a number of laws govern child rights and protection, food security, food safety and standards, marketing of foods for children, affirmative actions for vulnerable sections of the population, employment guarantee, etc., which together provide a legal scaffolding and mandates to state governments to address malnutrition.

Bihar could build on these ideas and frameworks and propose approaches to address the problem that are appropriate in the state context and are in consonance with the substantial efforts already in place in the state to reduce inequities and ensure all-round development. It could also consider further legislation to strengthen the rights of citizens to adequate nutrition.

This battle against malnutrition will last long, and will require sustained governance attention to ensure success. The effort will require significant resources, but every investment in nutrition will be worthwhile for the benefits it will confer on children, women and men of the state.

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# **STATISTICAL APPENDIX**

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**Table 1.1 : District-wise Demographic Profile of Bihar**

Districts	Population (lakh)		Sex Ratio (Overall)		Sex Ratio (Child)		Density		Urbanisation		Decadal Growth
	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2011
Patna	47.2 (5.7)	58.4 (5.6)	873	897	923	909	1471	1803	41.6	43.1	23.7
Nalanda	23.7 (2.9)	28.8 (2.8)	914	922	941	931	1006	1220	14.9	15.9	21.4
Bhojpur	22.4 (2.7)	27.3 (2.6)	901	907	940	918	903	1136	13.9	14.3	21.6
Buxar	14.0 (1.7)	17.1 (1.6)	900	922	929	934	864	1003	9.2	9.6	21.7
Rohtas	24.5 (3.0)	29.6 (2.8)	910	918	952	931	636	763	13.3	14.5	20.8
Kaimur	12.9 (1.6)	16.3 (1.6)	901	920	942	942	382	488	3.3	4.0	26.2
Gaya	34.7 (4.2)	43.9 (4.2)	938	937	968	960	699	880	13.7	13.2	26.4
Jehanabad	9.2 (1.1)	11.3 (1.1)	927	922	915	922	963	1206	12.1	12.0	21.7
Arwal	5.9 (0.7)	7.0 (0.7)	931	928	917	940	--	1099	0.0	7.4	18.9
Nawada	18.1 (2.2)	22.2 (2.1)	946	939	978	945	726	889	7.7	9.7	22.6
Aurangabad	20.1 (2.4)	25.4 (2.4)	934	926	941	944	607	760	8.4	9.3	26.2
Saran	32.5 (3.9)	39.5 (3.8)	966	954	949	926	1231	1493	9.2	8.9	21.6
Siwan	27.1 (3.3)	33.3 (3.2)	1031	988	933	940	1221	1495	5.5	5.5	22.7
Gopalganj	21.5 (2.6)	25.6 (2.5)	1001	1021	964	954	1057	1258	6.1	6.4	19.0
W. Champaran	30.4 (3.7)	39.4 (3.8)	901	909	952	953	582	750	10.2	10.0	29.3
E. Champaran	39.4 (4.7)	51.0 (4.9)	896	902	935	933	991	1281	6.4	7.9	29.4
Muzaffarpur	37.5 (4.5)	48.0 (4.6)	921	900	927	915	1180	1506	9.3	9.9	28.1
Sitamarhi	26.8 (3.2)	34.2 (3.3)	892	899	924	930	1214	1491	5.7	5.6	27.6
Sheohar	5.2 (0.6)	6.6 (0.6)	883	893	911	929	1161	1882	4.1	4.3	27.2
Vaishali	27.2 (3.3)	35.0 (3.4)	919	895	939	904	1332	1717	6.8	6.7	28.6
Darbhanga	33.0 (4.0)	39.4 (3.8)	914	911	913	931	1442	1721	8.1	9.7	19.5
Madhubani	35.8 (4.3)	44.9 (4.3)	942	926	941	936	1020	1279	3.5	3.6	25.5
Samastipur	33.9 (4.1)	42.6 (4.1)	928	911	937	923	1175	1465	3.7	3.5	25.5
Begusarai	23.5 (2.8)	29.7 (2.9)	911	895	947	919	1222	1540	4.6	19.2	26.4
Munger	11.4 (1.4)	13.7 (1.3)	872	876	916	922	800	958	27.9	27.8	20.2
Sheikhpura	5.3 (0.6)	6.4 (0.6)	920	930	964	940	762	922	15.6	17.1	21.1
Lakhisarai	8.0 (1.0)	10.0 (1.0)	919	902	954	920	652	815	14.7	14.3	24.8
Jamui	14 (1.7)	17.6 (1.7)	919	922	965	956	451	567	7.4	8.3	25.9
Khagaria	12.8 (1.5)	16.7 (1.6)	885	886	931	926	859	1115	5.9	5.2	30.2
Bhagalpur	24.2 (2.9)	30.4 (2.9)	875	880	967	938	946	1180	18.7	19.8	25.4
Banka	16.1 (1.9)	20.3 (2.0)	909	907	964	943	533	672	3.5	3.5	26.5
Saharsa	15.1 (1.8)	19 (1.8)	911	906	910	933	885	1125	8.3	8.2	26
Supaul	17.3 (2.1)	22.3 (2.1)	921	929	927	944	724	919	5.1	4.7	28.7
Madhepura	15.3 (1.8)	20 (1.9)	916	911	930	930	853	1116	4.5	4.4	31.1
Purnea	25.4 (3.1)	32.6 (3.1)	916	921	968	954	787	1014	8.7	10.5	28.3
Kishanganj	13 (1.6)	16.9 (1.6)	934	950	946	971	687	898	10.0	9.5	30.4
Araria	21.6 (2.6)	28.1 (2.7)	914	921	963	957	751	992	6.2	6.0	30.2
Katihar	23.9 (2.9)	30.7 (2.9)	919	919	966	961	782	1004	9.2	8.9	28.4
<b>Bihar</b>	<b>830 (100.0)</b>	<b>1041 (100.0)</b>	<b>919</b>	<b>918</b>	<b>942</b>	<b>935</b>	<b>880</b>	<b>1106</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>25.4</b>

Source : Census of India

**Table 1.2 : Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) and Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) of Bihar**

Year	GSDP (Rs. crore)		NSDP (Rs. crore)		Per Capita GSDP (Rs.)	
	At current prices	At constant (2004-05) prices	At current prices	At constant (2004-05) prices	At current prices	At constant (2004-05) prices
<b>Base Year 2004-05 at Factor Cost</b>						
2004-05	77781	77781	70167	70167	8773	8773
2005-06	82490	76466	74144	68419	9149	8481
2006-07	100737	88840	91331	80260	10994	9695
2007-08	113680	93774	102853	84415	12215	10076
2008-09	142279	107412	129690	97284	15060	11369
2009-10	162923	113158	148151	101938	16998	11806
2010-11	203555	130171	185745	117503	20944	13393
2011-12	243269	143560	222442	129521	24696	14574
2012-13	293616	158909	268902	143250	29425	15925
2013-14 (P)	343663	173409	315225	156671	34014	17163
2014-15 (Q)	402283	189789	369576	171802	39341	18560
<b>CAGR (2004-15)</b>	<b>18.9</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>19.1</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>17.2</b>	<b>8.5</b>
<b>Base Year 2011-12 at Market Price</b>						
2011-12	247144	247144	228497	228497	23525	23525
2012-13	282368	256851	261327	236933	26459	24068
2013-14	317101	269650	292143	246915	29251	24874
2014-15	342951	279482	315732	255739	31142	25379
2015-16 (P)	381501	300566	351871	274882	34103	26868
2016-17 (Q)	438030	331572	404438	303333	38546	29178
<b>CAGR (2011-17)</b>	<b>11.6</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>11.5</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>9.9</b>	<b>4.2</b>

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



**Table 1.3 : Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) of Bihar at Market Price (Current Prices)**

(Rs. crore)

Sl. No.	Item	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16 (P)	2016-17 (Q)	CAGR (2011-16)
1.	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	62067	76700	73719	78632	84377	96423	6.6
1.1	Crops	42608	53365	45223	46222	49129	57410	1.4
1.2	Livestock	12028	14811	18316	20621	22676	25521	17.3
1.3	Forestry and logging	4187	4571	5010	5258	5777	6303	8.2
1.4	Fishing and aquaculture	3244	3953	5170	6532	6795	7189	21.9
2.	Mining and quarrying	199	234	1508	851	2487	2551	88.6
	<b>Primary</b>	<b>62265</b>	<b>76934</b>	<b>75227</b>	<b>79483</b>	<b>86864</b>	<b>98974</b>	<b>7.2</b>
3.	Manufacturing	14666	10351	21209	29978	32027	32128	30.0
4.	Electricity, gas, water supply & other utility services	3659	4422	3859	3313	4678	5438	2.0
5.	Construction	27017	27810	31848	32678	33028	35303	5.8
	<b>Secondary</b>	<b>45341</b>	<b>42583</b>	<b>56916</b>	<b>65968</b>	<b>69733</b>	<b>72869</b>	<b>13.9</b>
6.	Trade, repair, hotels and restaurants	43904	51755	52051	53410	65355	85369	8.6
6.1	Trade & repair services	41109	48672	48735	49959	61463	81146	8.7
6.2	Hotels & restaurants	2796	3083	3316	3451	3892	4224	8.0
7.	Transport, storage, communication & services related to broadcasting	17545	21616	26850	31889	36253	40434	20.2
7.1	Railways	2751	3348	3957	4725	5051	5400	16.9
7.2	Road transport	8405	10697	13479	15723	17750	20041	20.7
7.3	Water transport	49	26	17	21	17	17	-20.8
7.4	Air transport	31	58	46	79	155	220	42.4
7.5	Services incidental to transport	893	1120	1425	1666	1881	2123	20.8
7.6	Storage	74	84	85	93	105	119	8.4
7.7	Communication & services related to broadcasting	5342	6282	7842	9582	11294	12515	21.2
8.	Financial services	8839	9774	11223	12188	13932	15925	12.0
9.	Real estate, ownership of dwelling & professional services	28023	31217	34604	36675	37475	38550	7.7
10.	Public administration	13587	14777	15768	17203	17906	24569	7.3
11.	Other services	22193	28043	34046	38383	45289	51869	19.0
	<b>Tertiary</b>	<b>134092</b>	<b>157182</b>	<b>174542</b>	<b>189748</b>	<b>216209</b>	<b>256716</b>	<b>12.1</b>
<b>12.</b>	<b>Total GSVA at basic prices</b>	<b>241698</b>	<b>276699</b>	<b>306685</b>	<b>335199</b>	<b>372806</b>	<b>428559</b>	<b>11.2</b>
13.	Taxes on Products	17169	21185	26236	27007	34623	44387	17.9
14.	Subsidies on products	11724	15517	15820	19255	25929	34916	19.8
<b>15.</b>	<b>Gross State Domestic Product</b>	<b>247144</b>	<b>282368</b>	<b>317101</b>	<b>342951</b>	<b>381501</b>	<b>438030</b>	<b>11.2</b>
16.	Population (crore)	10.5	10.6	10.8	11.0	11.1	11.4	1.6
<b>17.</b>	<b>Per Capita GSDP (Rs.)</b>	<b>23525</b>	<b>26459</b>	<b>29251</b>	<b>31142</b>	<b>34103</b>	<b>38546</b>	<b>9.5</b>

Note : Data of 2015-16 is Provisional Estimates and 2016-17 Quick Estimates;

Source : Directorate of Economics and Statistics, GOB

**Table 1.4 : Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) of Bihar at Market Price (2011-12 Prices)**

(Rs. crore)

Sl. No.	Item	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16 (P)	2016-17 (Q)	CAGR (2011-16)
1.	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	62067	68040	59516	59349	60935	65136	-1.7
1.1	Crops	42608	47493	37107	35254	35530	38461	-6.4
1.2	Livestock	12028	12525	14008	15359	16281	17394	8.4
1.3	Forestry and logging	4187	4253	4330	4218	4353	4490	0.7
1.4	Fishing and aquaculture	3244	3768	4071	4518	4771	4792	10.0
2.	Mining and quarrying	199	216	1386	577	1604	1509	67.5
	<b>Primary</b>	<b>62265</b>	<b>68256</b>	<b>60902</b>	<b>59926</b>	<b>62539</b>	<b>66645</b>	<b>-1.2</b>
3.	Manufacturing	14666	9714	18893	25958	28381	28024	25.9
4.	Electricity, gas, water supply & other utility services	3659	4017	4128	4270	4158	4426	3.2
5.	Construction	27017	25608	27261	26019	24608	24575	-1.7
	<b>Secondary</b>	<b>45341</b>	<b>39339</b>	<b>50282</b>	<b>56247</b>	<b>57147</b>	<b>57025</b>	<b>8.5</b>
6.	Trade, repair, hotels and restaurants	43904	46729	45683	42626	49953	62486	1.7
6.1	Trade & repair services	41109	43945	42775	39877	46986	59404	1.7
6.2	Hotels & restaurants	2796	2784	2908	2749	2968	3083	1.1
7.	Transport, storage, communication & services related to broadcasting	17545	20372	23473	26054	29227	32202	13.5
7.1	Railways	2751	3346	3965	4092	4181	4271	10.9
7.2	Road transport	8405	9962	11373	12678	14166	15830	13.7
7.3	Water transport	49	24	15	17	13	13	-25.4
7.4	Air transport	31	54	38	64	124	174	34.2
7.5	Services incidental to transport	893	1043	1202	1344	1501	1677	13.8
7.6	Storage	74	79	71	75	81	88	1.4
7.7	Communication & services related to broadcasting	5342	5863	6808	7785	9162	10148	14.6
8.	Financial services	8839	9580	10273	11653	12981	14460	10.1
9.	Real estate, ownership of dwelling & professional services	28023	28686	29819	30739	30862	31093	2.7
10.	Public administration	13587	13350	12752	13171	12880	16918	-1.2
11.	Other services	22193	25297	27478	29002	32748	35883	9.6
	<b>Tertiary</b>	<b>134092</b>	<b>144015</b>	<b>149478</b>	<b>153245</b>	<b>168651</b>	<b>193042</b>	<b>5.3</b>
<b>12.</b>	<b>Total GSVA at basic prices</b>	<b>241698</b>	<b>251609</b>	<b>260662</b>	<b>269418</b>	<b>288337</b>	<b>316712</b>	<b>4.3</b>
13.	Taxes on Products	17169	19588	22638	26793	32672	39841	17.4
14.	Subsidies on products	11724	14347	13650	16729	20443	24981	13.5
<b>15.</b>	<b>Gross State Domestic Product</b>	<b>247144</b>	<b>256851</b>	<b>269650</b>	<b>279482</b>	<b>300566</b>	<b>331572</b>	<b>4.9</b>
16.	Population (crore)	10.5	10.6	10.8	11.0	11.1	11.4	1.6
<b>17.</b>	<b>Per Capita GSDP (Rs.)</b>	<b>23525</b>	<b>24068</b>	<b>24874</b>	<b>25379</b>	<b>26868</b>	<b>29178</b>	<b>3.2</b>

Note : Data of 2015-16 is Provisional Estimates and 2016-17 Quick Estimates;

Source : Directorate of Economics and Statistics, GOB

**Table 1.5 : Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) of Bihar at Market Price (Current Prices)**

(Rs. crore)

Sl. No.	Item	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16 (P)	2016-17 (Q)	CAGR (2011-16)
1.	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	57852	71802	67874	72063	77242	88222	6.0
1.1	Crops	39053	49248	40320	40687	43034	50405	0.0
1.2	Livestock	11795	14525	17975	20253	22308	25098	17.4
1.3	Forestry and logging	4141	4520	4953	5206	5722	6239	8.2
1.4	Fishing and aquaculture	2862	3509	4625	5917	6178	6480	22.9
2.	Mining and quarrying	174	203	1291	724	2075	2077	86.5
	<b>Primary</b>	<b>58025</b>	<b>72005</b>	<b>69166</b>	<b>72786</b>	<b>79317</b>	<b>90298</b>	<b>6.6</b>
3.	Manufacturing	12681	8450	19073	27523	29509	29233	33.2
4.	Electricity, gas, water supply & other utility services	2431	2892	2554	2145	3132	3661	2.1
5.	Construction	25764	26372	29909	30757	31117	33106	5.5
	<b>Secondary</b>	<b>40876</b>	<b>37713</b>	<b>51536</b>	<b>60426</b>	<b>63758</b>	<b>66000</b>	<b>14.6</b>
6.	Trade, repair, hotels and restaurants	43256	50952	51087	52321	64138	83971	8.5
6.1	Trade & repair services	40564	47998	47926	49031	60433	79962	8.5
6.2	Hotels & restaurants	2692	2955	3161	3290	3705	4009	7.7
7.	Transport, storage, communication & services related to broadcasting	14845	18612	22530	26925	30980	34374	20.2
7.1	Railways	2022	2558	2996	3516	3649	3789	16.2
7.2	Road transport	7582	9771	12282	14474	16439	18534	21.4
7.3	Water transport	44	20	10	13	10	9	-28.9
7.4	Air transport	15	40	22	53	129	191	58.6
7.5	Services incidental to transport	761	971	1233	1469	1673	1884	22.0
7.6	Storage	63	74	72	78	88	99	7.5
7.7	Communication & services related to broadcasting	4359	5178	5916	7323	8992	9868	19.7
8.	Financial services	8700	9601	11035	11963	13668	15622	11.9
9.	Real estate, ownership of dwelling & professional services	25298	28025	30922	32624	33266	34178	7.2
10.	Public administration	10485	11490	12339	13598	13891	19954	7.6
11.	Other services	<b>21567</b>	<b>27259</b>	<b>33112</b>	<b>37338</b>	<b>44158</b>	<b>50570</b>	<b>19.1</b>
	<b>Tertiary</b>	<b>124151</b>	<b>145940</b>	<b>161025</b>	<b>174769</b>	<b>200102</b>	<b>238668</b>	<b>12.0</b>
<b>12.</b>	<b>Total NSVA at basic prices</b>	<b>223052</b>	<b>255658</b>	<b>281727</b>	<b>307980</b>	<b>343177</b>	<b>394967</b>	<b>11.0</b>
13.	Taxes on Products	17169	21185	26236	27007	34623	44387	17.9
14.	Subsidies on products	11724	15517	15820	19255	25929	34916	19.8
<b>15.</b>	<b>Net State Domestic Product</b>	<b>228497</b>	<b>261327</b>	<b>292143</b>	<b>315732</b>	<b>351871</b>	<b>404438</b>	<b>11.1</b>
16.	Population (crore)	10.5	10.6	10.8	11.0	11.1	11.4	1.6
<b>17.</b>	<b>Per Capita NSDP (Rs.)</b>	<b>21750</b>	<b>24487</b>	<b>26948</b>	<b>28671</b>	<b>31454</b>	<b>35590</b>	<b>9.4</b>

Note : Data of 2015-16 is Provisional Estimates and 2016-17 Quick Estimates

Source : Directorate of Economics and Statistics, GOB

**Table 1.6 : Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) of Bihar at Market Price (2011-12 Prices)**

(Rs. crore)

Sl. No.	Item	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16 (P)	2016-17 (Q)	CAGR (2011-16)
1.	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	57852	63491	54487	53929	55261	58897	-2.5
1.1	Crops	39053	43675	32908	30738	30771	33228	-7.9
1.2	Livestock	11795	12260	13706	15042	15954	17034	8.4
1.3	Forestry and logging	4141	4206	4280	4173	4304	4437	0.7
1.4	Fishing and aquaculture	2862	3350	3593	3975	4232	4199	10.0
2.	Mining and quarrying	174	187	1187	468	1257	1127	62.8
	<b>Primary</b>	<b>58025</b>	<b>63678</b>	<b>55674</b>	<b>54396</b>	<b>56517</b>	<b>60024</b>	<b>-2.1</b>
3.	Manufacturing	12681	7896	16913	23761	26115	25534	29.0
4.	Electricity, gas, water supply & other utility services	2431	2542	2904	3226	2771	2901	5.1
5.	Construction	25764	24235	25437	24238	22825	22615	-2.4
	<b>Secondary</b>	<b>40876</b>	<b>34674</b>	<b>45253</b>	<b>51225</b>	<b>51712</b>	<b>51050</b>	<b>9.0</b>
6.	Trade, repair, hotels and restaurants	43256	45972	44805	41669	48864	61288	1.5
6.1	Trade & repair services	40564	43309	42038	39062	46063	58389	1.5
6.2	Hotels & restaurants	2692	2663	2767	2607	2801	2899	0.6
7.	Transport, storage, communication & services related to broadcasting	14845	17490	19386	21654	24588	27102	13.0
7.1	Railways	2022	2605	3088	3040	2970	2941	9.7
7.2	Road transport	7582	9077	10265	11514	12940	14483	14.0
7.3	Water transport	44	18	7	10	7	6	-35.4
7.4	Air transport	15	37	17	39	100	148	47.4
7.5	Services incidental to transport	761	899	1021	1169	1317	1474	14.6
7.6	Storage	63	68	60	62	66	71	-0.2
7.7	Communication & services related to broadcasting	4359	4785	4927	5819	7189	7980	12.7
8.	Financial services	8700	9412	10095	11454	12748	14204	10.1
9.	Real estate, ownership of dwelling & professional services	25298	25724	26548	27285	27259	27131	2.1
10.	Public administration	10485	10191	9553	9910	9226	12901	-2.8
11.	Other services	21567	24550	26613	28082	31739	34774	9.5
	<b>Tertiary</b>	<b>124151</b>	<b>133339</b>	<b>137000</b>	<b>140053</b>	<b>154423</b>	<b>177400</b>	<b>5.0</b>
<b>12.</b>	<b>Total NSVA at basic prices</b>	<b>223052</b>	<b>231691</b>	<b>237927</b>	<b>245674</b>	<b>262652</b>	<b>288473</b>	<b>3.9</b>
13.	Taxes on Products	17169	19588	22638	26793	32672	39841	17.4
14.	Subsidies on products	11724	14347	13650	16729	20443	24981	13.5
<b>15.</b>	<b>Net State Domestic Product</b>	<b>228497</b>	<b>236933</b>	<b>246915</b>	<b>255739</b>	<b>274882</b>	<b>303333</b>	<b>4.6</b>
16.	Population (crore)	10.5	10.6	10.8	11.0	11.1	11.4	1.6
<b>17.</b>	<b>Per Capita NSDP (Rs.)</b>	<b>21750</b>	<b>22201</b>	<b>22776</b>	<b>23223</b>	<b>24572</b>	<b>26693</b>	<b>2.9</b>

Note : Data of 2015-16 is Provisional Estimates and 2016-17 Quick Estimates

Source : Directorate of Economics and Statistics, GOB

**Table 1.7 : District-wise Per Capita Gross District Domestic Product (2004-05 Prices)**

(Rupees)

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

Note : Figures in parenthesis denote rank

Source : Directorate of Economics and Statistics, GOB

**Table 1.8 : District-wise Consumption of Petroleum Products**

(Figures in MT)

Districts	Share of population	Petrol			Diesel			LPG		
		2015-16	2016-17	Average and Share	2015-16	2016-17	Average and Share	2015-16	2016-17	Average and Share
Patna	5.6	71473	79724	75598 (13.1)	219783	231606	225695 (10.2)	115764	127894	121829 (14.2)
Nalanda	2.8	10646	12622	11634 (2.0)	52341	57836	55089 (2.5)	21006	25361	23183 (2.7)
Bhojpur	2.6	12421	13959	13190 (2.3)	54627	51208	52917 (2.4)	24031	28241	26136 (3.1)
Buxar	1.6	8010	9568	8789 (1.5)	36878	32888	34883 (1.6)	12440	15091	13765 (1.6)
Rohtas	2.9	15185	17530	16357 (2.8)	81668	74905	78287 (3.5)	22216	27375	24795 (2.9)
Kaimur	1.6	6660	7897	7279 (1.3)	37446	31845	34645 (1.6)	7334	9666	8500 (1.0)
Gaya	4.2	18916	23505	21211 (3.7)	81045	89813	85429 (3.9)	27770	33541	30656 (3.6)
Jehanabad	1.1	3605	4602	4104 (0.7)	17174	20464	18819 (0.8)	9015	10875	9945 (1.2)
Arwal	0.7	2274	2872	2573 (0.4)	10663	11107	10885 (0.5)	4107	5296	4701 (0.5)
Nawada	2.1	6168	7803	6985 (1.2)	34500	36952	35726 (1.6)	13872	17328	15600 (1.8)
Aurangabad	2.4	10459	12646	11552 (2.0)	62765	64705	63735 (2.9)	13844	17548	15696 (1.8)
Saran	3.8	20195	23475	21835 (3.8)	96639	92447	94543 (4.3)	29924	36434	33179 (3.9)
Siwan	3.2	20748	23427	22087 (3.8)	58584	54783	56684 (2.6)	27880	33601	30741 (3.6)
Gopalganj	2.5	17437	20295	18866 (3.3)	52984	50347	51665 (2.3)	24565	29641	27103 (3.2)
E. Champaran	4.9	30327	30605	30466 (5.3)	121313	103412	112362 (5.1)	36269	44492	40380 (4.7)
W. Champaran	3.8	23406	21573	22490 (3.9)	80103	65796	72950 (3.3)	25188	31570	28379 (3.3)
Muzaffarpur	4.6	32024	37547	34786 (6.0)	136414	138283	137349 (6.2)	45636	55442	50539 (5.9)
Sitamarhi	3.3	15632	13976	14804 (2.6)	49322	45000	47161 (2.1)	22824	29003	25913 (3.0)
Sheohar	0.6	1600	1864	1732 (0.3)	5509	5142	5326 (0.2)	4103	5414	4758 (0.6)
Vaishali	3.4	22562	26212	24387 (4.2)	82551	78057	80304 (3.6)	32958	39748	36353 (4.2)
Darbhanga	3.8	17427	20907	19167 (3.3)	60474	61244	60859 (2.7)	31306	40493	35900 (4.2)
Madhubani	4.3	24286	22048	23167 (4.0)	57595	51918	54757 (2.5)	27616	37027	32321 (3.8)
Samastipur	4.1	18911	22484	20697 (3.6)	80369	82347	81358 (3.7)	24385	32232	28308 (3.3)
Begusarai	2.8	13108	15252	14180 (2.5)	112076	106910	109493 (4.9)	24760	33027	28894 (3.4)
Munger	1.3	5369	6096	5732 (1.0)	32866	29223	31045 (1.4)	13527	15744	14635 (1.7)
Sheikhpura	0.6	2081	2498	2289 (0.4)	12889	17690	15290 (0.7)	3468	4544	4006 (0.5)
Lakhisarai	1.0	2634	3136	2885 (0.5)	18171	17129	17650 (0.8)	5688	6940	6314 (0.7)
Jamui	1.7	5097	6492	5795 (1.0)	21956	22948	22452 (1.0)	7062	10082	8572 (1.0)
Khagaria	1.6	4898	5798	5348 (0.9)	32874	31932	32403 (1.5)	7516	10058	8787 (1.0)
Bhagalpur	2.9	14574	17032	15803 (2.7)	75498	74985	75241 (3.4)	24365	29541	26953 (3.1)
Banka	2.0	5528	7352	6440 (1.1)	24931	26101	25516 (1.2)	7412	9978	8695 (1.0)
Saharsa	1.8	7293	8507	7900 (1.4)	38524	35724	37124 (1.7)	9993	12720	11357 (1.3)
Supaul	2.1	11774	10931	11352 (2.0)	39873	34527	37200 (1.7)	8074	11941	10007 (1.2)
Madhepura	1.9	8157	10106	9132 (1.6)	32632	34195	33414 (1.5)	8919	11328	10124 (1.2)
Purnea	3.2	16661	20711	18686 (3.2)	81925	81178	81552 (3.7)	14630	18069	16350 (1.9)
Kishanganj	1.6	8716	9328	9022 (1.6)	23721	20164	21943 (1.0)	5713	7536	6624 (0.8)
Araria	2.7	17568	16009	16788 (2.9)	65489	48074	56782 (2.6)	10335	12750	11543 (1.3)
Katihar	3.0	11526	13753	12639 (2.2)	70625	68380	69502 (3.1)	13437	16261	14849 (1.7)
<b>Bihar</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>545355</b>	<b>610140</b>	<b>577747 (100.0)</b>	<b>2254798</b>	<b>2181266</b>	<b>2218032 (100.0)</b>	<b>768953</b>	<b>943832</b>	<b>856392 (100.0)</b>

Note : Figures in the parenthesis present percent share of Bihar

Source : Indian Oil Corporation

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

(Rs. crore)

Districts	2013-14		2014-15		2015-16		2016-17	
	Target	Achive-ment	Target	Achive-ment	Target	Achive-ment	Target	Achive-ment
Patna	96	210	175	301.42	300	466.11	500	525.83
Nalanda	66	126	115	152.11	180	248.51	270	244.12
Bhojpur	73	156	140	153.48	200	176.27	195	88.73
Buxar	20	37	30	51	50	79.27	85	86.48
Rohtas	23	32	34	47.03	60	116.35	125	125.03
Kaimur	10	15	15	19.77	24	44.85	50	51.36
Gaya	30	29	25	41.07	70	72.69	80	94.94
Jehanabad	10	18	15	16.78	24	35.27	40	47.79
Arwal	8	12	10	10.9	16	18.82	20	22.13
Nawada	48	70	67	93.38	105	106.57	120	125.98
Aurangabad	15	12	10	18.81	25	64.2	70	59.35
Saran	84	147	140	169.95	190	241.05	260	265.49
Siwan	50	59	50	71.04	90	126.68	140	121.4
Gopalganj	40	69	62	75.7	85	96.81	110	78.61
E. Champaran	23	30	25	39.2	45	57.56	65	66.84
W. Champaran	20	27	25	26.91	40	41.71	50	46.36
Muzaffarpur	47	54	48	64.62	80	93.98	110	112.67
Sitamarhi	8	15	12	19.26	30	39.02	45	34.85
Sheohar	2	4	3	4.81	5	9.22	10	9.18
Vaishali	40	78	65	72.01	100	97.91	120	111.56
Darbhanga	39	62	58	65.49	90	100.3	115	115.64
Madhubani	26	42	39	52	62	69.09	80	59.29
Samastipur	23	58	50	47.49	75	81.28	90	74.96
Begusarai	26	39	35	40.03	55	51.24	60	49.16
Munger	18	31	27	26.1	40	66.77	75	62.4
Sheikhpura	6	10	9	6.96	12	21.61	25	20.21
Lakhisarai	6	10	9	6.96	15	21.61	25	20.21
Jamui	10	22	15	21.05	24	22.68	25	26.17
Khagaria	6	9	7	8.76	15	12.75	15	12.04
Bhagalpur	49	75	70	67.12	100	93.84	105	79.83
Banka	3	10	5	8.66	12	20.58	25	21.52
Saharsa	14	29	23	35.51	37	35.35	40	33.67
Supaul	11	21	17	26.51	27	28.87	35	37.66
Madhepura	11	22	17	26.73	27	25.34	30	22.73
Purnea	16	23	20	16.31	35	30.68	35	49.78
Kishanganj	4	8	6	7.15	10	7.62	10	11.78
Araria	6	9	7	5.87	10	9.56	10	15.73
Katihar	13	27	20	22.9	35	24.56	35	41.57
<b>Bihar</b>	<b>1000</b>	<b>1707</b>	<b>1500</b>	<b>1940.85</b>	<b>2400</b>	<b>2956.58</b>	<b>3300</b>	<b>3073.05</b>

Source : Department of Finance, GOB

Table 2.1 : Act-wise / Circle-wise Collection 2015-16 and 2016-17

(Rs. lakh)

Division / Circle	VAT		C.S.T		ENT. Tax		E.D.		ADV Tax	
	2015-16	2016-17	2015-16	2016-17	2015-16	2016-17	2015-16	2016-17	2015-16	2016-17
Patna Special	506187	629093	1716	1975	0	0	29669	22398	0	0
Patliputra	156711	138105	833	839	4203	4479	0	0	0	0
<b>Central Division</b>	<b>662898</b>	<b>767198</b>	<b>2548</b>	<b>2814</b>	<b>4203</b>	<b>4479</b>	<b>29669</b>	<b>22398</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Patna West	17448	20109	83	160	198	610	0	0	24	19
Patna Central	13807	21333	175	208	3	379	0	0	18	17
Patna North	14792	19382	92	143	165	475	0	0	2	2
Gandhi Madan	9194	11035	159	168	123	191	0	0	23	16
Patna South	18916	25594	108	112	1	1	0	0	3	8
Kadam Kuan	11495	12267	49	91	0	0	0	0	0	0
Patna City East	20702	14621	109	161	1	1	0	0	0	0
Patna City West	20218	21206	260	291	18	18	0	0	0	0
Danapur	38118	7934	164	207	19	17	0	0	0	0
Barh	5962	2012	66	52	10	11	0	0	0	0
Shahabad	7482	6664	39	79	16	13	0	0	0	0
Buxar	2209	2724	19	26	18	17	0	0	0	0
Biharshariff	7995	6893	25	31	35	32	0	0	0	0
<b>Patna Division</b>	<b>188336</b>	<b>171772</b>	<b>1349</b>	<b>1728</b>	<b>609</b>	<b>1764</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>63</b>
Sasaram	10898	11497	71	124	14	10	0	0	0	0
Bhabhua	5953	6228	272	97	5	4	0	0	0	0
Gaya	13980	16495	168	308	56	59	0	0	0	0
Jehanabad	2813	3577	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Nawada	4592	4289	5	12	16	18	7	4	1	0
Aurangabad	5591	9620	54	42	20	23	0	2	0	0
<b>Gaya Division</b>	<b>43826</b>	<b>51706</b>	<b>571</b>	<b>584</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>
Saran	5029	8410	6	9	25	21	0	0	0	0
Siwan	8171	7173	19	28	14	10	0	0	0	0
Gopalganj	5166	6113	7	32	14	12	0	0	0	0
Hajipur	19748	21420	271	318	54	36	0	0	0	0
<b>Saran Division</b>	<b>38114</b>	<b>43116</b>	<b>304</b>	<b>388</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Muzaffarpur West	13615	17950	66	118	24	61	2	3	0	0
Muzaffarpur East	8828	7756	88	109	27	93	1	1	0	0
Sitamarhi	6633	6730	16	23	58	54	0	1	0	0
Motihari	8928	6820	27	26	37	38	0	0	0	0
Raxaul	1324	1601	21	35	12	11	0	0	0	0
Bettiah	4496	5443	27	36	33	13	4	23	0	0
Bagaha	1820	1697	22	83	8	8	0	0	0	0
<b>Tirhut Division</b>	<b>45644</b>	<b>47996</b>	<b>266</b>	<b>429</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>278</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Darbhanga	10827	12892	18	27	34	34	0	0	0	0
Samastipur	7150	10444	303	184	26	23	8	12	1	2
Madhubani	6697	4873	5	5	24	16	0	0	0	0
Janjharpur	1313	1628	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Begusarai	7389	6232	83	93	24	25	1	0	0	0
Teghara	962	891	75	88	4	7	0	0	0	0
<b>Darbhanga Division</b>	<b>34339</b>	<b>36960</b>	<b>485</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>
Saharsa	5907	4543	7	2	23	19	0	0	0	0
Madhepura	3204	3871	5	5	6	5	0	0	0	0
Purnea	12074	13344	173	187	43	44	0	0	0	0
Katihar	6528	6997	57	157	27	21	0	37	0	1
Forbesganj	4115	5308	50	74	17	19	0	0	0	0
Kishanganj	3412	4955	47	75	7	7	0	0	0	0
Khagaria	2787	4297	11	18	6	4	0	0	0	0
Supaul	1788	3815	1	15	8	13	0	0	0	0
<b>Purnea Division</b>	<b>39814</b>	<b>47130</b>	<b>350</b>	<b>532</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>
Bhagalpur	11283	14497	72	64	50	48	2	0	0	0
Lakhisarai	2279	3384	29	35	5	5	0	0	0	0
Munger	3038	3920	14	18	1	1	39	73	0	0
Jamui	3038	3121	36	36	3	2	0	0	0	0
<b>Bhagalpur Division</b>	<b>19638</b>	<b>24923</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>State</b>	<b>1072609</b>	<b>1190801</b>	<b>6024</b>	<b>7029</b>	<b>5537</b>	<b>7009</b>	<b>29733</b>	<b>22553</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>67</b>

(Contd....)



Table 2.1 : Act-wise / Circle-wise Collection 2015-16 and 2016-17 (Contd.)

(Rs. lakh)

Division / Circle	LUX Tax		Entry Tax		Professional Tax		Total		Target	
	2015-16	2016-17	2015-16	2016-17	2015-16	2016-17	2015-16	2016-17	2015-16	2016-17
Patna Special	0	0	231818	254143	241	396	769631	908005	927746	1104663
Patliputra	0	0	73267	84571	121	120	235135	228114	294171	262902
<b>Central Division</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>305085</b>	<b>338714</b>	<b>362</b>	<b>516</b>	<b>1004765</b>	<b>1136119</b>	<b>1221917</b>	<b>1367565</b>
Patna West	309	250	2816	3608	588	718	21465	25474	29487	29760
Patna Central	39	37	6171	7546	210	237	20424	29755	24013	28356
Patna North	69	46	4329	5329	310	365	19759	25743	27805	34036
Gandhi Madan	154	158	3756	6408	153	57	13564	18033	15974	19184
Patna South	7	11	8726	13969	84	106	27845	39801	36650	38732
Kadam Kuan	11	9	2283	3367	25	30	13863	15764	15612	19156
Patna City East	0	0	10115	11025	16	21	30942	25828	36229	28172
Patna City West	7	9	5077	6495	50	53	25630	28072	28294	26131
Danapur	8	12	4871	5268	177	280	43357	13717	51316	13170
Barh	1	1	11740	23414	49	60	17827	25550	30958	20913
Shahabad	13	10	1541	2469	135	148	9226	9382	9506	11425
Buxar	1	2	330	445	109	108	2686	3321	3918	3820
Biharshariff	38	40	1072	1614	161	175	9327	8783	10390	10451
<b>Patna Division</b>	<b>657</b>	<b>584</b>	<b>62829</b>	<b>90955</b>	<b>2066</b>	<b>2357</b>	<b>255914</b>	<b>269223</b>	<b>320151</b>	<b>283306</b>
Sasaram	4	12	1996	3788	142	171	13124	15602	17910	19440
Bhabhua	3	4	1053	855	67	76	7352	7263	11420	10413
Gaya	231	336	4309	5047	239	284	18983	22530	24061	24288
Jehanabad	0	0	155	324	99	101	3068	4004	4151	4396
Nawada	1	2	853	1312	84	92	5559	5729	6122	5866
Aurangabad	7	3	22369	23243	120	120	28161	33052	27717	52153
<b>Gaya Division</b>	<b>247</b>	<b>357</b>	<b>30734</b>	<b>34569</b>	<b>751</b>	<b>845</b>	<b>76247</b>	<b>88181</b>	<b>91382</b>	<b>116556</b>
Saran	4	6	2975	4289	267	269	8306	13004	8181	15428
Siwan	13	9	1564	1967	87	123	9868	9310	10485	9633
Gopalganj	2	3	1354	1655	84	97	6627	7912	9530	9443
Hajipur	1	1	3970	5303	151	203	24195	27281	28844	29145
<b>Saran Division</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>9863</b>	<b>13213</b>	<b>590</b>	<b>692</b>	<b>48997</b>	<b>57507</b>	<b>57040</b>	<b>63648</b>
Muzaffarpur West	18	15	9026	9860	190	272	22942	28278	29097	42137
Muzaffarpur East	9	9	3101	4710	118	117	12171	12794	13731	14051
Sitamarhi	3	4	1165	1407	129	148	8004	8368	9533	10299
Motihari	5	8	3899	5579	141	159	13036	12631	12794	17447
Raxaul	0	0	288	432	19	14	1665	2092	1998	2543
Bettiah	8	6	1013	1388	97	93	5677	7003	9389	8275
Bagaha	0	0	35	57	36	39	1922	1884	1960	2894
<b>Tirhut Division</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>18528</b>	<b>23434</b>	<b>730</b>	<b>842</b>	<b>65417</b>	<b>73050</b>	<b>78502</b>	<b>97645</b>
Darbhanga	11	15	3846	5226	179	199	14914	18393	16714	20835
Samastipur	1	1	4656	4224	248	293	12394	15183	14020	20624
Madhubani	4	4	814	1141	93	121	7637	6160	7390	6910
Janjharpur	0	0	41	181	38	41	1393	1854	1685	1990
Begusarai	5	5	140093	75545	137	149	147733	82051	207508	65436
Teghara	2	2	293	502	20	21	1356	1511	1736	2080
<b>Darbhanga Division</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>149742</b>	<b>86819</b>	<b>716</b>	<b>825</b>	<b>185427</b>	<b>125153</b>	<b>249052</b>	<b>117876</b>
Saharsa	6	5	3664	5411	105	98	9711	10078	9464	15816
Madhepura	3	5	730	797	65	70	4012	4752	4801	5703
Purnea	22	14	6372	7844	101	161	18787	21594	20195	23741
Katihar	14	14	1525	1664	161	180	8311	9070	12001	12011
Forbesganj	4	5	838	1007	77	95	5101	6507	6110	7231
Kishanganj	2	2	1344	1473	53	58	4865	6570	6233	6832
Khagaria	1	4	352	486	85	106	3241	4915	4094	4463
Supaul	0	0	29	129	51	72	1878	4044	0	3652
<b>Purnea Division</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>14853</b>	<b>18812</b>	<b>699</b>	<b>839</b>	<b>55905</b>	<b>67532</b>	<b>62898</b>	<b>79448</b>
Bhagalpur	24	24	21214	23835	322	351	32966	38820	40533	54053
Lakhisarai	1	2	435	505	78	79	2826	4011	3669	4654
Munger	2	2	2639	7361	200	245	5935	11621	8242	9778
Jamui	2	2	284	691	60	64	3423	3917	4114	5470
<b>Bhagalpur Division</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>24572</b>	<b>32392</b>	<b>659</b>	<b>740</b>	<b>45150</b>	<b>58368</b>	<b>56558</b>	<b>73956</b>
<b>State</b>	<b>1070</b>	<b>1109</b>	<b>616205</b>	<b>638908</b>	<b>6573</b>	<b>7656</b>	<b>1737822</b>	<b>1875132</b>	<b>2137500</b>	<b>2200000</b>

Source : Department of Commercial Tax, GOB

(Concluded)

**Table 2.2 : District-wise No. of Document and Revenue from Stamp Duty and Registration Fees**

(Rs. crore)

Districts	No. of Document		Registration Fees		Stamp Fee		Total Receipt		Target	
	2015-16	2016-17	2015-16	2016-17	2015-16	2016-17	2015-16	2016-17	2015-16	2016-17
Patna	79112	69684	142	137	488	483	631	620	677	756
Nalanda	29250	25808	18	20	59	63	78	83	89	91
Bhojpur	27709	24680	19	27	60	79	80	106	91	95
Buxar	14426	12392	11	10	33	31	44	41	53	53
Rohtas	26480	23482	21	22	62	68	83	91	87	99
Kaimur	14156	13530	8	8	23	23	31	31	39	37
Gaya	38711	36673	34	32	104	103	138	135	147	165
Jehanabad	10194	9189	7	8	23	26	30	33	32	35
Arwal	5673	5121	3	3	10	10	13	14	15	16
Nawadah	18682	16647	11	9	34	29	45	38	45	54
Aurangabad	25048	20493	17	18	51	54	68	71	75	82
Saran	36704	32485	23	21	67	62	90	83	95	108
Siwan	35244	30849	23	21	66	62	89	84	97	106
Gopalganj	30793	26461	21	19	61	55	81	75	86	97
W. Champaran	45640	38500	20	20	58	58	78	78	86	93
E. Champaran	63728	51988	40	36	114	103	153	139	155	184
Muzaffarpur	58102	49459	48	44	137	128	185	172	204	221
Sitamarhi	39375	32094	23	36	66	103	89	140	101	107
Sheohar	7508	6587	3	3	10	9	14	12	16	16
Vaishali	36740	30809	28	25	82	74	110	99	115	132
Darbhanga	36876	31175	25	23	75	67	100	90	110	119
Madhubani	48077	40771	24	21	67	59	91	80	99	107
Samastipur	50032	42282	25	23	72	67	97	90	108	115
Begusarai	28037	23687	22	21	69	63	91	84	102	109
Munger	8438	7320	8	8	26	25	34	33	34	41
Sheikhpura	8340	7445	3	3	11	10	14	13	15	17
Lakhisarai	9575	8149	6	6	19	18	25	24	28	30
Jamui	15372	13664	7	7	21	19	28	26	30	34
Khagaria	12443	11041	7	7	21	21	28	28	33	34
Bhagalpur	27039	22073	26	31	80	97	106	129	110	127
Banka	17015	15559	10	9	26	24	35	33	40	42
Saharsha	19559	15647	12	11	38	34	50	45	56	60
Supaul	24527	19962	11	10	31	27	42	37	41	51
Madhepura	19179	16444	11	11	33	33	44	44	45	53
Purnea	33895	29501	23	21	71	66	95	88	100	114
Kishanganj	26915	23457	9	10	29	29	38	39	45	47
Araria	35906	29243	15	13	42	38	57	52	66	69
Katihar	38674	31550	18	17	51	50.75	69	68	85	82
<b>Total</b>	<b>1103174</b>	<b>945901</b>	<b>784</b>	<b>773</b>	<b>2391</b>	<b>2321</b>	<b>3175</b>	<b>3145</b>	<b>3450</b>	<b>3800</b>

Sources : Department of Prohibition, Excise and Registration, Government of Bihar

**Table 3.1 : District-wise Annual Rainfall across Different Seasons**

(Rainfall in mm)

Districts	2016					2017 (Upto September)			
	Winter Rain	Hot Weather Rain	South-West Monsoon	North-West Monsoon	Total	Winter Rain	Hot Weather Rain	South-West Monsoon	Total
Patna	3.4	56.7	801.3	57.8	919.1	0.0	40.1	627.3	667.4
Nalanda	13.4	48.9	953.3	72.1	1087.7	0.0	26.2	653.9	680.1
Bhojpur	2.5	43.8	716.8	44.2	807.3	0.0	39.0	727.4	766.4
Buxar	6.0	57.6	815.2	63.2	942.1	0.0	28.4	655.5	683.9
Rohats	0.0	2.3	961.9	76.9	1041.0	0.0	11.0	739.0	750.0
Kaimur	24.0	13.7	1114.3	42.5	1194.4	0.0	2.8	818.3	821.1
Gaya	20.0	19.3	1061.7	84.7	1185.7	0.0	7.9	790.4	798.3
Jehanabad	13.4	26.8	892.0	74.6	1006.8	0.0	11.3	617.6	628.9
Arwal	3.0	4.9	1131.4	97.0	1236.3	0.0	23.2	564.8	588.0
Nawada	20.0	16.8	807.4	70.6	914.8	0.0	8.3	575.0	583.4
Aurangabad	12.6	17.6	1220.0	127.0	1377.2	0.4	17.2	851.3	868.9
Saran	0.3	42.3	548.2	35.7	626.5	0.0	68.1	716.6	784.6
Siwan	1.2	20.7	783.2	39.1	844.2	0.0	77.2	696.2	773.4
Gopalganj	0.0	112.0	710.0	31.7	853.7	5.5	74.4	717.6	797.5
Muzaffarpur	1.2	88.1	571.2	19.0	679.5	0.0	119.6	745.9	865.5
E. Champaran	6.4	112.0	773.5	20.7	912.6	0.0	125.6	813.6	939.3
W. Champaran	1.7	98.2	980.5	2.7	1083.1	9.0	114.3	1107.3	1230.7
Sitamarhi	1.9	52.1	685.9	6.8	746.7	0.0	105.8	891.0	996.7
Sheohar	5.3	108.7	843.9	7.8	965.7	0.0	143.6	918.0	1061.6
Vaishali	1.2	0.2	651.9	57.8	711.1	0.0	109.2	880.8	990.0
Darbhanga	0.0	111.0	878.9	46.5	1036.3	0.0	174.0	963.8	1137.7
Madhubani	6.1	128.4	951.7	30.9	1117.0	0.0	216.1	1180.6	1396.7
Samastipur	0.2	111.9	859.1	87.4	1058.6	0.0	134.1	819.8	954.0
Begusarai	5.6	55.7	844.8	31.8	937.9	0.0	73.8	671.3	745.2
Munger	39.9	50.8	882.4	21.6	994.7	0.0	86.5	744.8	831.2
Sheikhpura	18.6	18.0	987.9	78.1	1102.5	0.0	67.3	658.1	725.4
Lakhisarai	12.2	28.9	990.7	33.7	1065.6	0.0	54.0	733.5	787.5
Jamui	18.3	15.5	1026.1	60.6	1120.5	0.0	73.6	732.6	806.2
Khagaria	17.9	50.7	679.1	19.5	767.1	0.0	118.8	702.3	821.1
Bhagalpur	0.0	109.7	986.4	36.7	1132.8	0.0	174.0	999.2	1173.2
Banka	12.3	50.9	916.1	45.1	1024.4	0.0	93.2	806.0	899.2
Saharsa	0.0	111.0	1169.9	68.9	1349.9	0.0	242.8	1071.3	1314.1
Supaul	0.0	164.1	1122.0	80.8	1366.9	0.0	200.4	1193.9	1394.3
Madhepura	1.8	139.8	1010.0	65.0	1216.6	0.0	235.8	948.2	1184.0
Purnia	0.0	185.3	1131.1	51.7	1368.1	1.0	289.6	926.8	1217.4
Kishanganj	4.8	250.2	1887.2	124.8	2267.0	0.0	235.5	1818.6	2054.2
Araria	8.1	164.2	1431.0	81.1	1684.3	0.0	154.9	1029.7	1184.6
Katihar	0.0	71.0	827.0	75.5	973.5	0.0	141.8	933.4	1075.2
<b>Bihar</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>72.6</b>	<b>937.0</b>	<b>54.5</b>	<b>1071.6</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>103.1</b>	<b>843.2</b>	<b>946.8</b>

Source : Directorate of Economics and Statistics, GOB

**Table 3.2 : District-wise Land Utilization Pattern (2014-15)**

(Area in '000 hectares)

Districts	Geographical Area (1)	Forest (2)	Barren & Unculturable land (3)	Non- Agriculture Use (4)			Culturable Waste Land (5)
				Land area	Water Area		
					Perennial	Temporary	
Patna	317.2 (100)	0.1 (0)	12.4 (3.9)	67.8 (21.4)	10.3 (3.3)	2.1 (0.6)	0.7 (0.2)
Nalanda	232.7 (100)	4.6 (2)	1.2 (0.5)	35.9 (15.4)	2.5 (1.1)	7.1 (3)	0.2 (0.1)
Bhojpur	237.3 (100)	0.0 (0.0)	6.7 (2.8)	30.3 (12.8)	2.8 (1.2)	1.5 (0.6)	0.6 (0.3)
Buxar	167 (100)	0.0 (0.0)	2.2 (1.3)	13.2 (7.9)	3.2 (1.9)	1.1 (0.7)	0.6 (0.4)
Rohtas	390.7 (100)	66.7 (17.1)	16.8 (4.3)	39.4 (10.1)	9 (2.3)	0.6 (0.2)	1.1 (0.3)
Kaimur	342.4 (100)	113 (33)	19.3 (5.6)	31.1 (9.1)	2.5 (0.7)	1.6 (0.5)	1.9 (0.5)
Gaya	493.7 (100)	77.8 (15.8)	27.5 (5.6)	63.3 (12.8)	3.8 (0.8)	6.1 (1.2)	3.2 (0.7)
Jehanabad	94 (100)	0.6 (0.7)	3.2 (3.4)	13.9 (14.8)	0.8 (0.9)	0.5 (0.6)	0.1 (0.1)
Arwal	62.6 (100)	0.0 (0.0)	2.2 (3.5)	9.2 (14.6)	0.6 (0.9)	0.8 (1.3)	0.1 (0.1)
Nawada	248.7 (100)	63.2 (25.4)	11.2 (4.5)	25.8 (10.4)	3 (1.2)	7 (2.8)	1.1 (0.4)
Aurangabad	330 (100)	18.8 (5.7)	16.4 (5)	56.5 (17.1)	1.7 (0.5)	1.7 (0.5)	1.8 (0.6)
Saran	264.8 (100)	0.0 (0.0)	17.9 (6.8)	28.8 (10.9)	3.5 (1.3)	0.2 (0.1)	0.2 (0.1)
Siwan	224.4 (100)	0.0 (0.0)	8.7 (3.9)	29.8 (13.3)	2 (0.9)	1.6 (0.7)	0.7 (0.3)
Gopalganj	203.7 (100)	0.0 (0.0)	5.5 (2.7)	31.3 (15.4)	2.1 (1)	0.5 (0.2)	1.4 (0.7)
W. Champaran	484.3 (100)	91.8 (18.9)	2.9 (0.6)	71.1 (14.7)	15.2 (3.1)	8.7 (1.8)	1.3 (0.3)
E. Champaran	431.7 (100)	0.1 (0)	8.1 (1.9)	51.6 (11.9)	10.1 (2.3)	15.2 (3.5)	0.3 (0.1)
Muzaffarpur	315.3 (100)	0.0 (0.0)	5.3 (1.7)	51.5 (16.3)	7.8 (2.5)	4 (1.3)	0.3 (0.1)
Sitamarhi	221.8 (100)	0.0 (0.0)	1.8 (0.8)	45.2 (20.4)	2.5 (1.1)	16 (7.2)	0.1 (0.1)
Sheohar	43.5 (100)	0.0 (0.0)	0.4 (0.9)	10 (23)	1.3 (2.9)	0.2 (0.3)	0.0 (0.0)
Vaishali	201.4 (100)	0.0 (0.0)	24.1 (12)	30.5 (15.1)	5.8 (2.9)	2 (1)	0.1 (0.1)
Darbhanga	254 (100)	0.0 (0.0)	1.3 (0.5)	44.3 (17.4)	9.4 (3.7)	7.4 (2.9)	0.1 (0.1)
Madhubani	353.5 (100)	0.0 (0.0)	2.2 (0.6)	71.3 (20.2)	13.4 (3.8)	2.2 (0.6)	0.5 (0.1)
Samastipur	262.3 (100)	0.0 (0.0)	3.8 (1.5)	54.7 (20.8)	8.2 (3.1)	0.8 (0.3)	0.0 (0.0)
Begusarai	187.8 (100)	0.0 (0.0)	18 (9.6)	30.2 (16.1)	7.7 (4.1)	4 (2.1)	0.0 (0.0)
Munger	139.7 (100)	28.5 (20.4)	11.4 (8.2)	20.9 (14.9)	5.8 (4.2)	5.3 (3.8)	0.9 (0.7)
Sheikhpura	62.1 (100)	0.0 (0.0)	1 (1.6)	7.8 (12.5)	0.9 (1.4)	2 (3.2)	0.2 (0.4)
Lakhisarai	128.6 (100)	13.5 (10.5)	7 (5.5)	9.3 (7.2)	1.2 (0.9)	4.8 (3.7)	0.7 (0.5)
Jamui	305.2 (100)	92.9 (30.4)	28.6 (9.4)	39.6 (13)	2.2 (0.7)	2.8 (0.9)	10.3 (3.4)
Khagaria	149.3 (100)	0.0 (0.0)	13.6 (9.1)	19.3 (12.9)	7.7 (5.2)	4.1 (2.8)	0.6 (0.4)
Bhagalpur	254.3 (100)	0.1 (0)	22.4 (8.8)	54.8 (21.6)	6.6 (2.6)	9.6 (3.8)	2.3 (0.9)
Banka	305.6 (100)	46.3 (15.2)	43 (14.1)	36.9 (12.1)	2.9 (0.9)	3.1 (1)	7.9 (2.6)
Saharsa	164.5 (100)	0.0 (0.0)	10.8 (6.6)	22.2 (13.5)	4.8 (2.9)	2.4 (1.5)	0.4 (0.3)
Supaul	238.6 (100)	0.0 (0.0)	20.2 (8.5)	39.2 (16.4)	9.8 (4.1)	3.1 (1.3)	1.4 (0.6)
Madhepura	179.5 (100)	0.0 (0.0)	3.9 (2.2)	26.8 (14.9)	3.9 (2.1)	1.2 (0.6)	0.0 (0.0)
Purnea	313.8 (100)	0.1 (0)	12.3 (3.9)	38 (12.1)	6.9 (2.2)	1.6 (0.5)	1.1 (0.4)
Kishanganj	189 (100)	0.4 (0.2)	11.2 (5.9)	25.9 (13.7)	7.3 (3.8)	2.7 (1.4)	1.2 (0.6)
Araria	271.7 (100)	0.8 (0.3)	5 (1.8)	40.9 (15.1)	6.4 (2.4)	5.5 (2)	0.5 (0.2)
Katihar	291.3 (100)	1.8 (0.6)	22.1 (7.6)	42.2 (14.5)	12.1 (4.2)	4.2 (1.4)	0.6 (0.2)
<b>Bihar</b>	<b>9359 (100)</b>	<b>621.6 (6.6)</b>	<b>431.7 (4.6)</b>	<b>1359.7 (14.5)</b>	<b>207.4 (2.2)</b>	<b>144.9 (1.5)</b>	<b>44.7 (0.5)</b>

Note : Figures in the parentheses denotes percentage  
Source : Directorate of Economics and Statistics, GOB

(Contd.)

**Table 3.2 : District-wise Land Utilization Pattern (2014-15) (Contd.)**

(Area in '000 hectares)

Districts	Permanent Pastures (6)	Tree Crops (7)	Fallow land (8)	Current Fallow (9)	Total Uncultivable Land (10) (2 to 9)	Net Area Sown (11)	Gross Crop Area (12)	Cropping Intensity (13)
Patna	0.1 (0)	1.03 (0.3)	1.54 (0.5)	63 (19.9)	158.9 (50.1)	158.2 (49.9)	202.7	1.28
Nalanda	0.03 (0)	1.31 (0.6)	0.17 (0.1)	0.5 (0.2)	53.46 (23)	179.3 (77.0)	225	1.25
Bhojpur	0.06 (0)	2.07 (0.9)	2.36 (1)	14 (5.9)	60.43 (25.5)	176.9 (74.5)	214.2	1.21
Buxar	0.02 (0)	0.78 (0.5)	0.56 (0.3)	0.58 (0.3)	22.28 (13.3)	144.7 (86.7)	200.5	1.39
Rohtas	0.09 (0)	2.92 (0.7)	0.7 (0.2)	6.05 (1.5)	143.3 (36.7)	247.3 (63.3)	362.5	1.47
Kaimur	0.13 (0)	0.76 (0.2)	0.1 (0)	26.39 (7.7)	196.6 (57.4)	145.7 (42.6)	207.7	1.42
Gaya	2.07 (0.4)	3.92 (0.8)	11.25 (2.3)	110.0 (22.3)	309.0 (62.6)	184.6 (37.4)	228.3	1.24
Jehanabad	0.08 (0.1)	0.74 (0.8)	0.21 (0.2)	31.77 (33.8)	52.09 (55.4)	41.97 (44.6)	78.23	1.86
Arwal	0.14 (0.2)	0.93 (1.5)	1.56 (2.5)	6 (9.6)	21.46 (34.3)	41.18 (65.8)	46.64	1.13
Nawada	0.86 (0.3)	0.71 (0.3)	2.63 (1.1)	15.15 (6.1)	131.2 (52.8)	117.4 (47.2)	141.4	1.2
Aurangabad	0.54 (0.2)	0.65 (0.2)	1.13 (0.3)	26.92 (8.2)	125.7 (38.1)	204.2 (61.9)	289.8	1.42
Saran	0.15 (0.1)	8.62 (3.3)	3.62 (1.4)	36.77 (13.9)	99.62 (37.6)	165.2 (62.4)	209.8	1.27
Siwan	0.15 (0.1)	8.95 (4)	1.42 (0.6)	7.45 (3.3)	60.66 (27)	163.7(73.0)	226.9	1.39
Gopalganj	0.19 (0.1)	7.48 (3.7)	2.33 (1.1)	7.88 (3.9)	58.62 (28.8)	145.1 (71.2)	214.9	1.48
W. Champaran	1.13 (0.2)	6.5 (1.3)	2.2 (0.5)	22.41 (4.6)	223.2 (46.1)	261.1 (53.9)	423.0	1.62
E. Champaran	0.42 (0.1)	27.17 (6.3)	2.93 (0.7)	14.05 (3.3)	129.8 (30.1)	301.8 (69.9)	448.7	1.49
Muzaffarpur	0.03 (0)	17.49 (5.5)	1.34 (0.4)	0.4 (0.1)	88.16 (28)	227.2 (72.0)	334.2	1.47
Sitamarhi	1.36 (0.6)	13.95 (6.3)	0.48 (0.2)	12.19 (5.5)	93.51 (42.1)	128.3 (57.9)	233.8	1.82
Sheohar	0 (0)	3.66 (8.4)	0.82 (1.9)	0.71 (1.6)	17.03 (39.2)	26.46 (60.9)	48.92	1.84
Vaishali	0.32 (0.2)	9.79 (4.9)	0.27 (0.1)	0.23 (0.1)	73.14 (36.3)	128.3 (63.7)	185.1	1.84
Darbhanga	0.14 (0.1)	12.45 (4.9)	2.13 (0.8)	24.89 (9.8)	102.0 (40.2)	152.0 (59.8)	179.3	1.18
Madhubani	1.27 (0.4)	23.94 (6.8)	2.9 (0.8)	0.41 (0.1)	118.3 (33.5)	235.3 (66.6)	343.6	1.46
Samastipur	0.06 (0)	8.3 (3.2)	0.89 (0.3)	26.53 (10.1)	103.3 (39.4)	159.0 (60.6)	287.2	1.81
Begusarai	0.01 (0)	3.8 (2)	0.81 (0.4)	25 (13.3)	89.5 (47.6)	98.32 (52.3)	154.0	1.57
Munger	0.19 (0.1)	0.61 (0.4)	1.87 (1.3)	24.48 (17.5)	100.0 (71.6)	39.79 (28.5)	46.09	1.16
Sheikhpura	0 (0)	0.32 (0.5)	1.62 (2.6)	0.4 (0.6)	14.22 (22.9)	47.88 (77.1)	61.71	1.29
Lakhisarai	0.05 (0)	0.44 (0.3)	6.26 (4.9)	43.79 (34.1)	86.98 (67.6)	41.63 (32.4)	66.83	1.61
Jamui	1.65 (0.5)	2.13 (0.7)	15.99 (5.2)	61.91 (20.3)	257.9 (84.5)	47.32 (15.5)	69	1.46
Khagaria	0.21 (0.1)	3.11 (2.1)	2.16 (1.4)	4.25 (2.8)	55.12 (36.9)	94.24 (63.1)	135.0	1.43
Bhagalpur	0.61 (0.2)	6.74 (2.7)	4.88 (1.9)	14.01 (5.5)	121.9 (48)	132.3 (52)	163.5	1.24
Banka	1.06 (0.3)	7.45 (2.4)	11.14 (3.6)	32.35 (10.6)	192.0 (62.8)	113.5 (37.2)	150.8	1.33
Saharsa	1.12 (0.7)	4.41 (2.7)	3.72 (2.3)	16.35 (9.9)	66.15 (40.2)	98.4 (59.8)	195.7	1.99
Supaul	0.24 (0.1)	3.12 (1.3)	9.42 (3.9)	0.21 (0.1)	86.72 (36.3)	151.8 (63.7)	259.0	1.71
Madhepura	0.05 (0)	7.16 (4)	1 (0.6)	13.48 (7.5)	57.45 (32)	122.1 (68)	193.8	1.59
Purnea	0.05 (0)	8.91 (2.8)	4.65 (1.5)	80.84 (25.8)	154.5 (49.2)	159.3 (50.8)	209.3	1.31
Kishanganj	0.41 (0.2)	5.22 (2.8)	3 (1.6)	36.21 (19.2)	93.41 (49.4)	95.66 (50.6)	137.1	1.43
Araria	0.22 (0.1)	19.15 (7)	3.46 (1.3)	68.11 (25.1)	150.1 (55.3)	121.5 (44.7)	245.3	2.02
Katihar	0.12 (0)	11.12 (3.8)	5.89 (2)	12.88 (4.4)	112.9 (38.8)	178.3 (61.2)	252.4	1.42
<b>Bihar</b>	<b>15.33 (0.2)</b>	<b>247.8 (2.6)</b>	<b>119.4 (1.3)</b>	<b>888.5 (9.5)</b>	<b>4081.2 (43.6)</b>	<b>5278.3 (56.4)</b>	<b>7672.9</b>	<b>1.45</b>

Note : Figures in the parentheses denotes percentage  
Source : Directorate of Economics and Statistics, GOB

**Table 3.3 : District-wise Area, Production and Productivity of Rice**

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

Districts	2015-16			2016-17		
	Area	Production	Productivity	Area	Production	Productivity
Patna	63.68 (2)	192.85 (2.8)	3029 (9)	61.37 (1.8)	184.64 (2.2)	3009 (14)
Nalanda	106.5 (3.3)	308.51 (4.5)	2897 (10)	115.09 (3.4)	358.38 (4.3)	3114 (10)
Bhojpur	88.04 (2.7)	305.03 (4.5)	3465 (4)	98.9 (3)	257.29 (3.1)	2601 (17)
Buxar	83.82 (2.6)	258.64 (3.8)	3086 (8)	87.78 (2.6)	284.34 (3.5)	3239 (9)
Rohtas	196.66 (6.1)	759.63 (11.2)	3863 (3)	193.38 (5.8)	640.72 (7.8)	3313 (8)
Kaimur	109.16 (3.4)	282.27 (4.1)	2586 (13)	118.1 (3.5)	316.28 (3.8)	2678 (16)
Gaya	99.93 (3.1)	239.92 (3.5)	2401 (15)	98.65 (3)	327.85 (4)	3323 (7)
Jehanabad	35.88 (1.1)	96.1 (1.4)	2679 (11)	35.88 (1.1)	108.64 (1.3)	3028 (13)
Arwal	23.95 (0.7)	74.84 (1.1)	3124 (7)	41.71 (1.2)	145.71 (1.8)	3493 (3)
Nawada	68.35 (2.1)	173.47 (2.6)	2538 (14)	68.66 (2.1)	237.33 (2.9)	3457 (4)
Aurangabad	160.23 (5)	553.35 (8.1)	3453 (5)	175.2 (5.2)	619.15 (7.5)	3534 (2)
Saran	68.74 (2.1)	74.25 (1.1)	1080 (31)	76.45 (2.3)	151.59 (1.8)	1983 (26)
Siwan	90.96 (2.8)	143.48 (2.1)	1577 (29)	90.48 (2.7)	177.47 (2.2)	1961 (28)
Gopalganj	84.25 (2.6)	70.28 (1)	834 (36)	83.02 (2.5)	134.16 (1.6)	1616 (37)
W. Champaran	144.59 (4.5)	266.72 (3.9)	1845 (25)	148.49 (4.4)	290.9 (3.5)	1959 (29)
E. Champaran	193.28 (6)	139.59 (2.1)	722 (37)	185.07 (5.5)	346.11 (4.2)	1870 (32)
Muzaffarpur	113.99 (3.5)	108.34 (1.6)	951 (35)	124.09 (3.7)	169.91 (2.1)	1369 (38)
Sitamarhi	96.75 (3)	93.52 (1.4)	967 (34)	96.29 (2.9)	204.63 (2.5)	2125 (25)
Sheohar	22.66 (0.7)	12.46 (0.2)	550 (38)	22.12 (0.7)	35.78 (0.4)	1617 (36)
Vaishali	43.72 (1.4)	44.58 (0.7)	1020 (33)	39.62 (1.2)	85.9 (1)	2168 (23)
Darbhanga	78.96 (2.4)	110.7 (1.6)	1402 (30)	78.61 (2.4)	144.4 (1.8)	1837 (33)
Madhubani	204.78 (6.3)	211.88 (3.1)	1035 (32)	206.62 (6.2)	363.13 (4.4)	1757 (34)
Samastipur	99.45 (3.1)	167.44 (2.5)	1684 (27)	88.67 (2.7)	222.67 (2.7)	2511 (19)
Begusarai	18.53 (0.6)	29.35 (0.4)	1584 (28)	27.18 (0.8)	84.52 (1)	3109 (11)
Munger	27.39 (0.8)	71.85 (1.1)	2623 (12)	24.45 (0.7)	91.74 (1.1)	3752 (1)
Sheikhpura	24.72 (0.8)	95.71 (1.4)	3872 (2)	22.08 (0.7)	63.27 (0.8)	2865 (15)
Lakhisarai	15.87 (0.5)	67.77 (1)	4271 (1)	71.39 (2.1)	220.01 (2.7)	3082 (12)
Jamui	70.38 (2.2)	132.22 (1.9)	1879 (23)	18.15 (0.5)	61.05 (0.7)	3364 (6)
Khagaria	20.92 (0.6)	38.79 (0.6)	1854 (24)	22.25 (0.7)	42.68 (0.5)	1918 (31)
Bhagalpur	32.91 (1)	77.53 (1.1)	2356 (16)	32 (1)	74.22 (0.9)	2319 (20)
Banka	94.57 (2.9)	316.98 (4.7)	3352 (6)	95.54 (2.9)	323.63 (3.9)	3387 (5)
Saharsa	79.25 (2.5)	157.26 (2.3)	1984 (20)	78.69 (2.4)	135.79 (1.6)	1726 (35)
Supaul	99.19 (3.1)	188.01 (2.8)	1895 (22)	104.63 (3.1)	203.08 (2.5)	1941 (30)
Madhepura	79.64 (2.5)	162.1 (2.4)	2035 (19)	84.09 (2.5)	217.78 (2.6)	2590 (18)
Purnea	86.06 (2.7)	167.11 (2.5)	1942 (21)	120.95 (3.6)	276.75 (3.4)	2288 (21)
Kishanganj	78.34 (2.4)	138.93 (2)	1773 (26)	78.41 (2.3)	167.19 (2)	2132 (24)
Araria	122.01 (3.8)	252.08 (3.7)	2066 (18)	115.83 (3.5)	227.56 (2.8)	1965 (27)
Katihar	104.23 (3.2)	218.71 (3.2)	2098 (17)	109.9 (3.3)	242.53 (2.9)	2207 (22)
<b>Bihar</b>	<b>3232.31 (100)</b>	<b>6802.22 (100)</b>	<b>2104</b>	<b>3339.78 (100)</b>	<b>8238.77 (100)</b>	<b>2467</b>

Note : Figure in parentheses denotes percentage and ranking for productivity

Source : Department of Agriculture, GOB

**Table 3.4 : District-wise Area, Production and Productivity of Wheat**

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

Districts	2015-16			2016-17		
	Area	Production	Productivity	Area	Production	Productivity
Patna	60.07 (2.8)	143.99 (3.0)	2397 (17)	60.44 (2.9)	200.79 (3.4)	3322 (8)
Nalanda	84.66 (4.0)	211.69 (4.5)	2500 (13)	84.13 (4)	265.35 (4.4)	3154 (12)
Bhojpur	74.45 (3.5)	181.38 (3.8)	2436 (16)	50.36 (2.4)	166.61 (2.8)	3309 (9)
Buxar	90.52 (4.3)	245.58 (5.2)	2713 (07)	82.73 (3.9)	278.86 (4.7)	3371 (6)
Rohtas	131.58 (6.2)	294.21 (6.2)	2236 (25)	140.55 (6.7)	460.38 (7.7)	3276 (10)
Kaimur	77.97 (3.7)	177.97 (3.8)	2283 (22)	81.29 (3.9)	176.69 (3)	2174 (35)
Gaya	71.07 (3.4)	175.09 (3.7)	2464 (15)	71.95 (3.4)	199.49 (3.3)	2773 (19)
Jehanabad	23.39 (1.1)	61.71 (1.3)	2639 (08)	23.39 (1.1)	46.06 (0.8)	1970 (36)
Arwal	12.78 (0.6)	28.3 (0.6)	2215 (26)	14.28 (0.7)	37.75 (0.6)	2643 (22)
Nawada	42.92 (2.0)	86.53 (1.8)	2016 (29)	50.6 (2.4)	141.05 (2.4)	2787 (18)
Aurangabad	66.77 (3.2)	152.21 (3.2)	2280 (23)	71.13 (3.4)	165.65 (2.8)	2329 (31)
Saran	87.05 (4.1)	182.64 (3.9)	2098 (27)	89.82 (4.3)	312.71 (5.2)	3482 (3)
Siwan	90.2 (4.3)	181.03 (3.8)	2007 (30)	90.18 (4.3)	263.04 (4.4)	2917 (16)
Gopalganj	76.75 (3.6)	174.19 (3.7)	2269 (24)	77.64 (3.7)	263.96 (4.4)	3400 (4)
W. Champaran	61.67 (2.9)	147.1 (3.1)	2385 (18)	69.57 (3.3)	154.24 (2.6)	2217 (33)
E. Champaran	121.13 (5.7)	133.35 (2.8)	1101 (38)	118.63 (5.6)	287.31 (4.8)	2422 (29)
Muzaffarpur	80.08 (3.8)	124.27 (2.6)	1552 (35)	92.18 (4.4)	257.33 (4.3)	2792 (17)
Sitamarhi	88.03 (4.2)	283.07 (6.0)	3216 (02)	87.8 (4.2)	273.72 (4.6)	3118 (13)
Sheohar	13.34 (0.6)	23.17 (0.5)	1736 (33)	14.31 (0.7)	34.72 (0.6)	2425 (28)
Vaishali	40.88 (1.9)	75.82 (1.6)	1855 (31)	43.14 (2)	143.46 (2.4)	3326 (7)
Darbhangha	59.35 (2.8)	172.95 (3.7)	2914 (05)	59.88 (2.8)	150.01 (2.5)	2505 (23)
Madhubani	90.46 (4.3)	128.71 (2.7)	1423 (37)	92.17 (4.4)	176.07 (2.9)	1910 (38)
Samastipur	46.61 (2.2)	107.84 (2.3)	2314 (20)	49.36 (2.3)	185.32 (3.1)	3755 (2)
Begusarai	60.6 (2.9)	139.94 (3)	2309 (21)	60.6 (2.9)	228.99 (3.8)	3779 (1)
Munger	14.38 (0.7)	24.44 (0.5)	1700 (34)	13.89 (0.7)	34.32 (0.6)	2470 (24)
Sheikhpura	22.19 (1.1)	55.47 (1.2)	2500 (14)	22.19 (1.1)	52.05 (0.9)	2345 (30)
Lakhisarai	29.7 (1.4)	70.16 (1.5)	2362 (19)	29.4 (1.4)	89.22 (1.5)	3035 (15)
Jamui	52.12 (2.5)	78.85 (1.7)	1513 (36)	46.11 (2.2)	102.98 (1.7)	2233 (32)
Khagaria	29.36 (1.4)	82.35 (1.7)	2805 (06)	29.34 (1.4)	89.31 (1.5)	3044 (14)
Bhagalpur	46.23 (2.2)	143.02 (3.0)	3094 (03)	48.35 (2.3)	163.6 (2.7)	3384 (5)
Banka	24.81 (1.2)	62.59 (1.3)	2523 (12)	32.96 (1.6)	88.2 (1.5)	2676 (20)
Saharsa	49.84 (2.4)	103.65 (2.2)	2080 (28)	49.76 (2.4)	133 (2.2)	2673 (21)
Supaul	53.51 (2.5)	94.61 (2.0)	1768 (32)	51.18 (2.4)	100.6 (1.7)	1965 (37)
Madhepura	33.27 (1.6)	97.54 (2.1)	2932 (04)	9.6 (0.5)	30.57 (0.5)	3184 (11)
Purnea	26.73 (1.3)	93.13 (2.0)	3484 (01)	35.39 (1.7)	85.96 (1.4)	2429 (27)
Kishanganj	14.85 (0.7)	38.48 (0.8)	2591 (10)	17.73 (0.8)	39.25 (0.7)	2214 (34)
Araria	25.99 (1.2)	66.99 (1.4)	2577 (11)	36.22 (1.7)	88.81 (1.5)	2452 (25)
Katihar	35.46 (1.7)	92.44 (2.0)	2607 (09)	7.58 (0.4)	18.45 (0.3)	2435 (26)
<b>Bihar</b>	<b>2110.75 (100)</b>	<b>4736.45 (100)</b>	<b>2244</b>	<b>2105.81 (100)</b>	<b>5985.84 (100)</b>	<b>2843</b>

Note : Figure in parentheses denotes percentage and ranking for productivity

Source : Department of Agriculture, GOB

**Table 3.5 : District-wise Area, Production and Productivity of Maize**

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

Districts	2015-16			2016-17		
	Area	Production	Productivity	Area	Production	Productivity
Patna	6.73 (1)	16.4 (0.7)	2436 (28)	6.34 (0.9)	13.91 (0.4)	2194 (31)
Nalanda	6.33 (0.9)	21.2 (0.8)	3351 (16)	8.05 (1.1)	36.56 (1)	4540 (14)
Bhojpur	6.61 (0.9)	17.43 (0.7)	2639 (27)	2.64 (0.4)	5.16 (0.1)	1957 (34)
Buxar	1.15 (0.2)	1.67 (0.1)	1448 (37)	1.28 (0.2)	3.01 (0.1)	2357 (30)
Rohtas	0.09 (0)	0.21 (0)	2477 (29)	0.08 (0)	0.13 (0)	1663 (37)
Kaimur	0.33 (0)	0.67 (0)	2012 (34)	0.35 (0)	0.73 (0)	2098 (32)
Gaya	5.74 (0.8)	25.51 (1)	4441 (5)	4.39 (0.6)	13.71 (0.4)	3124 (24)
Jehanabad	0.45 (0.1)	1.81 (0.1)	4054 (9)	0.44 (0.1)	2.08 (0.1)	4751 (12)
Arwal	0.56 (0.1)	2.34 (0.1)	4201 (8)	0.52 (0.1)	2.93 (0.1)	5684 (7)
Nawada	1.69 (0.2)	4.55 (0.2)	2688 (25)	1.51 (0.2)	4.38 (0.1)	2910 (25)
Aurangabad	0.21 (0)	0.83 (0)	3855 (12)	1.18 (0.2)	2.84 (0.1)	2414 (29)
Saran	27.11 (3.8)	87.89 (3.5)	3242 (18)	24.99 (3.5)	109.42 (2.8)	4378 (16)
Siwan	17.97 (2.5)	43.28 (1.7)	2409 (30)	18.02 (2.5)	85.09 (2.2)	4724 (13)
Gopalganj	11.7 (1.7)	33.79 (1.3)	2888 (23)	11.28 (1.6)	31.74 (0.8)	2815 (26)
W. Champaran	7.4 (1)	22.53 (0.9)	3043 (20)	5.37 (0.7)	18.39 (0.5)	3423 (21)
E. Champaran	46.51 (6.6)	67.04 (2.7)	1441 (38)	46.68 (6.5)	122.28 (3.2)	2619 (28)
Muzaffarpur	39.16 (5.6)	89.85 (3.6)	2294 (31)	31.38 (4.4)	56.62 (1.5)	1804 (35)
Sitamarhi	5.42 (0.8)	21.51 (0.9)	3972 (11)	5.38 (0.7)	21.83 (0.6)	4057 (17)
Sheohar	1.61 (0.2)	4.73 (0.2)	2936 (22)	1.5 (0.2)	6.68 (0.2)	4439 (15)
Vaishali	31.86 (4.5)	127.9 (5.1)	4014 (10)	32.39 (4.5)	123.48 (3.2)	3813 (19)
Darbhanga	14.77 (2.1)	72.4 (2.9)	4903 (3)	14.36 (2)	101.96 (2.7)	7100 (3)
Madhubani	0.59 (0.1)	1.87 (0.1)	3187 (19)	0.09 (0)	0.34 (0)	3953 (18)
Samastipur	63.59 (9)	169.64 (6.7)	2668 (26)	61.88 (8.6)	300.39 (7.8)	4855 (11)
Begusarai	56.5 (8)	121.72 (4.8)	2154 (32)	56.44 (7.8)	211.4 (5.5)	3745 (20)
Munger	4.51 (0.6)	9.64 (0.4)	2137 (33)	2.19 (0.3)	4.3 (0.1)	1962 (33)
Sheikhpura	0.65 (0.1)	1.21 (0)	1851 (35)	0.68 (0.1)	1.19 (0)	1758 (36)
Lakhisarai	4.7 (0.7)	7.17 (0.3)	1524 (36)	4.44 (0.6)	1.86 (0)	420 (38)
Jamui	5.41 (0.8)	14.78 (0.6)	2732 (24)	4.43 (0.6)	11.99 (0.3)	2704 (27)
Khagaria	55.24 (7.8)	166.76 (6.6)	3019 (21)	63.53 (8.8)	404.63 (10.5)	6369 (6)
Bhagalpur	44.9 (6.4)	233.34 (9.3)	5197 (2)	40.7 (5.6)	138.49 (3.6)	3403 (22)
Banka	10.88 (1.5)	46.55 (1.8)	4279 (7)	10.37 (1.4)	33.89 (0.9)	3267 (23)
Saharsa	29.83 (4.2)	111.24 (4.4)	3729 (14)	29.68 (4.1)	165.1 (4.3)	5564 (8)
Supaul	10.26 (1.5)	37.87 (1.5)	3690 (15)	15.26 (2.1)	83.79 (2.2)	5491 (9)
Madhepura	43.52 (6.2)	144.78 (5.8)	3326 (17)	40.89 (5.7)	214.46 (5.6)	5246 (10)
Purnea	39.5 (5.6)	176.17 (7)	4460 (4)	36.93 (5.1)	285.54 (7.4)	7731 (2)
Kishanganj	3.28 (0.5)	12.88 (0.5)	3921 (13)	3.51 (0.5)	23 (0.6)	6561 (4)
Araria	52.6 (7.5)	232.05 (9.2)	4412 (6)	42.25 (5.9)	274.13 (7.1)	6489 (5)
Katihar	45.6 (6.5)	365.95 (14.5)	8025 (1)	89.55 (12.4)	928.28 (24.1)	10366 (1)
<b>Bihar</b>	<b>704.96 (100)</b>	<b>2517.10 (100)</b>	<b>3571</b>	<b>720.91 (100)</b>	<b>3845.7 (100)</b>	<b>5335</b>

Note : Figure in parentheses denotes percentage and ranking for productivity

Source : Department of Agriculture, GOB



**Table 3.6 : District-wise Area, Production and Productivity of Pulses**

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

Districts	2015-16			2016-17		
	Area	Production	Productivity	Area	Production	Productivity
Patna	47.01 (9.4)	49.74 (11.8)	1058 (9)	46.9 (9.4)	57.97 (12.5)	1236 (4)
Nalanda	24.47 (4.9)	27.81 (6.6)	1136 (6)	26.51 (5.3)	26.22 (5.6)	989 (18)
Bhojpur	20.73 (4.2)	18.25 (4.3)	880 (20)	14.83 (3)	17.86 (3.8)	1204 (5)
Buxar	8.27 (1.7)	7.77 (1.8)	940 (12)	7.14 (1.4)	9.28 (2)	1299 (2)
Rohtas	9.36 (1.9)	11.82 (2.8)	1263 (2)	10.94 (2.2)	14.07 (3)	1286 (3)
Kaimur	11.77 (2.4)	10.81 (2.6)	919 (14)	12.47 (2.5)	11.46 (2.5)	919 (22)
Gaya	19.65 (3.9)	22.48 (5.3)	1144 (5)	19.57 (3.9)	21.71 (4.7)	1109 (9)
Jehanabad	15.55 (3.1)	14.22 (3.4)	914 (15)	15.63 (3.1)	14.88 (3.2)	952 (20)
Arwal	6.3 (1.3)	5.29 (1.3)	840 (25)	6.06 (1.2)	5.39 (1.2)	889 (24)
Nawada	8.64 (1.7)	10.23 (2.4)	1184 (3)	9.33 (1.9)	7.91 (1.7)	848 (26)
Aurangabad	33.38 (6.7)	26.01 (6.2)	779 (29)	31.74 (6.4)	26.04 (5.6)	820 (28)
Saran	3.05 (0.6)	2.65 (0.6)	869 (22)	2.84 (0.6)	2.27 (0.5)	798 (31)
Siwan	3.76 (0.8)	3.43 (0.8)	912 (16)	4.31 (0.9)	4.37 (0.9)	1015 (15)
Gopalganj	1.93 (0.4)	1.67 (0.4)	865 (23)	2.05 (0.4)	2.03 (0.4)	991 (17)
W. Champaran	11.18 (2.2)	7.63 (1.8)	682 (32)	9.83 (2)	11.21 (2.4)	1140 (7)
E. Champaran	11.33 (2.3)	10.3 (2.4)	909 (17)	10.51 (2.1)	9.96 (2.1)	947 (21)
Muzaffarpur	27.04 (5.4)	13.52 (3.2)	500 (35)	27.46 (5.5)	12.63 (2.7)	460 (38)
Sitamarhi	6.19 (1.2)	4.69 (1.1)	758 (30)	6.26 (1.3)	4.85 (1)	775 (32)
Sheohar	2.02 (0.4)	1.25 (0.3)	616 (33)	2.08 (0.4)	1.27 (0.3)	609 (36)
Vaishali	7.98 (1.6)	4.41 (1.0)	553 (34)	8.71 (1.8)	4.99 (1.1)	574 (37)
Darbhanga	11.72 (2.4)	10.39 (2.5)	887 (19)	11.5 (2.3)	9.87 (2.1)	858 (25)
Madhubani	15.66 (3.1)	11.08 (2.6)	709 (31)	24.03 (4.8)	19.25 (4.1)	801 (30)
Samastipur	17.52 (3.5)	14.15 (3.4)	808 (26)	18.49 (3.7)	15.45 (3.3)	836 (27)
Begusarai	5.1 (1.0)	5.2 (1.2)	1020 (11)	4.92 (1)	5.02 (1.1)	1021 (14)
Munger	2.26 (0.5)	2.45 (0.6)	1084 (7)	3.75 (0.8)	3.65 (0.8)	975 (19)
Sheikhpura	6.23 (1.3)	8.94 (2.1)	1437 (1)	6.76 (1.4)	7.9 (1.7)	1168 (6)
Lakhisarai	11.17 (2.2)	11.68 (2.8)	1046 (10)	10.06 (2)	13.23 (2.8)	1314 (1)
Jamui	13.44 (2.7)	15.65 (3.7)	1164 (4)	12.11 (2.4)	13.75 (3)	1135 (8)
Khagaria	8.03 (1.6)	7.48 (1.8)	932 (13)	8.04 (1.6)	7.23 (1.6)	900 (23)
Bhagalpur	14.75 (3.0)	11.64 (2.8)	789 (27)	12.55 (2.5)	10.17 (2.2)	810 (29)
Banka	6.53 (1.3)	5.51 (1.3)	844 (24)	9.36 (1.9)	10.13 (2.2)	1083 (10)
Saharsa	20.23 (4.1)	7.9 (1.9)	391 (38)	20.23 (4.1)	15.35 (3.3)	759 (33)
Supaul	29.71 (6)	13.26 (3.2)	446 (37)	26.33 (5.3)	19.49 (4.2)	740 (34)
Madhepura	21.66 (4.3)	9.73 (2.3)	449 (36)	20.14 (4.1)	13.37 (2.9)	664 (35)
Purnea	5.76 (1.2)	5.22 (1.2)	906 (18)	6.87 (1.4)	7.1 (1.5)	1033 (11)
Kishanganj	9.38 (1.9)	7.36 (1.7)	785 (28)	9.44 (1.9)	9.71 (2.1)	1028 (13)
Araria	9.52 (1.9)	8.38 (2.0)	880 (21)	9.59 (1.9)	9.9 (2.1)	1032 (12)
Katihar	10.02 (2.0)	10.8 (2.6)	1078 (8)	7.96 (1.6)	7.93 (1.7)	997 (16)
<b>Bihar</b>	<b>498.3 (100)</b>	<b>420.78 (100)</b>	<b>844</b>	<b>497.3 (100)</b>	<b>464.83 (100)</b>	<b>935</b>

Note : Figure in parentheses denotes percentage and ranking for productivity

Source : Department of Agriculture, GOB

**Table 3.7 : District-wise Area and Production of Important Fruits**

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

Districts	Mango				Guava			
	2015-16		2016-17		2015-16		2016-17	
	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production
Patna	4.04 (2.7)	38.5 (2.6)	4.1 (2.7)	38.6 (2.6)	1.1 (3.7)	9 (2.4)	1.1 (3.7)	9 (2.4)
Nalanda	2.91 (2)	30.5 (2.1)	2.9 (1.9)	30.3 (2.1)	1.5 (5.1)	146.2 (39.5)	1.5 (5.1)	146.2 (39.5)
Bhojpur	4.65 (3.1)	46.8 (3.2)	4.7 (3.1)	47.3 (3.2)	1.93 (6.6)	16.5 (4.5)	1.9 (6.6)	16.5 (4.5)
Buxar	3.41 (2.3)	34.5 (2.4)	3.5 (2.3)	35.4 (2.4)	1.6 (5.5)	12.5 (3.4)	1.6 (5.4)	12.5 (3.4)
Rohtas	5.7 (3.8)	58.8 (4)	5.7 (3.8)	58.9 (4)	3.3 (11.2)	27 (7.3)	3.3 (11.3)	27.1 (7.3)
Kaimur	3.41 (2.3)	34.3 (2.3)	3.4 (2.3)	34.4 (2.3)	1.4 (4.8)	10.6 (2.9)	1.4 (4.8)	10.6 (2.9)
Gaya	1.41 (0.9)	14.5 (1)	1.4 (0.9)	14.5 (1)	0.7 (2.4)	5.5 (1.5)	0.7 (2.4)	5.5 (1.5)
Jehanabad	0.41 (0.3)	4.2 (0.3)	0.4 (0.3)	4.2 (0.3)	0.3 (1)	2.1 (0.6)	0.3 (1)	2.1 (0.6)
Arwal	0.4 (0.3)	3.6 (0.2)	0.5 (0.3)	4.5 (0.3)	0.2 (0.7)	1.8 (0.5)	0.2 (0.7)	1.8 (0.5)
Nawada	1.2 (0.8)	12.2 (0.8)	1.3 (0.9)	13.2 (0.9)	0.5 (1.7)	3.9 (1.1)	0.5 (1.7)	3.9 (1.1)
Aurangabad	1.3 (0.9)	14.2 (1)	1.3 (0.9)	14.2 (1)	0.7 (2.4)	4.8 (1.3)	0.7 (2.4)	4.9 (1.3)
Saran	5.18 (3.5)	50 (3.4)	5.2 (3.5)	50 (3.4)				
Siwan	2.51 (1.7)	25.1 (1.7)	2.5 (1.7)	25.2 (1.7)	0.7 (2.4)	5.5 (1.5)	0.7 (2.4)	5.5 (1.5)
Gopalganj	3.12 (2.1)	30.2 (2.1)	3.1 (2.1)	30.2 (2.1)	0.6 (2)	5 (1.4)	0.6 (2)	5 (1.4)
W. Champaran	7.32 (4.9)	72.5 (4.9)	7.3 (4.9)	72.5 (4.9)	1.6 (5.5)	13.8 (3.7)	1.6 (5.4)	13.8 (3.7)
E. Champaran	9.33 (6.3)	92.3 (6.3)	9 (6)	89 (6)	1.7 (5.8)	14 (3.8)	1.7 (5.8)	14 (3.8)
Muzaffarpur	9.84 (6.6)	96.5 (6.6)	9.8 (6.6)	96.5 (6.6)	1.5 (5.1)	11.8 (3.2)	1.5 (5.1)	11.8 (3.2)
Sitamarhi	5.4 (3.6)	52.5 (3.6)	5.3 (3.5)	51.6 (3.5)	0.7 (2.4)	6.2 (1.7)	0.7 (2.4)	6.2 (1.7)
Sheohar	2.7 (1.8)	27 (1.8)	2.7 (1.8)	27 (1.8)	0.3 (1)	2.6 (0.7)	0.3 (1)	2.6 (0.7)
Vaishali	8.47 (5.7)	86 (5.9)	8.5 (5.6)	85.9 (5.8)	1.5 (5.1)	11.2 (3)	1.5 (5.1)	11.2 (3)
Darbhanga	13.55 (9.1)	140.5 (9.6)	13.6 (9)	140.5 (9.5)	0.6 (2)	4.9 (1.3)	0.6 (2)	4.9 (1.3)
Madhubani	6.1 (4.1)	61 (4.2)	6.2 (4.1)	62 (4.2)	0.5 (1.7)	4.1 (1.1)	0.5 (1.7)	4.1 (1.1)
Samastipur	10.64 (7.1)	99.3 (6.8)	10.6 (7.1)	99.3 (6.7)	0.7 (2.4)	5.3 (1.4)	0.7 (2.4)	5.3 (1.4)
Begusarai	4.1 (2.7)	40.5 (2.8)	4.3 (2.9)	42.5 (2.9)	0.5 (1.7)	4.6 (1.2)	0.5 (1.7)	4.6 (1.2)
Munger	1.3 (0.9)	13.7 (0.9)	1.3 (0.9)	13.7 (0.9)	0.3 (1)	2.3 (0.6)	0.3 (1)	2.3 (0.6)
Sheikhpura	0.9 (0.6)	9.6 (0.7)	0.9 (0.6)	9.7 (0.7)	0.1 (0.3)	1.1 (0.3)	0.1 (0.4)	1.2 (0.3)
Lakhisarai	0.61 (0.4)	6 (0.4)	0.6 (0.4)	6 (0.4)	0.1 (0.3)	1.1 (0.3)	0.1 (0.3)	1.1 (0.3)
Jamui	1.15 (0.8)	11 (0.8)	1.2 (0.8)	11.1 (0.8)	0.2 (0.7)	1.7 (0.5)	0.2 (0.7)	1.7 (0.5)
Khagaria	1.7 (1.1)	16.5 (1.1)	1.7 (1.1)	16.6 (1.1)	0.4 (1.4)	3 (0.8)	0.4 (1.4)	3 (0.8)
Bhagalpur	7.6 (5.1)	70.51 (4.8)	7.9 (5.3)	73.3 (5)	0.71 (2.4)	5.8 (1.6)	0.7 (2.4)	5.8 (1.6)
Banka	6.3 (4.2)	50.5 (3.4)	6.5 (4.3)	52.1 (3.5)	0.3 (1)	2.5 (0.7)	0.3 (1)	2.5 (0.7)
Saharsa	2.21 (1.5)	23.2 (1.6)	2.2 (1.5)	23.4 (1.6)	0.7 (2.4)	5.3 (1.4)	0.7 (2.4)	5.4 (1.5)
Supaul	1.3 (0.9)	13.1 (0.9)	1.3 (0.9)	13.1 (0.9)	0.4 (1.4)	3.3 (0.9)	0.4 (1.4)	3.3 (0.9)
Madhepura	2.01 (1.3)	18.3 (1.2)	2 (1.3)	18.4 (1.2)	0.7 (2.4)	5 (1.4)	0.7 (2.4)	5 (1.4)
Purnea	2.58 (1.7)	25.5 (1.7)	2.6 (1.7)	25.5 (1.7)	0.4 (1.4)	3.2 (0.9)	0.4 (1.4)	3.2 (0.9)
Kishanganj	0.8 (0.5)	7.5 (0.5)	0.8 (0.5)	7.6 (0.5)	0.2 (0.7)	1.9 (0.5)	0.2 (0.7)	1.9 (0.5)
Araria	0.71 (0.5)	5.72 (0.4)	0.7 (0.5)	5.7 (0.4)	0.2 (0.7)	1.2 (0.3)	0.2 (0.7)	1.2 (0.3)
Katihar	2.9 (1.9)	28.3 (1.9)	2.9 (1.9)	28.4 (1.9)	0.5 (1.7)	3.7 (1)	0.5 (1.7)	3.7 (1)
<b>Bihar</b>	<b>149.14 (100)</b>	<b>1464.93 (100)</b>	<b>150 (100)</b>	<b>1472.4 (100)</b>	<b>29.34 (100)</b>	<b>370 (100)</b>	<b>29.4 (100)</b>	<b>370.4 (100)</b>

Note : Figure in parentheses denotes percentage

Source : Department of Agriculture, GOB

(Contd.)

**Table 3.7 : District-wise Area and Production of Important Fruits (Contd.)**

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

Districts	Litchi				Banana			
	2015-16		2016-17		2015-16		2016-17	
	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production
Patna					0.7 (2)	30.3 (2)	0.7 (1.9)	28.1 (1.8)
Nalanda					0.5 (1.4)	24.4 (1.6)	0.6 (1.7)	25 (1.6)
Bhojpur					0.4 (1.1)	15.2 (1)	0.5 (1.4)	19 (1.2)
Buxar					0.2 (0.6)	10.5 (0.7)	0.2 (0.6)	11 (0.7)
Rohtas					0.3 (0.9)	14.2 (0.9)	0.3 (0.9)	15.2 (1)
Kaimur					0.2 (0.6)	11.1 (0.7)	0.2 (0.6)	11.5 (0.8)
Gaya					0.3 (0.9)	12.9 (0.8)	0.3 (0.9)	12.9 (0.8)
Jehanabad					0.2 (0.6)	8.1 (0.5)	0.2 (0.6)	8.3 (0.5)
Arwal					0.1 (0.3)	6.1 (0.4)	0.2 (0.4)	9.2 (0.6)
Nawada					0.4 (1.1)	12 (0.8)	0.4 (1.2)	12.3 (0.8)
Aurangabad					0.4 (1.1)	16.2 (1.1)	0.4 (1.2)	1.6 (0.1)
Saran	1.1 (3.4)	9.3 (4.7)	1.1 (3.5)	9.4 (4.7)	0.9 (2.6)	38.4 (2.5)	0.9 (2.6)	38.9 (2.5)
Siwan	1.2 (3.7)	7.6 (3.8)	1.2 (3.7)	7.6 (3.8)	0.8 (2.3)	35.1 (2.3)	0.8 (2.3)	35.2 (2.3)
Gopalganj	1.2 (3.7)	8 (4)	1.2 (3.7)	8 (4)	0.8 (2.3)	32 (2.1)	0.8 (2.3)	32 (2.1)
W. Champaran	2.1 (6.5)	11.5 (5.8)	2.1 (6.5)	11.5 (5.8)	1.1 (3.2)	51 (3.3)	1.1 (3.1)	51 (3.3)
E. Champaran	2 (6.2)	12.3 (6.2)	2 (6.2)	12.3 (6.2)	1.1 (3.2)	48.1 (3.1)	1.2 (3.4)	52.5 (3.4)
Muzaffarpur	7.9 (24.6)	40.5 (20.5)	7.9 (24.5)	40.5 (20.4)	5.3 (15.2)	272.5 (17.7)	5.3 (15.1)	271.5 (17.8)
Sitamarhi	2.3 (7.2)	17.4 (8.8)	2.3 (7.2)	17.5 (8.8)	0.7 (2)	30.4 (2)	0.7 (2)	30.8 (2)
Sheohar	1 (3.1)	6.8 (3.4)	1 (3.2)	7 (3.5)	0.3 (0.9)	12 (0.8)	0.3 (0.9)	12.2 (0.8)
Vaishali	3.7 (11.5)	21.7 (11)	3.7 (11.5)	21.7 (10.9)	3.4 (9.8)	142 (9.2)	3.4 (9.7)	142.1 (9.3)
Darbhanga	0.8 (2.5)	4.1 (2.1)	0.8 (2.5)	4.1 (2.1)	1.3 (3.7)	70.9 (4.6)	1.3 (3.8)	72.3 (4.7)
Madhubani	0.8 (2.5)	5.5 (2.8)	0.8 (2.5)	5.5 (2.8)	1.1 (3.2)	54.2 (3.5)	1 (2.9)	49.3 (3.2)
Samastipur	1.5 (4.7)	10.3 (5.2)	1.5 (4.7)	10.4 (5.2)	2.3 (6.6)	102.5 (6.7)	2.3 (6.6)	102.9 (6.7)
Begusarai	0.6 (1.9)	3.3 (1.7)	0.6 (1.9)	3.3 (1.7)	1 (2.9)	45.4 (3)	1 (2.9)	45.9 (3)
Munger	0.3 (0.9)	2.2 (1.1)	0.3 (0.9)	2.2 (1.1)	0.4 (1.1)	21.2 (1.4)	0.3 (0.9)	17 (1.1)
Sheikhpura		0.3 (0.2)		0.3 (0.2)	0.1 (0.3)	6.2 (0.4)	0.1 (0.3)	6.5 (0.4)
Lakhisarai		0.3 (0.2)		0.3 (0.2)	0.2 (0.6)	6.5 (0.4)	0.2 (0.6)	6.6 (0.4)
Jamui	0.1 (0.3)	1.2 (0.6)	0.1 (0.3)	1.2 (0.6)	0.2 (0.6)	9.6 (0.6)	0.2 (0.6)	9.7 (0.6)
Khagaria	0.3 (0.9)	2.1 (1.1)	0.3 (0.9)	2.1 (1.1)	1.1 (3.2)	45.7 (3)	1.1 (3.2)	46.1 (3)
Bhagalpur	0.6 (1.9)	4.3 (2.2)	0.6 (1.9)	4.3 (2.2)	1.3 (3.7)	52.6 (3.4)	1.4 (3.8)	54.6 (3.6)
Banka	0.1 (0.3)	0.3 (0.2)	0.1 (0.3)	0.3 (0.2)	0.4 (1.1)	14.7 (1)	0.4 (1.2)	15.1 (1)
Saharsa	0.6 (1.9)	4.7 (2.4)	0.6 (1.9)	4.8 (2.4)	1.2 (3.4)	51.5 (3.4)	1.2 (3.5)	52 (3.4)
Supaul	0.1 (0.3)	0.7 (0.4)	0.1 (0.3)	0.7 (0.4)	0.7 (2)	24 (1.6)	0.7 (2)	24 (1.6)
Madhepura	0.2 (0.6)	1.4 (0.7)	0.2 (0.6)	1.5 (0.7)	1.4 (4)	68.4 (4.5)	1.4 (4)	69.4 (4.5)
Purnea	1.3 (4)	8.5 (4.3)	1.3 (4)	8.4 (4.2)	1.3 (3.7)	48.5 (3.2)	1.2 (3.4)	44.8 (2.9)
Kishanganj	0.4 (1.2)	2.1 (1.1)	0.4 (1.2)	2.1 (1.1)	0.7 (2)	31.5 (2.1)	0.7 (2)	31.9 (2.1)
Araria	0.4 (1.2)	1.4 (0.7)	0.4 (1.2)	1.4 (0.7)	0.5 (1.4)	18.7 (1.2)	0.5 (1.4)	18.7 (1.2)
Katihar	1.5 (4.7)	10.2 (5.2)	1.5 (4.7)	10.2 (5.1)	1.5 (4.3)	40.7 (2.7)	1.5 (4.3)	40.9 (2.7)
<b>Bihar</b>	<b>32.1 (100)</b>	<b>198 (100)</b>	<b>32.2 (100)</b>	<b>198.6 (100)</b>	<b>34.8 (100)</b>	<b>1535.3 (100)</b>	<b>35.1 (100)</b>	<b>1527.8 (100)</b>

Note : Figure in parentheses denotes percentage

Source : Department of Agriculture, GOB

**Table 3.8 : District-wise Area and Production of Important Vegetables**

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

Districts	Potato				Onion			
	2015-16		2016-17		2015-16		2016-17	
	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production
Patna	12.51 (3.9)	360 (5.7)	12.5 (3.9)	359.8 (5.6)	2.6 (4.8)	63 (5.1)	2.7 (5)	65.4 (5.2)
Nalanda	20.81 (6.5)	600 (9.5)	20 (6.2)	576.6 (9)	6 (11.1)	160 (12.8)	5.5 (10.2)	146.7 (11.7)
Bhojpur	6.3 (2)	172.7 (2.7)	6.4 (2)	175.4 (2.8)	1.2 (2.2)	26 (2.1)	1.2 (2.2)	26 (2.1)
Buxar	3.9 (1.2)	105.1 (1.7)	4 (1.2)	107.8 (1.7)	0.9 (1.7)	22.6 (1.8)	1 (1.8)	25.1 (2)
Rohtas	8 (2.5)	206.9 (3.3)	8 (2.5)	207.2 (3.2)	1.2 (2.2)	27.3 (2.2)	1.2 (2.2)	27.5 (2.2)
Kaimur	3.22 (1)	84 (1.3)	3.2 (1)	84.2 (1.3)	1 (1.9)	20.7 (1.7)	1 (1.9)	20.9 (1.7)
Gaya	8.1 (2.5)	8.1 (0.1)	8.2 (2.6)	8.2 (0.1)	1.4 (2.6)	1.4 (0.1)	1.4 (2.6)	1.4 (0.1)
Jehanabad	2.81 (0.9)	73.8 (1.2)	2.8 (0.9)	73.9 (1.2)	0.5 (0.9)	13.1 (1.1)	0.5 (1)	13.5 (1.1)
Arwal	2.2 (0.7)	59.1 (0.9)	2.5 (0.8)	67.2 (1.1)	0.4 (0.7)	9.9 (0.8)	0.4 (0.7)	9.9 (0.8)
Nawada	4.2 (1.3)	100 (1.6)	4.2 (1.3)	100 (1.6)	1 (1.9)	21.8 (1.7)	1 (1.8)	21.8 (1.7)
Aurangabad	4.5 (1.4)	115.8 (1.8)	4.5 (1.4)	115.8 (1.8)	1.12 (2.1)	25.42 (2)	1.1 (2.1)	25.5 (2)
Saran	10.8 (3.4)	280.5 (4.4)	10.8 (3.4)	280.8 (4.4)	1 (1.9)	18 (1.4)	1 (1.9)	18.2 (1.5)
Siwan	7.7 (2.4)	205.9 (3.2)	7.7 (2.4)	205.9 (3.2)	0.9 (1.7)	21 (1.7)	0.9 (1.7)	21 (1.7)
Gopalganj	9.12 (2.9)	242.7 (3.8)	9.1 (2.8)	242.7 (3.8)	0.9 (1.7)	18.6 (1.5)	0.9 (1.7)	18.6 (1.5)
W. Champaran	9.27 (2.9)	250 (3.9)	9.3 (2.9)	250.8 (3.9)	2.4 (4.4)	62 (5)	2.4 (4.4)	61.9 (5)
E. Champaran	8.9 (2.8)	240.9 (3.8)	8.9 (2.8)	240.9 (3.8)	2.4 (4.4)	59.3 (4.8)	2.5 (4.6)	61.8 (4.9)
Muzaffarpur	85.5 (26.8)	254 (4)	85.5 (26.7)	254 (4)	2.6 (4.8)	67 (5.4)	2.7 (5)	69.3 (5.6)
Sitamarhi	5.1 (1.6)	136.5 (2.2)	5.1 (1.6)	137.1 (2.1)	1.3 (2.4)	32.5 (2.6)	1.3 (2.4)	32.6 (2.6)
Sheohar	3.2 (1)	83.6 (1.3)	3.2 (1)	83.9 (1.3)	0.7 (1.3)	17.3 (1.4)	0.7 (1.3)	17.3 (1.4)
Vaishali	9.91 (3.1)	290.5 (4.6)	9.9 (3.1)	290.3 (4.6)	1.8 (3.3)	44 (3.5)	1.8 (3.3)	44 (3.5)
Darbhanga	5.85 (1.8)	154.9 (2.4)	5.8 (1.8)	154.9 (2.4)	1 (1.9)	25 (2)	1 (1.8)	25 (2)
Madhubani	7.73 (2.4)	206.9 (3.3)	7.8 (2.4)	208.8 (3.3)	1.1 (2)	25.3 (2)	1 (1.8)	23 (1.8)
Samastipur	9.2 (2.9)	250 (3.9)	9.2 (2.9)	250.2 (3.9)	1.4 (2.6)	30.4 (2.4)	1.4 (2.6)	30.5 (2.4)
Begusarai	6 (1.9)	168 (2.6)	6.5 (2)	182 (2.9)	2 (3.7)	42.4 (3.4)	2 (3.7)	42.4 (3.4)
Munger	5.3 (1.7)	142.1 (2.2)	5.3 (1.7)	142.4 (2.2)	1 (1.9)	24.5 (2)	1.1 (2)	27 (2.2)
Sheikhpura	4.2 (1.3)	120 (1.9)	4.2 (1.3)	120.6 (1.9)	1.3 (2.4)	30 (2.4)	1.3 (2.4)	30.3 (2.4)
Lakhisarai	2.4 (0.8)	63.5 (1)	2.4 (0.8)	63.8 (1)	0.4 (0.7)	10.1 (0.8)	0.4 (0.8)	10.3 (0.8)
Jamui	2.6 (0.8)	67.3 (1.1)	2.6 (0.8)	67.5 (1.1)	0.8 (1.5)	22.2 (1.8)	0.8 (1.5)	22.4 (1.8)
Khagaria	4.1 (1.3)	108.6 (1.7)	4.1 (1.3)	108.9 (1.7)	0.8 (1.5)	17.3 (1.4)	0.8 (1.5)	17.4 (1.4)
Bhagalpur	6.31 (2)	168.31 (2.7)	6.3 (2)	168.4 (2.6)	1.6 (3)	40.32 (3.2)	1.6 (3)	40.4 (3.2)
Banka	4.9 (1.5)	125.7 (2)	4.9 (1.5)	125.7 (2)	0.7 (1.3)	15.5 (1.2)	0.7 (1.3)	15.7 (1.3)
Saharsa	5.7 (1.8)	151.6 (2.4)	5.7 (1.8)	151.9 (2.4)	0.6 (1.1)	15 (1.2)	0.6 (1.1)	15.3 (1.2)
Supaul	4.5 (1.4)	116 (1.8)	4.5 (1.4)	116 (1.8)	0.4 (0.7)	8.5 (0.7)	0.4 (0.7)	8.5 (0.7)
Madhepura	5.3 (1.7)	140.1 (2.2)	5.3 (1.7)	140.4 (2.2)	1 (1.9)	22.6 (1.8)	1 (1.8)	22.6 (1.8)
Purnea	5.2 (1.6)	137.3 (2.2)	5.2 (1.6)	136 (2.1)	1.8 (3.3)	42.5 (3.4)	1.8 (3.3)	42.5 (3.4)
Kishanganj	4.5 (1.4)	117.9 (1.9)	4.5 (1.4)	118.1 (1.9)	1.4 (2.6)	31.4 (2.5)	1.4 (2.6)	31.6 (2.5)
Araria	3.7 (1.2)	89.4 (1.4)	4.6 (1.4)	111.7 (1.8)	1.5 (2.8)	30.3 (2.4)	1.5 (2.8)	32.3 (2.6)
Katihar	5.6 (1.8)	147.8 (2.3)	5.6 (1.8)	148.1 (2.3)	3.9 (7.2)	83.1 (6.7)	3.9 (7.2)	83.2 (6.7)
<b>Bihar</b>	<b>319.13 (100)</b>	<b>6345.52 (100)</b>	<b>320.5 (100)</b>	<b>6377.7(100)</b>	<b>54.03 (100)</b>	<b>1247.34 (100)</b>	<b>54.1 (100)</b>	<b>1249 (100)</b>

Note : Figure in parentheses denotes percentage

Source : Department of Horticulture, GOB

(Contd.)

**Table 3.8 : District-wise Area and Production of Important Vegetables (Contd.)**

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

Districts	Cauliflower				Brinjal			
	2015-16		2016-17		2015-16		2016-17	
	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production
Patna	3.8 (5.8)	1.3 (0.1)	4 (6.1)	1.4 (0.1)	1.91 (3.3)	49 (4.3)	1.9 (3.3)	48.8 (4.3)
Nalanda	3.1 (4.7)	60 (6)	3.1 (4.7)	60 (6)	7.22 (12.5)	148.5 (13)	7.2 (12.5)	148.5 (13)
Bhojpur	1.1 (1.7)	21.5 (2.1)	1.1 (1.7)	21.7 (2.2)	1.2 (2.1)	28.9 (2.5)	1.2 (2.1)	28.9 (2.5)
Buxar	0.7 (1.1)	12.7 (1.3)	0.7 (1.1)	12.7 (1.3)	0.8 (1.4)	16.9 (1.5)	0.8 (1.4)	17.2 (1.5)
Rohtas	1.3 (2)	21.9 (2.2)	1.3 (2)	22.1 (2.2)	1 (1.7)	18.8 (1.7)	1 (1.7)	19 (1.7)
Kaimur	0.8 (1.2)	13.5 (1.3)	0.8 (1.2)	13.6 (1.4)	0.6 (1)	14.3 (1.3)	0.6 (1.1)	14.5 (1.3)
Gaya	2 (3)	2 (0.2)	2 (3)	2 (0.2)	1.6 (2.8)	1.6 (0.1)	1.6 (2.8)	1.6 (0.1)
Jehanabad	0.5 (0.8)	9.7 (1)	0.5 (0.8)	10 (1)	0.7 (1.2)	13.7 (1.2)	0.7 (1.2)	14.1 (1.2)
Arwal	0.4 (0.6)	8.1 (0.8)	0.4 (0.6)	8.1 (0.8)	0.4 (0.7)	9.5 (0.8)	0.4 (0.7)	9.7 (0.9)
Nawada	1.4 (2.1)	22.9 (2.3)	1.5 (2.3)	24.5 (2.4)	1.8 (3.1)	26.8 (2.4)	1.8 (3.1)	26.7 (2.3)
Aurangabad	1.4 (2.1)	28.2 (2.8)	1.2 (1.8)	24.2 (2.4)	1.1 (1.9)	22.51 (2)	1.1 (1.9)	22.5 (2)
Saran	2.9 (4.4)	38 (3.8)	2.9 (4.4)	38.2 (3.8)	1.8 (3.1)	38.5 (3.4)	1.8 (3.1)	38.8 (3.4)
Siwan	1.6 (2.4)	28.4 (2.8)	1.6 (2.4)	28.4 (2.8)	1.6 (2.8)	35 (3.1)	1.6 (2.8)	35 (3.1)
Gopalganj	1.9 (2.9)	33.9 (3.4)	1.9 (2.9)	33.9 (3.4)	1.42 (2.5)	30.4 (2.7)	1.4 (2.5)	30.4 (2.7)
W. Champaran	2.9 (4.4)	53.4 (5.3)	3 (4.5)	55.2 (5.5)	2 (3.5)	45 (4)	2 (3.4)	43.9 (3.8)
E. Champaran	2.91 (4.4)	39.3 (3.9)	2.9 (4.4)	39.2 (3.9)	1.6 (2.8)	36.3 (3.2)	1.7 (2.9)	38.6 (3.4)
Muzaffarpur	3.5 (5.3)	68 (6.8)	3.4 (5.2)	66.4 (6.6)	2.9 (5)	36.6 (3.2)	2.9 (5)	36.7 (3.2)
Sitamarhi	1.4 (2.1)	24.2 (2.4)	1.4 (2.1)	24.4 (2.4)	1.3 (2.3)	26.9 (2.4)	1.3 (2.3)	27.1 (2.4)
Sheohar	0.8 (1.2)	15 (1.5)	0.8 (1.2)	15.2 (1.5)	0.7 (1.2)	14.1 (1.2)	0.7 (1.2)	14.1 (1.2)
Vaishali	6 (9.1)	100 (10)	6 (9.1)	99.9 (10)	3.21 (5.6)	69 (6.1)	3.2 (5.5)	69 (6)
Darbhanga	1.6 (2.4)	28.5 (2.8)	1.7 (2.5)	29.4 (2.9)	2.5 (4.3)	51.7 (4.5)	2.5 (4.3)	51.7 (4.5)
Madhubani	2.6 (4)	45.8 (4.6)	2.6 (3.9)	45.8 (4.6)	2.11 (3.7)	43.2 (3.8)	2.1 (3.6)	43 (3.8)
Samastipur	3 (4.6)	59.5 (5.9)	3 (4.6)	59.7 (6)	2.31 (4)	58.5 (5.1)	2.3 (4)	58.5 (5.1)
Begusarai	1.8 (2.7)	34.9 (3.5)	1.8 (2.8)	35.3 (3.5)	2.81 (4.9)	58.94 (5.2)	2.8 (4.9)	58.9 (5.2)
Munger	0.8 (1.2)	13.3 (1.3)	0.8 (1.2)	13.5 (1.3)	0.8 (1.4)	16.7 (1.5)	0.8 (1.4)	16.5 (1.4)
Sheikhpura	0.2 (0.3)	4.4 (0.4)	0.2 (0.3)	4.7 (0.5)	0.3 (0.5)	6.7 (0.6)	0.3 (0.5)	6.7 (0.6)
Lakhisarai	0	0	0 (0)	0 (0)	0	0	0 (0)	0 (0)
Jamui	0.4 (0.6)	7.5 (0.7)	0.4 (0.6)	7.5 (0.8)	0.61 (1.1)	12.4 (1.1)	0.6 (1.1)	12.5 (1.1)
Khagaria	1.3 (2)	21.4 (2.1)	1.3 (2)	21.6 (2.2)	1.2 (2.1)	29.6 (2.6)	1.2 (2.1)	29.8 (2.6)
Bhagalpur	1.7 (2.6)	29.2 (2.9)	1.7 (2.6)	29.2 (2.9)	1.7 (3)	36 (3.2)	1.7 (2.9)	36 (3.2)
Banka	0.8 (1.2)	12.4 (1.2)	0.8 (1.2)	12.6 (1.3)	0.8 (1.4)	17.4 (1.5)	0.8 (1.4)	17.4 (1.5)
Saharsa	1.8 (2.7)	31.5 (3.1)	1.8 (2.7)	31.7 (3.2)	1.3 (2.3)	28.7 (2.5)	1.3 (2.3)	28.9 (2.5)
Supaul	0.7 (1.1)	11.7 (1.2)	0.7 (1.1)	11.7 (1.2)	0.6 (1)	13 (1.1)	0.6 (1)	13 (1.1)
Madhepura	1.8 (2.7)	30.9 (3.1)	1.8 (2.8)	31.2 (3.1)	1.6 (2.8)	33.9 (3)	1.6 (2.8)	33.9 (3)
Purnea	2.1 (3.2)	35.2 (3.5)	2.1 (3.2)	35.4 (3.5)	1.11 (1.9)	20.9 (1.8)	1.1 (1.9)	20.9 (1.8)
Kishanganj	0.9 (1.4)	15.9 (1.6)	0.9 (1.4)	16.1 (1.6)	0.6 (1)	12.4 (1.1)	0.6 (1.1)	12.6 (1.1)
Araria	0.8 (1.2)	14.7 (1.5)	0.8 (1.2)	15 (1.5)	0.6 (1)	13.91 (1.2)	0.7 (1.2)	13.9 (1.2)
Katihar	3 (4.6)	5.1 (0.5)	3 (4.6)	2.1 (0.2)	1.8 (3.1)	1.8 (0.2)	1.8 (3.1)	1.8 (0.2)
<b>Bihar</b>	<b>65.71 (100)</b>	<b>1003.9 (100)</b>	<b>66.1 (100)</b>	<b>1003.7 (100)</b>	<b>57.62 (100)</b>	<b>1138.05 (100)</b>	<b>57.9 (100)</b>	<b>1141.2 (100)</b>

Note : Figure in parentheses denotes percentage

Source : Department of Horticulture, GOB

**Table 3.9 : District-wise Area, Production and Productivity of Sugarcane**

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

Districts	2015-16			2016-17		
	Area	Prod.	Yield	Area	Prod.	Yield
Patna	0.49 (0.2)	44.31 (0.2)	90.11 (2)	0.38 (0.1)	35.25 (0.2)	92.14 (2)
Nalanda	0.19 (0.1)	19.01 (0.1)	98.23 (1)	0.06 (0)	6.41 (0)	101.03 (1)
Bhojpur	0.42 (0.2)	34.55 (0.2)	81.32 (4)	0.39 (0.1)	20.33 (0.1)	52.04 (36)
Buxar	0.34 (0.1)	26.22 (0.1)	78.04 (6)	0.28 (0.1)	14.41 (0.1)	52 (37)
Rohtas	0.28 (0.1)	16.05 (0.1)	57.31 (29)	0.25 (0.1)	15.61 (0.1)	62.42 (16)
Kaimur	0.15 (0.1)	5.77 (0)	39.31 (36)	0.13 (0)	6.82 (0)	54.53 (33)
Gaya	0.36 (0.1)	24.32 (0.1)	67.99 (12)	0.15 (0.1)	11.14 (0.1)	73.99 (5)
Jehanabad	0.09 (0)	7.39 (0)	84.3 (3)	0.1 (0)	6.11 (0)	59.75 (20)
Arwal	0.04 (0)	2.67 (0)	66.46 (15)	0.01 (0)	0.58 (0)	65.79 (12)
Nawada	0.38 (0.1)	20.15 (0.1)	52.86 (35)	0.21 (0.1)	12.13 (0.1)	56.81 (26)
Aurangabad	0.09 (0)	6.86 (0)	73.35 (8)	0.1 (0)	7.22 (0)	73.98 (6)
Saran	1.03 (0.4)	56.26 (0.3)	54.37 (31)	0.89 (0.3)	48.51 (0.3)	54.79 (32)
Siwan	2.87 (1.1)	156.27 (0.9)	54.36 (32)	1.39 (0.5)	76.42 (0.4)	55.16 (31)
Gopalgunj	25.98 (9.9)	1791.13 (9.9)	68.95 (11)	21.16 (8)	1464.15 (8)	69.19 (8)
W. Champaran	122.73 (46.6)	8529.7 (46.9)	69.5 (10)	132.86 (50.3)	9252.17 (50.7)	69.64 (7)
E. Champaran	43.3 (16.4)	3431.91 (18.9)	79.26 (5)	43.31 (16.4)	3447.08 (18.9)	79.59 (4)
Muzaffarpur	8.11 (3.1)	597.28 (3.3)	73.64 (7)	7.13 (2.7)	466.77 (2.6)	65.43 (13)
Sitamarhi	14.64 (5.6)	904.49 (5)	61.79 (21)	12.07 (4.6)	748.72 (4.1)	62.02 (17)
Sheohar	3.65 (1.4)	137.97 (0.8)	37.78 (37)	3.62 (1.4)	213.73 (1.2)	59.04 (22)
Vaisali	1.83 (0.7)	118.65 (0.7)	64.98 (19)	1.23 (0.5)	80.18 (0.4)	65.27 (14)
Darbhanga	2.49 (0.9)	167.2 (0.9)	67.13 (13)	2.12 (0.8)	140.66 (0.8)	66.5 (11)
Madhubani	5.58 (2.1)	373.89 (2.1)	67.02 (14)	5.14 (1.9)	342.54 (1.9)	66.66 (10)
Samastipur	5.95 (2.3)	375.28 (2.1)	63.05 (20)	6.35 (2.4)	400.84 (2.2)	63.16 (15)
Begusarai	6.61 (2.5)	399.23 (2.2)	60.36 (23)	7.47 (2.8)	451.06 (2.5)	60.42 (19)
Munger	0.18 (0.1)	10.86 (0.1)	60 (25)	0.18 (0.1)	10.8 (0.1)	60.86 (18)
Sheikhpura	0.36 (0.1)	23.4 (0.1)	65 (17)	0.32 (0.1)	18.59 (0.1)	58.86 (23)
Lakhisarai	0.03 (0)	2.02 (0)	65 (18)	0.02 (0)	1.15 (0)	56.14 (27)
Jamui	0.82 (0.3)	49.38 (0.3)	60 (26)	0.29 (0.1)	17.39 (0.1)	59.27 (21)
Khagaria	0.36 (0.1)	20.14 (0.1)	56.72 (30)	1.1 (0.4)	62.82 (0.3)	57.31 (25)
Bhagalpur	4.52 (1.7)	272.34 (1.5)	60.24 (24)	4.89 (1.9)	272.96 (1.5)	55.82 (29)
Banka	2.59 (1)	154.71 (0.9)	59.8 (27)	3.08 (1.2)	172.21 (0.9)	55.93 (28)
Saharsa	0.84 (0.3)	44.62 (0.2)	53.72 (34)	1.29 (0.5)	71.24 (0.4)	55.22 (30)
Supaul	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (38)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (38)
Madhepura	4.25 (1.6)	229.33 (1.3)	54 (33)	4.68 (1.8)	250.42 (1.4)	53.57 (35)
Purnia	1.07 (0.4)	64.71 (0.4)	60.54 (22)	0.9 (0.3)	52.61 (0.3)	58.46 (24)
Kisangunj	0.33 (0.1)	21.5 (0.1)	65.02 (16)	0.22 (0.1)	20.5 (0.1)	91.51 (3)
Araria	0.43 (0.2)	24.87 (0.1)	58.25 (28)	0.28 (0.1)	15.17 (0.1)	54.07 (34)
Katihar	0.16 (0.1)	11.15 (0.1)	70.59 (9)	0.08 (0)	5.5 (0)	68.74 (9)
<b>Bihar</b>	<b>263.53 (100)</b>	<b>18175.59 (100)</b>	<b>68.97</b>	<b>264.1 (100)</b>	<b>18239.9 (100)</b>	<b>69.06</b>

Note : Figures in parentheses denote percentage and ranking for productivity

Source : Department of Sugarcane, GOB

**Table 3.10 : District-wise Consumption of Fertilizers in Bihar (2015-16)**

('000 tonnes)

Districts	Urea	DAP	SSP	MOP	Ammonium Sulphate	Complex	Total	N	P	K	Total (NPK)	Grand Total
Patna	101.0	17.9	1.5	1.5	0.3	10.6	132.9	51.7	10.9	1.4	64.0	196.9
Nalanda	99.3	22.8	5.5	2.1	0.6	13.6	143.9	52.0	14.9	2.4	69.4	213.3
Bhojpur	79.3	10.1	2.6	0.6	0.2	14.5	107.3	41.1	8.2	0.7	50.0	157.3
Buxar	57.7	6.2	1.4	0.4	0.0	14.0	79.7	30.4	6.0	0.4	36.7	116.5
Rohtas	110.5	16.0	13.8	1.5	0.0	25.6	167.4	57.8	16.0	3.3	77.0	244.5
Kaimur	51.9	7.7	5.0	0.5	0.0	9.9	74.9	27.0	6.6	0.7	34.3	109.3
Gaya	69.7	16.1	1.6	1.4	0.2	10.9	99.8	36.9	10.2	1.4	48.4	148.3
Jehanabad	32.9	3.6	0.2	0.2	0.2	2.4	39.5	16.3	2.2	0.2	18.7	58.1
Arwal	25.9	3.9	0.4	0.3	0.0	1.5	31.9	12.9	2.2	0.2	15.3	47.3
Nawada	37.0	4.7	0.7	0.3	0.0	4.1	46.7	18.6	3.2	0.3	22.1	68.8
Aurangabad	62.4	10.2	6.6	0.5	0.0	11.6	91.2	32.7	8.3	0.6	41.6	132.9
Saran	63.0	15.2	0.3	2.6	0.3	12.3	93.8	34.2	9.5	1.6	45.4	139.2
Siwan	52.6	7.2	0.0	1.3	0.1	5.8	67.0	26.6	4.5	0.8	32.0	98.9
Gopalganj	33.2	2.6	0.0	0.4	0.0	4.5	40.6	16.6	2.1	0.3	19.0	59.7
W. Champaran	105.5	22.6	1.5	7.7	0.0	15.3	152.6	55.4	14.0	5.2	74.6	227.2
E. Champaran	120.5	24.6	2.5	6.1	0.3	18.2	172.2	63.1	16.1	4.7	83.8	256.0
Muzaffarpur	88.0	21.9	0.8	5.6	1.6	9.3	127.1	46.4	12.3	3.7	62.4	189.6
Sitamarhi	53.2	14.0	0.2	2.5	0.3	9.2	79.6	28.8	8.5	1.8	39.1	118.7
Sheohar	11.6	1.9	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.8	14.7	5.8	1.0	0.3	7.1	21.8
Vaishali	87.2	22.2	1.3	9.0	3.1	8.9	131.7	46.3	12.4	5.8	64.6	196.3
Darbhangha	61.4	15.6	0.4	3.4	0.9	10.2	91.9	33.0	9.7	2.6	45.3	137.1
Madhubani	50.6	14.4	0.3	3.0	0.7	7.2	76.2	27.3	8.3	2.0	37.6	113.8
Samastipur	93.3	20.0	1.2	6.9	0.3	12.3	133.9	48.8	12.1	4.5	65.5	199.4
Begusarai	78.9	27.9	1.5	10.2	2.6	14.5	135.7	44.3	16.7	7.1	68.0	203.7
Munger	17.9	2.8	0.1	1.3	0.0	0.6	22.6	8.8	1.4	0.8	11.1	33.7
Sheikhpura	27.1	4.3	0.9	0.2	0.0	1.8	34.2	13.5	2.6	0.2	16.3	50.5
Lakhisarai	14.2	3.8	0.5	0.4	0.0	1.7	20.5	7.5	2.2	0.3	9.9	30.4
Jamui	46.8	14.8	0.3	0.8	0.2	3.5	66.4	24.8	7.7	0.7	33.2	99.6
Khagaria	81.0	19.0	1.0	10.8	0.3	8.8	120.8	42.4	10.7	6.5	59.6	180.4
Bhagalpur	70.0	19.0	1.7	4.9	1.0	8.3	105.0	37.4	10.8	3.1	51.4	156.4
Banka	39.3	10.5	0.6	3.9	0.6	4.8	59.7	20.9	6.0	2.6	29.6	89.3
Saharsa	43.7	10.3	0.1	5.5	0.0	5.3	64.8	22.8	6.0	3.6	32.5	97.3
Supaul	37.8	13.6	0.1	6.1	0.0	11.3	68.9	21.9	8.8	4.0	34.7	103.7
Madhepura	62.1	14.0	0.3	8.0	0.0	10.7	95.1	33.0	8.9	5.1	47.1	142.1
Purnea	115.5	45.0	10.2	19.0	1.4	18.7	209.7	65.1	26.2	11.6	102.9	312.6
Kishanganj	23.9	5.9	1.7	1.1	0.0	2.5	35.1	12.5	3.6	0.8	16.8	51.9
Araria	73.1	25.3	3.4	11.7	0.9	13.4	127.7	40.9	15.1	7.3	63.2	191.0
Katihar	79.4	25.3	3.6	11.9	2.4	13.2	135.8	44.1	15.0	7.3	66.4	202.2
<b>Bihar</b>	<b>2358.1</b>	<b>542.8</b>	<b>73.7</b>	<b>153.7</b>	<b>18.4</b>	<b>351.8</b>	<b>3498.5</b>	<b>1249.8</b>	<b>340.9</b>	<b>106.2</b>	<b>1696.8</b>	<b>5195.3</b>

Source : Department of Agriculture, GOB

**Table 3.11 : District-wise Consumption of Fertilizers in Bihar (2016-17)**

(’000 tonnes)

Districts	Urea	DAP	SSP	MOP	Ammonium Sulphate	Complex	Total	N	P	K	Total (NPK)	Grand Total
Patna	71.5	19.7	1.9	6.7	2.4	5.8	107.9	38.0	10.6	4.3	52.8	160.6
Nalanda	88.8	20.7	6.5	1.6	0.6	5.7	123.9	45.5	12.0	1.7	59.2	183.1
Bhojpur	62.9	11.2	1.7	0.5	1.1	10.7	88.2	33.2	7.8	0.6	41.6	129.7
Buxar	51.2	5.2	0.5	0.4	1.0	9.4	67.6	26.5	4.5	0.4	31.4	99.0
Rohtas	101.4	20.9	8.1	2.0	0.0	24.1	156.6	54.1	17.5	3.7	75.2	231.8
Kaimur	49.0	7.6	3.0	0.2	0.0	7.6	67.3	25.2	5.8	0.5	31.5	98.8
Gaya	66.8	14.6	3.0	1.0	0.2	8.8	94.4	35.1	9.0	0.7	44.8	139.2
Jehanabad	22.2	2.5	0.2	0.2	0.0	1.0	26.1	10.9	1.4	0.1	12.4	38.5
Arwal	19.6	2.6	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.7	23.2	9.6	1.4	0.1	11.1	34.3
Nawada	26.1	3.5	0.8	0.2	0.0	1.6	32.1	12.9	2.1	0.1	15.1	47.2
Aurangabad	61.9	14.6	5.9	0.7	0.0	10.8	93.9	33.1	10.1	0.8	44.0	137.9
Saran	51.4	7.4	0.1	0.4	0.0	6.8	66.0	26.3	4.8	0.3	31.3	97.4
Siwan	38.9	3.8	0.0	0.1	0.0	2.4	45.2	19.0	2.3	0.1	21.4	66.7
Gopalganj	21.5	1.1	0.0	0.5	0.0	2.2	25.4	10.5	1.0	0.4	11.9	37.2
W. Champaran	90.1	22.9	2.4	12.7	0.1	10.0	138.2	47.3	13.3	8.1	68.7	206.9
E. Champaran	99.5	25.3	3.2	7.9	0.1	8.7	144.6	51.9	14.1	5.1	71.1	215.7
Muzaffarpur	68.2	20.4	0.3	10.2	2.5	6.9	108.5	36.8	10.9	6.3	54.0	162.5
Sitamarhi	42.6	11.7	0.4	3.5	0.8	2.2	61.2	22.3	5.9	2.1	30.4	91.6
Sheohar	7.5	1.5	0.0	0.6	0.1	0.4	10.0	3.8	0.8	0.4	4.9	14.9
Vaishali	73.9	25.6	1.2	14.7	5.0	9.8	130.2	41.4	14.2	9.2	64.8	195.0
Darbhanga	39.7	11.9	0.4	4.9	0.6	3.3	60.8	21.1	6.3	3.2	30.6	91.4
Madhubani	36.1	15.3	0.1	5.4	0.7	2.9	60.5	20.0	7.7	3.3	31.0	91.5
Samastipur	65.9	18.2	1.7	10.8	0.1	4.3	101.0	34.4	9.7	6.7	50.8	151.8
Begusarai	65.9	37.9	2.3	18.7	4.5	11.3	140.6	40.0	20.4	11.8	72.2	212.8
Munger	14.5	2.0	0.4	1.9	0.0	0.6	19.4	7.2	1.1	1.2	9.4	28.9
Sheikhpura	18.6	3.2	1.5	0.1	0.0	0.7	24.1	9.2	1.9	0.1	11.2	35.2
Lakhisarai	11.0	2.3	0.3	0.3	0.0	1.1	15.0	5.7	1.3	0.2	7.2	22.1
Jamui	45.2	14.2	0.8	2.4	0.1	1.5	64.1	23.6	7.0	1.5	32.1	96.2
Khagaria	64.4	21.3	1.0	13.6	0.0	4.1	104.4	34.2	10.9	8.3	53.4	157.8
Bhagalpur	67.9	15.8	2.0	12.4	1.5	5.2	104.8	35.4	8.7	7.5	51.5	156.3
Banka	38.6	8.5	1.2	2.9	0.2	1.5	53.0	19.6	4.4	1.8	25.8	78.8
Saharsa	37.1	10.5	0.2	7.6	0.3	4.5	60.2	19.9	5.8	4.7	30.4	90.6
Supaul	34.9	16.4	0.1	9.6	0.1	9.2	70.3	20.9	9.4	5.8	36.0	106.3
Madhepura	46.5	13.7	0.4	12.3	0.6	9.5	83.0	25.8	8.4	7.6	41.7	124.8
Purnea	103.3	39.2	6.6	24.5	2.7	16.0	192.2	58.3	22.3	14.8	95.4	287.5
Kishanganj	19.8	5.3	1.4	1.6	0.0	0.8	28.9	10.2	2.8	1.0	14.0	42.9
Araria	77.9	25.3	2.9	21.1	0.8	12.5	140.4	43.0	14.7	12.8	70.4	210.9
Katihar	75.2	28.0	3.7	15.8	1.5	16.4	140.6	43.1	16.9	9.8	69.8	210.4
<b>Bihar</b>	<b>1977.5</b>	<b>531.8</b>	<b>66.5</b>	<b>229.8</b>	<b>27.4</b>	<b>240.6</b>	<b>3073.5</b>	<b>1054.8</b>	<b>308.9</b>	<b>146.7</b>	<b>1510.4</b>	<b>4583.9</b>

Source : Department of Agriculture, GOB



**Table 3.12 : District-wise Utilisation of Bio-fertilizers in Bihar**

(Physical in hectare and Financial in Rs. lakh)

Districts	Target		Achievement	
	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial
Patna	766.00	3.83	148 (19.3)	0.74 (19.3)
Nalanda	577.00	2.89	0 (0)	0 (0)
Bhojpur	528.00	2.64	50 (9.5)	0.25 (9.5)
Buxar	329.00	1.65	0 (0)	0 (0)
Rohtas	579.00	2.90	0 (0)	0 (0)
Kaimur	391.00	1.96	0 (0)	0 (0)
Gaya	853.00	4.27	298 (34.9)	1.49 (34.9)
Jehanabad	216.00	1.08	61 (28.2)	0.32 (29.6)
Arwal	153.00	0.77	0 (0)	0 (0)
Nawada	443.00	2.22	50 (11.3)	0.25 (11.3)
Aurangabad	480.00	2.40	48 (10)	0.24 (10)
Saran	764.00	3.82	72 (9.4)	0.36 (9.4)
Siwan	680.00	3.40	0 (0)	0 (0)
Gopalganj	552.00	2.76	0 (0)	0 (0)
W. Champaran	803.00	4.02	0 (0)	0 (0)
E. Champaran	947.00	4.74	203 (21.4)	1.01 (21.3)
Muzaffarpur	897.00	4.49	214 (23.9)	1.07 (23.9)
Sitamarhi	632.00	3.16	240 (38)	1.2 (38)
Sheohar	123.00	0.62	0 (0)	0 (0)
Vaishali	671.00	3.36	72 (10.7)	0.36 (10.7)
Darbhanga	764.00	3.82	0 (0)	0 (0)
Madhubani	925.00	4.63	0 (0)	0 (0)
Samastipur	883.00	4.42	165 (18.7)	0.83 (18.8)
Begusarai	596.00	2.98	0 (0)	0 (0)
Munger	244.00	1.22	25 (10.2)	0.11 (9)
Sheikhpura	190.00	0.95	0 (0)	0 (0)
Lakhisarai	136.00	0.68	0 (0)	0 (0)
Jamui	376.00	1.88	0 (0)	0 (0)
Khagaria	299.00	1.50	0 (0)	0 (0)
Bhagalpur	581.00	2.91	142 (24.4)	0.71 (24.4)
Banka	470.00	2.35	0 (0)	0 (0)
Saharsa	357.00	1.79	183 (51.3)	0 (0)
Supaul	420.00	2.10	0 (0)	0 (0)
Madhepura	405.00	2.03	0 (0)	0 (0)
Purnea	593.00	2.97	0 (0)	0 (0)
Kishanganj	304.00	1.52	0 (0)	0 (0)
Araria	510.00	2.55	0 (0)	0 (0)
Katihar	563.00	2.82	0 (0)	0 (0)
<b>Bihar</b>	<b>20000.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>1971 (9.9)</b>	<b>8.94 (8.9)</b>

Note : Figures in parantheses denote percentage

Source : Department of Agriculture, GOB

**Table 3.13 : District-wise Number of Farm Implements Distributed on Subsidy (2015-16)**

Districts	Tractor	Combine Harvester	Zero Tillage	Pumpset	Power Tiller	Manually Operated tools	Thresher
Patna	142	4	3	207	321	217	43
Nalanda	123	6	24	87	447	181	14
Bhojpur	144	5	252	164	1	256	51
Buxar	73	7	26	97	3	42	0
Rohtas	107	40	133	135	3	1019	36
Kaimur	65	5	127	48	1	89	18
Gaya	202	18	107	229	329	1877	85
Jehanabad	68	0	0	44	152	784	7
Arwal	57	1	2	32	17	480	105
Nawada	108	11	3	117	88	864	111
Aurangabad	116	8	10	184	37	629	120
Saran	253	3	36	206	10	1833	66
Siwan	207	2	5	249	1	238	69
Gopalganj	178	5	4	211	0	2850	69
W. Champaran	278	0	27	299	0	997	67
E. Champaran	238	4	8	245	18	1752	148
Muzaffarpur	162	0	7	333	2	1770	26
Sitamarhi	72	1	21	216	4	3046	67
Sheohar	33	0	20	70	0	874	0
Vaishali	55	0	10	133	1	1054	6
Darbhanga	87	0	44	173	0	1503	14
Madhubani	217	0	31	260	10	3685	209
Samastipur	184	1	19	202	1	7212	55
Begusarai	132	2	9	142	0	498	39
Munger	32	3	9	84	14	1373	17
Sheikhpura	43	6	12	55	8	258	14
Lakhisarai	55	4	5	63	1	316	9
Jamui	113	5	20	63	27	279	60
Khagaria	89	0	5	99	0	841	26
Bhagalpur	86	2	151	230	15	1410	55
Banka	51	3	99	77	76	1398	9
Saharsa	115	0	47	100	0	1554	160
Supaul	112	0	40	125	0	722	19
Madhepura	127	0	11	117	1	970	80
Purnea	161	3	32	238	3	1456	102
Kishanganj	62	8	6	92	1	187	40
Araria	122	3	170	212	1	1294	176
Katihar	148	17	2	150	44	782	122
<b>Bihar</b>	<b>4617</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>1537</b>	<b>5788</b>	<b>1637</b>	<b>46590</b>	<b>2314</b>

Source : Department of Agriculture, GOB

**Table 3.14 : District-wise Number of Farm Implements Distributed on Subsidy (2016-17)**

Districts	Tractor	Combine Harvester	Zero Tillage	Pumpset	Power Tiller	Manually Operated tools	Thresher
Patna	-	2	7	18	54	29	32
Nalanda	-	8	18	138	282	106	63
Bhojpur	-	6	161	131	6	269	67
Buxar	-	14	47	125	0	122	2
Rohtas	-	31	158	132	4	131	80
Kaimur	-	12	94	116	0	301	23
<b>-----</b>							
Gaya	-	17	11	241	285	910	113
Jehanabad	-	4	2	72	197	615	51
Arwal	-	1	0	56	21	65	142
Nawada	-	13	5	117	74	389	36
Aurangabad	-	8	5	54	15	34	124
<b>-----</b>							
Saran	-	0	53	373	4	435	135
Siwan	-	1	3	101	1	71	25
Gopalganj	-	5	5	225	0	688	109
<b>-----</b>							
W. Champaran	-	4	26	237	40	1080	184
E. Champaran	-	0	31	361	1	490	145
Muzaffarpur	-	0	4	339	0	846	9
Sitamarhi	-	0	17	144	0	272	122
Sheohar	-	0	6	35	0	435	8
Vaishali	-	0	27	97	17	562	81
<b>-----</b>							
Darbhangha	-	0	10	16	0	4	2
Madhubani	-	0	25	232	0	786	321
Samastipur	-	0	10	114	0	277	10
<b>-----</b>							
Begusarai	-	3	6	111	0	239	15
Munger	-	0	2	63	10	187	12
Sheikhpura	-	10	1	5	6	4	2
Lakhisarai	-	5	7	80	0	404	20
Jamui	-	4	1	61	38	190	41
Khagaria	-	2	1	88	0	694	41
<b>-----</b>							
Bhagalpur	-	0	23	251	7	608	47
Banka	-	3	32	183	105	839	78
<b>-----</b>							
Saharsa	-	0	13	124	0	1532	123
Supaul	-	0	2	115	0	528	18
Madhepura	-	0	1	120	1	909	60
<b>-----</b>							
Purnea	-	0	6	184	30	699	134
Kishanganj	-	0	9	79	2	211	86
Araria	-	0	2	13	0	8	22
Katihar	-	5	2	129	25	614	71
<b>-----</b>							
<b>Bihar</b>	<b>Nil</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>833</b>	<b>5080</b>	<b>1225</b>	<b>16583</b>	<b>2654</b>

Source : Department of Agriculture, GOB

**Table 3.15 : District-wise Cooperative Credit Distribution**

Districts	Target (Rs. Lakh)			Achievement (Rs. lakh)		
	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Patna	11433	11433	3990	3013.20 (7.9)	3072.40 (6.7)	3065.15 (8.5)
Nalanda	4303	4303	5586	434.99 (1.1)	770.75 (1.7)	794.05 (2.2)
Bhojpur	5391	5391	6383	520.91 (1.4)	592.86 (1.3)	472.79 (1.3)
Buxar	3926	3926	3724	402.38 (1.1)	351.83 (0.8)	292.11 (0.8)
Rohtas	2351	2351	3458	1743.26 (4.6)	910.00 (2.0)	2035.91 (5.6)
Kaimur	1647	1647	2926	583.38 (1.5)	1016.97 (2.2)	864.05 (2.4)
Gaya	3047	3047	1596	268.38 (0.7)	374.15 (0.8)	231.97 (0.6)
Jehanabad	1018	1018	532	6.55 (0.0)	38.89 (0.1)	4.7 (0)
Arwal	383	383	–	1.00 (0.0)	18.40 (0.04)	–
Nawada	2865	2865	6118	2729.81 (7.2)	2078.00 (4.6)	589 (1.6)
Aurangabad	3208	3208	5320	1534.52 (4.0)	1434.97 (3.2)	558.77 (1.5)
Saran	–	–	–	–	–	–
Siwan	3393	3393	4242	789.90 (2.1)	2296.54 (5.0)	1049.73 (2.9)
Gopalganj	1092	1092	6383	1935.46 (5.1)	1773.31 (3.9)	1618.93 (4.5)
W. Champaran	3583	3583	2128	488.72 (1.3)	567.91 (1.2)	556.63 (1.5)
E. Champaran	2199	2199	4256	2318.87 (6.1)	3046.64 (6.7)	2385.44 (6.6)
Muzaffarpur	2997	2997	4256	205.53 (0.5)	575.96 (1.3)	341.67 (0.9)
Sitamarhi	1601	1601	3192	121.19 (0.3)	224.72 (0.5)	196.62 (0.5)
Sheohar	286	286	532	45.82 (0.1)	55.46 (0.1)	66.99 (0.2)
Vaishali	964	964	1862	156.36 (0.4)	64.53 (0.1)	6.52 (0)
Darbhanga	–	–	–	–	–	–
Madhubani	7907	7907	6118	3951.74 (10.4)	6660.84 (14.6)	4668.6 (12.9)
Samastipur	3398	3398	2660	2951.83 (7.7)	3088.95 (6.8)	1989.01 (5.5)
Begusarai	11727	11727	3458	8326.25 (21.9)	10047.52 (22.1)	8054.83 (22.3)
Munger	563	563	–	11.09 (0.0)	17.11 (0.04)	19.96 (0.1)
Sheikhpura	814	814	–	–	–	–
Lakhisarai	1532	1532	–	–	–	–
Jamui	977	977	–	–	–	–
Khagaria	3388	3388	2394	4326.32 (11.4)	3791.35 (8.3)	5100.63 (14.1)
Bhagalpur	1265	1265	2660	233.39 (0.6)	289.47 (0.6)	346.03 (1)
Banka	1557	1557	3458	26.23 (0.1)	33.69 (0.1)	24.35 (0.1)
Saharsa	–	–	–	–	1118.29 (2.5)	–
Supaul	–	–	–	–	–	–
Madhepura	–	–	–	–	–	–
Purnea	3464	3464	4522	295.37 (0.8)	327.56 (0.7)	393.6 (1.1)
Kishanganj	3540	3540	2128	390.67 (1.0)	209.11 (0.5)	86.97 (0.2)
Araria	2180	2180	2926	120.01 (0.3)	584.01 (1.3)	274.62 (0.8)
Katihar	2001	2001	3192	155.58 (0.4)	87.5 (0.2)	60.38 (0.2)
<b>Bihar</b>	<b>100000</b>	<b>100000</b>	<b>100000</b>	<b>38088.71 (100.0)</b>	<b>45519.69 (100.0)</b>	<b>36150.01 (100)</b>

Note : Figures in the parentheses denote percentage

Source : Department of Cooperative, GOB

**Table 3.16 : District-wise Livestock Wealth (2012)**

(Figures in '000)

Districts	Cow	Buffalo	Pig	Sheep	Goat	Poultry
Patna	306 (2.5)	293 (3.9)	39 (5.9)	13 (5.7)	179 (1.5)	401 (3.1)
Nalanda	176 (1.4)	317 (4.2)	23 (3.5)	8 (3.5)	157 (1.3)	520 (4.1)
Bhojpur	204 (1.7)	202 (2.7)	131 (20.2)	19 (8.1)	115 (0.9)	161 (1.3)
Buxar	162 (1.3)	183 (2.4)	8 (1.3)	16 (6.7)	81 (0.7)	80 (0.6)
Rohtas	396 (3.2)	299 (3.9)	11 (1.7)	14 (6.0)	369 (3.0)	187 (1.5)
Kaimur	204 (1.7)	222 (2.9)	8 (1.3)	43 (18.5)	111 (0.9)	131 (1.0)
Gaya	654 (5.3)	314 (4.2)	83 (12.8)	10 (4.2)	428 (3.5)	496 (3.9)
Jehanabad	80 (0.7)	132 (1.7)	16 (2.5)	2 (0.9)	73 (0.6)	95 (0.7)
Arwal	53 (0.4)	73 (1.0)	4 (0.6)	2 (1.0)	50 (0.4)	134 (1.0)
Nawada	307 (2.5)	130 (1.7)	28 (4.3)	3 (1.1)	224 (1.8)	274 (2.1)
Aurangabad	364 (3.0)	200 (2.6)	11 (1.7)	25 (10.9)	209 (1.7)	377 (3.0)
Saran	321 (2.6)	187 (2.5)	8 (1.3)	5 (2.2)	188 (1.5)	325 (2.5)
Siwan	295 (2.4)	149 (2.0)	10 (1.6)	2 (0.9)	235 (1.9)	232 (1.8)
Gopalganj	188 (1.5)	115 (1.5)	6 (1.0)	0 (0.2)	211 (1.7)	146 (1.1)
W. Champaran	367 (3.0)	260 (3.4)	17 (2.7)	2 (1.0)	593 (4.9)	466 (3.7)
E. Champaran	360 (2.9)	340 (4.5)	16 (2.5)	2 (0.7)	725 (6.0)	684 (5.4)
Muzaffarpur	344 (2.8)	278 (3.7)	5 (0.8)	2 (0.8)	564 (4.6)	853 (6.7)
Sitamarhi	151 (1.2)	186 (2.5)	6 (1.0)	0 (0.1)	366 (3.0)	281 (2.2)
Sheohar	40 (0.3)	47 (0.6)	1 (0.2)	0 (0.0)	96 (0.8)	48 (0.4)
Vaishali	213 (1.7)	169 (2.2)	2 (0.3)	2 (0.7)	299 (2.5)	756 (5.9)
Darbhanga	260 (2.1)	222 (2.9)	9 (1.3)	1 (0.2)	302 (2.5)	480 (3.8)
Madhubani	526 (4.3)	380 (5.0)	16 (2.4)	1 (0.5)	400 (3.3)	259 (2.0)
Samastipur	467 (3.8)	241 (3.2)	3 (0.5)	3 (1.1)	387 (3.2)	551 (4.3)
Begusarai	363 (3.0)	99 (1.3)	4 (0.6)	0 (0.0)	231 (1.9)	256 (2.0)
Munger	167 (1.4)	52 (0.7)	8 (1.2)	0 (0.1)	169 (1.4)	141 (1.1)
Sheikhpura	67 (0.5)	46 (0.6)	5 (0.8)	1 (0.5)	64 (0.5)	60 (0.5)
Lakhisarai	126 (1.0)	58 (0.8)	4 (0.6)	1 (0.6)	107 (0.9)	45 (0.4)
Jamui	459 (3.8)	78 (1.0)	33 (5.0)	11 (4.6)	351 (2.9)	189 (1.5)
Khagaria	239 (2.0)	88 (1.2)	4 (0.7)	0 (0.0)	228 (1.9)	148 (1.2)
Bhagalpur	509 (4.2)	191 (2.5)	9 (1.4)	1 (0.2)	582 (4.8)	358 (2.8)
Banka	552 (4.5)	142 (1.9)	21 (3.3)	16 (6.9)	377 (3.1)	212 (1.7)
Saharsa	298 (2.4)	163 (2.1)	11 (1.7)	0 (0.0)	347 (2.9)	138 (1.1)
Supaul	475 (3.9)	313 (4.1)	11 (1.7)	16 (7.1)	448 (3.7)	176 (1.4)
Madhepura	346 (2.8)	820 (10.8)	7 (1.1)	1 (0.3)	403 (3.3)	198 (1.6)
Purnea	499 (4.1)	133 (1.8)	19 (2.9)	0 (0.0)	516 (4.2)	559 (4.4)
Kishanganj	411 (3.4)	45 (0.6)	12 (1.8)	1 (0.6)	407 (3.4)	736 (5.8)
Araria	678 (5.5)	300 (4.0)	16 (2.4)	3 (1.4)	980 (8.1)	722 (5.7)
Katihar	605 (4.9)	101 (1.3)	23 (3.5)	6 (2.7)	580 (4.8)	876 (6.9)
<b>Bihar</b>	<b>12232 (100.0)</b>	<b>7567 (100.0)</b>	<b>650 (100.0)</b>	<b>232 (100.0)</b>	<b>12154 (100.0)</b>	<b>12748 (100.0)</b>

Note : Figure in parentheses denotes percentage

Source : Department of Animal Husbandry, GOB

**Table 3.17 : District-wise Production of Fish and Fish Seeds**

Districts	Fish Production ('000 tonnes)	Fish Seeds (Lakh)	Fish Production ('000 tonnes)	Fish Seeds (Lakh)	Fish Production ('000 tonnes)	Fish Seeds (Lakh)
	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17	
Patna	14.0	1.30	15.47	308.88	15.63	225.00
Nalanda	16.6	0.00	17.61	360.00	17.62	360.00
Bhojpur	9.3	0.00	10.05	60.00	10.07	60.05
Buxar	6.4	0.00	6.91	45.00	6.20	84.00
Rohtas	6.3	0.00	6.75	100.00	6.78	175.00
Kaimur	7.0	0.00	9.95	124.00	9.98	125.00
Gaya	2.5	0.00	6.50	1.86	6.50	150.00
Jehanabad	3.2	15.00	1.26	15.00	1.26	15.00
Arwal	1.8	0.00	1.37	20.00	1.37	20.00
Nawada	5.2	0.00	5.40	0.00	5.50	1.00
Aurangabad	5.0	0.00	7.02	70.00	8.13	70.00
Saran	9.5	39.00	9.71	48.40	9.71	56.80
Siwan	17.0	0.00	6.21	20.00	6.22	20.00
Gopalganj	8.5	142.05	9.25	23.20	9.41	16.25
W. Champaran	22.2	108.00	23.10	460.00	23.20	461.00
E. Champaran	36.9	70.00	50.40	216.00	50.00	725.00
Muzaffarpur	20.2	1100.00	21.75	480.00	21.75	520.00
Sitamarhi	11.2	70.00	12.24	596.00	12.25	598.00
Sheohar	1.9	5.00	2.05	5.00	2.20	6.00
Vaishali	13.4	55.00	15.09	95.20	15.09	96.00
Darbhanga	38.7	2000.00	44.00	450.00	44.0	1000.0
Madhubani	42.3	95.00	51.45	150.00	51.8	1600.0
Samastipur	12.0	0.00	13.08	300.00	14.0	320.0
Begusarai	23.2	0.00	21.76	25.00	21.8	0.0
Munger	6.2	0.50	9.40	20.00	9.4	20.0
Sheikhpura	3.0	7.10	2.93	10.00	2.9	10.0
Lakhisarai	7.3	0.00	7.90	0.00	7.9	0.0
Jamui	2.1	0.00	2.35	0.50	2.4	1.5
Khagaria	18.8	0.00	18.90	125.00	20.0	120.0
Bhagalpur	13.6	33.20	13.60	364.00	13.6	375.0
Banka	8.3	1300.00	9.89	0.00	9.9	0.0
Saharsa	8.2	1.30	6.70	25.00	6.9	10.0
Supaul	8.8	0.00	10.54	3.10	8.1	2.2
Madhepura	2.9	0.00	3.73	46.00	3.8	1.3
Purnea	13.7	15.00	12.05	63.0	12.1	70.0
Kishanganj	6.0	0.00	6.17	112.0	6.2	115.0
Araria	10.0	0.00	10.85	28.6	10.9	33.5
Katihar	37.0	0.00	23.50	470.0	23.9	470.0
<b>Bihar</b>	<b>479.8</b>	<b>5057.5</b>	<b>506.9</b>	<b>5240.7</b>	<b>509.1</b>	<b>7932.6</b>

Source : Department of Animal Husbandry, GOB

**Table 3.18 : District-wise Milk Production in Bihar (2015-16)**

('000 tonnes)

Districts	Crossbred Cow	Local Cow	Total Cow	Buffalo	Total (Cow+ Buffalo)	Goat	Total Production
Patna	261.46 (10.1)	15.82 (0.7)	277.28 (5.7)	177.1 (5.5)	454.38 (5.6)	3.67 (1.9)	458.05 (5.5)
Nalanda	92.05 (3.6)	26.09 (1.1)	118.14 (2.4)	200.63 (6.3)	318.77 (3.9)	3.05 (1.5)	321.82 (3.9)
Bhojpur	128.04 (5)	25.62 (1.1)	153.66 (3.1)	122.17 (3.8)	275.83 (3.4)	2.64 (1.3)	278.47 (3.4)
Rohtas	65.27 (2.5)	50.89 (2.2)	116.16 (2.4)	140.55 (4.4)	256.71 (3.2)	2.98 (1.5)	259.69 (3.1)
Kaimur	26.89 (1)	45.79 (2)	72.68 (1.5)	103.18 (3.2)	175.86 (2.2)	1.21 (0.6)	177.07 (2.1)
Buxar	58.94 (2.3)	32.69 (1.4)	91.64 (1.9)	81.49 (2.5)	173.13 (2.1)	1.21 (0.6)	174.33 (2.1)
Gaya	37.37 (1.4)	122.7 (5.3)	160.08 (3.3)	117.06 (3.6)	277.13 (3.4)	6.89 (3.5)	284.02 (3.4)
Jehanabad	23.23 (0.9)	13.17 (0.6)	36.4 (0.7)	53.5 (1.7)	89.89 (1.1)	1.28 (0.6)	91.18 (1.1)
Arwal	28.47 (1.1)	2.97 (0.1)	31.43 (0.6)	35.5 (1.1)	66.94 (0.8)	1.04 (0.5)	67.97 (0.8)
Nawada	16.87 (0.7)	62.23 (2.7)	79.1 (1.6)	54.59 (1.7)	133.69 (1.7)	3.17 (1.6)	136.86 (1.7)
Aurangabad	27.61 (1.1)	88.57 (3.8)	116.18 (2.4)	94.44 (2.9)	210.62 (2.6)	4.6 (2.3)	215.22 (2.6)
Saran	109.58 (4.2)	60.95 (2.6)	170.53 (3.5)	82.85 (2.6)	253.38 (3.1)	2.83 (1.4)	256.21 (3.1)
Siwan	49.89 (1.9)	56.65 (2.5)	106.54 (2.2)	73.5 (2.3)	180.03 (2.2)	3.36 (1.7)	183.39 (2.2)
Gopalganj	35.42 (1.4)	37.14 (1.6)	72.56 (1.5)	56.14 (1.7)	128.7 (1.6)	3.12 (1.6)	131.82 (1.6)
W. Champaran	56.28 (2.2)	92.38 (4)	148.67 (3)	92.04 (2.9)	240.7 (3)	8.55 (4.3)	249.26 (3)
E. Champaran	36.38 (1.4)	103.96 (4.5)	140.34 (2.9)	129.42 (4)	269.76 (3.3)	10.62 (5.4)	280.38 (3.4)
Muzaffarpur	172.55 (6.7)	19.19 (0.8)	191.74 (3.9)	118.6 (3.7)	310.34 (3.8)	8.48 (4.3)	318.82 (3.8)
Sitamarhi	22.42 (0.9)	15.7 (0.7)	38.12 (0.8)	81.13 (2.5)	119.25 (1.5)	6.25 (3.2)	125.5 (1.5)
Sheohar	11.23 (0.4)	7.58 (0.3)	18.81 (0.4)	20.25 (0.6)	39.07 (0.5)	1.71 (0.9)	40.78 (0.5)
Vaishali	148.55 (5.8)	4.65 (0.2)	153.2 (3.1)	70 (2.2)	223.2 (2.8)	4.37 (2.2)	227.56 (2.7)
Darbhanga	47.1 (1.8)	56.2 (2.4)	103.39 (2.1)	114.24 (3.6)	217.62 (2.7)	5 (2.5)	222.62 (2.7)
Madhubani	8.52 (0.3)	122.71 (5.3)	131.23 (2.7)	136.68 (4.3)	267.91 (3.3)	6.84 (3.5)	274.75 (3.3)
Samastipur	299.87 (11.6)	11.87 (0.5)	311.74 (6.4)	99.52 (3.1)	411.26 (5.1)	5.56 (2.8)	416.82 (5)
Begusarai	251.71 (9.8)	6 (0.3)	257.71 (5.3)	48.07 (1.5)	305.78 (3.8)	3.62 (1.8)	309.4 (3.7)
Munger	64.8 (2.5)	33.73 (1.5)	98.53 (2)	31.83 (1)	130.36 (1.6)	3.28 (1.7)	133.65 (1.6)
Sheikhpura	28.21 (1.1)	12.68 (0.6)	40.89 (0.8)	26.17 (0.8)	67.06 (0.8)	1.05 (0.5)	68.11 (0.8)
Lakhisarai	55.06 (2.1)	15.86 (0.7)	70.92 (1.5)	29.47 (0.9)	100.39 (1.2)	1.49 (0.8)	101.88 (1.2)
Jamui	12.4 (0.5)	92.02 (4)	104.42 (2.1)	36.5 (1.1)	140.93 (1.7)	5.62 (2.8)	146.54 (1.8)
Khagaria	156.62 (6.1)	26.46 (1.1)	183.08 (3.8)	52.23 (1.6)	235.3 (2.9)	3.65 (1.8)	238.95 (2.9)
Bhagalpur	132.13 (5.1)	88.12 (3.8)	220.26 (4.5)	89.21 (2.8)	309.47 (3.8)	7.64 (3.9)	317.11 (3.8)
Banka	25.94 (1)	124.51 (5.4)	150.45 (3.1)	62.61 (2)	213.06 (2.6)	5.74 (2.9)	218.8 (2.6)
Saharsa	19.31 (0.7)	80.84 (3.5)	100.16 (2.1)	85.88 (2.7)	186.04 (2.3)	5.26 (2.7)	191.3 (2.3)
Madhepura	16.46 (0.6)	91.15 (4)	107.61 (2.2)	80.32 (2.5)	187.93 (2.3)	5.73 (2.9)	193.66 (2.3)
Supaul	2.29 (0.1)	111.78 (4.9)	114.07 (2.3)	200.19 (6.2)	314.26 (3.9)	6.86 (3.5)	321.11 (3.9)
Purnia	20.91 (0.8)	125.87 (5.5)	146.78 (3)	49.84 (1.6)	196.63 (2.4)	6.24 (3.2)	202.87 (2.4)
Kishanganj	12.7 (0.5)	116.52 (5.1)	129.22 (2.6)	24.7 (0.8)	153.92 (1.9)	6.04 (3.1)	159.96 (1.9)
Araria	7.13 (0.3)	151.61 (6.6)	158.73 (3.3)	89.68 (2.8)	248.41 (3.1)	28.79 (14.6)	277.2 (3.3)
Katihar	9.44 (0.4)	149.09 (6.5)	158.54 (3.2)	48.33 (1.5)	206.87 (2.6)	8.34 (4.2)	215.21 (2.6)
<b>Bihar</b>	<b>2579.21 (100)</b>	<b>2301.78 (100)</b>	<b>4880.99 (100)</b>	<b>3209.59 (100)</b>	<b>8090.58 (100)</b>	<b>197.74 (100)</b>	<b>8288.32 (100)</b>

Source : Department of Animal Husbandry, GOB

**Table 3.19 : District-wise Milk Production in Bihar (2016-17)**

('000 tonnes)

Districts	Crossbred Cow	Local Cow	Total Cow	Buffalo	Total (Cow+ Buffalo)	Goat	Total Production
Patna	278.92 (10.1)	16.49 (0.7)	295.41 (5.7)	174.23 (5.2)	469.65 (5.5)	3.78 (1.9)	473.42 (5.4)
Nalanda	99.73 (3.6)	27.03 (1.1)	126.76 (2.5)	208.19 (6.2)	334.95 (3.9)	3.16 (1.6)	338.1 (3.9)
Bhojpur	135.62 (4.9)	25.95 (1.1)	161.57 (3.1)	124.71 (3.7)	286.28 (3.4)	2.67 (1.3)	288.95 (3.3)
Rohtas	69.38 (2.5)	52.64 (2.2)	122.02 (2.4)	148.24 (4.4)	270.26 (3.2)	3.09 (1.5)	273.35 (3.1)
Kaimur	28.81 (1)	47.36 (2)	76.17 (1.5)	108.77 (3.2)	184.94 (2.2)	1.26 (0.6)	186.2 (2.1)
Buxar	62.33 (2.2)	32.53 (1.4)	94.86 (1.8)	86.17 (2.6)	181.03 (2.1)	1.25 (0.6)	182.29 (2.1)
Gaya	39.81 (1.4)	129.65 (5.5)	169.46 (3.3)	123.59 (3.7)	293.04 (3.4)	7.11 (3.5)	300.16 (3.4)
Jehanabad	25.26 (0.9)	13.4 (0.6)	38.67 (0.8)	56.51 (1.7)	95.18 (1.1)	1.33 (0.7)	96.52 (1.1)
Arwal	29.56 (1.1)	2.99 (0.1)	32.55 (0.6)	37.45 (1.1)	70 (0.8)	1.08 (0.5)	71.08 (0.8)
Nawada	18.32 (0.7)	64.93 (2.7)	83.24 (1.6)	57.57 (1.7)	140.82 (1.7)	3.28 (1.6)	144.1 (1.7)
Aurangabad	31.82 (1.1)	90.6 (3.8)	122.43 (2.4)	99.57 (3)	221.99 (2.6)	4.75 (2.3)	226.75 (2.6)
Chapra (Saran)	116.54 (4.2)	61.89 (2.6)	178.43 (3.5)	87.37 (2.6)	265.8 (3.1)	2.93 (1.4)	268.73 (3.1)
Siwan	53.38 (1.9)	62.66 (2.6)	116.04 (2.3)	77.59 (2.3)	193.64 (2.3)	3.44 (1.7)	197.07 (2.3)
Gopalganj	38.39 (1.4)	36.65 (1.5)	75.04 (1.5)	58.43 (1.7)	133.47 (1.6)	3.23 (1.6)	136.7 (1.6)
W. Champaran	60.43 (2.2)	92.2 (3.9)	152.63 (3)	97.09 (2.9)	249.72 (2.9)	8.71 (4.3)	258.43 (3)
E. Champaran	39.14 (1.4)	103.97 (4.4)	143.11 (2.8)	136.58 (4.1)	279.69 (3.3)	10.81 (5.3)	290.5 (3.3)
Muzaffarpur	182.48 (6.6)	18.98 (0.8)	201.46 (3.9)	125.15 (3.7)	326.62 (3.8)	8.73 (4.3)	335.35 (3.9)
Sitamarhi	23.92 (0.9)	16.52 (0.7)	40.44 (0.8)	85.66 (2.6)	126.1 (1.5)	6.46 (3.2)	132.56 (1.5)
Seohar	11.99 (0.4)	7.91 (0.3)	19.9 (0.4)	21.3 (0.6)	41.2 (0.5)	1.78 (0.9)	42.97 (0.5)
Vaishali	161.56 (5.8)	4.81 (0.2)	166.36 (3.2)	74.51 (2.2)	240.87 (2.8)	4.52 (2.2)	245.39 (2.8)
Darbhanga	50.88 (1.8)	58.7 (2.5)	109.59 (2.1)	120.6 (3.6)	230.19 (2.7)	5.11 (2.5)	235.29 (2.7)
Madhubani	9.13 (0.3)	124.89 (5.3)	134.02 (2.6)	144.22 (4.3)	278.24 (3.3)	7.07 (3.5)	285.31 (3.3)
Samastipur	317.68 (11.5)	12.18 (0.5)	329.85 (6.4)	105.06 (3.1)	434.92 (5.1)	5.75 (2.8)	440.67 (5.1)
Begusarai	286.27 (10.3)	6.18 (0.3)	292.45 (5.7)	49.89 (1.5)	342.34 (4)	3.74 (1.8)	346.08 (4)
Munger	63.92 (2.3)	35.16 (1.5)	99.08 (1.9)	30.82 (0.9)	129.9 (1.5)	3.4 (1.7)	133.3 (1.5)
Sheikhpura	27.37 (1)	13.08 (0.5)	40.45 (0.8)	26.82 (0.8)	67.26 (0.8)	1.09 (0.5)	68.35 (0.8)
Lakhisarai	58.36 (2.1)	16.07 (0.7)	74.43 (1.4)	31.08 (0.9)	105.51 (1.2)	1.54 (0.8)	107.04 (1.2)
Jamui	12.78 (0.5)	95.54 (4)	108.33 (2.1)	38.65 (1.2)	146.97 (1.7)	5.5 (2.7)	152.48 (1.8)
Khagaria	172.66 (6.2)	27.52 (1.2)	200.18 (3.9)	57.51 (1.7)	257.7 (3)	3.78 (1.9)	261.48 (3)
Bhagalpur	141.61 (5.1)	91.66 (3.9)	233.27 (4.5)	90.27 (2.7)	323.55 (3.8)	7.8 (3.8)	331.35 (3.8)
Banka	27.36 (1)	126.34 (5.3)	153.69 (3)	62.85 (1.9)	216.54 (2.5)	5.66 (2.8)	222.2 (2.6)
Saharsha	20.72 (0.7)	84.1 (3.5)	104.82 (2)	85.95 (2.6)	190.77 (2.2)	5.45 (2.7)	196.22 (2.3)
Madhepura	17.66 (0.6)	88.2 (3.7)	105.86 (2.1)	84.93 (2.5)	190.79 (2.2)	5.93 (2.9)	196.71 (2.3)
Supaul	2.46 (0.1)	116.44 (4.9)	118.9 (2.3)	211.19 (6.3)	330.1 (3.9)	7.07 (3.5)	337.17 (3.9)
Purnia	23.73 (0.9)	131.98 (5.5)	155.72 (3)	52.47 (1.6)	208.19 (2.4)	6.43 (3.2)	214.62 (2.5)
Kishanganj	13.55 (0.5)	120.02 (5)	133.57 (2.6)	26.52 (0.8)	160.09 (1.9)	6.06 (3)	166.15 (1.9)
Araria	7.64 (0.3)	163.75 (6.9)	171.4 (3.3)	98.88 (2.9)	270.28 (3.2)	29.51 (14.5)	299.78 (3.4)
Katihar	10.18 (0.4)	157.33 (6.6)	167.51 (3.3)	50.66 (1.5)	218.17 (2.6)	8.67 (4.3)	226.84 (2.6)
<b>Bihar</b>	<b>2771.38 (100)</b>	<b>2378.31 (100)</b>	<b>5149.69 (100)</b>	<b>3357.05 (100)</b>	<b>8506.74 (100)</b>	<b>202.92 (100)</b>	<b>8709.65 (100)</b>

Source : Department of Animal Husbandry, GOB



**Table 4.1 : Value of output and Net value added of selected agro and non-agro based industries (2014-15) (Bihar and India)**

(Rs. crore)

NIC 2008	Industrial Group	Value of Output			Net Value Added		
		India	Bihar	Bihar's Percentage Share	India	Bihar	Bihar's Percentage Share
<b>Agro-Based</b>							
10+11+12	Food Products/Beverages/ Tobacco Products	974924.35	15763.80	1.62	89460.30	3972.76	4.44
13+14	Textiles/Wearing Apparel	483892.79	141.81	0.03	67120.60	28.45	0.04
15	Leather & Leather Products	50957.72	76.85	0.15	6465.19	13.77	0.21
16+31	Wood & Wood Products / Furniture	36202.98	180.64	0.50	5972.61	27.63	0.46
17+18+58	Paper & Paper Products/ printing and Reproduction of Recorded Media/Publishing Activities	142701.87	699.65	0.49	22957.78	169.85	0.74
	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>1688680</b>	<b>16862.75</b>	<b>1.00</b>	<b>191976.5</b>	<b>4212.46</b>	<b>2.19</b>
<b>Non- Agro Based</b>							
19	Coke and Refined Petroleum Products	1032782	31143.89	3.02	139380.63	514.82	0.37
20	Chemicals and Chemical products	557244.10	452.52	0.08	81083.10	38.22	0.05
21	Basic Pharmaceutical Products	231833.53	153.98	0.07	72115.78	29.77	0.04
22	Rubber and Plastic Products	238953.26	141.88	0.06	37467.77	6.68	0.02
23	Non-Metallic Mineral Products	231178.42	2162.87	0.94	45099.99	548.39	1.22
24+25	Metals/ Fabricated Metal Products Except Machinery and Equipment	1025725.8	2143.28	0.21	128648.21	105.12	0.08
27+28+33	Electrical Equipment/ Machinery and Equipment NEC/Repair and Installation of machinery equipment	514039.69	184.05	0.04	94734.53	24.39	0.03
29+30	Motor vehicle, Trailer, Semi- Trailer/ Other Transport Equipment	617379.80	13.10	0.00	91687.28	5.37	0.01
	Others ( including 32 other manufacturing)	539201.71	5500.83	1.02	62206.06	338.58	0.54
	<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>4988338</b>	<b>41896.4</b>	<b>0.84</b>	<b>752423.40</b>	<b>1611.34</b>	<b>0.21</b>
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>6677018</b>	<b>58759.15</b>	<b>0.88</b>	<b>944399.80</b>	<b>5823.8</b>	<b>0.62</b>

Source : Annual Survey of Industries, 2014-15

**Table 4.2 : Structure of Industries in Bihar (2014-15)**

NIC 2008	Industrial Group	No. of factories		Factories in operation		Fixed Capital (Rs.Crore)		Persons Engaged (No.)	
				(No.)					
		India	Bihar	India	Bihar	India	Bihar	India	Bihar
	<b>Agro based</b>								
10+11+12	Food Products/ Beverages/ Tobacco Products	41922	904 (2.2)	35641	804 (2.3)	198338.97	4437 (2.2)	2212458	37604 (1.7)
13+14	Textiles/Wearing Apparel	28600	25 (0.1)	20204	24 (0.1)	149837.53	45 (0)	2526610	3145 (0.1)
15	Leather & Leather Products	4341	8 (0.2)	3403	8 (0.2)	8476.34	23 (0.3)	327143	652 (0.2)
16+31	Wood & Wood Products / Furniture	5944	213 (3.6)	5085	213 (4.2)	8982.86	41 (0.5)	142828	2450 (1.7)
17+18+58	Paper & Paper Products/ printing and Reproduction of Recorded Media/Publishing Activities	11634	82 (0.7)	9545	80 (0.8)	68999.58	238 (0.3)	438667	2407 (0.5)
	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>92441</b>	<b>1232 (1.3)</b>	<b>73878</b>	<b>1129 (1.5)</b>	<b>434635.28</b>	<b>4783 (1.1)</b>	<b>5647706</b>	<b>46258 (0.8)</b>
	<b>Non-agro based</b>								
19	Coke and Refined Petroleum Products	1622	69 (4.3)	1447	61 (4.2)	235686.1	2711 (1.2)	122731	3227 (2.6)
20	Chemicals and Chemical products	11715	48 (0.4)	10105	46 (0.5)	175643.7	48 (0)	712994	1512 (0.2)
21	Basic Pharmaceutical Products	4908	29 (0.6)	4298	28 (0.7)	86934.86	30 (0)	610250	811 (0.1)
22	Rubber and Plastic Products	13548	78 (0.6)	11051	78 (0.7)	75856.68	82 (0.1)	597032	833 (0.1)
23	Non-Metallic Mineral Products	27206	1612 (5.9)	23084	1152 (5)	177270.33	1325 (0.7)	996507	78849 (7.9)
24+25	Metals/ Fabricated Metal Products Except Machinery and Equipment	28286	152 (0.5)	23374	152 (0.7)	611897.91	210 (0)	1632109	3194 (0.2)
27+28+33	Electrical Equipment/ Machinery and Equipment NEC/Repair and Installation of machinery equipment	20642	53 (0.3)	17444	53 (0.3)	127697.28	24 (0)	1262149	955 (0.1)
29+30	Motor vehicle, Trailer, Semi-Trailer/ Other Transport Equipment	8178	13 (0.2)	6965	13 (0.2)	187433.41	50 (0)	1195318	662 (0.1)
	Others (including 32 other manufacturing)	15562	244 (1.6)	12330	230 (1.9)	318324.59	680 (0.2)	781370	9811 (1.3)
	<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>131667</b>	<b>2298 (1.7)</b>	<b>110098</b>	<b>1813 (1.6)</b>	<b>1996744.9</b>	<b>5161 (0.3)</b>	<b>7910460</b>	<b>99854 (1.3)</b>
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>224108</b>	<b>3530 (1.6)</b>	<b>183976</b>	<b>2942 (1.6)</b>	<b>2431380.1</b>	<b>9945 (0.4)</b>	<b>13558166</b>	<b>146112 (1.1)</b>

Note : In Table A 4.1 & A 4.2 (Appendix) the total may not match All India total as the total here relates to those NIC codes which are present in Bihar.

Figures in parenthesis represent Bihar's share to India.

Source : Annual Survey of Industries

**Table 4.3 : Statistics of Domestic and Foreign Tourist Visit to Bihar**

(Number in '000)

Place	Tourist	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Patna	Domestic	5091	1459	1033	2823	3973	7530
	Foreign	16	10	8	13	23	14
Gaya	Domestic	5063	12544	4547	3701	2890	3640
	Foreign	269	248	203	239	289	314
Bodh Gaya	Domestic	933	399	1506	1752	1694	1758
	Foreign	208	140	196	237	242	283
Rajgir	Domestic	3700	1381	1105	4381	1568	1514
	Foreign	373	162	141	167	170	169
Nalanda	Domestic	934	502	735	927	1041	962
	Foreign	190	105	104	139	145	163
Raxual	Domestic	81	14	44	533	737	882
	Foreign	3	2	23	2	1	1
Munger	Domestic	101	81	84	106	113	121
	Foreign	0	2	0	0	0	0
Vaishali	Domestic	53	90	116	776	918	916
	Foreign	38	72	41	89	100	91
Muzaffarpur	Domestic	362	235	442	842	994	943
	Foreign	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bhagalpur	Domestic	1997	758	878	1036	1193	1068
	Foreign	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sonepur Fair	Domestic	0	2495	4654	4732	3837	3853
	Foreign	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pitrapaksha Mela, Gaya	Domestic	0	0		145	831	3125
	Foreign	0	0		0	4	43
Shrawani Mela Sultanganj (Bhagalpur)	Domestic	3112	1624	2564	2864	2873	791
	Foreign	0	26	32	34	35	3
Other	Domestic	19	5	4	3411	5698	5314
	Foreign	0	0	0	4	0	0
Total	Domestic	21446	21587	17712	28029	28362	32414
	Foreign	1097	767	748	924	1010	1083
Grand Total		22543	22354	18460	28953	29372	33497

Source : Department of Tourism, GOB

**Table 5.1 : District-wise Road Network in Bihar**

(Length in km)

Districts	2010				2017 (upto Sept. 17)			
	NH	SH	MDR	R. Road	NH	SH	MDR	R. Road
Patna	395	151	422	2043	395	208	562	3768
Nalanda	177	157	179	1165	177	192	448	3207
Bhojpur	85	94	290	894	85	167	282	2638
Buxar	55	79	108	1018	81	52	127	2282
Rohtas	145	235	408	1545	183	193	404	3356
Kaimur	52	99	211	1272	99	85	269	2683
<b>Gaya</b>								
Gaya	120	227	255	1836	155	210	627	4931
Arwal	134	46	185	134	134	39	65	520
Jehanabad	-	-	-	830	-	33	289	1242
Nawada	84	141	102	862	84	186	151	2493
Aurangabad	137	89	222	1455	186	124	256	3644
<b>Saran</b>								
Saran	181	117	185	2023	227	166	365	5089
Siwan	54	125	231	913	131	86	306	3669
Gopalganj	96	50	311	1063	96	53	353	3281
<b>W. Champaran</b>								
W. Champaran	112	47	317	1862	112	115	302	4286
<b>E. Champaran</b>								
E. Champaran	94	100	285	2256	126	128	462	6409
Muzaffarpur	229	70	359	2087	259	76	467	6764
Sitamarhi	102	53	200	1228	168	94	214	2773
Sheohar	22	14	33	470	22	12	101	818
Vaishali	128	81	188	1552	128	113	347	4895
<b>Darbhanga</b>								
Darbhanga	49	106	262	1158	50	224	475	5071
Madhubani	208	213	312	1486	236	98	380	7858
Samastipur	66	137	393	1524	66	194	429	4801
<b>Begusarai</b>								
Begusarai	96	42	199	661	102	43	209	2161
Munger	39	35	45	426	85	34	46	819
Shekhpura	12	52	92	427	46	22	137	1102
Lakhisarai	45	59	33	306	51	49	93	840
Jamui	-	220	184	1222	197	63	239	2898
Khagaria	92	0	130	339	92	21	243	1465
<b>Bhagalpur</b>								
Bhagalpur	146	81	213	1087	146	72	280	2778
Banka	-	175	254	1268	86	169	200	3629
<b>Saharsa</b>								
Saharsa	60	58	311	477	93	91	279	2636
Supaul	133	165	480	485	216	134	505	3580
Madhepura	109	97	100	505	109	99	103	3220
<b>Purnea</b>								
Purnea	103	129	290	1589	116	141	227	5185
Kishanganj	0	79	425	947	68	49	221	3179
Araria	85	112	266	1459	154	69	408	4977
Katihar	90	52	487	1007	158	103	275	4531
<b>Total</b>	<b>3734</b>	<b>3787</b>	<b>8965</b>	<b>42883</b>	<b>4917</b>	<b>4006</b>	<b>11145</b>	<b>129473</b>

Source : Department of Road Construction, GOB

**Table 5.2 : District-wise Registered Vehicles in Bihar During 2016-17**

(in No.)

Districts	Truck	Bus	Car	Taxi	Jeep	Three Wheeler	Two Wheeler	Tractor	Trailer	Other	Total
Patna	3872	595	18113	1358	1967	6429	84008	3355	2134	14	121845
Nalanda	538	58	307	164	256	872	15179	1290	578	27	19269
Bhojpur	188	36	213	122	486	953	16083	990	956	-	20027
Buxar	111	22	143	64	172	342	6587	697	701	-	8839
Rohtas	275	84	527	91	97	1014	10783	1284	1220	-	15375
Kaimur	81	38	108	36	114	201	10128	962	670	4	12342
<b>-----</b>											
Gaya	658	123	754	275	470	2670	20653	1169	880	-	27652
Jehanabad	410	20	31	19	40	453	4945	606	590	-	7114
Arwal	34	3	121	17	16	170	2674	298	285	122	3740
Nawada	81	17	118	51	164	195	9620	866	694	167	11973
Aurangabad	498	42	138	114	374	1460	10148	1051	978	62	14865
<b>-----</b>											
Saran	594	40	295	171	561	609	17169	796	149	-	20384
Siwan	511	84	759	240	569	688	14562	1047	18	-	18478
Gopalganj	203	26	487	44	543	147	18636	752	114	-	20952
<b>-----</b>											
W. Champaran	87	11	191	10	116	628	1840	1400	91	-	4374
E. Champaran	470	38	338	204	633	1020	6610	1753	124	-	11190
Muzaffarpur	5545	1006	2933	459		3196	68825	2627	361	-	84952
Sitamarhi	46	6	64	31	72	1135	13293	1142	407	-	16196
Sheohar	6	1	9	5	13	44	2169	105	23	1	2376
Vaishali	486	48	973	45	178	897	25604	876	585	42	29734
<b>-----</b>											
Darbhanga	710	40	926	406	639	2410	24748	1045	391	3	31318
Madhubani	154	75	221	121	272	3421	19963	1351	767	-	26345
Samastipur	184	12	119	54	128	1324	20721	1106	972	13	24633
<b>-----</b>											
Begusarai	517	28	1108	143	161	959	19095	765	621	45	23442
Munger	75	2	37	75	62	308	6780	91	91	93	7614
Shekhpura	88	5	16	15	33	69	2536	345	331	-	3438
Lakhisarai	186	5	43	45	41	89	1474	189	114	-	2186
Jamui	119	5	17	33	59	649	6278	452	454	-	8066
Khagaria	60	4	56	19	27	347	7662	643	517	-	9335
<b>-----</b>											
Bhagalpur	630	17	1056	145	173	1476	9815	650	679	135	14776
Banka	118	13	32	11	39	162	5397	739	709	-	7220
<b>-----</b>											
Saharsa	98	20	250	33	102	651	10788	738	259	-	12939
Supaul	92	13	151	44	36	153	15465	1035	295	-	17284
Madhepura	22	13	199	8	27	842	9942	907	442	-	12402
<b>-----</b>											
Purnea	1744	92	1672	292	2	4356	14113	2243	662	-	25176
Kishanganj	52	14	366	6	31	436	23733	518	65	4	25225
Araria	61	17	414	20	73	687	12848	1069	722	289	16200
Katihar	42	3	265	43	4	415	21871	1124	575	-	24342
<b>-----</b>											
<b>Total</b>	<b>19646</b>	<b>2676</b>	<b>33570</b>	<b>5033</b>	<b>8750</b>	<b>41877</b>	<b>592745</b>	<b>38076</b>	<b>20224</b>	<b>1021</b>	<b>763618</b>

Source : Department of Transport, GOB

**Table 7.1 : State-wise Poverty Ratios in 2011-12**

Population below poverty line (Percentages)	Rural poverty	Urban poverty	Total poverty
Less than 10	Goa, Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Sikkim	Goa, Sikkim, Himachal Pradesh, J&K, Mizoram, Kerala, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Meghalaya, Maharashtra, Punjab, Tripura	Goa, Kerala, Himachal Pradesh, Sikkim, Punjab, Andhra Pradesh
10 to 20	Andhra Pradesh, Haryana, Meghalaya, Rajasthan, J&K, Nagaland, Tripura, Tamil Nadu, Uttarakhand	Gujarat, Haryana, Uttarakhand, Rajasthan, West Bengal, Karnataka, Nagaland, Odisha	J&K, Haryana, Uttarakhand, Tamil Nadu, Meghalaya, Tripura, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Nagaland, West Bengal
20 to 30	Gujarat, West Bengal, Maharashtra, Karnataka	Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Uttar Pradesh	Mizoram, Karnataka, Uttar Pradesh
30 to 40	Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Madhya Pradesh, Assam, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Odisha, Mizoram	Bihar, Manipur	Madhya Pradesh, Assam, Odisha, Bihar, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh
Above 40	Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh		

Source : Planning Commission, GoI

**Table 7.2 : District-wise Progress under MGNREGS**

Districts	No. of households issued jobcards (lakh)			Percentage share of SC households among households with jobcards			Percentage of households with jobcards demanding employment		
	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Patna	4.94	4.99	5.53	25.54	0.00	25.33	0.00	0.00	16.94
Nalanda	3.82	4.01	4.27	37.84	10.50	36.41	10.50	12.24	20.67
Bhojpur	3.19	3.26	3.55	35.10	9.84	32.69	9.84	9.60	26.48
Buxar	2.35	2.63	2.85	32.17	15.27	29.72	15.27	26.37	27.84
Rohtas	3.42	3.51	3.65	32.79	15.87	31.18	5.87	13.05	26.11
Kaimur	1.99	2.06	2.18	39.58	15.82	37.24	15.82	17.88	27.74
<b>Gaya</b>									
Gaya	5.17	5.36	5.85	57.07	15.84	55.06	15.84	8.61	18.84
Jehanabad	1.32	1.38	1.49	32.18	13.45	30.30	13.45	23.56	49.97
Arwal	0.92	0.97	1.15	33.24	13.99	27.71	13.99	22.47	52.41
Nawada	3.59	3.83	4.21	30.86	12.77	30.37	2.77	18.66	23.52
Aurangabad	3.22	3.36	3.57	42.77	13.93	41.42	13.93	15.82	28.98
<b>Saran</b>									
Saran	4.55	4.68	5.24	24.08	10.59	24.82	10.59	12.87	21.89
Siwan	2.88	2.94	3.07	19.04	9.64	18.74	9.64	12.26	19.10
Gopalganj	3.36	3.44	3.55	20.23	10.76	19.46	10.76	11.70	20.55
<b>W. Champaran</b>									
W. Champaran	4.37	4.46	4.83	19.04	7.56	18.02	7.56	11.70	27.16
<b>E. Champaran</b>									
E. Champaran	5.97	6.12	6.48	19.68	7.85	18.90	7.85	14.14	20.29
Muzaffarpur	5.86	5.94	6.28	23.98	7.82	22.96	7.82	6.65	17.38
Sitamarhi	4.22	4.33	4.64	18.23	18.72	21.52	18.72	17.53	28.78
Sheohar	0.77	0.84	0.90	22.46	16.05	19.82	16.05	36.93	60.10
Vaishali	5.09	5.36	5.82	33.73	5.24	32.41	5.24	9.19	16.19
<b>Darbhanga</b>									
Darbhanga	4.73	4.80	5.10	27.42	9.79	26.06	9.79	11.58	26.70
Madhubani	4.87	5.03	5.42	22.91	14.39	21.45	14.39	12.59	21.24
Samastipur	4.43	4.65	5.13	30.95	11.06	29.37	11.06	15.52	29.75
<b>Begusarai</b>									
Begusarai	3.00	3.13	3.35	23.48	12.52	22.36	23.09	11.05	19.66
Munger	1.76	1.83	1.96	17.02	7.36	16.35	16.64	13.11	25.72
Sheikhpura	0.90	0.98	0.95	38.70	12.92	36.23	37.30	18.45	30.94
Lakhisarai	1.46	1.55	1.73	23.86	11.42	23.18	23.56	18.03	29.36
Jamui	2.37	2.55	2.78	26.78	17.21	24.67	25.57	26.71	34.11
Khagaria	1.64	1.77	1.94	26.09	15.86	24.73	25.28	11.56	21.15
<b>Bhagalpur</b>									
Bhagalpur	3.71	3.85	4.11	13.70	9.53	13.20	9.53	13.19	24.84
Banka	2.61	2.81	3.01	16.90	13.66	15.83	13.66	21.30	34.49
<b>Saharsa</b>									
Saharsa	3.20	3.38	3.82	23.30	13.47	21.08	13.47	26.58	41.09
Supaul	2.93	3.04	3.28	23.32	11.59	21.28	11.59	17.33	29.91
Madhepura	2.93	3.23	3.60	26.79	14.11	24.24	14.11	25.67	44.98
<b>Purnea</b>									
Purnea	4.18	4.41	4.83	17.89	11.54	17.55	11.54	16.75	25.16
Kishanganj	2.35	2.45	2.60	10.63	13.11	9.74	13.11	13.73	32.09
Araria	4.02	4.18	4.51	18.04	11.94	16.68	11.94	19.92	35.12
Katihar	4.38	4.58	4.96	16.18	21.49	15.28	21.49	18.66	29.86
<b>Bihar</b>	<b>126.47</b>	<b>131.69</b>	<b>142.19</b>	<b>33.53</b>	<b>26.25</b>	<b>25.19</b>	<b>17.67</b>	<b>11.65</b>	<b>26.23</b>

Source : Department of Rural Development, GOB

(Contd...)

**Table 7.2 : District-wise Progress under MGNREGS (Contd.)**

Districts	Household getting 100 days of employment as percentage those obtaining			Person days of employment generated (lakh)			Percentage share of women in total employment generated		
	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Patna	0	0	0.79	0	0	24.64	0	0	48.73
Nalanda	9.28	5.17	0.88	17.93	18.44	25.46	43.69	45.81	50.55
Bhojpur	4.97	3.64	0.51	8.66	8.19	17.05	26.34	30.63	34.45
Buxar	4.46	8.71	0.46	10.08	29.68	18.92	29.38	29.7	34.65
Rohtas	1.76	2.19	0.15	13.41	11.63	18.48	21.02	25.19	30.41
Kaimur	7.31	2.66	0.76	10.61	11.92	14.97	23.76	29.4	33.96
Gaya	3.59	0.31	0.22	24.47	10.16	28.66	46.22	53.6	55.19
Jehanabad	5.68	12.01	1.55	5.22	15.35	18.21	41.91	43.4	44.76
Arwal	1.19	2.43	0.71	2.33	6.45	12.49	33.79	40.5	40.28
Nawada	1.28	3.47	0.32	10.68	26.67	25.23	46.62	50.4	53.11
Aurangabad	4.76	4.54	1.61	14.14	21.01	31.4	29.38	32.32	35.62
Saran	1.96	5.64	2.12	9.49	25.11	39.3	26.9	21.21	29.17
Siwan	0.91	5.76	1.02	5.25	11.71	15.07	24.51	26.44	30.54
Gopalganj	2.14	2.2	0.66	8.92	12.31	22.96	33.87	27.76	31.41
W. Champaran	6.18	2.15	0.38	11.94	18.09	30.36	30.23	32.19	34.85
E. Champaran	5.25	3.81	0.34	16.69	34.3	38.3	30.75	32.79	35.82
Muzaffarpur	1.98	2.25	0.3	11.22	12.3	23.2	34.05	36.64	41.15
Sitamarhi	0.62	2.16	0.16	12.64	20.53	26.16	38.59	41.76	44.43
Sheohar	1.28	5.52	0.2	3.32	15.32	11.07	46.36	46.13	44.71
Vaishali	2.11	2.98	0.24	6.21	16.09	26.38	35.18	43.85	45.16
Darbhanga	2.29	3.81	0.28	12.55	18.84	30.04	47.35	47.58	49.9
Madhubani	2.01	2.21		14.11	21.47	26.06	42.55	48.48	50.61
Samastipur	4.51	4.77	0.96	13.27	26.9	36.37	42.43	45.76	48.46
Begusarai	3.95	2.62	1.02	10.45	9.36	13.93	57.92	53.78	58.57
Munger	0.99	5.79	0.5	2.23	8.19	12.21	32.17	39.27	44.43
Sheikhpura	1.55	4.29	0.58	2.79	7.01	8.7	41.91	45.23	54.1
Lakhisarai	6.17	5.19	0.2	5.17	11.92	14.89	42.13	43.9	49.61
Jamui	3.24	5.1	0.14	13.69	26.05	20.57	40.54	43.75	47.11
Khagaria	0.59	0.31	0.15	3.21	4.16	7.42	44.59	53.49	57.87
Bhagalpur	6.30	4.85	0.43	9.59	17.44	22.06	32.66	39.25	39.18
Banka	2.53	4.02	0.2	6.39	19.26	23.55	33.07	42.25	48.79
Saharsa	0.72	3.7	0.24	10.98	39.04	39.14	46.66	48.05	50.42
Supaul	1.87	3.46	0.26	6.81	18.98	19.34	36.31	42.85	47.24
Madhepura	1.62	5.24	0.47	9.34	34.79	36.74	41.33	48.57	49.96
Purnea	0.57	1.95	0.09	6.56	24.49	24.46	37.23	46.69	49.19
Kishanganj	0.94	2.98	0.99	4.03	11.5	22.08	29.05	39.06	43.06
Araria	0.78	3.3	0.21	5.9	21.62	22.57	32.1	41.08	43.48
Katihar	1.53	2.36	0.17	12.32	25.51	24.94	39.47	45.73	48.06
<b>Bihar</b>	<b>2.98</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>0.52</b>	<b>352.60</b>	<b>671.78</b>	<b>873.37</b>	<b>37.32</b>	<b>40.84</b>	<b>43.89</b>

Source : Department of Rural Development, GOB

(Concluded)



**Table 7.3 : District-wise Financial Progress under MGNREGS**

Districts	Fund available (Rs. lakh)	Fund utilised (Rs. lakh)	Percentage of utilisation	Fund available (Rs. lakh)	Fund utilised (Rs. lakh)	Percentage of utilisation	Fund available (Rs. lakh)	Fund utilised (Rs. lakh)	Percentage of utilisation
	2014-15			2015-16			2016-17		
Patna	9202.19	4749.13	51.61	4457.27	2009.1	45.07	6764.57	3075.28	45.46
Nalanda	4179.27	3697.54	88.47	4961.62	4481.63	90.33	6544.12	6050.44	92.46
Bhojpur	3314.39	2669.81	80.55	3122	2717.44	87.04	4381.31	3949.04	90.13
Buxar	3579.49	3037.28	84.85	8217.59	7703.5	93.74	8805.11	8311.4	94.39
Rohtas	3827.8	2961.3	77.36	3475.44	2807.62	80.78	4946.89	4007.58	81.01
Kaimur	2485.55	2049.17	82.44	3306.56	2882.12	87.16	4181.48	3828.55	91.56
Gaya	8826.93	6733.37	76.28	3991.61	1988.99	49.83	8078.05	6304.45	78.04
Jehanabad	2014.53	1751.1	86.92	4027.96	3759.45	93.33	5010.88	4844.11	96.67
Arwal	755.25	613.47	81.23	1237.38	988.65	79.9	3322.04	3282.04	98.8
Nawada	3553.89	3407	95.87	7403.77	7260.47	98.06	6599.45	6407.76	97.1
Aurangabad	4737.02	3879.2	81.89	5602.5	5207.79	92.95	8563.49	7771.32	90.75
Saran	3732.36	2776.46	74.39	7484.76	6819.38	91.11	10545.11	9796.72	92.9
Siwan	3367.79	2308.76	68.55	3580.19	2517.24	70.31	4367.2	3709.54	84.94
Gopalganj	3487.48	2443.22	70.06	3350.8	2309.34	68.92	6720.01	6218.53	92.54
W. Champaran	4264.73	3274.29	76.78	4771.12	4078.71	85.49	6937.29	6244.06	90.01
E. Champaran	7282.04	6155.51	84.53	9562.33	8500.29	88.89	10682.58	9939.05	93.04
Muzaffarpur	6028.22	3504.54	58.14	5042.78	2518.3	49.94	6058.38	4316.55	71.25
Sitamarhi	5569.45	4384.22	78.72	5816.75	4622.41	79.47	7165.58	6101.56	85.15
Sheohar	1774.1	1289.89	72.71	9745.48	3107.54	31.89	4193.74	3709.52	88.45
Vaishali	3179.57	2324.94	73.12	3955.96	3295.94	83.32	6101.28	5506.69	90.25
Darbhanga	5090.59	3793.71	74.52	5089.24	3792.42	74.52	8123.02	6949.67	85.56
Madhubani	3604.73	2824.22	78.35	5203.86	4730.53	90.9	7625.99	7108.55	93.21
Samastipur	4913.36	3675.71	74.81	8306.25	7159.95	86.2	11260.62	10141.16	90.06
Begusarai	5540.03	4638.19	83.72	6557.46	6003.66	91.55	6668.73	6153.76	92.28
Munger	1295.68	945.36	72.96	2619.51	2469.06	94.26	3148.09	2790.41	88.64
Sheikhpura	887.17	808.08	91.09	1683.04	1649.57	98.01	2214.96	2160.28	97.53
Lakhisarai	1970.27	1784.81	90.59	3436.04	3274.4	95.3	3269.52	3121.13	95.46
Jamui	3162.38	3029.62	95.8	6803.48	6676.5	98.13	6301.91	6137.45	97.39
Khagaria	1653.59	1394.54	84.33	1019.56	811.82	79.62	1937.98	1822.53	94.04
Bhagalpur	4075.77	3446.07	84.55	4892.61	4535.23	92.7	5773.65	5310.45	91.98
Banka	2735.15	2216.97	81.05	4375.11	3903.19	89.21	5893.21	5492.13	93.19
Saharsa	4660.39	4347.44	93.28	6654.82	6377	95.83	12280.92	11942.13	97.24
Supaul	4666.8	2497.91	53.53	5805.13	3750.25	64.6	7173	5311.01	74.04
Madhepura	2701.95	2396.64	88.7	8226.88	7894.32	95.96	7558.83	7224.32	95.57
Purnea	4411.22	3377.9	76.58	6131.96	5116.32	83.44	7598.91	6483.5	85.32
Kishanganj	2213.29	1683.09	76.04	2380.07	1896.88	79.7	3953.35	3644.37	92.18
Araria	4100.05	2773.44	67.64	6280.66	5023.71	79.99	6570.39	5385.28	81.96
Katihar	4797.88	4452.59	92.8	7483.49	6762.6	90.37	6438.66	5996.41	93.13
State Fund	41551.74	995.04	2.39	1947.57	1035.79	53.18	4275.1	569.44	13.32
<b>Bihar</b>	<b>189194.09</b>	<b>115091.53</b>	<b>60.83</b>	<b>198010.61</b>	<b>162439.11</b>	<b>82.04</b>	<b>248035.4</b>	<b>219210.6</b>	<b>88.39</b>

Source : Department of Rural Development, GOB

**Table 7.4 : District-wise Distribution of PDS Dealers by Their Social Background in Bihar**

Districts	Number of Dealers	Percentage of Dealers belonging to							Total
		SC/ ST	BC/ EBC	Minority	Women	Women/ Other SHG	Helper Samiti/ PACS/ Samiti of Ex-Army Personnel	General	
Patna	2439	17.3	47.1	2.7	9.9	0.1	7.6	15.3	100.0
Nalanda	1196	14.7	41.7	4.0	9.7	1.8	16.1	12.0	100.0
Bhojpur	1239	13.7	36.1	4.1	10.7	0.0	11.0	24.4	100.0
Buxar	752	19.4	33.5	2.8	5.5	1.5	14.1	23.3	100.0
Rohtas	927	23.2	34.7	6.3	5.8	1.1	12.0	16.9	100.0
Kaimur	615	24.1	39.7	6.8	8.6	0.0	4.4	16.4	100.0
Gaya	1849	31.2	32.0	5.1	5.8	1.5	10.2	14.2	100.0
Jehanabad	483	17.6	29.8	4.3	8.7	0.0	15.5	24.0	100.0
Arwal	328	27.4	29.0	4.3	5.2	0.3	20.1	13.7	100.0
Nawada	902	15.4	34.1	4.5	10.8	0.4	13.7	21.0	100.0
Aurangabad	1144	17.7	36.6	3.8	3.8	0.2	9.3	28.8	100.0
Saran	2337	11.3	31.8	2.4	16.1	0.0	11.0	27.2	100.0
Siwan	1477	13.3	37.5	7.0	5.9	0.4	6.9	29.0	100.0
Gopalganj	1171	13.5	29.6	2.6	7.0	0.0	17.1	30.1	100.0
W. Champaran	1945	20.4	31.3	12.0	6.3	0.1	13.1	16.9	100.0
E. Champaran	2169	13.2	38.1	9.0	5.1	0.6	10.0	24.0	100.0
Muzaffarpur	1916	18.4	31.9	4.0	8.9	1.1	11.6	24.1	100.0
Sitamarhi	975	17.6	41.5	6.7	6.7	1.1	12.3	14.1	100.0
Sheohar	294	13.6	30.3	4.8	7.1	1.0	14.6	28.6	100.0
Vaishali	1451	15.5	38.7	1.7	6.9	0.9	15.0	21.4	100.0
Darbhanga	1231	11.0	31.8	11.1	9.6	0.6	8.4	27.5	100.0
Madhubani	1481	19.5	36.1	7.6	5.7	1.3	11.3	18.6	100.0
Samastipur	1462	20.6	35.2	2.5	5.3	0.7	13.9	22.0	100.0
Begusarai	1021	27.3	27.3	4.3	11.9	0.0	4.6	24.5	100.0
Munger	576	8.5	47.6	5.7	9.9	0.0	12.5	15.8	100.0
Sheikhpura	289	16.6	36.3	2.4	6.6	0.0	12.5	25.6	100.0
Lakhisarai	371	11.3	34.0	2.4	9.7	2.2	11.1	29.4	100.0
Jamui	756	19.7	34.4	3.6	4.4	0.0	13.6	24.3	100.0
Khagaria	593	14.0	49.7	2.7	13.3	3.4	5.6	11.3	100.0
Bhagalpur	1320	15.0	46.1	10.4	7.3	0.0	10.4	10.8	100.0
Banka	792	15.3	46.2	7.8	8.7	3.9	4.7	13.4	100.0
Saharsa	702	17.4	39.9	9.0	4.7	1.4	15.7	12.0	100.0
Supaul	714	11.8	46.8	8.8	4.2	0.0	15.1	13.3	100.0
Madhepura	573	14.1	46.6	4.9	8.2	0.3	16.9	8.9	100.0
Purnea	1154	18.6	36.1	16.2	9.7	2.8	6.2	10.3	100.0
Kishanganj	587	14.7	25.4	0.0	4.1	0.3	8.2	47.4	100.0
Araria	1230	14.5	31.6	23.4	15.1	0.0	7.2	8.1	100.0
Katihar	1022	18.5	38.3	10.7	3.6	0.0	13.1	15.9	100.0
<b>Bihar</b>	<b>41483</b>	<b>17.1</b>	<b>36.7</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source : Department of Food and Consumer Protection, GOB

**Table 7.5 : District-wise Allotment and Lifting of Wheat and Rice under NFSA during (2016-17)**

(Fig In Mt)

Districts	Wheat			Rice		
	Allotment	Lifting	Lifting Percentage	Allotment	Lifting	Lifting Percentage
Patna	127127	107157	84.3	190725	140665	73.8
Nalanda	55988	54873	98.0	83982	83747	99.7
Bhojpur	51664	45903	88.8	77496	62964	81.2
Buxar	24131	22426	92.9	36197	35054	96.8
Rohtas	47864	47864	100.0	71796	71403	99.5
Kaimur	25907	25907	100.0	38861	38220	98.3
<b>-----</b>						
Gaya	83783	82192	98.1	125674	121437	96.6
Jehanabad	18544	18544	100.0	27817	27797	99.9
Arwal	13844	13845	100.0	20766	20764	100.0
Nawada	43913	43913	100.0	65869	65869	100.0
Aurangabad	46103	46103	100.0	69155	69155	100.0
<b>-----</b>						
Saran	71105	70090	98.6	106658	106424	99.8
Siwan	61069	61069	100.0	91603	91596	100.0
Gopalganj	45592	45487	99.8	68388	67152	98.2
<b>-----</b>						
W. Champaran	83988	82845	98.6	125983	120920	96.0
E. Champaran	112457	106491	94.7	168686	165295	98.0
Muzaffarpur	100947	100918	100.0	151438	146438	96.7
Sitamarhi	76876	70497	91.7	115314	107211	93.0
Sheohar	14447	14447	100.0	21671	21671	100.0
Vaishali	78853	75391	95.6	118280	107717	91.1
<b>-----</b>						
Darbhanga	94679	79972	84.5	142018	124647	87.8
Madhubani	72396	64452	89.0	108595	98117	90.4
Samastipur	101435	101434	100.0	152152	152152	100.0
<b>-----</b>						
Begusarai	68320	66931	98.0	102479	100492	98.1
Munger	28061	27954	99.6	42091	37481	89.0
Sheikhpura	11887	11887	100.0	17831	17831	100.0
Lakhisarai	18935	18539	97.9	28403	27537	97.0
Jamui	37372	35320	94.5	56058	55013	98.1
Khagaria	40918	40876	99.9	61377	61377	100.0
<b>-----</b>						
Bhagalpur	61668	45502	73.8	92502	70108	75.8
Banka	45276	44039	97.3	67914	66903	98.5
<b>-----</b>						
Saharsa	45318	45318	100.0	67977	67778	99.7
Supaul	50687	48787	96.3	76031	73409	96.6
Madhepura	46102	46102	100.0	69154	69154	100.0
<b>-----</b>						
Purnea	75292	75292	100.0	112938	112938	100.0
Kishanganj	40076	40076	100.0	60113	60113	100.0
Araria	72396	64452	89.0	108595	98117	90.4
Katihar	69251	69251	100.0	103877	103877	100.0
<b>-----</b>						
<b>Bihar</b>	<b>2164273</b>	<b>2062146</b>	<b>95.3</b>	<b>3246462</b>	<b>3068541</b>	<b>94.5</b>

Source : Department of Food and Consumer Protection, GOB

**Table 9.1 : District-wise Performance Under Annual Credit Plan as on 31.3.2017**

**A : Priority Sector Advances**

(Rs. crore)

Districts	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	2160	2774	128.4	2458	3111	126.6	2931	2337	79.7	7549	8222	108.9
Nalanda	1219	1109	91.0	331	307	92.7	248	163	65.9	1798	1579	87.8
Bhojpur	1980	1447	73.1	360	391	108.7	291	222	76.3	2632	2060	78.3
Buxar	1512	1202	79.5	281	221	78.6	201	146	72.7	1994	1569	78.7
Rohtas	1695	1597	94.2	456	637	139.7	476	384	80.7	2627	2618	99.7
Kaimur	1760	1329	75.5	276	245	88.8	243	175	72.0	2279	1749	76.7
Gaya	1435	1265	88.1	613	533	86.9	791	590	74.6	2839	2387	84.1
Jehanabad	642	440	68.5	144	121	84.0	98	68	69.3	883	628	71.1
Arwal	435	304	69.9	70	52	74.9	53	48	89.8	558	404	72.4
Nawada	793	540	68.1	138	139	100.6	129	95	73.2	1061	774	72.9
Aurangabad	1636	1225	74.9	208	265	127.7	309	238	77.0	2153	1728	80.3
Saran	1672	1596	95.5	561	469	83.5	507	311	61.3	2741	2376	86.7
Siwan	1353	1259	93.1	362	336	92.6	365	280	76.6	2080	1874	90.1
Gopalganj	1951	1505	77.2	122	109	89.2	184	110	59.7	2257	1724	76.4
W. Champaran	1973	1945	98.6	686	514	74.9	677	437	64.5	3337	2896	86.8
E. Champaran	2183	1830	83.8	642	556	86.7	239	181	75.8	3064	2567	83.8
Muzaffarpur	2675	2365	88.4	936	908	97.0	337	406	120.6	3947	3678	93.2
Sitamarhi	857	682	79.6	518	390	75.3	213	171	80.2	1588	1243	78.3
Sheohar	318	203	63.7	55	47	84.2	49	39	78.8	423	288	68.2
Vaishali	1110	988	89.1	178	236	132.5	185	163	88.5	1473	1388	94.2
Darbhanga	1102	750	68.1	246	310	126.3	237	220	92.8	1585	1281	80.8
Madhubani	1403	1024	73.0	376	332	88.3	304	197	64.7	2083	1553	74.5
Samastipur	1765	1691	95.8	453	405	89.5	651	348	53.5	2869	2445	85.2
Begusarai	1567	1430	91.3	988	838	84.8	374	219	58.6	2929	2487	84.9
Munger	580	519	89.6	206	184	89.2	116	110	94.9	902	814	90.2
Sheikhpura	192	255	132.8	95	71	75.1	13	23	177.9	300	349	116.4
Lakhisarai	506	387	76.6	109	96	87.9	48	37	77.1	663	520	78.5
Jamui	607	654	107.7	105	140	132.9	127	93	73.4	840	887	105.7
Khagaria	925	831	89.9	262	266	101.5	108	64	59.1	1294	1161	89.7
Bhagalpur	1282	933	72.8	871	627	72.0	201	162	80.7	2354	1723	73.2
Banka	883	583	66.0	280	189	67.5	71	46	65.2	1234	818	66.3
Saharsa	681	574	84.2	182	168	92.3	197	145	73.5	1061	887	83.6
Supaul	725	582	80.3	189	164	86.4	182	124	68.2	1096	870	79.3
Madhepura	889	647	72.8	68	168	245.9	97	109	113.0	1054	924	87.7
Purnea	1676	1145	68.3	273	454	166.1	220	156	70.8	2169	1755	80.9
Kishanganj	1339	1262	94.3	245	200	81.8	109	69	63.0	1693	1532	90.5
Araria	1468	1355	92.3	282	280	99.3	173	111	64.5	1922	1746	90.8
Katihar	1052	847	80.6	374	383	102.4	246	172	69.8	1672	1402	83.9
<b>Bihar</b>	<b>48000</b>	<b>41077</b>	<b>85.6</b>	<b>15000</b>	<b>14862</b>	<b>99.1</b>	<b>12000</b>	<b>8968</b>	<b>74.7</b>	<b>75000</b>	<b>64907</b>	<b>86.5</b>

Source : State Level Bankers' Committee

**B : Non-Priority Sector Advances as on 31.3.2017**

(Rs. crore)

Districts	Non-Priority Sector			Grand total		
	Target	Achievement	Achievement Percentage	Target	Achievement	Achievement Percentage
Patna	4254	7295	171.5	11803	15517	131.5
Nalanda	597	422	70.7	2395	2001	83.6
Bhojpur	602	426	70.8	3233	2486	76.9
Buxar	468	250	53.5	2462	1820	73.9
Rohtas	641	460	71.7	3268	3078	94.2
Kaimur	373	199	53.4	2651	1948	73.5
<b>-----</b>						
Gaya	988	763	77.3	3827	3151	82.3
Jehanabad	325	182	55.9	1209	810	67.0
Arwal	173	110	63.9	730	514	70.4
Nawada	311	164	52.6	1372	937	68.3
Aurangabad	511	302	59.1	2664	2030	76.2
<b>-----</b>						
Saran	729	491	67.4	3470	2868	82.6
Siwan	613	422	68.9	2693	2296	85.3
Gopalganj	470	362	77.0	2726	2086	76.5
<b>-----</b>						
W. Champaran	588	452	76.9	3925	3348	85.3
E. Champaran	835	561	67.1	3899	3128	80.2
Muzaffarpur	1385	1321	95.4	5332	4999	93.7
Sitamarhi	544	383	70.5	2132	1626	76.3
Sheohar	160	87	54.5	583	375	64.4
Vaishali	780	540	69.2	2253	1928	85.6
<b>-----</b>						
Darbhanga	777	530	68.2	2362	1811	76.7
Madhubani	762	490	64.2	2846	2043	71.8
Samastipur	888	568	64.0	3757	3013	80.2
<b>-----</b>						
Begusarai	748	568	75.9	3677	3055	83.1
Munger	438	680	155.3	1340	1493	111.4
Sheikhpura	184	148	80.4	484	497	102.7
Lakhisarai	208	132	63.5	871	652	74.9
Jamui	298	281	94.3	1137	1168	102.7
Khagaria	372	234	62.7	1667	1394	83.7
<b>-----</b>						
Bhagalpur	1086	822	75.7	3441	2545	74.0
Banka	429	310	72.1	1663	1128	67.8
<b>-----</b>						
Saharsa	395	308	78.1	1455	1195	82.1
Supaul	436	412	94.4	1533	1282	83.6
Madhepura	378	388	102.6	1432	1312	91.7
<b>-----</b>						
Purnea	742	755	101.7	2911	2510	86.2
Kishanganj	336	212	63.2	2029	1744	85.9
Araria	530	419	79.0	2452	2165	88.3
Katihar	647	556	85.9	2319	1958	84.4
<b>Bihar</b>	<b>25000</b>	<b>23002</b>	<b>92.0</b>	<b>100000</b>	<b>87909</b>	<b>87.9</b>

Source : State Level Bankers' Committee

**Table 9.2 : District-wise Achievement of Kisan Credit Card (NEW and RENEW) Numbers (in '000)**

Districts	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Patna	18.05	26.23	60.14	50.52	54.95	54.32	72.92	59.09	62.58	66.55
Nalanda	16.18	22.28	34.95	42.07	46.48	63.10	52.08	54.17	72.24	56.12
Bhojpur	15.92	27.58	50.76	59.02	84.54	86.53	96.03	90.50	83.70	50.31
Buxar	6.78	10.92	38.45	32.04	40.53	79.49	64.99	51.36	44.43	35.63
Rohtas	19.59	33.14	56.52	57.66	76.55	95.86	78.68	72.13	93.40	113.52
Kaimur	12.09	24.10	31.49	29.36	44.17	63.62	57.32	63.94	68.04	37.91
Gaya	16.37	52.57	40.10	41.01	60.65	85.44	95.49	86.97	104.28	93.17
Jehenabad	5.35	12.26	16.10	25.15	26.43	18.91	16.73	14.20	22.68	17.69
Arwal	2.93	4.44	6.69	8.36	12.75	13.46	11.10	13.47	18.68	13.99
Nawada	11.22	25.99	24.84	28.98	23.73	36.43	44.29	42.46	76.64	58.62
Aurangabad	8.64	28.08	42.49	42.35	54.79	67.64	31.70	54.10	73.83	75.75
Saran	14.13	24.23	32.71	34.84	39.06	66.26	72.48	61.32	91.86	82.06
Siwan	14.55	27.75	38.54	34.17	36.96	72.17	55.79	71.07	97.31	83.47
Gopalganj	13.40	29.82	42.89	53.93	60.45	82.85	97.37	98.80	88.55	109.34
W. Champaran	32.43	47.45	70.19	75.74	97.81	86.74	104.25	98.93	136.40	129.69
E. Champaran	26.21	45.14	74.33	82.86	104.24	129.86	147.01	156.80	160.34	153.66
Muzaffarpur	20.05	36.20	61.03	58.14	71.13	91.76	96.01	144.85	142.78	139.99
Sitamarhi	24.40	19.94	34.68	30.37	43.47	62.52	66.49	47.52	55.15	42.90
Sheohar	2.62	6.65	6.32	12.12	7.68	11.31	27.41	9.87	49.79	17.19
Vaishali	17.14	30.63	38.76	45.61	66.71	82.39	88.73	80.25	85.17	77.88
Darbhanga	8.01	20.74	43.99	26.36	41.68	56.13	52.02	39.35	41.38	48.46
Madhubani	15.60	35.42	38.58	55.26	72.37	101.07	95.60	97.56	129.11	95.02
Samastipur	22.78	38.36	79.08	80.40	95.79	94.51	155.58	154.74	173.89	170.53
Begusarai	14.71	20.69	57.13	72.81	89.80	111.45	152.53	134.32	134.01	119.82
Munger	5.61	10.76	16.56	16.70	28.05	19.33	36.37	36.22	44.20	46.09
Shiekhpora	3.53	7.88	6.04	5.22	12.74	13.62	12.60	21.87	13.45	26.97
Lakhisarai	4.59	10.05	11.40	15.85	18.07	16.62	35.84	39.83	37.07	38.71
Jamui	7.38	13.46	15.78	22.59	28.02	30.84	50.86	64.32	64.64	68.24
Khagaria	9.30	12.38	30.31	39.92	57.27	45.85	69.17	78.56	76.26	83.32
Bhagalpur	11.48	22.73	44.74	37.94	48.75	45.36	66.86	65.70	72.44	61.73
Banka	4.28	9.46	21.23	22.83	36.20	34.78	36.69	36.02	47.77	34.62
Saharsa	7.25	13.84	21.76	18.90	25.22	32.86	41.01	47.16	45.35	33.45
Supaul	6.30	57.13	22.83	16.79	27.26	40.51	45.48	46.71	43.30	42.94
Madhepura	6.06	11.62	12.31	14.71	24.80	29.93	36.54	25.39	20.35	28.71
Purnea	13.48	27.43	51.21	30.38	55.21	64.57	64.26	61.97	68.56	45.65
Kishanganj	7.39	13.68	14.65	20.79	36.76	44.19	51.11	46.03	54.16	40.50
Araria	8.56	16.38	20.23	29.47	47.76	54.05	82.37	53.92	60.22	42.71
Katihar	12.21	19.83	29.76	31.62	48.62	45.51	53.03	49.92	60.84	41.77
<b>Bihar</b>	<b>466.54</b>	<b>897.25</b>	<b>1339.54</b>	<b>1402.83</b>	<b>1847.44</b>	<b>2231.79</b>	<b>2514.76</b>	<b>2471.35</b>	<b>2814.83</b>	<b>2524.66</b>

Source : State Level Bankers' Committee

**Table 10.1 : Number of Health Institutions in Bihar (As on September, 2017)**

Districts	District Hospital	Referral Hospital	SDH	PHC	Health Sub-Centre	APHC	DH+RH+S DH+PHC+ HSC +APHC	Population / Health Institution
Patna	0	4	4	23 (1)	234	94	359	16263
Nalanda	1	3	2	20 (2)	368	45	439	6555
Bhojpur	1	3	2	14 (4)	298	27	344	7931
Buxar	1	0	1	11 (3)	160	28	201	8489
Rohtas	1	2	2	19 (4)	251	32	307	9641
Kaimur	1	2	1	11 (3)	175	19	208	7819
Gaya	1	2	2	24 (8)	469	36	533	8239
Jehanabad	1	2	0	7 (1)	107	31	148	7603
Arwal	1	0	0	5 (1)	65	27	98	7151
Nawada	1	2	1	14 (4)	174	36	228	9733
Aurangabad	1	3	1	11 (5)	254	61	331	7674
Saran	1	3	2	20 (8)	414	41	480	8233
Siwan	1	3	1	19 (7)	378	44	446	7467
Gopalganj	1	3	1	14 (5)	185	22	226	11336
W. Champaran	1	2	2	18 (6)	532	33	588	6692
E. Champaran	1	1	3	27 (13)	398	70	500	10199
Muzaffarpur	1	2	0	16 (9)	499	83	600	8002
Sitamarhi	1	1	2	17 (5)	208	38	266	12871
Sheohar	1	0	0	5 (1)	91	13	110	5966
Vaishali	1	2	2	16 (1)	334	34	390	8962
Darbhanga	0	2	1	18 (6)	261	46	328	12004
Madhubani	1	4	4	21 (2)	376	61	465	9650
Samastipur	1	1	4	20 (8)	358	55	439	9707
Begusarai	1	2	4	18 (3)	292	22	337	8815
Munger	1	0	2	9 (2)	154	20	185	7393
Sheikhpura	1	1	0	6 (0)	85	17	110	5785
Lakhisarai	1	1	0	6 (1)	102	12	122	8204
Jamui	1	3	0	10 (3)	279	22	315	5589
Khagaria	1	1	0	7 (1)	186	23	218	7646
Bhagalpur	1	3	2	16 (1)	362	54	438	6936
Banka	1	3	2	11 (2)	239	31	285	7140
Saharsa	1	0	1	10 (2)	171	32	215	8840
Supaul	1	2	1	11 (1)	181	23	219	10178
Madhepura	1	0	1	13 (1)	272	21	308	6499
Purnea	1	2	3	14 (2)	312	33	364	8969
Kishanganj	1	1	0	7 (0)	156	10	175	9659
Araria	1	2	1	9 (0)	242	29	284	9900
Katihar	1	2	2	16 (3)	327	41	388	7915
<b>Bihar</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>533 (130)</b>	<b>9949</b>	<b>1366</b>	<b>11997</b>	<b>8677</b>

Note : Figure in paranthesis represent upgradation of PHC to CHC (30 bedded)

Source : Bihar State Health Society, Patna; GoB

**Table 10.2 : District-wise Employment of Regular and Contractual Doctors**

Districts	No. of sanctioned post currently		Number of Doctors Employed				No. of doctors/ lakh population*
	Regular	Contractual	Regular		Contractual		
			2016-17	2017-18*	2016-17	2017-18*	
Patna	422	92	248	248	14	18	4
Nalanda	285	95	119	117	55	58	4
Bhojpur	194	65	129	129	11	11	5
Buxar	115	54	83	84	2	3	5
Rohtas	248	89	89	85	30	27	3
Kaimur	114	48	70	70	11	15	4
Gaya	400	106	108	106	22	22	2
Jehanabad	150	46	83	86	11	11	8
Arwal	81	26	11	28	14	11	4
Nawada	198	45	68	74	2	2	3
Aurangabad	193	60	53	58	18	30	2
Saran	165	94	76	121	37	34	3
Siwan	234	108	75	80	31	32	2
Gopalganj	101	69	70	69	19	26	3
W. Champaran	132	83	71	65	24	26	2
E. Champaran	190	128	106	99	42	36	2
Muzaffarpur	274	64	108	108	17	17	2
Sitamarhi	170	68	64	62	16	16	2
Sheohar	103	19	37	32	5	5	5
Vaishali	239	69	104	136	14	4	4
Darbhanga	163	89	80	72	53	10	2
Madhubani	366	85	101	92	21	17	2
Samastipur	192	95	102	102	16	15	2
Begusarai	146	94	60	70	13	13	2
Munger	145	44	72	71	5	5	5
Sheikhpura	190	24	65	65	6	5	10
Lakhisarai	122	30	55	52	3	1	5
Jamui	131	48	59	54	16	16	3
Khagaria	123	44	59	59	11	12	4
Bhagalpur	206	64	84	82	9	9	3
Banka	167	58	70	70	8	6	3
Saharsa	167	55	53	53	116	116	3
Supaul	251	48	83	83	12	11	4
Madhepura	190	67	51	51	25	31	3
Purnea	226	64	117	117	13	13	4
Kishanganj	85	28	47	47	5	5	3
Araria	179	36	61	56	4	4	2
Katihar	192	78	192	93	192	16	3
<b>Bihar</b>	<b>7249</b>	<b>2479</b>	<b>3183</b>	<b>3146</b>	<b>923</b>	<b>709</b>	<b>3</b>

Note : \* denotes data from April to September, 2017

Source : Bihar State Health Society, Patna; GoB



**Table 10.3 : District-wise Employment of Grade A Nurses**

Districts	No. of sanctioned post currently		Number of Grade A Nurses Employed						No. of Grade A Nurses / lakh population*
	Regular	Contractual	Regular			Contractual			
			2015-16	2016-17	2017-18*	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18*	
Patna	161	46	158	158	134	23	23	4	2
Nalanda	129	88	92	88	98	32	32	3	3
Bhojpur	162	54	47	60	60	10	1	1	2
Buxar	85	74	33	45	42	2	2	1	2
Rohtas	88	20	32	54	54	18	18	11	2
Kaimur	38	44	17	29	28	9	9	9	2
Gaya	174	25	77	97	95	16	16	16	2
Jehanabad	85	34	60	76	77	3	3	1	7
Arwal	50	56	6	20	19	3	3	2	3
Nawada	82	175	67	75	75	13	13	0	3
Aurangabad	35	128	22	31	30	6	6	2	1
Saran	86	25	24	9	47	5	5	6	1
Siwan	147	110	14	14	35	2	2	0	1
Gopalganj	84	18	15	29	31	4	4	2	1
W. Champaran	108	37	26	39	39	28	5	4	1
E. Champaran	165	48	25	17	36	37	37	37	1
Muzaffarpur	152	54	53	39	39	1	0	0	1
Sitamarhi	116	17	15	33	33	14	14	14	1
Sheohar	59	34	3	11	9	6	5	4	1
Vaishali	258	118	45	69	69	49	49	1	2
Darbhanga	154	30	29	28	28	9	2	2	1
Madhubani	364	114	26	60	53	7	7	2	1
Samastipur	304	146	97	120	120	6	2	2	3
Begusarai	128	102	116	118	122	4	4	1	4
Munger	119	38	103	103	100	0	0	0	7
Sheikhpura	74	34	33	33	44	4	4	1	7
Lakhisarai	73	38	38	53	53	12	23	1	5
Jamui	75	85	31	40	38	41	8	8	2
Khagaria	61	50	59	57	59	6	2	2	4
Bhagalpur	108	165	75	75	76	7	7	1	3
Banka	67	64	58	59	59	56	7	7	3
Saharsa	167	64	30	47	49	38	38	4	3
Supaul	172	107	25	39	40	2	1	1	2
Madhepura	58	9	6	31	31	8	8	2	2
Purnea	110	112	62	79	75	9	9	2	2
Kishanganj	60	44	18	23	23	2	1	1	1
Araria	96	39	14	25	27	7	7	5	1
Katihar	250	104	49	49	49	6	6	6	2
<b>Bihar</b>	<b>4704</b>	<b>2550</b>	<b>1700</b>	<b>2032</b>	<b>2096</b>	<b>505</b>	<b>383</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>2</b>

Note : \* denotes data from April to September, 2017

Source : Bihar State Health Society, Patna; GoB

**Table 10.4 : District-wise Employment of ANM**

Districts	No. of sanctioned post currently		Number of ANM Employed						No. of ANM/ lakh population*
	Regular	Contractual	Regular			Contractual			
			2015-16	2016-17	2017-18*	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18*	
Patna	1155	418	491	939	948	375	247	172	16
Nalanda	835	370	389	750	720	358	210	143	25
Bhojpur	706	350	295	377	377	345	172	172	14
Buxar	382	162	158	207	202	161	105	86	12
Rohtas	593	308	211	409	409	255	102	91	14
Kaimur	325	287	119	245	257	223	97	99	16
Gaya	1170	541	479	640	641	487	303	254	15
Jehanabad	351	151	176	243	173	192	195	71	15
Arwal	125	65	65	87	85	62	60	32	12
Nawada	443	525	208	221	214	118	91	91	10
Aurangabad	581	308	280	339	333	292	156	154	13
Saran	789	643	291	358	344	382	360	267	9
Siwan	501	370	224	329	295	265	122	113	9
Gopalganj	512	186	199	206	205	113	107	107	8
W. Champaran	535	895	254	295	295	646	570	570	7
E. Champaran	1017	503	316	242	228	470	399	374	4
Muzaffarpur	956	583	592	702	702	379	234	234	15
Sitamarhi	684	213	216	217	215	100	96	81	6
Sheohar	97	172	18	23	23	111	101	92	4
Vaishali	764	418	329	444	444	296	266	162	13
Darbhanga	585	419	220	301	269	312	248	196	7
Madhubani	1017	702	283	321	312	299	239	211	7
Samastipur	854	486	494	537	537	437	200	189	13
Begusarai	661	360	382	493	529	347	217	172	18
Munger	491	165	141	358	361	159	64	64	26
Sheikhpura	257	123	105	105	155	90	46	43	24
Lakhisarai	400	102	125	230	230	100	87	45	23
Jamui	609	212	139	211	257	193	182	118	15
Khagaria	362	193	159	228	273	173	110	79	16
Bhagalpur	567	362	333	618	614	336	247	152	20
Banka	406	265	361	361	353	254	125	123	17
Saharsa	350	212	138	152	140	155	137	116	7
Supaul	212	246	68	90	86	172	148	148	4
Madhepura	399	153	77	101	105	87	72	75	5
Purnea	655	370	198	280	268	392	184	184	8
Kishanganj	338	186	78	82	74	149	126	111	4
Araria	561	290	129	153	150	216	213	157	5
Katihar	614	345	234	311	311	210	210	210	10
<b>Bihar</b>	<b>21859</b>	<b>12659</b>	<b>8974</b>	<b>12205</b>	<b>12134</b>	<b>9711</b>	<b>6848</b>	<b>5758</b>	<b>12</b>

Note : \* denotes data from April to September, 2017

Source : Bihar State Health Society, Patna; Gob

**Table 10.5 : District-wise Employment of ASHA Worker**

Districts	2013-14		2014-15		2015-16		2016-17*	
	Target	Selection	Target	Selection	Target	Selection	Target	Selection
Patna	3233	3018	5842	3018	3461	3043	3461	2992
Nalanda	2365	2313	2880	2316	2415	2316	2415	2316
Bhojpur	2264	2199	2731	2188	2331	2079	2331	2079
Buxar	1493	1474	1708	1474	1551	1474	1551	1494
Rohtas	2490	2430	2962	2454	2538	2465	2538	2465
Kaimur	1462	1462	1628	1462	1570	1483	1570	1509
<b>-----</b>								
Gaya	3514	3442	4395	3448	3878	3448	3878	3448
Jehanabad	871	870	1126	870	990	870	990	870
Arwal	773	746	773	750	749	749	749	747
Nawada	1959	1928	2221	1956	2004	1957	2004	1957
Aurangabad	2160	2142	2542	2142	2299	2213	2299	2243
<b>-----</b>								
Saran	3459	3385	3955	3402	3602	3406	3602	3408
Siwan	3008	2834	3334	2822	3136	2822	3136	2822
Gopalganj	2371	2336	2564	2374	2396	2390	2396	2395
<b>-----</b>								
W. Champaran	3206	3043	3935	3108	3644	3135	3644	3178
E. Champaran	4326	3906	5099	4060	4684	4060	4684	4060
Muzaffarpur	3984	3856	4805	3858	4510	3880	4510	3880
Sitamarhi	2965	2912	3424	2919	3259	2919	3259	2919
Sheohar	580	572	656	572	646	572	646	572
Vaishali	2969	2888	3498	3019	3265	3121	3265	3129
<b>-----</b>								
Darbhanga	3550	3100	3941	3118	3729	3192	3729	3242
Madhubani	4046	3682	4487	3853	4298	3902	4298	3910
Samastipur	3835	3779	4266	3794	4161	3798	4161	3798
<b>-----</b>								
Begusarai	2629	2410	2973	2403	2493	2410	2493	2410
Munger	961	956	1369	952	1014	953	1014	953
Sheikhpura	520	476	637	476	526	476	526	478
Lakhisarai	802	756	1002	901	900	898	900	898
Jamui	1520	1504	1762	1505	1654	1509	1654	1509
Khagaria	1412	1399	1668	1468	1571	1499	1571	1501
<b>-----</b>								
Bhagalpur	2311	2236	3040	2232	2435	2236	2435	2236
Banka	1820	1782	2037	1809	1966	1819	1966	1819
<b>-----</b>								
Saharsa	1622	1471	1902	1471	1823	1471	1823	1471
Supaul	1928	1912	2229	2093	2140	2111	2140	2111
Madhepura	1711	1655	2004	1674	2049	1704	2049	1704
<b>-----</b>								
Purnea	2723	2634	3268	2709	2983	2817	2983	2833
Kishanganj	1368	1280	1690	1290	1585	1298	1585	1298
Araria	2376	2365	2812	2365	2637	2237	2637	2284
Katihar	2549	2549	3074	2720	2795	2770	2795	2770
<b>-----</b>								
<b>Bihar</b>	<b>87135</b>	<b>83702</b>	<b>104239</b>	<b>85045</b>	<b>93687</b>	<b>85502</b>	<b>93687</b>	<b>85708</b>

Note : \* denotes data from April to September, 2016; Target and selection for 2014-15 also include urban ASHA while other years only represent rural ASHA, Target for 2015-16 and 2016-17 are the same

Source : Bihar State Health Society, Patna; GoB

**Table 10.6 : District-wise Coverage of Institutional Deliveries under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY)**

(Figures in '000)

Districts	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (Sept. 2017)
Patna	78	83	64	64	32
Nalanda	46	41	41	39	22
Bhojpur	43	39	38	36	20
Buxar	24	25	21	21	11
Rohtas	33	43	27	26	13
Kaimur	26	23	24	24	13
Gaya	52	63	49	47	25
Jehanabad	21	16	16	14	7
Arwal	10	10	9	9	5
Nawada	33	32	30	28	17
Aurangabad	36	36	33	31	14
Saran	52	57	48	50	27
Siwan	45	48	39	40	21
Gopalganj	40	37	38	38	20
W. Champaran	73	57	67	68	32
E. Champaran	67	73	62	62	35
Muzaffarpur	56	69	54	53	26
Sitamarhi	49	49	43	45	22
Sheohar	10	9	9	10	5
Vaishali	63	50	60	60	32
Darbhanga	51	57	48	50	25
Madhubani	54	65	54	59	28
Samastipur	94	61	88	89	47
Begusarai	57	43	55	54	28
Munger	23	20	21	21	12
Sheikhpura	13	9	13	12	7
Lakhisarai	16	14	16	15	8
Jamui	29	25	27	27	16
Khagaria	36	24	34	35	18
Bhagalpur	50	44	52	51	27
Banka	36	29	35	33	18
Saharsa	41	27	40	40	17
Supaul	46	32	46	47	23
Madhepura	38	29	37	42	23
Purnea	73	47	71	71	35
Kishanganj	27	24	21	23	13
Araria	51	40	51	54	25
Katihar	56	44	52	57	32
<b>Bihar</b>	<b>1648</b>	<b>1494</b>	<b>1533</b>	<b>1545</b>	<b>801</b>

Source : Bihar State Health Society, Patna; GoB

**Table 10.7 : Prevalence of Diseases (2016-17)**

Districts	Acute Diarrheal Disease (including acute Gastroenteritis)	Bacillary Dysentery	Viral Hepatitis	Enteric Fever	Malaria
Patna	9760	6463	2666	2918	146
Nalanda	4425	2481	0	382	485
Bhojpur	5772	3164	0	880	0
Buxar	898	2677	87	4204	113
Rohtas	10608	1950	242	10516	1166
Kaimur	5981	3699	29	13511	344
Gaya	3135	2459	18	1669	1810
Jehanabad	5415	3174	8	3717	17
Arwal	1666	1781	0	1510	0
Nawada	5882	3671	6577	1579	2336
Aurangabad	2794	1019	0	961	96
Saran	1973	904	0	395	27
Siwan	11048	5266	0	5930	303
Gopalganj	6703	548	35	391	22
W. Champaran	13942	1229	0	0	0
E. Champaran	1725	1322	0	925	0
Muzaffarpur	14374	3413	616	6590	939
Sitamarhi	12037	5902	0	3843	1
Sheohar	3391	2367	0	2598	3
Vaishali	13639	17576	5860	21389	810
Darbhangha	4155	2177	1021	1898	171
Madhubani	13431	8040	290	8860	473
Samastipur	16474	11266	1	10846	420
Begusarai	14088	3639	29	13511	344
Munger	8099	5605	88	291	3438
Sheikhpura	610	473	0	40	43
Lakhisarai	1435	788	0	324	92
Jamui	6394	6081	7	3685	1148
Khagaria	18427	2744	0	73	11
Bhagalpur	236	104	0	0	0
Banka	2564	794	0	813	54
Saharsa	6016	3856	6	1302	0
Supaul	3388	1935	1	993	2
Madhepura	38	0	0	0	0
Purnea	13202	5536	0	3452	13
Kishanganj	3944	911	179	1586	21
Araria	10995	11935	0	1010	1538
Katihar	11719	6396	0	2333	1344
<b>Bihar</b>	<b>270383</b>	<b>143345</b>	<b>17760</b>	<b>134925</b>	<b>17730</b>

Source : State Health Society, Patna, GOB

(Continued)

**Table 10.7 : Prevalence of Diseases (2016-17) (Contd.)**

Districts	Fever of Unknown origin (PUO)	Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) / Influenza like Illness (ILI)	Pneumonia	Dog bite	Any other State Specific Disease (Specify)	Unusual Syndromes NOT Captured Above (Specify clinical)
Patna	10327	10566	1655	15916	3980	10491
Nalanda	8037	7677	903	11813	0	0
Bhojpur	54	17499	9	12219	343	0
Buxar	4426	29871	1471	1940	0	0
Rohtas	10876	21643	1137	10623	0	0
Kaimur	7230	10424	580	3241	0	0
Gaya	14442	11814	554	2585	1991	0
Jehanabad	14209	17928	364	6421	0	0
Arwal	5225	2100	88	3508	0	0
Nawada	16935	4912	1792	4465	2446	4749
Aurangabad	530	2513	1120	2523	228	0
Saran	4695	3411	92	2080	0	0
Siwan	35485	41796	608	9632	1395	1052
Gopalganj	29367	31078	266	3777	0	0
W. Champaran	2090	17737	1241	4077	1243	0
E. Champaran	5104	1541	780	473	405	170
Muzaffarpur	30021	24126	1088	15079	0	935
Sitamarhi	7193	18084	1549	9677	131	0
Sheohar	1467	3074	0	2405	0	0
Vaishali	26354	62227	1376	14576	0	0
Darbhanga	4684	16966	47	5191	525	2528
Madhubani	12538	25486	332	6034	651	0
Samastipur	29299	37795	174	5471	875	0
Begusarai	28838	25191	145	9943	0	0
Munger	11207	15887	101	4129	0	0
Sheikhpura	1268	2128	68	1072	0	0
Lakhisarai	422	4069	89	1123	1105	663
Jamui	51307	41903	810	2397	0	0
Khagaria	55581	53838	361	1904	0	0
Bhagalpur	26459	14062	0	6913	0	0
Banka	1760	23506	52	2314	0	0
Saharsa	13227	35047	106	1198	0	0
Supaul	9599	3051	29	2156	590	748
Madhepura	0	0	0	0	0	0
Purnea	14626	28011	210	2646	868	0
Kishanganj	2337	3946	0	1420	232	0
Araria	2610	3714	162	1124	863	303
Katihar	7283	16676	140	1771	122	1747
<b>Bihar</b>	<b>507112</b>	<b>691297</b>	<b>19499</b>	<b>193836</b>	<b>17993</b>	<b>23386</b>

Source : State Health Society, Patna, GOB

Concluded)

**Table 10.8 : District-wise Fund Disbursed to Health Societies**

(Rs. lakh)

Districts	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17			
				NRHM-A	NRHM-B	NRHM-C	Total
Patna	4035.69	5293.20	3993.42	3503.99	1690.73	355.31	5550.03
Nalanda	2963.24	3779.53	3237.22	2077.58	1261.11	168.03	3506.71
Bhojpur	2058.36	2648.43	2715.25	1799.05	949.29	102.25	2850.60
Buxar	1382.92	1860.02	1762.66	1148.81	622.18	83.81	1854.80
Rohtas	1932.67	1923.70	2372.06	1661.56	1418.16	213.85	3293.57
Kaimur	1703.82	1860.06	2079.02	1260.75	851.25	218.84	2330.84
Gaya	4460.10	4056.57	4118.13	2985.58	1593.49	240.87	4819.95
Jehanabad	1329.96	1536.25	1173.85	986.55	565.75	71.68	1623.98
Arwal	920.83	829.17	915.73	665.58	470.04	94.19	1229.81
Nawada	1742.69	2048.67	1909.12	1463.34	1166.40	151.87	2781.61
Aurangabad	2594.13	2733.26	2288.90	1716.10	1279.95	196.43	3192.48
Saran	2851.63	2650.22	3069.12	2586.52	1606.70	282.99	4476.20
Siwan	2721.04	2537.74	3284.57	1520.97	1297.38	203.50	3021.85
Gopalganj	2520.83	2409.59	2062.60	1757.86	1265.11	163.91	3186.89
W. Champaran	3713.46	3834.59	5111.42	3674.73	1435.82	372.52	5483.08
E. Champaran	3822.36	5555.89	3414.01	3919.32	1837.08	371.35	6127.74
Muzaffarpur	3444.63	2848.42	3381.03	2448.44	1540.21	211.60	4200.25
Sitamarhi	2506.62	2150.80	2620.85	2397.19	1330.27	226.83	3954.29
Sheohar	646.29	779.95	720.14	695.37	287.21	63.07	1045.64
Vaishali	4011.61	3450.86	3925.29	3261.32	1493.29	224.55	4979.16
Darbhangha	3113.09	2920.53	2466.06	2411.57	1248.93	247.49	3908.00
Madhubani	3530.15	3091.18	3602.80	2687.85	1512.99	302.21	4503.06
Samastipur	4714.65	3872.80	5684.70	3010.52	1925.46	259.59	5195.57
Begusarai	3233.34	3552.20	3236.42	2569.78	1306.06	319.29	4195.12
Munger	1945.43	1513.31	1712.30	996.87	713.25	231.27	1941.40
Sheikhpura	814.86	965.65	1141.25	765.23	291.86	79.20	1136.28
Lakhisarai	1046.17	1188.39	1362.40	807.61	424.77	88.88	1321.27
Jamui	1621.89	2450.75	2090.60	1634.15	988.31	96.01	2718.46
Khagaria	1754.41	2322.32	1986.11	1471.52	846.87	163.18	2481.58
Bhagalpur	3327.31	3267.48	3729.52	2431.86	1042.66	245.97	3720.49
Banka	2321.64	2594.63	2430.29	1638.79	955.07	108.06	2701.92
Saharsa	2093.93	1962.26	2409.91	1583.38	920.90	221.89	2726.17
Supaul	1858.28	2154.84	2689.32	2014.91	849.91	198.22	3063.04
Madhepura	1951.99	2264.27	1974.33	1658.10	786.09	273.85	2718.04
Purnea	3393.22	4414.50	3922.66	2993.88	1472.51	309.61	4776.00
Kishanganj	965.72	1405.20	1327.24	1312.88	671.77	189.81	2174.46
Araria	1972.30	2726.41	2797.04	2605.97	1117.15	251.30	3974.42
Katihar	3131.46	2742.98	4096.26	2746.98	1517.45	266.48	4530.91
<b>Bihar</b>	<b>94152.69</b>	<b>100196.61</b>	<b>102813.61</b>	<b>76872.47</b>	<b>42553.43</b>	<b>7869.78</b>	<b>127295.69</b>

Note : The Fund has been disbursed by SHS to its implementing Agencies like DHS, RPMU, Medical Colleges, IGIMS and BMSICL, but on the above table fund disbursement shown only to DHS

Source : State Health Society, Patna, GOB

**Table 10.9 : District-wise Hand Pumps under National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP)**

Districts	Number of Handpumps Installed					Slipped back Habitations /Water quality Problems Covered				
	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Patna	1481	1553	769	1000	220	852	666	725	373	0
Nalanda	1122	998	976	1079	137	300	459	333	36	2
Bhojpur	830	840	514	669	82	280	221	285	244	0
Buxar	425	341	643	389	30	121	147	217	13	1
Rohtas	1024	1185	1011	1066	19	97	227	316	253	1
Kaimur	426	452	578	761	58	28	158	234	91	38
Gaya	1315	2105	1602	1739	148	300	511	449	469	34
Jehanabad	769	831	185	206	0	84	140	145	87	7
Arwal	132	259	141	196	0	50	81	107	92	13
Nawada	464	726	817	856	19	136	256	309	207	35
Aurangabad	468	789	898	994	0	239	202	248	250	37
Saran	1719	953	603	771	34	451	591	407	305	15
Siwan	1452	1643	693	736	441	628	379	346	337	15
Gopalganj	829	1165	553	497	74	273	350	275	269	11
W. Champaran	1616	710	495	871	359	88	295	313	311	3
E. Champaran	3397	1646	746	968	314	851	694	733	492	20
Muzaffarpur	108	2297	550	1179	782	104	153	395	222	5
Sitamarhi	541	979	440	1113	140	230	312	402	21	14
Sheohar	94	149	274	106	35	39	121	145	108	0
Vaishali	1082	1534	844	255	414	343	427	314	0	0
Darbhanga	2134	1160	989	588	339	432	412	398	0	5
Madhubani	1885	1612	750	762	303	529	508	432	167	0
Samastipur	1046	931	1052	937	237	183	157	398	336	96
Begusarai	858	810	564	695	54	375	564	383	58	0
Munger	220	253	588	453	78	24	223	249	301	38
Sheikhpura	523	189	239	230	0	30	146	50	0	0
Lakhisarai	450	828	462	485	12	260	409	243	174	122
Jamui	639	444	819	700	51	568	334	246	250	43
Khagaria	299	416	303	273	32	30	119	28	14	56
Bhagalpur	1199	735	1159	1346	84	90	523	522	223	2
Banka	780	472	674	1132	112	323	418	481	281	0
Saharsa	639	713	413	232	69	375	311	418	311	101
Supaul	736	741	442	458	552	769	700	492	358	163
Madhepura	273	788	484	551	13	267	292	263	132	72
Purnea	143	1396	871	575	509	595	320	320	9	57
Kishanganj	216	680	554	437	252	243	410	133	84	90
Araria	387	567	516	480	170	341	377	281	71	132
Katihar	205	399	76	906	200	32	174	201	240	61
<b>Bihar</b>	<b>31926</b>	<b>34289</b>	<b>24287</b>	<b>26691</b>	<b>6373</b>	<b>10960</b>	<b>12787</b>	<b>12236</b>	<b>7189</b>	<b>1289</b>

Source : Department of Public Health Engineering, GoB;



**Table 10.10 : District-wise Achievement in Individual Household Latrine (IHHL) under Central Rural Sanitation Programme**

Districts	Population Share	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17		
		Total (BPL + APL)			BPL	APL	BPL+APL
Patna	5.6	13516 (8.4)	4323 (2.6)	22660 (5.3)	15189	14691	29880 (3.4)
Nalanda	2.8	702 (0.4)	5716 (3.5)	15348 (3.6)	32435	3332	35767 (4.1)
Bhojpur	2.6	2733 (1.7)	4421 (2.7)	8348 (2)	27355	11309	38664 (4.4)
Buxar	1.6	1923 (1.2)	1909 (1.2)	7354 (1.7)	21654	15012	36666 (4.2)
Rohtas	2.9	3951 (2.4)	2271 (1.4)	9159 (2.1)	25120	12264	37384 (4.3)
Kaimur	1.6	5981 (3.7)	4814 (2.9)	7103 (1.7)	20614	4182	24796 (2.8)
Gaya	4.2	6793 (4.2)	4151 (2.5)	21122 (4.9)	13835	16178	30013 (3.4)
Jehanabad	1.1	1734 (1.1)	4356 (2.6)	7485 (1.8)	6396	4285	10681 (1.2)
Arwal	0.7	454 (0.3)	1113 (0.7)	2800 (0.7)	3023	2462	5485 (0.6)
Nawada	2.1	1329 (0.8)	11559 (7)	7836 (1.8)	13369	6362	19731 (2.3)
Aurangabad	2.4	1443 (0.9)	1474 (0.9)	4514 (1.1)	5201	5075	10276 (1.2)
Saran	3.8	1935 (1.2)	3803 (2.3)	14967 (3.5)	4389	6554	10943 (1.3)
Siwan	3.2	10828 (6.7)	2509 (1.5)	10365 (2.4)	7873	9761	17634 (2)
Gopalganj	2.5	939 (0.6)	1805 (1.1)	14065 (3.3)	8630	10817	19447 (2.2)
W. Champaran	3.8	20403 (12.6)	7507 (4.5)	12198 (2.9)	19281	7681	26962 (3.1)
E. Champaran	4.9	9109 (5.6)	4689 (2.8)	11162 (2.6)	31497	7489	38986 (4.5)
Muzaffarpur	4.6	1293 (0.8)	7407 (4.5)	26183 (6.1)	8784	7631	16415 (1.9)
Sitamarhi	3.3	10154 (6.3)	5580 (3.4)	14125 (3.3)	42646	7410	50056 (5.7)
Sheohar	0.6	688 (0.4)	3196 (1.9)	13252 (3.1)	12353	1418	13771 (1.6)
Vaishali	3.4	6798 (4.2)	5709 (3.5)	12292 (2.9)	13234	10103	23337 (2.7)
Darbhanga	3.8	4927 (3)	5556 (3.4)	19289 (4.5)	14869	27825	42694 (4.9)
Madhubani	4.3	1732 (1.1)	8808 (5.3)	9897 (2.3)	9831	3799	13630 (1.6)
Samastipur	4.1	6527 (4)	5582 (3.4)	20551 (4.8)	13034	9766	22800 (2.6)
Begusarai	2.8	154 (0.1)	5762 (3.5)	8155 (1.9)	8960	5475	14435 (1.7)
Munger	1.3	2343 (1.4)	2364 (1.4)	10526 (2.5)	21174	8038	29212 (3.3)
Sheikhpura	0.6	500 (0.3)	1445 (0.9)	5356 (1.3)	6052	8324	14376 (1.6)
Lakhisarai	1	3529 (2.2)	2083 (1.3)	6520 (1.5)	5089	697	5786 (0.7)
Jamui	1.7	4059 (2.5)	2126 (1.3)	6712 (1.6)	8397	5449	13846 (1.6)
Khagaria	1.6	1940 (1.2)	1928 (1.2)	6159 (1.4)	6345	19809	26155 (3)
Bhagalpur	2.9	5266 (3.3)	5274 (3.2)	11372 (2.7)	18241	6008	24249 (2.8)
Banka	2	3183 (2)	6117 (3.7)	10814 (2.5)	10177	11091	21268 (2.4)
Saharsa	1.8	2219 (1.4)	7517 (4.5)	6990 (1.6)	6740	6507	13247 (1.5)
Supaul	2.1	1499 (0.9)	2355 (1.4)	7696 (1.8)	7007	2417	9424 (1.1)
Madhepura	1.9	2143 (1.3)	1377 (0.8)	10699 (2.5)	7062	7925	14987 (1.7)
Purnea	3.2	10446 (6.5)	11638 (7)	7151 (1.7)	23521	12173	35694 (4.1)
Kishanganj	1.6	1508 (0.9)	1554 (0.9)	12335 (2.9)	8297	808	9105 (1)
Araria	2.7	21 (0)	1701 (1)	13241 (3.1)	24241	3026	27267 (3.1)
Katihar	3	6944 (4.3)	3958 (2.4)	11233 (2.6)	20084	17179	37263 (4.3)
<b>Bihar</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>161646 (100)</b>	<b>165457 (100)</b>	<b>427034 (100)</b>	<b>551999</b>	<b>320332</b>	<b>872332 (100)</b>

Note : Figures in parenthesis denote percent share;  
Source : Public Health Engineering Department, GoB

**Table 10.11 : Total Enrolment in Primary and Upper Primary Levels (All)**

(lakh)

Districts	2014-15			2015-16		
	Primary	Upper Primary	Total	Primary	Upper Primary	Total
Patna	7.26	3.07	10.34	7.31	3.11	10.42
Nalanda	5.59	2.71	8.31	5.65	2.79	8.44
Bhojpur	3.84	1.90	5.74	3.90	1.68	5.58
Buxar	3.55	1.57	5.12	3.90	1.75	5.65
Rohtas	3.25	1.10	4.36	3.30	1.13	4.43
Kaimur	2.30	1.25	3.55	2.33	1.27	3.60
Gaya	5.43	2.35	7.78	6.13	2.95	9.08
Jehanabad	1.56	0.71	2.26	1.55	0.71	2.26
Arwal	1.08	0.49	1.56	1.09	0.53	1.62
Nawada	3.70	1.51	5.21	3.45	1.55	5.00
Aurangabad	3.73	1.80	5.53	3.87	1.95	5.82
Saran	5.79	2.84	8.63	5.70	2.87	8.57
Siwan	4.58	2.23	6.81	4.49	2.36	6.85
Gopalganj	3.37	1.61	4.98	4.08	1.91	5.99
W. Champaran	6.52	2.15	8.67	7.08	2.38	9.46
E. Champaran	11.72	4.56	16.28	8.78	3.51	12.29
Muzaffarpur	9.91	4.20	14.10	9.94	4.90	14.83
Sitamarhi	5.17	1.78	6.95	5.30	1.84	7.14
Sheohar	0.92	0.26	1.18	0.92	0.26	1.18
Vaishali	5.16	1.75	6.91	5.16	1.75	6.91
Darbhangha	5.33	2.23	7.57	5.47	2.29	7.76
Madhubani	6.85	1.89	8.74	6.85	1.89	8.74
Samastipur	6.18	2.63	8.81	6.27	2.66	8.93
Begusarai	4.69	2.18	6.87	6.90	3.15	10.05
Munger	1.89	0.76	2.65	1.89	0.76	2.65
Sheikhpura	0.95	0.40	1.36	0.95	0.40	1.36
Lakhisarai	1.54	0.65	2.18	1.65	0.74	2.39
Jamui	3.13	1.21	4.34	3.16	1.22	4.38
Khagaria	2.57	1.15	3.72	2.74	1.17	3.90
Bhagalpur	4.12	1.80	5.93	4.12	1.80	5.93
Banka	3.04	1.31	4.35	3.27	1.43	4.70
Saharsa	3.04	1.22	4.25	3.27	1.29	4.56
Supaul	4.25	1.09	5.34	4.25	1.09	5.34
Madhepura	3.90	1.52	5.42	3.57	1.82	5.39
Purnia	4.87	1.80	6.67	4.85	2.37	7.22
Kishanganj	1.94	1.92	3.86	1.94	1.92	3.86
Araria	3.38	2.04	5.42	2.76	2.74	5.50
Katihar	5.24	2.27	7.51	5.51	2.37	7.89
Bihar	161.35	67.91	229.26	163.36	72.32	235.68

Source : Department of Education, GOB

**Table 10.12 : Total Enrolment in Primary and Upper Primary Levels (SC)**

(lakh)

Districts	2014-15			2015-16		
	Primary	Upper Primary	Total	Primary	Upper Primary	Total
Patna	1.30	0.65	1.94	1.25	0.67	1.92
Nalanda	1.83	0.88	2.70	1.85	0.85	2.70
Bhojpur	0.79	0.32	1.10	0.73	0.36	1.09
Buxar	0.44	0.22	0.66	0.46	0.22	0.69
Rohtas	0.47	0.12	0.59	0.47	0.12	0.60
Kaimur	0.64	0.34	0.98	0.64	0.35	0.99
Gaya	2.19	0.83	3.01	2.38	0.97	3.35
Jehanabad	0.38	0.16	0.53	0.38	0.16	0.53
Arwal	0.17	0.08	0.24	0.17	0.08	0.25
Nawada	1.15	0.35	1.50	0.97	0.33	1.31
Aurangabad	1.17	0.52	1.69	1.24	0.58	1.82
Saran	0.90	0.39	1.29	0.92	0.41	1.33
Siwan	0.68	0.33	1.01	0.63	0.33	0.96
Gopalganj	0.61	0.26	0.88	0.67	0.28	0.96
W. Champaran	1.11	0.33	1.44	1.20	0.37	1.57
E. Champaran	1.17	0.35	1.52	1.35	0.47	1.81
Muzaffarpur	1.66	0.77	2.42	1.65	0.79	2.44
Sitamarhi	0.52	0.18	0.70	0.53	0.18	0.71
Sheohar	0.18	0.05	0.23	0.18	0.05	0.23
Vaishali	1.28	0.36	1.65	1.28	0.36	1.65
Darbhanga	1.13	0.39	1.52	1.14	0.41	1.56
Madhubani	1.23	0.23	1.46	1.23	0.23	1.46
Samastipur	1.31	0.48	1.79	1.32	0.49	1.80
Begusarai	0.81	0.33	1.14	0.91	0.36	1.27
Munger	0.38	0.12	0.51	0.38	0.12	0.51
Sheikhpura	0.17	0.05	0.22	0.17	0.05	0.22
Lakhisarai	0.29	0.11	0.40	0.31	0.13	0.44
Jamui	0.59	0.22	0.80	0.59	0.22	0.81
Khagaria	0.43	0.36	0.79	0.57	0.19	0.76
Bhagalpur	0.54	0.26	0.80	0.54	0.26	0.80
Banka	0.43	0.18	0.62	0.45	0.21	0.66
Saharsa	0.65	0.20	0.85	0.74	0.23	0.97
Supaul	0.71	0.11	0.82	0.71	0.11	0.82
Madhepura	0.60	0.27	0.87	0.58	0.37	0.95
Purnea	0.70	0.24	0.95	0.71	0.35	1.06
Kishanganj	0.18	0.07	0.24	0.18	0.07	0.24
Araria	0.17	0.08	0.24	0.26	0.20	0.46
Katihar	1.01	0.42	1.43	1.05	0.45	1.49
<b>Bihar</b>	<b>29.97</b>	<b>11.59</b>	<b>41.56</b>	<b>30.81</b>	<b>12.39</b>	<b>43.20</b>

Source : Department of Education, GOB

**Table 10.13 : Total Enrolment in Primary and Upper Primary Levels (ST)**

(lakh)

Districts	2014-15			2015-16		
	Primary	Upper Primary	Total	Primary	Upper Primary	Total
Patna	0.04	0.00	0.05	0.04	0.00	0.05
Nalanda	0.01	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.02
Bhojpur	0.04	0.02	0.06	0.05	0.02	0.06
Buxar	0.02	0.01	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.04
Rohtas	0.03	0.01	0.05	0.04	0.02	0.05
Kaimur	0.12	0.04	0.16	0.12	0.04	0.16
Gaya	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Jehanabad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Arwal	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Nawada	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.02
Aurangabad	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.02
Saran	0.10	0.05	0.15	0.10	0.05	0.15
Siwan	0.20	0.10	0.29	0.18	0.09	0.27
Gopalganj	0.14	0.07	0.21	0.16	0.08	0.23
W. Champaran	0.48	0.19	0.67	0.54	0.21	0.76
E. Champaran	0.05	0.01	0.06	0.05	0.01	0.06
Muzaffarpur	0.03	0.01	0.04	0.03	0.01	0.04
Sitamarhi	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sheohar	0.01	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.02
Vaishali	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Darbhanga	0.02	0.01	0.03	0.01	0.00	0.02
Madhubani	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
Samastipur	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Begusarai	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01
Munger	0.06	0.01	0.07	0.06	0.01	0.07
Sheikhpura	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Lakhisarai	0.03	0.01	0.04	0.03	0.01	0.04
Jamui	0.22	0.07	0.29	0.22	0.07	0.29
Khagaria	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
Bhagalpur	0.13	0.06	0.19	0.13	0.06	0.19
Banka	0.18	0.05	0.23	0.19	0.06	0.25
Saharsa	0.03	0.00	0.03	0.03	0.01	0.04
Supaul	0.02	0.00	0.03	0.02	0.00	0.03
Madhepura	0.03	0.01	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.08
Purnia	0.32	0.11	0.43	0.33	0.16	0.49
Kishanganj	0.10	0.06	0.15	0.10	0.06	0.15
Araria	0.12	0.06	0.18	0.19	0.14	0.33
Katihar	0.51	0.17	0.68	0.54	0.18	0.72
<b>Bihar</b>	<b>3.11</b>	<b>1.15</b>	<b>4.26</b>	<b>3.31</b>	<b>1.36</b>	<b>4.67</b>

Source : Department of Education, GOB

**Table 10.14 : District-wise Number of Primary and Upper Primary Schools in Bihar (2015-16)**

Districts	Primary Schools	Upper Primary Schools	Total
Patna	2189	1176	3365
Nalanda	1368	803	2171
Bhojpur	1208	840	2048
Buxar	772	472	1244
Rohtas	1324	556	1880
Kaimur	614	625	1239
Gaya	1703	1411	3114
Jehanabad	557	358	915
Arwal	333	193	526
Nawada	996	697	1693
Aurangabad	961	960	1921
Saran	1555	1156	2711
Siwan	1300	1130	2430
Gopalganj	1140	811	1951
W. Champaran	1694	1092	2786
E. Champaran	1962	1427	3389
Muzaffarpur	1790	1569	3359
Sitamarhi	1204	867	2071
Sheohar	233	184	417
Vaishali	1085	951	2036
Darbhanga	1512	909	2421
Madhubani	1962	1005	2967
Samastipur	1740	1041	2781
Begusarai	851	767	1618
Munger	639	489	1128
Sheikhpura	293	287	580
Lakhisarai	486	291	777
Jamui	856	848	1704
Khagaria	538	515	1053
Bhagalpur	961	841	1802
Banka	1228	887	2115
Saharsa	767	531	1298
Supaul	1111	707	1818
Madhepura	903	744	1647
Purnia	1484	958	2442
Kishanganj	823	487	1310
Araria	1327	562	1889
Katihar	1195	719	1914
<b>Bihar</b>	<b>42664</b>	<b>29866</b>	<b>72530</b>

Source : Department of Education, GOB

**Table 10.15 : District-wise Coverage of MDMS (Class I-V)**

Districts	2014-15			2015-16			2016-17		
	Total Enrolment (in lakhs)	No. of Children Availing MDM (per day) (in lakhs)	Coverage (%)	Total Enrolment (in lakhs)	No. of Children Availing MDM (per day) (in lakhs)	Coverage (%)	Total Enrolment (in lakhs)	No. of Children Availing MDM (per day) (in lakhs)	Coverage (%)
Patna	5.25	3.93	74.86	5.28	4.16	78.80	5.25	3.56	67.77
Nalanda	3.49	2.15	61.60	3.55	2.32	65.44	3.44	2.08	60.34
Bhojpur	3.21	2.21	68.85	3.34	2.21	66.25	3.21	2.03	63.09
Buxar	2.45	1.55	63.27	2.39	1.63	68.12	2.20	1.38	62.74
Rohtas	3.73	2.45	65.68	3.67	2.55	69.37	3.54	2.23	62.92
Kaimur	2.32	1.47	63.36	2.31	1.59	68.68	2.11	1.36	64.73
Gaya	5.92	3.64	61.49	5.94	3.89	65.49	5.71	3.42	59.87
Jehanabad	1.52	1.00	65.79	1.51	1.00	65.93	1.24	0.83	67.00
Arwal	1.01	0.64	63.37	0.99	0.65	65.11	0.94	0.57	61.12
Nawada	3.24	2.05	63.27	3.34	2.13	63.96	3.25	1.97	60.63
Aurangabad	3.72	2.41	64.78	3.65	2.34	64.17	3.44	2.17	63.06
Saran	5.31	3.76	70.81	5.37	3.89	72.41	5.22	3.59	68.78
Siwan	3.96	3.14	79.29	3.93	2.83	72.07	3.57	2.44	68.32
Gopalganj	3.31	2.24	67.67	3.45	2.46	71.31	3.36	2.24	66.55
W. Champaran	7.23	4.91	67.91	6.04	4.63	76.74	5.86	4.33	73.90
E. Champaran	5.78	4.39	75.95	7.80	5.38	68.98	7.72	5.03	65.18
Muzaffarpur	6.13	4.03	65.74	6.39	4.35	68.02	6.10	3.94	64.52
Sitamarhi	4.9	3.62	73.88	5.44	4.02	74.00	5.56	3.48	62.51
Sheohar	0.96	0.67	69.79	0.99	0.76	76.33	1.11	0.73	65.46
Vaishali	4.21	2.45	58.19	4.21	2.47	58.51	4.11	2.29	55.63
Darbhanga	5	3.51	70.20	5.15	3.74	72.77	5.12	3.38	66.01
Madhubani	6.25	4.36	69.76	6.47	4.78	73.90	6.77	4.51	66.68
Samastipur	5.86	3.97	67.75	5.68	3.92	69.06	5.46	3.49	63.82
Begusarai	5.01	2.75	54.89	4.07	3.02	74.11	3.94	2.65	67.19
Munger	1.72	1.03	59.88	1.77	1.14	64.55	1.71	1.04	60.85
Sheikhpura	0.91	0.61	67.03	0.97	0.67	69.12	0.92	0.54	58.03
Lakhisarai	1.41	0.97	68.79	1.50	1.10	73.60	1.51	0.98	64.95
Jamui	2.93	1.86	63.48	2.99	2.06	69.11	2.92	1.85	63.38
Khagaria	2.54	1.72	67.72	2.59	1.88	72.55	2.65	1.60	60.45
Bhagalpur	3.97	2.68	67.51	3.99	2.88	72.29	4.02	2.50	62.31
Banka	2.69	1.73	64.31	2.76	1.86	67.55	2.69	1.65	61.28
Saharsa	3.13	1.9	60.70	3.21	2.05	63.84	3.23	1.92	59.42
Supaul	3.21	2.00	62.31	3.25	2.15	66.08	3.26	2.01	61.74
Madhepura	4.73	2.89	61.10	3.40	2.14	63.06	3.29	1.94	59.08
Purnea	4.91	2.69	54.79	5.19	3.19	61.39	5.30	2.91	54.87
Kishanganj	2.97	1.79	60.27	2.97	1.82	61.46	2.81	1.76	62.45
Araria	4.13	2.4	58.11	4.38	2.72	61.96	4.44	2.54	57.29
Katihar	4.16	2.78	66.83	4.77	2.89	60.67	4.74	2.79	58.91
<b>Bihar</b>	<b>143.18</b>	<b>94.35</b>	<b>65.90</b>	<b>144.68</b>	<b>99.28</b>	<b>68.62</b>	<b>141.70</b>	<b>89.70</b>	<b>63.30</b>

Source : Directorate of Mid Day Meal Scheme, GOB

**Table 10.16 : District-wise Coverage of MDMS (Class VI-VIII)**

Districts	2014-15			2015-16			2016-17		
	Total Enrolment (in lakhs)	No. of Children Availing MDM (per day) (in lakhs)	Coverage (%)	Total Enrolment (in lakhs)	No. of Children Availing MDM (per day) (in lakhs)	Coverage (%)	Total Enrolment (in lakhs)	No. of Children Availing MDM (per day) (in lakhs)	Coverage (%)
Patna	2.3	1.47	63.91	2.38	1.79	75.27	2.63	1.57	59.81
Nalanda	1.36	0.96	70.59	1.56	1.06	68.38	1.61	0.98	60.76
Bhojpur	1.44	0.92	63.89	1.62	0.99	61.28	1.71	0.95	55.28
Buxar	1.18	0.72	61.02	1.24	0.76	61.31	1.19	0.70	58.50
Rohtas	1.83	1.18	64.48	1.96	1.21	61.46	1.99	1.12	56.53
Kaimur	1.08	0.68	62.96	1.18	0.74	62.21	1.21	0.69	57.41
Gaya	2.29	1.35	58.95	2.46	1.46	59.34	2.56	1.35	52.95
Jehanabad	0.69	0.46	66.67	0.72	0.46	63.47	0.69	0.38	55.78
Arwal	0.49	0.28	57.14	0.54	0.29	52.60	0.56	0.27	48.13
Nawada	1.16	0.72	62.07	1.35	0.79	58.74	1.48	0.77	52.02
Aurangabad	1.64	0.89	54.27	1.72	1.15	66.88	1.85	1.12	60.23
Saran	2.47	1.67	67.61	2.56	1.76	68.57	2.74	1.73	63.15
Siwan	1.89	1.25	66.14	2.00	1.42	71.30	2.03	1.26	61.78
Gopalganj	1.53	1.05	68.63	1.66	1.12	67.45	1.66	1.03	62.31
W. Champaran	2.69	1.71	63.57	2.04	1.42	69.49	2.13	1.42	66.89
E. Champaran	1.79	1.4	78.21	3.17	2.09	65.98	3.30	2.04	61.70
Muzaffarpur	2.71	1.8	66.42	3.08	1.90	61.57	3.15	1.85	58.76
Sitamarhi	1.72	1.3	75.58	1.97	1.46	74.07	2.39	1.40	58.76
Sheohar	0.33	0.25	75.76	0.32	0.27	85.99	0.44	0.30	67.35
Vaishali	2.07	1.12	54.11	2.08	1.16	55.74	2.13	1.09	51.28
Darbhanga	2.08	1.29	62.02	2.03	1.32	65.04	2.27	1.37	60.28
Madhubani	2.79	1.89	67.74	2.94	2.02	68.79	3.30	1.99	60.22
Samastipur	2.58	1.7	65.89	2.79	1.69	60.56	2.85	1.60	56.00
Begusarai	1.8	1.25	69.44	1.93	1.30	67.32	2.04	1.22	59.90
Munger	0.8	0.48	60.00	0.88	0.52	59.11	0.89	0.50	56.16
Sheikhpura	0.37	0.25	67.57	0.42	0.25	61.18	0.44	0.22	49.20
Lakhisarai	0.61	0.39	63.93	0.66	0.41	62.85	0.69	0.39	55.81
Jamui	1.06	0.65	61.32	1.08	0.74	68.32	1.19	0.70	59.14
Khagaria	1.05	0.68	64.76	1.09	0.73	67.01	1.19	0.62	51.96
Bhagalpur	1.73	1.17	67.63	1.76	1.29	73.37	1.94	1.13	57.90
Banka	1.12	0.68	60.71	1.22	0.77	63.28	1.30	0.72	55.85
Saharsa	1.09	0.63	57.80	1.23	0.67	54.35	1.27	0.63	49.56
Supaul	1.38	0.78	56.52	1.42	0.79	55.42	1.43	0.71	49.82
Madhepura	3.5	0.85	24.29	1.45	0.90	62.01	1.57	0.81	51.58
Purnea	1.72	0.85	49.42	1.77	0.98	55.23	1.97	0.95	48.28
Kishanganj	0.97	0.54	55.67	0.97	0.57	58.56	1.06	0.56	52.99
Araria	1.34	0.69	51.49	1.42	0.75	52.60	1.44	0.68	47.18
Katihar	1.93	1.01	52.33	1.99	1.02	51.55	2.01	0.99	49.56
<b>Bihar</b>	<b>60.58</b>	<b>36.96</b>	<b>61.01</b>	<b>62.67</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>63.87</b>	<b>66.27</b>	<b>37.80</b>	<b>57.04</b>

Source : Directorate of Mid Day Meal Scheme, GOB

**Table 10.17 : District-wise Number of Colleges in Bihar**

Districts	Affiliated College	Constituent College	Affiliated College	Constituent College	Affiliated College	Constituent College	Affiliated College	Constituent College
	2013-14		2014-15		2015-16		2016-17	
Patna	49	39	72	39	84	37	86	37
Nalanda	20	6	23	6	25	6	26	6
Bhojpur	20	6	21	6	21	6	21	6
Buxar	11	5	11	5	12	5	14	5
Rohtas	29	8	29	8	29	8	32	8
Kaimur	8	2	8	2	13	2	15	2
<b>Gaya</b>								
Gaya	23	7	25	7	28	7	27	7
Jehanabad	7	3	7	3	7	3	7	3
Arwal	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1
Nawada	5	4	5	4	6	4	6	4
Aurangabad	9	5	9	5	13	5	13	5
<b>Saran</b>								
Saran	20	12	6	12	9	12	9	12
Siwan	7	7	6	7	7	7	7	7
Gopalganj	4	5	1	5	3	5	4	5
<b>W. Champaran</b>								
W. Champaran	7	4	8	4	8	3	8	3
<b>E. Champaran</b>								
E. Champaran	2	7	2	7	2	8	3	8
Muzaffarpur	12	19	13	19	13	19	13	19
Sitamarhi	3	6	5	6	5	6	5	6
Sheohar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vaishali	9	7	12	7	12	7	12	7
<b>Darbhanga</b>								
Darbhanga	26	22	27	22	28	22	27	22
Madhubani	19	18	19	18	20	18	19	18
Samastipur	15	15	15	15	18	15	18	15
<b>Begusarai</b>								
Begusarai	4	6	6	6	7	6	8	6
Munger	2	7	2	7	2	7	2	7
Sheikhpura	2	2	3	2	3	2	3	2
Lakhisarai	3	2	3	2	3	2	3	2
Jamui	2	2	3	2	4	2	3	2
Khagaria	0	5	1	5	1	5	1	5
<b>Bhagalpur</b>								
Bhagalpur	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
Banka	7	2	9	2	11	2	11	2
<b>Saharsa</b>								
Saharsa	6	9	5	9	7	9	6	9
Supaul	4	3	4	3	5	3	5	3
Madhepura	8	5	8	5	10	5	11	5
<b>Purnea</b>								
Purnea	10	6	10	6	12	6	12	6
Kishanganj	4	2	5	2	6	2	6	2
Araria	7	2	8	2	8	2	8	2
Katihar	7	4	9	4	10	4	11	4
<b>Bihar</b>	<b>387</b>	<b>278</b>	<b>416</b>	<b>278</b>	<b>468</b>	<b>276</b>	<b>478</b>	<b>276</b>

Source : Department of Education, GOB



**Table 10.18 : District-wise and Stream-wise Number of Colleges in Bihar up to 2016-17**

Districts	Affiliated College	Constituent College	Total	Arts Fine Arts, Social Work, Science & Commerce	Engineering	Medical (including Dental)	B.Ed	Others	All Colleges
Patna	86	37	123	58	4	5	9	47	123
Nalanda	26	6	32	22	2	1	3	4	32
Bhojpur	21	6	27	11	0	0	7	9	27
Buxar	14	5	19	10	1	0	2	6	19
Rohtas	32	8	40	32	0	1	4	3	40
Kaimur	15	2	17	6	0	0	5	6	17
Gaya	27	7	34	21	2	1	5	5	34
Jehanabad	7	3	10	9	0	0	0	1	10
Arwal	3	1	4	4	0	0	0	0	4
Nawada	6	4	10	9	0	0	0	1	10
Aurangabad	13	5	18	12	1	0	2	3	18
Saran	9	12	21	15	1	0	1	4	21
Siwan	7	7	14	10	1	0	1	2	14
Gopalganj	4	5	9	5	0	0	1	3	9
W.Champaran	8	3	11	7	0	1	1	2	11
E. Champaran	3	8	11	8	1	0	1	1	11
Muzaffarpur	13	19	32	18	1	1	3	9	32
Sitamarhi	5	6	11	9	1	0	0	1	11
Sheohar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vaishali	12	7	19	8	1	0	4	6	19
Darbhanga	27	22	49	19	2	4	6	18	49
Madhubani	19	18	37	17	0	0	4	16	37
Samastipur	18	15	33	13	1	0	7	12	33
Begusarai	8	6	14	6	0	0	2	6	14
Munger	2	7	9	7	0	0	1	1	9
Sheikhpura	3	2	5	5	0	0	0	0	5
Lakhisarai	3	2	5	5	0	0	0	0	5
Jamui	3	2	5	5	0	0	0	0	5
Khagaria	1	5	6	4	0	0	0	2	6
Bhagalpur	13	13	26	15	2	1	2	6	26
Banka	11	2	13	6	1	0	2	4	13
Saharsa	6	9	15	7	0	1	2	5	15
Supaul	5	3	8	6	0	0	1	1	8
Madhepura	11	5	16	11	0	0	2	3	16
Purnea	12	6	18	8	2	0	3	5	18
Kishanganj	6	2	8	5	2	1	0	0	8
Araria	8	2	10	8	1	0	0	1	10
Katihar	11	4	15	9	1	1	1	3	15
<b>Bihar</b>	<b>478</b>	<b>276</b>	<b>754</b>	<b>430</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>196</b>	<b>754</b>

Source : Department of Education, GOB

**Table 10.19 : District Level Overview of SC/ST Welfare**

Districts	Financial Allotment (Rs. lakh)					Physical Achievement (Numbers)				
	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Patna	3966.34	4532.66	4040.18	6288.53	5606.15	164495	148862	182127	353112	148830
Nalanda	2552.94	2389.27	1393.52	3867.64	2454.71	110810	116774	96390	241639	151811
Bhojpur	1103.72	1641.32	1400.76	2329.21	2056.51	84691	99951	115836	138589	79017
Buxar	1379.05	1627.11	1532.28	3517.47	2530.08	47981	64099	70768	104548	60321
Rohtas	1763.35	2178.79	1595.22	2789.25	2042.85	87908	107420	105921	176389	130283
Kaimur	1731.78	1887.87	1480.98	3458.58	2364.90	83292	101664	137744	134154	68074
<b>-----</b>										
Gaya	4493.19	5322.76	5284.95	7383.64	6077.97	229581	272195	297678	298406	216977
Jehanabad	776.38	1083.65	902.63	1242.55	1031.15	47005	47356	49412	86580	27660
Arwal	397.4	407.21	385.22	676.90	540.77	24231	31648	32749	44447	25898
Nawada	1476.07	2339.27	1899.83	3088.79	2204.39	97822	147041	171139	182358	117656
Aurangabad	1655.26	3710.27	2866.03	4119.38	2431.86	106322	278442	188192	343595	9783
<b>-----</b>										
Saran	2175.73	2467.65	2412.18	3134.95	2146.85	83333	149887	150120	169811	131252
Siwan	1560.59	1889.68	1496.44	2846.95	1852.09	62669	82920	98517	131152	87383
Gopalganj	1324.72	1606.8	1332.89	2318.68	1616.01	70033	140309	83281	139879	75830
<b>-----</b>										
W. Champaran	3003.3	2258.56	2337.36	4148.48	3115.43	162035	190880	194422	352634	104821
E. Champaran	1790.09	1391.37	1541.70	3707.72	2151.82	100393	99675	126757	200179	155557
Muzaffarpur	3131.19	2579.1	2328.77	3236.49	2405.99	108638	146146	162902	228635	159637
Sitamarhi	1078.32	1313.85	913.81	1762.81	1433.31	61195	101304	88994	118889	96543
Sheohar	318.35	223.7	221.75	483.34	361.25	18489	22308	21159	33184	26708
Vaishali	1885.84	1734.01	1663.48	3128.83	2054.08	106253	127227	127518	214769	135890
<b>-----</b>										
Darbhanga	2008.37	1816.37	1692.10	2861.23	2388.83	89372	128519	147633	193989	120931
Madhubani	1945.41	1714.09	1639.36	3630.77	2491.97	144181	138976	137860	347358	170900
Samastipur	2230.03	1844.19	1299.34	3394.39	1963.26	114556	137162	94595	266856	139029
<b>-----</b>										
Begusarai	982.53	1232.65	911.11	2395.85	1721.89	64095	89955	77833	165596	100933
Munger	855.38	1023.41	819.35	1123.49	1068.54	38912	44717	47654	58647	32473
Sheikhpura	444.54	508.78	430.53	701.17	723.45	19159	24901	29088	42305	15373
Lakhisarai	548.3	589.84	491.24	1008.60	884.49	30968	42094	42650	62989	28143
Jamui	1266.82	896.71	933.19	1825.73	1510.17	89772	76960	71190	165183	75343
Khagaria	741.57	608.49	584.86	1093.15	940.90	25441	38889	56261	56225	71820
<b>-----</b>										
Bhagalpur	1727.08	1781.79	2048.21	3923.21	3093.34	75255	86185	123368	205590	82176
Banka	766.02	969.898	1095.69	2661.83	1816.58	47807	63146	59010	89360	57198
<b>-----</b>										
Saharsa	810.3	664.61	599.09	1615.90	1203.22	67083	62826	56603	119942	59379
Supaul	945.92	989.74	882.20	1851.84	1491.34	56402	69038	66261	103911	63314
Madhepura	974.35	1009.12	692.12	1255.75	771.80	68924	65158	41371	68625	40097
<b>-----</b>										
Purnea	1632.84	1355.04	1490.53	2851.83	2140.30	77247	93659	95158	273269	113998
kishanganj	383.32	388.93	663.51	769.12	701.66	28644	25069	34716	74782	27124
Araria	606.88	617.89	478.42	1586.47	1133.88	37237	55376	44241	90281	30836
Katihar	1116.02	945.46	905.04	1667.43	1357.21	35688	72874	61559	149772	39629
H.Q		103.43	6871.81				142	17149		
<b>-----</b>										
<b>Bihar</b>	<b>57549.29</b>	<b>61645.34</b>	<b>61557.68</b>	<b>99747.95</b>	<b>73881.00</b>	<b>2967919</b>	<b>3791754</b>	<b>3805826</b>	<b>6227629</b>	<b>3278627</b>

Source : Department of SC/ST Welfare, GOB

(Contd...)

**Table 10.19 : District Level Overview of SC/ST Welfare (Contd.)**

Districts	Maint. of Residential School (SC)						Hostel Maintenance (SC)		
	Financial Allotment (Rs. lakh)			Physical Achievement (Numbers)			Amount Allotted (Rs. lakh)		
	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Patna	448.41	455.21	455.11	621	616	616	214.65	142.57	91.34
Nalanda	316.61	348.31	349.20	747	788	796	13.73	16.22	14.70
Bhojpur	388.65	401.45	390.61	714	777	772	25.69	35.46	28.28
Buxar	173.83	248.63	202.08	324	356	316	11.14	18.73	11.26
Rohtas	339.04	326.11	363.00	738	781	774	29.48	33.88	50.58
Kaimur	314.04	374.61	341.12	538	534	570	66.78	30.50	65.25
Gaya	1426.56	1334.55	1315.60	2954	3207	3103	15.05	26.91	36.58
Jehanabad	161.47	170.01	181.69	425	449	449	10.77	10.72	11.25
Arwal	129.22	114.92	144.84	339	366	366	0.00	0.00	0.00
Nawada	363.18	449.97	446.56	957	985	1000	17.66	22.13	23.44
Aurangabad	134.23	91.00	145.43	235	292	318	6.12	7.26	11.25
Saran	134.22	183.01	168.51	385	390	287	12.93	18.93	18.12
Siwan	133.71	114.42	129.33	206	228	210	28.39	30.56	46.20
Gopalganj	182.33	219.11	167.55	359	339	348	15.95	19.53	30.31
W. Champaran	264.41	274.36	304.10	592	592	651	18.76	22.02	44.40
E. Champaran	136.23	124.66	162.06	291	313	324	29.61	34.86	35.75
Muzaffarpur	473.40	474.41	530.49	1057	1062	1046	33.63	37.41	44.99
Sitamarhi	174.38	166.72	153.06	390	400	400	27.55	30.45	38.14
Sheohar	50.46	75.61	131.35		76	200	1.31	6.59	4.38
Vaishali	193.19	252.69	195.81	311	375	344	15.05	13.21	6.88
Darbhanga	137.57	100.34	130.27	118	118	259	37.61	41.56	59.49
Madhubani	426.82	482.94	490.65	891	1020	1032	20.97	13.51	11.28
Samastipur	297.10	288.31	299.93	615	684	684	10.77	17.91	27.82
Begusarai	134.82	196.33	153.88	310	337	337	3.29	2.23	4.38
Munger	132.96	119.58	148.54	289	319	319	14.59	14.74	23.50
Sheikhpura	129.22	89.42	118.41	191	237	237	1.31	1.60	4.38
Lakhisarai	146.48	119.42	79.54	203	210	217	3.71	6.90	7.81
Jamui	138.43	84.42	147.54	229	254	254	1.31	1.60	4.38
Khagaria	150.49	160.47	170.32	381	369	357	15.75	15.15	14.70
Bhagalpur	228.22	217.69	248.01	351	355	353	58.13	45.54	45.17
Banka	144.86	82.34	132.33	212	226	219	9.91	17.83	7.86
Saharsa	212.18	191.40	202.65	380	378	378	50.56	37.76	16.96
Supaul	129.22	86.50	129.33	127	138	138	8.31	13.87	23.51
Madhepura	136.18	160.36	127.27	179	236	284	16.28	23.43	20.05
Purnea	146.32	176.88	214.73	391	395	395	36.18	40.84	36.89
Kishanganj	194.34	196.58	165.02	347	347	350	7.79	5.22	7.81
Araria	142.17	183.11	167.55	274	311	311	12.44	18.37	24.94
Katihar	144.29	132.58	150.55	390	378	354	20.97	25.23	30.37
<b>Bihar</b>	<b>9109.24</b>	<b>9268.43</b>	<b>9554.02</b>	<b>18061</b>	<b>19238</b>	<b>19368</b>	<b>924.11</b>	<b>901.23</b>	<b>984.39</b>

Source : Department of SC/ST Welfare, GOB

(Concluded)

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